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1. Bombay Juvenile S[illegible] (1919)

2. Report - Industrial fatigue [illegible]
14) Board.- Individual differences in output in cotton industry.
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Rare section

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Opinions Collected by the Indian Non-official Members' Association,

ON THE Rare section

Bombay Juvenile Smoking Bill, 1919.

[From Municipalities, Schools and Colleges, Public Institutions and Representative Men.]

BOMBAY.

1919.

Printed by C. S. Deole at the Bombay Vaibhav Press, Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, Bombay.

Published by the Hon. Major C. Fernandes, M. D., I. M. S., at 'Fernville', Girgaon Back Road, Bombay.

COLLECTION OF OPINIONS ON THE BOMBAY JUVENILE SMOKING BILL, 1919.

ean of the Grant Medical College, Bombay—

I have the honour to state that I consider this Bill is a sound easure. Everything should be done to attain and maintain as high standard of physical fitness and health amongst the young in India. obacco is a drug that is a poison to those of tender years.

ollege of Physicians and Surgeons, Bombay—

I am desired to inform you that the Council of the College of hysicians and Surgeons is in favour of the principles of the Juvenile moking Bill.—Secretary.

he Grant College Medical Society—

We have been directed to state that the Grant College Medical ociety approves of the Bill for the prevention of juvenile smoking as roposed by the Hon'ble Major Fernandes and cordially supports it. -Hon. Secretaries.

Vilson College, Bombay—

I am in complete accord with the purpose of this measure and s far as one inexperienced in the art of drafting legislative enact- ents, may venture to press an opinion, I consider, this Bill is rafted as a very effective instrument for the accomplishment of the bject which it has in view.

With regard to the Statement of Objects and Reasons, I think it ould be sufficient to base the Bill simply on the fact which is uni- ersally admitted that juvenile smoking is most prejudicial to the ealth, growth and development of the young. I think it would be etter to confine the Reasons within these limits without raising ne question of the injuriousness of smoking at all ages regarding hich, to judge from the practice of large numbers of medical men, here is not the same unanimity of opinion in the profession.

This is the only suggestion I have to offer regarding the draft hich you have sent me.

I think the promoters of the Bill have placed the entire community under a great obligation. I wish them all success in their effort to benefit the coming generation.—Principal.

Karnatak College, Dharwar—

I am in entire sympathy with the scheme mentioned in your letter of the 10th instant.—Principal.

Indian Women's University, Hingne (Budruk) Poona City—

I am glad to say that I am entirely for the Bill for the prevention of juvenile smoking which is proposed to be introduced into the Legislative Council at its next meeting.—D. K. Karve, Founder, I. W. U.

The Sydenham College of Commerce & Economics—

I beg to say that, I am in agreement with the general principles of Dr. Fernandes' Bill.—Principal.

Principal, Willingdon College, Sangli—

I think that the Bill is urgently needed as the vice is spreading among the youths in the city and it is necessary in the interest of the health of the young that they should have no opportunities of taking to the vice. Only the law ought to be *strictly* and *impartially* administered. Otherwise it is likely to lead to the greater evil of corruption.

[*From Principals and Headmasters of Schools.*]

The Elphinstone High School—

I have the honour to state that I am in full sympathy with the objects of the Bill for the prevention of the juvenile smoking. Though in some cases it will be difficult to bring home the charge to a seller of tobacco, who may urge the plea that he could not really make out that the juvenile was under eighteen, and though in spite of legislation it will be possible for some juveniles addicated to this evil habit to get their requirements through adults, still the enactment will serve to exercise a wholesome restraint over many persons concerned. The Bill makes only the seller responsible, but the responsibility may, I think, be made to rest on any person whatever who, believing or having reasonable grounds to believe that a juvenile was under eighteen and that he wanted the article to indulge in his evil habit, supplied it to him with or without any payment at all.

Israelite School—

I am directed by my Committee to say that they are in full sympathy with the principle of the Bill for the prevention of juvenile smoking.

Karachi Grammar School, Karachi—

I am very glad you are moving in this matter of smoking by juveniles. It would please me most if the seller (for a third offence) were to suffer imprisonment. The juvenile, too, should be punished; first time warned, second flogged and third flogged more severely.

Sorabji High School, Surat—

I have the honour to inform you that a Bill for the prevention of Juvenile Smoking has my full sympathy.

Bijapur High School, Bijapur—

The Bill for the prevention of Juvenile Smoking is no doubt a measure of considerable interest to the public. So far as the towns of our Karnataka are concerned, the practice of smoking is not so prevalent among very young boys but it cannot, however, be said that it is not in existence. But as regards the presidency towns, which abound in Mills, the Bill is a necessity, which if passed into an Act, will certainly confer a real boon on the public. On the whole we can expect considerable good from the Bill.

Parsi High School, Panchgani—

There can be no doubt that the bill would be a very good measure when passed by the Legislative Council. In fact, it is my opinion that the same should have been introduced and passed earlier and that mere seizing of cigars, cigarettes tobacco etc., by a police officer would not be a sufficient deterrent. I think some sort of stricter measure is necessary to eradicate this ruinous habit from youthful persons of this country. Would it not be better to send a copy of this Bill, when passed, to members of other provincial legislative councils with a view to this practice being rooted out of the whole country?

Beynon Smith High School, Belgaum—

I thoroughly approve of the proposed measure. Cigarette-smoking school boys are greatly handicapped.

Tapidas and Tulsidas Varajdas Sarvajanik High School, Surat—

I have to state that the proposed Bill for the prevention of juvenile smoking will prove beneficial to the youth of the country and I am therefore of opinion that the Bill should be passed.

Government High School, Shikarpur—

I have the honour to state that I approve of the measure and am of opinion that it should be passed at the next meeting of the Legislative Council.

Mission High School, Dharwar—

I am whole heartedly in favour of the proposed legislation.

New English School, Poona—

I have to state that from my experience of boys attending schools in Poona, I can safely say that the evil habit is very rarely seen among them. However there are many children who never attend a school and have to work as common labourers and hence to pass most of their time in the company of grown up persons addicted to the habit, whom it is desirable to prevent from taking to it. I doubt, however, how far the proposed measure would succeed in its object. For its provisions can be easily evaded, I think, in a number of ways and many instead of doing good, be productive of a good deal of inconvenience to many.

New English School, Bombay—

I have great pleasure in stating that I entirely agree with the main principle of the Bill for the prevention of juvenile smoking. This Bill, when passed into law, will remove a long standing evil which has spread in some communities amongst us.

Alfred High School, Rajkot

I have the honour to state that it is now agreed on all hands that the early habit of smoking has a very deleterious effect on the appearance, health and progress of students. Even medical experts have condemned it in strong terms, as being dangerous to lungs and harmful to the brain. When this evil habit has once taken fast hold of a youth, he finds it very difficult to throw off its shackles and eradicate it. Gradually he becomes emaciated and consumptive. We often hear of premature deaths of young persons who are prone to it. Realizing the breakdown of physique of young boys tracing its cause to the use of tobacco among a plurality of cases as Child Marriages &c, the Rajkot State has wisely introduced a measure in this State called "Juvenile Smoking Prevention Act" which is still in force and is found to have a very salutary effect on the mind and morals of boys.

I fully sympathise with your honest efforts in this direction and wish you hearty success.

Byramji Jijibhoy High School, Thana.

Having regard to the statement of objects and reasons, I am constrained to say that the bill is halting and does not go far enough. Experience tells me that the vice of smoking has made great inroads and appears to be bent upon penetrating the inmost recesses of the lower strata of society. For, the males, young and old, belonging to them indulge in it almost without exception; while it is considered very fashionable for their females to indulge in the use of tobacco smoking sometimes in addition to that of chewing, especially, among the public. As regards the gentry and the higher castes, it must be admitted that this vice does not permeate to the same extent as above, there is no gainsaying the fact that the majority of them are vitiated with it. Secondly it has become fashionable to offer bidies, cigars, cigarettes etc, to any comer to our house, nay it is considered almost rude if any one fails to offer them to him. Thirdly, parents and grownup men in the family do not hesitate, or rather, look upon it as a matter of pride, to light a bidi or cigar as soon as they step out of the house and go on smoking in the streets taking care, of course, to light another when the first is consumed. Fourthly, as these people do not hesitate to smoke in the presence of young people both in and out of the house, it is futile to expect that the juveniles should ever think that the use of tobacco is very injurious as it really is. And lastly, it would be provoking and downright outrageous to expect any young people to abstain when their elders are freely indulging in smoking tobacco. I would, therefore, suggest that a Bill should be introduced making tobacco almost inaccessible to people of ordinary means.

Though I desire that radical changes should be introduced so that tobacco should be driven out of society altogether, I should still be glad to see the Bill in its present form passed into law.

Karwar High School, Karwar—

I have great pleasure in informing you that the Bill for the prevention of juvenile smoking has my full sympathy. I make no doubt that the Bill, if passed into law, will go a great way in checking the injurious habit of smoking among the students.

Lamington High School, Hubli—

I have the honour to say that I strongly support the Bill. Legislation of this nature is already over-due.

Satara High School, Satara—

I am glad to state that I entirely approve of the objects of the Bill and desire that a legislative measure of the kind is necessary.

Victoria High School, Dharwar—

I have the honour to state that I have full sympathy with the measure.

Nutan Marathi Vidyalaya High School, Poona—

I am in perfect sympathy with the objects of the Bill and wish with all my heart that it may become a beneficial Act, with the slight change that I suggest below:

Out of the many causes that are undermining the health of the younger generation, smoking is not the one that operates with the least deadly effect. The habit is generally found to prevail among the lower strata of society at a very early age and it is with regret that I have observed it of late years spread to the respectable middle class, when the students enter college. I also understand that our students inhale the smoke right into the lungs which is more ruinous to their health and which before long makes them confirmed smokers.

Anjuman-i-Islam High School, Bombay—

I am decidedly of opinion that Government could not confer a greater boon on the Indian Nation than stopping at once Juvenile Smoking which is spreading so rapidly that I am very much afraid that it would soon sap completely young boys' morals as well as their physique.

Government High School, Nadiad—

I have to state that the introduction of a Bill for the prevention of Juvenile Smoking would be a step in the right direction. I think the measure intended to be introduced does not go far enough, as it aims at checking the evil among minors only. Smoking is positively harmful to any one upto the age of thirty.

St. Teresa's High School, Bombay—

I heartily support the Juvenile Smoking Bill. The measure, if it is passed into law, will do incalculable amount of good.

The evil, I am sorry to say, is fast growing and some check must be placed upon it.

Gibb High School, Kumta,

I support the Bill.

(1) The rule of holding the legal guardian responsible for any nuisance committed on the public road by his ward, is in force in every municipality. Why not can the same guardian be held responsible for such an act of indulgence in a bad habit as cigarette smoking?

(2) In case the minor employs a major middeman for the purchase of his cigarettes, the bill might remain a dead-letter. The guardian also is likely to shield his ward by setting up false defence. Hence, the onus to prove the innocence of the seller or the smoker should be made to lie on the offender himself.

(3) The Municipality and Local Board Acts should be so amended as to make it incumbent on all self-governing bodies to buy a heavy prohibitive tax on all *bidi* manufacturing and selling shops, and a higher Octroi or import duty on tobacco, which is more or less a substance of luxury.

Even if none of my suggestions are found acceptable, I for one would welcome the Bill on the ground that it may at least serve as a bugbear to our juvenile smokers.

Miraj High School, Miraj—

I am strongly against the Bill. (1) It will furnish the unscrupulous Police, mischief-mongers and money-makers with a fresh and easy means to harass shop-keepers as offenders, and innocent boys as witnesses. (2) My 15 years' experience as Inspector of schools tells me that few boys smoke in places outside large towns. My experience of college students relates to their gatherings and a casual visit to their quarters. I have found them more abstinent than their predecessors. As to schools teaching English, I have never seen a boy smoking on the road, or even openly in his own house. In the vernacular schools the conduct of boys is above suspicion. (3) In large cities, boys that smoke, belong to the lowest possible class and are likely to lend themselves to unscrupulous persons, desiring to harass shop-keepers and innocent boys. (4) Free countries like the U. S. A. have a full control over their Legislative and Executive bodies. They can unmake a piece of legislation when it is not serving the desired object. Ceylon

is soo small a Colony for us to follow. As to the Native States, the legislation is subject to neglect even by the Executive itself.

The best way to combat this habit is not by arming the Police with additional powers, but by the moral uplift of the boys. And the matter may be safely entrusted to the educational authorities concerned.

G. T. High School, Bombay—

I am afraid, the gentleman introducing the bill, places smoking and chewing of tobacco on a level with eating of opinion and drinking of liquor. Tobacco chewing and smoking is not a vice but much worse than those of taking tea and visiting theatres.

This habit is almost always taken by the boy from his elders—particularly his father. As long as the boy finds a couple of annas to buy a packet, no bill can prevent him from getting it. The same is true, *mutatis mutandis*, of the juvenile smoker from a Parel mill. I would welcome the bill as intended to check the growth of this habit slightly, if our police had a better reputation. It would be always difficult to judge if a boy is above or below 18, and our head constables do not deserve to be trusted with the power of searching as the bill proposes to give them.

Nasik High School—

I thoroughly appreciate the necessity of the Bill. There is no doubt that the habit of smoking has been growing inordinately, day by day, among the people of India, and unless such a legislative measure is adopted, the evil will hardly be nipped in the bud. This Bill will have a powerful check upon the tendencies of juveniles towards tobacco and other kindred narcotic drugs. The habit of smoking is very strong among the boys employed in Mills, who in general, have to move among men without culture and education, and who are hardly amenable to wholesome advice of elders. To such men especially, the proposed bill will be of immense benefit.

The American Marathi Mission—

I take pleasure in expressing my hearty approval of the Bill for the prevntion of juvenile smoking, since I consider it to be of great importance that all young persons should be prevented from forming the habit of using tobacco.

I venture to raise the question whether the Bill is suficiently drastic, since it forbids only the sale of cigarettes and tobacco to

persons under 18, and does not make it unlawful to *give* these things to them, or for them to smoke or chew tobacco.

The Goan Union High School, Bombay—

Nothing short of such a measure as that in contemplation for the "prevention of Juvenile Smoking" can, I must own, if not entirely at least to a great extent, stop the *abuse* of tobacco among the youthful. I say *abuse*, because the use of tobacco seems to have a very special charm for the young, who know no moderation, when they once go in for it.....The measure against Juvenile Smoking is therefore a real God-send. Those with whom the idea originated do indeed deserve a very high commendation. The benefit that will result from the adoption of this happy measure ought to win for the orginators a warm place in the hearts of the benefitted.

John Elphinstone High School, Alibag—

I think it is quite desirable to have such an act passed, but that the age limit in sections 4 & 5 should be 16 instead of 18.

N. J. High School, Karachi—

I have the honour to state that I am entirely in favour of the measure proposed for the prevention of juvenile smoking.

Panchgani Boys' High School—

I need hardly say I thoroughly approve of the Bill.

Esplanade High School, Bombay—

I do not believe there can be any two opinions as to the necessity for the introduction and passing of such a Bill, which, I may add, has my hearty approval and support. The evil effects of smoking on the body as well as the mind are too well known, and the sooner the vice is eradicated, the better not only for the rising generation of the young but for the whole country.

St. Xavier's High School Bombay:—

I strongly disapprove the habit of smoking amongst juveniles. I have much pleasure in supporting the Bill.

(From Presidents of Municipalities.)

The Bombay Municipal Corporation:—

The Corporation approve of the principle underlying the Bill without Committing themselves to any expression of opinion regarding the details of the Bill.

Hyderabad (Sind) Municipality—

The Committee is in favour of the Bill and supports it strongly.

Kalyan Municipality—

This Bill is one of the most necessary measures. It must be passed. It will check the vice and save the health of many young people from the diseases enumerated.

Baramati Municipality—

I have the honour to state that this Municipality is strongly in favour of having such a Bill.

Broach City Municipality—

I have the honour to state that at a meeting of the Board held on the 22rd August 1919, it was resolved to inform you that this Municipality is in favour of passing the bill.

Godhra Municipality—

The General Board have unanimously resolved that there is special necessity for such a Bill and fully approved of the measure.

Karwar Municipality—

The Councillors are of opinion that the measure is absolutely necessary to prevent a growing evil in India. There is no doubt that the habit is rapidly increasing in India, the annual cost of cigarettes and cigars used in India being more than 70 lakhs of rupees. The sooner the evil is prevented by the Legislature, the better it will be for the health of young persons in India.

Nasik Municipality—

This Municipality approves of the Bill for the Prevention of Juvenile Smoking.

Karad Municipality—

This Municipality has passed a unanimous resolution at their General Meeting held on the 22nd August 1919 saying "that this body has every support for the bill".

Viramgam Municipality—

The whole body including myself (the President) support the bill, and sincerely desire that the bill may be passed into an Act.

randol Municipality—

The draft of the Bill for the prevention of juvenile smoking was onsidered by the General Body, on the 28th August 1919. The body, hough of opinion, that a bill for the prevention of juvenile smoking s necessary, considers the present form of the bill unsuitable and is s not in favour of it for the following reasons:—

(1) Section 4 of the bill makes the sale of tobacco to a person nder 18 punishable. It will be difficult for a seller to know the exact age of the person coming to him. Besides many persons send their children and boy servants to buy tobacco for themselves. Serious inconvenience is likely to be caused to such persons.

(ii) No punishment is provided for the offender (the person under 18 who is found buying or using tobacco) This should not be the case.

Amalner Municipality—

I have the honour to inform you that this Municipality accords its support to the Bill.

Bandra Municipality—

The Municipality expresses its sympathy with the Bill.

Barsi Municipality—

I have the honour to state that I fully agree to the provisions as embodied in the Bill for the prevention of juvenile smoking.

Dhulia Municipality—

This Municipality unanimously approves of the provisions of the Bill.

Chopda Municipality—

I have the honour to inform you that I agree with the proposal.

Amalner Municipality—

This Municipality has given full support to the Bill for the prevention of juvenile smoking.

Sangamner Municipality—

I have the honour to state that this body thinks that the Measure is a necessity. The body would even go a step further and say that it should be made penal for boys between 14 and 18 to smoke and they soould be fined for doing the same. Otherwise the Bill would not be effective to any appreciable extent. Please see if it can be made more effective.

Athani Municipality—

It was resolved that the Bill should be opproved.

Ahmedabad Municipality—

This Board generally approves of the principles underlying the Bill without expressing any opinion upon the provisions of the Bill about the measures to be adopted for preventing juvenile smoking.

Kapadwanj Municipality—

The body is in favour of the Bill.

Hubli Municipality—

I have the honour to reply that I strongly support the bill in question. The object of the bill is really laudable. It presents the several pernicious effects of tobacco to which the young boys under 18 years of age fall victim. It will be very conducive to the health of young persons if the bill is soon passed into law.

Dharangaon Municipality—

I have the honour to communicate that the body of which I am the President, has no objection to pass such a law.

Guledgadh Municipality—

The Bill should be early passed into law.

Parola Municipality—

At the Special General Meeting of the Board held on the 28th August 1919, it was unanimously resolved that the Bill should be brought for consideration at the September Meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council.

Gadag Municipality—

The principles of the Bill are approved but the Municipality does not commit itself to its details.

Ankleshwar Municipality—

The Bill as it stands is just the measure required for the purpose of checking the evil of smoking. The Bill as it stands appears to be incomplete. It should contain a provision making smoking by persons from 12 years old and upwards penal.

Dharwar Municipality—

I have the honour to inform you that your letter and the Bill was placed before the General Body for their views and they all approved of your Bill in one voice. Wish you Success.

Malagaon Municipality—

I beg to say that I entirely concur with the views expressed in the statement of objects and reasons and I am of opinion that such a Bill is absolutely necessary to protect the health of young persons from the pernicious habit of smoking tobacco. I heartily support the Bill and wish that it be passed into law.

Surat Municipality—

I have the honour to inform you that the Municipality have resolved at their meeting held on the 30th August 1919 that they approve of the principle of the Bill for the prevention of juvenile smoking.

Bagalkot Municipality—

This Meeting unanimously support the objects of the Bill and wishes the bill be passed into law.—Resolution of the General meeting held on 22nd august 1919.

The Karachi Municipality—

Whilst expressing sympathy with the movement, the Managing Committee consider that legislation on the subject is not feasible or practical.

Ratnagiri Municipality—

I have the hononr to state that the unanimous opinion of this Municipality is that the proposed bill is a desirable one and worth adopting. Some have suggested certain modifications about the powers of the police being curtailed, and others suggest that some explanation may be added to save persons who are under 18 years of age, and are working not for themselves, but on behalf of their employers.

Bijapur Municipality—

This Body is in full sympathy with the proposed measure.

[*From Public Bodies.*]

The Muslim Student's Union, Bombay—

This Conference Views with great concern the increase of smoking among juveniles, especially in the Muslim community, and is prepared to heartily support any legislation in this behalf.—Resolution of the 1st session of the Conference.

The Seva Sadan, Bombay—

Our Council is in favour of the Bill for the prevention of juvenile smoking.

Society for the Protection of Children In Western India—

I am desired by the Executive Committee of the Society to state that they are of opinion that juvenile smoking is certainly undesirable and that any steps towards preventing it must be commended. The evil is sufficiently prevalent to justify legislation and our Committee believe that even though legislation may not effectively stop the evil, it will certainly have an educative effect.—The Secretary.

The Bombay Presidency Association—

The Council of the Bombay Presidency Association approves of the general principles underlying the Bill.

The Bombay Chamber of Commerce—

I am to state my Committee quite sympathise with the object of this Bill but they doubt whether the particular measures proposed are suitable to the conditions of the country.—Secretary.

Young Men's Hindu Association, Bombay—

This Association approves of the objects of the Bill to be shortly introduced in the Bombay Legislative Council for the prevention of juvenile smoking.

The Bombay Presidency Social Reform Association—

I am desired by the Managing Council of this Association to say that, though it may be necessary, as in some other countries, to prevent the growing evil of Juvenile Smoking by a penal law of the character of this Bill, any penal legislation on the subject to serve the end desired and become wholesome would have to be supported by healing measures such as the promotion of education among the masses on a much wider scale than hitherto.

2. Properly speaking, such measures ought to precede, instead of following, penal legislation of the character of this Bill, whereas unfortunately in India, the policy of late has been to enact penal laws and to neglect or delay the adoption of measures of a preventive character promoting reform by direct methods.

3. In this connection, my Council would draw attention to the grounds specified in the Statement of Objects and Reasons of the Bill

Its mover in that Statement appeals in support of his Bill to the example of other countries such the United Kingdom and the American States. In his speech on the subject at a recent meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, the said mover of this Bill referred to the example of Japan. The examples, however, show that in all those countries, laws to put down the habit of smoking among Juveniles followed long after measures had been adopted by way of diffusion of primary education and after measures calculated to create a healthy atmosphere of life for and among the Juvenile population there. The analogy of those countries, when applied to India under present condition, is misleading and puts the Indian problem in a wrong perspective.

4. My Council cannot but regret that the Bill has been introduced by a private Member of the Council whereas, as in other countries, it ought to have emanated from the Government and Government ought to take its responsibility. Government have not stood sponser to it apparently because they perceive the Bill puts the cart before the horse and the responsibility had therefore better be on private members primarily.

5. While, therefore, according support to the principles of the Bill, my Council deem it necessary in the larger national interests of the country to point out how it is imperfectly conceived.—President.

The Bombay Students' Brotherhood—

In the opinion of the Students' 'Brotherhood, the Bill for the prevention of juvenile smoking deserves support so far as it goes, in seeking to grapple with the growing evil of juvenile smoking by penalising as an offence the act of sale of tobacco for the purposes of smoking to juveniles. At the same time the Committee think that such evils are best cured by preventive measures such as an improvement in the conditions of the labour population and a wide system of primary education together with more work and activity on the part of social organisations to diffuse among the juveniles especially of the lower classes, recreations and amusements of a healthy character.

[*From Individuals*]

Dr. Harold. H. Mann. D. Sc., (Lond) writes—

I am heartily in favour of the measure as drafted and shall be very pleased if it is passed.

The Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Kt., writes—

I approve of the Bill itself but have doubts as to its practical application.

M. N. Hogg Esqr., Manager, Messrs, Forbes, Forbes & Campbell Co., Ltd., writes—

I have to say that I am generally in favour of legislation for the prevention of Juvenile smoking.

Mr. G. K. Devdhar, Vice-President of the Servants of Society, Bombay, writes—

I am in full sympathy with the aims and objects of the Bill.

Mr. W. A. Haig-Brown, Manager, King, King & Co., Bombay, writes—

I am myself a heavy smoker and see no harm in the practice for adults. I never smoked before I attained the age of eighteen not because I was a good child, but because I was told it would make me sick and I believed it, because I saw it make other children sick.

I am aware that smoking has a deleterious effect on growing children and would gladly support any measure tending to lessen the evil. I am nevertheless entirely opposed in principle to any legislation which tends to convert the original sin of children into a crime against the State and what I welcome about the Bill is that it seeks to levy no penalty on the prime offender except confiscation of that which he is better without and directs its real penalties against the person who is really the guilty party, the supplier of the drug.

Rao Bahadur Ramanbhai Nilkanth, Ahmeddabad, writes—

I approve of the Hon'ble Dr. Fernandes' Bill for the Prevention of Juvenile Smoking. I may be allowed to add that as long as grown up persons are found smoking, it would be difficult to dissuade juveniles from following their example.

Dr. Sir Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarkar, Poona, writes—

From my experience, I feel myself in a position to state that tobacco-smoking or chewing is injurious to juveniles *i. e.* persons not fully developed in body. I believe, the practice impairs digestion.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar, M. A., LL. B., Bar-at-Law, Bombay writes—

I have to state that I am in favour of the Bill and the principle on which it is based.

Mr. D. G. Padhye, M. A., Secretary, Schools Committee, Bombay Municipality, writes—

The aims and objects of the Bill are excellent and if its provisions aim at the practical, it is sure to do great good.

The Hon. Sir Normand MacLoed, the Chief Justice of the Bombay High Court writes—

I beg to inform you that in my opinion the object in view of the promoter of the Bill is to be commended. I do not think much good will be done if this Bill is passed as it stands.

Mr. Jahangir. B. Petit writes—

I beg to say that I am in favour of the principle underlying the Bill and am of opinion that it will do good to the juvenile population, if passed.

The Manager, The Morarji Gokuldas Mills writes—

I am entirely in sympathy with the Bill. The vice of smoking is very common among the young Mill Operatives. It would indeed be a boon to put a stop to this pernicious habit. It is so ingrained in them that instead of spending their earnings for proper nourishment, a fair portion of it is wasted in smoking.

This evil is not confined to the poorer classes only but is widely prevalent in all strata of societies.

The sooner a check is put upon this evil, the better it will be for the community at large.

Sir D. E. Wacha writes—

(1) While I recognise the good intentions of the framer of the Bill, I am not at all prepared to admit that there exists anything like a considerable volume of enlightened public opinion demanding such legislation. The Bill is one of those which the legislative should refuse to pass as it is altogether unlikely to achieve the object aimed at. Rather, it is one most likely to try the feelings and temper of the proletariat and cause irritation and an atmospere of unrest which the Government have after great efforts been able to allay at present.

I do not believe that even an infinitesimal fraction of such rain of health (as brought about by *country spirit* and deleterious drugs) has been caused or can be caused by juvenile smoking. It is an absolutely negligible quantity and not worth legislating for. At the best *moral*

influnce of society itself can correct this habit and the best place to correct is the school.

Lastly I would refer to the clause which provides for prevention by the Police! I am ashtonished that the *Police can ever be useful in removing this so called evil.* It would simply increase bribery and corruption.

Altogether I am strongly of opinion that the non-official members of the council would exercise a wise discretion by throwing out the Bill unless the framer himself sees the eminent propriety of withdrawing it.

Prof. Mohanlal. L. Tannon writes—

I entirely agree with the principles of the said bill and trust that the same will be passed at an early date.

Mr. Ambalal Sarabhai, Ahmedabad, writes—

Your letter with the draft Bill was referred to the Manager of the Ahmedabad Manufacturing and Calico Printing Co., Ltd., and to the Medical Officer-in-charge of welfare work at the Mill. These two gentlemen are in touch with labour and hence Mr. Ambalal believes that their opinions are likely to be useful.—Secretary.

(Copies of letters from the two gentlemen named above)

I am of opinion that the Bill has been framed on the lines of the Act at present in force in England but I do not think that it will be administered here, in India, as it is in England, in fact, my impression after being in control of labour in India for a number of years, and having quite a number of children under my control, is, that there is much less smoking amongst the young children in India than there is in England.

Again I do not think that powers to confiscate smokes should be given to the police of India. I have experience of sending children to be passed by Civil Surgeons for permission to be allowed to work in mills, and the same child has been passed as 10 years old on one occasion and two months later has been given a certificate of over 14 years, and I hold that when the Medical Officers themselves are unable to tell the age of a child to four years, much less will a policeman be able to do so"

JOHN. B. H. JOHNSON,

Manager, The Callico Mills, Ahmedabad

"The difficulty of telling a man's age is very real one and even in England during the War when registration was made compulsory many mistakes were committed by Police Officers. In the case of a youth found smoking or chewing tobacco, the only inconvenience would be the deprivation of his smokes or tobacco. However, in the case of a vender of cigars etc, where it is a matter of conviction and fine, the proof

needed to secure conviction must be of a very definite nature. The vendor will naturally go by the looks of the buyer or his statement *i. e.* over the age of eighteen.

The object of the Bill will not be fully served unless the mill managers, school masters and employers of labour are similarly empowered to prohibit smoking.

A. N. TANKARIA, L. M. & S.
Medical Officer, the Calico Mills.

Sir Hormusji Wadya writes—

I entirely approve of the Bill for the prevention of juvenile smoking. The habit is vicious when indulged in at an early age and I trust that the Legislation will pass the Bill without delay.

Dr. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Kt., Bombay, writes—

I beg to state that I fully agree with my friend the Hon. Major C. Fernandes as regards the pernicious effects of the evil habit of smoking tobacco and the undermining influence which this habit has on human physic, especially of the young. I am in entire sympathy with the object of the Bill and wish that it will soon pass into law.

Mr. V. P. Vaidya, Bar-at-Law, Bombay, writes—

I have gone through the Bill and I say that it is very salutary and necessary. The practice of chewing and smoking tobacco has done immense harm to the juvenile population and has to be stopped soon.

Mr. H. J. Bhabha, M. A., Bombay, writes—

I warmly approve of the Bill for the prevention of juvenile smoking. A similar Act was passed several years ago by the Mysore Government. The pernicious habit of smoking ruins the health, mind and character of young boys. Nicotine is far more destructive poison than Alcohal.

Mr. C. M. Cursetjee. B. A., Bar-at-law, **Bombay:—**

The bill is quite uncalled for and appears to be of a purely grandmotherly character. The mischief proposed to be met by this legislation is largely imaginary and infinitesimally small. I have not observed in Bombay such an excess of juvenile smoking as to necessitate an act of the legislature to suppress it.

Such of smoking as prevails is chiefly among the lowest classes. Even there, it is not a common or extensive practice. This calls for the influence of the parents, school-masters and health officers and not a solemn legislative inhibition.

It is established that smoking in moderation has considerable medicinal value.

In my view of it smoking is largely unnecessary. I regret to see a large and daily increasing number of our young men taking to smoking as a fashionable fancy, a pretence of independent manhood, or as an idler's pastime.

If a measure could be devised to control or restrain such adult smoking, the excess energies of our legislators might be servicably employed. The measure in question is entirely uncalled for, it will be difficult to administer and will merely place in the hands of our too irresponsible police an extra screw to harass the people, specially the poorer tobacconists. The Hon'ble parent of the bantain would be well advised to drop it.

CLAUSES.

Clause 3.

The Bombay Presidency Social Reform Association—

My Council are of opinion that the word "Police Officer" in this Section should mean a Police Officer not below the rank of a Sub-Inspector of Police.

Clause 4.

Mr. D. G. Padhye—

(a) In Section 4 put the words "offers, sends or presents" after the word "sells" in line 1.

(b) In Section 4, change the words "18" years "in line 1, to "15 years". (Make similar change in section 5).

Reasons.

Let us be practical—children specially of the labouring classes nowadays begin to smoke from 10 to 12. It would be an immense gain it we could prevent that even till the age of 15. Besides, the age limit should be such as to be easily guessed by the person who is forbidden to sell, offer, etc. the forbidden article, so that he may not easily plead the plea of having mistaken the age.

(c) Add. Explanation: A public place includes a school and its compound or play ground. But no police officer shall enter or remain

in such place without the permission of the Headmaster or other person in charge of the school.

Reasons.

It is the school play-ground where the first lessons in smoking are given and some-times, the play-ground may be too big for effective control by the School authorities. Often the School has no peon nor more than a staff of two teachers. So School premises ought to be open to Police Officers (in plain dress) but they should be allowed to invade school premises only with permission.

Mr. M. N.Hogg—

It appears to me that the age limit in the draft Bill is rather high; I would suggest a reduction from 18 to 16.

The Hon. the Chief Justice Sir Normand McLeod—

The age of 18 years in clause 4 is too high. It should not be more than 15. Even then I doubt whether it will be easy to prevent the use of tobacco evading the Act but the fact that the Act is there may have some effect on those who wish to observe it.

The Bombay Presidency Social Reform Association—

My Council think that 18, the limit age, is too high for a measure of this kind and that 15 is the proper limit for the law to begin with. The limit may be raised after the law has become familiar to the people by experience.

Viramgam Municipality—

The word "Person" in the Bill should be defined so as to include a male as well as a female as some low caste females below 18 years are also seen smoking even in moffusal and that it would also be a check upon females purchasing for males below 18 years.

Panchgani Boys' High School—

The age limit might be reduced to 15.

John Elphinstone High School, Alibag—

The age-limit should be 16 instead of 18.

Nutan Marathi Vidyalaya, Poona—

I wish to see that the limit of age is raised from 18 to 20 in the Bill—the minimum age when a student leaves college.

Clause 5.

The Hon. Sir N. C. McLeod—

Clause 5 in my opinion, if maintained, will only bring redicule upon the measure. It would require the presence of Police Officers in every street and every village who would spend their time in ineffectually chasing small boys.

Viramgam Municipality—

In the definition of the word "Police Officer" the words "Sub. Police Inspector" may be introduced in place of the words "Head Constable" as the measure is a new one and likely to cause havoc among low caste people. Besides, the change proposed might stop the abuse of powers.

Maratha High School—

I would drop this clause for the present and insert it as an amendment after our Police Officers come to respect and be respected by public opinion much more than is the case now. Failing the omission of clause 5, I would at least exempt girls from its operation.

Clause 6.

Mr. G. K. Devdhar—

I would suggest that in section 6, boys who are bonafide used to bring cigarettes &c &c should be exempted from this Act.

Mr. D. G. Padhye—

Delete the words "to whom cigarettes or cigarette papers are sold or" and also the words "was at the time" and add after the words "they are found" the words "merely accompanies a person," and change the word "they" into "cigarettes".

Reasons—

If the employment as workers of children in the tobacco manufacture and trade of any kind is not prohibited, the whole legislation proposed becomes rediculous. There need be no soft corner in heart for the bidi and cigarette maker or seller. As for the children there are occupations enough besides employment in bidi or cigarette making.

Rao Bahadur Ramanbhai Nilkanth—

Though clause 6 of the Bill may be approved as a tentative measure, the law ought eventually to forbid the employment of juve

niles in the manufactures or sale of tobacco, bidis, cigars, cigarettes and the like.

Sir R. G. Bhandarkar, Kt., L. L. D.

I do not understand the point of the "Exemption" unless it should be distinctly stated that the cigarettes or cigarette papers have been sold to or found in possession of a young person for the purposes of his employer's business.

Nasik Municipality—

The body is of opinion that the exemption embodied in this section should be dropped.

Kalyan Municipality—

This clause may be dropped. There should be no exemption. Such manufacturers or dealers should keep adults in their service for tobacoo business. Many young boys and girls are kept by such dealers for making *bidis*, and such employment is a great allurement for the boys and girls towards smoking. This too must be checked.

Opinions Collected by the Indian Non-official Members' Association,

ON THE

Bombay Juvenile Smoking Bill, 1919.

[From Municipalities, Schools and Colleges, Public Institutions and Representative Men.]

BOMBAY.

1919.

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COLLECTION OF OPINIONS ON THE BOMBAY JUVENILE SMOKING BILL, 1919.

Dean of the Grant Medical College, Bombay—

I have the honour to state that I consider this Bill is a sound measure. Everything should be done to attain and maintain as high a standard of physical fitness and health amongst the young in India. Tobacco is a drug that is a poison to those of tender years.

College of Physicians and Surgeons, Bombay—

I am desired to inform you that the Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons is in favour of the principles of the Juvenile Smoking Bill.—Secretary.

The Grant College Medical Society—

We have been directed to state that the Grant College Medical Society approves of the Bill for the prevention of juvenile smoking as proposed by the Hon'ble Major Fernandes and cordially supports it. —Hon. Secretaries.

Wilson College, Bombay—

I am in complete accord with the purpose of this measure and so far as one inexperienced in the art of drafting legislative enactments, may venture to press an opinion, I consider, this Bill is drafted as a very effective instrument for the accomplishment of the object which it has in view.

With regard to the Statement of Objects and Reasons, I think it would be sufficient to base the Bill simply on the fact which is universally admitted that juvenile smoking is most prejudicial to the health, growth and development of the young. I think it would be better to confine the Reasons within these limits without raising the question of the injuriousness of smoking at all ages regarding which, to judge from the practice of large numbers of medical men, there is not the same unanimity of opinion in the profession.

This is the only suggestion I have to offer regarding the draft which you have sent me.

I think the promoters of the Bill have placed the entire community under a great obligation. I wish them all success in their effort to benefit the coming generation.—Principal.

Karnatak College, Dharwar—

I am in entire sympathy with the scheme mentioned in your letter of the 10th instant.—Principal.

Indian Women's University, Hingne (Budruk) Poona City—

I am glad to say that I am entirely for the Bill for the prevention of juvenile smoking which is proposed to be introduced into the Legislative Council at its next meeting.—D. K. Karve, Founder, I. W. U.

The Sydenham College of Commerce & Economics—

I beg to say that, I am in agreement with the general principles of Dr. Fernandes' Bill.—Principal.

Principal, Willingdon College, Sangli—

I think that the Bill is urgently needed as the vice is spreading among the youths in the city and it is necessary in the interest of the health of the young that they should have no opportunities of taking to the vice. Only the law ought to be *strictly* and *impartially* administered. Otherwise it is likely to lead to the greater evil of corruption.

[*From Principals and Headmasters of Schools.*]

The Elphinstone High School—

"I have the honour to state that I am in full sympathy with the objects of the Bill for the prevention of the juvenile smoking. Though in some cases it will be difficult to bring home the charge to a seller of tobacco, who may urge the plea that he could not really make out that the juvenile was under eighteen, and though in spite of legislation it will be possible for some juveniles addicated to this evil habit to get their requirements through adults, still the enactment will serve to exercise a wholesome restraint over many persons concerned. The Bill makes only the seller responsible, but the responsibility may, I think, be made to rest on any person whatever who, believing or having reasonable grounds to believe that a juvenile was under eighteen and that he wanted the article to indulge in his evil habit, supplied it to him with or without any payment at all.

Israelite School—

I am directed by my Committee to say that they are in full sympathy with the principle of the Bill for the prevention of juvenile smoking.

Karachi Grammar School, Karachi—

I am very glad you are moving in this matter of smoking by juveniles. It would please me most if the seller (for a third offence) were to suffer imprisonment. The juvenile, too, should be punished; first time warned, second flogged and third flogged more severely.

Sorabji High School, Surat—

I have the honour to inform you that a Bill for the prevention of Juvenile Smoking has my full sympathy.

Bijapur High School, Bijapur—

The Bill for the prevention of Juvenile Smoking is no doubt a measure of considerable interest to the public. So far as the towns of our Karnataka are concerned, the practice of smoking is not so prevalent among very young boys but it cannot, however, be said that it is not in existence. But as regards the presidency towns, which abound in Mills, the Bill is a necessity, which if passed into an Act, will certainly confer a real boon on the public. On the whole we can expect considerable good from the Bill.

Parsi High School, Panchgani—

There can be no doubt that the bill would be a very good measure when passed by the Legislative Council. In fact, it is my opinion that the same should have been introduced and passed earlier and that mere seizing of cigars, cigarettes tobacco etc., by a police officer would not be a sufficient deterrent. I think some sort of stricter measure is necessary to eradicate this ruinous habit from youthful persons of this country. Would it not be better to send a copy of this Bill, when passed, to members of other provincial legislative councils with a view to this practice being rooted out of the whole country?

Beynon Smith High School, Belgaum—

I thoroughly approve of the proposed measure. Cigarette-smoking school boys are greatly handicapped.

Tapidas and Tulsidas Varajdas Sarvajanik High School, Surat—

I have to state that the proposed Bill for the prevention o juvenile smoking will prove beneficial to the youth of the country an I am therefore of opinion that the Bill should be passed.

Government High School, Shikarpur—

I have the honour to state that I approve of the measure and am of opinion that it should be passed at the next meeting of the Legislative Council.

Mission High School, Dharwar—

I am whole heartedly in favour of the proposed legislation.

New English School, Poona—

I have to state that from my experience of boys attending schools in Poona, I can safely say that the evil habit is very rarely seen among them. However there are many children who never attend a school and have to work as common labourers and hence to pass most of their time in the company of grown up persons addicted to the habit, whom it is desirable to prevent from taking to it. I doubt, however, how far the proposed measure would succeed in its object. For its provisions can be easily evaded, I think, in a number of ways and many instead of doing good, be productive of a good deal of inconvenience to many.

New English School, Bombay—

I have great pleasure in stating that I entirely agree with the main principle of the Bill for the prevention of juvenile smoking. This Bill, when passed into law, will remove a long standing evil which has spread in some communities amongst us.

Alfred High School, Rajkot

I have the honour to state that it is now agreed on all hands that the early habit of smoking has a very deleterious effect on the appearance, health and progress of students. Even medical experts have condemned it in strong terms, as being dangerous to lungs and harmful to the brain. When this evil habit has once taken fast hold of a youth, he finds it very difficult to throw off its shackles and eradicate it. Gradually he becomes emaciated and consumptive. We often hear of premature deaths of young persons who are prone to it. Realizing the breakdown of physique of young boys tracing its cause to the use of tobacco among a plurality of cases as Child Marriages &c, the Rajkot State has wisely introduced a measure in this State called "Juvenile Smoking Prevention Act" which is still in force and is found to have a very salutary effect on the mind and morals of boys.

I fully sympathise with your honest efforts in this direction and wish you hearty success.

Byramji Jijibhoy High School, Thana.

Having regard to the statement of objects and reasons, I am constrained to say that the bill is halting and does not go far enough. Experience tells me that the vice of smoking has made great inroads and appears to be bent upon penetrating the inmost recesses of the lower strata of society. For, the males, young and old, belonging to them indulge in it almost without exception; while it is considered very fashionable for their females to indulge in the use of tobacco smoking sometimes in addition to that of chewing, especially, among the public. As regards the gentry and the higher castes, it must be admitted that this vice does not permeate to the same extent as above, there is no gainsaying the fact that the majority of them are vitiated with it. Secondly it has become fashionable to offer bidies, cigars, cigarettes etc, to any comer to our house, nay it is considered almost rude if any one fails to offer them to him. Thirdly, parents and grownup men in the family do not hesitate, or rather, look upon it as a matter of pride, to light a bidi or cigar as soon as they step out of the house and go on smoking in the streets taking care, of course, to light another when the first is consumed. Fourthly, as these people do not hesitate to smoke in the presence of young people both in and out of the house, it is futile to expect that the juveniles should ever think that the use of tobacco is very injurious as it really is. And lastly, it would be provoking and downright outrageous to expect any young people to abstain when their elders are freely indulging in smoking tobacco. I would, therefore, suggest that a Bill should be introduced making tobacco almost inaccessible to people of ordinary means.

Though I desire that radical changes should be introduced so that tobacco should be driven out of society altogether, I should still be glad to see the Bill in its present form passed into law.

Karwar High School, Karwar.—

I have great pleasure in informing you that the Bill for the prevention of juvenile smoking has my full sympathy. I make no doubt that the Bill, if passed into law, will go a great way in checking the injurious habit of smoking among the students.

Lamington High School, Hubli—

I have the honour to say that I strongly support the Bill. Legislation of this nature is already over-due.

Satara High School, Satara—

I am glad to state that I entirely approve of the objects of the Bill and desire that a legislative measure of the kind is necessary.

Victoria High School, Dharwar—

I have the honour to state that I have full sympathy with the measure.

Nutan Marathi Vidyalaya High School, Poona—

I am in perfect sympathy with the objects of the Bill and wish with all my heart that it may become a beneficial Act, with the slight change that I suggest below:

Out of the many causes that are undermining the health of the younger generation, smoking is not the one that operates with the least deadly effect. The habit is generally found to prevail among the lower strata of society at a very early age and it is with regret that I have observed it of late years spread to the respectable middle class, when the students enter college. I also understand that our students inhale the smoke right into the lungs which is more ruinous to their health and which before long makes them confirmed smokers.

Anjuman-i-Islam High School, Bombay—

I am decidedly of opinion that Government could not confer a greater boon on the Indian Nation than stopping at once Juvenile Smoking which is spreading so rapidly that I am very much afraid that it would soon sap completely young boys' morals as well as their physique.

Government High School, Nadiad—

I have to state that the introduction of a Bill for the prevention of Juvenile Smoking would be a step in the right direction. I think the measure intended to be introduced does not go far enough, as it aims at checking the evil among minors only. Smoking is positively harmful to any one upto the age of thirty.

St. Teresa's High School, Bombay—

I heartily support the Juvenile Smoking Bill. The measure, if it is passed into law, will do incalculable amount of good.

The evil, I am sorry to say, is fast growing and some check must be placed upon it.

Gibb High School, Kumta,

I support the Bill.

(1) The rule of holding the legal guardian responsible for any nuisance committed on the public road by his ward, is in force in every municipality. Why not can the same guardian be held responsible for such an act of indulgence in a bad habit as cigarette smoking?

(2) In case the minor employs a major middeman for the purchase of his cigarettes, the bill might remain a dead-letter. The guardian also is likely to shield his ward by setting up false defence. Hence, the onus to prove the innocence of the seller or the smoker should be made to lie on the offender himself.

(3) The Municipality and Local Board Acts should be so amended as to make it incumbent on all self-governing bodies to buy a heavy prohibitive tax on all *bidi* manufacturing and selling shops, and a higher Octroi or import duty on tobacco, which is more or less a substance of luxury.

Even if none of my suggestions are found acceptable, I for one would welcome the Bill on the ground that it may at least serve as a bugbear to our juvenile smokers.

Miraj High School, Miraj—

I am strongly against the Bill. (1) It will furnish the unscrupulous Police, mischief-mongers and money-makers with a fresh and easy means to harass shop-keepers as offenders, and innocent boys as witnesses. (2) My 15 years' experience as Inspector of schools tells me that few boys smoke in places outside large towns. My experience of college students relates to their gatherings and a casual visit to their quarters. I have found them more abstinent than their predecessors. As to schools teaching English, I have never seen a boy smoking on the road, or even openly in his own house. In the vernacular schools the conduct of boys is above suspicion. (3) In large cities, boys that smoke, belong to the lowest possible class and are likely to lend themselves to unscrupulous persons, desiring to harass shop-keepers and innocent boys. (4) Free countries like the U. S. A. have a full control over their Legislative and Executive bodies. They can unmake a piece of legislation when it is not serving the desired object. Ceylon

is soo small a Colony for us to follow. As to the Native States, the legislation is subject to neglect even by the Executive itself.

The best way to combat this habit is not by arming the Police with additional powers, but by the moral uplift of the boys. And the matter may be safely entrusted to the educational authorities concerned.

G. T. High School, Bombay—

I am afraid, the gentleman introducing the bill, places smoking and chewing of tobacco on a level with eating of opinion and drinking of liquor. Tobacco chewing and smoking is not a vice but much worse than those of taking tea and visiting theatres.

This habit is almost always taken by the boy from his elders—particularly his father. As long as the boy finds a couple of annas to buy a packet, no bill can prevent him from getting it. The same is true, *mutatis mutandis*, of the juvenile smoker from a Parel mill. I would welcome the bill as intended to check the growth of this habit slightly, if our police had a better reputation. It would be always difficult to judge if a boy is above or below 18, and our head constables do not deserve to be trusted with the power of searching as the bill proposes to give them.

Nasik High School—

I thoroughly appreciate the necessity of the Bill. There is no doubt that the habit of smoking has been growing inordinately, day by day, among the people of India, and unless such a legislative measure is adopted, the evil will hardly be nipped in the bud. This Bill will have a powerful check upon the tendencies of juveniles towards tobacco and other kindred narcotic drugs. The habit of smoking is very strong among the boys employed in Mills, who in general, have to move among men without culture and education, and who are hardly amenable to wholesome advice of elders. To such men especially, the proposed bill will be of immense benefit.

The American Marathi Mission—

I take pleasure in expressing my hearty approval of the Bill for the prevntion of juvenile smoking, since I consider it to be of great importance that all young persons should be prevented from forming the habit of using tobacco.

I venture to raise the question whether the Bill is suficiently drastic, since it forbids only the sale of cigarettes and tobacco to

persons under 18, and does not make it unlawful to *give* these things to them, or for them to smoke or chew tobacco.

The Goan Union High School, Bombay—

Nothing short of such a measure as that in contemplation for the "prevention of Juvenile Smoking" can, I must own, if not entirely at least to a great extent, stop the *abuse* of tobacco among the youthful. I say *abuse*, because the use of tobacco seems to have a very special charm for the young, who know no moderation, when they once go in for it.....The measure against Juvenile Smoking is therefore a real God-send. Those with whom the idea originated do indeed deserve a very high commendation. The benefit that will result from the adoption of this happy measure ought to win for the orginators a warm place in the hearts of the benefitted.

John Elphinstone High School, Alibag—

I think it is quite desirable to have such an act passed, but that the age limit in sections 4 & 5 should be 16 instead of 18.

N. J. High School, Karachi—

I have the honour to state that I am entirely in favour of the measure proposed for the prevention of juvenile smoking.

Panchgani Boys' High School—

I need hardly say I thoroughly approve of the Bill.

Esplanade High School, Bombay—

I do not believe there can be any two opinions as to the necessity for the introduction and passing of such a Bill, which, I may add, has my hearty approval and support. The evil effects of smoking on the body as well as the mind are too well known, and the sooner the vice is eradicated, the better not only for the rising generation of the young but for the whole country.

St. Xavier's High School Bombay:—

I strongly disapprove the habit of smoking amongst juveniles. I have much pleasure in supporting the Bill.

(From Presidents of Municipalities.)

The Bombay Municipal Corporation:—

The Corporation approve of the principle underlying the Bill without Committing themselves to any expression of opinion regarding the details of the Bill.

Hyderabad (Sind) Municipality—

The Committee is in favour of the Bill and supports it strongly.

Kalyan Municipality—

This Bill is one of the most necessary measures. It must be passed. It will check the vice and save the health of many young people from the diseases enumerated.

Baramati Municipality—

I have the honour to state that this Municipality is strongly in favour of having such a Bill.

Broach City Municipality—

I have the honour to state that at a meeting of the Board held on the 22rd August 1919, it was resolved to inform you that this Municipality is in favour of passing the bill.

Godhra Municipality—

The General Board have unanimously resolved that there is special necessity for such a Bill and fully approved of the measure.

Karwar Municipality—

The Councillors are of opinion that the measure is absolutely necessary to prevent a growing evil in India. There is no doubt that the habit is rapidly increasing in India, the annual cost of cigarettes and cigars used in India being more than 70 lakhs of rupees. The sooner the evil is prevented by the Legislature, the better it will be for the health of young persons in India.

Nasik Municipality—

This Municipality approves of the Bill for the Prevention of Juvenile Smoking.

Karad Municipality—

This Municipality has passed a unanimous resolution at their General Meeting held on the 22nd August 1919 saying "that this body has every support for the bill".

Viramgam Municipality—

The whole body including myself (the President) support the bill, and sincerely desire that the bill may be passed into an Act.

Erandol Municipality—

The draft of the Bill for the prevention of juvenile smoking was considered by the General Body, on the 28th August 1919. The body, though of opinion, that a bill for the prevention of juvenile smoking is necessary, considers the present form of the bill unsuitable and is is not in favour of it for the following reasons:—

(1) Section 4 of the bill makes the sale of tobacco to a person under 18 punishable. It will be difficult for a seller to know the exact age of the person coming to him. Besides many persons send their children and boy servants to buy tobacco for themselves. Serious inconvenience is likely to be caused to such persons.

(ii) No punishment is provided for the offender (the person under 18 who is found buying or using tobacco) This should not be the case.

Amalner Municipality—

I have the honour to inform you that this Municipality accords its support to the Bill.

Bandra Municipality—

The Municipality expresses its sympathy with the Bill.

Barsi Municipality—

I have the honour to state that I fully agree to the provisions as embodied in the Bill for the prevention of juvenile smoking.

Dhulia Municipality—

This Municipality unanimously approves of the provisions of the Bill.

Chopda Municipality—

I have the honour to inform you that I agree with the proposal.

Amalner Municipality—

This Municipality has given full support to the Bill for the prevention of juvenile smoking.

Sangamner Municipality—

I have the honour to state that this body thinks that the Measure is a necessity. The body would even go a step further and say that it should be made penal for boys between 14 and 18 to smoke and they soould be fined for doing the same. Otherwise the Bill would not be effective to any appreciable extent. Please see if it can be made more effective.

Athani Municipality—

It was resolved that the Bill should be opproved.

Ahmedabad Municipality—

This Board generally approves of the principles underlying the Bill without expressing any opinion upon the provisions of the Bill about the measures to be adopted for preventing juvenile smoking.

Kapadwanj Municipality—

The body is in favour of the Bill.

Hubli Municipality—

I have the honour to reply that I strongly support the bill in question. The object of the bill is really laudable. It presents the several pernicious effects of tobacco to which the young boys under 18 years of age fall victim. It will be very conducive to the health of young persons if the bill is soon passed into law.

Dharangaon Municipality—

I have the honour to communicate that the body of which I am the President, has no objection to pass such a law.

Guledgadh Municipality—

The Bill should be early passed into law.

Parola Municipality—

At the Special General Meeting of the Board held on the 28th August 1919, it was unanimously resolved that the Bill should be brought for consideration at the September Meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council.

Gadag Municipality—

The principles of the Bill are approved but the Municipality does not commit itself to its details.

Ankleshwar Municipality—

The Bill as it stands is just the measure required for the purpose of checking the evil of smoking. The Bill as it stands appears to be incomplete. It should contain a provision making smoking by persons from 12 years old and upwards penal.

Dharwar Municipality—

I have the honour to inform you that your letter and the Bill was placed before the General Body for their views and they all approved of your Bill in one voice. Wish you Success.

Malagaon Municipality—

I beg to say that I entirely concur with the views expressed in the statement of objects and reasons and I am of opinion that such a Bill is absolutely necessary to protect the health of young persons from the pernicious habit of smoking tobacco. I heartily support the Bill and wish that it be passed into law.

Surat Municipality—

I have the honour to inform you that the Municipality have resolved at their meeting held on the 30th August 1919 that they approve of the principle of the Bill for the prevention of juvenile smoking.

Bagalkot Municipality—

This Meeting unanimously support the objects of the Bill and wishes the bill be passed into law.—Resolution of the General meeting held on 22nd august 1919.

The Karachi Municipality—

Whilst expressing sympathy with the movement, the Managing Committee consider that legislation on the subject is not feasible or practical.

Ratnagiri Municipality—

I have the honour to state that the unanimous opinion of this Municipality is that the proposed bill is a desirable one and worth adopting. Some have suggested certain modifications about the powers of the police being curtailed, and others suggest that some explanation may be added to save persons who are under 18 years of age, and are working not for themselves, but on behalf of their employers.

Bijapur Municipality—

This Body is in full sympathy with the proposed measure.

[*From Public Bodies.*]

The Muslim Student's Union, Bombay—

This Conference Views with great concern the increase of smoking among juveniles, especially in the Muslim community, and is prepared to heartily support any legislation in this behalf.—Resolution of the 1st session of the Conference.

The Seva Sadan, Bombay—

Our Council is in favour of the Bill for the prevention of juvenile smoking.

Society for the Protection of Children In Western India—

I am desired by the Executive Committee of the Society to state that they are of opinion that juvenile smoking is certainly undesirable and that any steps towards preventing it must be commended. The evil is sufficiently prevalent to justify legislation and our Committee believe that even though legislation may not effectively stop the evil, it will certainly have an educative effect.—The Secretary.

The Bombay Presidency Association—

The Council of the Bombay Presidency Association approves of the general principles underlying the Bill.

The Bombay Chamber of Commerce—

I am to state my Committee quite sympathise with the object of this Bill but they doubt whether the particular measures proposed are suitable to the conditions of the country.—Secretary.

Young Men's Hindu Assòciation, Bombay—

This Association approves of the objects of the Bill to be shortly introduced in the Bombay Legislative Council for the prevention of juvenile smoking.

The Bombay Presidency Social Reform Association—

I am desired by the Managing Council of this Association to say that, though it may be necessary, as in some other countries, to prevent the growing evil of Juvenile Smoking by a penal law of the character of this Bill, any penal legislation on the subject to serve the end desired and become wholesome would have to be supported by healing measures such as the promotion of education among the masses on a much wider scale than hitherto.

2. Properly speaking, such measures ought to precede, instead of following, penal legislation of the character ot this Bill, whereas, unfortunately in India, the policy of late has been to enact penal laws and to neglect or delay the adoption of measures of a preventive character promoting reform by direct methods.

3. In this connection, my Council would draw attention to the grounds specified in the Statement of Objects and Reasons of the Bill.

Its mover in that Statement appeals in support of his Bill to the example of other countries such the United Kingdom and the American States. In his speech on the subject at a recent meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, the said mover of this Bill referred to the example of Japan. The examples, however, show that in all those countries, laws to put down the habit of smoking among Juveniles followed long after measures had been adopted by way of diffusion of primary education and after measures calculated to create a healthy atmosphere of life for and among the Juvenile population there. The analogy of those countries, when applied to India under present condition, is misleading and puts the Indian problem in a wrong perspective.

4. My Council cannot but regret that the Bill has been introduced by a private Member of the Council whereas, as in other countries, it ought to have emanated from the Government and Government ought to take its responsibility. Government have not stood sponser to it apparently because they perceive the Bill puts the cart before the horse and the responsibility had therefore better be on private members primarily.

5. While, therefore, according support to the principles of the Bill, my Council deem it necessary in the larger national interests of the country to point out how it is imperfectly conceived.—President.

The Bombay Students' Brotherhood—

In the opinion of the Students' Brotherhood, the Bill for the prevention of juvenile smoking deserves support so far as it goes, in seeking to grapple with the growing evil of juvenile smoking by penalising as an offence the act of sale of tobacco for the purposes of smoking to juveniles. At the same time the Committee think that such evils are best cured by preventive measures such as an improvement in the conditions of the labour population and a wide system of primary education together with more work and activity on the part of social organisations to diffuse among the juveniles especially of the lower classes, recreations and amusements of a healthy character.

[*From Individuals*]

Dr. Harold. H. Mann. D. Sc., (Lond) writes—

I am heartily in favour of the measure as drafted and shall be very pleased if it is passed.

The Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Kt., writes—

I approve of the Bill itself but have doubts as to its practical application.

M. N. Hogg Esqr., Manager, Messrs, Forbes, Forbes & Campbell Co., Ltd., writes—

I have to say that I am generally in favour of legislation for the prevention of Juvenile smoking.

Mr. G. K. Devdhar, Vice-President of the Servants of Society, Bombay, writes—

I am in full sympathy with the aims and objects of the Bill.

Mr. W. A. Haig-Brown, Manager, King, King & Co., Bombay, writes—

I am myself a heavy smoker and see no harm in the practice for adults. I never smoked before I attained the age of eighteen not because I was a good child, but because I was told it would make me sick and I believed it, because I saw it make other children sick.

I am aware that smoking has a deleterious effect on growing children and would gladly support any measure tending to lessen the evil. I am nevertheless entirely opposed in principle to any legislation which tends to convert the original sin of children into a crime against the State and what I welcome about the Bill is that it seeks to levy no penalty on the prime offender except confiscation of that which he is better without and directs its real penalties against the person who is really the guilty party, the supplier of the drug.

Rao Bahadur Ramanbhai Nilkanth, Ahmeddabad, writes—

I approve of the Hon'ble Dr. Fernandes' Bill for the Prevention of Juvenile Smoking. I may be allowed to add that as long as grown up persons are found smoking, it would be difficult to dissuade juveniles from following their example.

Dr. Sir Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarkar, Poona, writes—

From my experience, I feel myself in a position to state that tobacco-smoking or chewing is injurious to juveniles *i. e.* persons not fully developed in body. I believe, the practice impairs digestion.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar, M. A, LL. B., Bar-at-Law, Bombay, writes—

I have to state that I am in favour of the Bill and the principles on which it is based.'

Mr. D. G. Padhye, M. A., Secretary, Schools Committee, Bombay Municipality, writes—

The aims and objects of the Bill are excellent and if its provisions aim at the practical, it is sure to do great good.

The Hon. Sir Normand MacLoed, the Chief Justice of the Bombay High Court writes—

I beg to inform you that in my opinion the object in view of the promoter of the Bill is to be commended. I do not think much good will be done if this Bill is passed as it stands.

Mr. Jahangir. B. Petit writes—

I beg to say that I am in favour of the principle underlying the Bill and am of opinion that it will do good to the juvenile population, if passed.

The Manager, The Morarji Gokuldas Mills writes—

I am entirely in sympathy with the Bill. The vice of smoking is very common among the young Mill Operatives. It would indeed be a boon to put a stop to this pernicious habit. It is so ingrained in them that instead of spending their earnings for proper nourishment, a fair portion of it is wasted in smoking.

This evil is not confined to the poorer classes only but is widely prevalent in all strata of societies.

The sooner a check is put upon this evil, the better it will be for the community at large.

Sir D. E. Wacha writes—

(1) While I recognise the good intentions of the framer of the Bill, I am not at all prepared to admit that there exists anything like a considerable volume of enlightened public opinion demanding such legislation. The Bill is one of those which the legislative should refuse to pass as it is altogether unlikely to achieve the object aimed at. Rather, it is one most likely to try the feelings and temper of the proletariat and cause irritation and an atmospere of unrest which the Government have after great efforts been able to allay at present.

I do not believe that even an infinitesimal fraction of such rain of health (as brought about by *country spirit* and deleterious drugs) has been caused or can be caused by juvenile smoking. It is an absolutely negligible quantity and not worth legislating for. At the best *moral*

influnce of society itself can correct this habit and the best place to correct is the school.

Lastly I would refer to the clause which provides for prevention by the Police! I am ashtonished that the *Police can ever be useful in removing this so called evil.* It would simply increase bribery and corruption.

Altogether I am strongly of opinion that the non-official members of the council would exercise a wise discretion by throwing out the Bill unless the framer himself sees the eminent propriety of withdrawing it.

Prof. Mohanlal. L. Tannon writes—

I entirely agree with the principles of the said bill and trust that the same will be passed at an early dale.

Mr. Ambalal Sarabhai, Ahmedabad, writes—

Your letter with the draft Bill was referred to the Manager of the Ahmedabad Manufacturing and Calico Printing Co., Ltd., and to the Medical Officer-in-charge of welfare work at the Mill. These two gentlemen are in touch with labour and hence Mr. Ambalal believes that their opinions are likely to be useful.—Secretary.

(Copies of letters from the two gentlemen named above)

I am of opinion that the Bill has been framed on the lines of the Act at present in force in England but I do not think that it will be adminstered here, in India, as it is in England, in fact, my impression after being in control of labour in India for a number of years, and having quite a number of children under my control, is, that there is much less smoking amongst the young children in India than there is in England.

Again I do not think that powers to confiscate smokes should be given to the police of India. I have experience of sending children to be passed by Civil Surgeons for permission to be allowed to work in mills, and the same child has been passed as 10 years old on one occasion and two months later has been given a certificate of over 14 years, and I hold that when the Medical Officers themselves are unable to tell the age of a child to four years, much less will a policeman be able to do so"

JOHN. B. H. JOHNSON,

Manager, The Callico Mills, Ahmedabad.

"The difficulty of telling a man's age is very real one and even in England during the War when registration was made compulsory many mistakes were committed by Police Officers. In the case of a youth found smoking or chewing tobacco, the only inconvenience would be the deprivation of his smokes or tobacco. However, in the case of a vender of cigars etc, where it is a matter of conviction and fine, the proof

needed to secure conviction must be of a very definite nature. The vendor will naturally go by the looks of the buyer or his statement *i. e.* over the age of eighteen.

The object of the Bill will not be fully served unless the mill managers, school masters and employers of labour are similarly empowered to prohibit smoking.

A. N. TANKARIA, L. M. & S.
Medical Officer, the Callico Mills.

Sir Hormusji Wadya writes—

I entirely approve of the Bill for the prevention of juvenile smoking. The habit is vicious when indulged in at an early age and I trust that the Legislation will pass the Bill without delay.

Dr. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Kt., Bombay, writes—

I beg to state that I fully agree with my friend the Hon. Major C. Fernandes as regards the pernicious effects of the evil habit of smoking tobacco and the undermining influence which this habit has on human physic, especially of the young. I am in entire sympathy with the object of the Bill and wish that it will soon pass into law.

Mr. V. P. Vaidya, Bar-at-Law, Bombay, writes—

I have gone through the Bill and I say that it is very salutary and necessary. The practice of chewing and smoking tobacco has done immense harm to the juvenile population and has to be stopped soon.

Mr. H. J. Bhabha, M. A., Bombay, writes—

I warmly approve of the Bill for the prevention of juvenile smoking. A similar Act was passed several years ago by the Mysore Government. The pernicious habit of smoking ruins the health, mind and character of young boys. Nicotine is far more destructive poison than Alcohal.

Mr. C. M. Cursetjee. B. A., Bar-at-law, **Bombay:—**

The bill is quite uncalled for and appears to be of a purely grandmotherly character. The mischief proposed to be met by this legislation is largely imaginary and infinitesimally small. I have not observed in Bombay such an excess of juvenile smoking as to necessitate an act of the legislature to suppress it.

Such of smoking as prevails is chiefly among the lowest classes. Even there, it is not a common or extensive practice. This calls for the influence of the parents, school-masters and health officers and not a solemn legislative inhibition.

It is established that smoking in moderation has considerable medicinal value.

In my view of it smoking is largely unnecessary. I regret to see a large and daily increasing number of our young men taking to smoking as a fashionable fancy, a pretence of independent manhood, or as an idler's pastime.

If a measure could be devised to control or restrain such adult smoking, the excess energies of our legislators might be servicably employed. The measure in question is entirely uncalled for, it will be difficult to administer and will merely place in the hands of our too irresponsible police an extra screw to harass the people, specially the poorer tobacconists. The Hon'ble parent of the bantain would be well advised to drop it.

CLAUSES.

Clause 3.

The Bombay Presidency Social Reform Association—

My Council are of opinion that the word "Police Officer" in this Section should mean a Police Officer not below the rank of a Sub-Inspector of Police.

Clause 4.

Mr. D. G. Padhye—

(a) In Section 4 put the words "offers, sends or presents" after the word "sells" in line 1.

(b) In Section 4, change the words "18" years "in line 1, to "15 years". (Make similar change in section 5).

Reasons.

Let us be practical—children specially of the labouring classes nowadays begin to smoke from 10 to 12. It would be an immense gain it we could prevent that even till the age of 15. Besides, the age limit should be such as to be easily guessed by the person who is forbidden to sell, offer, etc. the forbidden article, so that he may not easily plead the plea of having mistaken the age.

(c) Add. Explanation: A public place includes a school and its compound or play ground. But no police officer shall enter or remain

in such place without the permission of the Headmaster or other person in charge of the school.

Reasons.

It is the school play-ground where the first lessons in smoking are given and some-times, the play-ground may be too big for effective control by the School authorities. Often the School has no peon nor more than a staff of two teachers. So School premises ought to be open to Police Officers (in plain dress) but they should be allowed to invade school premises only with permission.

Mr. M. N.Hogg—

It appears to me that the age limit in the draft Bill is rather high; I would suggest a reduction from 18 to 16.

The Hon. the Chief Justice Sir Normand McLeod—

The age of 18 years in clause 4 is too high. It should not be more than 15. Even then I doubt whether it will be easy to prevent the use of tobacco evading the Act but the fact that the Act is there may have some effect on those who wish to observe it.

The Bombay Presidency Social Reform Association—

My Council think that 18, the limit age, is too high for a measure of this kind and that 15 is the proper limit for the law to begin with. The limit may be raised after the law has become familiar to the people by experience.

Viramgam Municipality—

The word "Person" in the Bill should be defined so as to include a male as well as a female as some low caste females below 18 years are also seen smoking even in moffusal and that it would also be a check upon females purchasing for males below 18 years.

Panchgani Boys' High School—

The age limit might be reduced to 15.

John Elphinstone High School, Alibag—

The age limit should be 16 instead of 18.

Nutan Marathi Vidyalaya. Poona—

I wish to see that the limit of age is raised from 18 to 20 in the Bill—the minimum age when a student leaves college.

Clause 5.

The Hon. Sir N. C. McLeod—

Clause 5 in my opinion, if maintained, will only bring redicule upon the measure. It would require the presence of Police Officers in every street and every village who would spend their time in ineffectually chasing small boys.

Viramgam Municipality—

In the definition of the word "Police Officer" the words "Sub-Police Inspector" may be introduced in place of the words "Head Constable" as the measure is a new one and likely to cause havoc among low caste people. Besides, the change proposed might stop the abuse of powers.

Maratha High School—

I would drop this clause for the present and insert it as an amendment after our Police Officers come to respect and be respected by public opinion much more than is the case now. Failing the omission of clause 5, I would at least exempt girls from its operation.

Clause 6.

Mr. G. K. Devdhar—

I would suggest that in section 6, boys who are bonâfide used to bring cigarettes &c &c should be exempted from this Act.

Mr. D. G. Padhye—

Delete the words "to whom cigarettes or cigarette papers are sold or" and also the words "was at the time" and add after the words "they are found" the words "merely accompanies a person," and change the word "they" into "cigarettes".

Reasons—

If the employment as workers of children in the tobacco manufacture and trade of any kind is not prohibited, the whole legislation proposed becomes rediculous. There need be no soft corner in heart for the bidi and cigarette maker or seller. As for the children there are occupations enough besides employment in bidi or cigarette making.

Rao Bahadur Ramanbhai Nilkanth—

Though clause 6 of the Bill may be approved as a tentative measure, the law ought eventually to forbid the employment of juve-

niles in the manufactures or sale of tobacco, bidis, cigars, cigarettes and the like.

Sir R. G. Bhandarkar, Kt., L. L. D.

I do not understand the point of the "Exemption" unless it should be distinctly stated that the cigarettes or cigarette papers have been sold to or found in possession of a young person for the purposes of his employer's business.

Nasik Municipality—

The body is of opinion that the exemption embodied in this section should be dropped.

Kalyan Municipality—

This clause may be dropped. There should be no exemption. Such manufacturers or dealers should keep adults in their service for tobacco business. Many young boys and girls are kept by such dealers for making *bidis*, and such employment is a great allurement for the boys and girls towards smoking. This too must be checked.

Opinions Collected by the Indian Non-official Members' Association,

ON THE

Bombay Juvenile Smoking Bill, 1919.

[From Municipalities, Schools and Colleges, Public Institutions and Representative Men.]

BOMBAY.

1919.

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COLLECTION OF OPINIONS ON THE BOMBAY JUVENILE SMOKING BILL, 1919.

Dean of the Grant Medical College, Bombay—

I have the honour to state that I consider this Bill is a sound measure. Everything should be done to attain and maintain as high a standard of physical fitness and health amongst the young in India. Tobacco is a drug that is a poison to those of tender years.

College of Physicians and Surgeons, Bombay—

I am desired to inform you that the Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons is in favour of the principles of the Juvenile Smoking Bill.—Secretary.

The Grant College Medical Society—

We have been directed to state that the Grant College Medical Society approves of the Bill for the prevention of juvenile smoking as proposed by the Hon'ble Major Fernandes and cordially supports it. —Hon. Secretaries.

Wilson College, Bombay—

I am in complete accord with the purpose of this measure and so far as one inexperienced in the art of drafting legislative enactments, may venture to press an opinion, I consider, this Bill is drafted as a very effective instrument for the accomplishment of the object which it has in view.

With regard to the Statement of Objects and Reasons, I think it would be sufficient to base the Bill simply on the fact which is universally admitted that juvenile smoking is most prejudicial to the health, growth and development of the young. I think it would be better to confine the Reasons within these limits without raising the question of the injuriousness of smoking at all ages regarding which, to judge from the practice of large numbers of medical men, there is not the same unanimity of opinion in the profession.

This is the only suggestion I have to offer regarding the draft which you have sent me.

I think the promoters of the Bill have placed the entire community under a great obligation. I wish them all success in their effort to benefit the coming generation.—Principal.

Karnatak College, Dharwar—

I am in entire sympathy with the scheme mentioned in your letter of the 10th instant.—Principal.

Indian Women's University, Hingne (Budruk) Poona City—

I am glad to say that I am entirely for the Bill for the prevention of juvenile smoking which is proposed to be introduced into the Legislative Council at its next meeting.—D. K. Karve, Founder, I. W. U.

The Sydenham College of Commerce & Economics—

I beg to say that, I am in agreement with the general principles of Dr. Fernandes' Bill.—Principal.

Principal, Willingdon College, Sangli—

I think that the Bill is urgently needed as the vice is spreading among the youths in the city and it is necessary in the interest of the health of the young that they should have no opportunities of taking to the vice. Only the law ought to be *strictly* and *impartially* administered. Otherwise it is likely to lead to the greater evil of corruption.

[*From Principals and Headmasters of Schools.*]

The Elphinstone High School—

I have the honour to state that I am in full sympathy with the objects of the Bill for the prevention of the juvenile smoking. Though in some cases it will be difficult to bring home the charge to a seller of tobacco, who may urge the plea that he could not really make out that the juvenile was under eighteen, and though in spite of legislation it will be possible for some juveniles addicated to this evil habit to get their requirements through adults, still the enactment will serve to exercise a wholesome restraint over many persons concerned. The Bill makes only the seller responsible, but the responsibility may, I think, be made to rest on any person whatever who, believing or having reasonable grounds to believe that a juvenile was under eighteen and that he wanted the article to indulge in his evil habit, supplied it to him with or without any payment at all.

Israelite School—

I am directed by my Committee to say that they are in full sympathy with the principle of the Bill for the prevention of juvenile smoking.

Karachi Grammar School, Karachi—

I am very glad you are moving in this matter of smoking by juveniles. It would please me most if the seller (for a third offence) were to suffer imprisonment. The juvenile, too, should be punished; first time warned, second flogged and third flogged more severely.

Sorabji High School, Surat—

I have the honour to inform you that a Bill for the prevention of Juvenile Smoking has my full sympathy.

Bijapur High School, Bijapur—

The Bill for the prevention of Juvenile Smoking is no doubt a measure of considerable interest to the public. So far as the towns of our Karnataka are concerned, the practice of smoking is not so prevalent among very young boys but it cannot, however, be said that it is not in existence. But as regards the presidency towns, which abound in Mills, the Bill is a necessity, which if passed into an Act, will certainly confer a real boon on the public. On the whole we can expect considerable good from the Bill.

Parsi High School, Panchgani—

There can be no doubt that the bill would be a very good measure when passed by the Legislative Council. In fact, it is my opinion that the same should have been introduced and passed earlier and that mere seizing of cigars, cigarettes tobacco etc., by a police officer would not be a sufficient deterrent. I think some sort of stricter measure is necessary to eradicate this ruinous habit from youthful persons of this country. Would it not be better to send a copy of this Bill, when passed, to members of other provincial legislative councils with a view to this practice being rooted out of the whole country?

Beynon Smith High School, Belgaum—

I thoroughly approve of the proposed measure. Cigarette-smoking school boys are greatly handicapped.

Tapidas and Tulsidas Varajdas Sarvajanik High School, Surat—

I have to state that the proposed Bill for the prevention of juvenile smoking will prove beneficial to the youth of the country and I am therefore of opinion that the Bill should be passed.

Government High School, Shikarpur—

I have the honour to state that I approve of the measure and am of opinion that it should be passed at the next meeting of the Legislative Council.

Mission High School, Dharwar—

I am whole heartedly in favour of the proposed legislation.

New English School, Poona—

I have to state that from my experience of boys attending schools in Poona, I can safely say that the evil habit is very rarely seen among them. However there are many children who never attend a school and have to work as common labourers and hence to pass most of their time in the company of grown up persons addicted to the habit, whom it is desirable to prevent from taking to it. I doubt, however, how far the proposed measure would succeed in its object. For its provisions can be easily evaded, I think, in a number of ways and many instead of doing good, be productive of a good deal of inconvenience to many.

New English School, Bombay—

I have great pleasure in stating that I entirely agree with the main principle of the Bill for the prevention of juvenile smoking. This Bill, when passed into law, will remove a long standing evil which has spread in some communities amongst us.

Alfred High School, Rajkot

I have the honour to state that it is now agreed on all hands that the early habit of smoking has a very deleterious effect on the appearance, health and progress of students. Even medical experts have condemned it in strong terms, as being dangerous to lungs and harmful to the brain. When this evil habit has once taken fast hold of a youth, he finds it very difficult to throw off its shackles and eradicate it. Gradually he becomes emaciated and consumptive. We often hear of premature deaths of young persons who are prone to it. Realizing the breakdown of physique of young boys tracing its cause to the use of tobacco among a plurality of cases as Child Marriages &c, the Rajkot State has wisely introduced a measure in this State called "Juvenile Smoking Prevention Act" which is still in force and is found to have a very salutary effect on the mind and morals of boys.

I fully sympathise with your honest efforts in this direction and wish you hearty success.

Byramji Jijibhoy High School, Thana.

Having regard to the statement of objects and reasons, I am constrained to say that the bill is halting and does not go far enough. Experience tells me that the vice of smoking has made great inroads and appears to be bent upon penetrating the inmost recesses of the lower strata of society. For, the males, young and old, belonging to them indulge in it almost without exception; while it is considered very fashionable for their females to indulge in the use of tobacco smoking sometimes in addition to that of chewing, especially, among the public. As regards the gentry and the higher castes, it must be admitted that this vice does not permeate to the same extent as above, there is no gainsaying the fact that the majority of them are vitiated with it. Secondly it has become fashionable to offer bidies, cigars, cigarettes etc, to any comer to our house, nay it is considered almost rude if any one fails to offer them to him. Thirdly, parents and grownup men in the family do not hesitate, or rather, look upon it as a matter of pride, to light a bidi or cigar as soon as they step out of the house and go on smoking in the streets taking care, of course, to light another when the first is consumed. Fourthly, as these people do not hesitate to smoke in the presence of young people both in and out of the house, it is futile to expect that the juveniles should ever think that the use of tobacco is very injurious as it really is. And lastly, it would be provoking and downright outrageous to expect any young people to abstain when their elders are freely indulging in smoking tobacco. I would, therefore, suggest that a Bill should be introduced making tobacco almost inaccessible to people of ordinary means.

Though I desire that radical changes should be introduced so that tobacco should be driven out of society altogether, I should still be glad to see the Bill in its present form passed into law.

Karwar High School, Karwar—

I have great pleasure in informing you that the Bill for the prevention of juvenile smoking has my full sympathy. I make no doubt that the Bill, if passed into law, will go a great way in checking the injurious habit of smoking among the students.

Lamington High School, Hubli—

I have the honour to say that I strongly support the Bill. Legislation of this nature is already over-due.

Satara High School, Satara—

I am glad to state that I entirely approve of the objects of the Bill and desire that a legislative measure of the kind is necessary.

Victoria High School, Dharwar—

I have the honour to state that I have full sympathy with the measure.

Nutan Marathi Vidyalaya High School, Poona—

I am in perfect sympathy with the objects of the Bill and wish with all my heart that it may become a beneficial Act, with the slight change that I suggest below:

Out of the many causes that are undermining the health of the younger generation, smoking is not the one that operates with the least deadly effect. The habit is generally found to prevail among the lower strata of society at a very early age and it is with regret that I have observed it of late years spread to the respectable middle class, when the students enter college. I also understand that our students inhale the smoke right into the lungs which is more ruinous to their health and which before long makes them confirmed smokers.

Anjuman-i-Islam High School, Bombay—

I am decidedly of opinion that Government could not confer a greater boon on the Indian Nation than stopping at once Juvenile Smoking which is spreading so rapidly that I am very much afraid that it would soon sap completely young boys' morals as well as their physique.

Government High School, Nadiad—

I have to state that the introduction of a Bill for the prevention of Juvenile Smoking would be a step in the right direction. I think the measure intended to be introduced does not go far enough, as it aims at checking the evil among minors only. Smoking is positively harmful to any one upto the age of thirty.

St. Teresa's High School, Bombay—

I heartily support the Juvenile Smoking Bill. The measure, if it is passed into law, will do incalculable amount of good.

The evil, I am sorry to say, is fast growing and some check must be placed upon it.

Gibb High School, Kumta,

I support the Bill.

(1) The rule of holding the legal guardian responsible for any nuisance committed on the public road by his ward, is in force in every municipality. Why not can the same guardian be held responsible for such an act of indulgence in a bad habit as cigarette-smoking?

(2) In case the minor employs a major middeman for the purchase of his cigarettes, the bill might remain a dead-letter. The guardian also is likely to shield his ward by setting up false defence. Hence, the onus to prove the innocence of the seller or the smoker should be made to lie on the offender himself.

(3) The Municipality and Local Board Acts should be so amended as to make it incumbent on all self-governing bodies to buy a heavy prohibitive tax on all *bidi* manufacturing and selling shops, and a higher Octroi or import duty on tobacco, which is more or less a substance of luxury.

Even if none of my suggestions are found acceptable, I for one would welcome the Bill on the ground that it may at least serve as a bugbear to our juvenile smokers.

Miraj High School, Miraj—

I am strongly against the Bill. (1) It will furnish the unscrupulous Police, mischief-mongers and money-makers with a fresh and easy means to harass shop-keepers as offenders, and innocent boys as witnesses. (2) My 15 years' experience as Inspector of schools tells me that few boys smoke in places outside large towns. My experience of college students relates to their gatherings and a casual visit to their quarters. I have found them more abstinent than their predecessors. As to schools teaching English, I have never seen a boy smoking on the road, or even openly in his own house. In the vernacular schools the conduct of boys is above suspicion. (3) In large cities, boys that smoke, belong to the lowest possible class and are likely to lend themselves to unscrupulous persons, desiring to harass shop-keepers and innocent boys. (4) Free countries like the U. S. A. have a full control over their Legislative and Executive bodies. They can unmake a piece of legislation when it is not serving the desired object. Ceylon

is soo small a Colony for us to follow. As to the Native States, the legislation is subject to neglect even by the Executive itself.

The best way to combat this habit is not by arming the Police with additional powers, but by the moral uplift of the boys. And the matter may be safely entrusted to the educational authorities concerned.

G. T. High School, Bombay—

I am afraid, the gentleman introducing the bill, places smoking and chewing of tobacco on a level with eating of opinion and drinking of liquor. Tobacco chewing and smoking is not a vice but much worse than those of taking tea and visiting theatres.

This habit is almost always taken by the boy from his elders—particularly his father. As long as the boy finds a couple of annas to buy a packet, no bill can prevent him from getting it. The same is true, *mutatis mutandis*, of the juvenile smoker from a Parel mill. I would welcome the bill as intended to check the growth of this habit slightly, if our police had a better reputation. It would be always difficult to judge if a boy is above or below 18, and our head constables do not deserve to be trusted with the power of searching as the bill proposes to give them.

Nasik High School—

I thoroughly appreciate the necessity of the Bill. There is no doubt that the habit of smoking has been growing inordinately, day by day, among the people of India, and unless such a legislative measure is adopted, the evil will hardly be nipped in the bud. This Bill will have a powerful check upon the tendencies of juveniles towards tobacco and other kindred narcotic drugs. The habit of smoking is very strong among the boys employed in Mills, who in general, have to move among men without culture and education, and who are hardly amenable to wholesome advice of elders. To such men especially, the proposed bill will be of immense benefit.

The American Marathi Mission—

I take pleasure in expressing my hearty approval of the Bill for the prevntion of juvenile smoking, since I consider it to be of great importance that all young persons should be prevented from forming the habit of using tobacco.

I venture to raise the question whether the Bill is suficiently drastic, since it forbids only the sale of cigarettes and tobacco to

persons under 18, and does not make it unlawful to *give* these things to them, or for them to smoke or chew tobacco.

The Goan Union High School, Bombay—

Nothing short of such a measure as that in contemplation for the "prevention of Juvenile Smoking" can, I must own, if not entirely at least to a great extent, stop the *abuse* of tobacco among the youthful. I say *abuse*, because the use of tobacco seems to have a very special charm for the young, who know no moderation, when they once go in for it.....The measure against Juvenile Smoking is therefore a real God-send. Those with whom the idea originated do indeed deserve a very high commendation. The benefit that will result from the adoption of this happy measure ought to win for the orginators a warm place in the hearts of the benefitted.

John Elphinstone High School, Alibag—

I think it is quite desirable to have such an act passed, but that the age limit in sections 4 & 5 should be 16 instead of 18.

N. J. High School, Karachi—

I have the honour to state that I am entirely in favour of the measure proposed for the prevention of juvenile smoking.

Panchgani Boys' High School—

I need hardly say I thoroughly approve of the Bill.

Esplanade High School, Bombay—

I do not believe there can be any two opinions as to the necessity for the introduction and passing of such a Bill, which, I may add, has my hearty approval and support. The evil effects of smoking on the body as well as the mind are too well known, and the sooner the vice is eradicated, the better not only for the rising generation of the young but for the whole country.

St. Xavier's High School Bombay:—

I strongly disapprove the habit of smoking amongst juveniles. I have much pleasure in supporting the Bill.

(From Presidents of Municipalities.)

The Bombay Municipal Corporation:—

The Corporation approve of the principle underlying the Bill without Committing themselves to any expression of opinion regarding the details of the Bill.

Hyderabad (Sind) Municipality—

The Committee is in favour of the Bill and supports it strongly.

Kalyan Municipality—

This Bill is one of the most necessary measures. It must be passed. It will check the vice and save the health of many young people from the diseases enumerated.

Baramati Municipality—

I have the honour to state that this Municipality is strongly in favour of having such a Bill.

Broach City Municipality—

I have the honour to state that at a meeting of the Board held on the 22rd August 1919, it was resolved to inform you that this Municipality is in favour of passing the bill.

Godhra Municipality—

The General Board have unanimously resolved that there is special necessity for such a Bill and fully approved of the measure.

Karwar Municipality—

The Councillors are of opinion that the measure is absolutely necessary to prevent a growing evil in India. There is no doubt that the habit is rapidly increasing in India, the annual cost of cigarettes and cigars used in India being more than 70 lakhs of rupees. The sooner the evil is prevented by the Legislature, the better it will be for the health of young persons in India.

Nasik Municipality—

This Municipality approves of the Bill for the Prevention of Juvenile Smoking.

Karad Municipality—

This Municipality has passed a unanimous resolution at their General Meeting held on the 22nd August 1919 saying "that this body has every support for the bill".

Viramgam Municipality—

The whole body including myself (the President) support the bill, and sincerely desire that the bill may be passed into an Act.

Erandol Municipality—

The draft of the Bill for the prevention of juvenile smoking was considered by the General Body, on the 28th August 1919. The body, though of opinion, that a bill for the prevention of juvenile smoking is necessary, considers the present form of the bill unsuitable and is is not in favour of it for the following reasons :—

(1) Section 4 of the bill makes the sale of tobacco to a person under 18 punishable. It will be difficult for a seller to know the exact age of the person coming to him. Besides many persons send their children and boy servants to buy tobacco for themselves. Serious inconvenience is likely to be caused to such persons.

(ii) No punishment is provided for the offender (the person under 18 who is found buying or using tobacco) This should not be the case.

Amalner Municipality—

I have the honour to inform you that this Municipality accords its support to the Bill.

Bandra Municipality—

The Municipality expresses its sympathy with the Bill.

Barsi Municipality—

I have the honour to state that I fully agree to the provisions as embodied in the Bill for the prevention of juvenile smoking.

Dhulia Municipality—

This Municipality unanimously approves of the provisions of the Bill.

Chopda Municipality—

I have the honour to inform you that I agree with the proposal.

Amalner Municipality—

This Municipality has given full support to the Bill for the prevention of juvenile smoking.

Sangamner Municipality—

I have the honour to state that this body thinks that the Measure is a necessity. The body would even go a step further and say that it should be made penal for boys between 14 and 18 to smoke and they soould be fined for doing the same. Otherwise the Bill would not be effective to any appreciable extent. Please see if it can be made more effective.

Athani Municipality—

It was resolved that the Bill should be opproved.

Ahmedabad Municipality—

This Board generally approves of the principles underlying the Bill without expressing any opinion upon the provisions of the Bill about the measures to be adopted for preventing juvenile smoking.

Kapadwanj Municipality—

The body is in favour of the Bill.

Hubli Municipality—

I have the honour to reply that I strongly support the bill in question. The object of the bill is really laudable. It presents the several pernicious effects of tobacco to which the young boys under 18 years of age fall victim. It will be very conducive to the health of young persons if the bill is soon passed into law.

Dharangaon Municipality—

I have the honour to communicate that the body of which I am the President, has no objection to pass such a law.

Guledgadh Municipality—

The Bill should be early passed into law.

Parola Municipality—

At the Special General Meeting of the Board held on the 28th August 1919, it was unanimously resolved that the Bill should be brought for consideration at the September Meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council.

Gadag Municipality—

The principles of the Bill are approved but the Municipality does not commit itself to its details.

Ankleshwar Municipality—

The Bill as it stands is just the measure required for the purpose of checking the evil of smoking. The Bill as it stands appears to be incomplete. It should contain a provision making smoking by persons from 12 years old and upwards penal.

Dharwar Municipality—

I have the honour to inform you that your letter and the Bill was placed before the General Body for their views and they all approved of your Bill in one voice. Wish you Success.

Malagaon Municipality—

I beg to say that I entirely concur with the views expressed in the statement of objects and reasons and I am of opinion that such a Bill is absolutely necessary to protect the health of young persons from the pernicious habit of smoking tobacco. I heartily support the Bill and wish that it be passed into law.

Surat Municipality—

I have the honour to inform you that the Municipality have resolved at their meeting held on the 30th August 1919 that they approve of the principle of the Bill for the prevention of juvenile smoking.

Bagalkot Municipality—

This Meeting unanimously support the objects of the Bill and wishes the bill be passed into law.—Resolution of the General meeting held on 22nd august 1919.

The Karachi Municipality—

Whilst expressing sympathy with the movement, the Managing Committee consider that legislation on the subject is not feasible or practical.

Ratnagiri Municipality—

I have the hononr to state that the unanimous opinion of this Municipality is that the proposed bill is a desirable one and worth adopting. Some have suggested certain modifications about the powers of the police being curtailed, and others suggest that some explanation may be added to save persons who are under 18 years of age, and are working not for themselves, but on behalf of their employers.

Bijapur Municipality—

This Body is in full sympathy with the proposed measure.

[*From Public Bodies.*]

The Muslim Student's Union, Bombay—

This Conference Views with great concern the increase of smoking among juveniles, especially in the Muslim community, and is prepared to heartily support any legislation in this behalf.—Resolution of the 1st session of the Conference.

The Seva Sadan, Bombay—

Our Council is in favour of the Bill for the prevention of juvenile smoking.

Society for the Protection of Children In Western India—

I am desired by the Executive Committee of the Society to state that they are of opinion that juvenile smoking is certainly undesirable and that any steps towards preventing it must be commended. The evil is sufficiently prevalent to justify legislation and our Committee believe that even though legislation may not effectively stop the evil, it will certainly have an educative effect.—The Secretary.

The Bombay Presidency Association—

The Council of the Bombay Presidency Association approves of the general principles underlying the Bill.

The Bombay Chamber of Commerce—

I am to state my Committee quite sympathise with the object of this Bill but they doubt whether the particular measures proposed are suitable to the conditions of the country.—Secretary.

Young Men's Hindu Association, Bombay—

This Association approves of the objects of the Bill to be shortly introduced in the Bombay Legislative Council for the prevention of juvenile smoking.

The Bombay Presidency Social Reform Association—

I am desired by the Managing Council of this Association to say that, though it may be necessary, as in some other countries, to prevent the growing evil of Juvenile Smoking by a penal law of the character of this Bill, any penal legislation on the subject to serve the end desired and become wholesome would have to be supported by healing measures such as the promotion of education among the masses on a much wider scale than hitherto.

2. Properly speaking, such measures ought to precede, instead of following, penal legislation of the character of this Bill, whereas, unfortunately in India, the policy of late has been to enact penal laws and to neglect or delay the adoption of measures of a preventive character promoting reform by direct methods.

3. In this connection, my Council would draw attention to the grounds specified in the Statement of Objects and Reasons of the Bill.

its mover in that Statement appeals in support of his Bill to the example of other countries such the United Kingdom and the American States. In his speech on the subject at a recent meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, the said mover of this Bill referred to the example of Japan. The examples, however, show that in all those countries, laws to put down the habit of smoking among Juveniles followed long after measures had been adopted by way of diffusion of primary education and after measures calculated to create a healthy atmosphere of life for and among the Juvenile population there. The analogy of those countries, when applied to India under present condition, is misleading and puts the Indian problem in a wrong perspective.

4. My Council cannot but regret that the Bill has been introduced by a private Member of the Council whereas, as in other countries, it ought to have emanated from the Government and Government ought to take its responsibility. Government have not stood sponser to it apparently because they perceive the Bill puts the cart before the horse and the responsibility had therefore better be on private members primarily.

5. While, therefore, according support to the principles of the Bill, my Council deem it necessary in the larger national interests of the country to point out how it is imperfectly conceived.—President.

The Bombay Students' Brotherhood—

In the opinion of the Students' Brotherhood, the Bill for the prevention of juvenile smoking deserves support so far as it goes, in seeking to grapple with the growing evil of juvenile smoking by penalising as an offence the act of sale of tobacco for the purposes of smoking to juveniles. At the same time the Committee think that such evils are best cured by preventive measures such as an improvement in the conditions of the labour population and a wide system of primary education together with more work and activity on the part of social organisations to diffuse among the juveniles especially of the lower classes, recreations and amusements of a healthy character.

[*From Individuals*]

Dr. Harold. H. Mann. D. Sc., (Lond) writes—

I am heartily in favour of the measure as drafted and shall be very pleased if it is passed.

The Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Kt., writes—

I approve of the Bill itself but have doubts as to its practical application.

M. N. Hogg Esqr., Manager, Messrs, Forbes, Forbes & Campbell Co., Ltd., writes—

I have to say that I am generally in favour of legislation for the prevention of Juvenile smoking.

Mr. G. K. Devdhar, Vice-President of the Servants of Society, Bombay, writes—

I am in full sympathy with the aims and objects of the Bill.

Mr. W. A, Haig-Brown, Manager, King, King & Co., Bombay, writes—

I am myself a heavy smoker and see no harm in the practice for adults. I never smoked before I attained the age of eighteen not because I was a good child, but because I was told it would make me sick and I believed it, because I saw it make other children sick.

I am aware that smoking has a deleterious effect on growing children and would gladly support any measure tending to lessen the evil. I am nevertheless entirely opposed in principle to any legislation which tends to convert the original sin of children into a crime against the State and what I welcome about the Bill is that it seeks to levy no penalty on the prime offender except confiscation of that which he is better without and directs its real penalties against the person who is really the guilty party, the supplier of the drug.

Rao Bahadur Ramanbhai Nilkanth, Ahmeddabad, writes—

I approve of the Hon'ble Dr. Fernandes' Bill for the Prevention of Juvenile Smoking. I may be allowed to add that as long as grown up persons are found smoking, it would be difficult to dissuade juveniles from following their example,

Dr. Sir Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarkar, Poona, writes—

From my experience, I feel myself in a position to state that tobacco-smoking or chewing is injurious to juveniles *i. e.* persons not fully developed in body. I believe, the practice impairs digestion.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar, M. A, LL. B., Bar-at-Law, Bombay, writes—

I have to state that I am in favour of the Bill and the principles on which it is based.

Mr. D. G. Padhye, M. A., Secretary, Schools Committee, Bombay Municipality, writes—

The aims and objects of the Bill are excellent and if its provisions aim at the practical, it is sure to do great good.

The Hon. Sir Normand MacLoed, the Chief Justice of the Bombay High Court writes—

I beg to inform you that in my opinion the object in view of the promoter of the Bill is to be commended. I do not think much good will be done if this Bill is passed as it stands.

Mr. Jahangir. B. Petit writes—

I beg to say that I am in favour of the principle underlying the Bill and am of opinion that it will do good to the juvenile population, if passed.

The Manager, The Morarji Gokuldas Mills writes—

I am entirely in sympathy with the Bill. The vice of smoking is very common among the young Mill Operatives. It would indeed be a boon to put a stop to this pernicious habit. It is so ingrained in them that instead of spending their earnings for proper nourishment, a fair portion of it is wasted in smoking.

This evil is not confined to the poorer classes only but is widely prevalent in all strata of societies.

The sooner a check is put upon this evil, the better it will be for the community at large.

Sir D. E. Wacha writes—

(1) While I recognise the good intentions of the framer of the Bill, I am not at all prepared to admit that there exists anything like a considerable volume of enlightened public opinion demanding such legislation. The Bill is one of those which the legislative should refuse to pass as it is altogether unlikely to achieve the object aimed at. Rather, it is one most likely to try the feelings and temper of the proletariat and cause irritation and an atmosperè of unrest which the Government have after great efforts been able to allay at present.

I do not believe that even an infinitesimal fraction of such rain of health (as brought about by *country spirit* and deleterious drugs) has been caused or can be caused by juvenile smoking. It is an absolutely negligible quantity and not worth legislating for. At the best *moral*

influnce of society itself can correct this habit and the best place to correct is the school.

Lastly I would refer to the clause which provides for prevention by the Police! I am ashtonished that the *Police can ever be useful in removing this so called evil.* It would simply increase bribery and corruption.

Altogether I am strongly of opinion that the non-official members of the council would exercise a wise discretion by throwing out the Bill unless the framer himself sees the eminent propriety of withdrawing it.

Prof. Mohanlal. L. Tannon writes—

I entirely agree with the principles of the said bill and trust that the same will be passed at an early dale.

Mr. Ambalal Sarabhai, Ahmedabad, writes—

Your letter with the draft Bill was referred to the Manager of the Ahmedabad Manufacturing and Calico Printing Co., Ltd., and to the Medical Officer-in-charge of welfare work at the Mill. These two gentlemen are in touch with labour and hence Mr. Ambalal believes that their opinions are likely to be useful.—Secretary.

(Copies of letters from the two gentlemen named above)

I am of opinion that the Bill has been framed on the lines of the Act at present in force in England but I do not think that it will be adminatered here, in India, as it is in England, in fact, my impression after being in control of labour in India for a number of years, and having quite a number of children under my control, is, that there is much less smoking amongst the young children in India than there is in England.

Again I do not think that powers to confiscate smokes should be given to the police of India. I have experience of sending children to be passed by Civil Surgeons for permission to be allowed to work in mills, and the same child has been passed as 10 years old on one occasion and two months later has been given a certificate of over 14 years, and I hold that when the Medical Officers themselves are unable to tell the age of a child to four years, much less will a policeman be able to do so"

JOHN. B. H. JOHNSON,

Manager, The Callico Mills, Ahmedabad.

"The difficulty of telling a man's age is very real one and even in England during the War when registration was made compulsory many mistakes were committed by Police Officers. In the case of a youth found smoking or chewing tobacco, the only inconvenience would be the deprivation of his smokes or tobacco. However, in the case of a vender of cigars etc, where it is a matter of conviction and fine, the proof

needed to secure conviction must be of a very definite nature. The vendor will naturally go by the looks of the buyer or his statement *i. e.* over the age of eighteen.

The object of the Bill will not be fully served unless the mill managers, school masters and employers of labour are similarly empowered to prohibit smoking.

A. N. TANKARIA, L. M. & S.
Medical Officer, the Calico Mills.

Sir Hormusji Wadya writes—

I entirely approve of the Bill for the prevention of juvenile smoking. The habit is vicious when indulged in at an early age and I trust that the Legislation will pass the Bill without delay.

Dr. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Kt., Bombay, writes—

I beg to state that I fully agree with my friend the Hon. Major C. Fernandes as regards the pernicious effects of the evil habit of smoking tobacco and the undermining influence which this habit has on human physic, especially of the young. I am in entire sympathy with the object of the Bill and wish that it will soon pass into law.

Mr. V. P. Vaidya, Bar-at-Law, Bombay, writes—

I have gone through the Bill and I say that it is very salutary and necessary. The practice of chewing and smoking tobacco has done immense harm to the juvenile population and has to be stopped soon.

Mr. H. J. Bhabha, M. A., Bombay, writes—

I warmly approve of the Bill for the prevention of juvenile smoking. A similar Act was passed several years ago by the Mysore Government. The pernicious habit of smoking ruins the health, mind and character of young boys. Nicotine is far more destructive poison than Alcohal.

Mr. C. M. Cursetjee. B. A., Bar-at-law, **Bombay:—**

The bill is quite uncalled for and appears to be of a purely grandmotherly character. The mischief propósed to be met by this legislation is largely imaginary and infinitesimally small. I have not observed in Bombay such an excess of juvenile smoking as to necessitate an act of the legislature to suppress it.

Such of smoking as prevails is chiefly among the lowest classes. Even there, it is not a common or extensive practice. This calls for the influence of the parents, school-masters and health officers and not a solemn legislative inhibition.

It is established that smoking in moderation has considerable medicinal value.

In my view of it smoking is largely unnecessary. I regret to see a large and daily increasing number of our young men taking to smoking as a fashionable fancy, a pretence of independent manhood, or as an idler's pastime.

If a measure could be devised to control or restrain such adult smoking, the excess energies of our legislators might be servicably employed. The measure in question is entirely uncalled for, it will be difficult to administer and will merely place in the hands of our too irresponsible police an extra screw to harass the people, specially the poorer tobacconists. The Hon'ble parent of the bantain would be well advised to drop it.

CLAUSES.

Clause 3.

The Bombay Presidency Social Reform Association—

My Council are of opinion that the word "Police Officer" in this Section should mean a Police Officer not below the rank of a Sub-Inspector of Police.

Clause 4.

Mr. D. G. Padhye—

(a) In Section 4 put the words "offers, sends or presents" after the word "sells" in line 1.

(b) In Section 4, change the words "18" years "in line 1, to "15 years". (Make similar change in section 5).

Reasons.

Let us be practical—children specially of the labouring classes nowadays begin to smoke from 10 to 12. It would be an immense gain it we could prevent that even till the age of 15. Besides, the age limit should be such as to be easily guessed by the person who is forbidden to sell, offer, etc. the forbidden article, so that he may not easily plead the plea of having mistaken the age.

(c) Add. Explanation: A public place includes a school and its compound or play ground. But no police officer shall enter or remain

in such place without the permission of the Headmaster or other person in charge of the school.

Reasons.

It is the school play-ground where the first lessons in smoking are given and some-times, the play-ground may be too big for effective control by the School authorities. Often the School has no peon nor more than a staff of two teachers. So School premises ought to be open to Police Officers (in plain dress) but they should be allowed to invade school premises only with permission.

Mr. M. N.Hogg—

It appears to me that the age limit in the draft Bill is rather high; I would suggest a reduction from 18 to 16.

The Hon. the Chief Justice Sir Normand McLeod—

The age of 18 years in clause 4 is too high. It should not be more than 15. Even then I doubt whether it will be easy to prevent the use of tobacco evading the Act but the fact that the Act is there may have some effect on those who wish to observe it.

The Bombay Presidency Social Reform Association—

My Council think that 18, the limit age, is too high for a measure of this kind and that 15 is the proper limit for the law to begin with. The limit may be raised after the law has become familiar to the people by experience.

Viramgam Municipality—

The word "Person" in the Bill should be defined so as to include a male as well as a female as some low caste females below 18 years are also seen smoking even in moffusal and that it would also be a check upon females purchasing for males below 18 years.

Panchgani Boys' High School—

The age limit might be reduced to 15.

John Elphinstone High School, Alibag—

The age limit should be 16 instead of 18.

Nutan Marathi Vidyalaya, Poona—

I wish to see that the limit of age is raised from 18 to 20 in the Bill—the minimum age when a student leaves college.

Clause 5.

The Hon. Sir N. C. McLeod—

Clause 5 in my opinion, if maintained, will only bring redicule upon the measure. It would require the presence of Police Officers in every street and every village who would spend their time in ineffectually chasing small boys.

Viramgam Municipality—

In the definition of the word "Police Officer" the words "Sub-Police Inspector" may be introduced in place of the words "Head Constable" as the measure is a new one and likely to cause havoc among low caste people. Besides, the change proposed might stop the abuse of powers.

Maratha High School—

I would drop this clause for the present and insert it as an amendment after our Police Officers come to respect and be respected by public opinion much more than is the case now. Failing the omission of clause 5, I would at least exempt girls from its operation.

Clause 6.

Mr. G. K. Devdhar—

I would suggest that in section 6, boys who are bonafide used to bring cigarettes &c &c should be exempted from this Act.

Mr. D. G. Padhye—

Delete the words "to whom cigarettes or cigarette papers are sold or" and also the words "was at the time" and add after the words "they are found" the words "merely accompanies a person," and change the word "they" into "cigarettes".

Reasons—

If the employment as workers of children in the tobacco manufacture and trade of any kind is not prohibited, the whole legislation proposed becomes rediculous. There need be no soft corner in heart for the bidi and cigarette maker or seller. As for the children there are occupations enough besides employment in bidi or cigarette making.

Rao Bahadur Ramanbhai Nilkanth—

Though clause 6 of the Bill may be approved as a tentative measure, the law ought eventually to forbid the employment of juve-

niles in the manufactures or sale of tobacco, bidis, cigars, cigarettes and the like.

Sir R. G. Bhandarkar, Kt., L. L. D.

I do not understand the point of the "Exemption" unless it should be distinctly stated that the cigarettes or cigarette papers have been sold to or found in possession of a young person for the purposes of his employer's business.

Nasik Municipality—

The body is of opinion that the exemption embodied in this section should be dropped.

Kalyan Municipality—

This clause may be dropped. There should be no exemption. Such manufacturers or dealers should keep adults in their service for tobacco business. Many young boys and girls are kept by such dealers for making *bidis*, and such employment is a great allurement for the boys and girls towards smoking. This too must be checked.

REPORT

OF THE

Influenza Epidemic Relief Committee

APPOINTED BY THE

Social Service League, Bombay

1918



HEAD OFFICE:

THE SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE,

Servents of India Society's Home,

SANDHURST ROAD,

BOMBAY.

1919.

REPORT

OF

INFLUENZA EPIDEMIC RELIEF COMMITTEE

APPOINTED BY

The Social Service League, Bombay.

The second attack of the influenza epidemic began about the third week of September. It very soon assumed a fearful aspect. The daily mortality went on increasing day after day by leaps and bounds, and the whole city was thrown into a state of consternation. Soon after the appearance of the epidemic the Medical Relief Committee of the Bombay Municipality and its Health Department began to organise a campaign to combat the epidemic, and on 28th September Dr. J. A. Turner, the Executive Health Officer published in the daily papers an appeal for the co-operation of private agencies in the distribution of medical relief. In response to this invitation, Sir N. G. Chandavarkar, the president of the Social Service League wrote to the papers on 30th September in timating that the Social Service League proposed to undertake relief work and asking for the services of young men as volunteers.

Accordingly, a special meeting of the members of the Social Service League was held on the 2nd of October under the presidency of the Hon. Mr. G. K. Parekh to discuss what steps should be taken by the League to co-operate with the Municipality in combating the epidemic. After Mr. N M. Joshi, one of the Secretaries of the League had made a statement explaining the object of calling the meeting, a resolution was unanimously passed appointing the following Committee to take the necessary steps in pursuance of the object of the meeting :—

President :—Sir N. G. Chandavarkar Kt., Members :—Sir Jamshetjee Jeejibhoy, the Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, the Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Sir H. A. Wadia, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatavadeker, Mr. Narottam Morarji Gokuldas, the Hon. Mr. G. K. Parekh, Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey, the Hon. Mr. Justice L. A. Shah, the Hon. Mr. C. V. Mehta, Mr. S. R. Bomanji, Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, Mr. Rahimtulla Currimbhoy, Mr. Cawasji Jehangir, Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Mr. B. G. Horniman, Mr. Jehangir B. Petit, Mr. Abdul Kadar Khatkhate, Mr. Mulji Haridas, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Mr. J. R. Gharpure, Mr. Govindlal Pitty, Mr. Hansraj P. Thackersey, Mr. Shankarlal G. Banker, Rev. R. M. Gray, Rao Saheb Manaji Rajooji, Mr. K. Natarajan, Mr. Mavjibhai Govindji, Mr. Anandji Haridas, Dr. Poonsi H. Maishri, Mr. Kashinath D. Dhuru, Mr. Laxmidas Haridas, Mr. Kalyandas J. Morchant, Mr. Nanalal Parbhuram, Dr. Miss Kashibai Navrange, Mr. K. R. Koregaokar, Dr. B. V. Rayakar, Mr. A. S. Wagh, Dr. V. P. Aroskar, Mr. L. B. Nayak, Mr. S. J. Gaitonde, Mr. G. M. Atre,

Mr. R. K. Shirodkar, Mr. A. V. Chitre, Hakim S. M. Abu Yusuf Asfahani, Mr. Syed Manwar, Mr. Narandas Purshottamdas, Mr. Syed Hussain, Mr. Vithaldas Damodar Govindji, Mr. J. R. Gilder, Mr. Tricumdas D. Morarji, Mr. R. G. Munsiff, Mr. M. A. Khandwani, Mr. Daudbhai Fazulbhai, Mr. Ahmed Haji Siddick, Mr. Dost Mahomed Peermahomed, Mr. Abdulla Abdul Rahim, Mr. Fatemahomed Yusuf, Dr. M. I. Khatkhate, Mr. Masih, Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, Dr. A. S. Erulkar, Mr. L. G. Khare, Dr. Miss Nagutai Joshi, Mr. Vithaldas Mavji, the Hon. Mr. Sheriff Devji Kanji, Mr. Jafferbhoy Lalji, Mr. Vaikunth A. Desai, Mr. Ahmed Khatri, Mr. S. R. Bhise, Mr. Gordhandas Jamnadas, Dr. Chandulal Desai, Dr. D. S. Sardesai, Dr. R. S. Mehta, Dr. Y. M. Sanzgiri, Dr. J. K. Daji, Mr. B. N. Motiwalla, Mr. S. N. Chaudhari and Mr. S. K. Bole. Secretaries :—Mr. K. J. Dubash, Mr. Huseinbhoy A. Laljee, Mr. Umar Sobhani, Mr. Morarji Mulraj Khatau, Mr. V. L. Mehta, Mr. T. A. Kulkarni, Mr. C. B. Lalaye, Dr. D. D. Sathye, Dr. M. B. Velkar, Mr. L. R. Tairsi, Mr. I. C. Mashruwalla, Mr. K. J. Chitalia, and Mr. N. M. Joshi, Treasurers :—Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas, Mr. A. S. Wagh and Mr. Thakurlal H. Vakil.

An Appeal for Funds :—When the plans for relief work were first being made out, it was considered that a sum of Rs. 15,000 would be sufficient for the purpose ; but when the actual work was begun it was found that at least a sum Rs. 50,000 would be required to carry out the plans made. An appeal was, therefore, made in the public press for the amount, and it is a matter of great satisfaction that funds poured in very rapidly and the anxiety for money was soon removed.

Co-operation of Volunteers and of other bodies :—The appeal for volunteers was also equally successful. The names of individual volunteers belonging to different institutions in the city were registered in batches. Within a few days the total number of volunteers registered rose to 200. The following are some of the institutions that were responsible for providing the volunteers :—

(1) The Hindu Medical Association. (2) The Home Rule League Volunteers. (3) The Bhatia Volunteers. (4) The Students' Brotherhood. (5) The Students' Federation. (6) The Grant Medical College. (7) The Young Men's Hindu Association. (8) The Kshatra Kulotpanna Mitra Samaj. (9) The Swajana Hitachintaka Samaj. (10) The Kshatra Kulotpanna Vidya Prasarak Samaj. (11) The Kamgar Hita-Vardhak Sabha. (12) The Young Men's Mahomedan Association. (13) Young Men's Khoja Association. (14) The Young Khoja Association. (15) The Students' Social Union. (16) Pathare Prabhu Social Samaj. (17) Matunga Residents' Association. (18) The Gaud Saraswat Brahmin Mitra Mandal. (19) The Telagu Free Library. (20) Shri Swami Samarth Mitra Mandal. (21) The Saraswat Brahmin Samaj. (22) The Kitte Bhandari Aikya Vardhak Mandli. (23) The Kshatriya Bhandari Dnyati Samaj. (24) New English School. (25) C. K. P. Union. The workers of the Hindu Medical Association who had begun influenza relief work before th

Social Service League and had appointed its Influenza Relief Committee, also joined this Committee.

Medical Staff:—The following doctors had also volunteered their valuable services for the relief work :—

Dr. Miss Ahilya Gore, Dr. Miss Malatibai Gore, Dr. N. D. Savarkar, Dr. Y. V. Purandare, Dr. B. B. Dadarkar, Dr. Purshottam, Dr. Dattatraya, Dr. C. G. Pandit, Dr. V. P. Aroskar, Dr. V. J. Thakur, Dr. Anvararkhan.

As it was difficult to secure a sufficient number of fully qualified medical men for the Committee's work, the Principal of the Grant Medical College was approached for the services of the senior students in his College who could be trusted to do a qualified doctor's work. In response to this appeal, the following senior students volunteered their services to be in charge of dispensaries at different centres.

Miss Surveyor, Miss E. Navalkishore, Miss Viegas, Miss Captain, Mrs. T. A. Kulkarni, Mr. Nageshrao, Mr. P. C. Panjabi, Mr. D. H. Variave, Mr. Mangrulkar, Mr. Gurtu, Mr. Chatterji, Mr. Desai, Mr. K. Natarajan, Mr. Hodwa, Mr. Munshi, Mr. M. Purohit, Mr. D. G. Thakur, Mr. H. Mody, Mr. Khare.

Mr. Shete, one of the junior students of the same College also rendered valuable assistance in the work of compounding and assisting the doctors.

When the Committee began its work it was soon found necessary to engage the services of medical men on suitable remuneration, varying from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 per day. Payment was also made to some of the senior students.

Appointment of Sub-Commtitees:—At a meeting of Influenza Relief Committee held on 3rd October the following Sub-Committees were appointed:—

(i) A Supervising Sub-Committee, consisting of the following, to supervise the work of different centres, organise and distribute volunteers, make arrangements for starting new centres, etc:—(1) The Hon. Mr. Sheriff Devji Kanji. (2) Mr. K. R. Koregaonkar, (3) Mr. S. G. Banker. (4) Dr. G. V. Deshmukh. (5) Mr. L. B. Nayak. (6) Mr. Laxmidas Haridas. (7) Mr. A. S. Wagh. (8) Mr. L. G. Khare. (9) Mr. Jafferbhai Lalji. (10) Mr. Vaikunth Desai. (11) Mr. Ahmed Khatri. (12) Mr. Syed Manwar. (13) Mr. A. V. Chitre. (14) Mr. Masih. (15) Mr. S. R. Bhise. (16) Mr. R. K. Shirodkar. (17) Mr. G. M. Atre.

(ii) A Medical Sub-Committee consisting of the following, to make arrangements for medical treatment of patients—(1) Dr. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, (Chairman). (2) Dr. K. E. Dadachanji (3) Dr. A. S. Erulkar. (4) Dr. Miss N. M. Joshi. (5) Dr. Chandulal Desai. (6) Dr. D. S. Sardesai. (7) Dr. Poonsi H. Maishri. (8) Dr. Miss Kashibai Navrange. (9) Dr. M. I. Khatkhate. (10) Dr. B. V. Rayakar. (11) Dr. V. P. Aroskar. (12) Dr. M. B. welkar. (13) Dr. G. V. Deshmukh. (14) Dr. Y. M. Sanzgiri. (15) Dr. J. K. Daji. (16) Dr. D. D. Sathaye, (Secretary).

(iii) A Finance Sub-Commiitee consisting of ihe following, to collect donations—(1) Mr. Anandji Haridas. (2) Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas. (3) Mr. Narandas Purshottam. (4) Mr. Gordhandas Jamnadas. (5) Mr. Mavji Govindji. (6) Mr. Vaikunth Desai. (7) Mr. Vithaldas Damodar Govindji.

Organization of the work:—In order that the work of carrying medical assistance to the people should be effectively done, it was decided to open a number of centres for the distribution of relief in the different localities of the city. At the outset only four centres were organised, and centre after centre was added as arrangements for opening it could be made. When the work was in its full swing relief work was done at more than 25 centres.

Work at the Centres:—Each centre was in charge of one or more medical men or senior medical students. A Superintendent was also appointed to look after the work of a centre, and a number of volunteers were attached to it. These volunteers went round the chawls and houses in the locality, inquiring about the influenza cases and advising people to take advantage of the medical and other relief provided at the centre. Those patients who could walk to the centres were examined by the doctor in charge of the centre and were given medicines; but in serious cases the doctors used to visit the patients personally in their houses and treat them there. The volunteers whenever necessary advised the patients to go to the hospital for treatment and also arranged for ambulances for their removal. Each centre was supplied with three kinds of stock-mixtures by the Municipality. The centres were also supplied with the necessary drugs, whenever the doctor thought fit to prescribe in special cases their own mixtures. Milk and clothing were also freely distributed from each centre.

Hospitals:—The Committee also opened hospital wards in the Maratha Hospital as well as in the building of the Jain Boarding at Elphinstone Road. The number of patients admitted in the wards of the Maratha Hospital was 97 and that at the Jain Boarding was 17. Twenty deaths occurred in the wards of the former and 3 in the latter. Dr. Erulkar was in charge of the wards of the Maratha Hospital and Dr. G. V. Deshmukh and Dr. D. D. Sathaye were in charge of the Jain Boarding Hospital.

Co-operation of the Municipality:—The Medical Relief Committee and the Health Department of the Municipality offered to give their co-operation in all matters. They supplied thir stock-mixtures to all our centres and also milk to some of them. They also kept some ambulance cars at our disposal, and Dr. Turner's advice and guidance was always at our disposal whenever necessary. Messrs. Rahimtulla Currimbhoy, Cowasji Jehangir and other members of the medical committee visited our centres several times and encouraged the workers in their activities.

Number of persons helped:—Out of the 28 centres from which relief was distributed, the figures of persons helped and the cases treated for about ten centres are not available. The figures for the remaining centres are given below:—

Summary of the work done in connection with the Influenza Epidemic by Relief Committee appointed by the Social Service League

Name of the Centre	How many days open	Total No. of cases	Total No. of persons treated	Cases visited in their homes	Persons visited in their homes	Chawls visited	No. of persons to whom milk was given	No. of persons to whom jackets were given	No. of persons to whom blankets were given
Madanpura	33	2,890	1,023	341	241	156	937	44	38
Chinchpokli	31	2,199	815	1,334	539	41	1,364	78	64
Foras Road	32	1,975	670	297	159	159	1,120	46	45
Kalachowki	19	1,477	377	529	134	45	407	29	27
Students' S. Union, Dadar...	23	1,553	326	481	112	...	826	22	32
Mazegaon I. S. Depot ...	20	1,348	393	67	28	17	553	12	77
C. E. W. Institute ...	31	1,120	422	556	24	45	360	49	31
Mandvi Musjid Bridge ...	16	1,239	513	50	24	3	251	73	102
Bai Bachubai Free Dispensary	31	1,191	533	5	2	2	25	5	3
Colaba Cotton Green ...	20	689	287	102	44	101	380	25	13
Bhuleshwar Road	16	533	227	...	...	31	...	4	2
Delisle Road No. 2 ...	14	469	178	78	42	102	...	1	10
Umerkhadi	12	297	125	52	45	111	82	14	10
Bhoiwada	17	244	75	92	34	29	68	13	9
Chameli Wadi	9	231	84	40	20	24	107	6	5
Sewri	11	234	92	117	58	9	115	16	18
New Prabhadevi	9	168	107	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slater Road	10	16	6	10	7	35	8	4	2
Matunga	7	88	41	85	38	...	...	...	...
Total ...	361	17,684	6,107	4,236	1,761	1,010	6,605	441	489

Home for the Homeless :—The Executive Health Officer of the Municipality suggested that the Committee should start a temporary home to give shelter to those patients, who, after being released from the hospitals, had no place to go to, but who, in their convalescent state required comfortable lodging and adequate food; and he also offered to place at the disposal of the Committee the sheds of the health camps at Chinchpokli for this purpose. The Committee approved of this suggestion and provided temporary lodging and boarding to such persons, after they were released from the hospitals. 8 convalescent patients, 4 men and 4 women, were admitted in the Home. Of these patients, 6 completely recovered and went to their respective homes while the remaining 2 were sent back to the Arthur Road Hospital, as they were found to be in need of medical treatment.

Work in the Suburbs :—Owing to the difficulty of securing medical men, relief work on a large scale could not be undertaken for the affected suburbs of the city. But at about the close of our campaign, Mr. G. M. Atre with Drs. Panjabi and Bhatia visited Marol, Versova, and some other villages round about Andheri for some days. Another party consisting of Mr. V. M. Rane and Dr. Patil also visited Sar, Kandivli and Virar. 250 cases were treated by these two parties.

Work in the Mofussil :—When the relief work in the city came nearly to a close on account of the abatement of the epidemic in the city, and as there was a substantial sum in balance at the disposal of the Committee, and as there was a large demand from the mofussil for help, the Committee with the approval of the donors decided to extend its operation to the affected places in the Presidency, outside Bombay city. Bottles of concentrated mixture were sent in boxes either by post or by railway parcels. Work in Gujarat was done through three centres, viz., Ahmedabad, Nadiad, and Surat. In addition to this, 250 parcels consisting of 2,250 bottles were sent to different places in other districts. The Committee spent Rs. 10,080-11-6 for the mofussil work.

Free supply of medicines :—Messrs. I. J. Gajjar and T. K. Gajja, supplied a large number of bottles of their Influenza Mixtures free of charge. They were useful as preventive especially for the volunteers who had to move about in affected areas in search of patients. Also, some drugs were supplied for the Foras Road Centre by Messrs. N. Powel & Co.

Free distribution of clothes :—The Hon'ble Mr. Sheriff Devji Kanji supplied a large number of jackets for the pneumonia patients. Messrs. Pragji

Soorji & Co., D. N. Wadia and Vithaldas Liladhar supplied three bales of blankets, one bale each. 25 blankets were also received from a sympathiser through Mr. Anandji Haridas.

Recognition of services :—The work which the Committee had undertaken was so stupendous that it could not have attained the success it achieved without the co-operation of a large number of medical and lay volunteers of the several other sister organisations, and of the general public of Bombay, who generously contributed to the Relief Fund. The Committee offers its heartfelt thanks to all of them. It will be invidious to make individual mention, but the Committee cannot allow this opportunity to pass without putting on record its deep appreciation of the the work done by the late Mr. Krishna Natarajan, who became a victim to this epidemic, while doing his duty bravely as volunteer in the Lower Parel centre.

The final meeting of the Influenza Epidemic Relief Committee appointed by the Social Service League was held on the 15th March 1918 at the Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, when Dr. B. V. Rayakar was in the chair. The following Resolutions were passed :—

Resolved :—

(1) That the Report and the audited statement of accounts be adopted.

(2) That Mr. N. M. Joshi be authoaized to send the medals to the volunteers with a suitable letter of thanks ;

(3) That the balance that may remain after the expenses of the distribution of medals, letters of thanks, the printing and distribution of reports &c. be handed over to the Social Service League, to be spent towards the expenses of the Bai Bachubai Free Dispensary ;

(4) That the Influenza Epidemic Relief Committee, appointed by the Social Service League, Bombay, be dissolved.

Contributions to the Influenza Relief Committee.

No.	Names.	Rs.	A.	P.
1	Cotton Brokers' Association	4000	0	0
2	Bombay Cotton Merchants' & Mukadams' Association	3400	0	0
3	Associated Exchange Banks	2750	0	0
4	Trustees of the Wadia Charities	2000	0	0
5	Messrs. Pragji Surji & Co.	1000	0	0
6	„ Richardson and Cruddas	1000	0	0
7	„ C. Jivanlal & Co.	1000	0	0
8	Sir Dorab J. Tata	1000	0	0
9	Messrs. Tata Sons & Co.	1000	0	0
10	„ Ralli Brothers	1000	0	0
11	„ Alcock, Ashdown & Co.	1000	0	0
12	Mr. Lalji Godu	501	0	0
13	„ Mulji Haridas	501	0	0
14	„ Champaram Jankidas	501	0	0
15	One from Jarthosti Office	501	0	0
16	H. E. Lord Willingdon	500	0	0
17	Sir Vithaldas Thackersey	500	0	0
18	Messrs. Mulji Jetha & Co....	500	0	0
19	„ Currimbhoy Ebrahim	500	0	0
20	„ Mulji Haridas & Co.	500	0	0
21	Mr. Umar Sobani	500	0	0
22	Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas	500	0	0
23	Sir Ebrahim Rahamtulla	500	0	0
24	Messrs. Tricumdas G. Khatau and Tulsidas G. Khatau	500	0	0
25	Mr. Shantidas Askuram	500	0	0
26	Mr. Morarji M. Khatau	500	0	0
27	Sheth Narottam Morarji	500	0	0
28	Trustees of Gold & Silver Merchants' Public Weighing Scales	500	0	0
29	Messrs. Mitsui Bushan Kaisha	500	0	0
30	Mr. Govindlal Pitty	500	0	0
31	Century Spg. & Mfg. Co.	500	0	0
32	Bengal Social Service League	500	0	0
33	Bombay Yarn, Copper, and Brass Merchants' Association	500	0	0
34	Bombay United Spinning Co.	500	0	0
35	Bombay Rice Merchants' Association ...	500	0	0
36	Mr. P. M. Nathu	500	0	0
37	Shet Hansraj P. Thackersey	450	0	0
38	Mr. Gambhirchand K.	400	0	0
39	Through Mr. B. D. Bhrani...	329	0	0
	Carried over Rs...	32,823	0	0

		Brought forward Rs.	32,833	0	0
40	Mr. Tricamji Jivandas		301	0	0
41	Messrs. Chaganlal & Co.		301	0	0
42	Mr. Raghunath Premji		301	0	0
43	„ Ratansi D. Morarji		300	0	0
44	Dr. R. Raw		300	0	0
45	Hon. Mr. G. Carmichael		300	0	0
46	Mr. Chaturbhuj Bhawanidas		252	0	0
47	„ Vallabhdas Kalianji		251	0	0
48	„ Vanamali Jetha		251	0	0
49	Hon. Justice L. A. Shah		250	0	0
50	Messrs. Abdullabhoy & J. Lalji		250	0	0
51	Trustees of Late "Sorabji Framji"		250	0	0
52	Sir N. G. Chandavakar		250	0	0
53	Mr. Cowasji Framji		250	0	0
54	The Hon. Mr. P. C. Shetna		250	0	0
55	Messrs. Hajibhoy Lalji & Co.		250	0	0
56	Mr. Mulji Damodar		250	0	0
57	"Friendly"...		250	0	0
58	Mr. Jethalal Govindji		250	0	0
59	Messrs. M. N. Gobhai & Co.		250	0	0
60	Mr. R. D. Sethna		250	0	0
61	Army and Navy Company's Society		250	0	0
62	Mr. Vithaldas Liladhar		250	0	0
63	Hon'ble Mr. G. K. Parekh		250	0	0
64	The heirs of Late Mr. Gokulchand Damania ...		250	0	0
65	Messrs. Greaves Cotton & co.		250	0	0
66	Mr. Madhoram Raghumal		250	0	0
67	„ Haji Goolam M. Ajam		250	0	0
68	Mrs. Shirin H. Hussein...		250	0	0
69	"A Parsee"		250	0	0
70	Mr. M. H. Sayana		250	0	0
71	„ Tulsidas Vasanji		201	0	0
72	Godhraj Boyce Manufacturing Co.		200	0	0
73	Messrs. Dadabhoy Pestonji & Co.		200	0	0
74	Bai Harakhbai		200	0	0
75	Mr. S. F. Mulla		200	0	0
76	„ M. V. Rajadhyaksha		200	0	0
77	„ Jethalal Ramji		200	0	0
78	Hon. Sir Chimanlal Setalwad		200	0	0
79	Mr. W. S. Millard		200	0	0
80	"A friend"		200	0	0
81	A "Parsi Family" Bandra		180	0	0
		Carried over Rs...	43,071	0	0

		Brought forward Rs...		43,071	0	0
82	Mr. Somchand Parbhudas	...	...	151	0	0
83	Messrs. Kurwa & Kajiji ...	...	...	151	0	0
84	Mr. Chaturbhuj Devakram...	....	...	151	0	0
85	Messrs. Hemraj & Bhimji ...	...	...	150	0	0
86	Mr. A. J. Billimona ...	...	...	150	0	0
87	,, Keshavji R. Lakhamidas	...	...	101	0	0
88	,, Haridas Keshavji ...	...	...	101	0	0
89	,, R. Karsandas ...	...	...	101	0	0
90	,, Wadilal Sakalchand ...	...	...	101	0	0
91	,, Damoder Madhavji ...	...	...	101	0	0
92	,, Damoder Govindji ...	...	...	101	0	0
93	,, Valji Ebaji ...	...	...	101	0	0
94	,, Vrajlal Balabhai ...	...	...	101	0	0
95	,, Morarji Virji ...	...	...	101	0	0
96	,, Karsandas Kalianji ...	...	...	101	0	0
97	,, Devidas Chaturbhuj ...	...	...	101	0	0
98	,, Madhavji Thackersey ...	...	...	101	0	0
99	,, Purshottam Lakhmidas	...	...	101	0	0
100	,, Naraindas Rawji ...	...	...	101	0	0
101	,, Damodar Haridas ...	...	...	101	0	0
102	,, Gokuldas Damodar ...	...	...	101	0	0
103	Messrs. Raghavji Khimji & Co.	...	...	101	0	0
104	Mr. Mathuradas Liladhar ...	...	...	101	0	0
105	Messrs. D. D. Patil &Co. ...	...	...	101	0	0
106	Mr. J. K. Tarachand ...	...	...	101	0	0
107	,, Lakhmidas B. Raoji	...	...	101	0	0
108	Messrs. Dinshaw B. Khan & Co.	...	...	101	0	0
109	Mr. C. M. Cursetji	...	...	101	0	0
110	,, Maganlal Tricumji ...	...	...	101	0	0
111	,, C. J. Parekh	...	...	101	0	0
112	Messrs. Bhau Kashinath & Co.	...	...	101	0	0
113	Mr. Jaisingbhai ...	...	...	101	0	0
114	,, Jivanlal Panalal ...	...	...	101	0	0
115	,, Chandulal J. Shah ...	...	...	100	0	0
116	,, Sorabji Pestonji ...	...	...	100	0	0
117	,, T. N. Malvi ...	...	...	100	0	0
118	,, Kilabhai D. Dalal ...	...	...	100	0	0
119	,, G. G. Nadkarni ...	...	...	100	0	0
120	,, Karamchand Choonilal	...	...	100	0	0
121	,, Mansukhlal Chaganlal	...	...	100	0	0
122	,, N. B. Saklatwalla ...	...	...	100	0	0
123	Dr. A. L. Nair... ...	...	...	100	0	0
		Carried over Rs...		47,552	0	0

		Brought forward Rs...	47,552	0	0
124	"Sympathiser"		100	0	0
125	Mr. Udhav D. Divadkar		100	0	0
126	,, Hussein B. Tyabji		100	0	0
127	,, J. C. G. Bowen		100	0	0
128	,, A. V. Nawab...		100	0	0
129	,, Ratanlal M. Mody		100	0	0
130	,, M. E. E. Bryant		100	0	0
131	Mr. Shankardas Jethabhai		100	0	0
132	,, D. N. Sirur		100	0	0
133	Bai Narmadabai		100	0	0
134	Messrs. W. Crowder & Co.		100	0	0
135	Mr. Jamsedji A. Wadia		100	0	0
136	"Sakerben"		100	0	0
137	Mr. Dattatraya V. Rege		100	0	0
138	Shet Kanji Dwarkadas		100	0	0
139	Messrs. W. H. Brady & Co.		100	0	0
140	Mr. W. Ramssen		100	0	0
141	Mr. H. Suleman A. Wahed		100	0	0
142	Presidency Mills		100	0	0
143	"C. A."		75	0	0
144	Mrs. F. M. Stanlay		60	0	0
145	The Staff of Bombay "High Court, Appellate" ...		51	4	0
146	Mr. R. N. Kothare		51	0	0
147	,, Govindram B. Multani		51	0	0
148	,, Tarachand Mathuradas		51	0	0
149	"A Hindoo"		51	0	0
150	Mr. Ghelabhai Munsiff		51	0	0
151	Messrs. R. P. Wagle & Co.		51	0	0
152	Mr. V. Purshottamdas		51	0	0
153	Messrs. Kothari, Sataria & Co.		51	0	0
154	Mr. Narsidas Umedram		51	0	0
155	Mr. Uttamchand K.		51	0	0
156	,, M. V. Bhide		50	0	0
157	,, Vithaldas M. Mohite		50	0	0
158	,, Jamnadas Devidas		50	0	0
159	Hon'ble Justice Heaton		50	0	0
160	Messrs. C. Boggians & Co.		50	0	0
161	Mr. C. V. Divan		50	0	0
162	Mr. Shrilal Nagori		50	0	0
163	,, Amritlal Shah		50	0	0
164	,, Prasanna Devidas		50	0	0
165	,, S. S. Patkar		50	0	0
		Carried over Rs...	50,648	4	0

	Brought forward Rs...	50,648	4	0
166	"R. N. R."	75	0	0
167	Abdul Rahiman H. M. Abba	50	0	0
168	"F. B. P."	50	0	0
169	Mr. Nagindas Maneklal	50	0	0
170	Mr. Hirachand M. Zaveri	50	0	0
171	„ V. M. Pokvasa	50	0	0
172	„ K. J. Cooper	50	0	0
173	Messrs. John Dekinson & Co.	50	0	0
174	"J. B. R."	50	0	0
175	Raisaheb H. Prasad	50	0	0
176	Mr. P. M. Banatwalla	50	0	0
177	„ H. C. Tyabjee	50	0	0
178	„ Esmail C. Khan	50	0	0
179	„ Ajitrai Vithaldas	50	0	0
180	„ B. N. Nagarsheth	50	0	0
181	„ Murarji T. Damoder	50	0	0
182	„ Varjivandas Liladhar	50	0	0
183	Messrs. Vithal Purshottam & Co.	50	0	0
184	Mr. G. L. Nair	35	0	0
185	„ P. N. Gore	30	0	0
186	„ Gangadas M. Shetna	30	0	0
187	„ Chaganlal M. Shah	30	0	0
188	„ Jayawant S. Diwadkar	25	0	0
189	A Mahomedan	25	0	0
190	Messrs. Chimanlal Manilal & Co.	25	0	0
191	Mr. H. N. Belgaumwalla	25	0	0
192	„ Maganlal Venilal	25	0	0
193	„ J. R. Diwadkar	25	0	0
194	„ P. D. Bhamba	25	0	0
195	The Gas Work Retort Department	25	0	0
196	Through Mr. M. K. Dalal	25	0	0
197	"M. C. D."	25	0	0
198	Mr. G. V. Shinde	25	0	0
199	„ C. N. Vyas	25	0	0
200	„ V. M. More	25	0	0
201	„ B. N. Motiwala	25	0	0
202	„ Abdulmia O. Koreishi	25	0	0
203	„ C. D. Dhuru	25	0	0
204	" Chapter " Sir Lawrence Jenkins	25	0	0
205	„ Bhogilal Amritlal	25	0	0
206	„ Jethalal Tricamlal	25	0	0
207	„ Gordhandas Bhimaji	25	0	0
	Carried over Rs...	52,198	4	0

	Brought forward Rs...	52,198	4	0
208	Mr. A. S. Narielwalla	25	0	0
209	„ B. K. Dhondi	25	0	0
210	„ H. N. Chitnis	21	0	0
211	„ Chandulal M. Contractor	20	0	0
212	"R. A"	20	0	0
213	Mr. J. R. Gharpure	20	0	0
214	„ P. Raghunathrao	20	0	0
215	„ Madhaodas L. Kothari	20	0	0
216	„ S. M. More	20	0	0
217	„ Nagindas D. Sethna	15	0	0
218	„ Shantilal	15	0	0
219	„ Nilkant S. Godbole	15	0	0
220	„ C. M. Contractor	15	0	0
221	„ Jamnadas Murarji	11	0	0
222	A. "Sympathiser"	10	0	0
223	Mr. J. Rebeiro	10	0	0
224	„ K. N. Dixit	10	0	0
225	„ M. M. Godaria	10	0	0
226	„ Ramrao N. Vagal	10	0	0
227	„ J. Ramdas & Co.	10	0	0
228	„ S. V. Chowdhari	5	0	0
229	„ K. S. Vaidhya	5	0	0
230	„ Sheth	5	0	0
231	„ C. R. Desai	5	0	0
232	„ Harkisandas V.	5	0	0
233	„ Wamanrao T. Kothare	5	0	0
234	„ Mulshankar Jagannath	5	0	0
235	„ V. S. Rawut	5	0	0
236	„ Y. B. Shingola	5	0	0
237	„ Gopaldas B. Desai	5	0	0
238	Mrs. C. Velinkar	2	0	0
239	Mr. L. B. Nayak	2	0	0
240	„ K. R. Koregaokar	2	0	0
241	„ P. B. Gothoskar	2	0	0
242	„ C. B. Lalye	2	0	0
243	„ N. M. Joshi	2	0	0
244	„ T. A. Kulkarni	2	0	0
245	„ A. S. Wagh	2	0	0
246	„ S. V. Manjrekar	2	0	0
247	„ K. J. Dubash	2	0	0
248	„ K. P. Law	2	0	0
249	„ S. R. Bhise	2	0	0
	Carried over Rs...	52,594	4	0

				Brought forward Rs...	52,594	4	0
250	Mr. S. J. Gaitonde	...	...	...	1	0	0
251	„ P. G. Naik	...	...	...	1	0	0
252	„ S. L. Kapdi	...	...	...	1	0	0
253	„ B. L. Patankar	...	...	...	1	0	0
254	„ A. V. Chitre	...	...	...	1	0	0
255	„ K. J. Chitalia	...	...	...	1	0	0
256	„ P. K. Karandikar	.....	...	...	1	0	0
257	„ J. V. Loke	...	...	...	1	0	0
258	„ Ebrahim Abboo	...	...	...	1	0	0
259	„ S. G. Devrukhkar	.....	..	...	1	0	0
260	„ G. M. Atre	...	...	...	1	0	0
261	"A friend"	...	...	...	1	0	0
262	Mr. Syed Munawar	...	...	...	1	0	0
263	„ R. K. Shirodkar	...	...	...	1	0	0
				Grand Total Rs...	52,608	4	0

Names and addresses of Volunteers.

Madanpura Centre.

1	Mr.	Habibulla	Mistri's Chawl, Ghellabhoy Street.
2	„	Abdul Rahiman	234, Ghellabhoy Street.
3	„	Iftekhax Hussain C/o Fida Hussain Suleman Esq.	Near Masjid, Erskine Road.
4	„	H. M. Mulla	C/o Madanpura Centre S. S. League.
5	„	Mohamed Yussuf	„ Mohamed Ayyub, Agripada.
6	„	Mahomed Hanif	Bhakarki Chawl, Mahomedan Street Bombay No. 8.
7	„	Shaik Mahomed Hanif	C/o M. Mahomed, Cloth Merchant Ripon Road, Near Masjid.
8	„	Himat Alli	Social Service League Ghogari Mohola N. School.
9	„	Shaik Umar	C/o M. Mahomed Cloth Merchant Ripon Road, Near Masjid.
10	„	D. N. Daftri	3rd year Student Grant M. College.
11	„	Mahomed Yahya	Ghellabhoy Street.
12	„	Hasan yar Khan	Mahomedan Street Bombay 8.
13	„	Sitaram J. Sharma	H. R. League Volunteer.

14	Mr.	Muradkhan Nannaikhan	Mahomedan Street.
15	,,	D. P. Kamble	Daggar Chawl, Moreland Road.
16	,,	Gulam Nabi	Bakherki Chawl, Mahomedan St.
17	,,	Jacob Salomen C/o V. M. Rane	Green Building, Jacob Circle.

Chinchpokli Centre.

1	Mr.	R. B. Raut	Justice Palace, Governor gate Road.
2	,,	G. A. Patkar	Jariwala building (2nd floor) Lamington Road.
3	,,	J. V. Loke	Ahmedi building, Parel Tram Terminus.
4	,,	G. Gaokar	Bhoiwada Night School.
5	,,	P. A. Loke	C/o D. V. Nare, Murarji Gokuldas Mill.
6	,,	Y. S. Locke	
7	,,	W. K. Patil	C/o Parel Settlement
8	,,	K. D. Jogal	Ananji Nandji's Chawl, Suparibag.
9	,,	C. D. Desai	Jariwala Building, 1st floor Lamington Road.
10	,,	S. L. Wadkar	Ahmed Building 2nd floor, Parel.
11	,,	S. G. Bidaye	C/o Parel Settlement.
12	,,	H. M. Mhatre	,, N. E. School.
13	,,	M. M. Marathe	,, ,, ,, ,,
14	,,	G. L. Patil	,, ,, ,, ,,
15	,,	N. M. Padhye	,, ,, ,, ,,
16	,,	L. G. Chavan	C/o Parel Settlemet.

Foras Road Centre.

1	Mr.	S. R. Bhise	New English School, C. P. Tank.
2	,,	B. L. Patankar	,, ,, ,,
3	,,	S. G. Deshpande	C/o Students' Federation, Sandhurst Road.
4	,,	S. R. Deshpande	Wilson College.
5	,,	M. G. Kulkarni	4/33 Hanuman Building, Bombay No. 7.
6	,,	V. R. Rane	New Foras Road, Bombay No. 7.
7	,,	A. W. Phanse	New English School, C. P. Tank.
8	,,	P. H. Bhogani	Luhana Boarding House Princess Street.
9	,,	K. M. Naik	C/o Home Rule League Office, Fort.
10	,,	B. C. Balsi	,, ,,
11	,,	S. P. Aroor	,, ,,
12	,,	M. M. Raw	,, ,,

13	Mr. S. M. Natar	C/o Home Rule League Office, Fort.
14	,, V. G. Messor	,, ,,
15	,, N. L. Chandragiri	,, ,,
16	,, R. S. Balsawar	,, ,,
17	,, S. R. Keni	New English School, C. P. Tank.
18	,, V. D. Raudine	,, ,, ,, ,,
19	,, P. B. Mhatre	,, ,, ,, ,,
20	,, S. M. Jothady.	C/o Home Rule League office Fort.
21	,, R. S. Purun.	Kamathi pura, Byculla.
22	,, D. N. Rege	Tara Temple Lane, Lamington Rd.
23	,, Ashutosh Neogi	Topiwala's benglow, ,, ,,
24	,, K. S. Nayumpalli	Dr. Gore's house, Laburnum Road.
25	,, V. A. Rege	C/o Laxmi stores, Lamington Rd.
26	,, M. G. Dharadhar	New English school, C. P. Tank.
27	,, G. V. Kenkre	,, ,, ,, ,,
28	,, S. A. Dange	Kamath Chawl, Thakurdwar.
29	,, S. T. Damle	,, ,, ,,
30	,, V. P. Varde	1st. Lane, Bhatwadi.
31	,, R. M. Mankar	C/o. Students Federation Sandhurst Road.
32	,, S. V. Kothare	,, ,, ,,
33	,, M. B. Manker	4 Dhuswadi, Thakurdwar.
34	,, S. V. Joshi	C/o Students Federation.
35	,, L. G. Shartukde	Kamath's Chawl, Thakurdwar.
36	,, Hadap	Madhawashram, Girgaum.
37	,, P. C. Sundaram	Y. M. C. A. Lamigton Road.
38	,, K. A. Telang	C/o V. D. Muzumdar, Bhatwadi.
39	,, S. J. Dixit	Grant Medical College.
40	,, P. M. Kamat	C/o V. R. Bhende, Haji Kassam's G. Blocks, near french bridge.
41	,, V. L. Kale	C/o Bombay Vaibhao Press.
42	,, R. L. Phansekar	Javaji Building, Bombay No. 7.
43	,, G. A. Kamle	Sarswat Co-operative buildings, Gamdevi.
44	,, S. V. Inamdar	C/o D. Y. Godbole, 134 Murangan House Bazar Road, Mahim.
45	,, D. K. Juvekar	Room No. 6 old Residency Wilson College.
46	,, V. G. Bhave	
47	,, G. V. Parab	C/o Maratha High School.
48	,, S. B. Kane	,, ,, ,,
49	,, B. S. Chinchankar	,, ,, ,,
50	,, V. S. Velankar	,, ,, ,,
51	,, R. S. Nimkar	C/o Students Federation.

52	Mr.	K. G. Kulkarni	4/33 Hanuman Building, Bombay 7.
53	,,	G. A. Vyavaharkar	4 Dhuswadi, Thakurdwar.
54	,,	V. A. Deshpande	Maratha High School.
55	,,	P. M. Deodhar	Maratha High School.
56	,,	C. P. Nair	Lamington Road, Bombay.
57	,,	P. B. Tembulkar	Maratha High School.
58	,,	Rangnekar.	,, ,, ,,
59	,,	S. D. Dongre	Dongre Building, Foras Road.

C. F. W. Institute Centre.

1	Mr.	Menon	Grant Medical College, Byculla.
2	,,	Iyre	Sydenham College of commerce.
3	,,	Mithulal M.	Kabirashram, Delisle Road.
4	,,	Bhatkar	G. I. P. Store, Near Lower Parel.
5	,,	A. V. Jaykar	Wilson College.
6	,,	P. N. Gore	Gore's benglow, Chawpati, Gamdevi.

Colaba Centre.

1	Mr.	V. R. Phondge	C/o. Students Federation.
2	,,	M. G. Pingle	,, ,,
3	,,	D. S. Mankikar	,, ,,
4	,,	S. R. Savoor	,, ,,
5	,,	S. D. Mankikar	,, ,,
6	,,	Dhareshwar	New English School.
7	,,	Shirali	,, ,,
8	,,	Jamdade	,, ,,
9	,,	Gode	,, ,,
10	,,	M. M. Kalbag	Co-operative Sarswat Blocks
11	,,	S. N. Nayampalli	Dr. Gore's House, Laburnum Road.

Delisle Road Centre No. 2.

1	Mr.	R. P. Karandikar	C/o Dr. Athavale, Lamington Rd.
2	,,	G. V. Cawkekar	C/o S. S. League, Parel Settlement.
3	,,	R. M. Rane	,, ,, ,,
4	,,	S. M. Bendkale	,, ,, ,,
5	,,	S. D. Shinde	C/o Curimbhoy Ebrahim Workmen Institute.
6	,,	Surve	C/o Parel Settlement of the League.
7	,,	Chindarkar	,, ,, ,, ,,

Bhoiwada Centre.

1	Mr.	W. G. Thakur	C/o S. S. League Parel Settlement.
2	,,	S. G. Keni	,, ,, ,,

3	,,	R. K. Trivedi	C/o S. S. League, Parel Settlement.
4	,,	S. B. Keni	,, ,, ,,
5	,,	P. S. Dalvi	,, ,, ,,
6	,,	W. N. Rane	,, ,, ,,
7	,,	S. K. Kurlekar	,, ,, ,,
8	,,	N. N. Thakur	,, ,, ,,
9	,,	D. H. Keni	,, ,, ,,
10	,,	V. B. Shete	,, ,, ,,

Chameliwadi Centre.

1	Mr.	S. Balaji	C/o S. S. League Parel Settlement.
2	,,	Surba Balaji	,, ,, ,,
3	,,	S. Kanoji	,, ,, ,,
4	,,	Mahadeo Vithal	,, ,, ,,
5	,,	Arjun Antoji	,, ,, ,,
6	,,	Daji Laxman	,, ,, ,,
	,,	V. Y. Savant	,, ,, ,,

Sewri Centre.

1	Mr.	Suja Adkhare	C/o S. S. League Parel Settlement.
2	,,	Ganpat	,, ,, ,,
3	,,	S. G. Bhise	,, ,, ,,

Matunga Centre.

1	Mr.	C. K. Sanghavi B.A., LL.B.	Matunga.
2	,,	T. K. Sanghavi	,,
3	,,	R. K. Sanghavi	,,
4	,,	J. B. Mehta	,,
5	,,	B. D. Mehta	,,

Social Service League Influenza Relief Committee.

Statement of account as on 25th February 1919.

	Rs. As. Ps.	Rs. As. Ps.		Rs. As. Ps.	Rs. As. Ps.
To Donations	...	52,608 4 0	By Medical relief and Volunteers' expenses in different centres	.....	5,657 5 4
,, Sundries			,, Doctors' remunerations	.....	10,552 8 0
Amount paid by Bombay Municipality for Milk Supply to poor people at Madanpura Centre	... 100 0 0		,, Expenses incurred a/c Hospitals ...	.....	4,980 11 0
Interest allowed by Bank of India on current acconnt	65 2 0		,, Drugs Supplied in Bombay	.....	5,012 0 0
Sale proceeds of empty bottles, locks, &c..	54 8 0		,, Do. in Mofussils... ...	.....	15,591 15 3
		219 10 0	,, Motor and other conveyances charges ...	.....	2,706 11 3
			,, Blankets, Jackets and Clothing ...	.....	2,949 15 3
			,, Amounts paid to other institutions ...	.....	2,075 0 0
			,, Ambulance Car expenses	.....	150 0 0
			,, Convalescent Camp expenses ...	.....	247 9 7
			,, Cost of Silver Medals for Volunteers ...	.....	489 11 0
			,, Establishment and Office Sundries ...	.....	1,408 5 0
			Balance—		
			Cash in Bank of India	24 11 2	
			,, ,, Hand	981 7 2	
					1,006 2 4
	Rs.	52,827 14 0		Rs.	52,827 14 0

We have examined the above statement of account with books, vouchers, Bank Pass-books &c., and beg to say that to the best of our belief and according to the information and explanations given to us and as shown by the books of the Committee, the above is the correct abstract of the figures appearing in the books.

KANJI DWARKADAS,
THAKORLAL H. VAKIL,
ATMARAM S. WAGH,
Hon. Treasurers.

RUSTOMJI MODI & DAMANIA,
Hon. Auditors.

S. J. GAITONDE,
Accountant.

Bombay, 27th February 1918.

This lecture has been printed with a view to meeting to some extent the demand for information as to why the Bombay City Improvement Trust was created and what it has done.

The footnotes are to be read as of the date of this slip.

J. P. ORR,
CHAIRMAN,
BOMBAY CITY IMPROVEMENT TRUS

31st March 1913.

THE

BOMBAY CITY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

1898-1909.

In the early part of 1897, consequent on the outbreak of plague in Bombay, the Government of Bombay took into their serious consideration the question of a comprehensive scheme for the improvement of the City of Bombay, more especially in respect to the better ventilation of the densely inhabited parts, the removal of insanitary dwellings, and the prevention of overcrowding.

The outcome of their deliberations was that on 9th November 1898 the Bombay City Improvement Trust came into existence, entrusted under the City of Bombay Improvement Act (Bombay Act IV of 1898), with the work of making new streets, opening out crowded localities, reclaiming lands from the sea to provide room for the expansion of the City, and constructing sanitary dwellings for the poor and for the police.

The Board consisted of—

Chairman :

Mr. W. C. Hughes, M.Inst.C.E.

Ex-Officio Trustees :

The General Officer Commanding Bombay District.

The Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium, Bombay.

The Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Elected Trustees :

By the Corporation—

The Hon'ble Mr. BHALCHANDRA KRISHNA BHATAWADEKAR.

Mr. DINSHA EDÁLJI WACHA.

Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA.

Mr. ACCACIO G. VIEGAS.

By the Chamber of Commerce—

The Hon'ble Mr. R. H. MACAULAY.

By the Bombay Port Trust—

The Hon'ble Mr. C. T. BURKE, M.Inst.C.E.

By the Millowners' Association—

Mr. SASSOON J. DAVID.

Nominated Trustees :

Mr. G. A. ANDERSON.

Mr. T. BLANEY, C.I.E.

Mr. P. B. SAVILE.

The constitution of the Board has remained unchanged. Sir Walter Hughes was Chairman for 2 years and thereafter was continuously on the Board as the Port Trust's representative till he retired in May 1910. Sir Sassoon J. David has always represented the Millowners' Association and Sir Bhalchandra and Messrs. Wacha and Ibrahim, the Municipality.

The Board's first four schemes are thus described in their first annual report :—

Scheme No. I.—The First Nagpada Improvement Scheme for dealing with the insanitary portion of the area lying between Bellasis Junction and Parel Roads south of Shepherd Road, containing a population of 11,133, chiefly of the labouring classes. The scheme comprised the construction on certain vacant land within the area and elsewhere of new sanitary dwellings for the poorer and working classes, the purchase of nearly the whole of the property comprised in the area (omitting

the Police Lines and Jewish Synagogue), the formation of wide new streets opening up the area, and, ultimately, the entire reconstruction and re-arrangement of the houses within the area on the principle of giving a sufficiency of light and air to every street, every house and every room.

Scheme No. 2. *—For forming a new line of street running from the Queen's Road, south of the Hindu cremation ground, to the foot of the Carnac Bridge and of four cross streets, for remedying the defective ventilation of the area lying between the Esplanade Cross Road and New Hanuman Lane. The scheme comprised the formation of, in all, 6,172 running feet of new streets, 40 feet in width, running for the most part through back lanes and alleys, and the acquisition in connection therewith, with a view to their reconstruction, of extensive areas of badly built, overcrowded and insanitary properties lying on both sides of the lines of roads.

Scheme No. 3.†—For forming a new line of street running straight across the island from Back Bay to the Docks starting from the Queen's Road at Chaupati and ending at the Elphinstone Bridge on the G. I. P. Railway. The length is 9,100 feet and the width of street proposed is 80 feet. The purpose of the scheme is to remedy the defective ventilation of the parts of the City traversed by it and to increase the existing means of communication and facilities for traffic. It comprises the acquisition of extensive areas of properties on both sides of the line of new street with a view to their reconstruction with a sufficiency of air space and on sanitary principles.

Scheme No. 4.‡—For the formation of lines of street opening up the area lying between Chaupati and the Gowalia Tank Road and the acquisition in connection

* Now known as Princess Street Scheme.
† " " Sandhurst Road "
‡ " " Gamdevi Road "

therewith of the areas abutting on such streets, the purpose of the scheme being to provide building sites for the expansion of the City and to create new and increase existing means of communication.

These four schemes were duly notified in December 1898.

It was estimated that in the Nagpada operations 2,600 persons would be displaced, and the first step in the execution of the scheme was to erect buildings for their accommodation. These were to be provided, partly on vacant land within the scheme area and partly on land vesting in the Trust on the Agripada Estate in the same neighbourhood.

Accordingly a plan was prepared on the principle of restricting the density of the population to 500 persons per acre, restricting the height of chawls or houses to a ground and two upper floors, allowing each adult a superficial area within the house of 40 square feet, and arranging the buildings in every case in such a way as to provide ample air space. Wherever possible the buildings were to be arranged to form the sides of a quadrangle with an interior courtyard. In such cases openings were to be left to provide amply for through ventilation. The courtyards were to be paved and well drained.

Deliberations and preliminary arrangements in connection with these four schemes and with the laying out of the Government and Municipal land vested in the Board for development, more particularly the Marine Lines, the Wellington Lines and the Agripada Estate occupied the Board till 1st April 1899 when their first complete official year commenced.

1899-1900.

In this first year the First Nagpada Improvement Scheme was sanctioned by Government, and the Board

notified Schemes V (Dadar-Matunga) and VI (Matunga-Sion) in connection with which the following quotation from the annual report for 1899-1900 is interesting:—

> "The purpose of these schemes is to provide space for the expansion of the City and to encourage and largely develop the migration of the population to the suburbs which is already in progress on a considerable scale. The overcrowding, which is so great an evil in a large part of the City, will, it is hoped, thereby be materially lessened.
>
> An important aid to this result is the enforcement of more stringent regulations relating to the height of buildings in streets and the minimum amount of air space to be provided in connection with dwelling houses. The present regulations are in these respects unquestionably defective. The matter lies at the root of the evil of overcrowding, and the Board have made a representation to the Corporation and Government urging the necessity for bringing the regulations as applied alike to buildings to be erected, re-erected or materially altered, into line with the most recent examples of the requirements of recognized sanitary principles. Government have replied suggesting the appointment of a Joint Committee to consider the question."

In connection with Schemes V and VI the Board undertook a complete survey of the North of the Island (some 6½ square miles). This work was commenced by Mr. Tapsell on 1st February 1900 and was completed in May 1902.

The chief expenditure of the Trust's first year was on the laying out of Government lands (chiefly Hornby Road and Chaupati) and the filling in of Municipal lands at Agripada vested in the Trust. Seven plots in

Wellington Lines and three on Hornby Road were leased and the filling in of the N.-E. quarter of Agripada Estate reserved for chals was nearly completed by the end of the year. The foundation stone of the first block of dwellings was laid at Agripada on the 9th November 1899 by His Excellency the Governor (Lord Sandhurst) in the presence of His Excellency the Viceroy (Lord Curzon) and a large assembly of leading citizens; and four blocks were a-building by the end of the year.

1900-01.

In the Board's second year, 1900-01, these four blocks were nearly completed. The survey of the North of the Island and the filling in of the northern half of the Agripada Estate were completed and a commencement was made in demolition, 21 properties in Nagpada being demolished. Scheme II (Princess Street) and IV (Gamdevi) were sanctioned by Government in January and March 1901, respectively. It is interesting to note that Princess Street was, according to the Trust's original proposals, to be only 40 feet wide; at the instance of the Corporation the width was increased to 60 feet; and Government in sanctioning the scheme recommended the Trust to increase it to 80 feet. As constructed, Princess Street is 80 feet broad from Queen's Road to Kalbadevi Road, 128 feet broad in the circus between Kalbadevi Road and Lohar Chal Street, and 60 feet broad from there to the Juma Musjid, while Lohar Chal Street is 50 feet broad and all the cross roads are 40 feet broad.

Scheme IV (Gamdevi) was originally called the Gowalia Tank Scheme and included the filling in of the Tank, but the Corporation objected to this work on the ground that they had decided to attempt the improvement of Gowalia Tank by means of the sulphate of copper treatment. So in 1906 the northern boundary

of the scheme was set back from the Gowalia Tank Road to a parallel line along the southern boundary of the Tank. The Corporation have now changed their views and the tank * will probably be filled in soon by the Corporation themselves.

It will further be noticed from the plan, that in the original Scheme IV, what is now Hughes Road was to have been prolonged southwards keeping close to the west of the Railway and entering Kennedy Sea Face at the Chaupati Level Crossing. The original idea was to make this road only 40 feet broad, but before submitting the notified scheme to Government for sanction, the Board decided to make the breadth 60 feet and the road has been constructed accordingly.

The other three notified schemes (3, 5 & 6, *i.e.*, Sandhurst Road, Dadar-Matunga and Matunga-Sion) remained throughout 1900-01 in the stage of discussion and revision, but a good deal of work was done on Government lands and 11 more plots were leased in the Hornby Road and Marine Lines Estate, while Kennedy Sea Face, which has always been a drag on the Trust's finances cost the Board Rs. 18,115 in repairs and maintenance.

1901-02.

The Trust's third year, 1901-02, was marked by the notification of Schemes VII (Colaba Reclamation) and VIII (Mandvi-Koliwada Improvement Scheme), the commencement of road making in the north of the Agripada Estates, the filling in of the southern half of Agripada Estate, the commencement of the construction of the Board's offices and the completion and occupation of the first four Blocks of Chals at Agripada in August 1901.

The Cooperage Road along the east of the Cooperage and the new Nagpada Street in Nagpada, both

* This work was commenced in October 1911.

commenced and completed in 1901-02, were the first fruits of the Trust's work in the way of improvement of communications. The only other important work completed in 1901-02 was the concrete sea wall put up on Kennedy Sea Face in place of the old wooden crib work which had been destroyed during the monsoon of 1900 for a length of 200 feet.

In November 1901 Government sanctioned Scheme III (Sandhurst Road).

The chief administrative work of the year 1901-02 was the framing of building by-laws. This is referred to in the annual report as follows :—

> "As a preliminary to the disposal of lands for building purposes it was necessary for the Trustees to frame building by-laws for adoption in the cleared areas, because the existing local regulations in this behalf are not sufficiently stringent to insure the construction of sanitary dwellings, The principal alteration made by the Trustees relates to the regulation of the heights of buildings with reference to adjacent open spaces, the ventilation of all parts of dwellings intended for human habitation, the prevention of damp in ground floor rooms, the height of rooms, the nature of the partitions between rooms, the insurance of sufficient open space at the back of all buildings for the purpose of ventilation and for the location of latrines, &c., &c. There is no doubt that the existing defects in the local by-laws will be remedied when the Corporation undertake the next revision, but in the meantime the Trustees had to deal with these matters in advance to meet the requirements of immediate building operations in the cleared area."

The following interesting remarks on the Nagpada Improvement Scheme are taken from the same report:—

"The History of London Street Improvements shows that after 40 to 50 years' experience in making improvements in London, the execution of a scheme, of a size similar to that of the Trustees' Nagpada Improvement Scheme, is rarely, if ever, carried out in a less period than 10 years from the date of notification. The Nagpada Scheme has been completed in less than $3\frac{1}{2}$ years from the first constitution of the Trust. The total area dealt with by this scheme is 74,600 square yards. It was occupied by 168 separately assessed properties crowded together without regard to ventilation and served only by very narrow tortuous passages. The buildings were chiefly let in one-room tenements. It was found during acquisition that many of the properties were held from the free-holder on condition that on demand the buildings should be removed and the cleared sites be made over to the free-holder. It is scarcely to be wondered at that with such a condition the lease-holders put up the most miserable structures at a minimum cost. Besides the overcrowding of the buildings, such as they were, no regard was given to the need of forming roads at suitable levels within the area, and as a result this area formed a depression lying within the surrounding Municipal Roads ; drainage was impracticable, the lanes and passages were filled with either storm-water or sullage, according to the time of the year, and any attempt at raising their levels resulted in the ground floors of the dwellings being flooded. The consequence of this state of things was that 1st Nagpada had the unenviable notoriety of being the unhealthiest

area in Bombay. The death-rate per mille in the years 1896 to 1901 was as follows :—

1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.
40·42	59·10	61·62	76·70	138·50	92·37

During the plague epidemics of 1896-1897 to 1900-1901, this area furnished 1,373 victims out of a population of about 11,000 persons."

At the Census of 1906 the population of Nagpada was only 3,335, and the death-rate since then has been in 1907, 38 ; in 1908, 47 ; in 1909, 55 ; in 1910 up to date 48 per 1,000 persons. *

Forty-one sites were leased on the Trust's estates in 1901-02, mostly in Hornby Road, Marine Lines and Wodehouse Road. A beginning was made in Agripada, where five sites were leased.

1902-03.

The following excerpts from the annual report show the progress made in the Board's 4th year (1902-03) :—

The first Scheme undertaken by the Board, the Nagpada Improvement Scheme, has been practically completed ; all the roads have been constructed ; about one-half of the building sites have been leased for rebuilding purposes, and the work of reconstruction is in hand. Plans showing the way this area was formerly covered with buildings and the method adopted in laying out the improved area are attached to this report.

The acquisition of properties in connection with Scheme No. II (Queen's Road to Carnac Bridge) has been almost completed. A plan is attached showing the sanctioned Scheme and the large number of properties which had to be acquired. Demolition of acquired properties was in progress during the year.

* It should however be explained that the population has steadily increased with new buildings in Nagpada since 1906.

Considerable progress has also been made in the acquisition of properties for Scheme III (Port Trust Estate to Chaupati) and Scheme IV (Gowalia Tank Scheme).

The Scheme formulated for the reclamation of a part of Colaba, extending from the Wodehouse Bridge to the Panday Sanitarium, was sanctioned by Government during the year, the contract was let at favourable rates and work was commenced.

Schemes for the accommodation of a large number of the Police Force at sites in the Nagpada Improvement Scheme and in the Board's Wodehouse Road Estate, were prepared and sanctioned by Government.

It was in 1902-03 that the Board's proposal to amend Scheme II by making the main street 80 feet wide as far as Kalbadevi Road was sanctioned by Government, the Board having decided that the cost of increasing the width beyond 80 feet further east would be prohibitive. The Sankli Street Extension Scheme (IX) was prepared during the year, and the survey of the north of the Island was completed in May 1902.

The Mandvi Koliwada Improvement Scheme, which deals with the insanitary area in which plague was worst in its earliest days and in which the annual recrudescence of plague always occurred first, was sanctioned by Government in September 1902.

The following excerpts from the annual report regarding the progress up to the end of 1902-03 in leasing and demolition and reconstruction are interesting :—

" Agreements with 113 intending lessees have been entered into so far to build upon lands either vested in or acquired by the Board. The rents payable in respect of these leased sites amount to

Rs. 1,19,030 per annum at initial rates, and in addition the Trustees have obtained Rs. 51,000 during 1902-03 for the temporary use of lands not yet leased. The total value of buildings demolished by the Board in connection with their Schemes is Rs. 13,50,000. The total value of new buildings already erected or agreed to be erected on sites leased by the Board and new buildings erected or under construction by the Board is about Rs. 80,00,000, of which buildings of a value of Rs. 12,00,000 are exclusively for the poor, while all the others have a large amount of accommodation for servants and dependants who would otherwise have to find quarters in the crowded parts of the City."

Forty-one sites were leased in 1902-03, including 12 in Agripada and 22 in Nagpada—the beginning of reconstruction under Trust rules.

1903-04.

The Trust's 5th year, 1903-04, was like 1902-03 marked by little in the way of actual completion of projects; but the ground was cleared for expediting acquisition proceedings; Police Accommodation Schemes were prepared for Sheppard Road (XVIII) and Agripada (XIX) and small street schemes were prepared for the Agripada (XI), Connaught Road (XII), Crawford Market (XIII), Wellington Lines (XX) and Wodehouse Road Estates (XXI) and for Souter Street Extension eastwards; new chawls were commenced in Nagpada (in October 1903) and Agripada; fair progress was made with the filling in on Colaba Reclamation; some of the earlier schemes were revised; and the Sankli Street Scheme was sanctioned by Government.

The new works actually started during the year were—

Road south of Crawford Market, Scheme X.

Police Accommodation Scheme at Nagpada.

Police Accommodation Scheme at Wodehouse Road.

The construction of the new Lohar Chawl Street.

The chief work completed during the year was that of special repairs to the Kennedy Sea Face, which had been very seriously damaged by the storms of 1902. The repairs cost half a lakh and included the construction of a pitched apron of heavy stones set in cement for a length of 1,200 feet.

Twenty-five plots were leased during the year: these included 17 in Nagpada, leaving only 10 more to be leased there.

Much time was devoted by the Trustees in 1903-04 to deliberations on the modification of Schemes II (Princess Street) and III (Sandhurst Road) and to the amendment of the Trust Act. A long list of amendments required, including a provision empowering the Trust to finance private schemes for the housing of workmen by their employers, was sent up to Government; eight years have passed: two amending Bills have been drafted and discussed at great length, but the Act remains unamended.

1904-05.

In the Board's 6th year, 1904-05, considerable progress was made with acquisition work, and consequently with the construction of Princess Street. Four blocks of chawls at Agripada, containing 288 rooms, each 9′×12′ were completed and occupied. The Trust's fine office was completed and occupied early in the year; the filling of the Colaba Reclamation was completed, the Cooperage was thrown open to the public as a recreation ground,

and work on the Sankli Street extension and on roads on the Connaught Road Estate and on the Sheppard Road Police Accommodation Scheme was commenced.

The small road and Police Accommodation Schemes, prepared in 1903-04, were all sanctioned by Government towards the end of 1904, and the Hornby Road Street Scheme and the Duncan Road Police Accommodation Scheme were prepared and sanctioned during the year. Important changes were also made in Scheme II. The chief of these were the exclusion of certain shops along Shaik Memon Street on the score of expense and the inclusion of land for chawl sites. Scheme III was also altered with the sanction of Government, mainly with a view to secure Nawab Kamal Khan's property for chawl sites.

Only 15 plots were leased in the year, 9 in Nagpada and 6 in Wellington Lines.

1905-06.

The Board's 7th year, 1905-06, saw great progress made in several directions; but it was chiefly memorable as that in which the first of the large Street Schemes (Scheme II, from Queen's Road to Carnac Bridge) was formally opened by Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, the main street being, by gracious permission, named "Princess Street." The portion from Queen's Road to the bifurcation beyond Kalbadevi Road was completed in time for the opening ceremony on 10th November (7 years after Notification.)

The extension of Sankli Street and the new road South of the Crawford Market were completed during the year and the filling in Scheme IV was commenced on 21st February 1906 and completed within 12 months.

The Sandhurst Bridge was commenced by the B. B. & C. I. Railway in December 1905 and this led to the

preparation of Scheme XXVII, as explained in the annual report thus :—

> " The commencement during the year by the B. B. & C. I. Railway of the new overbridge at Chaupati, which is in connection with the Board's 80 feet road (Scheme III), necessitated the early preparation of a Scheme for a road connecting its eastern approach with the Queen's Road, in view of the fact that on the completion of this bridge the Railway Company will have the right to close the existing Chaupati Level Crossing. A Scheme has accordingly been approved by the Board (Mathew Road Scheme) and has since been submitted to Government for sanction with this object. It provides, in addition to the main road, a branch road, crossing the Board's Scheme III and proceeding in a northerly direction to Girgaum Back Road, opposite Chunam Kiln Road, which will thus give direct communication to Gilder Street and the north of the Island."

Another important scheme notified early in 1906 was Scheme XXIX (Nowroji Hill Scheme), which is thus described in the annual report :—

> " A Scheme for the improvement of the Nowroji Hill District, including Chinch Bunder and Vandekar Lane, which formed the first of the series of representations received from the Commissioner last year, was adopted by the Board, and the necessary formalities have since been in progress with a view to its submission to Government for sanction. This Scheme deals with a notoriously insanitary area and will afford the opportunity for a much-needed widening of part of Dongri Street, which is at present very greatly congested with traffic."

The 8 new blocks of chawls at Agripada (640 rooms) and 2 blocks at Nagpada (144 rooms) were completed and occupied. The construction of 6 blocks at Chandanwadi (672 rooms) was commenced in October 1905 and vigorously pushed forward, while the foundations for 6 blocks at Imamwada in connection with Scheme III (876 rooms) were commenced towards the close of the year.

The Police Accommodation Schemes at First Nagpada, Wodehouse Road and Shephard Road were completed and occupied during the year ; the Scheme for the Agripada Estate was commenced ; and the Princess Street Police Accommodation Scheme was prepared and notified. The 3 completed schemes provide accommodation for 9 officers and 284 men with stabling for 19 horses.

Advantage was taken of surplus filling available from other estates to raise a considerable portion of the low-lying area on the Cooperage Plot, which is thus very much improved. The garden in the interior of the Wellington Lines Estate was completed and has proved a very attractive feature.

The construction of roads on the Connaught Road Estate was completed in February 1906.

39 plots were leased during the year including the first 7 of Connaught Road Estate and the first 18 of Princess Street Estate.

1906-07.

In the Board's 8th year, 1906-07, 4 important Schemes which had been notified in earlier years were sanctioned and declared :—

Date of sanction.

31-3-06 ... Scheme VI.—(Sion-Matunga Street Scheme) declared on 24th May 1906.

Date of sanction.

2-5-06 ... Scheme V.—(Dadar-Matunga Street Scheme) declared on 14th June 1906.

5-7-06 ... „ XXVII.—(Mathew Road Street Scheme) declared on 16th August 1906.

12-12-06 ... „ XXIX.—(Nowroji Hill Improvement Scheme) declared on 17th January 1906.

It was in 1906-07 also that the Gamdevi Scheme was modified by the exclusion of the Gowalia Tank, and Scheme XXX, described below, was prepared (extension of Souter Street Westwards). More than six years had been spent since the original notification of Schemes V and VI in discussions between Government, the Trust and the G. I. P. Railway Co., as to what should be the limits of these Schemes, the chief bones of contention being the land required by the Railway for their work-shops and the Harbour Branch Railway and the question whether the Mahim Woods should be developed in this scheme or separately or not at all.

It is interesting to compare successive plans of Scheme V (Dadar-Matunga). The one published with the 1899-1900 report shows the area of the existing scheme extended right across both railways to the middle of Mahim Woods with a park of 48 acres projecting from Naskeh Tank to the sea shore. By 1901-02 this had at the instance of Government been reduced by the omission of all west of the B. B. & C. I. Railway; and the plan attached to the 1901-02 report still shows the area between the 2 railways as included in the scheme, the intention being to locate works for the bacteriological disposal of the sewage of the North of the Island there; but the Government sanction given in February 1902

extended only to the part of the Scheme east of the G. I. P. Railway. This sanction was found to be illegal, and four more years were spent in discussion as to whether the land between the Railways should be included in the Scheme or not. Ultimately this question was decided in the negative and in May 1906 the land between the Railways was made over to the G. I. P. Railway Company, who have filled it in and are constructing workshops, goods sidings and other works on it.

Acquisition work having progressed sufficiently, the Engineer was able to make considerable progress in 1906-07 with the construction of roads in the Princess Street, Sandhurst Road and Gamdevi Estates. Considerable progress was made on Hughes Road. The section of Sandhurst Road between Falkland Road and Duncan Road was commenced in June 1906 (nearly eight years after notification) and the section between Sandhurst Bridge and 7th Khetwadi Lane in January 1907. The chawl building work was pressed on with also, and six blocks of chals at Chandanwadi containing 672 rooms were completed and occupied.

Luckily for the Trust the laying out of Colaba Reclamation was completed just when, thanks to a good year for cotton mills, there was much money in the market and a good demand for land for investments, and no less than 30 of the 35 plots were leased at rents based on values averaging the high rate of Rs. 47 per square yard, besides 26 plots on other Estates including 18 in Princess Street Estate.

On the Agripada Estate the sewerage work was completed, and the water mains were laid on the greater part of the Estate.

The Agripada Roads were completed in July 1906, and towards the end of the year the Princess Street Police Accommodation Scheme was sanctioned and declared.

1907-08.

In the Board's 9th year, 1907-08, good progress was made with the construction of Sandhurst Road west of Duncan Road ; the section between Duncan Road and Falkland Road was completed and handed over to the Municipality in December 1907, and work was commenced between Parel Road and Dongri Street and between Falkland Road and 7th Khetwadi ; but in Scheme IV there was a serious setback on Hughes Road, owing to the Gibbs Road slip.

From the first, considerable difficulty had been experienced in the construction of the retaining walls in the Hughes Road cutting below the Gibbs Road, owing to the treacherous nature of the soil. One or two small slips had occurred ; but soon after the commencement of the rains (1907), a serious movement set in which destroyed the heavy retaining wall just completed and caused extensive damage to the Gibbs Road, which had, as a consequence, to be closed to the public for several months to their great inconvenience. The work of repair was commenced as soon as practicable after the rains, and it was found possible to re-open the Gibbs Road to the public before the end of the year.

In Scheme II, Princess Street was completed by its junction with Sheik Memon Street and the two cross roads were taken through to Carnac Road.

On the Colaba Reclamation, the one remaining road was completed and named 'Panday Road,' the Trustees of the Panday Sanitarium having contributed Rs. 18,500 towards its construction.

The construction of the semi-permanent camp on the area rented from the Military Department at the Bori Bunder Native Infantry Lines site enabled demolition in Scheme VIII to be undertaken and road-work to be commenced.

The construction of chawls for the poorer and working classes at Imamwada was continued during the year, and three of the blocks (444 rooms) were made available and were rapidly filled. A small chal containing 64 rooms was commenced on the ground behind plots 59-61, Princess Street and made good progress, and work on the Duncan Road Police Accommodation Scheme was started in December 1907.

Thirty-seven plots were leased during the year, including 14 in Princess Street and 14 at Agripada.

During the year a Scheme for the extension of Souter Street towards Tardeo (No. XXX) and the Parel-Street Scheme (No. XXXI) received the sanction of Government.

These schemes are described in the annual report as follows :—

> "The former of these is a small Scheme estimated to cost Rs. 2,41,934, its main object being to reclaim some low-lying land which, as it forms a stagnant pond for several months of the year, is a menace to the health of the inhabitants of the Board's West Agripada Estate. The Scheme will incidentally provide a few additional building sites in this neighbourhood and is expected to result in a net loss of Rs. 86,723. The Parel Street Scheme is the outcome of a suggestion made in 1903 by the late Municipal Commissioner, the Hon'ble Mr. W. L. Harvey, C.I.E., that a few small Street Schemes might be prepared to the North of Haines Road with a view to providing suitable sites in the neighbourhood of the Mills for the erection of accommodation for the industrial population. Investigations showed that the most satisfactory Scheme for this purpose would be the one to which sanction has now been received, though it is more extensive

than originally contemplated. It embraces a portion of the Government House Parel Estate and is bounded on the West by the Suparibaug Road between which and the compound of the Parel Government House is a considerable area, mostly occupied by old bungalows with large compounds, which is in need of improvement and development. Besides providing a large area for the extension of the residential quarters of the City, this Scheme will enable the Suparibaug Road, which forms portion of the main arterial road of the City, to be suitably widened; and the Scheme is extended northward to the limits of the Board's Scheme No. V, to enable the Dadar and Vincent Roads in that portion to be similarly widened. Thus, in combination with the Board's Schemes V and VI a wide road will be secured running North and South from Sion Causeway as far as the old Tramway Terminus at Parel. The Scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 89,53,900 gross including provision of Rs. 5,00,000 for chal construction, and the ultimate net cost to the City is estimated at Rs. 4,44,752.

During the year, Notification was published of the Bhatwadi Improvement Scheme and of a large Improvement Scheme, which has been named "The East Agripada Improvement Scheme" No. XXXII, and which includes four separate areas represented by the Municipal Commissioner under Section 23 of the Act, namely, Kalapani, Tankpakhadi, Madanpura and Guzribazar. The area comprised in this Scheme is 501,565 square yards and it includes a considerable area of vacant land, which is low-lying and swampy, and which it is most essential should be properly reclaimed and drained. The area dealt with is, in fact, about the worst now existing within

the limits of the City ; 96 per cent. of the population live in one-room tenements, and there is a considerable number living in cadjan huts.

As must always be the case with 'Improvement' Schemes properly so called, this East Agripada Scheme entails a large lock-up of Capital, estimated at present at upwards of Rs. 47 lakhs, but the result will be the abolition of an area of peculiarly bad slum property traversed by putrid open drains, and comprising what is a filthy lake during the monsoon season and a foul swamp in the cold season."

In 1909, two years after notification, this Scheme was returned by Government for modification with the object of reducing its cost ; it's area has now been considerably reduced, and the modified scheme is shortly to be resubmitted to Government for sanction ; but in the three years' interval since notification the value of the land to be acquired has gone up from 19 to 27 lakhs.

1908-09.

In the Board's 10th year 1908-09 the following works were completed :—

(1) All the roads and footpaths in Scheme II (Princess Street) including Lohar Chal Street.

(2) The portion of Sandhurst Road between Queen's Road and Falkland Road, except pavement.

(3) Roads in Scheme IV (Gamdevi Estate) (practically completed).

Hughes Road was opened to traffic on 22nd September 1908.

(4) Roads in Mandvi-Koliwada, with exception of Jamli Street and paving of footpaths.

(5) Duncan Road Police Accommodation (Scheme XVII) in November 1908.

(6) Police Accommodation Agripada (Scheme XIX) with the exception of certain additional items outside the estimate required by Government.

(7) Most of the roads in Hornby Road Estate (Scheme XXII).

(8) Police Accommodation Connaught Road Estate (Scheme XXIII).

(9) Chal in Princess Street for 224 people.

(10) Two additional blocks of chals at Imamwada for 990 people.

The chals at Mandvi-Koliwada and 6 new blocks at Agripada were commenced towards the end of the year. The New Queen's Road and the section of Sandhurst Road between Duncan Road and Parel Road and the Princess Street Police Accommodation Scheme were also commenced in 1908-09.

Thirty-seven plots were leased during the year including seven on Agripada Estate, eight on Princess Street and nine on Gamdevi Estate.

The following Schemes, which were notified in 1907-08, were sanctioned by Government during 1908-09 :—

(1) Bhatwadi Improvement Scheme (Scheme XXXIII) estimated to cost 4½ lakhs, (Government Resolution No. 3612, dated 16th May 1908). This is a Scheme for demolition and reconstruction on an insanitary area of 8,182 square yards represented by the Commissioner under Section 24 on 29th August 1907. Under this Scheme 6,110 square yards will be laid out in building sites, the remaining 2,072 square yards being given up for roads and service passages.

(2) Second alteration of Scheme III (Sandhurst Road), raising the estimated cost of this

Scheme from 88 to 111½ lakhs and the area from 195,097 square yards to 258,491 square yards, of which only 128,453 square yards will be put into building sites, the remainder being absorbed in roads, service passages, open spaces, &c.

The following Schemes were notified and sanctioned by Government during the year :—

(1) 2nd alteration of Scheme I (1st Nagpada), Government Resolution No. 1448, dated 17th March 1909. The effect of this alteration is merely to take into the Scheme a temple which was previously excluded. The cost, Rs. 8,007, is to be met from savings on the original estimate.

(2) 1st alteration of Scheme XXVII (Mathew Road) raising the estimated cost of this Scheme from 12 to 13½ lakhs. The effect of this was to straighten the New Queen's Road out and make it 80′ broad instead of 60′ as originally proposed.

Besides the above the following Schemes were notified during the year :—

(1) Gamdevi Police Accommodation Scheme (Scheme XXV), estimated to cost Rs. 3,62,096, provides accommodation for 5 Officers and 105 men with their families.

(2) Chunam Kiln Road Police Accommodation Scheme (Scheme XXXIV), estimated to cost Rs. 3,47,902, provides accommodation for 6 Officers and 104 men with their families.

(3) Falkland Road Police Accommodation Scheme (Scheme XXXV), estimated to cost Rs. 86,500, provides accommodation for 2 Officers with their families.

(4) Widening of Chunam Kiln Road (Scheme XXXVI), estimated to cost Rs. 3,47,435, substitutes for a narrow, winding lane a road 80′ broad between Gilder Street and Sandhurst Road.

With the close of 1908-09 came the close of the first stage contemplated by the Act in the Trust's financial career. Broadly the Act contemplated that the Trust should be aided by grants of land from Government and the Municipality and an annual cash contribution from the Municipality. The Trust were to develop the land and enjoy what rents they could make out of it for 99 years. Up to 31st March 1908 they were to pay nothing for the land ; but from 1st April 1908 a charge of 3 per cent. on its original value was to accrue and become payable annually on 1st April of 1909 and subsequent years. The Municipal contribution, though annually limited to 2 per cent. on Municipal assessments, was to be ultimately limited to what the Trust required in addition to their other resources, in order to meet Interest and Sinking Fund charges. Up to the end of 1908-09 there was to be no settlement ; but then and at the end of each subsequent year, so much of the Municipality's cash contribution to date as was in excess of the balance of the Interest and Sinking Fund charges, remaining after all the other Trust's resources were exhausted, was, after deduction of a comparatively small amount, representing Government s share in the profits, to be refunded to the Municipality The Trust are never to be allowed to make any profit out of their operations. Henceforth any profit found at the end of any year is to be divided between the Municipality and Government.

This most unfortunate arrangement has resulted in the Trust's being deprived of the whole of the Reserve

Fund of 17¾ lakhs, which had been gradually accumulated from the profits of the first 10 years. Out of the 33½ lakhs contributed to the Trust by the Municipality in the 9 years 1900-09 (they had nothing to pay in 1899-1900) just under one-half has been paid back out of profits, leaving the City's contribution to the Trust in its first 10 years a little under 17 lakhs, *i. e.*, nearly 41 lakhs less than the Trust would have received, had the Municipal contribution been fixed as in Calcutta at 2 per cent. on Municipal assessments. Out of the City's contribution of 17 lakhs, the Trust spent over 10½ lakhs in Capital expenditure on improvement of the Municipal lands vested in the Trust (Agripada and Connaught Road Estates). This leaves the nett contribution in the first 10 years at 6½ lakhs only; but even the gross contribution works out to an average of less than 1¾ lakhs per annum as the Trust's share of the General Tax receipts, which averaged nearly 30 lakhs per annum, though the assessment rate was gradually reduced from 12½ to 8⅜ per cent. during the 10 years. The ratepayers of the future will not be so lucky as those of the Trust's first 10 years; for they will have to pay the Trust the full 2 per cent. on Municipal assessment, *i. e.*, from 8 to 10 lakhs per annum for many years to come.

Financial Position in 1909-10.

In the Trust's 11th year, then, the Municipal contribution had reached the maximum, and therefore no great expansion of Trust revenue could be looked for under that head. At the same time the Trust had lost their reserve fund, and incurred a fresh annual liability to the extent of 1½ lakhs as interest on the value of Government and Municipal lands vested in them. They had got only about halfway in the execution of their then sanctioned programme, and they had before them a

Government Resolution in which Government, in setting out their views as to the lines on which the future development of Bombay City should proceed, had marked out for the Trust a very large and costly expansion of their programme. In these circumstances, it was obviously necessary that there should be a very thorough inquiry into the Trust's finances, to see how far their assured revenues would go towards financing their sanctioned programme and permitting of its expansion. This inquiry has now been completed, and it shows that, on a most moderate estimate of future revenues, the Trust's financial position, in regard to its sanctioned programme, is absolutely sound. The future revenues will amply suffice for paying off interest and Sinking Fund charges on the loans required for the completion of sanctioned schemes; but the margin for expansion of the programme is small. The Trust cannot undertake new works involving an ultimate loss of more than 16 lakhs unless their resources are correspondingly increased. At this juncture, it is fortunate for us ratepayers of Bombay that we have in Sir George Clarke a sympathetic Governor, who realises the difficulties of our position, and has set his heart on the early development and improvement of our City, and we may be sure that he will leave no stone unturned to secure for Bombay from the Government of India the same measure of assistance as has been recently given to the sister City of Calcutta. If the taxpayers' contribution to the improvement of Bombay is made even half of what Calcutta is to get, the Trust will be able to expand their improvement programme to the full extent contemplated by the Bombay Government in their Resolution No. 3022 of 14th June 1909 on the development of Bombay.

In this lecture I have given you a summary of the Trust's work in the past up to the end of 1908-09. The

history of 1909-10 you can read in the copy of the Trust's last annual report, which was recently sent to you, and when the result of our Government's negotiations with the Government of India for the amplification of the Trust's resources is known, I shall be in a position to tell you, if you like, something of the Trust's programme for the future and indicate what an important part architects, surveyors and builders can play in making our City, the gate of India, fully worthy of the name "Bombay the Beautiful."

D/P 2/20 (4)

THE BOMBAY CITY IMPROVEMENT TRUST

A LECTURE

DELIVERED BY

G. OWEN DUNN ESQ.,

CHAIRMAN OF THE BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST

AT THE

HEALTH SECTION

OF

THE BOMBAY INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION

IN

JANUARY 1905.

FORT PRINTING PRESS,
FORT, BOMBAY.

With Mr. Dunn's kind consent, this lecture has been printed with a view to meeting to some extent the demand for information as to why the Bombay City Improvement Trust was created and what it has done.

The footnotes are to be read as of the date of this slip.

J. P. ORR,
CHAIRMAN,
BOMBAY CITY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

31st March 1913.

A Lecture delivered at the Health Section of the Bombay Industrial Exhibition in January 1905 by G. Owen Dunn, Esq., Chairman of the Bombay City Improvement Trust

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A Local Rhymster, a few weeks ago, in one of our Local Papers, referring to the little difference of opinion between the "Sind Gazette" and the "Times of India" as regards the importance of Karachi, took the occasion for a hit at the Bombay Improvement Trust by putting the following lines into the mouth of a Karachi advocate :—

> "We may not have a Ballard Pier and Passengers galore,
>
> "We may not have a 'Taj Mahal' upon our sandy shore,
>
> "We may not have to live in an Apollo Bunder Flat,
>
> "But we haven't an Improvement Trust and thank the Lord for that!

Now I do not in the least object to pleasantries of this kind, and indeed can laugh at them with the rest. A Public Body like the Trust is fair game. But it would be interesting to know why,

in the opinion of this doggrel Rhymster, the absence of an Improvement Trust is such a matter for thankfulness, how much he knows about it, and how far the operations of the Improvement Trust in this City have affected him. I imagine he must be one of several cavillers whose objection is mainly to the Building operations on the Wellington Lines, the fact that the Marine Lines Bungalows are not exclusively reserved for Europeans, the closing of the Kennedy Sea Face Ride during the monsoon or some little difficulty of access to the sands for their morning Ride, and who fail to appreciate some of the efforts of our Local Architects. I think I shall be fairly safe if I assume that he knows practically nothing of Bombay beyond the Esplanade and portions of the Fort, except perhaps the neighbourhood of Mahaluxmi, and that what he does know is derived from the disagreeable necessity of traversing certain parts of the Town if he wants to get from his Apollo Bunder Flat to (shall I say ?) the Byculla Club. I do not suppose he has ever seen the Bombay Improvement Trust Act or has any real ideas of his own on the subject.

It was in the hope that I might be of some little assistance in giving to irresponsible Critics of this kind and also to such of the Native Community as may be interested but not informed on this subject a general idea of the objects, methods and work of the Trust that I accepted the suggestion

of our energetic Honorary Secretary, Dr. Turner, to deliver a Lecture here one afternoon while the opportunity afforded by this Exhibition was still available.

It must have occurred to any thoughtful person who has penetrated some of the Back-lanes and generally unvisited quarters of the City, even if he be ignorant of the first principles of Sanitation, that the conditions under which the vast majority of the poorer people in this City live are unwholesome and demoralising in the extreme. The wonder is not that the general death rate is exceedingly high, the Infant mortality terrible, and Plague so prevalent, but that so many human beings manage to exist at all, and that the ravages of disease and pestilence are not far greater. In many quarters the houses are jammed so closely together that free circulation of air is prevented, the Sun can barely get lower down than the roofs and the atmosphere is thick with foul odours. There are no proper roads, only narrow tortuous lanes and passages and horrible Gullies, and the older houses have generally been built without any regard to light and air, and too often in a style which would make even the most incorrigible English Jerry-Builder blush. There are hundreds of houses of design similar to the Model which is to be seen in the Improvement Trust Exhibit close by, and to which I would call special attention, in which most of the rooms have no opening

at all except the door-way leading into a dark foulsmelling passage, and where artificial light is necessary all day long while the glorious sun-light floods the street perhaps only a few yards distant.

It was with the object of correcting this terrible state of things that the Bombay Improvement Trust was constituted. It will not unnaturally be asked "How is it that such a state of things was ever allowed to come into existence?" A glance at the Map of Bombay will show that the Railways, the Docks, the older mills, and the business quarter of the Town are all crowded together in the narrowest part of the Island, and it is only natural that those whose daily avocations are in this neighbourhood should desire to live as close as possible to their work. They cannot afford Tram and Train fares, and they have thus established their homes within this restricted area. This class of people is essentially gregarious, and those who have come from outside to swell the population of the City, attracted by the employment available with the increased trade of the Port and in the numerous mills which have sprung up, have crowded in with their co-religionists and caste fellows, and the fortunate owners of properties in this neighbourhood have not been slow to make the most out of the enormous demand for accommodation due to this state of things.

Under the Municipal Act of 1888 and the Bye-laws which have been in force since 1892, the construction of such houses as those I have mentioned is no longer possible, but the Regulations are still most inadequate. It is only necessary for a 5' wide space to be left between blocks of Chauls (or one room tenement houses) and thus the crowding together of houses can be almost as bad as before. These inadequate Bye-laws, and they are inadequate in more ways than this, urgently call for amendment. Revised *Bye-laws are, I believe, under consideration and the Local Press would do good service were they, through their columns, to endeavour to educate public opinion to a proper appreciation of what is necessary to ensure to the poorer classes more decent and healthier homes.

The work of the Bombay Improvement Trust may be divided into : *firstly*, the improvement '*en bloc*' of areas declared to be insanitary and incapable of any less drastic measure, *secondly*, the creation of new Streets for the purpose of affording efficient ventilation to the more crowded parts of the City and of increasing and improving the means of inter-communication, *thirdly*, the improvement and development of available areas in the Island and the reclaiming of land from the Sea to provide Building-sites for the expansion of the City,

* The Revised Bye-Laws came into force on 24th March 1910 and the question of further improving them in respect of the lighting and ventilation of dwellings is under consideration.

fourthly, in connection with the foregoing, the provision of sanitary accommodation for the poorer and working classes who are displaced by those operations, and *fifthly*, also in connection with Street and Improvement Schemes, accommodation for the Police, a matter calling for urgent attention both on the score of the efficiency of the Force and as indirectly affecting the question of decent housing for the poor and the prevention of overcrowding in the City.

All this of course means a vast expenditure of money, and it will naturally be asked where this money comes from. Well, in order to enable the Board to obtain it, Government and the Corporation have made over to the Trust all their vacant lands with a view to their development so that the Trust may receive from them an annual income in the shape of ground rents. This income is supplemented by an* annual Contribution from the Municipality, *limited as required by the Act, to 2 % on the rateable value of the City, and with an income thus secured the Trust are able to place Loans in the open Market, the extent of their borrowing powers being of course dependent upon the amount they are in a position to pay for interest and sinking funds. As ground rents accrue from the building sites which the Improvements and Street Schemes will make available, their

* By Bombay Act No. I of 1913 the full 2 per cent is made payable to the Trust annually.

powers of borrowing will increase so that fresh Schemes can be undertaken.

The Trust aims at the sanitary improvement of the City *firstly* on general lines by means of the Schemes for improvement of areas and for new Streets, and *secondly* by the particular application of Sanitary Principles to the new Buildings to be erected on lands which are vested in or are acquired by them, by means of special Building Regulations and Restrictions, the main principle throughout being to ensure a sufficiency of light and air to every street, every house and every room.

With this object, the Board requires first of all that only a certain proportion of each building plot shall be covered with buildings, the rest being left as open space for ventilation. Then they require that Plans of every building to be erected shall be submitted for their approval in order to see that their regulations are observed, and no alteration is allowed in approved Plans unless the alteration is similarly approved. The Regulations require that the whole of at least one side of every room shall face a street or sufficient open space, that no room intended for habitation shall be less than 10 feet clear in height or less than 80 sq. feet* in area, that every room shall be ventilated directly into the open air and shall be provided with door and window open-

*Now increased to 100 square feet.

ings aggregating in area not less than ¼ of the floor area of the room, and further that of this total area of the windows and grated openings alone shall not be less than 1/10 of the floor area. They provide a limitation to the height of houses based on the width of the street or open space adjoining, so that no house shall unduly obstruct the light and air required by others, they prohibit earthen floors and flimsy partition walls, they insist upon efficient drainage and there are stringent regulations as regards water closets

The portion of the Board's operations which is most patent to the eye of the critic who indulges most in attacks on the Trust in the Newspapers is the development of the lands vested by Government in the Board and from which the Board derive a portion of the means whereby they are enabled to carry out the more essential part of their work in the City, and I may mention here that it was always the intention of Government that these lands should be built upon. As long ago as 1883, an influential Committee was appointed by Government to report upon the extension of Bombay, and the appropriation of the vacant land on the Wellington Lines and the Wodehouse Road as well as the whole of the Marine Lines Maidan for building purposes was then contemplated, and reclamations were recommended. The Constitution of the Trust, therefore, has merely carried into effect more rapidly than would otherwise have been the case the inten-

tions of Government, but the Trust has rescued the Marine Lines Maidan from the builder and has dedicated it for ever to the Public. The lands vested in the Trust by the Corporation are also being developed, but as these lands are not situated in the neighbourhood of the Esplanade the Public hear little or nothing about them. All this part of the work of the Trust however is only incidental and in a measure preliminary to the larger and more important work of improving matters in the Native Town to which part of the subject I will now more particularly refer.

The improvement 'en bloc' of considerable insanitary areas is perhaps the most important part of the Board's operations, and hitherto two such areas have been taken up as 'Improvement Schemes' properly so-called, though portions of several others are also dealt with in two of the large Street Schemes. The Improvement Schemes in question are those of the First Nagpada District and Mandvi-Koliwada. The former of these comprises about 75,000 square yards of one of the worst slum areas in Bombay where the death-rate was over 40 before the Plague began and subsequently increased to over 60. This area has been entirely cleared and laid out afresh with wide Roads. All the new Building plots have been leased out on conditions as regards building which ensure thorough sanitary conditions, and to a great extent the area has been already reconstructed

If persons interested in the Trust, and particularly its irresponsible Critics, will only go and see what has been done in that area, they will have some idea not only of what the objects of the Trust are, but of how they are being carried out. Those who did not know the area in former times will not be able to fully appreciate this ; but I would ask them to study the 2 models of this Scheme which form part of the Trust Exhibit here and which show the difference as regards the arrangement of houses, though it can convey no idea of the terrible conditions of darkness and filth which used to prevail. The area known as Mandvi Koliwada is where Plague was first detected in 1896 and where it has persistently remained ever since. The area notified for improvement in this case is 36,000 sq. yards. Most of the properties have now been acquired, and in due course will be demolished. Wide Streets will take the place of the present narrow lanes and passages, and buildings constructed on sanitary principles will occupy the frontages.* Other portions of the City will be taken up by degrees and be treated in the same manner, the Scheme of Roads being so arranged in each case as to fit in with a general Scheme for the neighbourhood, and with the ultimate requirements of the City as a whole

*This scheme is now practically complete (1913).

The one example of the Trust's work in the direction of new Streets which can now be seen by those who care to go and look is that* under construction between the Queens Road and Carnac Bridge, and I think that no one can see that work even in its present incomplete condition, without realizing the enormous benefit that it will confer on the Southern portion of the Native Town by forming a funnel down which the fresh westerly breeze will penetrate. Few, if any, Europeans and probably only those Natives who lived in or had business in the Locality know what Chandanwadi was like before it was cleared away; but here again I would ask them to examine the Models of this Scheme II which are on view in the Trust Exhibit, where also can be seen the Plans of the other large Street Scheme† mentioned which will clear out considerable portions of the terribly overbuilt and insanitary areas in Kumbarwada, Umarkhadi, Mahomedkhan Pakadi, Old Nagpada and Nawroji Hill and will give a clear passage to the air from Back Bay to the Elphinstone Bridge. Both these Schemes, when completed, should be handsome thoroughfares adding not only to the health but to the beauty of the City.

The Trust has also on hand Schemes for Streets designed not so-much for the sanitary improvement

*Now known as Princess Street; opened by Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales on November 10th 1905.

† Now called Sandhurst Road.

of inhabited areas as for the provision of Building sites which will enable the people to spread out over a larger area. These schemes generally involve extensive filling in of low lying land to provide for proper drainage, in addition to the construction of roads and the necessary draining, sewering and lighting. Such are the Schemes for Suburbs in the neighbourhood of Dadar and Matunga, the Scheme for providing building sites in the neighbourhood of the Mills, and the Scheme* for opening up the area lying between Chaupati and the Gowalia Tank Road. We hope shortly to begin actual work in this direction, most of the properties in connection with this latter Scheme having now been acquired. All classes of the community are being catered for, the poor, the middle classes, and the well-to-do.

The Reclamation carried out near the Wodehouse Bridge will doubtless be popular for high class residences and should be profitable to the Trust, thereby increasing its resources for its work in the Native Town.

Of Police accommodation Schemes an extensive one is approaching completion on the Wodehouse Road Estate, which provides 228 rooms for police sepoys and accommodation for officers and chief constables with subsidiary buildings. Another with 63 rooms and officers Quarters etc. will soon be completed in the Improved Nagpada area and

*Hughes Road and Gamdevi.

others have been either commenced or are about to be begun at Agripada, Shepherd Road, Connaught Road, and Duncan Road, while several more are to follow.

It would be an endless matter for me to attempt to describe the great difficulties which the Trust has had to face and which have been responsible for such delay as has occurred in the carrying out of the Notified Schemes in the City. One of the principal of these however is the vast question of housing the people who are displaced by the necessary demolitions. The problem we have to face is to provide sanitary accommodation suitable to the requirements of the people at rents which the people can afford to pay, and to do this with a reasonable margin of profit. The Board has to borrow money for these operations at 4 per cent and it is clear that if the net return from Housing Schemes be less than this, the transaction is a dead loss to the Trust. Up to now we have not been able to make the account balance, but we are still striving, by every possible means, to reduce the cost of construction while maintaining the sanitary standard which we have adopted. Until we can show that housing on such lines can be made to pay a fair percentage, we can do no more than touch the fringe of this matter. The task of housing say Three or Four Hundred Thousand people is beyond the capacity of any one Body, and it is thus of vital

importance that we should be able to show to the Capitalist and to the large employers of labour that it can be done on a commercial basis. Meanwhile we have to face some loss, and including accommodation already built and occupied we shall shortly have available quarters, including those for the Police, for from Five to Six Thousand people, and within the next two years we hope to have provided for at least Nine or Ten Thousand more, making in all fourteen or fifteen Thousand persons provided for which though not an unsubstantial figure represents possibly less than 1/20th of what is really required.

The style of construction, with everything of the best quality, which the Trust adopt, and which as a Public Body they must adopt, is superior to that which a private speculator would consider to be adequate to the purpose, and our out goings for repairs and supervision are beyond what the speculator would incur. If, then, we can show that we can clear over 4% I think a speculator might fairly expect that with the same design and covering the same ground he could secure at least 5% and possibly 6% even at the same rents, and I thus hope that when we can show a clear 4% for sanitary Chawls built on land valued at not more than Rs. 5 or 6 per square yard, in which rents per 100 square feet of floor area do not exceed Rs. 3 per mensem the private Capitalist and the 5% philanthropist will step in and take their share in the

vast work that must be accomplished in this direction before the death rate of Bombay can be reduced to a figure which will compare not unfavourably with the other great Cities of the world.

While upon this subject, I may refer to the great objection which has been taken to the Camp on the Kennedy Sea Face which has provided shelter for 1,500 or 1,600 persons during the last year. It may be of interest to you to know that the death rate in that Camp for the past year has been only 23 per 1000, so that the cry raised at one time in the Corporation as to insanitary conditions there,and the inhumanity of forcing the poor people to live in such places is shown to have been entirely baseless. As to forcing the people to live there the difficulty is to keep the accommodation for these who have been really displaced by our demolitions and to get those who have no such claims to go elsewhere. Without some such Camps I fail to see how sufficiently rapid progress can be made with the clearance of insanitary areas. I hope to be able shortly to substitute for these certainly unsightly quarters something of a more permanent and presentable character which would be capable of removal from place to place as required, and I hope that by the provision of a sufficient number of such moveable semi-permanent*

*The system of semi-permanent ranges of huts was shortly afterwards adopted and has been largely used for the temporary accommodation of people displaced by the Trust's operations.

ranges of huts we shall be able to make much more visible progress in the future than has been possible in the past We have obtained possession of properties which, could we only solve this housing difficulty, would permit of great progress being speedily made; but I must ask the public to be patient, to endeavour to realise the enormous difficulties that have to be overcome and to believe in our earnest desire to see the Schemes which are already in hand brought to completion and be able to deal with other parts of the City which urgently call for Improvement.

It may be of interest, before I conclude this necessarily imperfect sketch of the Trust's work, if I refer to the question of the acquisition of properties. It has been asserted in some quarters that owners of notified properties are inadequately compensated, and that the Board's offers are illiberal. Now I may say at once that except in the case of amicable arrangements the Board have nothing to say as to the amount of compensation. They merely have to pay, and their feeling is that in very many cases at least they have to pay a great deal too much. Government have placed a special Collector on duty for the sole purpose of acquiring these properties under the Land Acquisition Act. We have now in fact two Special Collectors engaged on this work and it is only after a full hearing of both sides at which both parties can be and are represented by expert legal and technical advisers,

and after examination of books and records, and inspection of the property in question that the Collector makes his award which the Trust has promptly to pay. If the claimant is dissatisfied he can refer to a special Tribunal of Appeal constituted for the purpose, and can fight his case over again before an experienced legal President and two expert valuers sitting as Assessors. This Tribunal cannot decrease the Collector's award, they can only confirm it or increase it, so the Trust can gain nothing in these appeals and the claimant cannot lose except in costs, while if the award is increased by even Rs. 10 the costs all fall on the Trust. The claimant has even yet an appeal to the High Court, if the Tribunal does not satisfy him, so it cannot be said that the machinery for ensuring fair compensation is inadequate. And as to the illiberal offers of the Trust I may state that of 999 cases already settled 330 have been settled amicably, 645 by the Collector and 24 by the Tribunal i.e. roughly $\frac{1}{3}$rd of the acquired properties have been amicably arranged between the Trust and the owners. I think I need say no more on that subject, except to express a hope that the proportion of amicable settlements may increase as time goes on

I have been able in the time at my disposal to touch only on the broad aspects of the Trust's work. Were I to attempt to go into greater detail or to take you into confidence as regards the difficulties

and troubles with lawyers, lessees, architects, owners of properties, tenants, contractors,and others the pitfalls of the Act, the financial questions involved, the relations of the Board with the Corporation and Government, and so on, I should want many hours and should soon be talking to empty chairs. I hope however that the sketch I have attempted has given some of you at least information of interest and that it may assist in some small degree to obtain for the Trust a larger measure of sympathetic appreciation than hitherto.

'T is not in mortals to command success' but at all events the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay are endeavouring earnestly to deserve it.

HELP FOR MOTHERS AND BABIES.

(*From the Publicity Bureau, Madras.*)

There is an association called the Victoria Memorial Scholarships Fund formed to promote the welfare of mothers and babies. It offers assistance to those who are prepared to do serious work for the benefit of mothers and babies in the manner it suggests.

This association has now brought out a leaflet explaining the work to be done and the way to set about the work. We have reprinted this leaflet below. All those who are interested in the welfare of mothers and babies are invited to read this leaflet and to consider whether they cannot act on some at least of the suggestions made in this leaflet. Even though you do not live in a municipality, you may be able to act on some of the suggestions made in this leaflet. What the leaflet asks you to do in a municipality might also be done in a union or a village.

Advice to Municipal Committees.

With the members of Municipal Committees lies the great task of improving the maternity conditions of India, and reducing the terrible infant mortality which is higher than in nearly any other country in the world.

A frequent cause of the death of the baby is the death of the mother from puerperal fever. This disease also leads to much ill-health and subsequent sterility among women. The germs which cause the disease are carried by the unwashed hands of the *dai* who has attended a case, to the next healthy woman she attends. Cleanliness and the use of an antiseptic lotion during labour will prevent this.

How can improvement be effected?

1. Register the *dais*.

2. Engage a lady health visitor.

3. Give her the names of houses where babies have been born and let her visit and advise the mother.

4. Summon the *dais* to attend classes of instruction at a convenient centre.

5. Have a set of simple rules drawn up as follows:—

Municipal *dais*—

(1) must carry the prescribed outfit to each case they attend;

(2) must wash their hands in soap and water and soak them in antiseptic lotion before examining a case;

(3) must report any difficulty before, during, or after labour to the lady health visitor;

(4) must not attend other labour cases while attending a puerperal fever case;

(5) when attendance on a case of puerperal fever ceases, must bathe, wash and boil their clothes. and scrub their hands and nails with lotion prov.ded by the Health Officer.

6. Provide a municipal badge for registered *dais*.

7. Remove from the register either temporarily or permanently, the name of any *dai* who persistently disregards these rules.

8. Make the Health Visitor's work a success by using your personal influence in every way possible, both in your official and private capacity, to help on her work in the community.

Advise to those about to commence the training of *Dais*.

Country *dais* are illiterate. Many of them are old and slow of understanding. They cannot learn much, but they can all learn something. What should that something be?

Don't let it be Latin names or the mechanism of delivery. Let it be—

How to wash the hands.

What to prepare for a child-birth.

How to deliver a woman in a cleanly way.

How to care for a little baby.

Don't expect too much and so end in getting nothing. Don't confuse them with knowledge which they cannot assimilate.

Observe the following rules:—

1. Teach practically.
2. Watch your class. Select the best for further training.
3. Never let go. Provide them with all necessary requirements and supervise their work.
4. Above all, exercise tact and patience.

Advice to Parents.

What can we do for our children?

You can start them in the battle of life strong in body, and sound in mind. How can you do this?

The mother must begin before birth and must keep her own health good, because upon this the health of the baby depends. She must eat good food, breathe fresh air and keep her mind and body active. She must prepare carefully for the confinement; surely, such an important event is worthy of thought and trouble. She must select a room which is both light and airy—she must have it cleaned thoroughly—she must have all unnecessary furniture and clothing removed—she must prepare clean clothing and bedding—she must arrange that there is soap, antiseptic lotion, clean cloth and a basin for the *dai*, she must prepare clothing and a little cot for the baby.

A convenient way of preparing for a confinement is to buy an accouchement outfit which contains all that a mother need have at the time of child birth.

When the baby is born, she must give it nothing but the milk of her breast.

Keep baby from the beginning in fresh air. Let him sleep with his face uncovered and protected from flies and mosquitoes.

Watch baby carefully. Should baby suck less or be fretful and feverish, consult a doctor at once; disease can easily be checked in the early stages, but this may be difficult if there be delay. Weigh baby regularly once a week, if possible, during the first six months of life, in order that you may see if he is increasing in weight as a healthy baby should.

Begin to wean him at 8 months and complete it at ten months. After weaning, give him plenty of cow's milk, but make sure that the milk is fresh and clean Never give him any food or drink upon which flies have been sitting

It is the duty of the father to make it possible for his wife to carry out these instructions. He should take a personal interest in the health and welfare of his wife and babies and he will be rewarded by having fine and healthy offspring.

THE OBJECTS OF THE VICTORIA MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIPS FUND are—

Improvement of the practising *dai* class by means of—

1 Instruction of *dais* by lectures and books.

2. Supervision of their work

3. Provision of the essentials for cleanly work to mother and *dais* either free of charge or at a fair market rate.

4. Education of the public in the importance of care and cleanliness at confinements

THE IMPORTANCE OF TRAINING THE INDIGENOUS (PRACTISING) *Dai*.

Great interest has been aroused in India in the welfare of women and children, and schemes for maternity and child welfare are being put forward on all sides It is generally realised that the deaths of many women during labour, and the lasting ill-health from which so many mothers suffer is the handiwork of the untrained *dai*. The question then arises as to how this may be prevented ?

For financial and many other reasons, chief of which is the limited supply of educated Indian women who come forward for training as nurses, it is not possible for every Indian mother to be cared for by a trained nurse at the time of her confinement, and she turns for help to the indigenous family *dai*

While the harm done by *dais* is repeatedly emphasised, it does not appear to be sufficiently realised that the indigenous *dai* is capable of a certain amount of simple training, and that, provided her work is supervised, she can be taught to conduct satisfactorily a natural labour case

THE FUND is willing to give financial assistance towards—

(1) The employment of trained women as Health and Maternity Supervisors who would train and supervise the work of *dais*.

(2) The grant of scholarships to *dais* attending classes of instruction held by trained Health and Maternity Supervisors.

(3) The provision of material and literature for *dais'* classes

(4) The provision of maternity outfits for cleanly work during and after labour.

The training of Health and Maternity Supervisors is carried out at the Health Training School, Delhi, and stipends are granted to suitable candidates.

Further information may be obtained from—

The Joint Secretary,
Victoria Memorial Scholarships Fund,
Viceregal Lodge,
Simla.

[*N.B.*—If you want more copies of this leaflet, please apply to the Publicity Officer, Egmore, Madras.]

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VILLAGE PANCHAYAT COURTS.

XI

RULES OF PROCEDURE.

(From the Publicity Bureau, Madras.)

1. In a former leaflet P.B.L. No. 106, we explained that the Sirkar are now setting up panchayat courts in many villages for the trial of petty civil cases. We explained too in that leaflet what are the powers of the panchayat courts and how the panchayatdars are elected. We will remind you again of the object which the Sirkar has in view in setting up these village panchayat courts.

2. We all know that, if villagers have to take their petty law suits to the District Munsif's Court, there may be much expense and much waste of time. The parties and witnesses may have to travel 15 miles, and if the case is adjourned, they must go back and come again. They have to get their meals in hotels and they have to engage pleaders to advise them about the procedure in the court. There is thus much unnecessary expense about simple petty cases. If the villagers will elect suitable persons to be panchayatdars, these panchayatdars will be able to decide such simple and petty cases justly in the village, and the parties and witnesses will not be put to unnecessary expense. Further, the panchayatdars of a village know the nature of the people in the village and they will find it easy to arrive at the truth. Witnesses will be ashamed not to speak the truth before the leading men of the village in which they live.

3. It is true that, if the panchayatdars do not act justly, they can cause much harm. It is therefore very important that the villagers should be careful to select the most just and honest men in the village to be panchayatdars. The villagers know well which men will act justly. They must be careful to elect such men as panchayatdars. Having done this, they should bring their suits for trial to the village panchayat courts instead of incurring unnecessary expenditure by going to the District Munsif.

4. We believe that the villagers will be the more ready to bring their cases before the village panchayat courts, if they know the more important rules which those courts are required to follow in trying suits. We will therefore set out briefly the procedure which should be followed in a civil suit tried before the village panchayat court. You will remember that village panchayat courts have not yet been authorized to try criminal complaints.

5. In setting out these rules, we have not followed the exact wording of the Act, nor have we set out all the rules contained in the Act. Therefore, if any doubt arises, the panchayat court should refer to the Acts themselves. Copies of the Acts—Madras Village Courts Act of 1888 and Madras Village Courts Amendment Act of 1919—can be obtained from the Superintendent, Government Press, Mount Road, Madras.

Institutions of suits.

6. If you want to bring a suit before the village panchayat court, you must write out a plaint and present it to the president of the village panchayat court. You must also hand him one spare copy of the plaint for each defendant against whom you have made the complaint. The plaint should not be written in English; it should be written in the language spoken in the village. You must sign the plaint yourself; but, if you want to present a plaint to the village panchayat court when you are absent from the village, you can authorize an agent to sign for you.

7. In your plaint, you must set out clearly the following particulars:—

(*a*) the name, description and residence of yourself and of the defendant,

(*b*) the cause of action on which you base your claim and the date on which the cause of action arose,

(*c*) the order which you ask the court to pass and the total amount or value of your claim.

No vakil, pleader or muktyar is allowed to appear before the village panchayat court either for you or for the defendant; but you may authorize your servant, gumasta, partner, relation or friend to plead for you and the defendant may do the same. Provided that the president of the court may, whenever he thinks it necessary, order either you or the defendant to appear in person.

8. After you have presented your plaint, the president of the court shall by a summons in writing require the defendant to appear and answer the claim on a fixed day.

9. The summons shall be served on the defendant personally and his signature should be taken thereon and a copy thereof delivered to him.

10. If the president of the court is satisfied that the defendant is evading service of the summons or has refused to sign the summons, he may order that it should be served upon an adult male member of the family of the defendant residing with him, or that a copy thereof shall be affixed upon some conspicuous part of the house in which he generally resides.

11. When it is necessary to serve the summons on a defendant who is residing beyond the limits of the village, it shall be forwarded to the District Munsif who will make arrangements for its service.

12. If the defendant does not appear in person or by an agent on the date fixed and, if it be proved that the summons was duly served, the village court may proceed to decide the case without hearing the defendant.

13. If it is not proved that the summons was duly served, the president of the village court shall issue a fresh summons.

14. Every defendant has a right to claim two clear days' notice of the suit and, if the summons was not served in time, i.e., two clear days before the date fixed for hearing, the hearing shall be adjourned to a future date.

Hearing of suits.

15. When the defendant appears, the court shall ascertain from him whether he admits the claim made in the plaint.

16. If he admits the claim, or if the parties compromise, the admission or compromise shall be recorded in writing and signed by the parties and the court shall pass a decree accordingly.

17. If the defendant does not admit the claim, he shall be required to state his objections either orally or in writing.

18. If either party is willing to let the suit be settled by the oath of the other and such other party assents and takes the oath, the court shall give judgment according to such oath.

19. The defendant may set off any amount legally due to him by the plaintiff for which he could bring a suit in a village court.

20. If such set off is proved, the decree shall be for any sum which finally appears to be due to either party.

21. After the defendant's statement has been made, the court shall proceed to examine the truth of the claim, and shall examine the witnesses cited by either party and summon those who are not present.

22. A summons may direct the party summoned either to appear and give evidence or to produce or cause the production of any document.

23. Women who, according to the customs and manners of the country, ought not to be compelled to appear in public, persons exempted from personal appearance in court and any person who by reason of sickness or bodily infirmity cannot attend without serious inconvenience shall not be summoned, but when the evidence of such a person is necessary, the village court shall examine such person at his or her residence.

24. Witnesses shall be examined on oath or solemn affirmation, but it shall not be necessary for a village court to take down depositions of witnesses in writing.

25. If it appears likely that the parties will settle the matter amicably or for any other sufficient cause, the village court may adjourn the hearing to a day to be fixed in the presence of the parties.

The decree.

26. When the parties and agents have been heard and the evidence on both sides considered, the village court shall pass such decree as may seem just and equitable.

27. The decree shall contain the number of the suit, the names of the parties, the particulars of the claim, the names of the witnesses examined, the titles of the exhibits read, the decision thereon and the reasons for such decision. It shall specify the sum of money adjudged, the moveable property to be delivered, the sum to be paid in default of delivery and the amount of costs and by what parties and in what proportions such costs shall be paid.

28. The decree shall be dated on the day on which it is passed and signed by the members of the village court who concur in the decree.

29. A copy of the decree shall then be delivered to each party.

30. In suits for money the village court may decree interest on the sum decreed not exceeding 12 per cent per annum from date of suit till date of payment.

31. When a village court decrees the payment of a sum of money, it may direct that it be paid by instalments with or without interest at the above rate.

The execution of the decree.

32. The decree shall be executed by the village court which passed it, or on the application of the decreeholder it may be transmitted for execution to the District Munsif who may either execute the decree himself or send it for execution to the court of any other village in which the defendant is said to have moveable properties.

33. If the decree is for any specific moveable, the village court may enforce it by the seizure of the property and its delivery to the decreeholder.

34. If it is not possible to seize the property, the court shall compel the payment of the sum decreed as an alternative.

35. All money payable under a decree shall be paid to the decreeholder or his agents specially authorized in writing in the presence of the president of the village court whose duty it is to execute the decree.

36. But if the decree is otherwise adjusted to the satisfaction of the decreeholder, the nature of the adjustment shall be recorded in writing and signed by him or his agent in the presence of the president of the village court who shall attest the writing.

37. The fact of the payment or adjustment of the decree shall then be recorded in writing by the president of the village court and the decree with this endorsement shall be kept in the register of suits which has to be maintained by the president of the village court.

38. No adjustment of a decree in whole or in part shall be recognized unless it has been made and recorded in this manner or in the court of the District Munsif.

39. On the application of the decreeholder, the village court shall attach any movable property within its jurisdiction belonging to the judgment-debtor up to the value of the sum payable under the decree. The property must be pointed out by the decreeholder.

40. The following properties may not be attached:—

(*a*) The necessary wearing apparel, cooking vessels, beds and bedding of the judgment-debtor, his wife and children and such personal ornaments as, in accordance with religious usage, cannot be parted with by any woman;

(*b*) tools of artizans, and where the judgment-debtor is an agriculturist, his implements of husbandry and such cattle and seed-grain as may, in the opinion of the court, be necessary to enable him to earn his livelihood as such and such portion of agricultural produce or of any class of agricultural produce as may have been declared to be free from liability under the provisions of the next following section;

(*c*) houses and other buildings (with the materials and the sites thereof and the land immediately appurtenant thereto and necessary for their enjoyment) belonging to an agriculturist and occupied by him;

(*d*) the wages of labourers and domestic servants whether payable in money or in kind.

41. If the property be in the possession of the judgment-debtor, it shall be attached by actual seizure and the president of the village court shall provide for its safe custody.

42. It may be left in the custody of the judgment-debtor upon sufficient security being given in writing for its production when required.

43. In cause of default the decree may be executed against the surety to the value of the property not produced.

44. Debts and moneys due to the judgment-debtor shall be attached by a written order prohibiting the judgment-debtor from recovering the debt or receiving the sum of money and the debtor from making payment thereof until the further order of the village court. But the village court is not authorized to attach a debt secured by a mortgage on a land or a house.

45. As soon as possible after attachment, the village court shall fix a day, not less than fifteen days from the date of attachment, for the sale of the property attached and shall cause a written proclamation of the intended sale to be fixed outside its court and such sale shall be further proclaimed by beat of drum previous thereto.

46. Provided that (i) with the consent in writing of the judgment-debtor, or (ii) when the property seized is subject to speedy decay, or (iii) when the expense of keeping it in custody may exceed its value, the court may, after giving due notice by beat of drum, sell the attached property at any time within fifteen days from the date of attachment.

47. On the day fixed for the sale, the property shall be put up for sale by public auction in the presence of the president of the village court and sold to the highest bidder. The price shall be paid without delay and in default of payment the property shall again be put up for sale.

48. On payment of the purchase money, the court shall grant a receipt for the same.

49. Any sale advertised under the Act may, at the discretion of the court, be adjourned to a specified day, public notice thereof being given in the manner already described.

50. The president of the court shall not either directly or indirectly bid for, or acquire any interest in, any property sold at such sale.

51. The sale shall be stopped if, before the highest bid is accepted, the whole of the amount due under the decree and the costs attending the sale are tendered to the president of the court.

52. Out of the moneys realized by the sale, the cost of the execution proceedings shall first be defrayed and then the amount due to the decreeholder. Any surplus which may remain should be paid to the judgment-debtor.

53. When the property sold is one which has been actually seized, the property shall be delivered to the purchaser. When the property sold is in the possession of any person other than the judgment-debtor, the delivery thereof to the purchaser shall be made by a written notice to such person, prohibiting him rom delivering possession of the property or paying the debt to any person excepting the purchaser. The purchaser shall then have the same right in such property as the judgment-debtor had before it was attached.

No. E-24

DEVELOPMENT OF SELF-GOVERNMENT IN THE RURAL AREAS.

[*Bihar and Orissa Publicity Bureau.*]

The best methods for securing the development of Rural Self-Government have recently been under consideration by the Local Government of Bihar and Orissa. A Committee, which submitted its report last December, was appointed to examine the question, and the results of the Committee's deliberations have now been formulated in a draft Bill entitled, "A Bill to develop Self-Government in the rural areas of Bihar and Orissa". This Bill has been circulated, and opinions regarding it have been invited which should be sent to the Secretary to Government, Municipal Department, not later than the 20th of May.

2. The Bill is much on the lines of Acts recently passed in Bengal and the United Provinces and provides, firstly, for the establishment of village panchayats entrusted with judicial functions in petty cases and, secondly, for the formation of larger bodies to exercise administrative functions. Under the present Local Self-Government Act, Union Committees may be appointed, but the important change proposed by the present Bill is to link up the administrative and judicial functions.

3. The first portion of the Bill deals with the establishment of judicial panchayats which are to consist of not less than three and not more than seven persons, all elected by the villagers. The qualifications for the electors will be prescribed by the Local Government, but it is regarded as essential that the village elections shall be of the simplest possible character. The elected panches are to have the power of electing their President or Sur-Panch. The power to read and write is a necessary qualification for the office of the Sur-Panch. The removal of any panch guilty of neglect of duty or misconduct and the dissolution of any panchayat rests with the Local Government.

4. The sole function of the panchayat will be to exercise judicial powers in respect of minor criminal and civil cases which arise in the course of ordinary village life. One

of the essential conditions for cheap and speedy justice in such matters is that the judicial authority shall possess intimate local knowledge. A panchayat elected from among the residents of a small area of five or six square miles will know and be known by everybody. It is thus eminently suited from this point of view to deal with such offences as minor cases of theft, mischief and assault, drunkenness, or cattle rescue, as well as infringements of sanitary by-laws. The powers of punishment which it is proposed to place in the hands of the panchayat will be limited. It will not have the power of imprisonment and will ordinarily not be able to impose a fine of more than Rs. 10, or double the amount of damage caused, whichever is greater.

5. Selected panchayats which have shown themselves capable of exercising their powers can be given enhanced powers by the Local Government to determine cases of theft or mischief in which the value of the property stolen or damage does not exceed fifty rupees and to impose fines double those which ordinary panchayats can inflict.

6. In addition to criminal offences such as those mentioned, the panchayat is to have jurisdiction in minor civil suits, such for example as suits for recovery of money due on contract, or for the recovery of moveable property, provided the value of the suit does not exceed Rs. 25. As in criminal cases selected panchayats may be given enhanced power to try civil cases of this nature up to the value of Rs. 50.

7. The Bill contemplates that the procedure to be followed by the panchayat shall be as simple as possible. Thus suits on cases may be instituted by petition made either orally or in writing; summons is served by the village chaukidar or other persons deputed by the panchayat. The duty of the panchayat is to ascertain the facts of every suit or case before it by every lawful means in its power and, after hearing the evidence, to decide the case and pass such sentence or decree as may seem 'just, equitable, and according to good conscience'. No appeal lies from the decision of a panchayat, but to prevent the panchayat abusing its authority power is given to the Collector to cancel any order or decree and to quash the proceedings at any stage. If the proceedings are quashed, the parties may go to the civil or criminal court, as the case may be, for the settlement of the case.

8. The second object of the Bill is to create administrative authorities for suitable areas, subordinate to the District Boards. The area under the jurisdiction of a panchayat is clearly too small for effective administrative work and to entrust each panchayat with administrative duties would therefore be uneconomic. It is proposed, therefore, to combine a number of neighbouring panchayats into a Union Board. The Union Board is to be composed of all the panches residing within the Union, together with a member nominated by the District Board. The number of members will then be rather large, but a small quorum of five is sufficient to transact business.

9. The Union Board is to have control, subject to the District Board, of the conservancy and water-supply of the local area, the construction and maintenance of local roads, of primary education and any other local work likely to promote the health, comfort, and convenience of the people of the Union. If the Union Board fails to carry out its duties, the District Board is to have power to compel it to carry out the necessary work, such as that of providing a water-supply or proper sanitation. To obtain the funds to carry out its work the Union Board is empowered to levy a tax, similar to that imposed by Union Committees under the Local Self-Government Act, on the owners and occupiers of buildings, subject to a maximum assessment of Rs. 120 upon any one person. Fines, etc., will help to swell the income of the Board and it is also hoped that in some cases the Boards will establish or acquire markets and use the income derived therefrom for public purposes. It may be noticed that the Bill does not follow the Bengal Village Government Act in making a subvention by the District Board obligatory, but it may be anticipated that Boards will place at the disposal of the Union Boards the sums already expended within the area on roads or primary schools.

10. Further, Union Boards may, if considered competent, be entrusted with the control of chaukidars who apart from attendance at Thana parade and reporting of crime, will regard the Board as their employer. They are, however, relieved of the task of collecting the Chaukidari tax, which it is proposed should be collected, as in Chota Nagpur at present, by the Collector, through the agency of a tahsildar. The Board will, however, assess the tax and will also advise the Collector as to the salaries to be paid and

the equipment to be given to chaukidars. The Committee have recommended this procedure because they consider that the odium of collecting this tax has deterred many suitable persons from serving as Chaukidari Presidents or Panches. The tahsildar will also collect the Union tax and will generally assist the Union Boards and Panchayats in keeping their accounts and registers.

11. The Bill that is now circulated is a logical and important consequence of the general development of Local Government. Like all experiments in Local Government for small areas, its success mainly depends upon the interest and support which the machinery arouses amongst the people of the villages in connection with settlement of local disputes and the improvement and regulation of the conditions of local life. If the needs for which the Union Boards are empowered to provide are felt needs, and if they can be met with the resources at the disposal of the Boards, then there is great gain in such a measure of devolution which puts it in the power of villages and groups of villages to manage their own affairs in accordance with local opinion and with the probability that intelligent interest and a sense of local responsibility will be greatly strengthened.

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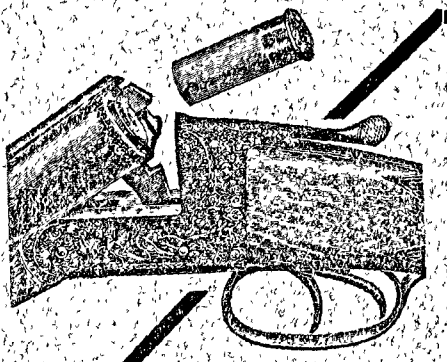
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PREFACE.

In presenting to the Fellows of the Institute the fourth issue of the Year Book, it is hoped that it may assist in spreading abroad a better knowledge of the aims and objects of the Institute and the work which is being done in promoting the closer and permanent unity of the Empire. The current issue has been extended in various ways, as, in addition to the information embodied in the edition for 1914, it contains the latest statistical information regarding all parts of the Empire, as well as a classified list of the newspapers and magazines which are to be seen in the Institute Building. The list of Fellows has grown considerably during the past year, and the geographical lists both of Resident and Non-Resident Fellows cannot fail to prove of service to the Fellows generally. Particulars are also given regarding the competition for the Gold Medal of the Institute, and also of the Prizes for Essays which are offered by the Council to Universities and Secondary Schools. For the current year the Council has decided to suspend all these competitions except the last-named.

Fellows are particularly requested to notify all changes in their addresses, so that the monthly Journal and other communications may be forwarded without delay.

H. F. Wilson,
Secretary.

Royal Colonial Institute,
Northumberland Avenue, London.
26th July, 1915.

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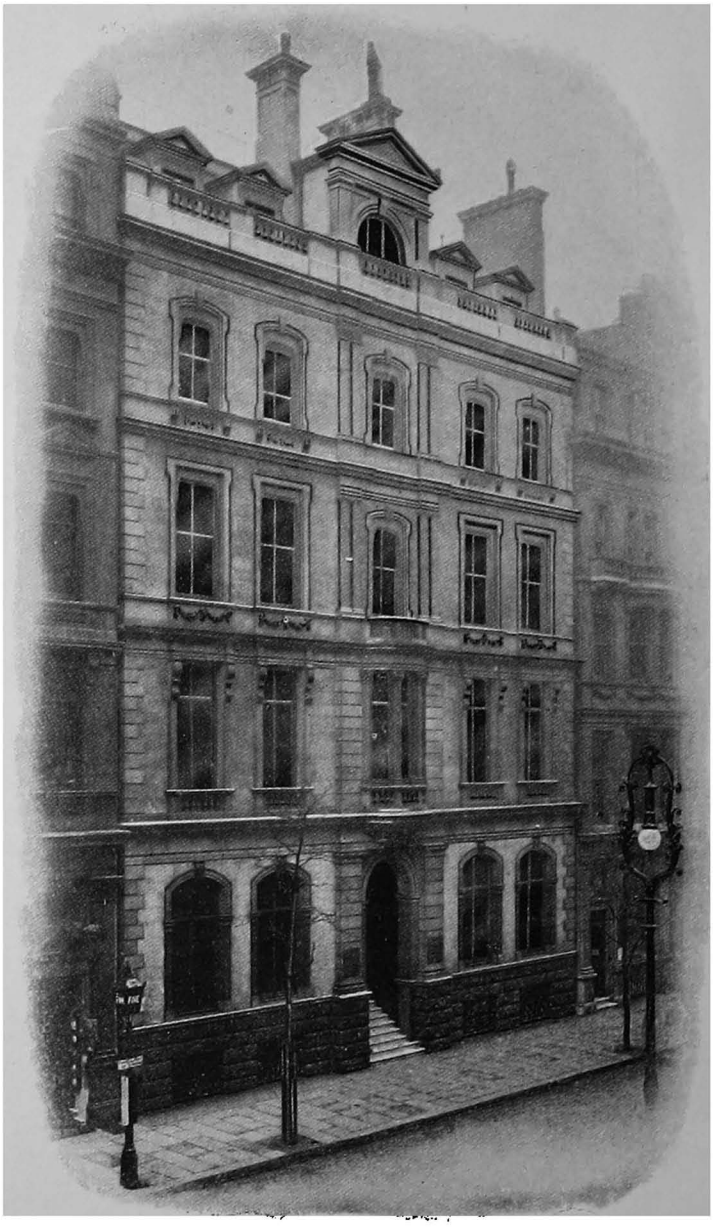
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ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE. NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE

II.—INTRODUCTION.

More than a generation has now passed since, in 1868, the Colonial Society was started. The Dominion of Canada had just come into being; and, though not many openly agreed with John Bright that the continuance of the British connection was burdensome to Great Britain and humiliating to Canada, still there was a widely spread undercurrent of feeling that Canadian Confederation was a half-way house to peaceful separation. It was this kind of temper, more dangerous than open hostility, that the Colonial Institute sought to counteract. Most wisely its founders recognised that the best way of going to work was not to set on foot an actively militant political organisation. What was wanted was knowledge: knowledge in England of the boundless resources and true temper of the Overseas Dominions; knowledge in the Colonies of their English kinsfolk, when once one has penetrated the outer crust. The Royal Colonial Institute (as it was named in 1870) became at once a club-house where persons from all parts of the Empire might exchange experiences, and an information bureau, whence the latest and most authoritative facts with regard to the Empire might be brought to the light of day. Starting with the modest number of one hundred and seventy-four members, the Institution so fully justified its existence that by 1880 it had over eleven hundred members. The great danger of such an organisation was that it should be run by men who disapproved of the action of their Colonial Governments, and were out of touch with Colonial public opinion; the Royal Colonial Institute has been careful to draw new blood into its veins, and has never in any way identified itself with any one school of thought regarding Colonial questions. The Papers read in its winter sessions have been a perfect quarry of first-hand knowledge, freely placed at the disposal of the inquirer, whether his purpose be historic, statistical or practical.

But it may be asked, now that the Royal Colonial Institute has achieved such success in promoting fuller knowledge, and, on both sides, a very differ nt temper—especially now that its example has been followed by so many Leagues and Societies, has not the time come when, so far as its original purpose was concerned, it might pronounce its *nunc dimittis* and leave to younger bodies the burden of the fray? But it must be remembered that, especially in new countries, the condition of things is always rapidly changing, so that the truth of last year is the falsehood of to day and any record of facts and opinions requires constant modification and revision. But what institution could so efficiently carry on this work as the Institute, which in the past has done it so successfully? Moreover, while the general tone of thought regarding Imperial questions is, on both sides, most satisfactory, and there is everywhere the desire to promote friendly social intercourse, there are still problems connected with the Empire, in the solution of which the Royal Colonial Institute can give a helping hand It is a melancholy fact that, in spite of mutual goodwill and Colonial preferences, British trade within the Empire does not grow by leaps and bounds. The Royal Colonial Institute has set on foot an Empire Trade and Industry Committee. Its objects are to encourage such trade and industry by arranging for the delivery of addresses on financial, industrial and trade subjects, by authorities before the Institute itself and before Chambers of Commerce, trade bodies, and like institutions in the leading industrial centres. There is the further object of facilitating, encouraging, and arranging industrial conferences or meetings to be attended by men of affairs from any

or all parts of the Empire, in order to discuss questions of common interest with a view to regulating and co-ordinating the conditions of Empire trade and industry.

It is manifest what a sphere of usefulness is here opened out, and how well adapted the Royal Colonial Institute is, by its situation and membership, to take the lead in such a movement, and already by means of this committee the British Consular service has been made available to the Overseas Dominions. In the past year the representatives of this committee have been, to a great extent, occupied with the question how to secure for Great Britain branches of trade, within the Empire, hitherto held by Germany, but it has done good work in other directions.

Again, there is the difficult subject of emigration. To a great extent indeed this question has been settling itself. Thus it is very striking how in recent years, without State action, the current of general British emigration has been diverted from the United States to the Overseas Dominions. At the same time there are many ways in which State action might be desirable. The Royal Colonial Institute has now a standing Emigration Committee representing both its own members and the leading emigration societies. This committee has recommended that an official committee shall be constituted consisting of representatives of the private emigration societies and of experts, including a chairman, nominated by the Government. This committee shall—

(*a*) Advise on all general questions of policy affecting emigration.

(*b*) Co-ordinate the emigration societies of the United Kingdom.

(*c*) Take over the functions of the Emigrants' Information Office.

(*d*) Deal with Labour Exchanges, Boards of Guardians, &c., on all matters connected with emigration.

(*e*) Deal with the High Commissioners, &c., in regard to questions of emigration.

Again, on the question of the emigration of women and of children the committee has made recommendations of far-reaching importance. It has tendered evidence before the Dominions' Royal Commission, and has given special attention during the year to the question of obtaining closer co-operation between the Home and Dominion Governments and of securing the interest of Boards of Guardians in the emigration of children under their control. This is not the place to discuss the details of their proposals; all that we are concerned with here is the vigour and vitality of the parent institution of which they are the testimony and proof.

Yet another new departure must be mentioned. Recognising that in these days of democracy the task of consolidating the Empire can no longer safely be left in the hands of the upper and middle classes, the Royal Colonial Institute has sought, by means of popular illustrated lectures, to bring home to the knowledge and the conscience of the people the resources of the Empire and the opportunities and responsibilities attending on its right use and development. This work has during the last year been modified in character owing to the war; but it promises, if properly supported by the leading men in the great centres of population, to yield most valuable results.

To further stimulate interest in the Empire and in Imperial problems, the Council has offered a gold medal for some work of research; and instituted an Essay Competition for the rising generation at the schools and universities of the Empire. But while the Royal Colonial Institute has been busily at work extending its activities in a practical direction, it has not forgotten its other function of being a store-house of knowledge. Some of us can speak with personal knowledge and gratitude of the benefit its admirable library has been in pursuit of our studies. Over 101,000 volumes and pamphlets, not one of which does not relate to the objects of the Institute,



ENTRANCE HALL

are a boon, the value of which it is impossible to exaggerate; especially when they can be consulted under the guidance of a courteous and helpful librarian. A special room has been set apart as a law library, which contains a most valuable collection of statutes, law reports, treaties, &c. In the law library provision is also made for the storage and display of maps relating to all parts of the Empire. To give an idea of the Institute's resources it may be added that during the year 1914 over 79,000 numbers of newspapers and magazines were received and filed. Considering the benefits of membership it is not astonishing to learn that the Royal Colonial Institute has now over ten thousand Fellows and Associates, and that its growing importance, the widening of its scope and the increase of its membership have necessitated a great extension of its premises. The house in Northumberland Avenue has been almost entirely rebuilt on a larger area, and "as a result," we are told, "instead of the seven inconveniently small and inappropriate rooms formerly available, there are now twenty-five well-equipped rooms."

These things do not indeed go to the heart of the matter. It is possible for great things to proceed from mean and stuffy surroundings, and a sumptuous club-house does not always produce an active spirit; but when, as has been made manifest, the spirit is in the right place, it is surely well that the accessories of comfort and convenience shall be added.

There is one other subject, without mention of which any account of the Royal Colonial Institute would be deficient. Useful as had been the annual volume with its permanent record of the progress made during the year, it was generally recognised that so influential a corporation should possess its own monthly organ, reflecting the various sides of its work. An editor was forthcoming who had both a practical knowledge of the Empire and was a trained *littérateur*, whose death, during the year, all lovers of the Empire will deplore. UNITED EMPIRE is still in its youth; but already it has attained a wide circulation, and few will question the modest claim put forward by the Council that it "has from month to month enabled those interested in the various Overseas Dominions to keep in touch with the more important aspects of Imperial development." The outbreak of the great war in August, 1914, further brought home to the whole world the strength of the ties binding together the scattered portions of the Empire and served to justify the faith for which the Institute is working; whilst, as appears in the Report, a War Services Committee has been able, in several ways, to be of service to the Imperial Government. Such, then, being the various grounds on which the Royal Colonial Institute has more than made good the aims of its founders, there is no one who cares for the Empire and the Empire's well-being who will not gratefully repeat "*Esto perpetua.*"

H. E. EGERTON.

III.—HISTORICAL SKETCH.

THE ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE is first and foremost a non-sectarian and non-political organisation which exists for the purpose of stimulating the loyalty of all Britons towards the Empire, and for promoting its closer and permanent unity.

It was founded on June 26, 1868, when a meeting was held at Willis's Rooms, under the presidency of Viscount Bury, to promote the formation of a society which should assume, in relation to the Colonies, a position similar to that filled by the Royal Society as regards science, and the Royal Geographical Society as regards geography. The meeting, which comprised influential representatives of Colonial interests, and members

of the Imperial Legislature who had taken a prominent part in the discussion of Colonial questions, unanimously agreed that it was desirable to establish an institution, above all mere party considerations, where persons from all parts of the British Empire might exchange experiences, and where trustworthy information might be imparted to all inquirers. A provisional committee was appointed, which drew up rules—substantially the same as those now in operation—and reported to a general meeting on August 12, 1868, when the "Colonial Society" became constituted by the adoption of such rules for its government and the election of the first President and Council.

A deputation of the Council waited upon His Grace the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, Secretary of State for the Colonies, and the Right Hon. Sir Stafford Northcote, Secretary of State for India, with the object of obtaining their official sanction and support, which were most readily conceded. These Ministers undertook that the Governors of the several Colonies should be addressed in favour of the Institute, which undertaking was carried into effect by their successors in office, the Right Hon. Earl Granville and His Grace the Duke of Argyll. As a result of this action, a large number of valuable works illustrative of the resources and progress of the Oversea Dominions, Colonies, and India have been added to the library. Numerous contributions have also been received from the Colonial Office and the India Office, and for some years past full particulars of the constitution and objects of the Institute have been published in the Colonial Office List, "on account of the importance of the subject to Colonists generally." The Institute is now officially included in the list of Institutions named in the Colonial Regulations, so that the whole of the Statutes of various parts of the Empire are regularly received.

On March 10, 1869, the inaugural dinner was attended by the Prime Minister (the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P.), the Secretary of State for the Colonies (the Right Hon. Earl Granville), and many other distinguished guests, and was regarded as a most successful demonstration in favour of the Colonies and the Unity of the Empire.

The speeches at this banquet are of singular interest to-day. Mr. Gladstone's reminiscences of the "Colonial Department," in which he had served thirty-four years previously; Sir George Cartier's attempt to explain Canadian Nationalism without wounding the susceptibilities of prejudiced Britons and his challenge to the United States as to the freedom of Canada under representative rather than democratic institutions; the reminder of Mr. Hugh C. E. Childers that sea-power and the Colonies are intimately connected, and that the sea is the connecting link and not a barrier between the sons of a sea-going race—all these long-forgotten speeches will repay the attention of the historical student who cares to trace the great dynamic forces of the century to their origin.

In June, 1869, the prefix of the word "Royal" was graciously sanctioned by Her Majesty Queen Victoria. Inconvenience arising from the similarity of the initial letters to those of the Royal College of Surgeons, the name of the Society was, by the vote of a general meeting on March 7, 1870, changed to the Royal Colonial Institute.

In July, 1871, His Grace the Duke of Manchester was elected President, in succession to Viscount Bury, who retired, and in June, 1878, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales was pleased to accept that office, afterwards becoming Patron as King Edward the Seventh, the Duke of Manchester maintaining his connection with the Institute as one of its Vice-Presidents and Chairman of the Council up to the time of his death in 1890, when the office of Chairman of the Council was abolished. On his accession to the throne in 1910, His Majesty the King became Patron, and he was succeeded in the office of President by Field-Marshal H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught. During the



GENERAL ROOM

year 1909, in view of the great extension of the work of the Institute, it was decided to revive the office of Chairman of the Council, Lieut.-General Sir J. Bevan Edwards, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., being unanimously elected to that office, and Sir Godfrey Lagden, K.C.M.G., to the office of Deputy Chairman. In 1915 Sir Charles Lucas, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., was elected Chairman, and Sir J. Bevan Edwards and Sir Godfrey Lagden both became Vice-Presidents.

In the year 1912 the Right Hon. Earl Grey accepted the office of President in succession to H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, who was graciously pleased to become Vice-Patron.

In September, 1882, Her Majesty Queen Victoria granted to the Institute a Royal Charter of Incorporation, with perpetual succession and a common seal, in recognition of the fact that since its establishment it had "sedulously pursued the objects for which it was founded," and with a desire of "encouraging a design so laudable and salutary."

For the past forty-six years the Institute has taken a leading part in the national work of fostering and popularising the great principle of Imperial Solidarity throughout the length and breadth of the British Empire.

IV.—ROYAL CHARTER.

GRANT

UNTO THE

ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE

OF

HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL CHARTER OF INCORPORATION,

DATED 26TH SEPTEMBER, 1882.

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 ye 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.

RULES.

Corrected up to the Annual Meeting of Fellows,
April 20, 1915.

Objects and Constitution.

1. The Royal Colonial Institute is established 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 a 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, nor any discussion be permitted to take place, tending to give to the Institute a party character.

2. The Institute consists of Resident, Non-Resident, and Honorary Fellows and (subject as hereinafter mentioned) Associates. A Resident Fellow is a Fellow who has his permanent home in the United Kingdom. A Non-Resident Fellow is a Fellow who has his permanent home outside the United Kingdom.

3. The Institute shall not make or distribute any gift, dividend, division, or bonus, in money, unto or between any of its Fellows.

4. The government of the Institute, and the management of all its concerns, are entrusted to the Council, subject to the Rules of the Institute.

5. Every Resident Fellow shall be eligible to fill any of the offices of the Council. Non-Resident Fellows shall, subject to the provisions of the Rules, be eligible to fill the office of Vice-President.

6. The Council shall be chosen from the Fellows, and shall consist of a President, Vice-Presidents, of whom not more than one-third may be selected from Non-Resident Fellows, twenty-four Councillors, a Treasurer, and a Secretary (when honorary). The Council shall have power to fill up any vacancies occurring in the above offices during the interval between the Annual Meetings; such *ad interim* appointments to be subject to confirmation at the next succeeding Annual Meeting.

7. A portion of the Council shall retire periodically, viz. the President every second year, and one-fourth, or the nearest number thereto and not exceeding the same, of the Vice-Presidents, and one-eighth, or the nearest number thereto and not exceeding the same, of the Councillors every year in rotation; the names of those so retiring to be previously announced by the Council, as hereinafter provided. The President and Vice-Presidents so retiring shall be eligible for re-election, but the retiring Councillors shall not be eligible for re-election till one year shall have elapsed.

8. The Vice-Presidents and the Councillors to retire in any year shall be those who have been longest in office. As between two and more who have been in office an equal length of time, the Vice-President or Councillor, as the case may be, to retire, shall be determined by lot. The length of time a Vice-President or Councillor has been in office shall be computed from his last election. In the case of Non-Resident Vice-Presidents, the Council may, if they think it advantageous or desirable, exempt any

such Non-Resident Vice-Presidents from such retirement by rotation, but this shall not affect the total number of retirements during any one year.

9. If any Councillor shall fail to attend the Meetings of the Council for six consecutive calendar months, except by leave of the Council, the office of such Councillor shall thereupon become vacant.

Admission, &c., of Fellows.

10. Every gentleman, being a British subject, desirous of admission into the Institute as a Fellow, must be proposed and recommended according to the Form No. 1 in the Appendix hereto; and such recommendation must be subscribed by two Fellows at least, one of whom must certify his personal knowledge and approval of such candidate.

11. The certificate thus filled up shall be delivered to the Secretary, and shall be exhibited in a conspicuous place in the Rooms of the Institute for at least one week previous to election, in order that any Fellow objecting to the Candidate may communicate with the Council thereon.

12. The election of Fellows is entrusted to the Council, and the names of those so elected shall be regularly announced from the chair at each Ordinary Meeting.

13. Notice of Election shall be sent within three days to every newly elected Fellow, together with a copy of the Rules of the Institute and a List of the Fellows and Associates. But no election of a Fellow shall be complete, neither shall the name of any person so elected be printed in any list of the Institute, nor shall he be entitled to exercise any of the privileges of a Fellow until he shall have paid his first year's subscription, and his admission fee, or shall have compounded for the same as hereinafter provided for; and unless these payments be made within three calendar months from the date of election, such election shall be void; this time may, however, be extended at the discretion of the Council.

14. Gentlemen resident in the Colonies or India, or elsewhere out of the United Kingdom, being British subjects, may be elected as Non-Resident Fellows in the same manner as Resident Fellows. Should any such Non-Resident Fellow come to the United Kingdom permanently to reside, he shall be required to pay an admission fee of Three Pounds (less the sum, if any, paid by him as an admission fee on election as a Non-Resident Fellow), and become a Resident Fellow of the Institute; but the last mentioned additional fee shall not be payable by any such Non-Resident Fellow of fifteen years standing or upwards.

15. The Council shall have the power of appointing as Honorary Fellows, Foreigners or Colonists of distinction, or other persons, whose association with the Institute may be considered advantageous; but such Honorary Fellows shall not be entitled to vote nor fill any office in the Institute.

16. Any Fellow may withdraw from the Institute by signifying his wish to do so by letter, addressed to the Secretary at the rooms of the Institute; provided always that such Fellow shall continue to be liable for his annual subscription for the year in which he signifies his wish to withdraw. He shall further continue liable for such annual subscription until he shall have discharged all sums, if any, due by him to the Institute, and shall have returned all books or other property borrowed by him of the Institute; or shall have made full compensation for the same, if lost or not forthcoming.

17. The name of the Institute shall not be used as an address on any circular letter,

report, correspondence, or document of a business character intended for publication, or any prospectus of a public company.

18. Whensoever there shall appear to the Council to be cause for the removal of the name of any Fellow of the Institute from the List of Fellows, or on receipt of a requisition to that effect with the reasons stated and signed by not less than twenty Fellows of the Institute, the subject shall be taken into consideration by the Council; and if the Members of the Council present in each case and being not less than twelve in number shall by a majority of not less than three-fourths determine to remove such Fellow, his name shall be cancelled in the Register of Fellows, provided that no such resolution shall be acted upon in the case of a Life Fellow unless the resolution of the Council to remove such Fellow shall be confirmed by an ordinary majority at a subsequent Meeting of the Council at which not less than twelve Councillors are present.

Fees and Subscriptions.

19. Every Resident Fellow shall, on his election, be required to pay Three Pounds as his admission fee, and Two Pounds as his annual subscription for the year ending on the 31st December then next ensuing; or he may compound for his annual subscription, either at his entrance by the payment of Twenty Pounds, or after the payment of five or more annual subscriptions by the payment of Fifteen Pounds.

20. Every Non-Resident Fellow shall, on his election, be required to pay one Guinea as his admission fee, and One Guinea as his annual subscription for the year ending the 31st December then next ensuing; or he may compound for such subscription by the payment of Ten Pounds; or after the payment of twenty or more annual subscriptions by the payment of Five Pounds. Any Non-Resident Fellow who shall have become a Resident Fellow and wishes to compound, may do so by the payment of Twenty Pounds, or, if he shall have compounded as a Non-Resident Fellow, by the payment of the same sum as would have been required from a Resident Fellow, deducting the amount already paid on his compounding as a Non-Resident Fellow.

21. Any Resident Fellow absent from the United Kingdom for the whole of any calendar year shall be liable to pay the Non-Resident Fellow's subscription of One Guinea only, if he shall have given notice in writing to the Secretary of his intended absence.

22. Any Non-Resident Fellow arriving in the United Kingdom, and remaining in the United Kingdom for a period of twelve months, shall pay the Resident Fellow's subscription of Two Pounds per annum (less the amount already paid as a Non-Resident Fellow for that year), and shall continue to pay the same during his temporary stay in the United Kingdom.

23. The Council shall have the power of electing as a Resident Fellow or as a Non-Resident Fellow any person who, being a British subject, has been previously appointed as an Honorary Fellow and that without his becoming liable to any entrance fee, but he shall upon his election become liable to the appropriate annual subscription and to observe the Rules of the Institute.

24. All subscriptions shall be due and payable on the 1st of January in each year.

25. No Fellow shall be entitled to vote, and no Fellow shall be entitled to enjoy any other privilege of the Institute, so long as he shall continue in arrear. Honorary Fellows are not required to make any payments. The amount of annual subscription to be paid by Fellows absent from England, or joining late in the year, or for a limited time, may be varied by the Council.

26. A List of the Fellows who shall be in arrear at the time of the Annual Balance of the Accounts of the Institute shall be laid by the Treasurer before the Auditors to be certified by them.

27. Once in every year the name of every Resident Fellow in arrear for three months, or, in the case of a Non-Resident Fellow, for twelve months, together with a statement of the arrear, shall be reported to the Council by the Finance Committee, and immediate notice of the same, with an account of such arrear, shall be forwarded to each such Fellow, whose name shall have been so reported, at his last known address. If the arrear be not paid within one calendar month, or, in the case of a Non-Resident Fellow, within twelve calendar months from the date of such notice, or within such further time as the Council may grant upon special cause to them shown, the name of the Fellow so reported, together with a statement of the arrear, shall be suspended in the Rooms of the Institute. If the arrear shall not be discharged within three months after such suspension, the Council may remove the name of such Fellow from the List of Fellows.

Council.

28. The President, two Vice-Presidents, or any four Councillors, may at any time call a Special Meeting of the Council, and when such Meeting is to be held every Member of the Council residing in the United Kingdom shall be summoned by notice specifying the object thereof.

29. In all Meetings of the Council five shall be a quorum; and all questions shall be decided by open vote, unless a ballot be demanded by any three Fellows present.

30. Minutes of the proceedings of every Meeting of the Council shall be taken during their progress, in a rough book, by the Secretary, or, in case of his absence, by a Fellow present, whom the President or Chairman shall appoint for the occasion; they shall be afterwards copied into a fair Minute-book to be kept for that purpose, read at the next Meeting of the Council, and, when confirmed, signed by the President or Chairman.

31. The Accounts of the Institute shall be from time to time examined by the Council, who shall present and cause to be read to the Annual Meeting a complete statement thereof, together with a report on the general affairs of the Institute during the preceding year.

32. The Council shall, from time to time, publish the proceedings and transactions of the Institute, and accompany them with maps, papers, and other matter, as occasion may require.

33. Each Fellow shall be entitled to a copy of the publications of the Institute; but the mode of distribution shall be decided by the Council.

34. The Council shall, so soon as convenient, establish a Library, Reading-room, and Museum, to which all Fellows, and strangers provided with an order from a Fellow, shall be admitted, under such restrictions as may appear to the Council necessary.

35. The Council may appoint persons, not being Members of the Council, to be salaried Officers, Clerks, or Servants, for carrying on the necessary concerns of the Institute, and may define the duties to be performed by them respectively; and may allow to them respectively such salaries, gratuities, and privileges as to the Council may seem proper; and may suspend or discharge any Officer, Clerk, or Servant from office, whenever there shall seem to them occasion for so doing.

36. The Council may appoint in any Colony or Dependency of the British Empire, or elsewhere when it may seem expedient, one or more Fellows as Corresponding Secretary or Secretaries,

COMMITTEES.

37. There shall be six permanent working Committees of Council, namely: 1, Finance and General Purposes; 2, Organisation; 3, Library; 4, House and Social; 5, Emigration; 6, Trade and Industry.

38. Twice at least in each year a Committee of the Council shall examine, in detail, the state of the Household, the Secretary's department, and the degree of care displayed in keeping the Official Books, the Library, the Museum, &c.

39. The Council may refer particular subjects to Committees, and such Committees shall report to the Council the result of their proceedings.

40. All Committees shall be appointed by the Council. The President, Chairman of the Council, and Secretary (when honorary) shall, *ex officio*, be Members of all Committees.

41. No act, order, or resolution of any Committee shall bind the Institute unless it be done or made by the direction and authority of the Council, or be ratified by them.

42. It shall be competent for the Council to invite the co-operation of persons, not Fellows of the Institute, but who have special knowledge of any particular subject and to place such persons on any Committee which may be appointed.

PRESIDENT.

43. The President, when present, presides at all Meetings of the Council and of the Fellows. The Council shall annually elect a Chairman of the Council, who shall hold office for one year, and shall be eligible for re-election, and shall preside in the absence of the President. In the absence of the President, and of the Chairman of the Council, one of the Vice-Presidents, or one of the Members of the Council, shall supply the place of the President or Chairman of the Council.

44. It is the duty of the Chairman of the Council to carry out the Rules of the Institute, to see that all the Officers of the Institute, and Members of the Council and of Committees perform the duties assigned to or undertaken by them respectively; to call for Reports and Accounts from Committees and persons; to cause of his own authority, and, when necessary, Special Meetings of the Council and of the Committees to be summoned; and to propose, from time to time, to the Council such measures as shall appear to him conducive to the welfare of the Institute.

45. It is the duty of the Chairman of the Council, conjointly with the Council, to consider and resolve on the names of Fellows who are to be recommended at the Annual Meeting to fill up all vacant offices.

46. When prevented from being present at the Meetings of the Fellows or Council, or from otherwise attending to the current business of the Institute, the Chairman of the Council will be expected to give timely notice thereof to one of the Vice-Presidents, or, in their absence, to some other Member of the Council, or to the Secretary, in order that his place may be properly supplied.

47. The President, or, in his absence, the Chairman for the time being, shall have power to rule and regulate the discussions arising at any Meeting of the Institute.

48. In all Meetings of the Institute and Council, except in the cases otherwise provided for, the decision of a majority of the Fellows voting shall be considered as a decision of the Meeting, the President or Chairman having a casting vote, in addition to his own vote.

TREASURER.

49. The Treasurer has special charge of all Accounts, and shall see to the collection of all sums of money due to the Institute, which, when received, shall be immediately paid to the Bankers of the Institute.

50. In concert with the Secretary, the Treasurer shall keep a List of the Fellows of the Institute, with the name and address of each accurately set forth, which List, with all Books of Account, shall be laid on the table at every Ordinary Meeting of the Council.

51. He shall pay all Accounts due by the Institute, as soon as they have been examined and approved by the Council. But no drafts on its Bankers shall be payable unless signed by two of the Council and countersigned by the Secretary. The Accounts of the Treasurer shall be annually audited by a firm of Chartered Accountants appointed by the Fellows at the Annual General Meeting.

Ordinary Meetings.

52. The Ordinary Meetings shall be held on such evenings, and at such hour, as may from time to time be fixed by the Council.

53. Visitors, if introduced by Fellows, may be present at the Ordinary Meetings, such privilege of introducing Visitors being limited to one only for each Fellow; but should a Fellow desire to introduce a second visitor he can obtain from the Secretary a special card of admission.

54. At the Ordinary Meetings the order of proceedings shall be as follows:—

A. The Minutes of the last Meeting to be read, and, if their accuracy be not questioned by the Meeting, to be signed by the President or Chairman.

B. Election of Candidates to be announced.

C. Papers and Communications to be read and discussed.

55. At the Ordinary Meetings of the Institute nothing relating to its Rules or Management, except as regards the election of Fellows, shall be brought forward unless the same shall have been announced in the notice calling the Meeting, or be otherwise provided for in these Rules. But the Minute-book of the Council shall be on the table at each Meeting, and extracts therefrom may be read to the Meeting on the requisition of any Fellow.

56. No paper shall be read at any Ordinary Meeting of the Institute unless it shall have been approved of by the Council or by the Committee on Papers and Publications; but this approval shall not be taken as expressing an opinion upon the statements made or the arguments used in such Paper.

Special Meetings.

57. The Council may at any time call a Special General Meeting of the Institute, and it shall be imperative on the Council to summon such Meeting, whenever required in writing so to do by at least twenty-five Fellows of the Institute.

58. A week's notice at least of the time when, and the object for which, every Special Meeting is to be holden shall be sent to every Resident Fellow and to every Non-Resident Fellow of the Institute who has registered an address for service in the United Kingdom; and no other business than that of which notice has been thus given shall be entered upon or discussed at such Meeting.

59. A Special General Meeting, convened as herein provided, may be holden on any one of the days appointed for the Ordinary General Meetings, in which case the special business shall be entered upon immediately after the ordinary business of the day is closed.

60. Thirty Fellows must be present to constitute a Special General Meeting.

ANNUAL MEETING.

61. The Annual Meeting shall be held not later than the month of May.

62. Every Non-Resident Fellow shall be at liberty to register at the Institute an address for service of notices in the United Kingdom.

63. Notice of this Meeting shall be sent to every Resident Fellow and to every Non-Resident Fellow of the Institute who has registered an address for service in the United Kingdom, together with the Voting List referred to in Rule 65, and such notice and Voting List shall be sent as soon after the Ordinary Meeting referred to in Rule 65 as possible, and at least fourteen days before the day of the Annual Meeting. Notice of the Annual Meeting shall also be inserted in two or more English newspapers at least one week before the day of the Meeting.

64. The business of this Meeting shall be to receive and discuss the Annual Report of the Council, to hear the President's Address, to announce the result of the voting for the election of Fellows to fill the vacancies on the Council, 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 such Meeting.

65. For the purpose of filling the vacancies annually occurring under the provisions of Rule 7 in the Council, the Council shall prepare a List of Fellows, to be nominated by them as suitable to fill the vacancies to occur at the end of the year in the offices of President, Vice-President, Treasurer, and Councillors. The Council shall nominate a sufficient number of Fellows to fill the vacancies for that year, and then there shall be added to such List the name of any Fellow nominated since the last Annual General Meeting in writing by not less than twenty Resident Fellows for the office of Councillor, the consent in writing of such Candidate having been first obtained and forwarded with the nomination to the Secretary at least twenty-eight days previous to the date of the Annual Meeting. Provided always, that no Resident Fellow (who is not a member of the Council) may nominate more than one Fellow for the office of Councillor in any one year. Such List shall be the Voting List for the Annual Election. If no Fellow shall be nominated for the office of Councillor aforesaid in addition to the nominations by the Council, the Fellows nominated by the Council to fill the vacancies in the various offices for that year shall be deemed respectively elected without any ballot being necessary, and the Voting List need not be printed and circulated. If there shall be additional nominations for the office of Councillor the Voting List shall be printed, and a copy thereof sent by post, with all requisite instructions for voting and an official envelope, with the notice convening the Annual Meeting, to every Resident Fellow and every Non-Resident Fellow of the Institute who has registered an address for service in the United Kingdom, and shall be returned in the official envelope to the Secretary, duly filled up and signed by such Fellow, at least three clear days before the Annual Meeting. At the Ordinary Meeting next before each Annual Meeting two Fellows shall be chosen to act as Scrutineers for the purpose of the voting for the ensuing year, one of whom shall be nominated and appointed by and on behalf of the Council, and the other by and on behalf of the Fellows. The Scrutineers so appointed whenever a ballot takes place shall, prior to the Annual Meeting, open the official envelopes received by the Secretary containing the Voting Lists and count the votes and report in writing to the Council the names of those duly elected, together with the names of those, if any, for whom an equality of votes may have been cast. In the event of an equality of votes, the result shall be determined by vote of the Council

on the day of the Annual Meeting. Any Voting List on which a Fellow has voted for a number, either more or less, than the necessary number of persons to fill up the vacancies in the offices of President, Vice-Presidents, Treasurer, and Councillors respectively, shall be rejected by the Scrutineers. The notice of Meeting and the Voting List shall be in the form set forth in the Schedule to these Rules, or as near thereto as may be.

66. The chair shall be taken at the hour appointed in the Notice of the Meeting, or as soon thereafter as twenty Fellows shall be present.

Associates.

67. Ladies being British subjects wherever resident, and gentlemen being British subjects resident in the United Kingdom, may be admitted to the enjoyment of the following privileges connected with the Institute, but shall not be corporate Members or Fellows. They shall be called Associates and shall be entitled to receive a copy of the Monthly Journal of the Institute; to attend any meeting held for the reading of papers, any Provincial Conferences of the Institute, and the Annual Conversazione, but they shall not be entitled to attend any Annual or Special General Meeting.

68. The election of Associates is intrusted to the Council, and every candidate desiring to become an Associate must be proposed by a Fellow or *Associate* from personal knowledge according to form No. 2 in the Appendix hereto.

69. Every Associate shall on election and on every succeeding 1st day of January pay £1 as his or her annual subscription for the current year ending on the 31st December next ensuing; or may compound for such subscription by the payment of Ten Pounds.

70. The provisions contained in the under-mentioned Rules shall apply to Associates, but nothing in this or any other Rule shall confer upon Associates any privileges beyond those conferred by Rule 67. The Rules specially last above referred to are Nos. 13, 16, 17, 18, 25, and 27.

Alteration of Rules.

71. Any alteration in these Rules, recommended by the Council, may be proposed at the Annual Meeting, or may be submitted at any Ordinary or Special Meeting, notice thereof having been given under the provisions of Rule 55, provided that such proposed alteration shall have been exhibited in a conspicuous place in the Rooms of the Institute, for at least one calendar month previous to the Meeting at which it shall be submitted.

72. Any twenty-five Fellows may propose to the Council any new Rule, or the alteration or repeal of any existing Rule, by letter addressed to the Secretary; and, if dissatisfied with the answer of the Council, they may require that their proposition be referred to a Special General Meeting which the Council shall convene for that purpose within one calendar month after receiving such requisition.

73. No repeal or alteration of any of these Rules, nor addition thereto, shall be considered valid unless concurred in by three-fourths of the Fellows present and voting in each case.

APPENDIX 1

CERTIFICATE OF CANDIDATE FOR ELECTION.

Name in full

Title or Profession

Residence

a British Subject, being desirous of admission into the ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE, We, the undersigned, recommend him as eligible for Election as a Fellow

Dated this *day of* 19

F R C I } *from personal knowledge*

F R C I

Proposed 19

Elected 19

The Description and Residence of Candidates must be clearly stated

APPENDIX II.

CERTIFICATE OF CANDIDATE FOR ELECTION AS ASSOCIATE.

Name in full.

Title or Profession

Residence

a British Subject, being desirous of election as an Associate of the ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE, I, the undersigned, recommend him or her as eligible for election as an Associate.

Dated this *day of* 19 .

..... F.R.C.I. or A.R.C.I. } *from personal knowledge.*

Proposed 19

Elected 19

The Description and Residence of Candidates must be clearly stated.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING.

ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE,
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,
LONDON, W.C.

19

DEAR SIR,—

I am instructed to inform you that the Annual General Meeting of the Fellows will be held at on the May, 19 , at o'clock, to receive and discuss the Annual Report of the Council, to hear the President's Address, to announce the result of the Voting for the Election of Fellows to fill the vacancies on the Council, and to consider the following business :—

(A)

(B)

The Council have, in accordance with the Rules, prepared a List of Fellows nominated as suitable to fill the vacancies to occur at the end of the year in the offices of President, Vice-Presidents, Treasurer, and Councillors.

The President retires, pursuant to Rule 7, at the end of the present year, but is eligible and is nominated for re-election.

The following Vice-Presidents retire, pursuant to the same rule, and are also eligible and nominated for re-election :—

The following Councillors also retire pursuant to Rule 7 :—

and are not eligible for re-election this year.

Annexed is a copy of the total List of Fellows nominated to fill the above vacancies which, pursuant to Rule 65, is to be the Voting List for the Annual Election. It is to be signed and returned in the official envelope enclosed herewith to the Secretary at least three clear days before the Annual Meeting.

Your attention is particularly requested to the instructions at the foot of the Voting List.

I am, dear Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Secretary

ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE.

VOTING LIST.

To be signed and returned on or before the 19 .

	PRESIDENT.	SPACE FOR X.
	VICE-PRESIDENTS (names must be voted for and no more).	
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
	COUNCILLORS (names must be voted for and no more).	
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
	TREASURER.	

DIRECTIONS TO FELLOWS USING VOTING LIST.

1. The voter is to put a X against the names of those for whom he wishes to vote. Nothing else may be written on any Voting List, and the Voting List must be signed by the Voter.
2. Any Voting List on which a Fellow has voted for a number, either *more or less*, than the number of persons necessary to fill up the vacancies in the respective offices will be rejected by the Scrutineers
3. The Voter may not in forwarding the Voting List use any envelope other than the one enclosed for his particular use, which must be fastened down and the postage prepaid.
4. By Rule 25 no Fellow shall be entitled to vote if his subscription is in arrear.

*** *If the foregoing directions be not complied with by any voter his List will be rejected and his votes will be lost*

Date .....

Signature of Fellow .....

Address .....

FORM OF BEQUEST.

I bequeath the sum of £ to the ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE, Incorporated by Royal Charter 1882, and I declare that the receipt of the Treasurer for the time being of the said Corporation shall be an effectual discharge for the said Bequest which I direct to be paid within calendar months after my decease without any reduction whatsoever, whether on account of Legacy Duty thereon or otherwise, out of such part of my estate as may be lawfully applied for that purpose.

Those persons who feel disposed to benefit the Royal Colonial Institute by Legacies are recommended to adopt the above Form of Bequest.

V.—THE INSTITUTE BUILDING.

In the year 1869 the Institute occupied two rooms in the Westminster Palace Hotel, temporary office-room having been previously given in Victoria Chambers by Sir George Verdon, a Member of the Council. In the following year, rooms were acquired at 26, Suffolk Street, Pall Mall East. In 1871 the subject of house accommodation was again considered, and on November 20 of that year three rooms, constituting the first floor of 15, Strand, were engaged at an annual rental of £150. This accommodation was extended by taking in the upper floor of that house on January 7, 1873.

In the year 1883 it was decided to acquire a permanent home for the Institute in lieu of the very inadequate premises hitherto occupied. The lease of a site in Northumberland Avenue—the freehold of which has since been purchased—was secured, and, after a total expenditure of £50,000, *part* of the present substantial and commodious building was occupied in 1885.

The growing importance of the Institute, the widening of its scope, and increase of its membership rendered extension of the premises in occupation a matter of pressing urgency, and in June 1910 the opportunity was afforded to absorb and consolidate the whole property for the use and benefit of the Fellows.

Under a reconstruction scheme the premises in Northumberland Avenue were almost entirely rebuilt, with the idea of providing more suitable and adequate accommodation. As a result, instead of the seven inconveniently small and inappropriate rooms formerly available, there are twenty-five well-equipped rooms, and the building as it now stands consists of five stories apportioned as follows: In the basement is the parliamentary library, library store-rooms, and the Advertisement Department for the Journal, together with lavatories, &c. On the ground floor is the entrance-hall, on the left of which is a general-room in which smoking is allowed and the daily papers, writing materials, &c., are available. On the right is a reception-room in which ladies, as well as the Fellows, can obtain tea and coffee, and meet their friends. On the right again are the hall porter's lodge where Fellows obtain their correspondence, and the general office, in which is the chief clerk's room. On the mezzanine floor is the Secretary's department. The general library occupies the whole of the first floor. On the half-landing between the first and second floors is the law library and map-room. On the second floor, occupying the whole of the frontage to Northumberland Avenue and the portion of the Craven Street premises, is the newspaper-room, a spacious apartment in which the newspapers, official gazettes, &c., from all parts of the Empire are regularly filed. On the third floor are the council-room and smoking-room, and on the fourth floor the editorial department, the Empire lectures department, the Trade and Industry Committee, the Organisation Committee, the Information Bureau, a typewriting room for the use of the Fellows where letters can be dictated and typed, and the housekeeper's quarters.

VI.—PRIVILEGES OF FELLOWS AND ASSOCIATES.

THE Institute consists of Resident and Non-Resident Fellows, and Associates (who must be British Subjects).

(a) FELLOWS.

A Resident Fellow (who has a permanent home in the United Kingdom) pays an entrance fee of £3 and an annual subscription of £2; a Non-Resident Fellow (who has his permanent home outside the United Kingdom) pays an entrance fee of £1 1*s.* (which is increased to £3 when taking up permanent residence in the United Kingdom) unless he has been a Fellow for a period of 15 years, and an annual subscription of £1 1*s.* (which is increased to £2 when in the United Kingdom for more than twelve months). Resident Fellows can compound for the annual subscription by the payment of £20, or after five years' annual subscriptions of £2 on payment of £15; and Non-Resident Fellows can compound for the *non-resident* annual subscriptions on payment of £10, or after the payment of twenty or more annual subscriptions on the payment of £5.

Privileges of Fellows.—The privileges of Fellows, whose subscriptions are not in arrear, include the use of the Institute building, which comprises reading, writing, reception and smoking rooms; a library containing over 101,000 volumes and pamphlets relating to the history, government, trade, resources and development of the British Dominions. The newspaper-room contains files of over 800 of the leading journals, magazines, and reviews of all parts of the Empire, which are regularly received and filed. Books may be borrowed—subject to the library regulations—and the correspondence of Fellows may be addressed to the care of the Institute. Fellows have the advantage of a standing postal and registered telegraphic and cable address in the United Kingdom. Fellows are entitled to be present at the ordinary meetings, and to introduce one visitor; to be present at any annual provincial conference; to be present at the annual conversazione, and to introduce a lady. The Institute is open on week-days from 9.30 A.M. to 8 P.M. The monthly journal, entitled UNITED EMPIRE, is forwarded to all Fellows whose addresses are known, free of charge.

(b) ASSOCIATES.

Ladies who are British subjects, wherever resident, and Gentlemen who are British subjects resident in the United Kingdom, may become Associates of the Royal Colonial Institute on payment of an annual subscription of £1 or may compound for such subscription by the payment of £10.

Associates, although not corporate members of the Institute, will be able:—

1. To join with the Fellows in carrying out the great aims and objects of the Institute.
2. They will receive a copy of the monthly Journal.
3. May become members of local centres.
4. Attend all meetings held for the reading of Papers, Empire Lectures, and Provincial Conferences.
5. And also the Annual Conversazione in London.

The election of Associates is made by the Council, and Candidates must be proposed by a Fellow or Associate from personal knowledge.



RECEPTION ROOM



COUNCIL ROOM

VII.—PUBLICATIONS.

Annual Volume of "Proceedings."

In the year 1869 the first volume of the "Proceedings of the Royal Colonial Institute" was issued. It contained a complete report of the meeting called by public advertisement for the purpose of adopting measures for forming an Association to be called the Colonial Society, at which speeches were made by Viscount Bury (afterwards the Earl of Albemarle), the Right Hon. Chichester Fortescue, M.P., Mr. Leonard Wray, Mr. A. H. Louis, the Marquis of Normanby, Mr. Baillie Cochrane, M.P., Sir H. Drummond Wolff, Mr. Edward Wilson, Mr. W. B. Hume, Sir Charles Nicholson, Mr. Henry Blaine, Mr. Marsh, M.P., and Mr. Selim Jackson. A full account of the proceedings at the inaugural dinner, at which Viscount Bury presided, also appeared in the volume. It was a memorable occasion in view of the fact that a large number of the leading politicians of the time representing the Motherland and the Overseas Dominions, Colonies and India were present, including Mr. Gladstone, Earl Granville, the Duke of Manchester, Sir Bartle Frere, Sir Charles Nicholson, Sir George E. Cartier, Sir Charles Clifford, Sir George Verdon, Sir George Macleay, Captain Charles Sturt, Sir James A. Youl, Mr. W. C. Wentworth, and many other distinguished men. In the report of the inaugural meeting, which was held in the Theatre of the Institution of Civil Engineers on March 15, 1869, Viscount Bury referred at some length to the great increase in the number of scientific and literary institutions which was observable at that time, and emphasised the fact that in his opinion an unnecessary number of institutions differing only slightly from each other in the objects which they professed to aim at, frittered away in the expenses of management funds which, under a system of cordial co-operation, would have been available for more extended and practical usefulness. He claimed that there was no society or body of men in existence in England dealing with the one great object of the Society—the diffusion of accurate information upon Colonial subjects among our countrymen. The first Paper read before the Institute dealt with "The Relations of the Colonies to the Mother Country," which was written by Mr. W. Westgarth, and is a subject that has always occupied a prominent place in the annual programme of the Institute. The Institute, through its publications, has done a vast amount of valuable work, more especially in diffusing accurate information to those in this country desiring to gain a knowledge of the various Overseas Possessions, as well as in shaping public opinion by quiet and steady educational work. The first volume of the "Proceedings" contained 216 pages, and the second 166. In succeeding years the size of the volume of "Proceedings" varied between 400 and 500 pages. The "Proceedings" continued to be issued until the year 1909, when they were replaced by a monthly journal entitled United Empire. Forty volumes in all were issued.

The "Journal."

In the year 1890 it was decided to issue an additional publication to be known as the "Journal of the Royal Colonial Institute," to be published in advance of and in addition to the annual volume of "Proceedings." The first number appeared in December, 1890, and it was issued during eight months of each year, viz., from December to July inclusive, until December, 1909. The number of volumes issued was nineteen.

"UNITED EMPIRE."

During the year 1909, it having been decided that a review, or magazine, would be one of the most effective means for widening the sphere of influence of the Institute and increasing its popularity and usefulness, a new monthly journal, entitled "UNITED EMPIRE," was issued on January 1, 1910, which superseded both the annual volume of "Proceedings" and the "Journal." This review is designed to cover as far as possible the whole field of Imperial activities, and cannot fail to prove of advantage to the trader, manufacturer, and farmer, as well as to officials, politicians and others in all parts of the Empire. The yearly volume averages about one thousand pages, and contains numerous maps, illustrations and diagrams. Its contents comprise the Papers read at the meetings of the Institute, articles contributed by recognised authorities on Imperial questions, editorial notes, &c. Special sections are devoted to reviews and notices of books, pamphlets, &c., relating to all parts of the Overseas Empire; to information regarding Empire trade and industry; and to "Round the Empire Notes." The journal, which is not only sent to every Fellow and Associate of the Institute, but to Societies, Institutions and Clubs wherever British Committees exist, is edited jointly by Sir Harry Wilson, K.C.M.G., and Mrs. Archibald Colquhoun.

VIII.—MEETINGS.

THE ordinary general meetings of the Institute at which Papers are read or addresses delivered are held on the second Tuesdays during the months of November to June at 8.30 P.M. Afternoon meetings for the same purpose are also held during the above-mentioned months at 4 P.M. The Papers are often illustrated by lantern slides, and the subjects are so selected as to embrace all parts of the Overseas Empire. A discussion takes place upon all occasions. The evening meetings are preceded by a dinner, which takes place at 7 o'clock, and is attended by Fellows and their friends, both ladies and gentlemen, and so assists in promoting acquaintanceship amongst them. The following Papers were read and discussed during the Session 1914–15:—

"Newfoundland, the Oldest Part of the Empire." By the Right Hon. Sir Edward Morris, K.C.M.G., K.C., LL.D. (Premier of Newfoundland).

"Northern Rhodesia." By the Ven. Archdeacon A. G. De la Pryme.

"The Early History of the East African Coast." By R. C. F. Maugham, F.R.G.S., F.Z.S. (H.B.M. Consul-General, Monrovia).

"The Gold Coast and its Dependencies—the Legend and the Reality." By Sir Hugh Clifford, K.C.M.G. (Governor of the Colony).

"The War: British and German Trade in Nigeria." By R. E. Dennett.

"The Expansion of Britain's Imperial Relations with the Overseas Dominions Resulting from the War." By Henry A. Ellis, M.B.

"The Training of the New Armies." By the Right Hon. the Earl of Meath, K.P.

"The Empire and the War." By Professor Spenser Wilkinson.

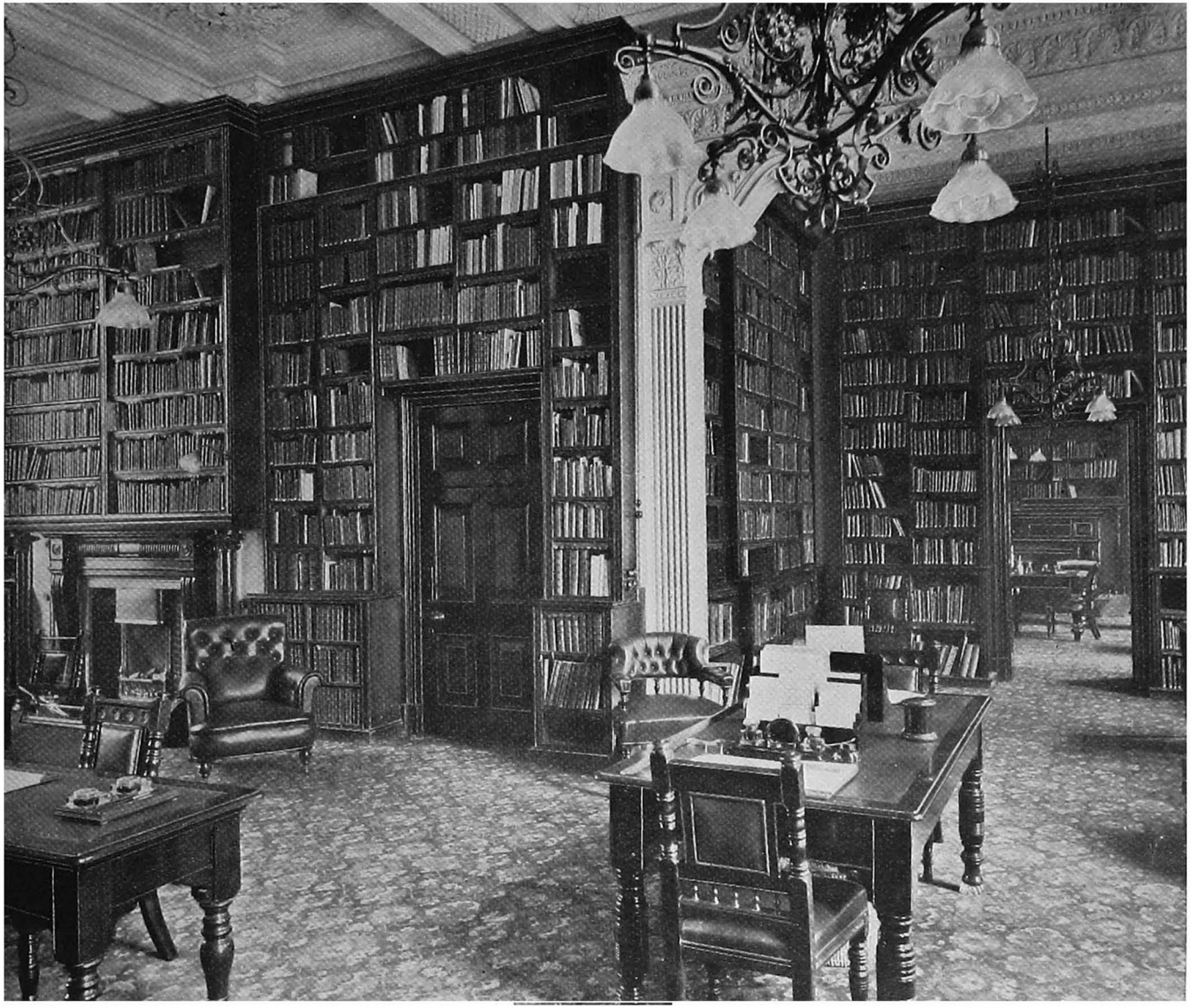
"The Romance and Rally of the Empire." By Edward Salmon.

Christmas Lectures for Young People.

"Wild Beasts and Birds of the British Empire." By Richard Kearton F.Z.S., F.R.P.S.

"The World's Greatest War." By W. H. Garrison, F.R.G.S.

"Sarawak and its People." By H.H. the Ranee of Sarawak.



LIBRARY



LIBRARY

IX.—THE LIBRARY.

The library of the Royal Colonial Institute contains one hundred thousand volumes and pamphlets relating to the British Dominions, Colonies, and India, or discussing problems of administration and colonisation. One of the objects for which the Institute was founded was the formation of such a library, but owing to lack of funds little progress was made until the Council were in a position to vote a small annual grant. In 1881, thirteen years after the foundation of the Institute, the library only contained 2,500 volumes, but from about the year 1886 substantial progress was made, so that at the present time it can claim to possess the most complete collection of Colonial literature brought together under one roof. Although many valuable and necessary books were annually purchased, the substantial increase of recent years is largely attributable to donations from the various Overseas Governments and India, the Secretaries of State, the different learned societies, Chambers of Commerce, and other public bodies, and from publishers and authors in all parts of the Empire. Co-operation from these quarters has enabled the Institute to gather together a unique collection which is of great value to students of Empire topics and to all those who are seeking information with regard to the administration, resources, trade, history, law, ethnology, and general conditions of the wide domains under the British flag. The library, the main portion of which is situated on the first floor of the Institute building, is divided into as many sections as there are separate administrative units within the Empire. These sections are further subdivided according to subjects, so that all the books on a given topic are found together on the shelves. To take a specific example: under Canada will be found the books dealing with the history, agriculture, fauna, education, &c., of the Dominion, each contained in separate divisions. The parliamentary library, which contains the Blue-books, parliamentary reports, debates, sessional papers, government gazettes, and general official literature issued by the Overseas Governments, is contained in the basement. In these official publications is hidden away an immense amount of information of value to students of sociology, history, ethnology, &c. Of specially important publications may be mentioned the various geological, archæological, ethnological, and other surveys, the gazetteers issued by the Indian Government, and the different departmental reports. This room has been fitted with rolling book-stacks which contain long sets of periodicals, agricultural journals, and publications of a similar nature, including a collection of colonial municipal reports, regulations, and mayors' minutes. On the ground floor are some of the proceedings of the learned and literary societies, many of which are of great importance. It is only necessary to name a few, such as the Royal Society of Canada, the Royal Societies of Victoria and other Australian States, the Royal Geographical Societies of the different portions of the Empire, as well as the British and Foreign Geographical Societies, such as those of London, Liverpool, Paris, Lisbon, Vienna, Madrid, and Antwerp. Next to the general library, on the first floor, is situated the law library and map room. This portion of the library is one of its most valuable sections, for it not only contains almost complete sets of the statutes of the Dominions, Colonies, and India, but also long sets of the various law reports and law journals and many treatises on special aspects of Colonial Law.

The practical importance of the law library has been demonstrated by the frequent reference to its contents by lawyers engaged upon Privy Council and other legal work connected with the Dominions and Crown Colonies. In the law library is also kept

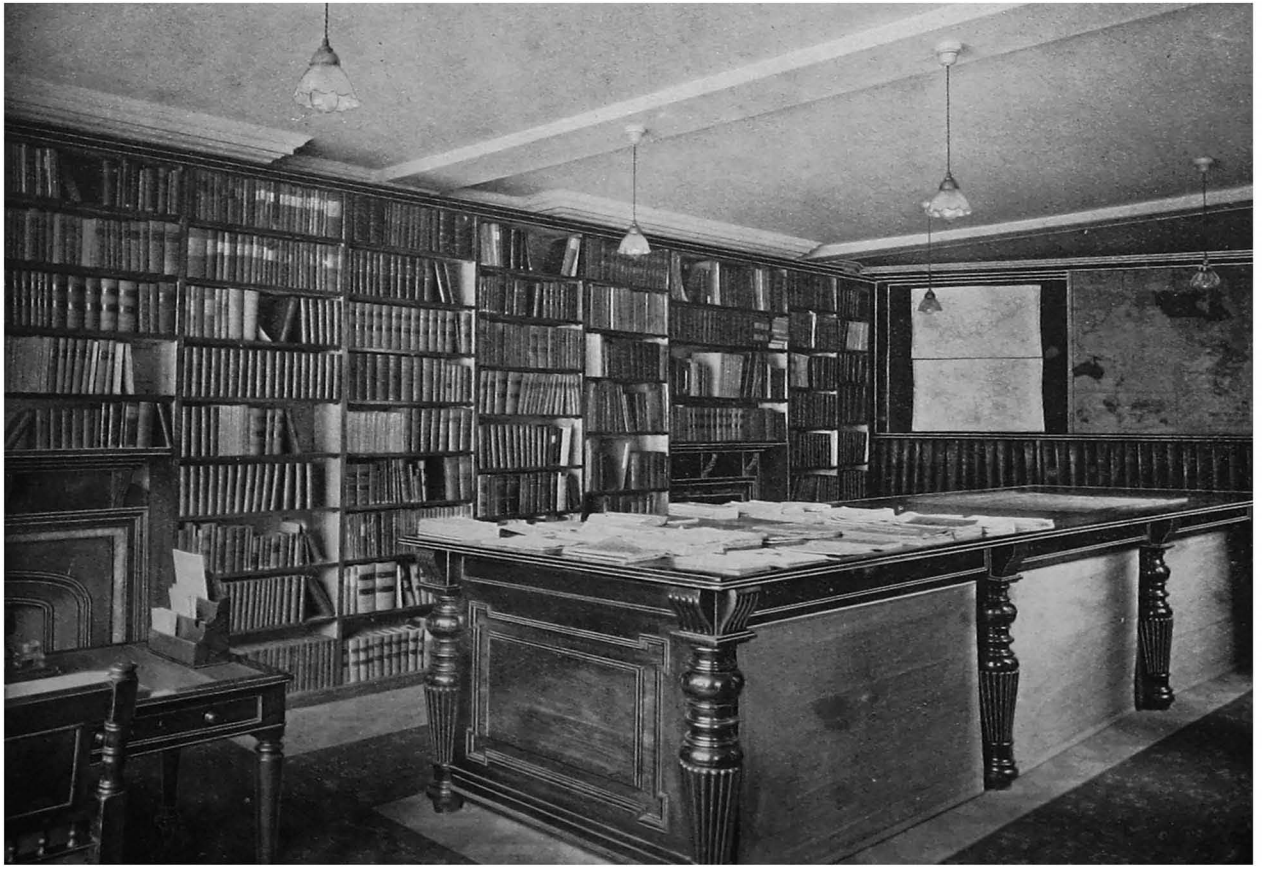
an extensive collection of several thousand maps and charts, presented mainly by the Admiralty, the War Office, and the Overseas Governments.

A section of the library of value to historical students is that which contains the proceedings of the various American historical societies, of which there are several long sets in the library, notably those of the American Historical Association, the New York Historical Society, the Ohio, Michigan, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, and Iowa Societies. Another important section is the Cobham collection of books relating to Cyprus, presented by C. Delaval Cobham, Esq., C.M.G. This contains practically every printed book describing the island and its history and antiquities, and includes many rare and valuable volumes.

The additions to the library are catalogued upon cards, and every item which deals in any way with the British Empire, be it book, pamphlet, or magazine article, is carefully noted for future reference. The first printed catalogue was published in 1881, and the last in 1901, since which date no catalogue has been issued for distribution. The printed catalogues form a fairly complete bibliography of the literary activities of the Empire, and the manuscript catalogues reveal the immense range of literature published during recent years. Amongst the treasures of the library are many books of great value and rarity, both bibliographically and historically. The collection of drawings made by William Westall, A.R.A., who accompanied Flinders on his expedition to the shores of Australia in 1801–2, is unique, as are those of scenes in the Transvaal and in Rhodesia made by A. A. Anderson. The collection of books relating to Australia is extensive, and contains the chief collections of voyages to the South Seas, a valuable set of Gould's Birds, and many scarce pamphlets. The Dominion of Canada is also well represented, and amongst the rarer books may be noted Colden's "History of the Five Nations" (1747); Jeffrey's "Natural and Civil History of the French Dominions in North and South America" (1761); Rogers' "Account of North America" (1765); Sagard's "Le Grand Voyage du Pays des Hurons" (1632); Bacqueville's "Histoire de l'Amerique Septentrionale"; Charlevoix' "Histoire de La Nouvelle France" (1744), and the celebrated series of the Jesuit Relations. The literature relating to the West Indies is extensive, and contains Davies' "History of the Caribby Islands" (1666); Burton's "English Empire in America" (1685); Blome's "Jamaica" (1672), and Hickeringill's "Jamaica Viewed," an extremely rare publication issued in 1661. The African section, Eastern, Western, and Southern, is of great interest. Here are the sumptuous volumes issued by Ogilby in 1670, containing some of the earliest illustrations of the Cape, the quaint literary hoax written by Damberger in 1801, Kolbe's "Present State of the Cape" (1718), and the works of the principal African voyagers and discoverers, such as Sparmann, Paterson, Barrow, Lichtenstein, Le Vaillant, Latrobe, Burchell, and many others. A splendid edition of Daniell's "African Scenery and Animals" and other rare illustrated works add distinction to this section of the library. The Indian section also contains many of the more important works relating to India, and a special section is devoted to Egypt and the Sudan. Nor are the smaller dependencies neglected. There is quite a collection of literature relating to the Falkland Islands, and even such small islands as the Cocos-Keeling group and Fanning Island have their section in the catalogue as well as on the shelves. Of general works of travel attention may be directed to those known as Hakluyt (1598–1600); Purchas (1625–6); Churchill (1732); Harleian (1745); Harris (1705); Callander (1788); Burney (1803–17); Pinkerton (1808); Astley (1745–7); Kerr (1811–24); Ramusio (1554–83), and Prévost (1746–70), and the publications of the Hakluyt, Navy Records, Linschoten, and similar societies. Among



NEWSPAPER ROOM



LAW LIBRARY AND MAP ROOM

special sections may be mentioned one containing the prose and poetic writings of Colonial *littérateurs*. The importance of the growing national literatures of Canada, Australia, and even South Africa is attested by the size of the special sections. There is also a botanical section in which the chief works on the floras of the Colonies are kept, and a language section containing publications on and in native languages is being formed. A journey round the bookshelves reveals the greatness of the British Empire, and brings home in a better way than can perhaps be done elsewhere the vast amount of literature that has been written about the British possessions. The library is becoming more and more known to literary workers, and many well-known works on subjects of colonial and imperial interest have been written within its walls.

X.—THE NEWSPAPER ROOM.

Over nine hundred newspapers, journals, and magazines are received and filed at the Institute. Most of the monthly and quarterly magazines are kept in the library or on tables in the law-room, but the newspapers and weekly journals are displayed on stands in the newspaper-room. They include periodical publications from every portion of the British Empire, arranged in different sections, and can be easily and quickly found. It may be stated that almost every newspaper of any importance is received, many of them being presented by their publishers. Fellows from overseas and Resident Fellows who have returned to the Mother Country find the newspaper-room one of the most useful features of the Institute, for by means of the files of current papers they are enabled to keep in close touch with events in the portion of the Empire with which they are connected. No other institution has so good a display of Colonial periodical publications. It would be invidious to point out any special paper or journal, but attention may be directed to the various classes of papers that are filed in this room. First are the daily newspapers published in the capitals and chief cities of the Empire, and reflecting the political and social life of their respective spheres. The majority of these, after the expiration of one year, are handed over to the British Museum for permanent storage, and Fellows of the Institute may always consult back files on presentation of their card to the Museum officials. Then there are the official gazettes from every State in the Empire. These are kept permanently in the Institute so that they may be available for reference at any time. Many important trade journals, both of a technical and commercial character, are also received, and by their aid the business man is able to follow the different commercial movements in the Empire. There are in addition a number of papers and magazines of a special character, relating to medicine and tropical hygiene, mining, engineering, and tropical products, whilst the magazines include the chief British and overseas monthlies, and reflect every phase of thought. The magazines also include the agricultural journals of the different States, the periodical journals of the chief British, Colonial, and foreign learned societies, the journals of the principal geographical societies, a number of reviews dealing with anthropological and linguistic topics, and the various law reports and legal journals published in the Overseas Dominions.

XI.—LIST OF NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

This list does not include the large number of Transactions of Societies received in bound volumes, nor official publications appearing at irregular intervals.

The asterisk denotes periodicals that are kept in the Library for permanent reference; the others, after being kept on file, are sent to the British Museum, where they are available for the use of Fellows.

Contractions: *D* = Daily, *F* = Fortnightly, *M* = Monthly, *Q* = Quarterly, *W* = Weekly, † = Temporarily ceased publication.

UNITED KINGDOM.

1 Academy (*W*).
2 African Mail (*W*).
3 *African World (*W*).
4 Agricultural Economist and Horticultural Mail (*M*).
5 All the World; Review of the work of the Salvation Army (*M*).
6 *Anti-Slavery Reporter and Aborigines' Friend (*Q*).
7 Appointments Gazette (Cambridge).
8 *Army Review (*Q*).
9 *Army Service Corps Quarterly.
10 Athenæum (*W*).
11 Australasian and Canadian World (*W*).
12 Autocar (*W*).

13 *Bankers' Magazine (*M*).
14 Blackwood's Magazine (*M*).
15 *Board of Trade Journal (*W*).
16 *Bookman (*M*).
17 *Britannic Review (*M*).
18 British and South African Export Gazette (*M*).
19 *British Australasian (*W*).
20 *British Empire Review: organ of the British Empire League (*M*).
21 *British Museum Catalogue of Books: Accessions.
22 *British Review (*M*).
23 British Trade Journal (*M*).
24 *Bulletin of Entomological Research (*Q*).
25 *Bulletin of the British Library of Political Science (*Q*).
26 *Bulletin of the Imperial Institute (*Q*).
27 *Bulletin of the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy.
28 Bystander (*W*).

29 *Canada (*W*).
30 Canadian Gazette (*W*).
31 Canadian News (*W*).
32 *Candid Quarterly.
33 Capitalist (*W*).
34 *Caribbeana (*Q*).
35 Century Illustrated Monthly.
36 Challenge (*W*).
37 *Chamber of Commerce Journal (*M*).
38 *Church Missionary Review (*M*)
39 *C.M.S. Gazette (*M*).
40 Civil Engineering (*M*).
41 Clark's Educator (*W*).
42 Cold Storage and Produce Review (*M*).
43 Colonial Consignment and Distributing Company Meat Market Report (*M*).
44 *Colonial Journal (*Q*).
45 Coloniser (*M*).
46 Concord (*M*).
47 *Contemporary Review (*M*).
48 Contractors' Record and Municipal Engineering (*W*).
49 Cook's Travellers' Gazette (*M*).
50 Cornhill Magazine (*M*).
51 Country Life (*W*).
52 Country Side (*M*).
53 *Covenant People: the Journal of the Imperial British-Israel Association (*M*).
54 Cyclists' Touring Club Gazette (*M*).

55 Daily Chronicle.
56 Daily Express.
57 Daily Graphic.
58 Daily Mail.
59 Daily Mail: Overseas Edition (*W*)
60 Daily Mirror: Overseas Edition.
61 Daily News and Leader.
62 Daily Telegraph.

63 *East and West (*Q*)
64 Eastern Engineering and African Engineering (*M*).
65 Economist (*W*).
66 *Edinburgh Review (*Q*).
67 Electrician (*W*).
68 *Empire Review (*M*).
69 Engineer (*W*).
70 Engineering (*W*).
71 *English Historical Review (*Q*)

72 *English Race: the Journal of the Royal Society of St. George (*Q*).
73 *Eugenics Review (*Q*).
74 Evening News (*D*).
75 Evening Standard (*D*).
76 Export World and Commercial Intelligence (*M*).

77 *Federal Magazine and the All-Red Mail; monthly record of the League of the Empire.
78 Field (*W*).
79 Financial News (*D*).
80 *Financial Review of Reviews (*M*).
81 Financial Times (*D*).
82 Financial World (*W*).
83 Financier and Bullionist (*D*).
84 Fire and Water (*M*).
85 *Fortnightly Review (*M*).
86 Freemason (*W*).

87 Garden Cities and Town Planning (*M*).
88 Gas and Oil Power (*M*).
89 *Geographical Journal: organ of the Royal Geographical Society (*M*).
90 *Geographical Teacher: organ of the Geographical Association (*Q*).
91 Globe (*D*).
92 Gow, Wilson, and Stanton's Market Report.
93 Graphic (*W*).
94 Greater Britain Messenger (*M*).

95 Harper's Monthly Magazine (*M*).
96 Home and Colonial Mail (*W*).

97 Ice and Cold Storage (*M*).
98 Illustrated London News (*W*).
99 Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News (*W*).
100 *Imperial and Asiatic Quarterly Review.
101 *Imperial Colonist: organ of the British Women's Emigration Association (*M*).
102 *India (*W*).
103 India Rubber Journal (*W*).
104 *International Customs Journal (*W*).
105 *International Sugar Journal (*M*).
106 Investor's Chronicle (*W*).
107 Investor's Monthly Manual.
108 Investor's Review (*M*).
109 Irish Times (Dublin) (*D*).

110 *Journal of the African Society (*Q*).
111 *Journal of the East India Association (*M*).
112 *Journal of the Institute of Bankers (*M*).
113 *Journal of the Kew Guild.
114 *Journal of the London Society (*M*).
115 *Journal of the Manchester Egyptian and Oriental Society.
116 *Journal of the Ma[illegible] Geogr[illegible] Society.
117 *Journal of the Royal Anthropological Institute.
118 *Journal of the Royal Society of Arts (*W*).
119 *Journal of the Royal Statistical Society.
120 *Journal of the Royal United Service Institution (*M*).
121 *Journal of the Royal Sanitary Institute (*M*).
122 *Journal of Tropical Medicine (*F*).
123 *Journal of the Society of Comparative Legislation (*Q*).
124 *Journal of the Tyneside Geographical Society.
125 *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society (*Q*).

126 *Kew Bulletin (*M*).

127 Lancet (*W*).
128 Librarian (*M*).
129 Library Assistant (*M*).
130 *Library Association Record (*M*).
131 Light Car (*W*).
132 *Locomotive Magazine (*M*).
133 *London Gazette (*bi-weekly*).
134 London and China Telegraph (*W*).

135 Machine Woodworker (*M*).
136 Made in Britain (*M*).
137 Magazine of the South American Missionary Society (*M*).
138 Manchester Guardian (*D*).
139 Marine Magazine (*Q*).
140 Mercantile Guardian (*M*).
141 Mining Journal (*W*).
142 Mining World and Engineering Record (*W*).
143 Mission Field (*M*).
144 *Monthly Magazine of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce.
145 Morning Post (*D*).
146 *Moslem World (*Q*).
147 *Muslim India and Islamic Review (*M*).

148 Nation (*W*).
149 *Nation in Arms: Journal of the National Service League (*Q*).†
150 *National Review (*M*).
151 *Nature (*W*).
152 *Navy: organ of the Navy League (*M*).
153 *Near East (*W*).
154 *Nineteenth Century and After (*M*).
155 *North American Review (*M*).
156 *North British Columbia News (*Q*).
157 *Northern British-Israel Review (*Q*).
158 *Notes and Queries (*W*).

Outlook (*W*).

Mall Gazette (*D*).

161 Periodical (*M*).
162 Petroleum World (*M*).
163 *Political Quarterly.
164 Public Opinion (*W*).
165 Publishers' Circular (*W*).
166 Punch.

167 *Quarterly Review.

168 Railway Gazette (*W*).
169 Railway News (*W*).
170 *Reading University College Review (*M*).
171 *Representation. Journal of the Proportional Representation Society.
172 Review of Applied Entomology (*M*).
173 *Review of Reviews (*M*).
174 *Round Table (*Q*).
175 *Royal Engineers' Journal (*M*).

176 St. Bartholomew's Hospital Journal (*M*).
177 Saturday Review (*W*).
178 *Science Progress (*Q*).
179 Scotsman (*Edinburgh*) (*D*).
180 *Scottish Geographical Magazine (*M*).
181 Scribner's Magazine (*M*).
182 *Secretary: the Organ of the Chartered Institute of Secretaries (*M*).
183 Shipping Gazette: weekly summary.
184 *Sierra Leone Messenger (*Q*).
185 Sketch (*W*).
186 *South Africa (*W*).
187 South African Engineering (*M*)
188 South American Journal (*W*)
189 Spectator (*W*).
190 Sphere (*W*).
191 Standard (*D*).
192 Statist (*W*).
193 Stock Broker (*W*).
194 Stock Exchange Weekly Intelligence.
195 Surveyor (*W*).
196 *Symon's Meteorological Magazine (*M*).

197 Timber (*W*).
198 Timber News (*W*).
199 Timber Trades Journal (*W*).
200 *Times (*D*).
201 Tramway and Railway World (*M*).
202 *Transactions of the Royal Society of Literature.
203 *Tropical Life (*M*).
204 Truth (*W*).

205 *United Empire (*M*).
206 *United Service Gazette (*W*).
207 *United Service Magazine (*M*).

208 *Victoria League Monthly Notes.

209 War and Peace (*M*).
210 *West India Committee Circular (*F*).
211 Westminster Gazette (*D*).
212 *Wide World Magazine (*M*).
213 Wireless World (*M*).
214 Woodhouse's Prices Current (*W*).
215 World (*W*).

216 *Zambesi Industrial Mission (*Q*).

DOMINION OF CANADA.

General.

217 *Agricultural Gazette of Canada (*Ottawa*) (*M*).
218 *Canada (*London*) (*W*).
219 *Canada Gazette (*Ottawa*) (*W*).
220 *Canada Law Journal (*W*).
221 *Canadian Entomologist (*London, Ontario*) (*M*).
222 *Canadian Gazette (*London*) (*W*).
223 Canadian News (*London*) (*W*).
224 *Canadian Patent Office Record (*Ottawa*) (*M*).
225 *Canadian Reports: Appeal Cases (*Q*).
226 *Canadian Reports: Exchequer Court (*Q*).
227 *Canadian Reports: Supreme Court (*Q*).
228 *Census and Statistics Monthly (*Ottawa*).
229 Coloniser (*London*) (*M*).
230 *Dominion of Canada Labour Gazette (*Ottawa*) (*M*).
231 *Monthly Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce (*Ottawa*).
232 *Weekly Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce (*Ottawa*).

Nova Scotia.

233 Acadian Recorder (*Halifax*) (*D*).
234 Halifax Herald (*D*).
235 *King's College Record (*Windsor*).
236 Morning Chronicle (*Halifax*) (*D*).
237 Nova Scotian (*Halifax*) (*W*).
238 *Royal Gazette (*Halifax*) (*W*).

New Brunswick.

239 *Royal Gazette (*Fredericton*) (*W*).
240 Semi-Weekly Telegraph and News (*John*).
241 St. Andrew's Beacon (*W*).

Prince Edward Island.

242 Charlottetown Herald (*W*).
243 *Royal Gazette (*W*).

Quebec.

244 *Bulletin de la Société de Géographi Quebec.

245 *Canada West India Magazine (*Montreal*) (*M*).
246 *Canadian Antiquarian and Numismatic Journal (*Montreal*) (*Q*).
247 *Canadian Municipal Journal (*Montreal*) (*M*).
248 Daily Telegraph (*Quebec*).
249 Le Devoir (*Montreal*) (*D*).
250 Financial Times (*Montreal*) (*W*).
251 Gazette (*Montreal*) (*D*).
252 *Journal of the Canadian Bankers' Association (*Montreal*) (*Q*).
253 *La Nouvelle France (*Quebec*) (*M*).
254 La Presse (*Montreal*).
255 Montreal Daily Mail.
256 Montreal Daily Star.
257 Montreal Herald and Daily Telegraph.
258 *Montreal Pharmaceutical Journal (*M*).
259 *Quarterly Bulletin of the Canadian Mining Institute (*Montreal*).
260 *Quebec Law Reports (*M*).
261 *Quebec Official Gazette (*W*).
262 *Revue Economique Canadienne (*Montreal*) (*M*).
263 Standard, *Literary Edition* (*Montreal*).
264 *University Magazine (*Montreal*) (*Q*)

ONTARIO.

265 Board of Trade News (*Toronto*) (*M*).
266 Bookseller and Stationer (*Toronto*) (*M*).
267 Brantford Daily Courier.
268 *Bulletin of the Toronto Public Library (*M*).
269 *Bulletin, Victoria Memorial Museum (*Ottawa*).
270 Canadian Countryman (*Toronto*) (*W*).
271 Canadian Courier (*Toronto*) (*W*).
272 Canadian Engineer (*Toronto*) (*W*).
273 *Canadian Forestry Journal (*Ottawa*) (*bi-monthly*).
274 *Canadian Magazine (*Toronto*) (*M*).
275 Canadian Mining Journal (*Toronto*) (*F*).
276 Canadian Railway and Marine World (*Toronto*) (*M*).
277 Cochrane Northland Post (*W*).
278 Daily British Whig (*Kingston*).
279 Daily Intelligencer (*Belleville*).
280 Daily Mail and Empire (*Toronto*).
281 Daily Standard (*Kingston*).
282 Daily Telegraph (*Berlin*).
283 *Echoes: organ of the Imperial Order of the Daughters of the Empire (*Toronto*) (*Q*).
284 Economist (*Toronto*) (*M*).
285 Electrical News (*Toronto*) (*M*).
286 Evening Citizen (*Ottawa*) (*D*).
287 Evening Telegram (*Toronto*) (*D*).
288 Evening Record (*Windsor*) (*W*).
289 Financial Post of Canada (*Toronto*) (*W*).
290 Galt Reporter (*W*).
291 Globe (*Toronto*) (*D*).
292 Goderich Star (*W*).
293 Hamilton Daily Times.
294 Hamilton Herald (*D*).
295 Hamilton Spectator (*D*).
296 *Industrial Canada (*Toronto*) (*M*).
297 London Free Press (*D*).
298 Military Gazette (*Ottawa*) (*F*).
299 Monetary Times (*Toronto*) (*W*).
300 *Monthly Bulletin of the Canadian Mining Institute.
301 Mountain Herald (*South Mountain*) (*W*).
302 News (*Toronto*) (*D*).
303 *Ontario Gazette (*Toronto*) (*W*).
304 *Ontario Law Reports (*Toronto*) (*M*).
305 *Ontario Weekly Notes (*Toronto*) (*W*).
306 Ottawa Free Press (*D*).
307 *Ottawa Naturalist (*M*).
308 Power House (*Toronto*) (*M*).
309 *Queen's Quarterly (*Kingston*).
310 *Rod and Gun in Canada (*Woodstock*) (*M*).
311 *School (*Toronto*).
312 *Territories Law Reports (*Toronto*) (*Q*).
313 Times Journal (*Fort William*) (*D*).
314 Toronto Daily Star.
315 *Trinity University Review (*Toronto*) (*M*).
316 Weekly Ontario and Bay of Quinté Chronicle (*Belleville*).
317 *Western University Gazette (*London, Ontario*) (*M*).
318 *Westminster (*Toronto*) (*M*).
319 World (*Toronto*) (*D*).

MANITOBA.

320 Brandon Daily News.
321 *Canada Monthly (*Winnipeg*).
322 Canadian Finance (*Winnipeg*) (*F*).
323 *Hands Across the Seas Magazine (*Winnipeg*) (*M*).
324 Manitoba Free Press (*Winnipeg*) (*D*).
325 *Manitoba Gazette (*Winnipeg*) (*W*).
326 *Manitoba Reports (*Winnipeg*) (*M*).
327 Nor' West Farmer (*Winnipeg*) (*F*).
328 Weekly Sun (*Brandon*).
329 Winnipeg Telegram (*D*).

SASKATCHEWAN.

330 Moose Jaw Evening Times (*D*).
331 Morning News (*Moose Jaw*) (*D*).
332 *Public Service Monthly (*Regina*).
333 *Saskatchewan Gazette (*Regina*) (*F*).
334 *Saskatchewan Law Reports (*Regina*) (*Q*).
335 Saskatoon Daily Star.
336 Saskatoon Phœnix (*D*).
337 Saturday Press (*Saskatoon*).
338 Weekly Province and Standard (*Regina*).

ALBERTA.

339 *Alberta Gazette (*Edmonton*) (*F*).
340 *Alberta Law Reports.
341 Calgary Daily Herald.
342 *Canadian Alpine Journal (*Banff*) (*Q*).
343 Edmonton Daily Bulletin.
344 Edmonton Journal (*D*).
345 Grouard News (*W*).
346 *Medicine Hat Manufacturer.
347 Morning Albertan (*Calgary*) (*D*).
348 Western Standard (*Calgary*) (*W*).

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

349 British Columbia Financial Times (*Vancouver* (*F*).
350 *British Columbia Gazette (*Victoria*) (*W*).
351 *British Columbia Reports (*Victoria*) (*Q*).
352 British Columbian (*New Westminster*) (*W*).
353 Daily Colonist (*Victoria*).
354 Daily Herald (*Nanaimo*).
355 Daily News (*Nelson*).
356 Daily News (*Prince Rupert*).
357 Daily News Advertiser (*Vancouver*)
358 *Fruit and Farm (*M*).
359 North British Columbia News (*London*) (*Q*).
360 North Shore Press (*North Vancouver*) (*W*).
361 *Sansar (*Victoria*) (*W*).
362 Sidney and Islands Review (*Sidney*) (*W*).
363 Vancouver Daily Province (*Vancouver*).
364 Week (*Victoria*).
365 World (*Vancouver*) (*D*).

NEWFOUNDLAND.

366 Daily News (*St. John's*).
367 Evening Herald (*St. John's*) (*D*).
368 Evening Telegram (*St. John's*) (*D*).
369 Free Press (*St. John's*) (*W*).
370 Harbor Grace Standard (*W*).
371 *Newfoundland Law Reports.
372 *Newfoundland Quarterly (*St. John's*).
373 *Royal Gazette (*St. John's*) (*W*).
374 Western Star (*Curling, Bay of Islands*) (*W*).

WEST INDIES AND WESTERN ATLANTIC.

375 *Caribbeana (*London*) (*Q*).
376 *West India Committee Circular (*London*) (*F*).

ANTIGUA.

377 *Leeward Islands Gazette (*W*).
378 The Sun (*D*).

BAHAMAS.

379 Nassau Guardian (*tri-weekly*).
380 *Official Gazette (*W*).
381 *Strombus (*M*).
382 Tribune (*D*).

BARBADOS.

383 *Agricultural News (*F*).
384 Agricultural Reporter (*D*).
385 Barbados Globe (*tri-weekly*).
386 Barbados Standard (*W*).
387 *Official Gazette (*W*).
388 *West Indian Bulletin (*Q*).

BERMUDA.

389 Bermuda Colonist (*tri-weekly*).
390 *Royal Gazette (*tri-weekly*).

BRITISH GUIANA.

391 Daily Argosy.
392 Daily Chronicle.
393 *Journal of the Board of Agriculture (*Q*).
394 *Official Gazette (*W*).
395 *Timehri; Journal of the Royal Agricultural and Commercial Society.

BRITISH HONDURAS.

396 Clarion (*W*).
397 *Government Gazette (*W*).

DOMINICA.

398 Dominica Chronicle (*bi-weekly*).
399 *Dominica Official Gazette (*W*).
400 Dominica Guardian (*W*).

FALKLAND ISLANDS.

401 *Falkland Islands Gazette (*M*).

GRENADA.

402 Chronicle and Gazette (*D*).
403 Federalist (*W*).
404 *Grenada Government Gazette.

JAMAICA.

405 *Bulletin of the Department of Agriculture (*Q*).
406 Daily Chronicle.
407 Daily Gleaner.
408 *Jamaica Churchman (*Q*).
409 *Jamaica Gazette (*W*).
410 Jamaica Times (*W*).
411 *Journal of the Jamaica Agricultural Society (*M*).

SAINT LUCIA.

412 *St. Lucia Gazette (*W*).
413 Voice of St. Lucia (*W*).

SAINT KITTS-NEVIS.

414 St. Kitts Daily Express.

SAINT VINCENT.

415 *St. Vincent Government Gazette (*W*).
416 Times (*W*).

TRINIDAD.

417 *Bulletin of the Department of Agriculture (*Q*).
418 Mirror (*D*).
419 Port of Spain Gazette (*D*).
420 *Proceedings of the Agricultural Society of Trinidad and Tobago (*M*).
421 *Trinidad Royal Gazette (*W*).

TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS.

422 *The Gazette (*W*).

AFRICA.

423 *Africa Italiana.
424 African Mail (*Liverpool*) (*W*).
425 *African World (*London*) (*W*).
426 *Journal of the African Society (*London*) (*Q*).
427 *South Africa (*London*) (*W*).

EGYPT AND SUDAN.

428 *Agricultural Journal of Egypt (*Cairo*).
429 *Bulletin de la Société Khediviale de Géographie (*Cairo*).
430 *Bulletin de l'Institut Egyptien (*Alexandria*).
431 Egyptian Gazette (*Alexandria*) (*D*).
432 *Journal of the Manchester Egyptian and Oriental Society.
433 *Journal Officiel du Gouvernement Egyptien (*Cairo*) (*tri-weekly*).
434 *Monthly Report of Central Economic Board, Sudan.
435 Sudan Herald (*Khartum*) (*W*).

WEST AFRICA.

GAMBIA.

436 *Government Gazette.

SIERRA LEONE.

437 Sierra Leone Guardian (*W*).
438 *Sierra Leone Messenger (*London*) (*Q*).
439 *Sierra Leone Royal Gazette (*W*).
440 Sierra Leone Weekly News.

GOLD COAST.

441 Gold Coast Leader (*Cape Coast*) (*W*).
442 Gold Coast Nation (*Cape Coast*) (*W*).
443 *Government Gazette (*Accra*) (*W*).

NIGERIA.

444 Lagos Standard (*W*).
445 Lagos Weekly Record.
446 *Nigeria Gazette (*Lagos*) (*W*).
447 Nigerian Chronicle (*Lagos*) (*W*).
448 Nigerian Customs and Trade Journal (*Lagos*) (*F*).
449 Times of Nigeria (*Lagos*) (*W*).

EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA.

450 East African Standard (*Nairobi*) (*W*).
451 *Agricultural Journal of British East Africa (*Q*).
452 *Journal of the East Africa and Uganda Natural History Society (*Nairobi*).
453 Leader of British East Africa (*Nairobi*) (*W*).
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683 Land, The (*Sydney*) (*W*).
684 *Lone Hand (*Sydney*) (*M*).
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698 Sydney Morning Herald (*D*).
699 Sydney Stock and Share List; T. J. Thompson & Sons (*W*).
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703 Brisbane Courier (*D*).
704 Capricornian (*Rockhampton*) (*W*).
705 Colonist (*Maryborough*) (*W*).
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708 Farmers' Gazette (*Brisbane*) (*M*).
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711 North Queensland Register (*Charters Towers*) (*W*).
712 *Queensland Agricultural Journal (*Brisbane*) (*M*).
713 *Queensland Government Gazette (*Brisbane*) (*W*).
714 *Queensland Government Mining Journal (*Brisbane*) (*M*).
715 Queensland Grazier (*Brisbane*) (*W*).
716 Queenslander (*Brisbane*) (*W*).
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718 *State Reports (*Brisbane*) (*M*).
719 Telegraph (*Brisbane*) (*D*).
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723 Chronicle (*Adelaide*) (*W*).
724 Daily Herald (*Adelaide*).
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726 *Journal of the Department of Agriculture (*Adelaide*) (*M*).
727 Observer (*Adelaide*) (*W*).
728 Register (*Adelaide*) (*D*).
729 *South Australian Government Gazette (*Adelaide*) (*W*).

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730 *Agricultural Gazette of Tasmania (*Hobart*) (*M*).
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732 Daily Telegraph (*Launceston*).
733 Examiner (*Launceston*) (*D*).
734 Mercury (*Hobart*) (*D*).
735 *Tasmanian Government Gazette (*Hobart*) (*W*).
736 Tasmanian Mail (*Hobart*) (*W*).
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739 Age (*Melbourne*) (*D*).
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741 Australasian (*Melbourne*) (*W*).
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744 *Australasian Journal of Pharmacy (*Melbourne*) (*M*).
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747 Australian Leather Journal (*Melbourne*) (*M*).
748 Bacchus Marsh Express (*W*).
749 Ballarat Star (*D*).
750 Ballarat Courier (*D*).
751 *Bankers' Magazine of Australasia (*Melbourne*) (*M*).
752 Bendigo Advertiser (*D*).
753 *Emu: official organ of the Royal Australasian Ornithologists' Union (*Melbourne*) (*Q*).
754 Geelong Advertiser (*D*).
755 Herald (*Melbourne*) (*D*).
756 *Imperial Review (*Melbourne*).
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758 *Journal of the Department of Agriculture of Victoria (*M*).
759 Leader (*Melbourne*) (*W*).
760 *Life (*Melbourne*) (*M*).
761 *Monthly Mining Report of the Chamber of Mines of Victoria.
762 Monthly Official List of Quotations: J. B Were & Son.
763 News of the Week (*Geelong*).
764 *Pastoral Review (*Melbourne*) (*M*).
765 Punch (*Melbourne*) (*W*).
766 *Stead's Review of Reviews (*Melbourne*) (*M*).
767 Table Talk (*Melbourne*) (*W*).

768 *Victoria Government Gazette (*Melbourne*) (*W*).
769 *Victorian Geographical Journal (*Melbourne*).
770 *Victorian Historical Magazine (*Melbourne*) (*Q*).
771 *Victorian Naturalist (*Melbourne*) (*M*).

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772 Civil Service Journal (*Perth*) (*M*).
773 Geraldton Express (*W*).
774 *Government Gazette of Western Australia (*Perth*) (*W*).
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776 Kalgoorlie Western Argus (*W*).
777 *Monthly Journal of the Chamber of Mines (*Kalgoorlie*).
778 West Australian (*Perth*) (*D*).
779 West Australian Mining, Building, and Engineering Journal (*Perth*) (*M*).
780 *Western Australian Law Reports (*Perth*) (*M*).
781 Western Mail (*Perth*) (*W*).

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782 Ashburton Mail (*tri-weekly*).
783 Auckland Weekly News.
784 Budget (*New Plymouth*) (*W*).
785 *Bulletin of the Dominion Museum (*Wellington*).
786 Canterbury Times (*Christchurch*) (*W*).
787 Daily Telegraph (*Napier*).
788 Dominion (*Wellington*) (*D*).
789 Egmont Star (*Hawera*) (*W*).
790 Evening Mail (*Nelson*).
791 Evening Post (*Wellington*) (*D*).
792 Examiner (*Woodville*) (*tri-weekly*).
793 Farmers' Union Advocate (*Wellington*) (*W*).
794 *Gazette Law Reports (*Wellington*) (*F*).
795 Hawkes Bay Herald (*Napier*) (*D*).
796 Inglewood Record (*tri-weekly*).
797 *Journal of the Canterbury Agricultural Association.
798 *Journal of the Department of Labour (*Wellington*) (*M*).
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801 Lyttelton Times (*Christchurch*) (*D*).
802 Manawatu Evening Standard (*Palmerston North*) (*D*).
803 Nelson Evening Mail (*D*).
804 New Zealand Farmer (*Auckland*) (*M*).
805 *New Zealand Gazette (*Wellington*) (*W*).
806 New Zealand Herald (*Auckland*) (*D*).
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809 *New Zealand Patent Journal (*Wellington*) (*M*).
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812 New Zealand Times (*Wellington*) (*D*).
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814 Oamaru Mail (*D*).
815 Otago Daily Times (*Dunedin*).
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822 *School Journal (*Wellington*) (*M*).
823 Southland Times (*Invercargill*) (*D*).
824 Timaru Herald (*D*).
825 Waimate Times (*bi-weekly*).
826 Waitemata News (*W*).
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828 Weekly Press (*Christchurch*).

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829 *Fiji Royal Gazette (*Suva*) (*W*).
830 Fiji Times (*Suva*) (*tri-weekly*).
831 Polynesian Gazette (*Levuka*) (*W*).
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833 Western Pacific Herald (*Suva*) (*tri-weekly*).

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836 *Les Annales Coloniales (*Paris*) (*tri-weekly*).
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838 *Bulletin de la Société de Géographie et d'Etudes Coloniales de Marseille (*Q*).

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843 *Journal d'Agriculture Tropicale (*Paris*) (*M*).
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892 New York Times (*D*).
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902 Western British American (*Chicago*) (*W*).

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905 Magazine of the South American Missionary Society (*M*).
906 Magellan Times (*Punta Arenas, Chile*) (*F*).
907 Review of the River Plate (*Buenos Aires*) (*W*).
908 *Review of Tropical Agriculture (*Mexico City*) (*M*).
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912 Standard (*Buenos Aires*) (*W*).

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XII.—GOLD MEDAL FOR SCIENTIFIC INQUIRY.

THE Gold Medal of the Royal Colonial Institute is offered annually for the best research monograph on some subject, which the Council will determine, bearing directly upon the practical problem of the closer and permanent union of the Empire. In addition to the medal a grant of one hundred guineas is made to the successful competitor, together with Honorary Fellowship of the Institute for life. Apart from the successful monograph, the Council may award pecuniary acknowledgment for monographs of special merit. The aim of the Council is to encourage scientific inquiry into such particular questions directly affecting the Imperial problem as may seem susceptible of that mode of treatment. The first Gold Medallist was Mr. F. A. Kirkpatrick. The competition for the year 1914—15 is at present being judged, the adjudicators being Lord Sydenham, G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., Colonel Duncan Pitcher and Mr. J. W. D. Johnstone, C.I.E.

Owing to the War the Council have decided to suspend this competition for the year 1915—16.

XIII.—PRIZES FOR ESSAYS.

THE Council of the Royal Colonial Institute, desiring to encourage the rising generation to acquire a better and more extended knowledge and appreciation of His Majesty's Empire, offer prizes to young men and women undergoing education, for essays on subjects of Imperial concern. It is felt that the preparation of such essays would tend to stimulate interest in the history, institutions, and resources of the various countries which constitute the Empire.

The subject selected for the present year's competition is **"The Probable Influence of the War upon the relations between the Mother Country and the Dominions."**

The University Prizes will not be awarded this year owing to a large number of undergraduates having volunteered for military service.

CONDITIONS FOR 1915.

1. The Council offer one prize of £10 and one of £5 to pupils of any school in the British Empire, who do not exceed the age of nineteen years at the time fixed for sending in the essays.

2. The competition is open to both sexes.

3. Certificates will be awarded to the prize winners, and to such other competitors as may appear deserving.

4. The length of the papers not to exceed 5,000 words, to be written on one side only of foolscap paper, with an inch and a half margin on the left-hand side.

5. The papers to be delivered at the Institute not later than 5 P.M. on October 11, 1915.

6. Not more than three papers to be sent in from any one school.

7. Each envelope to be marked on the left-hand upper corner "Essay Competition," "School," and addressed to "The Secretary, Royal Colonial Institute, Northumberland Avenue, London."

8. Each essay to be marked with a motto or other distinguishing sign—not being the name of the writer—and accompanied by a sealed envelope, bearing a

similar motto or sign, and containing the full name and address of the writer of the essay.

9. Each essay to be accompanied by a certificate from some person holding a public position, *e.g.*, a minister of religion, professor, &c., declaring that such person has satisfied himself or herself that the essay marked (quoting the mark or sign) is the genuine work of the writer named in the accompanying sealed envelope; that such writer is a member of the university or school—as the case may be—and, as to a university, has not been a member of such university for more than three years; and in the case of a school, does not exceed the age of nineteen years on the latest date fixed for the delivery of the essay at the Institute.

10. Successful competitors to furnish any further proofs of compliance with the terms of the competition that may be required by the Council.

11. Papers illegibly written or not complying with the regulations will be rejected.

12. The prizes to be awarded by the Council, after consideration of the report of the Examiner, who will be appointed by the Council. The decision will be announced on January 1, 1916.

13. The Council reserve the right of withholding any prize and of making such supplementary regulations in respect to the competition as may from time to time appear to them to be necessary.

14. Essays sent in for competition will not be returned.

15. The copyright of all essays sent in to be deemed to be vested in the Council.

XIV.—LOCAL COMMITTEES AND LOCAL BRANCHES.*

THE following are the regulations at present in force with regard to Local Committees and Local Branches, but the Council may from time to time at its discretion vary any such Regulations. In the Regulations the word Council means the Council of the Royal Colonial Institute.

A local Committee of the Institute may be constituted in any town or district of the United Kingdom or Oversea, in accordance with Regulations to be from time to time framed by the Council of the Institute.

The function of a Local Committee is to further the objects and aims for which the Institute was founded by diffusing information concerning the Empire, by organising lectures for all classes throughout the district, by distributing literature or by other means, by arranging public meetings whenever the Council desire to focus public attention on any matter, by watching the emigration movement in the district with a view to keeping the Emigration Committee of the Institute in touch with every development, by promoting Empire trade, and generally by such other means as the Council may direct.

Subject to the decision of the Council that the local conditions are such as to justify the enterprise, and to the Regulations for the time being in force, a Local Committee may found a Local Branch of the Institute with similar functions, and which should have as its headquarters a suitable building or place of meeting designed to afford facilities similar to those of the Institute Building in London.

* These regulations have not been finally approved by the Council, but are at present the subject of correspondence with the Honorary Corresponding Secretaries Overseas.

I.—*Local Committees.*

1. Upon receipt of a request in writing from ten local subscribers (Fellows or Associates) residing in any town or district the Council may, at their discretion, by resolution (a certified copy of which will be issued as a Certificate), establish a Local Committee and define its district. The Council may at any time, by subsequent resolution, vary the district so defined.

2. The ten who have signed the request shall, on the receipt of the Certificate, become the Provisional Committee, with power to add to their number, and shall appoint honorary officers. The Provisional Committee shall, as soon as may be convenient, summon a General Meeting of all Fellows and Associates within the district. The meeting shall proceed to the election of a Committee, which shall thereafter be recognised as the Local Committee for the next twelve months, and the appointment of honorary officers. Such election and appointment shall be subject to the approval of the Council.

3. Once a year the Local Committee shall summon a General Meeting of the Fellows and Associates within the district for the election of a Committee and the appointment of officers for the ensuing year, and the names of such Committee and officers shall forthwith be submitted to the Council for confirmation.

4. The Secretary of the Local Committee shall forward to the Secretary of the Institute, so that it shall reach the latter not later than February 1 in the case of Local Committees in the United Kingdom, or March 1 in the case of Local Committees Oversea, a report on the work of the Local Committee for the past year together with a statement of the income and expenditure of such Committee during such period, certified by the Chairman and Secretary.

5. In the case of Local Committees Oversea, a donation towards initial expenses of reasonable amount, proportionate to the probable membership of the Committee, may be made by the Council.

6. In the case of every Local Committee established in the United Kingdom the Honorary Secretary shall, not later than February 1 in each year, submit to the Council a tentative programme of work to be undertaken in the current year and an estimate of expenditure. A financial allowance may be made by the Council towards such expenditure, having regard to the nature of the work to be undertaken by the Local Committee and approved by the Council in each case. The allowance shall normally not exceed the sum of Five Shillings per head of Fellows and Associates resident within the district.

7. The Local Committee shall at all times and in all things comply with the terms of the Charter and Rules of the Institute and obey the instructions of the Council, and shall effectually indemnify the funds of the Institute against any damages, expenses, claims and demands by reason of any default of the Local Committee or its officers or any act by such Committee or its officers which may not be in conformity with the Charter and Rules of the Institute.

8. The Council may at its discretion, and on giving not less than six months' notice in writing, revoke the Certificate, which shall then be returned to the Secretary of the Institute, together with all books, documents, and papers relating to the Local Committee.

II.—*Local Branches.*

1. The application of any Local Committee for authority to found a Local Branch shall set forth:—

(*a*) The area proposed to be included;

(*b*) the population within that area ;

(*c*) the number of Fellows and Associates (which should not be less than 100) residing within that area, and the estimated probable increase within the next twelve months ;

(*d*) the scheme, if any, for the acquisition and maintenance of Institute premises, including any special offers for this purpose by local residents or others, and

(*e*) any other circumstances in support of the application.

The Council, if they grant the application, will, by Resolution, of which a certified copy will be issued as a Certificate, authorise the formation of the Local Branch The resolution will define, subject to any subsequent variations from time to time by the Council, the area of the Branch and the financial relations between the Institute and the Branch.

2. A Local Branch may be organised with such officers, honorary or otherwise, as the Council may in each case approve. The Secretary of the Local Branch will generally undertake the duties of Honorary Corresponding Secretary of the Institute.

3. A Local Branch may make regulations for the conduct and support of the Branch, such regulations to be passed at a General Meeting and to be subject to the approval of the Council. The regulations may provide for the collection of an additional subscription towards the maintenance of the Local Branch or its activities. But refusal to pay such additional subscription shall not impair the general status or privileges of a Fellow or Associate of the Institute, as defined in the Charter and Rules of the Institute.

4. In every matter not otherwise provided for by the approved Regulations of any Local Branch, the Council shall have control of the Local Branch, subject to the Charter and Rules of the Institute. The Council shall have power at all times to inspect the books of any Local Branch and to call for returns and any other information.

5. A Local Branch shall be deemed to include all Fellows and Associates resident within the area, excepting those (if any) who decline to pay the additional subscription (if any) on account of local privileges or activities.

6. Once a year a general meeting of the Local Branch shall be held for the election of a Local Council or committee and the appointment of officers for the ensuing year, and the names of such Local Council or committee and of such officers shall forthwith be submitted to the Council for confirmation.

7. The Secretary of the Local Branch shall forward to the Secretary of the Institute, so that it shall reach the latter not later than February 1 in the case of Local Branches in the United Kingdom, or March 1 in the case of Local Branches Oversea, a report on the work of the Local Branch for the past year together with a statement of the income and expenditure of such Local Branch during such period, certified by the Chairman and Secretary.

8. In the case of Branches Oversea, a donation towards initial expenses of reasonable amount, proportionate to the probable membership of the Branch, may be made by the Council.

9. In the case of every Local Branch formed in the United Kingdom the Secretary of the Branch shall, not later than February 1 in each year, submit to the Council a tentative programme of work to be performed in the current year and an estimate of expenditure. A financial allowance may be made by the Council towards such

expenditure, having regard to the nature of the work to be undertaken by the Branch and approved by the Council in each case, and the amount of the subscriptions collected within that area.

10. Any subscriptions of Fellows and Associates within the area, collected by the Secretary of the Local Branch shall be forwarded as soon as possible to the Secretary of the Institute in London who will notify the Local Secretary of any subscriptions received direct from within the said area.

11. The Local Branch shall at all times and in all things duly comply with the terms of the Charter and Rules of the Institute and obey the instructions of the Council, and shall effectually indemnify the funds of the Institute against any damages, expenses, claims and demands by reason of any default of the Local Branch or its officers, or any act by such Local Branch or its officers which may not be in conformity with the Charter and Rules of the Institute.

12. The Council may, at its discretion, on giving not less than six months' notice in writing, revoke the Certificate of any Local Branch, which shall then be returned to the Secretary of the Institute together with all books, documents and papers relating to such Branch.

XV.—ILLUSTRATED EMPIRE LECTURES.

DURING the year 1910 the Council started a movement for the purpose of inculcating the principles governing the Institute and spreading throughout the United Kingdom detailed knowledge as to the present resources and future development and consolidation of the Empire by means of illustrated lectures dealing with all parts of the Overseas Dominions. The diffusion of knowledge concerning the Empire is one of the principal objects for which the Institute was originally founded, and has been steadily and regularly carried out at the sessional meetings held in London by the Papers which are then read and the discussions which take place thereon. But the opportunities for attending these meetings to those who live outside London and its immediate neighbourhood are naturally restricted, and it is for that reason that steps have been taken to further this particular branch of the Institute's work throughout the country.

To maintain a regular scheme of lectures on a large scale necessarily involves considerable expense, and the extent therefore to which it may be found possible to develop the movement must be largely dependent upon the amount of funds which are from time to time available for the purpose. With this object in view, a special fund, known as the "Empire Lectures Fund," has been established, and subscriptions thereto may be addressed to the Secretary of the Institute.

Mr. Herbert Garrison, F.R.G.S., Official Lecturer of the Institute, has devoted most of his life to studying the British Empire, travelling over it and lecturing upon it. He has lectured with marked success throughout the United Kingdom to large audiences of the general public as well as to leading societies, educational institutions, and colleges. The lectures have been actively supported by influential committees in the various centres, and the Council have received many letters of thanks and appreciation. Mr. Garrison has now given some 400 lectures for the Institute.

Members of the Council and several other Fellows of the Institute have assisted in promoting this important work, and it is hoped that others will follow their example by arranging for the delivery of lectures in their own particular districts.

Mr. Garrison's lectures comprise the following subjects :—

1. "Our World-Wide Empire."
2. "Outposts of the British Empire."
3. "The Dominion of Canada."
4. "The Commonwealth of Australia."
5. "The Union of South Africa; and Rhodesia."
6. "The Romance of India, and the Delhi Durbar."
7. "New Zealand—The Wonderland of the World."
8. "Ceylon—Eden of the Eastern Wave."
9. "The British Isles of the Far Pacific."
10. "Our Crown Colonies, Dependencies, and Protectorates."
11. "Newfoundland—Our oldest Colony."
12. "British Possessions in the Mediterranean."
13. "The Straits Settlements, the Malay States, and North Borneo."
14. "British West Indies."
15. "British Columbia."
16. "Round the World on the King's Highway—the All-Red Route."
17. "The British Empire in relation to the present War."

All these lectures are illustrated by lantern slides from Mr. Garrison's own unique collection. Some of the subjects are also illustrated by kinematograph films. The Institute also possesses a collection of lantern slides illustrating the physical features, industries, and public buildings in various parts of the Empire, which are used to illustrate lectures delivered under its auspices.

XVI.—IMPERIAL STUDIES LECTURES.

Over and above the lectures referred to in the previous section, which come under the category of Popular Lectures, the attention of the Council has been directed to the work being done by the Imperial Studies Committee appointed over two years ago by the University of London, of which Lord Milner is chairman. This committee was formed with the view of co-ordinating and focussing such parts of the teaching of the University as bear directly or indirectly upon the study of the Empire and cognate problems. But this Imperial Studies movement is designed to be carried much further afield into the various University centres of the United Kingdom, and the Council of the Institute recognising the importance of the effort, and the promise of fruitful results in the future, has decided to associate the Institute with it by formulating a scheme of academic lectures, the organiser of which will be Dr. A. P. Newton, the Secretary of the Imperial Studies Committee. Active steps have been taken to form a panel of lecturers of high repute, and to arrange for the delivery by them this Autumn of courses of lectures dealing with imperial subjects in a scientific spirit at various university centres.

XVII.—EMPIRE TRADE AND INDUSTRY COMMITTEE.

The objects of the Committee are :—

(1) To facilitate, encourage and arrange industrial conferences or meetings to be attended by men of affairs from any or all parts of the Empire in order to discuss questions of interest with a view to regulating and co-ordinating the conditions of Empire trade and industry.

(2) To encourage and facilitate the trade and industry of the Empire in every practicable way; for example, by arranging for the reading of papers and delivery of addresses on financial, industrial and trade subjects by competent authorities, before the Institute itself and before the Chambers of Commerce and trade associations, and like bodies in the leading industrial centres, as well as by answering inquiries from British men of business in all parts of the Empire in regard to the actual or potential manufacture or supply of goods by British firms and from British sources (see also XVIII.—The Information Bureau).

By far the greater proportion of work of the Committee in the period since the beginning of the war has been concerned with a practical attempt to aid in the consolidation of the trade of the Empire within itself by all sound methods, and especially by the absorption of that portion of the trade formerly enjoyed by Germany and Austria which could equally well be supplied from British sources. For this purpose an office of the Committee has been established as a regular working department of the Institute, which deals specifically with an increasing number of inquiries from all parts of the world. In addition to the actual satisfaction of inquirers, the office of the Committee has accumulated a large amount of information in respect to the trade and commerce of the British Empire. The Honorary Corresponding Secretaries have supplied by their splendid efforts a large mass of facts bearing directly upon the practical aspect of the capture of enemy trade, and where any manufacturer is desirous of doing for a British Colony, or for the Empire as a whole, what has been done by German and Austrian firms in the past, he can obtain from the Committee just that type of practical information which will put him on the right lines for the commencement of his oversea campaign. In connection with the classified information before referred to, extracts from the Press, both of the home country and the Dominions themselves are preserved in the Committee's records, and a bibliography prepared by Mr. Evans Lewin, Librarian of the Institute, forms the basis of a continuous index of all printed matter dealing with industrial and commercial questions within the Empire. In this bibliography, which is kept up-to-date by the office of the Committee, are included all technical periodicals, text-books and Government publications touching matters which come under the heading of trade or industry. It will therefore be seen that this comprehensive system of special reports and press cuttings, together with the bibliography, form a valuable and an unique index for the use of the business man who is seeking an oversea trade.

Information for Oversea Business Men.—The following are some of the services undertaken by the Committee which are especially aimed at as being of service to persons Overseas, and are, so far, amply justifying their inception by the Committee :—

(1) To bring before the notice of persons in the United Kingdom likely to be interested, any British product which is characteristic of or peculiar to any one of the British Possessions.

(2) To introduce the raw materials of the Empire to manufacturers.

(3) To find for buyers Overseas, British manufacturers to make goods formerly obtained from Germany and Austria. In some cases the Committee has induced British firms to take up the manufacture of goods formerly not made at all within the Empire.

(4) To bring the names of persons abroad desiring agencies before British manufacturers.

(5) Generally to take an active part in any movement which has for its object the improvement of commercial relations between the constituent parts of the British Empire.

Government and Public Body Contracts.—The Committee have received a considerable number of complaints by manufacturers who were hesitating to establish new industries owing to the absence of any guarantee that they would not be destroyed by dumping or other injurious forms of foreign competition at the close of the war. The question was very thoroughly examined, and a comparison made of the methods in force under the various Governments of the great European States, and the Committee based upon these methods the following resolution:—

> "That, with a view to encouraging the establishment of new industries in the British Empire, and giving a measure of confidence and security to capital to be embarked therein, as well as assisting the expansion of existing industries, the Governments of the Empire be urged to make it obligatory on all Government departments, municipalities, railway, dock and harbour boards, gas, water and electric light corporations, and all such bodies spending public moneys or enjoying charters from Government, or other public authorities, to purchase Empire-made goods, and to place all contracts with British firms; exceptions to be made by special permission of proper authority only in cases where such a course is considered to be at variance with public interest."

A detailed note of some of the further activities of the Committee will be found upon p. 345, in the section of the Annual Report dealing with the Committee's work.

XVIII.—THE INFORMATION BUREAU.

THE Bureau is under the control of the Trade and Industry Committee, and fulfils in its one aspect that function of the Committee's work above described (XVII.—Empire Trade and Industry Committee) which deals with trade, commercial and industrial inquiries of what kind soever. Replies to these, in addition to the great volume of trade queries due to the war are drawn from the information at the disposal of the Institut econcerning: (*a*) The resources and opportunities for trade, enterprise and employment in the Overseas Dominions of the Empire. For this work there is a distribution to applicants of official pamphlets of the Governments of the Dominions and Colonies as well as of Boards of Trade, Chambers of Commerce and similar bodies. (*b*) Empire transportation and intercommunication. For this work circulars, time-tables and pamphlets will be available for reference or distribution.

The Bureau in its other aspect undertakes to deal with inquiries of a general nature emanating from Fellows and Associates of the Institute, especially, for example, such as relate to the facilities and amenities of life in the Mother Country. This branch of the work, is, of course, of most value to non-resident Fellows and Associates visiting the Mother Country; it includes the issue of practical information (not advice) concerning educational facilities, medical treatment, hotels and such like accommodation, amusements, places of interest, and the like.

XIX.—CITY LUNCHEONS.

In connection with the work of the Empire Trade and Industry Committee, the mid-day luncheons in the City, when leading authorities from Overseas contribute interesting addresses on trade and other subjects, continue to prove most successful. They have been largely attended, and the subjects dealt with have proved of considerable interest. The following is a list of guests and the subjects dealt with in 1914—15 :—

"The Duty of Britishers at Home and Abroad." By the Right Hon. Sir George Reid, G.C.M.G. (High Commissioner for the Commonwealth of Australia).

"South Africa." By Sir J. Percy Fitzpatrick, K.C.M.G.

"South Australia." By F. W. Young (Agent-General for South Australia).

XX.—ANNUAL DINNER AND CONVERSAZIONE.

The annual dinner is held, as a rule, on May 24 (Empire Day), and is presided over by either the President or one of the Vice-Presidents of the Institute. The Chairmen of the last few years include H.R.H. the Prince of Wales (afterwards H.M. King Edward VII.), H.R.H. the Prince of Wales (now H.M. King George V.); Field-Marshal H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, H.R.H. Prince Arthur of Connaught, K.G., the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, the Earl of Rosebery, the Duke of Argyll, Lord Northcote, the Earl of Onslow, the Right Hon. Alfred Lyttleton, the Earl of Crewe, Lord Avebury, the Earl of Aberdeen, the Earl of Dunraven, the Earl of Jersey, Earl Grey, Lord Strathcona, and the Earl of Elgin. At these gatherings distinguished men of affairs gather together from all parts of the Empire, and the speeches delivered are valuable additions to the archives of the Institute. Dinners are also held simultaneously in various parts of the world and greetings exchanged. The latter gatherings are organised by the Honorary Corresponding Secretaries.

The annual Conversazione mostly takes place in the month of June, and for the past few years has been held in the Natural History Museum, which has been lent by the Trustees of the British Museum. The guests usually number between two and three thousand. In the present year, owing to the war, the Council has decided to hold neither of these functions.

XXI.—HOUSE AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE.

This Committee has been recently constituted (at first under the name of the Social Committee) to deal with matters of internal economy on the lines of a Club House Committee, and to facilitate social intercourse among the Fellows. Some of its members attend every Thursday in the smoking-room from 4.30 to 6.30 p.m., wearing the Institute's badge with a red ribbon, to welcome visitors from Overseas, and to introduce them, when desired, to Fellows of the Institute, and others who may be present.

On the first Thursday of each month tea is served from 4.30 to 6.30 p.m., and all guests are made welcome, whether they be Fellows or not. On certain occasions advantage is taken of these gatherings to hold an informal discussion on matters of general interest.



SMOKING ROOM

XXII.—STANDING EMIGRATION COMMITTEE.

THE formation of this Committee was the result of a Conference organised by the Royal Colonial Institute and held at the Whitehall Rooms, London, on May 30 and 31, 1910. Delegates from forty-nine emigration societies in the United Kingdom attended the Conference, and the discussions included such subjects as: (1) Diverting, as far as possible, the stream of emigration now directed to foreign countries, to our own Dominions; (2) Emigration generally, from the United Kingdom to the Dominions.

At a subsequent meeting, the representatives of these societies elected ten of their members to serve on the standing committee, and these, with a chairman and five members, were constituted a committee to deal with questions of emigration, and to which other members were afterwards added by the Council of the Institute.

Executive sub-committees were formed to deal with (1) women, (2) single men and families, (3) children, and their reports formed the subject of a letter by the Chairman to the Prime Minister, which was forwarded with the concurrence of the Council. The request was made therein that the subject of emigration should form one of those discussed by the Imperial Conference in 1911, and if this were found impracticable, that it might be referred to a subsidiary conference or to a committee of the Conference. Eventually, in 1912, the Prime Minister appointed the Dominions Royal Commission, and made the subject of migration within the Empire one of its terms of reference, and a deputation from the Standing Emigration Committee appeared before the Commission and gave evidence. It was urged by the deputation that there should be Government control of all emigration agencies and co-operation between the Mother-Country and the Dominions. The large number of orphan, deserted, and neglected children of both sexes, eligible for emigration, now under the control of the guardians, made it most desirable that some settled policy of emigration should be adopted by the Government in order to ensure a better future for the children.

A deputation of the Standing Emigration Committee had also been received by a committee of the Local Government Board, which was inquiring into the employment of children in various industries. The difficulties which the guardians met with in emigrating any of the children under their control, especially in the matter of expense, were put before them, and the Local Government Board was urged to explain the position of the guardians under the several Acts, so that they might know what amount could be paid in and about emigration. In consequence, the Council of the Royal Colonial Institute received a letter from the Local Government Board with permission to make its contents public, and in which it was stated that there was no definite limit to the amount which might be expended in and about the emigration of Poor-Law children, but that nothing might be spent upon their maintenance overseas. A number of Boards of Guardians appear, from returns made by the Committee, to be in favour of child emigration, and the Committee will in future endeavour to influence and assist the guardians in this direction.

In July, the Committee interviewed Mr. C. L. Anderson, recently Under-Secretary for Agriculture, New South Wales, and discussed suggestions in reference to the Dreadnought Fund, now in the hands of trustees at Sydney, for the purpose of encouraging British immigration. A Sub-committee considered this scheme, and drew up a report for Mr. Anderson embodying the views to be laid before the trustees.

The Committee was also consulted by Mr. W. H. Hayward, member of the British Columbia Parliament, on the subject of child emigration to that Province, and the

ground was laid for closer co-operation between it and the Mother-Country. The question of the emigration of ex-service men was discussed with Mr. Scammell, and the Committee undertook to help on his movement.

The following is a list of some of the subjects recently discussed by the Committee :—

(*a*) The statutory limitations as to the expenditure per head on the emigration of children.
(*b*) The emigration of ex-service men to Australia.
(*c*) Emigration of children to Australia and British Columbia.
(*d*) The action of Boards of Guardians as to the success attending the emigration of Poor-Law children.
(*e*) The charges on emigrants, and steamship accommodation.
(*f*) The contributions made under the National Insurance Act, 1911, by emigrants to Approved Societies in this country, and the transfer value to Colonial Societies.
(*g*) The drafting of a scheme for the establishment of a Royal Colonial Institute Bureau of Migration.

The Standing Emigration Committee is consultative and not executive. It aims at co-ordinating the work of all Emigration Societies and is prepared to act in an advisory capacity when matters are referred to it. It looks to some form of co-operation being secured between the Home Government and the Dominions, and it is in a position to approach the different departments of the former in all matters relating to emigration.

XXIII.—"AFTER THE WAR" EMPIRE-SETTLEMENT AND RURAL EMPLOYMENT COMMITTEE.

The above Committee has been formed, as the result of an informal meeting of Fellows of the Institute, held on March 4, 1915 (Earl Grey in the chair), when a resolution was passed requesting the Council to appoint a Committee "to give its earnest and immediate attention to the subject of employment of ex-service men, on the land and otherwise, at home and Overseas, after the war; also to form a Committee for the purpose of taking the necessary steps to approach the Home Government and the Governments of the Dominions thereon."

This Committee has held several meetings for discussion of the policy to be advocated, and a request has been sent by the Chairman to the Prime Minister that he would receive a deputation from the members for the consideration of the subject.

XXIV.—WAR SERVICES COMMITTEE.

Within a few days of the outbreak of the war this Committee was constituted as a result of a meeting of Fellows convened, under authority of the Council, by Mr. Coleman P. Hyman, for the purpose of considering what steps should be taken to place at the disposal of the authorities the services of Fellows of the Institute wishing to serve in various capacities during the war. Sir Godfrey Lagden, K.C.M.G., who then

took the chair, was for some time Chairman of the Committee, but the Chairman is now Sir John Page Middleton. The Hon. Secretary throughout has been Mr. Coleman P. Hyman.

More than 500 Fellows and persons introduced by them have been interviewed by the Honorary Secretary, about 150 commissions in His Majesty's forces have been obtained through the efforts of the Committee, and a number of persons (including a few ladies) have also secured civil employment in Government departments through the Committee's recommendations. The Honorary Secretary has received requests for information and advice from Fellows in all parts of the world.

An example to those unable for various reasons to join the Forces has been shown by Mr. A. O'Gorman-Munkhouse, of Los Gatos, California, who, having been advised that being somewhat beyond the military age it was not advisable for him to leave for England, has sent to the Honorary Secretary the sum of £25 as a donation towards War Funds in need of help. The Committee has also been instrumental in the provision of a motor ambulance for use in London only, which conveys wounded men from the railway stations to Hospitals and Convalescent Homes.

XXV.—LODGE OF FREEMASONS.

The Royal Colonial Institute Lodge No. 3556—membership of which is restricted to Fellows of the Institute—was consecrated by Lord Ampthill at Freemasons' Hall on January 10, 1912, in the presence of some two hundred Founders and their friends. The President of the Institute, Field-Marshal H.R.H. The Duke of Connaught, K.G., G.C.M.G., is the Permanent Master of the Lodge. The Hon. Sir John A. Cockburn, M.D., K.C.M.G., acted in the capacity of Deputy Master for the first year, Col. the Hon. Sir Newton J. Moore, K.C.M.G., for the second year, and F. Faithfull Begg Esq., for the third year.

The Lodge, which has now a membership of 140, held seven meetings in 1914. At the Installation Meeting, held on January 13, 1915, the Hon. J. G. Jenkins was appointed by His Royal Highness to the chair as Deputy Master in succession to Mr. F. Faithfull Begg. He appointed as his Officers :—

F. Faithfull Begg, *I.P.M.*; Right Hon. Lord Lilford, *Senior Warden*; Colonel G. M. Weekley, V.D., *Junior Warden*; Rev. Basil G. Bourchier, M.A., *Chaplain*; Colonel the Hon. Sir Newton J. Moore, K.C.M.G., *Treasurer*; T. Boevey Barrett, *Secretary*; Ralph S. Bond, *Senior Deacon*; Major A. J. N. Tremearne, M.A., LL.M., *Junior Deacon*; Mark H. Wade, *Director of Ceremonies*; Arthur Ross, *Assistant Director of Ceremonies*; D. F. Tuffill, *Organist.*; Major James R. Boosé, V.D., *Assistant Secretary*; Gilbert Taylor, *Inner Guard*; A. H. Moreing, J. B. Lee-Roberts, and Dr. H. Lyster-Jameson, M.A., D.Sc., Ph.D., *Stewards*; Joseph Taylor, *Tyler*.

The Royal Colonial Institute Chapter was consecrated on December 18, 1913, by the *Grand Secretary*, Sir Edward Letchworth, F.S.A., the first Principals being the Hon. Sir John A. Cockburn, M.D., K.C.M.G., Major George S. Beeching, V.D., and Col the Hon. Sir Newton J. Moore, K.C.M.G. The *Scribe E* is Major T. A. Glenny.

The Lodge and Chapter Meetings are both held at Freemasons' Hall. The Lodge on the second Wednesdays in the months of January, March, June, August and October. The Chapter on the first Tuesdays in November, February and May. Correspondence should be addressed to the respective Secretaries at the Institute.

XXVI.—LIST OF FELLOWS.

Corrected to 26th July, 1915.

Patron: HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

(Those marked * are Honorary Fellows.)
Those marked † have compounded for life.)

RESIDENT FELLOWS.

Year of Election.	
1897	†A-ABABRELTON, ROBERT, F.R.G.S., F.R.E.S., *P.O. Box* 33, *Pretoria, South Africa; and P.O. Box* 322, *Maritzburg, South Africa.*
1891	ABERDEEN AND TEMAIR, THE MOST HON. THE MARQUIS OF, K.T., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., *Haddo House, Aberdeen, N.B.*
1886	†ACLAND, VICE-ADMIRAL SIR WILLIAM A. DYKE, BART., C.V.O., *Wilmead, Mid-Warberry Road, Torquay; United Service Club, and Athenæum Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
1883	ACTON-ADAMS, WILLIAM, 74 *Park Mansions, Albert Gate, S.W.*
1889	ACUTT, R. NOBLE, *Octon, Torquay.*
1886	†ADAM, SIR CHARLES E., BART., 5 *New Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.; and Blair-Adam, Kinross-shire, N.B.*
1893	ADAMS, GEORGE, 47 *Vincent Square, S.W.*
1914	ADAMS, P. H., F.R.I.B.A., 32 *Craven Street, W.C.*
1901	ADAMSON, SIR WILLIAM, C.M.G., 2 *Billiter Avenue, E.C.*
1913	ADDIS, SIR CHARLES S., *The Hall*, 6A *Primrose Hill Road, Hampstead, N.W.*
1887	AGIUS, EDWARD T., 3 *Belsize Grove, N.W.; and Malta.*
1911	AIKIN, WILLIAM A., M.D., 66 *Bedford Gardens, Kensington, W.*
1912	AIREDALE, RIGHT HON. LORD, 3 *Cadogan Square, S.W.; and Gledhow Hall, Leeds.*
1911	AITKEN, SIR W. MAX, M.P., *Cherkley Court, Leatherhead; and* 28 *Threadneedle Street, E.C.*
1911	ALBEMARLE, RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF, K.C.V.O., C.B., A.D.C., 39 *Belgrave Square, S.W.; and Quidenham, Norfolk.*
1886	ALCOCK, JOHN, 111 *Cambridge Gardens, North Kensington, W.*
1913	ALDENHAM, RIGHT HON. LORD, 37 *Portland Place, W.*
1915	ALDENHOVEN, HUBERT, 40 *Great Tower Street, E.C.*
1907	†ALLAN, ARTHUR CAMPBELL, 14 *South Audley Street, W.*
1912	ALLAN, HUGH, 14 *Cockspur Street, S.W.*
1883	ALLDRIDGE, T. J., I.S.O., F.R.G.S., F.Z.S., *Oakmount, Guildford Road, Bagshot, Surrey.*
1898	†ALLEN, ARTHUR A., M.P., 13 *Queen's Gate Gardens, S.W.*
1914	ALLEN, HENRY CHARLES, 61B *Holland Park, Kensington, W.*
1880	†ALLEN, ROBERT, *Summerhayes, Betchworth, Surrey.*
1907	ALLEN, WILLIAM H., 1 *Queen Anne's Chambers, S.W.; and Bromham, Bedford.*
1910	ALLEN, WILLIAM R., 58 *Priory Road, West Hampstead, N.W.*
1899	ALLEN, REV. W. OSBORN B., M.A., 83 *St. George's Road, S.W.*
1880	ALLPORT, WALTER H., C.E., *Lynwood, Cardington Road, Bedford.*
1909	AMERY, LEOPOLD S., M.A., M.P., 9 *Embankment Gardens, Chelsea, S.W.*

Year of Election.

1906 †AMPTHILL, RIGHT HON. LORD, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., *Milton Ernest Hall, Bedford.*
1913 AMSCHEL, JULIUS A., 28 *Park Side, Knightsbridge, S.W.*
1909 ANDERSON, ALAN G., 5 *Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.*
1912 ANDERSON, DAVID, F.C.I.S., 1 *London Wall Buildings, E.C.*
1875 †ANDERSON, EDWARD R.
1907 ANDERSON, FREDERICK, 54 *Queen's Gate, S.W.; and Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.*
1900 ANDERSON, GEORGE GRAY, *The Wilderness, Inner Park Road, Wimbledon Common, S.W.*
1912 ANDERSON, HERBERT WM., *The Hermitage, Buxted, Sussex.*
1914 ANDERSON, JAMES, *Highfields, Warwick Road, Bishop's Stortford; and Stock Exchange, E.C.*
1911 ANDERSON, JAMES C., 16 *Lynedoch Place, Edinburgh.*
1914 ANDERSON, JAMES F., 11 *Holland Villas Road, Kensington, W.*
1904 ANDERSON, SIR JOHN, *Messrs. Gulhrie & Co., 5 Whittington Avenue, E.C.*
1911 ANDERSON, JOHN KINGDON, 10 *York House, Kensington, W.*
1897 ANDERSON, SIR KENNETH S., K.C.M.G., 5 *Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.*
1891 ANDERSON, W. HERBERT, 12 *Hanover Terrace, Regent's Park, N.W.*
1905 ANDERSON, WILLIAM BAKER, *c/o Lloyds Bank, 72 Lombard Street, E.C.*
1889 †ANDREW, DUNCAN C., *Berwyn, Bearsden, Glasgow.*
1898 ANDREWS, M. STEWART, 72 *Herne Hill, S.E.*
1912 ANDREWS, THOMAS J., *Coombe Lodge, Saltash, Cornwall.*
1912 ANGUS, ARTHUR R., *Glenmore House, Glenmore Road, Minehead, Somerset.*
1906 ANSTRUTHER-GRAY, MAJOR WILLIAM, M.P., *Kilmany, Fife, N.B.*
1891 ANTHONISZ, JAMES O., C.M.G., *The Cottage, Dynevor Road, Richmond Hill, Surrey.*
1906 †ARBUTHNOT, WILLIAM REIERSON, 33 *St. Helens Place, E.C.; and National Club, 1 Whitehall Gardens, S.W.*
1896 ARCHER, F. BISSETT, 27A, *High Street, St. John's Wood, N.W.*
1909 ARCHER-SHEE, MAJOR MARTIN, D.S.O., M.P., 18 *St. James' Square, S.W.*
1900 †ARKWRIGHT, JOHN S., 56 *St. George's Square, S.W.*
1912 ARMOUR, DONALD J., M.B., F.R.C.S., 89 *Harley Street., W.*
1913 ARMSTRONG, JOHN PRIAULX, 20 *South Road, Weston-super-Mare.*
1891 †ARMSTRONG, W. C. HEATON, 5 *Cornwall Gardens, S.W.*
1888 †ARMYTAGE, GEORGE F., *Hoo Lodge, Rochester.*
1895 †ASHCROFT, EDGAR A., M.I.M.M., M.I.E.E., *The Cottage, North Weald, Essex.*
1912 ASHE, FREDERICK WEBBER, *Union Bank of Canada,* 51 *Threadneedle Street, E.C.*
1911 ASKEW, HUGH, 3 *Hans Crescent, S.W.*
1898 ASPINALL, ALGERNON E., 3 *Ashley Gardens, S.W.*
1883 †ASTLEFORD, JOSEPH, *Wood View, St. Anthony's Road, Bournemouth.*
1911 ASTOR, WALDORF, M.P., 4 *St. James's Square, S.W.*
1874 †ATKINSON, CHARLES E., 1 *Chatsworth Gardens, Eastbourne.*
1887 ATKINSON, J. MITFORD, M.B., 37 *Welbeck Street, W.*
1914 ATKINSON-WILLES, ADMIRAL SIR G. L., K.C.B., *The Stroud, Haslemere.*
1901 †ATLEE, PERCY STEPHENSON.
1892 ATTENBOROUGH, MARK, 47 *Mount Ephraim Road, Streatham, S.W.*
1902 AUERBACH, JULIUS, *Messrs. Dreyfus & Co., Ltd.,* 101 *Leadenhall Street, E.C.*

1880 BADCOCK, PHILIP, 4 *Aldridge Road Villas, Bayswater, W.*
1912 BAGOT, THE RIGHT HON. LORD, F.G.S., F.S.A., *Blythfield Hall, Rugeley, Staffs.* and *Travellers' Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
1913 BAILEY, H. J., *Bowden Abbey, Bromyard, Worcester.*
1911 †BAILEY, WILLIAM B., *Oakley Lodge,* 164 *Westbourne Grove, W.*
1915 BAILLIE, SIR DUNCAN COLVILLE, K.C.S.I., *East India United Service Club, St. James's Square, S.W.*
1888 BAILLIE, JAMES R., 1 *Akenside Road, Fitzjohn's Avenue, N.W*
1910 BAILLIEU, E. L., 70 *Cornhill, E.C.*
1882 †BAILWARD, W. A., 64 *Victoria Street, S.W.*
1902 BAIN, ROBERT, 126 *Queen's Gate, S.W.*
1902 BAIN, WILLIAM P. C., *Lochrin Ironworks, Coatbridge, N.B.*
1913 BAIRD, J. G. A., *Colstoun, Haddington, N.B.*

Year of Election.

1912 | BAIRD, JOHN LAWRENCE, C.M.G., M.P., 26 *Chester Street, S.W.; and Bilton House, near Rugby.*
1896 | †BAIRD, ROBERT TWEED.
1910 | BAKER, ARTHUR E., 1 *Lyall Street, Belgrave Square, S.W.*
1913 | BAKER, ARTHUR F., *Avenue House, Tettenhall, Staffs.*
1882 | BAKEWELL, JOHN W., *Forest End, Sandhurst, Berks.*
1908 | †BALDWIN, STANLEY, M.P., *Astley Hall, Stourport, Worcestershire; and* 93 *Eaton Square, S.W.*
1913 | BALFOUR, RIGHT HON. A. J., M.P., 4 *Carlton Gardens, S.W.; and Whittingehame, Preston Kirk, East Lothian.*
1884 | BALFOUR, B. R., *Townley Hall, Drogheda, Ireland.*
1915 | BALFOUR, FREDERICK R. S., 39, *Phillimore Gardens, W.; and Dawyck, Stobo, Scotland.*
1910 | BALFOUR, WM. RUSSELL, 194 *Bedford Hill, Balham, S.W.*
1905 | BALLANTYNE, ROBERT, 5 *Whittingehame Drive, Kelvinside, Glasgow.*
1884 | BALLARD, CAPT. HENRY, C.M.G., 54 *Howard Road, Southampton.*
1906 | BALLARDIE, GEORGE M., *St. Cuthberts, Castlebar Park Road, Ealing, W.*
1885 | BALME, CHARLES, 61 *Basinghall Street, E.C.*
1881 | †BANKS, EDWIN HODGE, 15 *Arlington Street, S.W.*
1892 | BARBER, ALFRED J., *Castlemere, Hornsey Lane, N.; and Midland Railway Company of Western Australia,* 298 *Winchester House, E.C.*
1913 | †BARBOUR, J. MILNE, M.A., J.P., *Conway, Dunmurry, Co. Antrim.*
1897 | BARCLAY, HUGH GURNEY, *Colney Hall, Norwich.*
1889 | †BARING-GOULD, F., *Merrow Grange, Guildford.*
1910 | BARKER, ARTHUR R., 4 *Westmoreland House, Fieldway Crescent, N.*
1914 | BARKER, JAMES ELLIS, *Albion Cottage, Fortis Green, N.*
1895 | BARKLIE, T. W. S., *c/o Belfast Banking Co., Coleraine.*
1913 | BARNARD, WILLIAM J., *Dalegarth, Purley.*
1890 | †BARNES, ROBERT S. W., A.M.Inst.C.E., *The Bungalow, New Milton, Hants.*
1883 | BARNETT, CAPT. E. ALGERNON, *Sports Club, St. James's Square, S.W.*
1914 | BARON, A. I. SUCKLING, *Woodton, Leatherhead.*
1883 | BARRATT, WALTER, F.G.S., F.L.S., *Albemarle Club,* 37 *Dover Street, W.*
1911 | BARRETT, R. J., *c/o "Financier,"* 54 *Wool Exchange, E.C.*
1911 | BARRETT, T. BOEVEY, *River Bank, Strawberry Vale, Twickenham.*
1915 | BARRY, SIR JOHN W. WOLFE, K.C.B., LL.D., F.R.S., 2 *Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.; and* 15 *Chelsea Embankment, S.W.*
1912 | †BARTETT, FRIEDERICH LUDWIG, J.P., *Corston Lodge, Bristol.*
1909 | BARTLETT, SAMUEL A., 7 *Berkeley Place, Wimbledon Common, S.W.*
1912 | BATHURST, LIEUT.-COLONEL THE HON. ALLEN B., M.P., *The Woodhouse, Epping; and Palebrook, Hever, Kent.*
1912 | BATHURST, FREDERICK MARLAY, 66 *Ashley Gardens, S.W.*
1894 | BATLEY, SIDNEY T., 16 *Great George Street, S.W., and St. Stephen's Club, Westminster, S.W.*
1904 | BATTY, JAMES H., 40 *Harley House, Marylebone Road, N.W.*
1913 | BAYLEY, J., *Wellington College, Wellington, Salop.*
1893 | BAYNES, WILLIAM, 13 *Glenmore Road, Belsize Park, N.W.*
1898 | †BEALEY, RICHARD NOWELL, 4 *Newcastle House, Northumberland Street, W.*
1891 | BEANLANDS, REV. CANON ARTHUR, M.A., *Wickhurst Manor, Weald, Sevenoaks.*
1893 | †BEAR, GEORGE A., *c/o T. Yole,* 29 *Mutley Park Road, Mannamead, Plymouth.*
1890 | BEARE, PROF. T. HUDSON, B.Sc., *Engineering Laboratory, The University, Edinburgh.*
1885 | †BEATTIE, J. A. BELL, *The Old Hall, Findon, Sussex; and Constitutional Club, W.C.*
1899 | †BEAUCHAMP, THE RIGHT HON. EARL, K.G., K.C.M.G., 13 *Belgrave Square, S.W.; and Madresfield Court, Malvern Link.*
1914 | BECHER, CHARLES F., B.A.I., A.M.Inst.C.E., *Bearsden, Camberley.*
1896 | †BECK, A. CECIL, M.P., *Harrold Hall, Bedford.*
1910 | BECK, H. REGINALD, *Melrose, Crescent Road, South*
1904 | BEDFORD, HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF, *Bel*
Beds.
1901 | BEDFORD, EDWARD, C.E., *Delbro*
1884 | BEDWELL, COMMANDER E. P., F

Year of Election.

1912 †BEESON, WILLIAM, *Wentworth, Prentis Road, Streatham, S.W.*
1884 BEETHAM, GEORGE, 7 *Wetherby Gardens, S.W.*
1911 BEETON, HENRY R., 9 *Maresfield Gardens, Hampstead, N.W.*
1913 BEGG, DONALD G., 32 *Corfton Road, Ealing, W.*
1889 BEGG, F. FAITHFUL, 5 *Whittington Avenue, E.C.*
1906 BEIT, OTTO, 49 *Belgrave Square, S.W.*
1900 BELILIOS, RAPHAEL E., 1 *Cloisters, Temple, E.C.*
1910 †BELL, COLONEL ALEXANDER W. C., *Grangehurst, Court Road, Tunbridge Wells.*
1913 BELL, HENRY J., 38 *Great St. Helens, E.C.*
1913 BELL, SIR HUGH, BART., *Rounton Grange, Northallerton.*
1900 BELL, ROBERT M., *Messrs. Guthrie & Co., 5 Whittington Avenue, E.C.*
1902 BELL, WILLIAM, *St. Margaret's, Beulah Road, Tunbridge Wells; and Junior Constitutional Club, Piccadilly, W.*
1914 BELSHAM, OLIVER D., J.P., *Heybridge, Maldon, Essex.*
1906 BENNETT, ALDERMAN ARTHUR, J.P., *Paddington House, Warrington.*
1886 †BENSON, ARTHUR H., 62 *Ludgate Hill, E.C.*
1891 BENSON, MAJOR-GENERAL SIR F. W., K.C.B., *Coombe Bissett, Salisbury; and Army and Navy Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
1894 †BERLEIN, JULIUS, 536 *Salisbury House, E.C.*
1911 BERRIDGE, SIR THOMAS H. D., 11 *Old Broad Street, E.C.*
1898 BERRILL, W. J., *Messrs. Gordon & Gotch, 15 St. Bride Street, E.C.*
1884 BEVAN, FRANCIS AUGUSTUS, 1 *Tilney Street, Mayfair, W.*
1906 BEVAN, JAMES F., 3 *Daysbrook Road, Streatham Hill, S.W.*
1881 BEVAN, WILLIAM ARMINE, 11 *The Boltons, South Kensington, S.W.*
1904 BEWLEY, ROBERT, 16 *Beacon Hill, Camden Road, N.*
1886 BIDDISCOMBE, J. R., *Elmington, 91 Eltham Road, Lee, S.E.; and 101 Leadenhall Street, E.C.*
1911 BIGGS, JOSEPH W., 11 *Alexandra Mansions, West End Lane, N.W.*
1912 BIGLAND, ALFRED, M.P., 58 *Jermyn Street, S.W.; and Wrexford Lodge, Oxton, Birkenhead.*
1910 BINGLEY, R. NOEL G., *Home Close, Burnham, Bucks.*
1895 BIRBECK, JOHN, *Dewerstone House, Cheltenham.*
1877 BIRCH, A. S., *c/o Messrs. A. L. Elder & Co., 7 St. Helens Place, E.C.*
1911 BIRCH, SIR ERNEST W., K.C.M.G., 30 *Harrington Gardens, S.W.*
1897 BIRCHENOUGH, HENRY, C.M.G., 79 *Eccleston Square, S.W.; and Reform Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
1910 BIRD, GEORGE W., *Porthgwarra, Porthcurno, Cornwall.*
1898 BIRT, F. BECKETT, *The Copse, Wimbledon, S.W.*
1911 BISHOP, F. L., 119 *Finsbury Pavement, E.C.*
1890 BLACKWOOD, GEORGE R., *St. James's Club, Piccadilly, W.*
1882 †BLAGROVE, COLONEL HENRY J., C.B., *Artillery Mansions, Victoria Street, S.W.*
1891 BLACK, ERNEST, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., 7 *Harley Street, W.*
1913 BLACK, GEORGE GOW, 41 *Lavender Gardens, Clapham Common, S.W.*
1912 BLACK, J. F., M.D., *c/o Bank of British North America, 5 Gracechurch Street, E.C.*
1912 BLACKIE, JOHN, *Kinmuir, Milngavie, Dumbartonshire.*
1888 †BLAKE, SIR HENRY A., G.C.M.G., *Myrtle Grove, Youghal, Ireland.*
1889 BLAND, R. N., C.M.G., *c/o Messrs. H. S. King & Co., 9 Pall Mall, S.W.*
1883 BLECKLY, CHARLES ARNOLD, 10 *Philpot Lane, E.C.*
1902 †BLYTH, RIGHT HON. LORD, 33 *Portland Place, W.; and Blythwood, Stansted, Essex.*
1909 BLYTH, THOMAS TOLME, M.A., 112 *Cresham House, Old Broad Street, E.C.*
1911 BOARD, A. VYVYAN, 4 *Mayfield Road, Grassendale, Liverpool.*
1881 BOIS, FREDK. W., 69 *Campden Hill Court, W.*
1881 BOIS, HENRY, 5 *Astwood Road, South Kensington, S.W.*
1898 BOLTON, JOHN, 87 *Widmore Road, Bromley, Kent.*
1913 †BONAR, GEORGE, *Dunruadh, Dundee; and 53 New Broad Street, E.C.*
1908 BOND, RALPH STUART, 10 *Airlie Gardens, W.; and Norfolk House, Norfolk Street, Strand W.C.*
1909 BOND, STANLEY S., *Oakdean, The Downs, Wimbledon, S.W.*
1891 BOOKER, J. DAWSON, 22 *St. Andrews Road, Bedford.*
1914 *BOOSÉ, JAMES R., 84 *Hazlewell Road, Putney, S.W.*

Year of Election.	
1905	BOOTH, RIGHT HON. CHARLES, F.R.S., D.C.L., 28 *Campden House Court, W.*
1914	BOOTH, W. BRAMWELL (General, Salvation Army), *Beech Hill, Barnet, Herts.*
1883	†BORTON, REV. N. A. B., M.A., *Burwell Vicarage, Cambridge.*
1912	BOSANQUET, BERNARD J. T., *c/o Lloyds Bank, St. James's Street., S.W.*
1908	BOSANQUET, ADMIRAL SIR DAY H., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.C.B., *Brom-y-Clos, Hereford; and United Service Club, S.W.*
1894	BOSANQUET, RICHARD A., *Bank House, Windsor.*
1911	BOSANQUET, WM. DAVID, *Ripsley, Liphook, Hants.*
1889	†BOSTOCK, SAMUEL, *Lainston, near Winchester.*
1890	BOSWELL, W. ALBERT, *Hornton Cottage, Kensington, W.*
1911	BOTSFORD, WM. MURRAY, *Royal Bank of Canada, Princes Street, E.C.*
1914	BOUCHIER, REV. B. G., M.A., *The Vicarage, Hampstead Garden Suburb, N.W.*
1882	†BOULTON, HAROLD E., M.A., M.V.O., 64 *Cannon Street, E.C.*
1882	†BOULTON, SIR SAMUEL B., BART., *Copped Hall, Totteridge, Herts.*
1913	BOURNE, J. JOHNSTONE, A.M.I.C.E., M.I.N.A., 57 *Gracechurch Street, E.C.*
1892	BOURNE, ROBERT WILLIAM, C.E., 18 *Hereford Square, S.W.*
1909	BOURSOT, BASIL J., 36 *Sackville Street, W.*
1887	†BOVELL, SIR HENRY A., *Royal Societies Club, St. James' Street, S.W.*
1899	†BOWDEN-SMITH, ADMIRAL SIR NATHANIEL, K.C.B., 16 *Queen's Gate Terrace, S.W.*
1911	BOWINS, ARTHUR W., *Lemington, Frensham, Surrey.*
1908	BOWLES, GEORGE VERNON, 16 *Hillside Gardens, Highgate, N.*
1904	BOWMAN, GEORGE MILLAR, *Logie, Cupar, N.B.*
1903	BOWRING, COLONEL F. T. N. SPRATT, R.E., C.B., *Hurstmead, Chislehurst; and Athenæum Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
1906	BOXALL, EDWARD T., 64 *Cornhill, E.C.*
1912	BOYD, CHARLES W., C.M.G., 2 *Down Street, Piccadilly, W.*
1914	BOYD-CARPENTER, CAPTAIN JOHN P., 35 *Onslow Gardens, S.W.*
1889	BOYLE, SIR CAVENDISH, K.C.M.G., 14 *Holland Road, Hove.*
1904	BOYLE, COLONEL GERALD E., 48 *Queen's Gate Terrace, S.W.*
1910	BOYLE, JOHN T. McL., 17 *Brunswick Gardens, Kensington, W.*
1904	BOYLE, LEWIS C., *Imperial Hotel, Barnstaple.*
1910	BOYS, FRANCIS T., *c/o Union Bank of Australia, 71 Cornhill, E.C.*
1915	BRACHER, CAPTAIN FRANK VIVIAN, 180 *Cheltenham Road, Bristol.*
1887	†BRADBERRY, THOMAS R., 3 *Copthall Buildings, E.C.*
1898	BRAMSTON, SIR JOHN, G.C.M.G., C.B., 18 *Berkeley Place, Wimbledon, S.W.*
1914	BRAND, REV. JOHN, *Platt Vicarage, Borough Green, near Sevenoaks, Kent.*
1905	BRASSEY, LEONARD, M.P., *Apethorpe, Wansford, Northants; and 40 Upper Grosvenor Street, W.*
1878	BRASSEY, RIGHT HON. EARL, G.C.B., 24 *Park Lane, W.; and Chapelwood Manor, Nutley, Sussex.*
1912	BRATCHELL, STANLEY, *Broad Street House, E.C.*
1902	BRAUND, FREDERICK W., *Messrs. George Wills & Sons, Ltd., 27 Leadenhall Street, E.C.*
1908	BREAKELL, J. EDWIN, 58 *Longridge Road, South Kensington, S.W.*
1888	BREITMEYER, LUDWIG, *c/o Messrs. Wernher, Beit & Co., 29 Holborn Viaduct, E.C.*
1910	BREMER, MOUNSTEVEN, *Royal Societies Club, St. James's Street, S.W.*
1907	BRENAN, BYRON, C.M.G., 10 *Ashburn Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.*
1905	BREWSTER, ADOLPH B., *Delano, Combe Down, Bath.*
1881	BRIDGES, REAR-ADMIRAL WALTER B., *c/o Messrs. Woodhead & Co., 44 Charing Cross, S.W.; and United Service Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
1914	BRIGGS, WILLIAM, M.A., LL.D., D.C.L., *Burlington House, Cambridge.*
1886	BRISCOE, WILLIAM ARTHUR, *Longstowe Hall, Cambs.*
1909	BRITTAIN, HARRY E., M.A., 2 *Cowley Street, Westminster, S.W.*
1912	†BROADMEAD, HAROLD H., *Olands, Milverton, Som.*
1905	BROCK, JOHN E., 8 *Forest Rise, Snaresbrook, Walthamstow.*
1910	BROCKLEBANK, RALPH, *Haughton Hall, Tarporley, Cheshire.*
1889	BROCKLEHURST, EDWARD, J.P., *Kinnersley Manor, Reigate.*
1915	BROOK-ASCOUGH, CAPTAIN THOMAS HENRY, 72 *Warwick Gardens, S.W.*
1897	BROOKS, GEORGE L., *Rokell, Woodthorpe Road, Ashford, Middlesex.*
1879	†BROOKS, HERBERT, 17 *Prince's Gardens, S.W.; and 11 St. Benet Place, Gracechurch Street, E.C.*

Year of Election.	
1888	BROOKS, H. TABOR, 11 *St. Benet Place, Gracechurch Street, E.C.*
1912	BROMHEAD, WALTER S., 15 *Angel Court, Throgmorton St., E.C.*
1908	BROUNGER, RICHARD E., *The Hawthorns, Grove Park, Chiswick, W.*
1914	BROWN, FREDERICK, I.S.O., *Malvern House Hotel, Abbey Road, Great Malvern.*
1910	BROWN, GEORGE MCLAREN, *Canadian Pacific Railway, 62 Charing Cross, S.W.*
1910	BROWN, J. FINDEN, *Helenhurst, Holligrave Road, Bromley, Kent.*
1900	†BROWN, SIR JOHN MCLEAVY, C.M.G., 49 *Portland Place, W.*
1913	BROWN, W. CAMPBELL, M.A., F.R.G.S., F.C.P., *Tetherdown, Muswell Hill, N.*
1912	BROWNE, ALEXANDER, *Callaly Castle, Whittingham, Northumberland.*
1892	BROWNE, ARTHUR SCOTT, *Buckland Filleigh, Highampton, North Devon.*
1907	BROWNE, GERALD M., 7 *Walbrook, E.C.*
1914	BROWNE, HAMILTON E., C.M.G., *St. James's Club, Piccadilly, W.*
1888	BROWNE, LEONARD G., *Hoburne, Christchurch, Hants.*
1912	BROWNE, MARTIN L. INNES, *c/o National Bank of South Africa, Circus Place, E.C.*
1877	BROWNING, S. B., *Roby, Crescent Wood Road, Sydenham Hill, S.E.*
1909	BROWNING, THOMAS BLAIR, M.A., 18 *Bury Street, W.C.*
1884	BRUCE, SIR CHARLES, G.C.M.G., *Arnot Tower, Leslie, N.B.*
1904	BRUCE, COLONEL SIR DAVID, C.B., F.R.S., R.A.M.C., *Royal Army Medical College, Grosvenor Road, S.W.*
1910	†BRUCE, CAPTAIN DAVID L., R.F.A., 2 *Rothesay Terrace, Edinburgh.*
1910	BRUCE, ADMIRAL SIR JAMES A. T., K.C.M.G., 3 *Montagu Square, W.; and United Service Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
1895	BRUCE-JOY, ALBERT, R.H.A., F.R.G.S., *The Studio, Beaumont Road, West Kensington, W.; and Athenæum Club, S.W.*
1900	BRUCE, ROBERT HUNTER, *Hanover Court, Hanover Square, W.*
1906	†BRUNNER, JOHN F. L., M.P., 43 *Harrington Gardens, S.W.*
1913	BRUNNER, RIGHT HON. SIR JOHN T., BART., *Silverlands, Chertsey.*
1909	†BRUNWIN, ALAN D., M.D., *Rayne, Braintree, Essex.*
1909	†BRUNWIN, GEORGE E., *Haverings, Rayne, Braintree, Essex.*
1909	BRYDEN, ARCHIBALD L., 10 *John Street, Adelphi, W.C.*
1889	BUCHANAN, JAMES, *Lavington Park, Petworth; and 24 Holborn, E.C.*
1898	†BUCKLAND, THOMAS, *c/o Bank of New South Wales, 29 Threadneedle Street, E.C.*
1912	BUCKLE, A. STEWART, 9 *Sewardstone Road, Waltham Abbey.*
1911	BUCKLER, C. DUGALD, *St. Mary's Croft, Mill Hill, N.W.*
1897	BUCKLEY, G. A. MCLEAN, *The Hall, Worth, Sussex.*
1910	BUCKLEY, LIEUT.-COL. PERCY, 33 *Hans Mansions, S.W.*
1912	BUCKNILL, SAMUEL P. B., 51 *St. George's Square, S.W.*
1913	BULKELEY-EVANS, W. A., 12 *King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C.*
1913	BULL, ARTHUR S., 5 *Northumberland Avenue, W.C.*
1886	BULL, HENRY, 1 *Queen's Gate Terrace, S.W.; and 28 Milton Street, E.C.*
1902	BULL, JAMES, 1 *Albion Road, Clapham, S.W.*
1913	BULLEN, ISAAC W., *Messrs. Jeremiah Lyon & Co., 4 Lombard Street, E.C.*
1912	BULLER, W. LEOPOLD, *Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
1915	BURDETT-COUTTS, WILLIAM, M.P., 1 *Stratton Street, Piccadilly, W.*
1900	BURN, JOHN, 17 *Upper Phillimore Place, Kensington, W.*
1914	BURR, COLONEL JOHN MARSHALL, 131 *Cromwell Road, S.W.*
1903	BURRELL, PERCY, *The Grange, Barton Mills, Mildenhall, Suffolk.*
1914	BURROUGHES, REV. EDWARD R., *The Vicarage, Stoke Holy Cross, Norwich.*
1897	BURSTALL, JOHN F., 57 *Gracechurch Street, E.C.*
1894	BURT, ALBERT HAMILTON, M.R.C.S.E., L.R.C.P., 23 *Palmeira Square, Hove, Sussex.*
1909	BURTON, GEORGE WM. A., F.R.G.S., 14 *Sidney Terrace, New Cleethorpes, Grimsby.*
1908	BURTON, LIEUT.-COL. HENRY, *The Grove, Branksome Park, Bournemouth, W.; and Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
1893	BUSH, ROBERT E., *Bishops Knoll, Stoke Bishop, Bristol.*
1912	BUSK, SIR EDWARD H., M.A., LL.B., 11 *Sussex Place, Regent's Park, N.W.*
1887	BUTT, JOHN H., *Gresham Club, King William Street, E.C.*
1890	†BUTTERWORTH, ARTHUR R., 7 *Fig Tree Court, Temple, E.C.; and 47 Campden House Road, W.*

Year of Election.	
1912	BUTTERWORTH, JAMES F., 24 *Linden Gardens, Bayswater, W.*
1915	BUXTON, ALFRED, *White Cottage, Wilmslow, Cheshire.*
1894	†BUXTON, NOEL E., M.P., *Brick Lane, E.*
1878	BUXTON, SIR T. FOWELL, BART., G.C.M.G., 2 *Prince's Gate, S.W.; and Warlies, Waltham Abbey, Essex.*
1897	†BUXTON, T. F. VICTOR, M.A., J.P., *Woodredon, Waltham Abbey, Essex.*
1898	BYRNE, J. O., 201 *Salisbury House, E.C.*
1902	CADBURY, RICHARD, *Rose Hill, Worcester.*
1912	†CADBURY, WILLIAM A., *King's Norton, Birmingham.*
1903	CAILLARD, SIR VINCENT H. P., J.P., 42 *Half Moon Street, W.*
1904	†CAIRD, JAMES, 112 *Fenchurch Street, E.C.*
1904	†CALDECOTT, REV. PROFESSOR ALFRED, D.D., *King's College, Strand, W.C.*
1890	†CALDICOTT, HARVEY, 1 *St. James's Street, S.W.*
1911	CALTHROP, S. GUY, *Manager's Office, L. & N.W. Railway, Euston, N.W.*
1912	CAMBRAY, PHILIP G., *Union Defence League, 25 Victoria Street, S.W.; and 30 Marmora Road, Honor Oak, S.E.*
1895	†CAMERON, MAJOR SIR MAURICE A., R.E., K.C.M.G., 61 *Bedford Gardens, Kensington, W.*
1910	CAMERON, WM. KEITH, *Junior Constitutional Club, Piccadilly, W.*
1881	†CAMPBELL, ALLAN, 21 *Upper Brook Street, W.*
1894	CAMPBELL, GORDON H., *c/o Messrs. Weddel & Co.*, 16 *St. Helen's Place, E.C.*
1884	†CAMPBELL, W. MIDDLETON, 23 *Rood Lane, E.C.*
1908	CAMPBELL, WILLIAM FINLAY, *Brantridge Forest, Balcombe, Sussex.*
1905	†CAMPBELL-JOHNSTON, MALCOLM, 2 *Paper Buildings, Temple, E.C.*
1913	CAMPION, C. A. B., *Commonwealth Bank*, 36 *New Broad Street, E.C.*
1913	CANTERBURY, HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP OF, G.C.V.O., *Lambeth Palace, S.E.*
1897	CAPPEL, SIR ALBERT J. LEPPOC, K.C.I.E., 27 *Kensington Court Gardens, W.*
1914	CAPPER, FRANK, 137 *Whitehall Court, S.W.; and Junior Athenæum Club, Piccadilly, W.*
1889	CARGILL, WALTER, 42 *Stanford Road, Kensington, W.*
1910	CARLYON, REV. TRISTREM S., LL.D., *Eulalia, St. Albans Crescent, Bournemouth.*
1912	CARMICHAEL, H. S., *Burnham, Park Drive, Golder's Hill, N.W.*
1910	CARR, JOHN T., *c/o Messrs. Griffiths & Co.*, 3 *Central Buildings, Westminster, S.W.*
1915	CARR-ELLISON, LIEUT.-COLONEL RALPH H., J.P., 41 *Princes Gate, S.W.; and Hedgeley Hall, Alnwick.*
1913	CARTER, PHILIP, 49 *Carlton Mansions, Portsdown Road, W.*
1878	CARTER, SIR GILBERT T., K.C.M.G., *Greycliffe, Torquay.*
1880	† CARTER, WILLIAM H., B.A., 34 *Gresham Street, E.C.*
1913	†CASSEL, RIGHT HON. SIR ERNEST, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., *Brook House, Park Lane, W., and Moulton Paddocks, Newmarket.*
1893	CATTO, JOHN, *Boodles Club*, 28 *St. James's Street, S.W.*
1885	CAUTLEY, COLONEL HENRY, R.E., *United Service Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
1911	CAWOOD, ARTHUR D. C., 305/6 *Moorgate Station Chambers, E.C.*
1912	CECIL, LORD HUGH, M.P., 35 *Bruton Street, W.; and Hatfield, Herts.*
1913	CECIL, LORD WILLIAM, C.V.O., 23 *Queen's Gate Gardens, S.W.*
1913	CHAMBERLAIN, RIGHT HON. AUSTEN, M.P., 9 *Egerton Place, S.W.; and Highbury, Moor Green, Birmingham.*
1911	CHAMBERS, COLONEL ARTHUR W., V.D., 10 *Addison Gardens, Kensington, W.*
1889	†CHAMBERS, FREDERICK D., 138 *Knight's Hill, West Norwood, S.E.*
1912	CHAMBERS, THOMAS STANLEY, 138 *Knight's Hill, West Norwood, S.E.*
1913	CHAMPION, HUBERT H., *Farleigh, Uppingham.*
1892	†CHAPLIN, HOLROYD, B.A., 2 *Holland Villas Road, W.*
1914	CHAPMAN, SIR ARTHUR, 6 *Hilltop Road, West Hampstead, N.W.*
1900	CHAPMAN, MAJOR WILLIAM E., 49 *Lancaster Gate, W.*
1913	CHARNOCK, HENRY HAVELOCK, *Beechcroft, Oatlands Park, Weybridge.*
1910	CHARNWOOD, RIGHT HON. LORD, M.A., 108 *Eaton Square, S.W.; and Stowe House, Lichfield.*
1883	†CHARRINGTON, ARTHUR F., *East Hill, Oxted, Surrey; and Oxford and Cambridge Club Pall Mall, S.W.*

Year of Election.	
1885	†Charrington, Hugh Spencer, *Dove Cliff, Burton-on-Trent.*
1894	†Cheadle, Frank M., *Silverdale, Victoria Road, Woodbridge.*
1913	Cheesewright, Lieut.-Colonel William F., 165 *Strand, W.C.*
1904	Cheke, George O. M., *Faygate Place, Horsham.*
1913	Chelmsford, The Right Hon. Lord, G.C.M.G., 18 *Queen's Gate Place, S.W.; and Yarrells Lytchett, Poole, Dorset.*
1908	Chidell, Charles A., *Illovo, Woking.*
1868	*Christian, H.R.H. Prince, K.G., G.C.V.O., *Cumberland Lodge, Windsor Great Park.*
1914	Christie, Harry B., *Wayside, Grove Park Road, Mottingham, Kent.*
1888	†Christison, Robert, *Burwell Park, Louth.*
1894	Church, Walter, *Kilmartin, Liss, Hants.*
1895	†Churchill, Colonel Mackenzie, *The Granleys, St. Mark's, Cheltenham.*
1910	Clark, Charles J. J., 1 *Ravensbourne Gardens, Ealing, W.*
1903	Clark, Cumberland, 22 *Kensington Park Gardens, W.*
1897	†Clark, Edward G. U., *West Runton, Cromer.*
1905	Clark, Ernest, 11 *Ducky Rooms, Somerset House, W.C.*
1913	Clark, Ernest, 63 *Argyle Road, Ilford.*
1900	Clark, Lieut.-Colonel Sir James R. A., Bart., C.B., F.R.C.S.E., *Braywick Grove, Maidenhead.*
1891	Clark, Jonathan, 1A *Devonshire Terrace, Portland Place, W.*
1913	†Clarke, Charles B. O., 40 *St. James's Place, S.W.*
1903	†Clarke, General Sir Charles Mansfield, Bart., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., 20 *Lennox Gardens, S.W.*
1887	†Clarke, Sir Fielding, *The Lawn, Southchurch, Essex.*
1912	Clarke, Frederic Sydenham, *The Croft, Winchfield.*
1911	Clarke, J. Percy, M.Inst.C.E., 14 *Hans Court, S.W.*
1910	Clarke, Percy, *Beechwood, Caterham Valley.*
1889	†Clarke, Strachan C., *Messrs. J. Morrison & Co., 5 Fenchurch Street, E.C.*
1914	Clarke, William J., M.Inst C.E., 45 *Kensington Mansions, S.W.*
1886	†Clayton, Reginald B. B., *Little Hachelt, East Boldre, Hants.*
1912	Clegg, Richard, *Farley Lodge, Roy Park Avenue, Maidenhead.*
1893	Cleghorn, Robert C., 14 *St. Mary Axe, E.C.*
1902	Clougher, Thomas R., 17 *Cockspur Street, S.W.*
1911	Clowes, Maurice, 63 *Harcourt Terrace, S.W.*
1906	†Clunis, R. Ross.
1914	Coates, Colonel Charles, 3 *Duchess Road, Clifton, Bristol.*
1896	†Coates, Major Sir Edward F., Bart., M.P., 99 *Gresham Street, E.C.; and Tayle's Hill, Ewell, Surrey.*
1903	Coates, Joseph, 79 *Queen Victoria Street, E.C.*
1914	†Coats, Major Andrew, D.S.O., *Burrough-on-the-Hill, Melton-Mowbray.*
1881	Cobb, Alfred B., 11 *Hillmarton Road, Camden Road, N.*
1895	Cochrane, Hon. Thomas H., *Crawford Priory, Springfield, Fife, N.B.*
1898	Cockburn, Hon. Sir John A., M.D., K.C.M.G., *Dean's Hill, Harrietsham, Maidstone.*
1901	†Cohen, Charles Waley, 51 *Campden Hill Road, W.*
1883	Cohen, Neville D., *Messrs. D. Cohen & Co., 17 Tokenhouse Yard, E.C.*
1912	Coke, Lieut. Hon. Roger, R.N., *Holkham, Norfolk.*
1891	Colebrook, Albert E., 44 *St. Mary Axe, E.C.*
1909	Coles, Colonel Arthur H., C.M.G., D.S.O., 18 *Walpole Street, Chelsea, S.W.; and Naval and Military Club, Piccadilly, W.*
1885	Coles, William R. E., 28 *Fish Street Hill, E.C.*
1902	Collier, Rev. Henry N., M.A., *Fairlight, Southborough, Kent.*
1905	Collins, Capt. R. Muirhead, R.N., C.M.G., 49 *Oakley Street, S.W.*
1915	Colls, Archibald B. H., 5 *Coleman Street, E.C.*
1882	†Collum, Rev. Hugh Robert, M.R.I.A., F.S.S., 35 *Oakley Street, Chelsea, S.W.*
1880	Collyer, William R., M.A., I.S.O., *Hackford Hall, Reepham, Norfolk.*
1882	Colmer, Joseph G., C.M.G., 29 *Eldon Road, W.*
1907	Colvin, Ian Duncan, 8 *Reynolds Close, Hampstead Way, N.W.*
1893	Conigrave, B. Fairfax, 170 *Winchester House, E.C.*

Year of Election.	
1905	*CONNAUGHT, H.E., FIELD-MARSHAL H.R.H. THE DUKE OF, K.G., G.C.M.G., *Government House, Ottawa, Canada; and Bagshot Park, Surrey.*
1899	CONYBEARE, REV. WM. JAMES, M.A., *Newington Rectory, S.E.*
1874	†COODE, M. P., *c/o Messrs. H. S. King & Co., 9 Pall Mall, S.W.*
1886	†COOKE, HENRY M., 12 *Friday Street, E.C.*
1909	COOPER, J. ASTLEY, *Broomfield Hall, Swanley, Kent.*
1882	COOPER, REV. CHARLES J., 20 *Hertford Street, Cambridge.*
1899	COOPER, SIR RICHARD A., BART., M.P., *Ashlyns Hall, Berkhamsted.*
1884	COOPER, ROBERT ELLIOTT, C.E., 44 *Princes Gate, S.W.; and* 15 *Deans Yard, S.W.*
1891	COOPER, SIR WILLIAM C., BART., *c/o London Joint Stock Bank, 69 Pall Mall, S.W.*
1911	COPLESTON, LIEUT. REGINALD G., R.N., *Offwell Rectory, Honiton.*
1889	CORDNER-JAMES, J. H., A.M.Inst.C.E., *Finsbury House, Blomfield Street, E.C.*
1908	CORFE, RIGHT REV. BISHOP CHARLES J., D.D., *Church House, Dean's Yard, S.W.*
1909	CORNEY, B. GLANVILL, I.S.O.
1910	CORNISH, VAUGHAN, D.Sc., F.R.G.S., F.G.S., F.C.S., *Woodville, Camberley.*
1912	COTTERELL, THOMAS S., J.P., *Abbey Yard, Bath.*
1887	COTTON, SYDNEY H., 1A *Chesterfield Street, Mayfair, W.*
1911	COTTS, W. D. MITCHELL, 4 *London Wall Buildings, E.C.*
1913	COULTON, WALTER T., 66 *Holmdene Avenue, Herne Hill, S.E.*
1914	COUPER, LESLIE, *Bank of British West Africa,* 17 *Leadenhall Street, E.C.*
1913	COUPLAND, REGINALD, *Trinity College, Oxford.*
1892	COURTHOPE, WILLIAM F., *National Club,* 1 *Whitehall Gardens, S.W.*
1907	COURTIS, EDWARD, *Munzenberg, Haverwood Road, South Croydon.*
1904	†COUTTS, WILLIAM SCOTT, 3 *Bricket Road, St. Albans; and* 2 *Billiter Avenue, E.C.*
1896	†COWDRAY, RIGHT HON. LORD, 16 *Carlton House Terrace, S.W.; and Paddockhurst, Worth, Sussex.*
1885	COX, ALFRED W., 30 *St. James's Place, S.W.*
1889	COX, FRANK L., 9 *King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C.*
1896	COX, GEORGE CURLING, *c/o T. L. Crown, Esq., Edgemoor, Harrogate Road, Ripon.*
1888	†COXHEAD, BRIGADIER-GENERAL J. A., R.A., C.B., *Church Hill House, Great Waldingfield, Suffolk; and Naval and Military Club, Piccadilly, W.*
1913	CRABBE, ALEXANDER, 22 *Cambridge Street, W.*
1887	CRAFTON, RALPH C.
1897	†CRAMER, HERMANN J., 22 *Northumberland Avenue, W.C.*
1913	CRANFIELD, WALTER THOMAS, 5 *Duke Street, Adelphi, W.C.*
1912	CRANWORTH, THE RIGHT HON. LORD, *Grundisburgh Hall, Woodbridge.*
1913	CRAWFORD, SIR HOMEWOOD, *City Solicitor's Office, Guildhall, E.C.*
1887	†CRAWLEY-BOEVEY, ANTHONY P., *Birchgrove, Crosswood, Aberystwyth; and Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.*
1912	CRAWSHAW, THE RIGHT HON. LORD, D.L., J.P., *Crawshaw Hall, Rawtenstall, Lancashire.*
1896	CREAGH, CHARLES VANDELEUR, C.M.G., 32 *Charlton Road, Blackheath, S.E.*
1896	CRESSEY, GEORGE H., M.R.C.S., *Nevill Park, Tunbridge Wells.*
1912	CRESSWELL, ALDERMAN S., *West Hill, View Field Road, Wandsworth, S.W.*
1895	CREW, JOSIAH, *Tavistock Hotel, Covent Garden, W.C.*
1912	CREWE, RICHARD F. HARPUR, *Cocoa Tree Club, St. James's Street, S.W.; and Calke Abbey Derby.*
1912	CREWE, THE RIGHT HON. THE MARQUESS OF, K.G., *Crewe House,* 15 *Curzon Street, W.; and Crewe Hall, Cheshire.*
1911	CROFT, H. PAGE, M.P., 53 *Onslow Gardens, S.W.*
1913	†CROLL, GEORGE, *c/o Messrs. Harrisons & Crossfields, Ltd.,* 1 *Great Tower Street, E.C.*
1903	CROOKSHANK, EDGAR M., J.P., *Saint Hill, East Grinstead.*
1910	CROSFIELD, CAPTAIN GEORGE R., 4 *Winmarleigh Street, Warrington.*
1897	CROSS, ANDREW L., 19 *Murrayfield Avenue, Murrayfield, Edinburgh.*
1911	CROWDY, FREDERICK H., M.D., *South Grove, Highgate, N.*
1912	†CROWE, JAMES H., *Edzell, Brechin, N.B.*
1913	†CRUM-EWING, NEIL R., *Ferncraig, Skelmorlie, Ayrshire.*
1911	CRUNDALL, SIR WILLIAM H., J.P., *Woodside, Kearsney, Dover.*
1890	CUFF, WILLIAM SYMES, 34 *Lambolle Road, Hampstead, N.W.*

Year of Election.

1911 CULLEN, WILLIAM H., *Mickleham Downs, Dorking.*
1901 CULVER, ROBERT, *Clareville, Upminster, Essex.*
1913 CULVERWELL, JAMES, 38 *Hillmarton Road, Camden Road, N.W.*
1906 CUNNINGHAM, ANDREW, 15 *Bramham Gardens, S.W.*
1909 CUNNINGHAM, ROBERT M., *Constitutional Club, Northumberland Avenue, W.C.*
1910 CUNNINGHAME, DOUGLAS, *National Bank of South Africa, Circus Place, E.C.*
1892 †CURLING, ROBERT SUMNER, 70 *Duke Street, W.*
1910 CURSON, H. C., 63 *Aldermanbury, E.C.*
1906 *CURZON OF KEDLESTON, RIGHT HON. EARL, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., 1 *Carlton House Terrace, S.W.; and Hackwood Park, Basingstoke.*
1912 CUST, COMMANDER SIR CHARLES LEOPOLD, BART., R.N., K.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G., C I E, 90 *Piccadilly, W.*
1905 CUSTANCE, ADMIRAL SIR REGINALD N., G.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.V.O., 42 *Half Moon Street, W.*

1879 DALTON, E. H. GORING, 97 *Fellows Road, South Hampstead, N.W.*
1884 DALTON, REV. CANON JOHN NEALE, M.A., K.C.V.O., C.M.G., *The Cloisters, Windsor.*
1914 DALZIEL, CHARLES J. A., 512 *Caxton House, Westminster, S.W.; and Esher.*
1894 DANGAR, D. R., *Frensham House, near Farnham, Surrey.*
1880 DANGAR, F. H., *Lyndhurst, Cleveland Road, Ealing, W.*
1903 †DANGERFIELD, JAMES, *Cors-y-Gedol Hall, Dyffryn, Merioneth.*
1898 DANIELS, CHARLES W., M.B., M.R.C.S.E., *London School of Tropical Medicine, Connaught Road, Albert Dock, E.*
1911 DANSON, FRANCIS C., *Tower Buildings, Liverpool; and 74 Bidston Road, Birkenhead.*
1908 DARBYSHIRE, DOUGLAS E., M.B., M.R.C.S., *Steep Hill, Lincoln.*
1887 D'ARCY, WILLIAM KNOX, 42 *Grosvenor Square, W.; and Stanmore Hall, Stanmore.*
1889 DARLEY, CECIL W., I.S.O., M.Inst.C.E., *Longheath, Little Bookham, Surrey.*
1897 DARNLEY, RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF, *Cobham Hall, Gravesend.*
1910 DARRINGTON, THOMAS, *Penrhyn, The Chase, Enfield.*
1915 †DARTMOUTH, RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF, 37 *Charles Street, Berkeley Square, W., and Patshull, Wolverhampton.*
1913 DAUSON, JAMES, *Ashfield House, Branston, Lincoln.*
1904 DAVIDSON, LEYBOURNE F., *York Villa, Cullen, N.B.*
1909 †DAVIDSON, ROBERT, *Montacute House, Montacute, Somerset.*
1904 DAVIES, HENRY, *The Wyaconda, College Road, Isleworth.*
1899 DAVIES, L. ROBERT, 5F *Montagu Mansions, Portman Square, W.; and 264 Salisbury House, E.C.*
1912 DAVIES, MERVYN A. MAURICE, 5F *Montagu Mansions, Portman Square, W.*
1910 DAVIES, BRIGADIER-GENERAL RICHARD H., C.B., *c/o Bank of New South Wales, 29 Threadneedle Street, E.C.*
1899 †D'AVIGDOR-GOLDSMID, OSMOND E., *Somerhill, Tonbridge, Kent.*
1884 DAVIS, CHARLES PERCY, 23 *Lowndes Street, S.W.; and Conservative Club, St. James's Street, S.W.*
1913 †DAVIS, EDWARD M., 60 *West End Lane, N.W.*
1913 DAVIS, MOSES, 60 *West End Lane, N.W.*
1914 DAVISON, H. E., *Messrs. Dalgety & Co., 45 Bishopsgate, E.C.*
1897 †DAVSON, EDWARD R., 20 *Ennismore Gardens, S.W.*
1904 †DAWES, HENRY HALFORD, 2 *Cambridge Square, Hyde Park, W.*
1904 DAWES, WILLIAM C., *Mount Ephraim, Faversham, Kent.*
1910 DAWSON, A. J., *Central Committee, 62 Charing Cross, S.W.*
1914 DAWSON, HARRY, *Birkby Grange, near Huddersfield; and Portland House, Basinghall Street, E.C.*
1882 †DAWSON, JOHN EUGENE, F.R.G.S., 4 *Park Place, St. James's, S.W.*
1882 DAY, WILLIAM HENRY, *c/o Australian Bank of Commerce, 2 King William Street, E.C.*
1913 DEAN, JONATHAN L., 9 *Ranelagh Avenue, Barnes, S.W.*
1907 DEAN, WM. MARKHAM, *Greenways, Sunningdale.*
1891 †DEBENHAM, ERNEST R., 8 *Addison Road, W.*
1883 DEBENHAM, FRANK, F.S.S., 1 *Fitzjohn's Avenue, N.W.*
1880 †DE COLYAR, HENRY A., K.C., 24 *Palace Gardens Terrace, W.*

Year of Election.	
1897	DEED, WALTER, C.E., *St. Andrew's, South Huish, Kingsbridge, Devon.*
1898	D'EGVILLE, HOWARD H., *Lamb Building, Temple, E.C.*
1881	DELMEGE, EDWARD T., 9 *St. Helens Place, E.C.*
1905	DE MATTOS, EDGAR GUY, *Westcot, Wing, Oakham, Rutland.*
1911	DENMAN, RIGHT HON. LORD, G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., 4 *Buckingham Gate, S.W.; and Balcombe Place, Balcombe, Sussex.*
1909	DENNIS, FRANK, 108 *Cannon Street, E.C.*
1911	DENNY, COLONEL JOHN, *Dumbarton, N.B.*
1904	DE NORDWALL, CHARLES F., 15 *Tavistock Road, Croydon; and A. E. G. Electrical Co. of South Africa,* 605 *Caxton House, S.W.*
1885	†DENT, SIR ALFRED, K.C.M.G., *Belgrave Mansions, S.W.; and Ravensworth, Eastbourne.*
1890	DENTON, SIR GEORGE C, K.C.M.G., *The Grange, Littlemore, Oxford.*
1913	†DESBOROUGH, RIGHT HON. LORD, K.C.V.O., *Taplow Court, Taplow, Bucks.*
1882	D'ESTERRE, J. C. E., *Elmfield Hill, Southampton.*
1911	D'ESTERRE, ROBERT E., *Hetherwood, Reigate, Surrey.*
1914	DE SUMICHREST, PROFESSOR FREDK. C., *Mount Eaton Manor,* 17, *Mount Avenue, Ealing, W.*
1914	DES VŒUX, SIR FREDERICK, BART., 50 *Gillingham Street, S.W.*
1911	DEVEREUX, ERNEST, 3 *St. James's Street, S.W.*
1890	†DE VILLIERS, JACOB N.
1895	DEVITT, THOMAS LANE, 12 *Fenchurch Buildings, E.C.*
1909	†DEVONSHIRE, HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF, G.C.V.O., 78 *Piccadilly, W.; and Chatsworth, Derbyshire.*
1911	DEW, ARTHUR T., *Monkerton Manor, Pinhoe, Exeter.*
1909	DE WINTON, CECIL, *Badminton Club,* 100 *Piccadilly, W.*
1915	†DEWRANCE, JOHN, *Cranmore Place, Chislehurst.*
1902	DEWSBURY, FREDERICK, 36 *Newgate Street, E.C.*
1910	DICK, CAPTAIN THOMAS A., LATE R.A., 105 *Cadogan Gardens, S.W.*
1913	DICKENSON, ARTHUR, *Willow Cottage, Billingshurst, Sussex.*
1913	DICKIN, LIEUT.-COL. P. LLOYD, F.R.G.S., *Lyneal Lodge, Ellesmere, Shropshire.*
1911	DICKINSON, ALWIN R., *Rydal Mount, Croham Park Avenue, South Croydon.*
1896	DICKINSON, JAMES W., *Queensland National Bank,* 8 *Princes Street, E.C.*
1883	DICKSON, RAYNES W., 23 *Cambridge Road, Hove, Sussex.*
1903	DILLON, CORMAC CRONLY.
1891	†DISMORR, JOHN S., *Arden, Dene Road, Northwood, Middlesex.*
1906	DIXON, FRANK H., *c/o Messrs. Barlton Bros.,* 39 *Old Broad Street, E.C.*
1914	DOLBY, MAJOR G. A., *Nazdar Hall, Branksome Park, Bournemouth.*
1913	DONALD, TOM, F.C.I.S., *Coniston, Hornchurch, Essex.*
1894	DOOLETTE, GEORGE P., 7 *Walbrook, E.C.; and Merlebank, Caterham Valley.*
1912	DORE, CAPT. ALAN, *The Hostel, Manor Avenue, Kidderminster.*
1913	DOUGLAS, ARCHIBALD C., 15 *Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.; and* 19 *Langham Street, W.*
1894	DOUGLAS, JOHN A., *c/o Union Bank of Australia,* 71 *Cornhill, E.C.*
1901	DOUGLAS, ROBERT LANGTON, M.A., 2 *Hill Street, Berkeley Square, W.*
1913	†DOWNES, DANIEL, *c/o Bank of New Zealand,* 1 *Queen Victoria Street, E.C.*
1889	DRAGE, GEOFFREY, 29 *Cadogan Square, S.W.*
1910	DREW, ALFRED H., 26 *Phillimore Gardens, W.; and* 23 *Austin Friars, E.C.*
1912	DRUMMOND, MALDWIN, *Turf Club, Clarges St., W.*
1914	DRYSDALE, CHARLES V., D.SC., M.I.E.E., *Queen Anne's Chambers, S.W.*
1868	†DUCIE, RIGHT HON THE EARL OF, G.C.V.O., *Tortworth Court, Falfield, Glos.*
1914	DU CROS, WM. E., *Kingsgate, Kent.*
1905	DUDGEON, SIR CHARLES JOHN, 3 *Hans Crescent, S.W.*
1894	†DUDLEY, RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., 7 *Carlton Gardens, S.W.; and Witley Court, Worcester.*
1880	DUDLEY-DICKSON, CECIL, *National Liberal Club, Whitehall Place, S.W.*
1889	DUFF, ROBERT, 6 *Brent Villas, Hendon, N.W.*
1914	DUGGAN, ALFRED H., *Burfield, Old Windsor.*
1899	DUNCAN, ALISTER, *c/o Messrs. H. S. King & Co.,* 65 *Cornhill, E.C.*
1879	DUNCAN, CAPTAIN ALEXANDER, 2 *Downie Terrace, Crail, Fife, N.B.*
1895	†DUNCAN, ROBERT, *Whitefield, Govan, N.B.; and* 9 *Inverness Terrace, W.*

Year of Election.

1892 DUNCAN, WM. H. GREVILLE, *Oakvale, Stonehaven, N.B.; and Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.*
1903 DUNDAS, THE VEN. ARCHDEACON CHARLES L., M.A., *Charminster Vicarage, Dorchester.*
1885 DUNDONALD, LIEUT.-GENERAL THE EARL OF, K.C.V.O., K.C.B., 34 *Portman Square, W.; and Gwrych Castle, Abergele.*
1894 †DUNELL, OWEN R., *Garboldisham Manor, East Harling, Norfolk; and Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
1909 †DUNN, F. H., 41 *Threadneedle Street, E.C.*
1908 DUNN, FRED., *Messrs. Stewarts & Lloyds, Ltd.*, 50 *Old Broad Street, E.C.*
1911 DUNN, JOHN, 25 *Montagu Square, W.*
1878 †DUNRAVEN, RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF, K.P., G.M.G., 22 *Norfolk Street, Park Lane, W., Kenry House, Putney Vale, S.W.; and Adare Manor, Adare, Co. Limerick.*
1913 DURHAM, RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF, K.G., G.C.V.O., 39 *Grosvenor Square, W.; and Lambton Castle, Fence Houses, Durham.*
1897 †DURLACHER, ALFRED F., *Crosby, Waldegrave Park, Twickenham.*
1880 †DUTTON, FRANK M., 74 *Lancaster Gate, W.; and Conservative Club, St. James's Street, S.W.*
1880 DUTTON, FREDERICK, *Birch Hall, Windlesham, Surrey.*
1910 †DUVEEN, EDWARD J., *Gangmoor, Hampstead Heath, N.W.*
1887 DYER, CHARLES, 31 *The Drive, Hove, Sussex.*
1887 DYER, FREDERICK, *The Pentlands, Park Hill Road, Croydon; and* 17 *Aldermanbury, E.C.*
1890 †DYER, JOSEPH, *c/o Messrs. A. H. Wheeler & Co., Temple Chambers, E.C.*
1913 DYKES, THOMAS, *c/o The Clydesdale Bank, Ltd.*, 30 *Lombard Street, E.C.*
1913 †DYSART, THE RIGHT HON. EARL OF, *Ham House, Richmond, Surrey.*

1884 †EALES, WILLIAM JOHN, *Westview, Byculiah Park, Enfield.*
1895 ECKERSLEY, JAMES C., M.A., *Carlton Manor, Yeadon, Leeds; and United University Club, Pall Mall East, S.W.*
1889 †ECKSTEIN, FREDERICK, *Ottershaw Park, Ottershaw, Surrey.*
1894 EDE, N. J., *Oakhurst, Netley Abbey, Hants.*
1887 †EDWARDES, T. DYER, 5 *Hyde Park Gate, S.W.; and Prinknash Park, Painswick, Stroud.*
1904 EDWARDS, HARRY WOODWARD, 12 *Park Road, Beckenham.*
1890 EDWARDS, LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR J. BEVAN, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., 9 *Wilbraham Place, S.W.*
1909 EDWARDS, LANCELOT R., *The Old Mill, Milton, Melplash, Dorset.*
1886 EDWARDS, NATHANIEL W., 18-19 *Silk Street, E.C.*
1876 †EDWARDS, S.
1906 †EGERTON, PROFESSOR HUGH E., M.A., 14 *St. Giles', Oxford.*
1882 †ELDER, FREDERICK, 2 *Leinster Place, W.*
1882 †ELDER, WM. GEORGE, 7 *St. Helens Place, E.C.*
1911 ELDRIDGE, EDWARD H., 10 *Broad Street Avenue, E.C.*
1906 ELGIN & KINCARDINE, RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF, K.G., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., *Broom Hall, Dunfermline, N.B.*
1889 ELIAS, COLONEL ROBERT, *Rendham Barnes, Saxmundham; and Army and Navy Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
1905 †ELLIOT, MAJOR E. H. M., *Springfield, Breinton, near Hereford.*
1899 †ELLIOT, LESLIE, *Royal Societies Club, St. James's Street, S.W.*
1905 ELLIS, HENRY VAUGHAN, 19 *St. Andrew's Mansions, Dorset Street, W.*
1913 ELLIS, W. L., 30 *Moorgate Street, E.C.*
1889 ELWELL, WM. ERNEST, *The Manor House, Welford, Rugby.*
1902 ELWELL, WILLIAM R. G., *c/o Mrs. J. Cawthra*, 16 *Basil Mansions, Basil Street, S.W.*
1910 ELY, HERBERT W., *Tasmania Government Office*, 56 *Victoria Street, S.W.*
1895 EMETT, FREDERICK W., 22 *Birch Grove, Ealing Common, W.*
1912 †EMMOTT, RIGHT HON. LORD, G.C.M.G., 30 *Ennismore Gardens, S.W.*
1885 ERBSLOH, E. C.
1914 ERICSSON, AXEL F., J.P., *Hill House, Jesmond Park, Newcastle-on-Tyne.*
1914 ESTILL, J. H., *St. Oswald's, Queen's Road, Hendon, N.W.*
1880 EVANS, SIR FREDERICK, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., 57 *Wetherby Mansions, Earl's Court Square, S.W.*
1890 EVANS, SIR WILLIAM GWYNNE, BART., *Oaklands Park, Newnham, Glos.*

Year of Election.

1912 | EWING, JAMES ALLARDYCE, 17 *Prince Edward Mansions, Palace Court, W.*
1910 | EWING, JOHN, 5 *Upper Gilmore Terrace, Edinburgh.*
1896 | EYLES, SIR GEORGE LANCELOT, K.C.M.G., M.Inst.C.E., 12 *Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W.*

1898 | FAIRBAIRN, ANDREW DODDS, 67 *Watling Street, E.C.*
1883 | FAIRCLOUGH, R. A., 25 *Kensington Palace Gardens, W.*
1912 | FAIRE, ARTHUR W., J.P., *Elmcote, Knighton, Leicester.*
1899 | FAIRFAX, CHARLES B., 25 *Harcourt House, Cavendish Square, W.*
1885 | †FAIRFAX, E. ROSS, *Macquarie, Tunbridge Wells.*
1889 | †FAIRFAX, J. MACKENZIE, *Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
1909 | FAIRLIE, ALEXR., *Hillhouse Lodge, Fenwick, Ayrshire.*
1911 | FALMOUTH, MAJOR-GENERAL RIGHT HON. VISCOUNT, K.C.V.O., C.B., *Tregothnan, Truro.*
1913 | FARMER, JAMES H., *Fairfield, Mundesley, Norfolk; and 5 Queen's Gardens, St. Andrews, N.B.*
1910 | †FARRAR, SIDNEY H., 4 *London Wall Buildings, E.C.*
1890 | FAWCETT, WILLIAM, 77 *Shooter's Hill Road, Blackheath, S.E.*
1883 | FAWNS, REV. J. A., *c/o Messrs. H. Meade-King & Son, Bristol.*
1895 | FEARNSIDES, JOHN WM., 4 *Brick Court, Temple, E.C.*
1912 | FEILDEN, THEODORE, *Stratford Lodge, Watford; and c/o "Times," Printing House Square, E.C.*
1879 | FELL, ARTHUR, M.P., 46 *Queen Victoria Street, E.C.*
1907 | FELTON, WM. BERTLES, *c/o Union of London and Smiths Bank, 8 High Street, Notting Hill, W.*
1914 | FIELD, ALFRED J. GORDON, 1 *East India Avenue, E.C.*
1913 | FIGUEIRA, FELIX, *Arborfield, Wimbledon Park Road, S.W.*
1911 | FINCH, OTHO FITZGERALD, *Fullamore, Waldron, Sussex.*
1911 | FINDLAY, W. K., *Kilry, Warren Drive, New Brighton, Birkenhead.*
1906 | FINLAY, RIGHT HON. SIR ROBERT B., K.C., G.C.M.G., M.P., 31 *Phillimore Gardens, W.*
1889 | FINLAYSON, DAVID, 27 *The Grove, Boltons, S.W.*
1895 | FINLAYSON, LIEUT.-COLONEL ROBERT A., C.M.G., *Royal Crescent Hotel, Brighton.*
1891 | FINUCANE, MORGAN I., M.R.C.S.E., 10 *Ashley Place, Victoria Street, S.W.*
1912 | FIRMAN, LIEUT.-COLONEL R. B., D.S.O., *Layton Lodge, Buntingford, Herts; and Naval and Military Club.*
1912 | †FIRTH, SIR ALGERNON F., BART., *Holme House, Lightcliffe, Halifax, Yorks.*
1911 | FITZGERALD, WM. G., A.M.I.N.A., 17 *Victoria Street, S.W.*
1895 | †FITZGERALD, WILLIAM W. A., *Carrigoran, Newmarket-on-Fergus, Clare, Ireland; and Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
1914 | FLEISCHMANN, CHARLES L., 21 *Mincing Lane, E.C.*
1881 | FLEMING, SIR FRANCIS, K.C.M.G., 9 *Sydney Place, Onslow Square, S.W.; and Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.*
1900 | †FLETCHER, FRANKLYN H.
1915 | FLETCHER, COMMANDER SIR LIONEL, R.N.R., *Maryton, Liverpool; Muirsheil, Lochwinnoch, Renfrewshire; Junior Carlton and Royal Automobile Clubs.*
1900 | FLINT, JOSEPH, C.M.G., *Rosemount, Sanderstead Road, Sanderstead, Surrey; and the Niger Company, Ltd., Surrey House, Victoria Embankment, W.C.*
1901 | FLOWER, ALFRED, *Mena Cottage, Bexhill-on-Sea.*
1912 | FLOWER, SIR ERNEST, 6 *Upper Phillimore Gardens, W.*
1911 | FODEN, JOHN, 9 *Chiswell Street, E.C.*
1911 | †FORAN, BERNARD F., *c/o Messrs. Weil Bros., 3/4 Lothbury, E.C.*
1911 | FORD, ALLAN DOUGLAS, *c/o National Safe Deposit Co., 1 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.*
1889 | †FORD, JAMES P., *Meadowbank, Carnoustie, N.B.*
1896 | FORDE, ROBERT M., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., *Gambia, Mill Road, Worthing.*
1901 | FORGAN, THOMAS H., *Thurstaston, Birkenhead.*
1889 | FORLONG, CAPTAIN CHARLES A., R.N., *Gore Vale, Emsworth, Hants.*
1912 | FORSTER, CECIL C., *Twysden, Goudhurst, Kent.*
1913 | FORT, G. SEYMOUR, *Bath Club, 34 Dover Street, W.*
1912 | FORT, SIR HUGH, 11 *Portland Place, W.*
1890 | FORTUNO, JOSE, 27 *Warwick Road, S.W.*
1889 | FOWLER, JAMES, *Red Court, Peek Crescent, Wimbledon, S.W.*

Year of Election.

1912 FOWLER, THOMAS B. D, *Holborn Viaduct Hotel, E.C.; and Belgrano, Redland Park, Bristol.*
1890 FOWLIE, WILLIAM, 29 *City Road, E.C.*
1904 FOX, FRANCIS DOUGLAS, M.A., M.Inst.C.E., 19 *Kensington Square, W*
1902 FOX, HENRY WILSON, 20 *Lowndes Square, S.W.*
1915 FOX, JOHN, 5 *Foster Road, Duke's Avenue, Chiswick, W.*
1907 FOX-SYMONS, ROBERT, M.R.C S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., 95 *Cromwell Road, S.W.*
1907 FOXWELL, DOUGLAS L., *Penstone, Lancing, Sussex.*
1888 FRANCIS, DANIEL, 21 *Landfield Gardens, Hampstead, N.W.*
1910 FRASER, A. J, *Australian Press Association, 80 Fleet Street, E.C.*
1913 †FRASER, HARRY, *Devonshire Club, St. James's Street, S.W.*
1903 †FRASER, JOHN C., *c/o Messrs. Stephen, Fraser & Air, 65 London Wall, E.C.*
1900 †FREMANTLE, ADMIRAL THE HON. SIR EDMUND R., G.C.B., C.M.G., 44 *Lower Sloane Street, S.W.*
1908 FRENCH, SIR SOMERSET R., K.C.M.G., *Aylwins, Mayfield, Sussex.*
1898 FREER, THE VEN. ARCHDEACON HUGH CORRIE, *Roydon Rectory, Diss, Norfolk.*
1913 FRESHFIELD, EDWIN HANSON, 31 *Old Jewry, E.C.*
1911 FREWEN, MORETON. *Brede, Sussex.*
1912 FRIEDLANDER, JULIUS, *White Knights Park, Reading; and 22 Down St., W.*
1909 FULLER, SIR BAMPFYLDE, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., *c/o London County and Westminster Bank, St. James's Street, S.W.*
1911 †FULLER, SIR JOHN M. F., BART., K.C.M.G., 47 *Rutland Gate, S.W.*
1881 FULTON, JOHN, 26 *Upper Phillimore Gardens, Kensington, W.*
1912 FYFE, H. HAMILTON, *Thorpe Cottage, Egham, Surrey.*

1898 GALBRAITH, JOHN H., 32 *Victoria Street, S.W.*
1913 GALE, RICHARD NELSON, 41 *Iverna Gardens, W.*
1908 GALE, WILFRED, 41 *Iverna Gardens, W.*
1912 GALLEWSKI, BENJAMIN, 133 *West End Lane, N.W.*
1908 GALLOWAY, MALCOLM W., *Shelley Hall, Ongar, Essex.*
1914 GAMBLES, J. C., 20 *Little Britain, E.C.*
1885 GAME, JAMES AYLWARD, 2 *Eastcheap, E.C.*
1914 GANTER, THADDEUS, 16 *Wentworth Mansions, Keats Grove, Hampstead, N.W.*
1912 GARD, STEPHEN A., 9 *Rosslyn Hill, Hampstead, N.W.*
1909 GARD, W. G. SNOWDON, LL.B., 9 *Rosslyn Hill, Hampstead, N.W.; and 2 Gresham Buildings, E.C.*
1912 GARDNER, FRANK WM., 9 *Elm Place, Onslow Gardens, S.W.*
1907 GARDNER, REV. RICHARD TITLEY, M.A., *Fluke Hall, nr. Garstang, Lancs.*
1894 GARNETT, WILLIAM J., 75 *Princes Square, W.*
1914 GARRAD, EDWARD V., 50 *Windmill Street, Gravesend, Kent.*
1890 †GARRISON, W. HERBERT, F.R.G.S., 46 *Albany Mansions, Albert Bridge Road, S.W.*
1910 GARVIN, JAMES L., 9 *Grevile Place, N.W.*
1902 GASELEE, GENERAL SIR ALFRED, G.C.B., G.C.I.E., *Grove End, Pit Farm Road, Guildford.*
1913 GASTON, EDWARD PAGE, 133 *Salisbury Square, E.C.*
1911 GATES, EDWARD C., *Self-Help Emigration Society, Memorial Hall Buildings, E.C.*
1891 GATTY, SIR STEPHEN H., *Downshire House, Roehampton, S.W.*
1911 GAYFORD, HERBERT S., *Northern Assurance Co., 1 Moorgate Street, E.C.*
1914 GEARY, SIR WILLIAM N. M., BART., *Oxon Hoath, Tonbridge, and 2 Plowden Buildings, Temple, E.C.*
1911 GELDARD, MAJOR FRANCIS, *Naval and Military Club, 94 Piccadilly, W.*
1891 GEORGE, DAVID, *Bank of New South Wales, 29 Threadneedle Street, E.C.*
1902 GIBBINGS, MAJOR HENRY CORNWALL C., *Royal Automobile Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
1885 GIBBON, SIR WILLIAM D., *Hathaway Cottage, Surrey Road, Bournemouth West.*
1905 †GIBBONS, WILLIAM PIKE, J.P., *The Foxhills, Wombourne, Wolverhampton.*
1913 GIBLIN, RONALD WORTHY, *The Hawthorns, Christ Church Road, Cheltenham.*
1912 GIBSON, C. JERROLD, *Kingswood, Pyrford, Surrey.*
1891 GIBSON, FRANK WM., 8 *Chester Terrace, Regent's Park, N.W.*
1913 GIBSON, RIGHT REV. EDGAR C. S., D.D., *Lord Bishop of Gloucester, The Palace, Gloucester.*

Year of Election	
1909	GIBSON, VICE-ADMIRAL HERBERT W. S., *Hurstleigh, Blackwater, Hants.*
1912	GILBERT, JOHN, *Treleyan House, Near Bodmin, Cornwall.*
1886	†GILCHRIST, WILLIAM, *c/o Standard Bank of South Africa,* 10 *Clement's Lane, E.C.*
1882	†GILCHRIST, WILLIAM OSWALD, *Oakley Hall, Basingstoke.*
1902	GILFILLAN, SAMUEL, 2 *Billiter Avenue, E.C.*
1897	GILLANDERS, JAMES, 41 *Tooley Street, S.E.*
1903	GILLESPIE, WILLIAM, 82 *Fenchurch Street, E.C.*
1907	GILMOUR, S. CARTER, 4 *St. Gabriel's Road, Cricklewood, N.W.*
1913	GIMSON, W. L., 46 *Inverness Terrace, W.*
1889	GIRDWOOD, JOHN, J.P., 98/100 *Palmerston House, Bishopsgate, E.C.*
1907	GIROUARD, MAJOR-GENERAL SIR PERCY, R.E., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., *Brooks' Club, St. James's Street, S.W.*
1910	GLADSTONE, RT. HON. VISCOUNT, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., 9 *Buckingham Gate, S.W.; and Sandycroft, Lutilestone, Kent.*
1883	GLANFIELD, GEORGE, *Hale End, Woodford, Essex.*
1902	GLANTAWE, RIGHT HON. LORD, *The Grange, Swansea.*
1892	GLASGOW, RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF, G.C.M.G., *Kelburne, Fairlie, N.B.*
1913	†GLENCONNER, RIGHT HON. LORD, 34 *Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.; and The Kirkhouse, Innerleithen, N.B.*
1902	GOAD, SAMUEL, 35 *Vicarage Road, Hastings.*
1888	GODBY, MICHAEL J., *c/o Union Bank of Australia,* 71 *Cornhill, E.C.*
1888	†GODFREY, RAYMOND, F.R.G.S., F.R.A.S. (*late of Ceylon*), 79 *Cornhill, E.C.*
1894	GODSAL, CAPTAIN WILLIAM, R.E., *Haines Hill, Twyford, Berks.*
1894	GODSON, EDMUND P., *Castlewood, Shooter's Hill, Kent.*
1913	GOFF, BRUCE, M. B., 17 *Ovington Gardens, S.W.*
1899	GOLDIE, RIGHT HON. SIR GEORGE T., K.C.M.G., *Naval and Military Club, Piccadilly, W.*
1891	GOLDMAN, C. SYDNEY, M.P., *Walpole House, The Mall, Chiswick, W.*
1885	GOLDRING, A. R., *Transvaal Chamber of Mines,* 202 *Salisbury House, E.C.*
1908	GONSALVES, GEORGE, A.M.Inst.C.E., 62 *London Wall, E.C.*
1893	GOODE, WILLIAM HAMILTON, 30 *Upper Addison Gardens, W.*
1913	GOODMAN, HYAM L., 19 *Clare Street, Bristol.*
1885	GOODMAN, SIR WILLIAM MEIGH, K.C., *Clavadel, Pit Farm Road, Guildford.*
1893	GOODSIR, GEORGE, *Messrs. W. Weddel & Co.,* 16 *St. Helens Place, E.C.*
1890	†GORDON, CHARLES G., A.M.Inst.C.E., *Colonia, Grove Park Road, Chiswick, W.*
1885	†GORDON, GEORGE W., *The Brewery, Caledonian Road, N.*
1904	†GORDON, JOHN WILLIAM, 11 *King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C.*
1893	†GORDON, JOHN WILTON, 9 *New Broad Street, E.C.*
1913	†GOUGH, RIGHT HON. VISCOUNT, K.C.V.O., 9 *Upper Belgrave Street, S.W.; and Lough Cutra Castle, Gort, Co. Galway.*
1913	GOULDING, T. WALDEMAR, 30 *The Avenue, Brondesbury Park, N.W.*
1886	†GOWANS, LOUIS F., 47 *Lavington Road, West Ealing, W.*
1886	GRAHAM, SIR FREDERICK, K.C.B., *Aros, Haslemere, Surrey; and St. Stephen's Club, Westminster, S.W.*
1912	GRAHAM, H. B., 109 *Victoria Street, S.W.*
1885	†GRANT, CARDROSS, *Bruntsfield, Bromley Road, Beckenham, Kent.*
1879	†GRANT, E. H., *Priory Lawn, Cheltenham.*
1911	GRANT, WILLIAM, 20 *Pencester Road, Dover.*
1903	GRANT, WILLIAM TARVER, 8 *Acacia Place, St. John's Wood, N.W.*
1911	GRAY, JOHN, 3 *Victoria Drive, Rock Ferry, Birkenhead.*
1888	GRAY, ROBERT, *Junior United Service Club, Charles Street, S.W.*
1881	GRAY, ROBERT J., 60 *Bunhill Row, E.C.*
1913	GRAY, WILLIAM C., J.P., D.L., *Tunstall Manor, West Hartlepool.*
1913	GREEN, COLONEL A. O., *Vernatts, Camberley, Surrey.*
1915	GREEN, EDWARD F. S., M.D., C.M., 105 *Woodside Green, South Norwood, S.E.*
1908	GREEN, FREDERICK DANIEL, 13 *Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.*
1877	GREEN, ROBERT COTTLE, 20 *Kinver Road South, Sydenham, S.E.*
1911	GREENE, J. ARTHUR, 15 *Sheen Gate Gardens, East Sheen, S.W.*
1902	GREENER, CHARLES E., *The Rookery, Hartopp Road, Four Oaks, Birmingham.*

Year of Election	
1909	GREENFIELD, J. H., *St. Ronans, Egmont Road, Sutton, Surrey.*
1909	GREENISH, ALFRED W., 86 *St. James's Street, S.W.*
1894	GREENLEES, T. DUNCAN, M.D., *Rostrevor, Kutleton Avenue, Weymouth.*
1912	GREENWOOD, SIR HAMAR, BART., M.P., 4 *Crown Office Row, Temple, E.C.*
1912	†GRENFELL, ARTHUR M., 25 *Great Cumberland Place, W.*
1912	GRENFELL, JOHN, *Wymondham, Oakham, and* 6 *Princes Street, E.C.*
1882	GRESWELL, REV. WILLIAM H. P., M.A., *Martlett House, Minehead, Somerset.*
1882	GRETTON, LIEUT.-COLONEL GEORGE LE M., *Hill View, Sherborne, Dorset; and United Service Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
1913	GREVILLE, COLONEL THE HON. ALWYNNE, *Danbury Park, Chelmsford.*
1889	†GREY, RIGHT HON. EARL, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., *Howick Hall, Lesbury, Northumberland; and* 22 *South Street, Park Lane, W*
1881	GREY-WILSON, SIR WILLIAM, K.C.M.G., 4 *Blakesley Avenue, Ealing, W.*
1897	GRIEVE, NORMAN W., 1 *Stafford Terrace, Kensington, W.*
1911	GRIEVE, ROBERT, *Bannatyne, St. Albans.*
1883	†GRIFFITH, SIR WM. BRANDFORD, B.A., 90 *Newman Street, W.*
1903	GRIFFITH, W. L., *Canada Government Office, 17 Victoria Street, S.W.*
1910	GRIFFITHS, J. NORTON, M.P., 3 *Central Buildings, Westminster, S.W.*
1887	†GRIFFITHS, WILLIAM, *c/o C. E. Edwards, Esq., 53 Queen Street, Cardiff.*
1909	GRIGG, EDWARD W. M., 14 *Wyndham Place, Bryanston Square, W.*
1890	GRIMANI, EDMUND HORNBY, 39 *Belvedere Road, Upper Norwood, S.E.*
1912	†GROGAN, CAPTAIN EWART S., *Camphill, Newcastle, Staffs.*
1912	GUEST, MAJOR HON. H. CHARLES, M.P., 1A *Queen's Gate, S.W.*
1912	GUINNESS, HON. RUPERT, C.B., C.M.G., M.P., 11 *St. James's Square, S.W.; and Pyrford Court, near Woking.*
1909	GUNDLE, ISAAC, 13 *Heath Drive, Hampstead, N.W.; and* 21 *Lime Street, E.C.*
1878	GUTHRIE, CHARLES, 224 *Cromwell Road, S.W.*
1886	†GWILLIAM, REV. S. THORN, *Hampton Poyle Rectory, Oxford.*
1885	GWYN, WALTER J., 22 *Billiter Street, E.C.*
1909	GWYNNE, REV. R. L., *Little Easton Rectory, Dunmow, Essex.*
1887	GWYTHER, J. HOWARD, 13 *Lancaster Gate, W.*
1891	†HAGGARD, EDWARD, 23 *Southwick Street, W.*
1897	HALCROW, JAMES, 56 *West Side, Wandsworth Common, S.W.*
1910	HALE, THOMAS E. SHERWOOD, *Alderley, Wotton-under-Edge, Glos.*
1914	HALL, GEORGE ROME, M.D., 51 *West Ferry Road, Millwall, E.*
1914	HALL, HENRY J., *Glovers Wood, Charlwood, Surrey.*
1915	HALL, MARTIN, 177 *Ashley Gardens, S.W.*
1913	HALLEY, JOHN.
1913	HALSBURY, RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF, 4 *Ennismore Gardens, S.W.; and Pendruccombe, Launceston.*
1912	HALSE, DOUGLAS.
1908	HALSE, EDWARD, A.R.S.M., M.I.M.M., *Boxgrove, St. Margaret's Road, Twickenham.*
1913	HALSEY, CAPT. LIONEL, R.N., C.M.G., *H.M.S. New Zealand, c/o G.P.O., London.*
1898	HAMBLEDEN, RIGHT HON. VISCOUNT, 3 *Grosvenor Place, S.W.; and Greenlands, Henley-on-Thames.*
1909	HAMER, THOMAS H., *New Zealand Government Office, 13 Victoria Street, S.W.*
1909	HAMERSLEY, ALFRED ST. GEORGE, M.P. (K.C. OF CANADA), *Islip, Oxford.*
1885	HAMILTON, C. BOUGHTON, C.M.G., *Orbieston, Purley.*
1894	HAMILTON, HENRY DE COURCY, *The Hill House, Esher.*
1913	HAMILTON, GENERAL SIR IAN S. M., G.C.B., D.S.O., 21 *St. James's Square, S.W.*
1885	†HAMILTON, JAMES G.
1900	HAMILTON, REAR-ADMIRAL JAMES DE COURCY, R.N., M.V.O., 5 *Dawson Place, Bayswater, W.*
1889	HAMILTON, JOHN T., *Equitable Life Assurance Co. of United States, 346 Strand, W.C.*
1912	HAMILTON, WILLIAM FREDERICK, K.C., LL.D., 4 *Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.*
1883	HAMNETT, FREDERICK HARPER, 11 *Acol Road, West Kensington, W.*
1908	HANBURY-TRACY, MAJOR THE HON. ALGERNON H. C., C.M.G., *Carmichael House, Thankerton, Lanarkshire.*

Year of Election.	
1897	HANBURY-WILLIAMS, MAJOR-GENERAL SIR JOHN, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., 11 *Eaton Place, S.W*
1913	HANCE, THEODORE A. W., *Wilkie Hotel, St. Stephen's Road, Bayswater, W.*
1899	HANCOCK, SIDNEY, 58 *Courtfield Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.*
1884	HANKEY, ERNEST ALEBS, *Notton House, Chippenham.*
1891	HANLEY, THOMAS J., 66 *Gloucester Terrace, Hyde Park, W.*
1906	HANNON, P. J., 11 *Victoria Street, S.W.*
1913	HARBUTT, WILLIAM, *The Grange, Bathampton, Bath.*
1911	†HARCOURT, RIGHT HON. LEWIS, M.P., 14 *Berkeley Square, W.; and Nuneham Park, Oxford.*
1913	HARDIE, ROBERT F. SPOTTISWOOD, 34 *De Vere Gardens, W.*
1892	HARE, REGINALD C., C.M.G., *Heath House, West Street, Reigate.*
1903	†HARE, SHOLTO H., F.R.G.S., *Montebello, Weston-super-Mare.*
1897	HAREWOOD, RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF, K.C.V.O., *Harewood House, Leeds.*
1911	HARGREAVES, GERALD DE LA P., B.A., 115 *Clarence Gate Gardens, Regent's Park, N.W*
1914	HARGREAVES, G. HAMILTON, 24 *Hornton Court, Kensington, W.*
1912	HARGREAVES, T. S.
1912	†HARLECH, RIGHT HON. LORD, *Gregyntyn, Oswestry.*
1904	HARNEY, HON. EDWARD A., 5 *Paper Buildings, Temple, E.C.*
1912	HARRIS, ALFRED, 4 *Sussex Place, Leadenhall St., E.C., and Lyncroft, Monkhams Avenue, Woodford Green.*
1911	HARRIS, HERBERT I., 7 *Great Winchester Street, E.C.*
1895	HARRIS, WALTER H., C.M.G., *Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
1877	†HARRIS, WOLF, 197 *Queen's Gate, S.W.*
1886	†HARRISON, GENERAL SIR RICHARD, R.E., G.C.B., C.M.G., *Ashton Manor, Dunsford, Exeter.*
1884	HARROLD, LEONARD FREDERICK, *The Cottage, 1 Upper Cheyne Row, Chelsea, S.W.*
1889	HARRY, CAPTAIN THOMAS ROW, *Morwenstow, St. Ives, Cornwall.*
1912	HART, A. J. CAMPBELL, 1 *Hillside Road, Bushey, Herts.*
1910	HART, ASHER, 153 *Sutherland Avenue, W.*
1896	HART, E. AUBREY, *Spencer House, Adelaide Road, Surbiton.*
1910	HART, MOSS A., 12 *Alexandra Mansions, West End Lane, N.W.*
1913	HART, W. D., *U. S. Lumber & Cotton Co., 286 Winchester House, Old Broad Street, E.C.*
1911	HARTLEY, JAMES B., 112 *Gresham House, Old Broad Street, E.C.*
1901	HARVEY, THOMAS EDWIN, 60 *Bunhill Row, E.C.*
1902	HASLAM, LEWIS, M.P., 8 *Wilton Crescent, S.W.*
1886	†HASLAM, RALPH E., *Lark Hill, Bolton.*
1912	†HAVILAND, HENRY ALFRED, M.B., M.R.C.S., *Normans, Rusper, Sussex.*
1915	HAWKSHAW, COLONEL OLIVER, R.E. (T.F.), 3 *Hill Street Berkeley Square, W., and Milland, Liphook, Hants.*
1912	HAWKSLEY, BOURCHIER F., 14 *Hyde Park Gardens, W.*
1900	†HAWTHORN, WALTER.
1913	HAY, CHARLES E., *Somerby House, Oakham.*
1902	†HAY, MAJOR ARTHUR E., LATE R.A., 25 *Sheffield Terrace, Campden Hill, W.; and United Service Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
1886	HAY, SIR JAMES SHAW, K.C.M.G., 42 *Lexham Gardens, W.*
1890	HAYNES, T. H., 17 *Denmark Avenue, Wimbledon, S.W.*
1913	HEALD, CHARLES BREHMER, M.D., H.M.I., *Southlands, Weybridge, Surrey.*
1899	HEALEY, GERALD E. CHADWICK, B.A., 66 *Warwick Square, S.W.*
1890	HEATH, COMMANDER GEORGE P., R.N., *c/o Agent-General for Queensland, 409 Strand, W.C.*
1909	HEATH, HENRY F., B.A., Ph.D., 37 *West Heath Drive, Golder's Green, N.W.*
1913	HEATHCOTE, GERALD WILLIAM YVERY, 212 *Hamlet Gardens, Ravenscourt Park, W.*
1901	HEDGES, GEORGE A. M., 43 *Gwendolen Avenue, Putney, S.W.*
1914	HEDGMAN, ERNEST, *The Firs, Upper Richmond Road, Putney, S.W.*
1886	†HEDGMAN, W. JAMES, *Santa Clara, Highland Road, Bromley, Kent.*
1906	HEELES, MATTHEW G., 11 *Kensington Gore, S.W.*
1887	HEGAN, CHARLES J., *Oxford and Cambridge Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
1911	HELBY, J., *Glengarriff, Cobham, Surrey.*
1911	HENDERSON, ANDREW D., *N.Z. Farmers' Association, 110 Fenchurch Street, E.C.*
1897	†HENDERSON, GEORGE T., 7 *Billiter Square, E.C.*
1903	HENDERSON JAMES A. LEO, Ph.D., F.G.S., 3 *London Wall Buildings, E.C.*

Year of Election,

1900 | HENDERSON, THOMSON, *c/o National Bank of South Africa, Circus Place, E.C.*
1908 | HENDERSON, ADMIRAL WM. HANNAM, 3 *Onslow Houses, S.W.*
1897 | †HENNING, RUDOLF H., 2 *Mount Street, W.*
1911 | HENSON, VERY REV. DEAN H. HENSLEY, D.D., *The Deanery, Durham.*
1886 | HEPBURN, ANDREW, 24 *St. Mary Axe, E.C.*
1910 | HERBERT, HENRY A., *Wynberg, Carshalton.*
1912 | HERBERT, MAJOR-GENERAL SIR IVOR J. C., BART., C.B., C.M.G., M.P., 9 *Great Stanhope St. W.; and Llanarth Court, Raglan, Mon.*
1909 | HERBERTSON, ANDREW J., Ph.D., *Old Ashmolean Building, Oxford.*
1884 | HERIOT, MAJOR-GENERAL JAMES A. MACKAY, R.M.L.I., *c/o Messrs. Stilwell & Sons, 42 Pall Mall, S.W.*
1912 | HERNE, GEORGE SPENCER.
1915 | HERSCH, ISRAEL HARRIS, M.A., *Hillel House, Glebe Road, Cambridge.*
1895 | HERVEY, MATTHEW W., M.Inst.C.E., *East Bilney Hall, East Dereham, Norfolk.*
1884 | HESSE, F. E., *Eastern Extension, &c., Telegraph Co., Limited, Electra House, Moorgate, E.C.*
1893 | HEWICK, JOHN E, *Cliff Cottage, Swanage.*
1902 | HEYDEMAN, CAPTAIN HARRY, A.M.I.Mech E., 20 *Eardley Crescent, S.W.*
1910 | †HICHENS, WM. LIONEL, *Hillside, Falmouth.*
1914 | HICKEY, D. J. LOMAX, *Park Avenue, Hampstead, N.W.*
1912 | HICKMAN, COLONEL THOMAS E., C.B., D.S.O., M.P., *Wergs Hall, Wolverhampton.*
1911 | HIGHAM, EDWARD J. G., B.A., B.C.L., *Westbury Lodge, Durdham Downs, Bristol.*
1911 | HIGHETT, ANGLESEA, 25 *Collingham Place, S.W.*
1887 | HILL, EDWARD C. H., 26 *Highfield Hill, Upper Norwood, S.E.*
1912 | HILL, HERBERT C., 15 *Hillmarton Road, Camden Road, N.*
1887 | HILL, LUKE M., B.E., M.Inst.C.E., 6 *Imperial Square, Cheltenham.*
1906 | HILL, THOMAS A., M.A., J.P., *Normanton House, Plumtree, Nottingham.*
1888 | †HILL, THOMAS H., *Redenham House, Andover.*
1895 | †HILLMAN, VALENTINE A., C.E., *Downside, 125 Pembroke Road, Clifton, Bristol.*
1909 | HILLS, JOHN WALLER, M.P., *Brooks's Club, St. James's Street, S.W.*
1897 | HILLSON, JOHN C., *The Bungalow, Symond's Yat, Ross, Herefordshire.*
1886 | †HILTON, C. SHIRREFF B., 41 *Roland Gardens, S.W.*
1903 | HIME, LIEUT.-COLONEL RIGHT HON. SIR ALBERT H., K.C.M.G., *Lymbrook, Marlow, Bucks,*
1902 | HIND-SMITH, WM. WILSON, F.R.G.S., *Summerfield, Milton Road, Harpenden.*
1904 | †HINDLIP, RIGHT HON. LORD, *Hindlip Hall, Worcester; and 33 Hill Street, Berkeley Square, W.*
1883 | †HINDSON, ELDRED GRAVE.
1883 | HINGLEY, SIR GEORGE B., BART., *High Park, Droitwich.*
1912 | HIPPESLEY, ALFRED E., 8 *Herbert Crescent, Hans Place, S.W.*
1911 | HIRST, HUGO, 67 *Queen Victoria Street, E.C.*
1903 | HOATHER, CHARLES A., 37 *Hill Road, Wimbledon, S.W.*
1909 | HODGETTS, E. A. BRAYLEY, 36 *Elvaston Place, S.W.*
1893 | †HODGSON, GERALD TYLSTON, B.A., *Blantyre, Harpenden, Hertfordshire.*
1879 | †HODGSON, H. TYLSTON, M.A., *Welcombe, Harpenden, Hertfordshire.*
1884 | HODGSON, SIR FREDERIC M., K.C.M.G., *Conservative Club, St. James's Street, S.W.*
1886 | HOFFMEISTER, C. R., *Glenthorne, Brendon, Devon.*
1895 | HOGAN, JAMES F.
1887 | †HOGARTH, FRANCIS, *Durbans, Romsey, Hants.*
1891 | HOGG, HENRY ROUGHTON, 23 *Hornton Street, Kensington, W.; and Cheniston, Upper Macedon, Victoria.*
1913 | HOLDEN, SIR EDWARD H., BART., *The Grange, Thorpe, Chertsey.*
1914 | HOLDEN, WILLIAM, *Glastonbury, Eastbourne.*
1901 | HOLLAND, ALFRED R., 3 *Kensington Palace Gardens, W.*
1901 | †HOLLAND, CHARLES T., *The Orchards, Radbourne, Malmesbury.*
1910 | HOLLINGWORTH, ALBERT C., *Australian Mutual Provident Society, 37 Threadneedle Street, E.C.*
1906 | HOLMES, FRANK, *c/o Hong Kong & Shanghai Bank, 9 Gracechurch Street, E.C.*
1880 | HOLMESTED, ERNEST A., *Falkland House, Linden Road, Bedford.*
1912 | HOLROYD, THOMAS H.,
1913 | HOLT, DAVID, 21 *Queen's Gate, S.W.*

Year of Election.

1908 | HOOD, JAMES N., 11 *Crawfurd Road, Newington, Edinburgh, N.B.*
1912 | HOOKE, H. ALISTER,
1911 | HOOLE, FRANCIS W., 6 *Chesterfield Mansions, South Grove, Highgate, N.*
1879 | HORA, JAMES, 123 *Victoria Street, S.W.; and* 147 *Cannon Street, E.C.*
1903 | HORDERN, LIEUT. LIONEL H., R.N., *Chart Lodge, Weybridge.*
1895 | HORN, WM. AUSTIN, *Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
1913 | HORNIBLOW, COLONEL A. E., 9 *Glenloch Road, Haverstock Hill, N.W.*
1913 | HORNIBLOW, COLONEL FREDERICK, 8 *Warwick Gardens, Kensington, W.*
1914 | HORSFALL, ALFRED H., D.S.O., M.B., *c/o Union Bank of Australia,* 71, *Cornhill, E.C.*
1913 | HORSEY, J. H., *Dominion Bank of Canada,* 73 *Cornhill, E.C.*
1913 | HOSKYNS, THE RIGHT REV. EDWIN, D.D., LORD BISHOP OF SOUTHWELL, *Bishop's Manor, Southwell, Notts.*
1906 | HOULDER, ALFRED H., 8/9 *Great St. Helens, E.C.*
1906 | HOULDER, AUGUSTUS FRED., *The Rookery, Chaldon, Caterham.*
1876 | †HOUSTOUN, GEORGE L., *Johnstone Castle, Johnstone, Renfrewshire, N.B.*
1898 | HUDSON, ARTHUR, K.C., 2 *Vicarage Gardens, Kensington W.; and* 11 *King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C.*
1886 | HUGHES, GEORGE, F.C.S., 155 *Fenchurch Street, E.C.; and Bridgetown, Barbados.*
1881 | †HUGHES, JOHN, F.C.S., 79 *Mark Lane, E.C.*
1880 | †HUGHES, COMMANDER R. JUKES, R.N., *Whiddon, Newton Abbot.*
1884 | †HULL, W. WINSTANLEY, *St. Ann's Heath, Virginia Water, Surrey.*
1893 | HUMBY, HENRY G., M.Inst.C.E., *Harewood Downs House, Chalfont St. Giles, Bucks.*
1913 | HUME-WILLIAMS, W. ELLIS, K.C., M.P., 3 *Hare Court, Temple, E.C.*
1913 | HUMPHREY, ALBERT A., 122 *Victoria Street, S.W.*
1912 | HUMPHREYS, HENRY HOWARD, A.M.Inst.C.E., 28 *Victoria Street, S.W.*
1910 | HUMPHRIES, REV. HENRY, M.A., *All Saints' Vicarage, Lower Road, Rotherhithe, S.E.*
1914 | HUNT, CHARLES B., *c/o Lloyds Bank, Edgbaston, Birmingham.*
1902 | HUNT, FRANK, *Earls Colne, Essex.*
1889 | HUNT, WALTER R.
1914 | HUNTER, CAMPBELL, M.A., A.M.Inst.C.E., F.R.G.S., 3 *Lombard Street, E.C.*
1912 | HUNTER, CHARLES E., 30 *Old Burlington Street, W.*
1913 | HUNTER, GEORGE W. T., *London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.,* 41 *Lothbury, E.C.*
1884 | HUNTER, HAMILTON, C.M.G., 18 *South Parade, Southsea.*
1898 | HUNTER, JAMES M., *c/o J. Younger, St. Catherine's Gardens, Murrayfield, Edinburgh.*
1914 | HURD, PERCY A., 7 *Victoria Street, S.W.*
1904 | HUTCHINSON, H. CHARLES, *West Africa House, Kingsway, W.C.*
1897 | HUTCHINSON, SIR JOSEPH T., *Lorton Hall, Cumberland.*
1896 | HUTTON, LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR EDWARD T. H., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., *Fox Hills, Chertsey; and United Service Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
1907 | †HUTTON, J. ARTHUR, *British Cotton Growing Association,* 15 *Cross Street, Manchester.*
1897 | HYAMS, FRANK, *The Old House, Eastergate, Sussex.*
1914 | HYSLOP, ROBERT M., J.P., 139/141 *Cannon Street, E.C.*
1889 | HYTHE, VISCOUNT, *Normanhurst, Battle.*

1900 | IBBS, PERCY MAVON, 24 *Oxford Terrace, W.*
1910 | IMPEY, GEORGE WM., 44 *Bedford Court Mansions, W.C.*
1880 | IM THURN, SIR EVERARD F., K.C.M.G., C.B., 39 *Lexham Gardens, W.*
1912 | INCE, HARRY, 4 *Marlborough Road, South Woodford, Essex.*
1910 | INCH, HOWARD, 2 *Elm Tree Road, St. John's Wood, N.W.*
1897 | †INCHCAPE, RIGHT HON. LORD, G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., *Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.; and Chesterford Park, Great Chesterford, Essex.*
1913 | †INVERCLYDE, RIGHT HON. LORD, *Castle Wemyss, Wemyss Bay, Renfrewshire.*
1892 | IRELAND, J. S. A., M.D.
1880 | IRVINE, THOMAS W., 17 *Aldermanbury, E.C.*
1912 | IRWIN, FREDERICK JOSEPH, 37 *Crofton Road, Ealing, W.*
1884 | ISAACS, JACOB, 47 *Gloucester Square, Hyde Park, W.*
1910 | ISLINGTON, RIGHT HON. LORD, G.C.M.G., D.S.O., 8 *Chesterfield Gardens, Mayfair, W. and Hartham Park, Corsham, Wilts.*

Year of Election.

1915 JACKSON, EDMUND GERSON, 7 *Charing Cross, S.W.*
1914 JACKSON, COLONEL F. G., *Holmlea, Annan, N.B.*
1903 JACKSON, LIEUT.-COLONEL ANDREW M., *Victoria Chambers, Hull.*
1886 †JACKSON, JAMES, J.P., *The Homemead, Heacham, Norfolk.*
1889 †JACKSON, SIR THOMAS, BART., *Stansted House, Stansted, Essex.*
1901 JACOBS, JOHN I., 10 *Cumberland Terrace, Regent's Park, N.W.*
1886 JACOMB, REGINALD B., 61 *Moorgate Street, E.C.*
1899 JAMESON, HENRY LYSTER, M.A., Ph.D., *Borderdale, Sunningdale.*
1890 †JAMIESON, WILLIAM, *Broken Hill Proprietary Company, 31 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria.*
1903 JANION, E. M., *English, Scottish and Australian Bank, 38 Lombard Street, E.C.*
1897 JARVIS, LIEUT.-COLONEL A. WESTON, C.M.G., M.V.O., 36 *Upper Grosvenor Street, W.*
1914 JEANES, GEORGE FREDK., *Remenham, Esher, Surrey.*
1913 JEANS, HAROLD, *Iron and Coal Trades Review*, 165 *Strand, W.C.*
1898 JEANS, RICHARD W., *Bank of Australasia, 4 Threadneedle Street, E.C.*
1913 JEBB, MAJOR J. DE WITT, *Pyrgo, Carlisle Road, Eastbourne; and Junior United Service Club, S.W.*
1905 †JEBB, RICHARD, *Rhiwlas, Oswestry; and 17 Manor House, Marylebone Road, N.W.*
1912 JEFFERSON, GEORGE D., 42 *The Broad, Oxford.*
1905 †JENKINS, HON. JOHN G., 12A *Windsor Court, Bayswater, W.*
1911 JENKINS, H. C., 10 *Gatestone Road, Upper Norwood, S.E.*
1890 JENKINSON, WILLIAM W., 15 *New Bridge Street, E.C.*
1913 †JOEL, SOLOMON B., 2 *Great Stanhope Street, W.; and Maiden Erlegh, Reading.*
1910 JOHNS, J. HARRY, *Thorsden, Guildford Road, Woking.*
1912 JOHNSON, CHAS. MALCOLM (LATE R.N.), 11 *Madeira Road, Streatham, S.W.*
1912 JOHNSON, E. W., *Brynbid, Llandudno.*
1893 JOHNSON, FRANK W. F., *Melrose Hall, Hove.*
1894 JOHNSON, GODFREY B., *Gladsmuir, Beaconsfield Road, Clacton-on-Sea.*
1914 JOHNSON, HENRY T., M.Inst.M.E., *Canadian American Machinery Co., 8 Bouverie Street, E.C.*
1914 JOHNSON, JAMES P., *c/o Bank of New South Wales, 29 Threadneedle Street, E.C.*
1896 JOHNSON, L. O., 1 *Snow Hill, E.C.*
1896 JOHNSTON, D. HOPE, M.A., F.R.G.S., F.R.Hist.S., *Royal Colonial Institute, Northumberland Avenue, W.C.; and Australasian Pioneers Club, Sydney, N.S.W.*
1902 JOHNSTON, GEORGE LAWSON, 29 *Portman Square, W.*
1906 JOHNSTONE, EDWARD, *c/o London & South Western Bank, Camberwell Green, S.E.*
1912 JOHNSTONE, HON. GILBERT, 43 *Wilton Crescent, S.W.*
1913 JOHNSTONE, J. W. D., C.I.E., *Queen Anne's Mansions, S.W.*
1913 †JOICEY, RT. HON. LORD, 58 *Cadogan Square, S.W.; and Ford Castle, Northumberland.*
1912 JONES, LIEUT.-COLONEL ALFRED E., *Weston Hall, Ross, Hereford.*
1915 JONES, DAVID, *Messrs. Elder, Dempster & Co., Water Street, Liverpool, and 21 The Esplanade, Waterloo, near Liverpool.*
1907 JONES, FREDERICK R., *Silverthorn, Camden Park, Tunbridge Wells.*
1884 †JONES, HENRY, *Bramley Dene, Branksome Park, Bournemouth.*
1913 JONES, HENRY EWER, 229A *St. James's Court, S.W.*
1899 JONES, CAPTAIN HENRY M., V.C., *United Service Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
1909 JONES, HENRY V. F., *Canadian Bank of Commerce, 2 Lombard Street, E.C.*
1913 †JONES, JOHN HENRY, *Barrow Hill, Churchdown, near Gloucester.*
1914 JONES, PICTON HUGHES, *Pond Hill Cottage, Cheam, Surrey.*
1882 JONES, SIR WM. H. HYNDMAN, *Albemarle Club, 37 Dover Street, W.*
1914 JONSON, FRED ASHTON, 3 *Bickenhall Mansions, W.*
1884 JONES, SIR W. H. QUAYLE, *Barton Mere, Bury St. Edmunds.*
1907 †JONSSON, F. L., *c/o National Bank of South Africa, 117 Cannon Street, E.C.*
1911 †JORDAN, REV. LOUIS H., *Downsleigh, Baslow Road, Eastbourne.*
1913 JOSEPH, LOUIS, *Oakhill, Chorley Wood, Herts.*
1898 JOSHUA, ABRAM, 12 *Collingham Gardens, S.W.*
1886 JOSLIN, HENRY, *Gaynes Park, Upminster, Essex.*
1911 JOYNT, JOHN W., 76 *Gower Street, W.C.*
1911 JUNKIN, J. F., *Sun Life Assurance Co., 4 Norfolk Street, W.C.*
1909 JUST, SIR HARTMANN W., K.C.M.G., C.B., 4 *Cathcart Road, South Kensington, S.W.*

Year of Election.

1910 KAYSER, J. A. S., *Commonwealth of Australia, 72 Victoria Street, S.W.*
1902 KEEP, RONALD, *Woollet Hall, North Cray; Foots Cray, Kent.*
1903 KEHRMANN, L., *c/o Standard Bank of South Africa, 10 Clement's Lane, E.C.*
1911 KEITH, PROFESSOR A. BERRIEDALE, M.A., D.C.L., D.Litt., *122 Polwarth Terrace, Edinburgh.*
1915 KELLY, ARTHUR RALPH, 108 *Finchley Road, N.W.*
1896 KELLY, SIR HENRY G., *The Gables, Gerrard's Cross, Bucks.*
1914 KEMPSTER, HERBERT WM., *B. S. A. Co., 2 London Wall Buildings, E.C.*
1877 KENNEDY, JOHN MURRAY, *Knockralling, Dalry, N.B.; and New University Club, S.W.*
1896 †KENYON, JAMES, *Walshaw Hall, Bury.*
1900 KERR, DAVID, 3 *Culverden Park Road, Tunbridge Wells.*
1910 KERR, PHILIP HENRY, 175 *Picoadilly, W.; and Travellers' Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
1912 KERR, ROBERT WATT, 15 *Ferndale, Tunbridge Wells.*
1912 †KESWICK, HENRY, M.P., *D'Abernon Chase, Leatherhead.*
1912 KILLAM, I. WALTON, 3 *Lombard Street, E.C.*
1874 KIMBER, SIR HENRY, BART., 79 *Lombard Street, E.C.*
1905 †KING, HENRY DOUGLAS, 28 *Hyde Park Gardens, W.*
1913 KING, RICHARD, *Temple Chambers, Temple Avenue, E.C.*
1901 †KINGDON, HENRY F., *Maybury Wood, Woking.*
1913 KINGHAM, GEORGE FREDERICK, 3 *Plowden Buildings, Temple, E.C.*
1914 KINGSBOROUGH, FRANK E., 6 *Hamlet Gardens, Ravenscourt Park, W.*
1886 KINNAIRD, RIGHT HON. LORD, K.T., 1 *Pall Mall East, S.W.; and Rossie Priory, Inchture, Perthshire.*
1914 G* KIRKPATRICK, F. A., *Forest Side, Epping.*
1906 KIRKWOOD, TOWNSEND M., 12 *Egerton Gardens, S.W.*
1898 KITCHING, HENRY, J.P., *The Grange, Great Ayton, Yorks*
1903 †KITCHING, JOHN, *Oaklands, Kingston Hill, Surrey; and Branksome Hall, Darlington.*
1914 KITSON, HENRY H., *St. Ann's Grange, Burley, Leeds.*
1913 KITZINGER, BARTHOLD, 38 *North Audley Street, W.*
1911 KNOWLES, C. C., *Hilbre Point, Hoylake, Cheshire.*
1911 KNOX, LIEUT. HENRY T. C. (LATE R.N.), 12 *Granville Place, Portman Square, W.*
1910 KRAUSE, RUDOLPH H., *Comberton Hall, Kidderminster.*
1902 †KRAUSS, HENRY J., 29 *Fitzjohn's Avenue, N.W.*

1912 LACON, ERNEST DE M., J.P., 2 *Wilton Terrace, S.W.*
1883 LAGDEN, SIR GODFREY, K.C.M.G., *Selwyn, Oatlands Chase, Weybridge.*
1913 LAGDEN, RONALD OWEN, *Headmaster's House, Harrow School, Harrow, Middlesex.*
1891 †LAING, JAMES ROBERT, 7 *Australian Avenue, E.C.*
1909 †LAMB, DAVID C. (COMMISSIONER, SALVATION ARMY), 101 *Queen Victoria Street, E.C*
1909 LAMBERT, ARTHUR B., 232 *St. James's Court, Buckingham Gate, S.W.; and 18 Wood Street, E.C.*
1895 LAMINGTON, THE RIGHT HON. LORD, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., 21 *Bolton Street, W.; and Lamington House, Lanarkshire.*
1880 LAMPREY, LIEUT.-COLONEL J. J., R.A.M.C., F.R.C.S., *Constitutional Club, W.C.*
1876 †LANDALE, WALTER, *Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.*
1905 LANDAU, MAX, 47 *Victoria Street, S.W.*
1887 LANE, MAJOR-GENERAL SIR RONALD B., K.C.B., K.C.V.O., *Carlton Hall, Saxmundham.*
1913 LANGE, F. M. T., 35 *Gloucester Gardens, Hyde Park, W.*
1883 †LANSDOWNE, RIGHT HON. THE MARQUIS OF, K.G., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., *Lansdowne House, 54 Berkeley Square, W.; and Bowood, near Calne, Wiltshire.*
1876 †LARDNER, W. G., *Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
1912 †LASCELLES, VISCOUNT, 13 *Upper Belgrave Street, S.W.*
1914 LAURIE, LEWIS K., *c/o Messrs. H. S. King & Co., 9 Pall Mall, S.W.*
1912 LAW, RT. HON. A. BONAR, M.P., *Pembroke Lodge, Edwardes Square, Kensington, W.*
1904 LAWLEY, THE HON. SIR ARTHUR, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., K.C.M.G., 9 *Seymour Street, Portman Square, W.; and The Red House, Bodicote, Banbury.*
1910 LAWRENCE, SIR JOSEPH, *Oakland, Kenley, Surrey.*
1875 LAWRENCE, W. F., 27 *Eaton Square, S.W.; Cowesfield House, Salisbury; and* [illegible] *Club, St. James's Street, S.W.*

Year of Election.

1886 †Lawrie, Alex. Cecil, 14 *St. Mary Axe, E.C.*
1910 Lawson, Colonel the Hon. Harry L. W., M.P., 37 *Grosvenor Square, W.*
1892 Lawson, Robertson, 60 *London Wall, E.C.*
1913 †Lawton, Frank F., 13 *Dorset Square, N.W.*
1914 Layard, A. G., *Lanka, Molyneux Park, Tunbridge Wells.*
1894 Leake, Wm. Martin, *Ceylon Association,* 61 *Gracechurch Street, E.C.*
1914 Leaver, Cyril D'Arcy, 59 *West Smithfield, E.C.*
1913 Leconfield, Right Hon. Lord, *Petworth House, Petworth.*
1911 Ledingham, A. Napier, M.B., C.M., 40 *Newton Road, Bayswater, W.*
1909 Lee, Professor Robert W., M.A., B.C.L., *Worcester College, Oxford.*
1914 Lee, Smetham, 25 *Blakesley Avenue, Ealing, W.*
1889 †Leech, H. W. Chambre, LL.D., 40 *Kidbrook Park Road, Blackheath, S.E.*
1883 Leech, J. B. Massy, 6 *Campden House Terrace, W.*
1900 Leechman, George Barclay, 50 *Campden House Court, W.*
1913 Lees, George Herbert, *Kent House, Kew Gardens.*
1912 Lees, Sir Thomas E. K., Bart., *South Lytchet Manor, Poole, Dorset.*
1909 Lee-Roberts, John B., 5 *Ormonde Terrace, Regent's Park, N.W.*
1913 Leesmith, Bryan Lee, *Sports Club, St. James's Square, S.W.*
1896 Leeson, William F., *c/o H. G. Humby, Esq.,* 20 *Victoria Street, S.W.*
1911 Leitch, Donald C., M.Inst.C.E., M.I.Mech.E., 7 *Leyborne Park, Kew.*
1913 Leith of Fyvie, Right Hon. Lord, *Fyvie Castle, Fyvie, N.B.*
1892 Le Maistre, John Le B., 4 *Bond Street, Jersey.*
1912 Le Maistre, W. de V., *Holmwood, Salisbury Avenue, Harpenden, Herts.*
1913 †Lennard, T. J., J.P., *Henbury Court, Bristol.*
1913 Leslie, Albert, 14 *Knightland Road, Upper Clapton, N.E.*
1889 Leuchars, John W., 24 *St. Mary Axe, E.C.*
1902 †Lever, Sir Wm. Hesketh, Bart., *Thornton Manor, Thornton Hough, Chester; and* 41A *Upper Thames Street, E.C.*
1912 Leveson-Gower, Clement, *c/o Messrs. Fielding, Son & McLeod, Austin Friars House, E.C.*
1873 Levey, G. Collins, C.M.G., 22 *Arundel Gardens, Notting Hill, W.*
1915 Lewis Frederick, F.L.S., 42 *Colebrook Road, Ealing, W.*
1912 Lewis, F. Orr, *Whitewebbs Park, Enfield.*
1885 Lewis, Isaac, 2 *Hamilton Place, W.; and* 34 *Bishopsgate, E.C.*
1911 Lewis, James W., 67 *Cadogan Place, S.W.*
1905 Likely, Hastings, 16 *Finsbury Circus, E.C.*
1907 †Lilford, Right Hon. Lord, *Lilford Hall, Oundle, Northants.*
1907 Lilienfeld, Richard, 6 *Bryanston Square, W.*
1911 †Linlithgow, Most Hon. the Marquis of, *Hopetoun House, South Queensferry, N.B.*
1913 Lister, Sir Ashton, J.P., *The Towers, Dursley, Glos.*
1884 Little, J. Stanley, *Chichele, East Street, Farnham; and Authors' Club, Whitehall Court, S.W.*
1913 Little, James William, *Hill House, Mitcham, Surrey; and Reform Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
1886 †Littlejohn, Robert, 8 *Cavendish Square, W.*
1913 Littlejohn, Thomas George, 88 *Fenchurch Street, E.C.*
1874 Littleton, The Hon. Henry S., 21 *Cadogan Place, S.W.*
1910 Littlewood, Wm. B. Gurney, *Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
1879 Liversidge, Prof. Archibald, M.A., F.R.S., *Fieldhead, Coombe Warren, Kingston, Surrey.*
1914 Lloyd, Arthur W., *Hartford House, near Winchfield; and St. Stephen's Club, Westminster, S.W.*
1910 Lloyd, Cyril E., *Church House, Broome, Stourbridge.*
1899 †Lloyd, Frank, *Coombe House, Croydon; and* 4 *Salisbury Court, Fleet Street. E.C.*
1899 Lloyd, John T., 82A *Portsdown Road, Maida Vale, W.*
1913 Loch, Lieut.-Colonel the Rt. Hon.-Lord, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.V.O., 51 *Lennox Gardens, S.W.; and Stoke College, Stoke-by-Clare, Suffolk.*
1911 Locke, John, 12 *Brandram Road, Lee, S.E.; and Junior Athenæum Club,* 116 *Piccadilly, W.*
1911 Lockhart, Philip H., 19 *Elvaston Place, S.W.*
1914 Logan, J. Maxwell, 233 *Goldhawk Road, Shepherd's Bush, W.*
1915 Loney, Rev. Basil, L.Th., 14 *Oxford Road, Kilburn, N.W.*

Year of Election

1911 LONGLEY, JOHN A., 41 *Draycott Place, S W*
1886 †LONGSTAFF, GEORGE B, M A, M D, *Highlands, Putney Heath, S W, and Twitchen Morthoe, near Ilfracombe*
1886 †LOTHIAN, MAURICE JOHN
1914 LOVAT, LORD, K T, K C V O, C B, D S O, *Beaufort Castle, Beauly, N B*
1911 LOVE, JOSEPH BOYD, J P, LL D, F R G S, *Outlands, Devonport*
1884 LOVE, WILLIAM MCNAUGHTON, 8 *Bunhill Row, E C*
1878 LOVELL, SIR FRANCIS H, C M G, F R C S E, 62 *Holmdale Road, West Hampstead, N W*
1911 LOW, ROBERT S, *Hillhurst, Plough Lane, Purley*
1913 LOW, SIDNEY, 24 *Marlborough Hill, N W*
1899 LOWE, SAMUEL, *Meadowbank, Hadley Wood, Middlesex*
1911 LOWE, WILLIAM D, W S, 11 *Randolph Crescent, Edinburgh*
1907 †LUCAS, SIR CHARLES P K C B, K C M G, 65 *St George's Square, S W*
1911 †LUCAS, RIGHT HON LORD, 32 *Old Queen Street, Westminster, S W, and Picket Post, Ringwood, Hants*
1913 LUND, WILLIAM, *Cromlix Chislehurst, Kent*
1914 LUNDY, EDWARD A, *Englefield, Walton on Thames*
1914 LUSH, FRANCIS MORFAI, 2 *Broad Street Place, E C*
1913 LUSHINGTON, HENRY V, *Aldington Court, Thurnham, Maidstone*
1914 LUSTY, W K, 17 *South Street, Finsbury, E C*
1879 †LYALL, CAPTAIN FRANCIS H, 2 *Elvaston Place, S W, and Naval and Military Club, Piccadilly, W*
1886 LYALL, ROGER CAMPBELL, *United University Club, Pall Mall East, S W*
1907 LYNCH, CAPTAIN C W D, *c/o London County & Westminster Bank, 1 St James's Square, S W.*
1904 †LYNN, HUGH SPENCER, 45 *Pembroke Square, Kensington, W*
1913 LYSONS, ARTHUR F, 1 *Albemarle Street, W*
1909 LYTTLETON, THE HON JOHN CAVENDISH, M P, *Hagley Hall, Stourbridge*

1915 MACARTNEY, DOUGLAS HALLIDAY, *Sutherland House, London Street, Paddington, W*
1904 MACALISTER, G IAN, *Royal Institute of British Architects, 9 Conduit Street, W*
1885 MACALISTER, JAMES, *Ethelstane, 32 Muresfield Gardens, Hampstead, N W*
1899 MACCAW, WILLIAM J M, M P, 103 *Eaton Square, S W*
1894 MACDONALD COLONEL RT HON SIR CLAUDE M, G C M G, G C V O, K C B, 46 *Chester Square, S W, and Junior United Service Club, Charles Street, S W*
1892 MACDONALD, EBENEZER, 41 *Palace Court, Bayswater, W*
1909 †MACDONALD, P MARTIN, *Messrs J R Grant & Co*, 96 *Leadenhall Street, E C*
1912 MACDOUGALL, DUNCAN P, *Birchfield, Slough*
1915 MACDOUGALL, GEORGE ROGERS, *Bracken Coombe, Bournemouth*
1913 MACFARLAND, R A H, *Campbell College, Belfast*
1889 †MACFIE, JOHN W, *Rowton Hall, Chester*
1913 MACGOWAN, JAMES G, M A, 5 *York House, Kensington, W*
1899 MACGREGOR, RIGHT HON SIR WILLIAM, G C M G, C B, *Chapel on Leader, Berwick*
1910 MACHIN, STANLEY, *Cleeve, Oatlands Chase, Weybridge*
1911 MACKAY, ALEXANDER, *Rocknowe, Broughty Ferry, N B*
1893 MACKAY, DONALD, *Reay Villa, Bodenham Road, Hereford*
1907 MACKAY, JOHN C, A M Inst C E, *Bitterley, Ludlow*
1885 †MACKENZIE, COLIN
1897 MACKENZIE, HON THOMAS (HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR NEW ZEALAND), 13 *Victoria Street S W*
1882 MACKIE, DAVID, *The Summer House, Laleham Road, Staines*
1908 MACKINDER, HALFORD J, M A, M P, 10 *Chelsea Court, Chelsea Embankment, S W*
1899 †MACKINNON, DUNCAN, 16 *Hyde Park Square, W*
1902 MACKINTOSH, DUNCAN, *Woodthorpe, Silverdale Road, Eastbourne*
1913 MACLEOD, HUGH H, *The Cottage, Little Park, Enfield, Middlesex*
1905 MACMASTER, DONALD, M P (K C OF CANADA), 1A *Cockspur Street, S W*
1915 MACMILLAN, ALLISTER, 55 *The Avenue, Muswell Hill, N*
1912 MACMILLAN, GEORGE A, 27 *Queen's Gate Gardens, S W*
1887 MACMILLAN, MAURICE, *St Martin's Street, Leicester Square, W C*

Year of Election.

1913 MacPhail, L. S., *Resulver, Ridgeway, Hendon, N.W.*
1912 Macpherson, Robert, 24–5 *King William Street, E.C.; and 9 Exeter Road, Brondesbury, N.W.*
1913 McBride, Hon. Sir Peter (Agent-General for Victoria), *Melbourne Place, Strand, W.C.*
1909 McCall, Hon. Sir John, M.D. (Agent-General for Tasmania), *56 Victoria Street, S.W.*
1883 McCallum, Colonel Sir Henry Edward, R.E., G.C.M.G., A.D.C., *Conewood, Crawley Ridge, Camberley.*
1896 McCarthy, Robert H., C.M.G., *Highlands, Lampton, near Hounslow.*
1892 †McConnell, Arthur J., *8 Collingham Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.*
1883 McDonald, James E., *4 Chapel Street, Cripplegate, E.C.*
1898 McFarlane, William, *Messrs. W. Dunn & Co., 43 Broad Street Avenue, E.C.*
1899 McGaw, John Thoburn, *St. Leonard's Forest, Horsham.*
1879 McIlwraith, Andrew, *Billiter Square Buildings, E.C.*
1912 McIntosh, Walter G., *46 Ryde Vale Road, Balham, S.W.*
1884 McIntyre, J. P., *3 New Basinghall Street, E.C.*
1905 McKenzie, Frederick A., *5–6 Clement's Inn, W.C.*
1915 McKerrow, Charles Alexander, F.C.S., *8 Berners Street Mansions, W.*
1915 Makgill, Sir George, Bart., *Farnham Royal, Bucks.*
1911 Malcolm, Dougal O., *93 Gloucester Place, Portman Square, W.*
1895 Malcomson, David, *c/o Messrs. Coutts & Co., 440 Strand, W.C.*
1909 Man, Frederick H. D., *7 Mincing Lane, E.C.*
1913 Manders, A. Staines, *75 Chancery Lane, W.C.*
1912 Mandeville, A. Moreton, *7 Great Winchester Street, E.C.*
1913 Mann, Charles William, *6 Southampton Street, Holborn, W.C.*
1913 Marchant, C. Stanhope, *The Cottage, Cubbington, Leamington.*
1912 Marks, Geoffrey, *8 Chesham Place, S.W.*
1894 Marks, Herbert T., *75 Stapleton Hall Road, Stroud Green, N.*
1904 Marlborough, His Grace the Duke of, K.G., *15 Great College Street, S.W.; and Blenheim Palace, Woodstock.*
1913 Marsh, John Richard, *1 Albemarle Street, W.*
1881 Marshall, Ernest Luxmoore, *Conservative Club, St. James's Street, S.W.*
1889 †Marshall, Henry B., *Rachan, Broughton, Peeblesshire, N.B.*
1901 Marshall, Legh R. P., M.D., *The Briars, Peebles, N.B.*
1908 Marshall, Thomas F., *154 Gresham House, E.C.*
1912 Martin, E. Leicester, *Green Leach, Wrotham, Kent.*
1912 Martin, George Palliser, *Argyle House, Pembroke Road, Clifton, Bristol.*
1912 †Martin, Henry Richard, *Fawsley, Caterham, Surrey.*
1889 Martin, James, *Sunnyside, 58 Palace Road, Streatham Hill, S.W.*
1911 Martin, Walter E., *Bromley Lodge, North Finchley, N.*
1915 Martin, William Henry, *196 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.*
1914 Mason, A J., *11 Thorney Court, Palace Gate, W.*
1914 Mason, Frank Woodley, *112 Sloane Street, S.W.*
1912 Mason, Harold, M.B., M.R.C.S., *79 Willes Road, Leamington.*
1912 Mason, James Francis, M.P., *1 Chesterfield Gardens, Mayfair, W.*
1908 Mason, John Mason, *The Old Rectory, Beckington, Bath.*
1911 Mather, Right Hon. Sir William, LL.D., *Bramble Hill Lodge, Bramshaw, Lyndhurst, Hants.*
1884 Mathers, Edward P., *6 Queen's Gate Terrace, S.W.; and 83 Bishopsgate, E.C.*
1856 †Matheson, Hon. Alex. Percival, *National Liberal Club, Whitehall Place, S.W.*
1901 Mathieson, James Francis, M.A., *12 Lindfield Gardens, Frognal, N.W.*
1910 Matthews, Herbert W., *104 Great Portland Street, W.*
1892 Maund, Edward A., *12 Frognal Mansions, N.W.*
1894 Maurice, John A., *Ashleigh, Teignmouth.*
1911 Mayers, Rev. Walter J., *Abbotsthorpe, Park Road, Wallington, Surrey.*
1912 Mayo, George, *The Anchorage, Filsham Park, St. Leonards-on-Sea.*
1894 Mead, Frederick, *The Moorings, St. Albans.*
1888 †Meath, Rt. Hon. Earl of, K.P., *83 Lancaster Gate, W.; and Ottershaw, Chertsey.*
1912 Mee, Charles J. C., F.L.S., *Follaton, Totnes, Devon; and Badminton Club, 100 Piccadilly, W.*

Year of Election

1899 †Messon, Engineer Commander Edward Tucker, R N, D S O, 32 *Arundel Road, Eastbourne.*
1899 †Messon, Frederick, 32 *Arundel Road, Eastbourne*
1910 †Messon, Roger, 32 *Arundel Road, Eastbourne*
1894 †Megginson, Wharram, 1 *Westbury Gardens, Hanger Hill, Ealing, W*
1878 Meinertzhagen, Ernest Louis, 4 *Cheyne Walk, Chelsea, S W*
1886 Melhuish, William, *Constitutional Club, Northumberland Avenue, W C*
1913 †Melling, John Frederick, 11 *Victoria Street, S W*
1890 Mendelssohn, Sidney, *Niddry Lodge, Holland Street, Campden Hill, W*
1890 Menendez, Sir Manuel R, *Midford House, Midford, Bath*
1886 Mennie, James C, *Craiggowan, Mannofield, Aberdeen*
1892 Messer, Allan E, 14 *Old Jewry Chambers, E C*
1859 Metcalfe, Sir Charles H T, Bart, 21 *Pall Mall, S W*
1887 †Metcalfe, Frank R, *Gloucester House, Stonebridge Park, N W*
1878 Mewburn, William R, J P, 6 *Evelyn Mansions, Westminster, S W*
1912 Mlynell, Francis H, *Hour Cross, Burton on Trent, and 5 Lyppe Place, Grosvenor Gardens, S W*
1899 †Michaelis, Max, *Tandridge Court, Oxted, Surrey*
1891 Michell, Roland L N, C M G, 22 *Lansdowne Crescent, W*
1893 Michie, Alexander, *c/o Bank of New Zealand, 1 Queen Victoria Street, E C*
1905 Michie, David Kinloch, *c/o Messrs Walker Bros*, 36 *Basinghall Street, E C*
1882 Middleton, Sir John P, *c/o National Provincial Bank, Carey Street, Lincoln's Inn, W C*
1891 Miley, Wm Kildare, L R C P, 10 *Eaton Square, E, Monkstown, Dublin*
1913 †Miller, H Eric, 1 *Great Tower Street, E.C*
1911 Miller, Stuart, *Northam, Purley, Surrey*
1907 †Mills, Colonel Dudley A, R E, *Brooks, Beaulieu, Hants, and Athenæum Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
1912 Mills, J Saxon, 2 *Nightingale Road, Bushey, Herts*
1886 Mills, Sir James, K C M G, 60 *Prince's Gate, S W*
1897 †Mills, Thomas, *Longdown House, Sandhurst, Berks*
1895 Milner, The Right Hon Viscount, G C B, G C M G, 17 *Great College Street, S W, Brooks's Club, S W, and Stury Court, Canterbury*
1901 †Milner, Thomas J, *Heverscroft, Barby Avenue, Hampstead, N W*
1889 Milton, Arthur C, 3 *Cloudesley Road, St Leonards-on Sea*
1910 Mistowski, Alfred, Mus B, 7 *Richmond Mansions, Denton Road, Twickenham*
1895 †Mitchell, John Stevenson, 8 *Chiswell Street, E C*
1878 Mocatta, Ernest G
1914 Mockridge, Whitney, 41 *Finchley Road, N W*
1910 Moffett, Thomas, *Esmond Hotel, 1 Montague Street, W C*
1912 Mohr, Bernard, 69 *Parliament Hill, N W*
1910 Moir, Alexander, *Lochanhead House, Dumfries, N B*
1912 Molesworth, Right Hon Viscount, *Walters Hall, Monkton, Ramsgate*
1895 Molteno, Percy Allport, M P, 10 *Palace Court, Bayswater, W*
1904 Monk Bretton, Right Hon Lord, C B, 16 *Prince's Gardens, S W, and Conyboro, Lewes.*
1901 Montague, Captain R H Croft, *The Cottage, Thriplow, Royston, Herts*
1913 †Montefiore, Abraham, 27 *Netherall Gardens, Hampstead, N W*
1885 Montefiore, Joseph G, 21 *Argyll Mansions, Addison Bridge, W*
1903 Montgomery, Right Rev Bishop H H, D D, *Society for Propagation of the Gospel, 15 Tufton Street, S W*
1912 Montgomery, Hugh, 54 *Warwick Square, S W*
1913 Moody, George, J P, *Knoll House, Cleethorpes*
1894 †Moon, Edward R P, 6 *Onslow Gardens, S W*
1887 †Moor Radford, Alfred, 83a *Holland Park, W, and 1 Garden Court, Temple, E C*
1885 Moore, Arthur Chisolm, 23 *Essex Street, Strand, W C*
1913 Moore, A Ewan, *Canadian Pacific Railway, 62–65 Charing Cross, S W*
1903 Moore, Lieut.-Colonel Arthur T, R E, *Bifrons, Farnborough, Hants.*
1913 Moore, Frank, *Granby Street, Leicester*
1914 Moore, Frederic Wm. 15 *Old Bond Street, W.*

Year of Election.

1891 MOORE, YORK T. G., M.R.C.S.E., L.R.C.P., 7 *Dacre Park, Blackheath, S.E.*
1883 †MOORHOUSE, EDWARD, *c/o Bank of New Zealand, 1 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.*
1913 MORCOM, REGINALD K., *The Clockhouse, Bromsgrove.*
1911 MOREING, ALGERNON H., C.E., *Moore Place, Esher.*
1885 MOREING, CHARLES ALGERNON, M.Inst.C.E., F.G.S., *Moore Place, Esher.*
1911 MOREL, E. D., *Cherry Croft, King's Langley, Herts.*
1891 MORGAN, LIEUT.-COLONEL A. HICKMAN, D.S.O., 14 *Grosvenor Place, S.W.*
1903 MORGAN, BENJAMIN H., 15 *Dartmouth Street, Westminster, S.W.; and Barton Croft New Milton, Hants.*
1894 †MORGAN, GWYN VAUGHAN, 37 *Harrington Gardens, S.W.*
1914 MORGAN, HERBERT E., 75 *Victoria Street, S.W.*
1900 MORGAN, ALDERMAN SIR WALTER VAUGHAN, BART., 2 *Whitehall Court, S.W.*
1913 †MORLEY, RT. HON. THE EARL OF, *Saltram, Plympton, Devon.*
1913 MORRELL, JAMES H., *Headington Hill Hall, Oxford.*
1897 †MORRELL, JOHN BOWES, 30 *St. Mary's, York.*
1912 MORRIS, ALFRED B., 106 *Eltham Road, Lee, S.E.*
1882 MORRIS, SIR DANIEL, K.C.M.G., D.C.L., D.Sc., F.L.S., J.P., 14 *Crabton Close, Bascombe; and Savile Club, Piccadilly, W.*
1912 MORRIS, EDWARD R., 9 *Fenchurch Street, E.C.*
1888 MORRISON, ALEXANDER, *Elton, Newnham, Glos.*
1900 MORRISON, JAMES K., 9 *St. Anthony's Road, Bournemouth.*
1887 †MORRISON, JOHN S., *Thatched House Club, St. James's Street, S.W.*
1886 MORRISON, WALTER, *Malham Tarn, Settle; and 77 Cromwell Road, S.W.*
1910 MORRISON-BELL, MAJOR ARTHUR C., M.P., *Guards' Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
1903 MORSE, GILBERT, *Park Road, Lowestoft.*
1904 MORTON, RICHARD F., *c/o Lloyd's Shipping Registry, Newport, Mon.*
1881 MOSELEY, C. H. HARLEY, C.M.G., *c/o Messrs. H. S. King & Co., 9 Pall Mall, S.W.*
1911 MOSS, FRED J., 4 *Earlham Grove, Wood Green, N.*
1896 MOULSDALE, WILLIAM E., 6 *Castle Street, Liverpool.*
1910 MOYNA, EDWARD G. J., 93 *Elm Park Gardens, S.W.*
1888 MOYSEY, HENRY L., I.S.O., *Cresswell House, Bexhill-on-Sea.*
1909 MUIR, ROBERT, 17 *Fortismere Avenue, Muswell Hill, N.*
1912 MULLINS, CLAUD W., 18 *West Heath Avenue, Hampstead, N.W.*
1911 MUNFORD, JAMES, 34 *Gloucester Gardens, Bishop's Road, W.*
1897 MUNN, WINCHESTER, *Royal Southampton Yacht Club, Southampton.*
1907 MUNRO, JAMES, *Park Villa, Liberton, Midlothian.*
1902 MURDOCH, JOHN, 52 *Leadenhall Street, E.C.*
1885 †MURRAY, CHARLES, 29 *North Gate, Regent's Park, N.W.*
1912 MURRAY, HUGH, C.I.E., *Morleys, Henfield, Sussex.*
1897 MURRAY, JAMES, *Badminton Club, 100 Piccadilly, W.*
1899 MURRAY (OF ELIBANK), THE RIGHT HON. LORD, *Juniper Bank, Walkerburn, Peeblesshire and Brooks's Club, St. James's Street, S.W.*
1901 MURTON, SIR WALTER, C.B., *Gipp's Close, Langton, Kent; and Devonshire Club, St. James's Street, S.W.*
1901 †MUSGRAVE, CAPTAIN HERBERT, R.E., *Hurst-on-Clays, East Grinstead.*
1907 MYERS, LEO M., 2 *North Gate, Regent's Park, N.W.*
1908 MYLIUS, STANLEY.

1898 NAPIER, SIR WALTER J., D.C.L., *Chinton Hanger, Churt, Farnham, Surrey.*
1906 NATHAN, FRANK B., 14 *Charleville Mansions, West Kensington, W.*
1889 NATHAN, GEORGE I., *c/o Messrs. I. Salaman & Co., 46 Monkwell Street, E.C.*
1896 NATHAN, LIEUT.-COLONEL SIR MATTHEW, G.C.M.G., *The Castle, Dublin.*
1881 NATHAN, N. ALFRED, 9 *Philip Lane, E.C.*
1886 †NEAME, ARTHUR, *Waveney, Scott's Lane, Shortlands, Kent.*
1894 NEIL, WILLIAM, 35 *Walbrook, E.C.*
1904 NELSON, MAJOR ABERCROMBY A. C., *Forge Lane, Higham, Kent.*
1881 NELSON, SIR E. MONTAGUE, K.C.M.G., 3 *Whitehall Court, S.W.*
1893 NELSON, HAROLD, *Ancaster Lodge, Queen's Road, Richmond, Surrey.*

Year of Election.

1915 | NELSON, JOHN PICTON, 5 *The Quadrant, Winchmore Hill, N.*
1903 | NELSON, SEPTIMUS G., *Messrs. Merryweather & Sons, Greenwich Road, S.E.*
1904 | NESBITT, ROBERT C., 7 *Devonshire Square, Bishopsgate, E.C.*
1882 | NESS, GAVIN PARKER, 19 *Porchester Terrace, Hyde Park, W.*
1889 | NESTLE, WILLIAM D., *Winterbourne, Brighton Road, Sutton, Surrey.*
1895 | NEUMANN, JOSEPH O.
1888 | NEUMANN, SIR SIGMUND, BART., 146 *Piccadilly, W.*
1909 | NEVILL, JAMES FORDER, *Lenton, Lemsford Road, St. Albans.*
1912 | NEVILLE, CHARLES W.
1913 | †NEWCASTLE, HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF, *Clumber, Worksop, Notts.*
1911 | †NEWMAN, V. CHESTER, 5 *Glazbury Road, West Kensington, W.*
1896 | †NEWMARCH, JOHN, *Chasewood, Caterham Valley, Surrey.*
1896 | NEWNHAM, FREDERICK J., 7 *Avenue Gardens, Dover.*
1913 | NEWTON, ARTHUR PERCIVAL, M.A., D.Lit., B.Sc., F.R.Hist.S., 5 *Shine Croft, Otford, Kent.*
1914 | NEWTON, JOHN, 8 *Stanford Road, Norbury, S.W.*
1910 | NICHOLAS, WILFRID H., *c/o National Bank of S. Africa, Circus Place, London Wall, E.C.*
1891 | NICHOLLS, ALFRED M., *Homestead, Great Missenden, Bucks.*
1912 | †NICHOLLS, GEORGE JAMES, F.G.I., *St. Leonards, 22 Alleyne Road, West Dulwich, S.E.*
1903 | NICHOLLS, HORACE W., 9 *Amherst Avenue, Ealing, W.*
1896 | NICHOLS, ARTHUR, 76 *Drayton Gardens, S.W.*
1907 | NICHOLS, CHARLES LEE, 1 *Queen Victoria Street, E.C.*
1886 | NICHOLSON, W. GRESHAM, *c/o H. Foote, Esq.*, 66 *Victoria Street, S.W.*
1913 | NICOL, ARTHUR, *Ochterlony House, Guthrie, Forfarshire, N.B.*
1879 | NITCH, GEORGE H., *Junior Constitutional Club, Piccadilly, W.*
1915 | NITSCHKE, ROBERT C. W., 18 *Moscow Court, Bayswater, W.*
1889 | †NIVISON, SIR ROBERT, BART., *Bank Buildings, Princes Street, E.C.*
1897 | NOBLE, ROBERT D'OYLY, 68 *Ladbroke Road, W.*
1913 | †NORFOLK, HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF, K.G., G.C.V.O., 31 *St. James's Square, S.W.; and Arundel Castle, Sussex.*
1914 | NORMANBY, THE REV. THE MOST HON. THE MARQUIS OF, *Mulgrave Castle, Whitby.*
1886 | NORRIS, LIEUT.-COLONEL R. J., D.S.O., *c/o Messrs. Cox & Co.*, 16 *Charing Cross, S.W.*
1878 | NORTH, FREDERIC WILLIAM, F.G.S., 106 *Fordwych Road, West Hampstead, N.W.*
1894 | NORTHCLIFFE, RIGHT HON. LORD, 22 *St. James's Place, S.W.; and Elmwood, St. Peter's, Kent.*
1891 | †NORTHESK, RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF, 6 *Hans Crescent, S.W.*
1913 | NORTHUMBERLAND, HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF, K.G., 2 *Grosvenor Place, S.W.; and Alnwick Castle, Northumberland.*
1879 | NORTON, EDWIN, *Mansfield, Weybridge.*
1911 | NORTON, RIGHT HON. LORD, *Hams Hall, Birmingham.*
1913 | NUNNS, ARTHUR L., 13 *Holland Park, Kensington, W.*
1904 | OAK, WILLIAM PERCIVAL, M.Inst.C.E.
1913 | OATWAY, GEORGE HENRY, M.I.E.E., *Dunross, Shepherd's Hill, Highgate, N.*
1898 | O'BRIEN, CHARLES A., LL.D., 52 *Riggindale Road, Streatham, S.W.*
1913 | O'CONNOR, THOMAS POWER, M.P., 5 *Morpeth Mansions, S.W.*
1911 | ODELL, EDWARD S., *Danehurst, Beacon Road, St. Peter's, Broadstairs.*
1906 | O'FARRELL, THOMAS A., J.P., 30 *Lansdowne Road, Dublin.*
1909 | *O'HALLORAN, JOSEPH S., C.M.G., *Royal Colonial Institute, Northumberland Avenue, W.C.*
1911 | †OKE, ALFRED W., B.A., LL.M., F.S.A., 32 *Denmark Villas, Hove.*
1912 | OLDFIELD, LAUREL C. F., 6 *Wilton Street, Grosvenor Place, S.W.*
1898 | †OLIVER, LIONEL, *c/o Sir C. McGrigor, Bart & Co.*, 39 *Panton Street, S.W.*
1910 | †OLIVERSON, CECIL H., 37 *Gloucester Square, W.*
1888 | OMMANNEY, SIR MONTAGU F., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., I.S.O., *Redlands, Holmwood, Surrey.*
1911 | ONSLOW, RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF, *Clandon Park, Guildford.*
1913 | OPPENHEIM, A., *Messrs. Sperling & Co.*, 7 *Moorgate Street, E.C.*
1904 | OPPENHEIMER, BERNARD, 36 *Curzon Street, W.*
1894 | ORMSBY, RIGHT REV. BISHOP G. ALBERT, D.D., *Eglingham, Alnwick, Northumberland.*
1907 | †ORR-EWING, MALCOLM H., *Parkwood, West Malvern.*
1904 | OSBORN, EDWARD B., 14 *Abbey Gardens, St. John's Wood, N.W.*

Year of Election.

1881 OSBORNE, HAMILTON, *Royal Automobile Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
1911 OSWELL, WM. ST. JOHN, *Fairlight, Totteridge, Herts.*
1914 OTLEY, G. C., *Milton House, Friars' Stile Road, Richmond, Surrey.*
1911 OTTER, ROBERT E., 6 *Sloane Square, S.W.; and Queenwood, Chertsey.*
1889 OTTERSON, ALFRED S., 8 *St. George's Court, South Kensington, S.W.*
1900 OXLEY, HORACE, *Bank Mansions,* 281A *Chiswick High Road, W.*

1915 †PACKE, VERE, *Geldeston Hall, Beccles, Suffolk.*
1912 †PAGET, ALMERIC H., M.P., 39 *Berkeley Square, W.*
1912 PAISH, SIR GEORGE, 51 *Cannon Street, E.C.*
1902 †PALIOLOGUS, AUGUSTUS L.
1913 PALMER, G. E. H., *Revelstone, Avonmore Avenue, Guildford.*
1909 PALMER, HARRY, 65 *Alexandra Road, St. John's Wood, N.W.*
1897 PALMER, CAPTAIN RICHARD E., *Oaklands Park, Newdigate, Surrey.*
1885 PARFITT, P. T. J., *Hopetoun House, Gerrard's Cross, Bucks.*
1911 PARKER, C. SANDBACH, *Demerara Buildings, St. Dunstan's Hill, E.C.*
1890 †PARKER, SIR GILBERT, BART., M.P., D.C.L., LL.D., Litt.D., 20 *Carlton House Terrace, S.W.; and Homestall, East Grinstead.*
1889 †PARKER, HENRY, *Vale View Cottage, Tring Hill, Tring.*
1912 PARKES, HOWARD RODRICK, *Wymondley Bury, Stevenage.*
1893 †PARKIN, GEORGE R., C.M.G., M.A., LL.D., 17 *Waterloo Place, S.W.*
1885 PARKINGTON, SIR J. ROPER, J.P., D.L., 58 *Green Street, W.;* 21 *Mincing Lane, E.C.; and United Service Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
1902 PARKINSON, THOMAS W., M.D., 31 *Cadogan Place, S.W.*
1897 PARR, REV. EDWARD G. C., 1 *Bolton Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.*
1910 PARSONS, RICHARD E., B.A., 48 *Prince's Gardens, S.W.*
1914 PARTINGTON, HERBERT, J.P., *Talbot House, Glossop.*
1902 PATERSON, JAMES GOWANS, *Billiter Buildings, E.C.*
1912 PATERSON, JOHN, *Westbourne, Tilliecoultry, N.B.*
1912 PATON, JAMES, *Westcliffe Road, Birkdale, Southport.*
1912 PATRICK, ARTHUR C., 39 *Noble Street, E.C.; and Playgoers' Club,* 20 *Cranbourn Street, W.C.*
1887 †PATTERSON, MYLES, *Conygar, Broadmayne, Dorchester.*
1912 PAUL, EDWARD, *Teignton, Meole' Drive, Hoylake, Cheshire.*
1888 PAULING, GEORGE, 26–28 *Victoria Street, S.W.*
1881 †PEACE, SIR WALTER, K.C.M.G., I.S.O., 83 *Victoria Street, S.W.*
1910 PEACOCK, E. R., *Deerstead House, St. John's, Woking.*
1877 PEACOCK, GEORGE, 27 *Milton Street, Fore Street, E.C.*
1913 PEACOCK, REV. W. R., *Ceylon House, Kendrick Road, Reading.*
1885 †PEAKE, GEORGE HERBERT, B.A., LL.D., *Bawtry Hall, Yorks.*
1912 PEAKE, ROBERT THELWALL, *Birnam, Tonbridge.*
1877 †PEARCE, EDWARD, *Lagarie, Cheltenham; and Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.*
1912 PEARSON, ARTHUR A., C.M.G., *Hillsborough, Petersfield.*
1912 PEASE, J. BEAUMONT, 13 *Stratton Street, W.*
1903 PEEL, THE HON. GEORGE, M.A., 61 *Catherine St., Westminster, S.W.*
1911 PELLETIER, LIEUT.-COL. HON. P., M.D. (AGENT-GENERAL FOR QUEBEC), 36 *Kingsway, W.C.*
1896 †PEMBERTON, COLONEL ERNEST ST. CLAIR, R.E., *Pyrland Hall, Taunton.*
1894 PENDER, SIR JOHN DENISON, K.C.M.G., *Eastern Telegraph Co., Electra House, Moorgate, E.C.*
1911 PENFOLD, LIEUT.-COL. SIR STEPHEN, J.P., 70 *Cheriton Road, Folkestone.*
1886 †PENNEFATHER, F. W., LL.D., *Rathsellagh, Colbinstown, co. Wicklow, Ireland.*
1884 PENNEY, EDWARD C., 8 *West Hill, Sydenham, S.E.*
1907 PENNEY, FREDERICK GORDON, *Queen Anne's Mansions, S.W.*
1914 †PENRHYN, RT. HON. LORD, *Wicken Park, Stony Stratford, Bucks.*
1892 PERCEVAL, SIR WESTBY B., K.C.M.G., *Southdown, The Downs, Wimbledon, S.W.*
1912 PERCY, EARL, 3 *Upper Belgrave Street, S.W.; and Stanwick Park, Darlington.*
1895 PERKS, SIR ROBERT WM., BART., ASSOC.INST.C.E., 11 *Kensington Palace Gardens, W.*
1902 PERRY, ROBINSON G., *Glendyne, Eaton Rise, Ealing, W.*
1911 PESCOD, JAMES, 92 *Priory Road, West Hampstead, N.W.*
1909 PHILIP, GEORGE, *Horndon, Eastcote, Pinner.*

Year of Election

1912 PHILIPPS, LAURENCE R , J P , *Sydmonton Court, Newbury, Berks*
1909 PHILIPPS, SIR OWEN, K C M G , 76 *Eaton Square, S W*
1913 PHILLIMORE, JOSEPH, M Inst C E , *c/o Messrs Grindlay & Co , 54 Parliament Street, S W*
1903 PHILLIPS, H JOSHUA, *The Nook, Tredegar*
1909 PHILLIPS, JOHN, 28 *Cambridge Road, Hove*
1908 PICKERING, JONATHAN, M I Mech E , 50 *Wellington Street, Glasgow*
1914 PIGOTT, CAPTAIN WELLESLEY G , 123 *Coleherne Court, S W*
1912 PILDITCH, PHILIP E , 6–8 *Old Bond Street, W , and Vartropps, Weybridge*
1897 PIPER, WILLIAM F , 31 *Bedford Place, W C*
1913 PIRRIE, RT HON LORD, K P , 24 *Belgrave Square, S W and Witley Park, Godalming*
1907 PITCHER, COLONEL DUNCAN G , 3 *Buckingham Gate, S W*
1897 PITTS, THOMAS, C B , *The Thatched Cottage, Taplow, Bucks*
1882 PLEYDELL, T G , 63 *St James's Street, S W*
1911 PLUNKET, RIGHT HON LORD, G C M.G K C V O , 6 *Ormonde Gate Chelsea, S W , Kildare Street Club, Dublin , and Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S W*
1912 PLUNKETT, RIGHT HON SIR HORACE C , K C V O , D C L , *Kilterah, Foxrock, Co Dublin*
1910 †PLYMOUTH, RIGHT HON THE EARL OF, C B , 9 *Chelsea Embankment, S W , and St Fagan's Castle, Cardiff*
1914 POLEY, ARTHUR P , B A , 3 *Plowden Buildings, Temple, E C*
1905 †POLLOCK, RIGHT HON SIR FREDERICK, BART , 21 *Hyde Park Place, W*
1909 POLSON, JAMES, 12 *Southwood Avenue, Highgate, N*
1897 †PONSONBY, REV PREBENDARY S GORDON, *The Rectory, Devonport , and 57 St James's Street, S W*
1900 PONTIFEX, ARTHUR R , *The Cottage, Kingsworthy, Winchester*
1879 POOLE, JOHN G , 6 *Denbigh Road, Ealing, W*
1869 †POORE, MAJOR R , 17 *Roxmount Road, Bournemouth West*
1895 POPE, EDWARD, *St Stephen's Chambers, Telegraph Street, E C*
1911 PORTER, COLONEL ATWELL R , 7 *Lypiatt Terrace, Cheltenham*
1911 PORTER, COLONEL GEOFFREY M , *Rock House, Bideford*
1912 PORTER, SURGEON GENERAL SIR JAMES, K C B , M D , LL D , 62 *Kensington Mansions, Earl's Court, S W*
1915 †PORTLAND, HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF, K G , G C V O , 3 *Grosvenor Square, W , and Welbeck Abbey, near Worksop*
1911 POTTER, JAMES, 28 *Victoria Street, S W*
1885 †POTTER, JOHN WILSON, 2 *Fenchurch Avenue, E C*
1913 POWEL, HENRY C , 1 *Vancouver Road, Catford, S E , and St Stephen's Club, S W*
1910 POWELL, ELLIS T , LL B , B Sc , " *Financial News*," 111 *Queen Victoria Street, E C*
1914 POWELL, WILLIAM HENRY, 36 *Nottingham Place, W*
1912 POWELL JONES, CHARLES, 7 *East India Avenue, E C*
1911 PRAED, SIR HERBERT MACKWORTH, BART , 29 *St James's Place, S W , and Owsden Hall, Newmarket*
1904 PRATT, EDWIN A , *Glinton, Farnborough, Orpington, Kent*
1901 PRATT, J JERRAM, *The Eagles, West Hill, Highgate, N*
1911 †PREEDY, WILLIAM F , *Garthowen, Marchwood Crescent, Ealing, W*
1910 †PRENTICE, THOMAS, 15 *Eglinton Drive, Glasgow*
1883 PREVITÉ, JOSEPH WHEDON, *Oak Lodge, Pond Road, Blackheath, S E*
1889 PRICE, D E , *Saltash, Cornwall,*
1910 †PRICE, F HAMLYN, 11 *Ormonde Terrace, Regent's Park, N W , and Athenæum Club, Pall Mall, S W*
1912 PRIMROSE, RT HON SIR HENRY W , K C B , C S I , I S O , 44 *Ennismore Gardens, S W*
1899 PROBYN, LIEUT -COLONEL CLIFFORD, J P , 55 *Grosvenor Street, W*
1882 PROBYN, SIR LESLEY, K C V O , 79 *Onslow Square, S W*
1894 PROUT, WM THOMAS, C M G , M B , C M , 78 *Rodney Street Liverpool*
1913 †PROWSE, B A , 35 *Parliament Street, S W*
1901 PUCKLE, HENRY LEONARD, *Queensland Insurance Co , Ingram Court, Fenchurch Street, E C*
1912 PUGHE, REV CANON THOMAS ST J , M A , *Fleet Vicarage, Hants*
1912 PULLAR, ALFRED, M D , 184 *Sheen Road, Richmond, Surrey*
1913 PULLAR, RUFUS D , F C S , *Brahan, Perth, N B*

Year of Election.

1913 PULLEY, CHARLES T., J.P., *Lower Eaton, Hereford.*
1896 PUNCH, CYRIL, *Apsley, Wellington Road, Bournemouth.*
1912 PURVES, J. DOVE, W.S., 23 *Hogarth Road, Earl's Court, S.W.; and* 361 *Winchester House, E.C.*
1882 PURVIS, GILBERT, *Wallscote, St. Luke's Park, Torquay.*

1912 RADCLIFFE, DOUGLAS H., 20 *Craven Street, W.C.*
1884 RADCLIFFE, P. COPLESTON, *Derriford, Crown Hill, Devon; and Union Club, S.W.*
1910 RADFORD, W. GUY W., 63 *Gloucester Terrace, Hyde Park, W.; and* 5–6 *Billiter Avenue, E.C.*
1914 RAE, FRANK H., L.R.C.P., 325 *Lorraine Place, Holloway Road, N.*
1910 RAIKES, THOMAS A., *Broomley, Alexandria, Dumbartonshire.*
1912 RAILING, A. H., D.Sc., *General Electric Co., Ltd., Wilton, Birmingham.*
1905 RALEIGH, SIR THOMAS, K.C., K.C.S.I., *All Souls College, Oxford.*
1913 RAMSAY, JAMES, 65 *Bath Street, Glasgow.*
1872 RAMSDEN, RICHARD, *Siddinghurst, Chiddingfold, Godalming.*
1913 RANDOLPH, T. H., *The Wilkinson Sword Co., 53 Pall Mall, S.W.*
1897 RANFURLY, RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF, G.C.M.G., 33 *Lennox Gardens, S.W.; Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.; and Northland House, Dungannon, Co. Tyrone.*
1911 RANGER, HUGH F. MARDEN, 3-4 *Lime Street Square, E.C.*
1895 RAPAPORT, ISIDORE, 412 *Salisbury House, E.C.*
1906 RASON, HON. SIR CORNTHWAITE H., 54 *Crystal Palace Park Road, Sydenham, S.E.*
1902 RASON, CAPTAIN ERNEST G., R.N., *Iririki, Furzefield Road, Reigate.*
1896 RATHBONE, EDGAR P., 24 *Hendrick Avenue, Wandsworth Common, S.W.*
1915 RATHBONE, HUGH REYNOLDS, *Oakwood, Aigburth, Liverpool.*
1885 †RAW, GEORGE HENRY, 96 *Gresham House, Old Broad Street, E.C.*
1910 RAWSON, COLONEL HERBERT E., C.B., *Home Close, Heronsgate, Herts; and Junior United Service Club, S.W.*
1912 READE, CHAS. COMPTON, *Garden Cities' Association, 3 Gray's Inn Place, W.C*
1892 READMAN, JAMES BURGESS, D.Sc., *Belmont, Hereford.*
1881 †REAY, RIGHT HON. LORD, K.T., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., 6 *Great Stanhope Street, W.; and Carolside, Earlston, Berwickshire.*
1913 REAY, LIEUT.-COLONEL W. T., *Melbourne Herald, 92 Fleet Street, E.C.*
1910 REED, ALBERT E., J.P., *Mayford House, Mayford, Surrey; and Reform Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
1914 REEVE, HENRY, C.M.G., *St. Stephen's Club, Westminster, S.W.*
1894 REEVES, HUGH WM., 42 *Old Broad Street, E.C.; and* 30 *Chapel Street, S.W.*
1897 REID, DAVID, *Radnor Club, Folkestone.*
1893 REID, EDWARD V., *Messrs. Dalgety & Co.,* 45 *Bishopsgate, E.C.*
1910 REID, RIGHT HON. SIR GEORGE H., G.C.M.G. (HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR AUSTRALIA) 72 *Victoria Street, S.W.*
1913 REID, RICHARD (AGENT-GENERAL FOR ONTARIO), 163 *Strand, W.C.*
1911 REID, ROBERT, 19 *Chiswell Street, E.C.*
1899 REID, THOMAS H., F.J.I., 29 *Redbourne Avenue, Finchley, N.*
1883 RENNIE, GEORGE HALL, 6 *East India Avenue, E.C.*
1900 †RENTON, J. H., *Woodcote, Apsley Guise, Beds.*
1884 RICHARDS, T. H. HATTON, 11 *Welbeck Street, W.*
1912 RICHARDSON, DAVID, 78 *Upper Grosvenor Road, Tunbridge Wells.*
1878 RICHMOND, JAMES, *Kippenross, Dunblane, Perthshire, N.B.*
1905 RIDGE, H. M., 62 *London Wall, E.C.*
1895 RIDGEWAY, RIGHT HON. SIR J. WEST, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., *Athenæum Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
1896 RIPPON, JOSEPH, 33 *Old Broad Street, E.C.*
1912 RISELEY, HENRY L., *Cecil Road, Bristol.*
1909 RITCHIE, THOMAS, J.P., *Conservative Club, St. James' Street, S.W.*
1911 ROBB, WILLIAM C., 20 *Chiswell Street, E.C.*
1899 ROBERTS, CHARLES J., 62 *New Broad Street, E.C.*
1913 ROBERTS, DAVID GWYN, 8 *Coronation Avenue, Fishponds, Bristol.*
1894 ROBERTS, G. Q., M.A., *St. Thomas's Hospital, S.E.*

Year of Election	
1914	†ROBERTS, J. HAWORTH, B.A., "*Gortmore,*" *Ridgeway, Enfield, Middlesex.*
1902	ROBERTSON, SIR GEORGE SCOTT, K.C.S.I., M.P., 14 *Cheyne Walk, Chelsea, S.W.*
1910	ROBERTSON, T. HOGG, *Alwinton, Purley, Surrey.*
1869	ROBINSON, MAJOR-GENERAL C. W., C.B., *Beverley House, 38 Eaton Rise, Ealing, W.; and Army & Navy Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
1912	ROBINSON, ERNEST A., *Downage, Hendon, N.W.*
1889	†ROBINSON, MAJOR SIR THOMAS B., K.C.M.G. (AGENT-GENERAL FOR QUEENSLAND), 409 *Strand, W.C.*
1911	ROBINSON, WILLIAM S., *Courtfield, West Hill, Putney Heath, S.W.*
1914	ROCHDALE, RIGHT HON. LORD, *Beechwood, Rochdale.*
1905	ROGER, GEORGE, 75 *Fitzjohn's Avenue, Hampstead, N.W.; and 4 Lloyd's Avenue, E.C*
1912	ROGERS, HENRY E. RYERSON, 31 *Great St Helens, E.C.*
1913	ROLLESTON, SIR JOHN, M.P., 54 *Curzon Street, W., and Glen Parva, Leicester.*
1898	ROLLO, THE HON. GILBERT, 55 *Seymour Street, W.*
1913	RONALD, JOHN COLIN, *Middleton Farm, Norton Bavant, Warminster.*
1897	ROOT, JOHN, *Uplands, Banstead Road, Ewell.*
1906	ROPER, EDWARD WM., *c/o Bank of New Zealand, 1 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.*
1888	ROPER, FREEMAN, M.A., OXON., *Forde Abbey, Chard*
1906	ROSE, THOMAS L. MARWOOD, *Queen Anne's Mansions, S.W.*
1881	†ROSEBERY, RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF, K.G., K.T., 38 *Berkeley Square, W.; and Dalmeny near Edinburgh, N.B.*
1914	ROSENHAIN, WALTER, F.R.S., D.Sc., *The National Physical Laboratory, Teddington.*
1913	ROSLING, SIR EDWARD, *The Grange, Weybridge, Surrey.*
1905	ROSS, ARTHUR, F.I.C., F.C.S., 1 *Glengall Road, Peckham, S.E.*
1910	ROSS, CHARLES J., *Ibsley, Exeter.*
1905	ROSS, JAMES W. G., *Silverdale, Babington Road, Streatham, S.W*
1885	ROSS, JOHN K. M., I.S.O., 29c *London Road, Forest Hill, S.E.*
1911	ROSS, JOHN SUTHERLAND, 119 *Finsbury Pavement, E.C*
1913	ROSS, NEVILLE W., M.A., *Pierremont Hall, Broadstairs.*
1881	†ROTH, H. LING, *Briarfield, Stump Cross, Halifax, Yorks.*
1912	ROTHERMERE, RIGHT HON LORD, *Highcliffe Castle, Christchurch, Hants*
1883	†ROTHSCHILD, A. A., *c/o Messrs Deutsch, Schlesinger & Co., Warnford Court, E.C*
1894	†ROTHWELL, GEORGE, 5 *Throgmorton Avenue, E.C*
1907	ROUTH, CAPTAIN REGINALD L., 14a *Manchester Square, W.*
1906	†ROWE, HENRY VINCENT, 48 *Onslow Square, S.W.*
1912	ROWLAND, WM. A. LAILEY, *Ceylon Association, 61 Gracechurch Street, E.C.*
1914	ROWNTREE, ALLAN, 33 *Westborough, Scarborough.*
1892	ROYCE, WILLIAM, *The Hall, Pinchbeck, Spalding.*
1890	ROYDS, EDMUND M., *Fenstanton, St Ives, Hunts; and Windham Club, St. James's Square, S.W.*
1881	†RUDD, CHARLES D., 8 *Old Jewry, E.C.*
1913	RULE, ROBERT, 7 *Montgomerie Crescent, Kelvinside, Glasgow.*
1882	RUMSEY, COMMANDER R. MURRAY, R.N., I.S.O., *Lavethan, Blisland, Bodmin.*
1913	RUMSEY, JAMES, 11 *Balfour Road, Brighton.*
1883	†RUNCHMAN, M. S., 3 *Adams Court, Old Broad Street, E.C.*
1879	RUSSELL, CAPTAIN A. H., *The Heath House, Petersfield.*
1875	RUSSELL, THOMAS, *Haremere, Etchingham, Sussex.*
1898	RUSSELL, THOMAS J., 37 *Upper Clapton Road, N.E.*
1891	RUSSELL, WM CECIL, *Haremere, Etchingham, Sussex*
1914	RUTHERFORD, HENRY, *Little Hough, Banstead, Epsom.*
1889	RUTHERFORD, H. K., *Saloma Court, Banstead, Epsom.*
1914	RUTHVEN, CAPTAIN JOCELYN FITZGERALD, *Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
1896	SACHS, FERDINAND VON, *Saxa-wald, Upper Norwood, S.E.*
1912	SAID-RUETE, RUDOLPH, F.R.G.S., 39 *Bramham Gardens, South Kensington, S.W*
1881	†SAILLARD, PHILIP, 87 *Aldersgate Street, E.C.*
1915	†ST. OSWALD, RIGHT HON. LORD, 17 *Hill Street, Berkeley Square, W.; and Nostell Priory, Wakefield.*

Year of Election	
1912	SALISBURY, MOST HON. THE MARQUIS OF, G.C.V.O., C.B., 20 *Arlington Street, S.W.; and Hatfield House, Herts.*
1909	SALMON, EDWARD, 2 *St. John's Villas, Buckhurst Hill, Essex.*
1902	SAMUEL, SIR EDWARD L., BART., 3 *Lancaster Gate, W.*
1910	SAMUEL, GEORGE A. H., *Abinger Cottage, Aldersmead Road, New Beckenham.*
1909	†SAMUEL, SIR MARCUS, BART., 3 *Hamilton Place, W.; and The Mote, Maidstone.*
1898	†SANDEMAN, ALASTAIR C., 1 *Palmeira Square, Hove.*
1913	SANDIFORD, CHARLES T., C.B., M.Inst C.E., M.I.M E., *Naval and Military Hotel, Harrington Road, S.W.*
1887	SANDOVER, WILLIAM, *Ashburton, Richmond Hill, Surrey; and 3 Lloyd's Avenue, E C.*
1910	†SANDYS, CAPTAIN GEORGE J., M.P., 37 *Eaton Square, S.W.*
1905	†SARGANT, E. B, *Headley, Epsom.*
1912	SAUNDERS, HENRY SPEARMAN, 80 *Philbeach Gardens, S.W.*
1912	SAUNDERS, WALTER K. G., *Jackwood, Shooter's Hill, Kent.*
1883	SAWYER, ERNEST E., M A, C.E., 26 *Lancaster Gate Terrace, W.*
1910	SAWYER, F. HAMILTON.
1911	SAYER, FRANK, "*Financier,*" 54 *Wool Exchange, E.C*
1895	SCAMMELL, EDWARD T., 34 *Grove Park, Denmark Hill, S.E.*
1885	†SCARTH, LEVESON E., M.A., 84 *Oakwood Court, Kensington, W.*
1912	SCHEFF, LEO, *Strathcona, The Ridgeway, Golder's Green, N.W.*
1905	SCHILLING, FRANK J., 4 *Stratford Place, W.*
1896	SCHLICH, SIR WILLIAM, K.C.I.E., Ph.D., F R S, 29 *Banbury Road, Oxford.*
1897	SCHMIDT, ROBERT F. W., Ph D., F R.G.S.
1913	SCHOLEFIELD, ARTHUR, *Lint Close, Alnmouth R S.O., Northumberland.*
1909	SCHOLEFIELD, GUY H., 88 *Gleneldon Road, Streatham, S.W.; and 85 Fleet Street, E C.*
1913	SCHULHOF, REV. JOHN M., M.A., *Athelney, Claygate, Surrey; and Clare College, Cambridge*
1885	SCOTT, ARCHIBALD E., *Rotherfield Park, Alton, Hants; and United University Club, Pall Mall East, S.W.*
1886	SCOTT, CHARLES J., *Hilgay, Guildford*
1911	†SCOTT, COLIN C., 6 *Sloane Square, S.W.*
1901	SCOTT, SIR J. GEORGE, K.C.I.E., 53 *Marlborough Hill, N.W.*
1910	SCOTT, LESLIE F, K.C., M.P., *Goldsmith Building, Temple, E.C.*
1904	SCRIVENER, F. A., *Commercial Banking Co. of Sydney, 18 Birchin Lane, E.C.*
1912	SCRIVENER, WILLIAM CHARLES, 203 *Willesden Lane, Brondesbury, N.W.*
1903	†SCRUBY, F. SUTHERLAND, M.A., 5 *West Avenue, Hendon, N.W.*
1893	SCRUTTON, JAMES HERBERT, 16 *Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.*
1906	SEBAG-MONTEFIORE, ROBERT M., B A., 5 *Balfour Place, Mount Street, W.*
1905	†SEDGWICK, ALFRED M., *c/o Dr. M. Curtis, 5 Campden House Terrace, W.*
1913	SEDGWICK, THOMAS E., 33 *Oriental Street, Poplar, E.*
1908	SEELY, LIEUT.-COLONEL RIGHT HON. JOHN E. B., D.S.O., M.P., 24, *Old Queen Street, S.W.; and Brook House, Isle of Wight.*
1906	†SELBORNE, RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF, K.G., G.C.M.G., *Blackmoor, Liss, Hants; and Brooks's Club, St. James's Street, S.W., and 49 Mount Street, W.*
1904	SELLAR, GERALD H. CRAIG, 75 *Cromwell Road, S.W.; and Littlegreen, Petersfield, Hants.*
1914	SELLS, F. S., *General Electric Co., 67 Queen Victoria Street, E C.*
1890	*SELOUS, FREDERICK C., *Heatherside, Worplesdon, Surrey*
1891	SEMPLE, JAMES C, F.R.G.S., 24 *Beaumont Avenue, Richmond, Surrey*
1898	SETTLE, LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR HENRY H., R.E., K C.B., D.S.O, *United Service Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
1888	SHAND, JOHN LOUDOUN, 24 *Rood Lane, E.C.*
1909	SHARE, HAMNET H., R.N., *Kenwyn House, Trehaverne, Truro.*
1913	SHARPE, GEORGE, 80 *Hazlewell Road, Putney, S.W.*
1912	SHAW-STEWART, SIR HUGH, BART, *Ardgowan, Greenock, N.B.*
1912	SHEFFIELD, THOMAS W.
1900	SHELDRICK, JOHN S., 96 *Gresham House, E.C.*
1907	†SHELFORD, WILLIAM H., *Horncastle, East Grinstead.*
1907	SHENNAN, WATSON DOUGLAS, *c/o Messrs. Sanderson, Murray & Co., 2 Gresham Buildings, E C*
1911	†SHEPHERD, ARTHUR F., *Warnford Court, Throgmorton Street, E.C.*

Year of Election.	
1889	SHEPHERD, JAMES, *Tarland House, Belghall Road, Tunbridge Wells.*
1888	†SHEPSTONE, MAX, 17 *Regent's Park Road, Gloucester Gate, N.W.*
1885	SHERLOCK, WILLIAM H., *West View, Caterham, Surrey.*
1874	SHIPSTER, HENRY F., 29 *Ladbroke Square, W.; and Conservative Club, St. James's Street S.W.*
1887	†SHIRE, ROBERT W., *Wyreema, Edward Road, Sundridge Park, Kent.*
1912	SHORT, EDWARD M. DE COUCY, *The Old Rectory, Bathampton, Somerset; and Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.*
1910	SHORTER, SYDNEY, *Haling Grove, South Croydon.*
1914	SHOWLER, E. R., *Belgrano, Church Crescent, Finchley, N*
1910	SHRIMPTON, ROBERT J., 46 *Queen Victoria Street, E.C.*
1913	SIDEBOTHAM, GEORGE, 92 *Rushmore Road, Clapton, N.E.*
1905	SIDEY, JAMES W., *Rotherhurst, Rotherfield, Tunbridge Wells*
1910	SIMPSON, A. BASIL, *Upper Lodge, Fernhurst, Haslemere, Surrey*
1892	†SIMPSON, T. BOUSTEAD, *Upper Lodge, Fernhurst, Haslemere, Surrey.*
1912	SIMPSON, LIEUT.-COLONEL WILLIAM G.
1914	SIMSON, DAVID, *Ickleford Manor, Hitchin.*
1888	†SINCLAIR, AUGUSTINE W., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. (Edin.), *Roundwell, South Petherton, Somerset.*
1885	SINCLAIR, DAVID, 14 *Palace Court, W.; and 19 Silver Street, E.C.*
1912	†SINGLE, STANLEY, *Long Down, Maori Road, Guildford.*
1910	SLACK, CAPTAIN CHAS., F.R.G.S., 45 *Medora Road, Brixton Hill, S.W.*
1915	SLADDIN, T. A., F.R.I.B.A., *c/o National Bank of South Africa, Circus Place, E.C.*
1896	SLADE, GEORGE, 18 *Laurence Pountney Hill, E.C.*
1894	SLADEN, ST. BARBE RUSSELL, 7 *Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.*
1914	SLATTERY, FRANCIS WOLFE, 13 *Pembridge Crescent, Bayswater, W.; and Royal Automobile Club, S.W.*
1914	SLAYTON, PERCY EDWARD, 6 *Holland Road, Kensington, W.*
1909	SLOAN, R. A. WALKER, *Titchfield Factory, Kilmarnock, N.B.*
1910	SMART, H. C., *Commonwealth of Australia, 72 Victoria Street, S.W.*
1901	SMART, WILLIAM, *Standard Bank of South Africa, 10 Clement's Lane, E.C.*
1901	SMITH, ALEXANDER CURRIE, *Rokeby, Surbiton.*
1912	SMITH, ALLISON D., 2 *Thackeray House, Kensington Court, W.*
1888	SMITH, RIGHT HON. SIR CECIL CLEMENTI, G.C.M.G., *The Grange, Welwyn.*
1914	SMITH, BARON M. C., 63–64 *Chancery Lane, W.C.*
1912	SMITH, CLARENCE D., *Loughboro', Hexham*
1889	†SMITH, D. JOHNSTONE, 142 *St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.*
1900	SMITH, DANIEL WARRES, *Birkby House, Bickley, Kent.*
1911	SMITH, REV. EVELYN BUCKNALL, 3 *Gray's Inn Place, W.C.*
1914	SMITH, SIR FREDERICK HENRY, BART., *Queen's Lodge, Colwyn Bay.*
1913	SMITH, FRED. W., F.S.A.; *Rylstone, Oatlands Drive, Weybridge.*
1911	SMITH, SIR GEORGE J., J.P., D.L., *Treliske, Truro.*
1895	SMITH, LIEUT.-COLONEL SIR GERALD, K.C.M.G., *Holford House, Raid[illegible]*
1913	SMITH, REV. H. SAUMAREZ, M.A., *Central Board of Missions, [illegible] S.W.*
1908	SMITH, J. OBED, 30 *Montague Road, Richmond, Surrey;* [illegible]
1884	SMITH, JAMES CARMICHAEL, 17 *Stonor Road, West Kens[illegible]*
1909	SMITH, LESLIE CECIL, *St. Paul's School, West Ken[illegible] Oxford.*
1905	SMITH, LINDSAY CLIVE, L.M.S.S.A., *Eldermere[illegible]*
1896	SMITH, RICHARD TILDEN, 4 *Copthall Avenue, E[illegible]*
1912	SMITH, THOMAS WAREHAM, 91 *Upper T[illegible]*
1912	SMITH, LIEUT.-COLONEL WILFRID K[illegible]
1880	†SMITH, SIR WILLIAM F. HAYNES, [illegible]
1887	SMITH-REWSE, EUSTACE A., *C[illegible]*
1911	SMITHERS, ALFRED W., *Kau[illegible]*
1893	SMYTH, REV. STEWART [illegible]
1889	SNELL, EDWARD, *S Kal[illegible]*
1913	SOAMES, CAPTAIN [illegible]

Year of Election	
1911	SODEN, FRANK H., 35 *Mapesbury Road, Brondesbury, N.W.*
1911	SOMERSET, ARTHUR W. FITZROY, J.P., D.L., *Castle Goring, Worthing.*
1881	†SOMERVILLE, ARTHUR F., *Dinder House, Wells, Somerset; and Oxford and Cambridge Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
1913	SOUTH, G. S. TITCOMBE, 62 *Queen's Road, Peckham, S.E.*
1913	SOUTTER, H. O., *Fairfield, Edenbridge, Kent.*
1905	SPARROW, REGINALD G., *The Lodge, Lucknow Road, Nottingham.*
1899	†SPEAK, JOHN, *The Grange, Kirton, Boston.*
1905	SPENCE, WILLIAM R., *Sunnyside, Silverdale Avenue, Westcliff-on-Sea.*
1913	SPENCER, DOUGLAS, *Coverside, Shenfield, Essex.*
1910	SPENS, COLIN F., *Burnside, Esher*
1913	SPENS, NATHANIEL, *Athallan Grange, Frimley, Surrey.*
1902	SPENSLEY, HOWARD, *Westoning Manor, Ampthill.*
1904	†SPEELING, F. HARVEY E, *Sports Club, St. James's Square, S.W.*
1888	SPICER, RIGHT HON. SIR ALBERT, BART., M.P., 10 *Lancaster Gate, W.*
1891	STANFORD, EDWARD, 12 *Long Acre, W.C.*
1895	†STANFORD, WILLIAM, 2 *Sheen Gate Gardens, East Sheen, S.W.*
1910	†STANHOPE, RIGHT HON. EARL, 20 *Grosvenor Place, S.W.; and Chevening, Sevenoaks.*
1913	STANION, OLIVER B., 26 *Victoria Park Road, Leicester.*
1903	STARK, W. EMERY, F.R.G.S., *Rydal Lodge, New Park Road, Clapham Park, S.W.; and Constitutional Club, W.C.*
1905	STARKEY, RICHARD WM., *Penmaen, Hampton Wick, Middlesex.*
1900	†STEAD, ALFRED, *Bank Building, Kingsway, W.C.*
1913	STEARNS, ARTHUR E., 99 *Gloucester Terrace, Hyde Park, W.*
1909	†STEEL-MAITLAND, ARTHUR D., M.P., 72 *Cadogan Square, S.W.; and Sauchieburn, Stirling, N.B.*
1902	STEPHEN, NOEL CAMPBELL, 61 *Stanhope Gardens, S.W.*
1902	STEPHEN, THOMAS, 65 *London Wall, E.C.*
1913	STEVENS, R. H., *Mount Stuart, Grove Hill, South Woodford.*
1912	†STEVENSON, THOMAS R., *Moor Court, Stroud, Glos.*
1882	STEWART, CHARLES W. A., 2 *Marchmont Road, Richmond, Surrey.*
1912	STEWART, DONALD A., 9 *Bishopsgate, E.C.*
1899	STEWART, GERSHOM, M.P., *Whiteholme, Heylake, Cheshire.*
1915	STEWART, MURRAY, *Conservative Club, St. James's Street, S.W.*
1893	†STEWART-BAM, CAPTAIN SIR PIETER C. VAN B., 61 *Addison Road, W.; and Moorgate Street Chambers, E.C.*
1913	STIEBEL, ARTHUR, 6 *New Court, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.*
1912	STINSON, HENRY A, *Widdicombe, Overbury Avenue, Beckenham.*
1912	†STOCKS, ALBERT L., *West Bank, Kegworth, Leicestershire.*
1912	STOKES, ALBERT E, *Temple Street, Wolverhampton.*
1913	STOKES, HERBERT LESLIE, *Mashona, Sunningdale, Berks.*
1877	STONE, FREDERICK W., B.C.L., *Ampthill Grange, Beds.*
1893	STONEHAM, ALLEN H. P., 30 *St. Swithin's Lane, E.C.*
1900	STOPFORD, JAMES T. A., 36 *Grosvenor Road, S.W.*
1907	†STOREY, CHARLES B. C., *Plas Nantyr, Glyn, Ruabon.*
1911	STORY, THOMAS, *Guestling, Maidenhead.*
1912	STRACEY-CLITHEROW, COLONEL JOHN B., *Hotham Hall, Brough, Yorks.*
1912	†STRADBROKE, THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF, C.B., C.V.O., *Henham Hall, Wangford, Suffolk.*
1875	†STRANGWAYS, HON. H. B. T., *Shapwick, Bridgwater, Somerset.*
1880	†STREET, EDMUND, *Brighstone, Newport, Isle of Wight.*
1911	STRICKLAND, ALFRED G., 68 *Canfield Gardens, Hampstead, N.W.*
1911	STRINGFIELD, WM. C., 47 *Leigham Court Road, Streatham Hill, S.W.*
1915	STRONACH, ROBERT SUMMERS, *The Cottage, Mayfair, W.*
1888	†STRUBEN, FREDERICK P. T., *Spitchwick Manor, Ashburton, Devon.*
1909	STUDHOLME, A, *Van Diemen's Land Co., 85 London Wall, E.C.*
1904	SUETER, CAPTAIN MURRAY F., R.N., C.B., *The Howe, Howe Hill, Watlington, Oxon.*
1910	SULIVAN, COLONEL ERNEST, *Wilmington, Woking: and Travellers' Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*

Year of Election

1904 †SUTHERLAND, DAVID A., F.I.C., F.C.S., 26 *Victoria Street, S.W.; and Fairfield Lodge Twickenham, Surrey.*
1913 SUTHERLAND, DAVID, 129 *Minories, E.C.*
1912 †SUTHERLAND, HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF, *Dunrobin Castle, Golspie, Sutherland.*
1891 SUTTON, ARTHUR WARWICK, *Bucklebury Place, Woolhampton, Berks.*
1912 SUTTON, GEORGE A., 2 *Collingham Gardens, South Kensington, S W.*
1891 SUTTON, LEONARD, *Hillside, Reading.*
1896 SUTTON, M. H. FOQUET, *Erlegh Park, Whiteknights, Reading.*
1881 SWAN, ROBERT A., *The Nook, Shennington, Banbury*
1883 SWANZY, FRANCIS, *West Africa House, Kingsway, W.C.*
1891 SWAYNE, CHARLES R, C.M.G, *Lifton House, St. Mary Church, South Devon*
1911 SWINBURNE, MAJOR THOMAS R., 23 *Eaton Place, S.W.*
1911 †SWIRE, GEORGE W., 27 *Princes Gardens, S.W.*
1890 SYDENHAM, COLONEL RIGHT HON LORD, G C.S I, G C.M G., G C I.E, F R.S 101 *Onslow Square, S.W.; and United Service Club, Pall Mall, S.W.; and The Priory, Lamberhurst, Kent.*
1889 †SYKES, GEORGE H., M.A., M.Inst.C.E., *Glencoe, 64 Elmbourne Road, Tooting Common, S W.*
1897 †SYKES, ROBERT D.
1902 SYTNER, ALBERT H., 11 *Hanover Terrace, Regent's Park, N.W.*

1913 TALBOT, GUSTAVUS A, *Marchmont House, Hemel Hempstead, Herts.*
1912 TALBOT, LORD EDMUND, M.V.O., D S O., M.P., 1 *Buckingham Palace Gardens, S.W.*
1883 TALBOT, MAJOR-GENERAL THE HON. SIR REGINALD, K.C.B., 12 *Manchester Square, W.*
1885 †TALLENTS, GEORGE WM., B A, 49 *Warwick Square, S.W.*
1888 TAMPLIN, LIEUT.-COLONEL HERBERT T., K C., 3 *Essex Court, Temple, E.C.*
1910 TANGYE, WILFRID N., 35 *Queen Victoria Street, E.C.*
1914 TANNER, ERNEST, *Heath Lodge, Newmarket.*
1902 †TARTÉ, ERNEST E. F., *The Hythe, Staines.*
1911 †TAYLOR, GILBERT, 50 *Old Broad Street, E.C.*
1910 TAYLOR, J. V. ELLIOTT, J.P., 14 *King William Street, Strand, W.C.*
1888 †TAYLOR, JAMES B., *Lyne Grove, Virginia Water.*
1881 †TAYLOR, THEODORE C., M.P, *Sunny Bank, Batley, Yorkshire.*
1881 †TAYLOR, W. P., 32 *Great St. Helens, E.C.*
1890 TAYLOR, SIR WILLIAM T, K C M.G, *St. James's, Goldsworth, Woking.*
1915 TAZEWELL, F. W., *The Chauntry, Burnham Abbey, Bucks*
1893 TEGETMEIER, CHARLES, *Normanhurst, Brighton Road, Purley, Surrey.*
1914 TEMPLE, LIEUT.-COLONEL SIR RICHARD, BART., C.I.E., *The Nash, Near Worcester.*
1908 TENCH, SAMUEL E., *Baron's Court Chambers, West Kensington, W.*
1905 †TENNYSON, RIGHT HON. LORD, G.C.M.G., *Aldworth, Haslemere; and Farringford, Freshwater.*
1896 TERRY, JOHN H., *Elmcote, Barnet.*
1914 THELLUSSON, HON. PERCY, 24 *Mark Lane, E.C.*
1897 THEOPHILUS, DAVID, 165 *Westbourne Grove, W.*
1915 THIERENS, J. C., *University Club, Edinburgh.*
1914 †THOMAS, DAVID ALFRED, *Cambrian Buildings, Cardiff.*
1903 †THOMAS, D. C. J., *Elm Croft, Wynn Road, Southampton.*
1912 THOMAS, J. LAMBLY, 21 *North Park, Eltham, Kent.*
1914 THOMPSON, A. BEEBY, M.I.Mech.E., M.Inst.M.M., 3 *Lombard Street, E.C.*
1912 THOMPSON, ARTHUR W., 40A *Queen Street, Cheapside, E.C.*
1892 *THOMPSON, SIR E. MAUNDE, G.C.B., I.S.O., LL D., *Mayfield, Sussex.*
1890 †THOMPSON, SYDNEY, *Farnaby, Kippington, Sevenoaks.*
1889 THOMSON, ALEXANDER, 3 *Copthall Buildings, E.C.*
1897 THOMSON, ALEXANDER, *Burgie House, Forres, N.B.*
1885 THOMSON, ARTHUR H, *Ryes Hall, Little Henry, Sudbury, Suffolk.*
1886 THORNE, SIR WILLIAM, *Messrs. Stuttaford & Co.*, 11 *New Union Street, Moor Lane E.C.*
1914 THORNEYCROFT, JAMES B., *Hillhouse, Troon, Ayrshire.*
1914 THORNEYCROFT, WALLACE, *Plean House, Plean, Stirling, N.B.*

Year of Election

1906 †THORNHILL, THOMAS B. CLARKE, *3 Carlisle Place, S.W.; and Rushton Hall, Kettering.*
1912 THORNTON, A. NORMAN, *Rose Bank, Cleveland Road, South Woodford.*
1913 THWAITES, CYRIL EVERED, M.D., *8 South Road, Redland, Bristol.*
1912 THYNNE, LORD ALEXANDER, M.P., L.C.C, *Norton Hall, Daventry, Northants, and 15 Manchester Square, W.*
1907 TICKLE, ARTHUR H, *11 Mount Street, W.*
1908 TILBY, AUBREY WYATT, *143 Cambridge Road, Wimbledon, S.W.*
1911 TIMINS, DOUGLAS T, *Elmdon, Selly Park, Birmingham.*
1897 TIMSON, LIEUT.-COLONEL SAMUEL ROWLAND, V.D., F.R.G.S., *c/o Messrs. W. Cooper & Nephews, Berkhamsted.*
1914 TINNOCK, WILLIAM ANDREW, F.R.G.S., F.R.M.S., F.R.E.S., *3 Thurleigh Mansions, Wandsworth Common, S.W.*
1892 TIPPETTS, WILLIAM J. B., *11 Maiden Lane, E.C.*
1911 TOLLEMACHE, ALBERT E., *The Limes, Great Shelford, Cambridge.*
1882 TOMKINSON, GEORGE ARNOLD, B.A., LL.B, *76 Cannon Street, E.C.*
1909 TONKIN, REV. ALFRED E, B.A, *Dilston, Belmont, Surrey.*
1905 †TOUCHE, GEORGE A, M.P., *Broomfield, Westcott, Dorking; and Basildon House, Moorgate Street, E.C.*
1897 TOWNEND, THOMAS S., *c/o "Argus" Office, 80 Fleet Street, E.C.*
1889 †TRAILL, GILBERT F., *Broadlands, Tunbridge Wells*
1884 TRAVERS, BENJAMIN, *Horsepools House, Stroud, Gloucester.*
1893 TRAVERS, E A O, M R C S, *Bourne Lodge, Farnham, Surrey.*
1888 TREACHER, SIR WILLIAM H, K.C.M.G., *5 Whittington Avenue, E.C.*
1913 TREDEGAR, THE RIGHT HON. LORD, *Tredegar Park, Newport, Mon.*
1913 TRIPPEL, SIR FRANCIS, *Royal Automobile Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
1909 TRUSCOTT, ALDERMAN SIR G WYATT, BART, *87 Lancaster Gate, W.*
1913 TUCKER, A B, *Penkivil, Highland Road, Purley, Surrey.*
1905 TUCKER, FREDERICK N, *The Grey House, Epsom.*
1911 TUFFILL, DANIEL F., *The Vron, Orchard Road, Bromley, Kent.*
1883 TUPPER, RIGHT HON. SIR CHARLES, BART., G.C.M.G., C.B., *The Mount, Bexley Heath.*
1912 †TUPPER, GEOFFREY WM, *6 Holmbush Road, Putney Heath, S.W.*
1908 TURNBULL, ERNEST H, *Craigie Lea, Muswell Hill, N.*
1899 TURNER, FREDERICK WM, *The Grange, Church Street, Stoke Newington, N.; and 50 C Broad Street, E.C.*
1885 TURNER, GORDON, *26 Wynnstay Gardens, Kensington, W.*
1912 TURNER, JOHN ARTHUR, *236 Salisbury House, Finsbury Circus, E.C.*
1883 TURNER, HON. JOHN H. (AGENT-GENERAL FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA), *236 Salisbury Hou Finsbury Circus, E.C*
1905 TURNER, ROBERT J., J.P., *1 Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.*
1915 TURNOR, CHRISTOPHER HATTON, *Stoke Rochford, Grantham, Lincs.*
1896 TUSTIN, J E., *A4 The Albany, Piccadilly, W.*
1910 TWEEDALE, RANDOLPH H., *48 Eardley Crescent, S.W.*
1912 TWEEDY, SIR JOHN, F.R.C.S, LL.D, *100 Harley Street, W.*
1911 TWOPENY, RICHARD E N., *Pastoralists' Review, 70A Basinghall Street, E.C.*
1886 TWYNAM, GEORGE E., M R C S E, L R C.P., *2 Wetherby Place, S.W.*
1898 TYSER, HENRY ERSKINE, *9 Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.*

1904 †USHER, SIR ROBERT, BART, *Norton, Ratho Station, Midlothian.*
1908 †USHERWOOD, VEN. ARCHDEACON THOMAS E, *Bagdale, Parkstone, Dorset.*

1895 VAN ULSEN, DIRK, *57 Hamilton Terrace, N.W.*
1912 VASSAR SMITH, RICHARD V, J.P., *16 St. James's Street, S.W., and Charlton Park, Charlton Kings, Glos.*
1888 VAUGHAN, R WYNDHAM, M Inst.C E, *Grafton, St. Catherine's Road, Southbourne, Christchurch, Hants.*
1913 VEALE, HENRY MALLET, *Passaford, Hatherleigh, Devon.*
1910 VEASEY, ARTHUR C. T., *8 Queen Street, E.C.*
1888 VEITCH, JAMES A., *Eastowe, Shanklin, Isle of Wight.*

Year of Election.	
1902	VERDON, ARTHUR, A.M.Inst.C.E., *Conservative Club, St. James's Street, S.W*
1912	VESTEY, WILLIAM, 165 *Denmark Hill, S E.*
1910	VICKERY, J. COLLARD, *Leigh Holme, Streatham, S.W.*
1914	VIGOUR, JULIUS, *Hatherley, London Road, Reading.*
1913	VINER, JOHN WILLIAM, 23 *Bridge Avenue Mansions, Hammersmith, W.*
1880	VOSS, HERMANN, *Pacific Phosphate Co., 3 Lloyd's Avenue, E.C.*
1910	VOYSEY, ALFRED E., 35 *Slaithwaite Road, Lewisham, S.E*
1884	WADDINGTON, JOHN, *Blomfield House, London Wall, E C.*
1911	WADE, MARK H, 195 *Strand, W C.*
1897	WADHAM, WM. JOSEPH.
1887	WAGHORN, JAMES.
1912	WAKEFIELD, W. B, *Wilcot, Bisley, Surrey.*
1883	WALDRON, DERWENT, M.B, C M., *Royal Societies Club, 63 St. James's Street, S.W.*
1912	WALDRON, GEORGE L., J.P, *Wynford, Ray Park Avenue, Maidenhead.*
1912	WALDRON, WALTER GEORGE, *Farnborough Hall, Farnborough, Nr. Banbury.*
1897	WALKER, EDMUND, 67 *De Pary's Avenue, Bedford.*
1913	WALKER, EDWARD GEORGE, 337 *Beverley Road, Hull.*
1897	†WALKER, FRANK, 36 *Basinghall Street, E.C.*
1893	WALKER, HON. GILES F., *c/o Messrs. Robertson, Bois & Co.*, 12 *Fenchurch Street, E.C.*
1895	†WALKER, HENRY DE ROSENBACH, 41 *Kensington Square, W.*
1906	WALKER, SIR JAMES LEWIS, C.I E, *Worplesdon Place, Worplesdon, Surrey*
1910	WALKER, CAPTAIN JOHN DOUGLAS, D.S.O., *Biskra, Pinner.*
1913	WALKER, LOUIS EDWARD, *Windham Club, St James's Square, S.W*
1883	WALKER, LIEUT.-COLONEL R. S. FROWD, C.M.G, *Scott's Lodge, Knockholt, Kent.*
1885	†WALKER, ROBERT J., F.R G S., F.R.Hist.S, *Ormsdale, Combe Down, Bath*
1887	WALKER, RUSSELL D., *North Villa, Park Road, Regent's Park, N.W.*
1911	WALKER, THEODORE, F R G S, *Glenn Hall, Leicester.*
1913	WALKER, W BARBERRY, *Willastow, Moor Lane, Crosby. Liverpool.*
1882	WALL, T A.
1903	WALLACE, GEORGE W., *Commercial Bank of Australia, 2A Bishopsgate, E.C.*
1900	WALLACE, PROFESSOR ROBERT, F.L.S., F.R S.E, *The University, Edinburgh.*
1902	WALLACE, SIR WILLIAM, K C.M G, *The Grange, Bucklebury, near Newbury.*
1894	WALLIS, THE RIGHT REV. BISHOP FREDERIC, D.D., *Ranus, Devizes.*
1911	WALMISLEY, NICHOLAS, L.M.S.S.A., L.S.A., 26 *Duke Street, Piccadilly, W.*
1891	WALPOLE, SIR CHARLES G., M.A., *Broadford, Chobham, Woking*
1913	WALTER, ARCHIBALD S.
1901	WALTON, SIR JOSEPH, BART, M P., *Reform Club, Pall Mall, S W.; and Glenside, Saltburn-by-the-Sea*
1914	WALTON, W. ERNEST, *Langside, Queen's Road, Forest Hill, S.E.*
1881	WANLISS, THOMAS D, 4 *West Stanhope Place, Edinburgh.*
1896	WARBURTON, SAMUEL, 20 *Caburn Road, Hove, Brighton*
1913	WARD, LIEUT. RICHARD BARRINGTON, R.N., 50 *Cadogan Place, S.W.*
1907	WARD, THOMAS RAWDON, 44 *Windsor Road, Slough.*
1905	WARE, FABIAN, 14 *Wyndham Place, Bryanston Square, W.*
1885	WARE, JERRY GEORGE, *Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
1889	WARING, FRANCIS J., C.M.G., M Inst C.E, *Uva Lodge, 49 Mount Avenue, Ealing, W.*
1882	WARNER, OLIVER W, *Royal Dorset Yacht Club, Weymouth.*
1915	WARREN, ARTHUR JOHN, *The Cedars, Epsom.*
1911	WARREN, J. GRANT, L.R C.P., L.R C.S., 7 *Devonshire Place, Eastbourne.*
1912	WARREN, PHILIP D., C.M.G, *Boulderwood, Mount Hermon Road, Woking.*
1913	†WARRENDER, VICE-ADMIRAL SIR GEORGE, BART., K.C.B., K.C.V.O., 23 *Great Cumberland Place, W.*
1913	WARWICK, SEPTIMUS, 13 *South Square, Gray's Inn, W C.*
1885	†WATERHOUSE, LEONARD, 25 *Gloucester Gardens, Hyde Park, W.*
1895	WATERHOUSE, P. LESLIE, M.A., A R.I.B.A, 1 *Verulam Buildings, Gray's Inn, W.C.; and Shotover, College Avenue, Epsom.*
1911	WATSON, ALEXANDER, *Aldene, Chase Green Avenue, Enfield.*

Year of Election

1896 †WATSON, COLONEL SIR CHARLES M., R.E., K.C.M.G., C.B., 16 *Wilton Crescent, S.W.*
1901 †WATSON, EDWIN A., 14 *Lawn Road, Hampstead, N.W.*
1901 WATSON, JOHN A S, *Ellangowan, Caterham Valley, Surrey.*
1910 WATSON, WILLIAM E, 100 *Grange Drive, Winchmore Hill, N.*
1912 WATSON, WM HAROLD, *Carrisbrooke, Woodstock Road, Golder's Green, N.W.*
1910 WAY, HERBERT L, J P., *The Change, Great Yeldham, Essex.*
1891 WEATHERLEY, CHARLES H, *Messrs Cooper Bros. & Co.*, 14 *George Street, Mansion House, E.C*
1887 †WEAVER, HENRY E., C E, *Coletville, Colet Gardens, Hammersmith, W.*
1915 WEAVER, HERBERT MARSHALL, D.D.S., 137 *Gloucester Road, S.W.*
1906 WEBB, C. AUGUSTUS, *New England Co.*, 26 *Bloomsbury Square, W C.; and* 40 *Knatchbull Road, Camberwell, S E.*
1880 WEBB, HENRY B, *Holmdale, Dorking, Surrey*
1915 WEBB, CAPTAIN RODERICK BEAUCLERK, *Newstead Abbey, Nottingham.*
1890 WEBBER, CAPTAIN L HANBURY.
1913 WEBSTER, PERCY, *Walcotts, Malford Grove, Snaresbrook, N.E.*
1910 WEBSTER, R. GRANT, 83 *Belgrave Road, S.W.*
1912 WEBSTER, ROBERT H, 184 *Aldersgate Street, E.C*
1892 WEDDEL, WILLIAM, 16 *St Helen's Place, E C.*
1909 WEEKLEY, LIEUT.-COLONEL GEORGE M., V D, 2 *Garden Court, Temple, E C.*
1912 WEIGALL, ARTHUR RAYMOND, 253 *Caxton House, Westminster, S.W.*
1884 WEIL, BENJAMIN BERTIE, 3–4 *Lothbury, E.C.*
1883 WEIL, JULIUS, 3–4 *Lothbury, E.C.*
1884 WEIL, MAJOR MEYER, 3–4 *Lothbury, E C.*
1881 WEIL, MAJOR SAMUEL, 3–4 *Lothbury, E C.*
1915 †WEIR, ANDREW, 57 *Holland Park, W.*
1912 WELLDON, CHARLES EDWARD, *Beechlawn, Tonbridge.*
1912 †WELLINGTON, HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF, K.G, G.C.V.O, *Apsley House, Piccadilly, W; and Stratfield Saye, Mortimer, Berks.*
1915 †WELSFORD, JAMES HUGHES, 6 *Carlton Gardens, S.W.*
1893 †WELSTEAD, LEONARD, *c/o National Safe Deposit*, 1 *Queen Victoria Street, E C.*
1898 WENYON, WILLIAM F., 26 *Talbot Avenue, Bournemouth.*
1911 WEST, ALFRED, F R G S, *Rozel, Villiers Road, Southsea.*
1912 WEST, CAPTAIN CYRIL C, *Kilcroney House, Bray, Ireland.*
1912 WESTMINSTER, HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF, G.C.V.O., 33 *Upper Grosvenor Street, W.; and Eaton Hall, Chester.*
1897 †WESTRAY, JAMES B, 138 *Leadenhall Street, E.C.*
1909 WETHERED, OLIVER, *Rosebriars, Esher, Surrey.*
1877 WETHERELL, WILLIAM S, 21 *Grangewood Mansions, South Norwood, S E.*
1880 WHARTON, HENRY, 30 *Hans Mansions, S.W.*
1888 WHEELER, ARTHUR H, *Fielden, Hayward's Heath.*
1913 WHITBURGH, RIGHT HON LORD, 39 *Upper Grosvenor Street, W.; and Whitburgh House, Ford, Dalkeith.*
1912 WHITCOMBE, BERTIE E H, 2 *Addle Hill, Carter Lane, E C.*
1912 WHITE, ERNEST NORMAN, 2 *Luard Street, N.*
1913 WHITE, GEORGE GARCIA, 36 *Quex Road, West Hampstead, N.W.*
1913 WHITE, HERBERT A, "*Standard*" *Office*, 104 *Shoe Lane, E C.*
1902 WHITE, MAJOR THE HON. ROBERT, 16 *Stratton Street, W.*
1885 †WHITE, REV W MOORE, LL.D, *Northwold, Lansdown, Cheltenham.*
1911 WHITEFOORD, LIONEL C, 6 *Norfolk Crescent, W.*
1911 WHITEHEAD, HENRY H, 18 *Boston Road, Brentford.*
1894 WHITEHEAD, T. H, *Broadfield, Buntingford, Herts.*
1911 WHITFIELD, JOHN H, 103 *Altenburg Gardens, Clapham Common, S.W.*
1908 WHITNEY, EDWARD, *c/o Australian Mercantile Co.*, 13 *Leadenhall Street, E C.*
1882 WHYTE, ROBERT, 6 *Milk Street Buildings, E C.*
1902 †WHYTOCK, WILLIAM, *Messrs Fowlie & Boden*, 29 *City Road, E.C.*
1883 WILLCOCKS, GEORGE WALLER, C.B., M.Inst.C.E., *Redthorn, Rodway Road, Rochampton, S.W.*
1910 WILLIAMS, ALFRED, *St. Arvan's, Abergavenny.*
1912 WILLIAMS, REV. ALAN, M.A., *Beaconsclffe, Bridlington.*

Year of Election.	
1907	WILLIAMS, ARTHUR E, *The Hermitage, Epsom.*
1911	WILLIAMS, HOWARD, 69 *St. Paul's Churchyard, E.C.*
1913	WILLIAMS, ALDERMAN JABEZ, J.P., 34 *Dulwich Road, Herne Hill, S.E.*
1914	WILLIAMS, JAMES, 36 *Regent Quay, Aberdeen.*
1909	WILLIAMS, M. BRUCE, *The Peane, Newington, near Folkestone.*
1895	WILLIAMS, COLONEL SIR ROBERT, BART., M.P, *Brideheád, Dorchester.*
1891	WILLIAMS, ROBERT, *Friars House, New Broad Street, E C.*
1911	WILLIAMS-THOMAS, JOSEPH S., *Parkfield, Stourbridge.*
1889	†WILLIAMSON, ANDREW, 25 *Bishopsgate, E C.*
1905	WILLIAMSON, JOHN BRUCE, 64 *Warwick Gardens, Kensington, W.*
1911	WILLIMOTT, CHARLES S., 10 *Hornton Court, Kensington, W.*
1909	WILLIS, BERTRAM A. G., *War Office, Whitehall, S.W.*
1915	WILLOUGHBY DE BROKE, RIGHT HON. LORD, *Compton Verney, Warwick.*
1886	WILLS, JOHN TAYLER, B.A., 6 *Mortlake Road, Kew, Surrey.*
1912	WILSON, ALEC, *Belvoir Park, Newtownbreda, Co Down.*
1886	WILSON, COLONEL SIR DAVID, K.C.M.G., *Marchdyke, Chandler's Ford, Hants.*
1899	†WILSON, D. LANDALE, 59 *Mark Lane, E.C.*
1899	WILSON, GEORGE, C.B., *Laleham, Middlesex.*
1898	WILSON, SIR HARRY, K.C.M.G, *Lennox House, 43 Ovington Square, S.W.*
1901	WILSON, JAMES H. CHARNOCK, *Sudbury Priory, Harrow.*
1898	WILSON, JAMES W., *The Cedars, Epsom.*
1906	WILSON, MAURICE F., M.Inst.C E., 11 *Ashburn Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.*
1911	WILSON, WM. WILSON, 24 *Chapel Street, Liverpool.*
1915	WIMMS, ERNEST, *Grocers' Institute, 5 Cullum Street, E.C.*
1881	†WINCHILSEA, RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF, *Haverholme Priory, Sleaford.*
1911	WINDELER, FRANK B., 23 *Mulberry Walk, Chelsea, S W.*
1902	†WINGFIELD, MAURICE E., M.A., C.M.G., *Ashtead House, Epsom.*
1897	WINKFIELD, JOHN, 29 *Bramham Gardens, S.W.*
1913	WINTERTON, EARL, M P., *Shillinglee Park, Chiddingfold, Godalming.*
1907	WODEHOUSE, GENERAL SIR JOSCELYNE H., G.C.B., C.M.G., *Warren Lodge Thursley Godalming.*
1908	WOOD, ALFRED G. EDWIN, *The Tyrol,* 120 *Church Road, Upper Norwood, S E.*
1894	WOOD, GEORGE, *Newsham Villa, North Street, Romford.*
1899	†WOOD, PETER F., *Camden Lodge, Lubbock Road, Chislehurst.*
1900	WOOD, THOMAS, 4 *Beaufort Mansions, Chelsea, S.W.*
1890	WOODALL, SIR CORBET, C.E., 95 *Palace Chambers, Westminster, S.W.*
1882	†WOODS, ARTHUR, 18 *Lancaster Gate Terrace, W.*
1890	†WOOLLAN, FRANK M, *Charlton, Heath Drive, Hampstead, N.W.*
1909	†WOOLLCOMBE, ROBERT LLOYD, M.A., LL D, F.I.Inst., F.R G S, F.R.E.S., F.R.S.S., M.R.I A., F.R.S.A. (*Ireland*), 14 *Waterloo Road, Dublin.*
1915	WORSFOLD, W. BASIL, M.A., *Romden Place, Smarden, Kent.*
1912	WORTLEY, MAJOR-GENERAL HON. EDWARD J. STUART, C.B., C.M.G., D.S O., *Nea Farm, Highcliffe, Hants.*
1903	†WREN, CHARLES H., *The Rowans, Joy Lane, Whitstable.*
1912	WRENCH, EVELYN, 87 *Victoria Street, S.W.*
1912	WRENCH, RIGHT HON. FREDERICK, *Killacoona, Ballybrack, Co. Dublin.*
1903	WRIGHT, ARTHUR G, *c/o Messrs. J. Buttery & Co*, 7 *Mark Lane, E.C.*
1910	WRIGHT, RICHARD W., 37 *Old Jewry, E.C.*
1913	WRONG, MURRAY, B.A., *Magdalen College, Oxford.*
1893	WYATT, CHAS. GUY, *Willoughby, Cheltenham.*
1912	WYLDE, LIEUT.-GENERAL EDWARD A., R.M.L.I., *United Service Club, Pall Mall, S.W.; and London County & Westminster Bank, Chatham.*
1897	†WYNTER, ANDREW ELLIS, M.D., M.R.C.S., 17 *Eastfield Road, Westbury-on-Trym, Bristol.*
1913	YAPP, ARTHUR K., 13 *Russell Square, W.C.*
1910	†YATES, CAPTAIN MONTAGUE.
1892	YERBURGH, ROBERT A., M.P., *Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*

Year of Election	
1912	YOUNG, BERTRAM W., 199 *Willesden Lane, N.W.*
1912	YOUNG, E. DENHOLM, W.S., 15 *Rutland Street, Edinburgh.*
1888	YOUNG, COLONEL SIR JOHN S., C.V.O., 13 *Gloucester Street, S.W.*
1910	†YOUNG, W. E., *Besborough, Nenagh.*
1915	†ZETLAND, MOST HON. THE MARQUIS OF, K.T., *Aske, Richmond, Yorks; and* 19 *Arlington Street, S.W.*
1881	ZOCHONIS, GEORGE B., 42 *Whitworth Street, Manchester.*

NON-RESIDENT FELLOWS.

Year of Election	
1913	A'BECKETT, W. C., *Whitwell, Wellington, New South Wales.*
1901	ABBIT, W., B.A., *The College, Maritzburg, South Africa.*
1910	ABBOTT, CHARLES H., *Grahamstown, South Africa.*
1889	ABBOTT, DAVID, *Australian Club, Melbourne, Victoria*
1909	ABBOTT, ERNEST W., *Drostdy, Grahamstown, South Africa.*
1912	ABBOTT, J. L. G., 739 *Hastings Street West, Vancouver, B.C., Canada.*
1884	†ABBOTT, PHILIP WILLIAM, *Kingston, Jamaica.*
1914	ABERCROMBY, RALPH, *York Chambers, Market Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1912	ABRAHAM, FREDERICK O., *Tarkwa, Gold Coast Colony.*
1911	ABRAHAM, HILBERT, *Saltpond, Gold Coast Colony.*
1906	ABRAHAM, LIONEL A., *Palmerston North, New Zealand.*
1895	†ABREY, HENRY, 20 *Barnes and McFie's Buildings, Durban, South Africa.*
1883	†ABURROW, CHARLES, F.R.G.S., *P.O. Box* 534, *Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1891	†ACLAND, HENRY DYKE, *P O. Box* 25, *Christchurch, New Zealand.*
1914	ACLAND, LEOPOLD G. DYKE, 25 *Armagh Street, Christchurch, New Zealand.*
1908	ACTON, ROGER D., *2nd Magistrate, Singapore.*
1906	ACTON-ADAMS, HERBERT, *Tipapa, Canterbury, New Zealand*
1914	†ACTON-ADAMS, REGINALD, *Wilden, Heriot, Otago, New Zealand.*
1905	ACUTT, COURTNEY, *P.O. Box* 1342, *Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1904	†ACUTT, ERNEST LESLIE, C.M.G., *Acutt's Arcade, Durban, South Africa*
1914	†ADAIR, ALFRED H., M.A., *Balgowan, Natal, South Africa.*
1914	ADAM, G. ROTHWELL, M.D., 84 *Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria.*
1913	†ADAM, LOUIS OCTAVE, *c/o Messrs. Adam & Co., Port Louis, Mauritius.*
1914	ADAM, MATTHEW JORDAN, *P.O. Box* 348, *Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1912	†ADAM, PIERRE, *Forest Side, Mauritius.*
1901	ADAMS, HON. ARTHUR R., M.L.C., *Goodwood, Penang, Straits Settlements.*
1914	ADAMS, CHARLES F., *Eshowe, Zululand, South Africa.*
1912	ADAMS CAPTAIN CLAUDE H., *Police Department, Kumassi, Gold Coast Colony*
1912	ADAMS, E. R. VASSALL, *Customs House, Lagos, Nigeria.*
1901	ADAMS, EDWARD C., M.R.C.S., L R C.P., *Government Medical Officer, Zungeru, Nigeria*
1912	ADAMS, G. COOKE, M D., C.M., 305 *North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill., U.S A* (*Corresponding Secretary*).
1913	ADAMS, JOHN, 25 *de Mayo* 395, *Montevideo, Uruguay.*
1915	ADAMS, JOSEPH R. G., *The Museum, Adelaide, South Australia.*
1911	ADAMSON, ALAN J., 161 *Mayfair Avenue, Winnipeg, Canada.*
1909	ADAMSON, ROBERT, M.I.M.E., *Lady Mary Mine, Francistown, Bechuanaland Protectorate.*
1911	ADCOCK, HERBERT W., 408 *McArthur Building, Winnipeg, Canada*
1910	ADDISON, D'ARCY W., *Premier's Office, Hobart, Tasmania* (*Corresponding Secretary*).
1912	ADDISON, JOSEPH B., M.R.C.S., *Chief Medical Officer, Mahe, Seychelles.*
1912	†ADDISON, RICHARD H., J.P., *Secretary for Native Affairs, Maritzburg, South Africa*
1912	ADDISON, W. L. T , 431 *Broadview Avenue, Toronto, Canada.*
1912	ADDISON, WILLIAM H., *Kimberley Club, Kimberley, South Africa.*
1912	ADERS, WALTER M., Ph.D., *Zanzibar.*
1906	†ADIS, N. N., 16 *Collyer Quay, Singapore.*
1896	†ADLAM, JOSEPH C., *Macequece, Inhamcarra West, East Africa*
1897	†ADLER, HENRY, *P.O. Box* 1059, *Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1915	ADOLPHY, WILLIAM F. L., *Tawao, British North Borneo*
1893	AGAR, WALTER J., *Logie Estate, Talawakelle, Ceylon.*
1895	†AGBEBI, REV. MOJOLA, M.A., Ph.D., *Lagos, Nigeria.*
1913	†AGNEW, ANDREW, *Lara, Burwood Road, Hawthorn, Victoria.*
1912	†AIKEN, ALEXANDER, *P.O., Box 2656, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

Year of Election	
1910	AIKEN, CAPTAIN JAMES A., M.A., "*Daily Phœnix*," *Saskatoon, Canada.*
1909	†AIKINS, SIR JAMES A. MANNING, K.C., M.P., *Winnipeg, Canada.*
1914	AINSLIE, JAMES R., *Haputale, Ceylon.*
1913	AINSWORTH, HERBERT, *P.O. Box* 1553, *Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1912	AIRD, JOHN, 39 *Madison Avenue, Toronto, Canada.*
1914	AISTRUP, OLAF, 54 *King Street, Melbourne, Victoria.*
1914	AITKEN, CAPTAIN JOHN J.
1913	AKERS, CHARLES H., 19 *Avenida San José, Guatemala.*
1913	AKERS, W. STUART, *Land Dept., Nairobi, British East Africa.*
1914	ALBRIGHT, FRED STANLEY, *Beamsville, Ontario, Canada.*
1897	ALCOCK, RANDAL J., 460 *Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria.*
1913	ALDERSON, ALBERT W., 24 *Ward Street, Kimberley, South Africa.*
1912	ALDERSON, GEORGE, *QueQue, Rhodesia.*
1902	ALDOUS, REV. PERCIVAL M., M.A.
1913	ALDRIDGE, KARL WILLIAM, *Bulawayo Club, Rhodesia.*
1913	ALDWORTH, J R. O, *The Residency, Seremban, Federated Malay States.*
1915	ALEXANDER, CHARLES CECIL, *London and Brazilian Bank*, 402 *Bartolome Mitre, Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1908	ALEXANDER, C. W., *Union Club, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1912	ALEXANDER, DAVID C., M.B., Ch.B., *United Fruit Hospital, Quirigua, Guatemala.*
1902	ALEXANDER, J. M., *c/o Messrs. Millers, Ltd., Axim, Gold Coast Colony.*
1913	ALEXANDER, LOUIS, 1624 *Pendrel Street, Vancouver, B C., Canada.*
1909	ALEXANDER, RONALD H., *P.O. Box* 664, *Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.*
1912	ALISON, CHARLES, *Miandetta, Knocke S.M, Belgium.*
1881	ALISON, JAMES, *Union Club, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1912	ALISON, WILLIAM, *Union Club, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1912	†ALLAN, A LESLIE, *Falkland Islands.*
1912	ALLAN, ANDREW A., 287 *Stanley Street, Montreal, Canada.*
1911	ALLAN, FRANK, *Standard Bank, Fraserburg, Cape Province, South Africa.*
1897	†ALLAN, SIR HUGH MONTAGU, C.V.O., *Ravenscraig, Montreal, Canada.*
1912	†ALLAN, JAMES D, 84 *Willcocks Street, Toronto, Canada.*
1913	ALLAN, JOHN G, *Rogers Building, Vancouver, B.C., Canada.*
1912	ALLAN, JOHN H, *Tronoh Mines, Perak, Federated Malay States.*
1911	ALLAN, JOHN ROBERTS, *Union Bank Building, Ottawa, Canada.*
1912	†ALLAN, KENNETH BRUCE, M.B, B.S, *Medical Department, Kumasi, Gold Coast Colony*
1913	ALLAN, WILLIAM PAUL, *Allan's Hotel, Sekondi, Gold Coast Colony.*
1901	†ALLARD, J. H., *Bidor, Perak, Federated Malay States.*
1912	ALLARD, WILLIAM HENRY, 360 *Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria.*
1905	†ALLARDYCE, KENNETH JAMES, *Stipendiary Magistrate, Nadroga, Fiji.*
1901	†ALLARDYCE, H.E., W. L., C.M.G., *Government House, Bahamas.*
1912	ALLEN, ARTHUR W., M.A., M.I.M.M., *Rodeo, Prov. de San Juan, Argentine.*
1912	ALLEN, FRANK EMBLETON, *c/o United Engineers Ltd., Ipoh, Perak, Federated Malay States.*
1912	ALLEN, FRED, 1703 *Georgia Street, Vancouver, B.C., Canada.*
1912	ALLEN, GERALD FRANCIS, *Mahratta, Lane Cove Road, Wahroonga, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1913	ALLEN, HARRY, *Rhodesian Railways, Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
1915	†ALLEN, HENRY DOUGLAS, *Navaguta, P O., Nigeria.*
1913	ALLEN, HERBERT, *Australasia Chambers, Martin Place, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1883	†ALLEN, COLONEL HON. JAMES, M.P., *Stock Exchange Buildings, Dunedin, New Zealand* (*Corresponding Secretary*).
1908	ALLEN, VIVIAN S., *P.O. Box* 369, *Salisbury, Rhodesia.*
1914	ALLHUSEN, ORMSBY, *Braemar Lodge, Calgary, Canada.*
1904	ALLIN, CEPHAS D., *The University, Minneapolis, U.S.A.*
1905	ALLISON, THACKERAY J., 241 *West Street, Maritzburg, South Africa.*
1913	ALLSOP, HERBERT HENRY, *Mabira Forest, Jinja, Uganda.*
1912	†ALSTON, ASHTON, *Hudson Bay Co, Fort Churchill, Hudson Bay, Canada.*
1904	ALTMAN, GRANVILLE J., *Hotel Versailles, Vladivostock, E. Siberia.*
1913	†ALTOF, COLONEL ALI, *Barrister-at-Law*, 220 *Rakh Branch, Lyallpur, Punjab, India.*

Year of Election	
1907	AMAN, EDWARD G., *c/o Messrs. Blake, Lash & Cassels, Bank of Commerce Building, Toronto, Canada*
1914	AMBLER, JOHN, 129 *Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria.*
1910	AMBLER, PERCY, *Ipoh, Perak, Federated Malay States.*
1913	AMES, SIR HERBERT BROWN, B.A., M.P., 54 *St. Francois Zavier Street, Montreal, Canada.*
1912	AMI, HENRY M , 453 *Laurier Avenue E., Ottawa, Canada.*
1914	AMIES, ROBERT, *c/o Messrs. Traebel & Co., Guatemala.*
1913	AMOS, DAVID, 12 *St. Michael's Road, Belgravia, East London, South Africa.*
1913	AMOS, H. C., A.M.I C.E., *c/o Messrs. C. H. Walker & Co , Olras del Nuevo Puerto, Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1913	AMOS, S T. ARUNDEL, F.R.C V.S., *St. Leonards, Marriott Road, Durban, South Africa.*
1907	†AMOS, THOMAS N , *Public Works Department, Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
1911	AMPHLETT, CAPTAIN CHARLES E., *Circle A Ranche, Alix, Alberta, Canada*
1913	AN DER HALDEN, ARNOLD L., 74, *Adolphstrasse, Hamburg.*
1914	ANDERSON, ADAM, B.A., B.E , P.W.D., *Hong Kong.*
1914	ANDERSON, ALEXANDER GILLIES, *Penhalonga, Rhodesia.*
1892	ANDERSON, C. WILGRESS, I.S.O., J.P., *Department of Lands and Mines, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
1902	ANDERSON, DANIEL ELIE, M.D., B.A , B Sc Lond., F.R.S.E., 121 *Avenue des Champs Elysées, Paris.*
1913	ANDERSON, D. G , 201 *Calle San Martin, Buenos Aires, Argentine*
1912	ANDERSON, DAVID S B , *The Grotto, Bulwer Road, Durban, South Africa.*
1873	†ANDERSON, DICKSON, *P O , Box* 2815, *Montreal, Canada.*
1914	ANDERSON, E., 445 *Currie Road, Durban, South Africa.*
1912	ANDERSON, GEORGE ALLAN, M D , 126 *Sixth Avenue W , Calgary, Canada.*
1908	ANDERSON, GEORGE E , *Plantation Leonora, West Coast, British Guiana.*
1906	†ANDERSON, GILBERT, *Christchurch, New Zealand.*
1913	ANDERSON, GODFREY R H., *Edmonton Club, Edmonton, Canada.*
1913	ANDERSON, HUGH C., *Traders' Bank of Canada, Edmonton, Canada*
1913	ANDERSON, J. JARROLD, *Antrim, Essenwood Road, Durban, South Africa.*
1894	ANDERSON, JAMES, J P., *Bandarapola, Matale, Ceylon*
1904	ANDERSON, JAMES, *P.O.*, Box 161, *Maritzburg, South Africa.*
1881	†ANDERSON, REV. JAMES F., B A., B Sc , B D , *St. John's, Port Louis, Mauritius.*
1913	ANDERSON, JAMES STUART, *Abosso G.M. Co., Abosso, Gold Coast Colony.*
1910	ANDERSON, HON. JOHN, M.L.C , *St. John's, Newfoundland.*
1915	ANDERSON, JOHN ARMSTRONG, *c/o. Campania Nacional de Tobaccos, Calle Pasco* 436, *Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1915	ANDERSON, MALCOLM PEIRSE, *Jesselton, British North Borneo.*
1915	†ANDERSON, STANLEY FARMER, *Pleasant Island, Nauru, Marshall Islands.*
1902	†ANDERSON, THOMAS J., *P O , Box* 173, *Cape Town, South Africa*
1913	ANDERSON, WILLIAM, *Marsita, Victoria Street, Pott's Point, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1912	ANDREW, JOHN, *Grosvenor Road, Wahroonga, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1913	ANDREW, THOMAS NICHOLAS, *Port Arthur, Canada.*
1915	ANDREWS, FREDERIC B , *P.O. Box* 921, *Cape Town, South Africa.*
1914	ANDREWS, LESLIE ERNEST, *Suku Suku, Axim, Gold Coast Colony.*
1891	†ANDREWS, THOMAS, *Rand Club, Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1913	ANDREWS, WILLIAM, *Leyland S.S. Co , Colon, Panama.*
1912	†ANGAS, CHARLES H , *Collingrove, Angaston, South Australia.*
1893	†ANGUS, JAMES, *Rooty Hill, New South Wales.*
1911	ANGUS, WILLIAM, 165 *Castlereagh Street, Sydney, New South Wales*
1885	†ANNAND, GEORGE, M.D., 100 *William Street, Melbourne, Victoria.*
1910	ANSELL, WILLIAM J. D., I S O., *Chief Collector of Customs, Larnaca, Cyprus.*
1902	ANSON, FRANK C. M.
1909	ANSTEAD, R. D., *c/o Planting Expert, South Parade, Bangalore, India.*
1911	ANSTEY, REV. ARTHUR H., M.A., *Codrington College, Barbados.*
1912	ANSTEY, NORMAN, *Weston Lodge, Ridge Road, Parktown, Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1913	ANTLE, REV. JOHN, 429 *Pender Street West, Vancouver, B.C., Canada.*
1912	†APPEL, HERBERT, *c/o Messrs. E. Ascoli & Co., Guatemala.*

Year of Election

1914 †APLIN, HENRY BRISTOL, *Lochinvar, Magoye, Northern Rhodesia.*
1911 APPLEBY, REGINALD W, *Rosebank, Pembroke, Bermuda.*
1912 APPLEBY, ROBERT R., *Bank of British West Africa, Monrovia, Liberia.*
1915 APPLEYARD, RICHARD.
1914 APPLIN, J. W., *c/o British Bank of South America, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.*
1913 APTHORP, MAJOR KENDAL P., *Crichton, Westminster, O.F.S., South Africa (Corresponding Secretary).*
1913 ARATHOON, ALBERT, *c/o Messrs. Silwartz & Co, Guatemala City, Central America.*
1911 ARBOUR, HARRY, *c/o Messrs. Thomas Morgan & Son, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
1904 ARBUCKLE, HON. SIR WILLIAM, *Costmore, Polela, Natal, South Africa.*
1914 †ARCHDEACON, ALBERT, *c/o Standard Bank, Cape Town, South Africa.*
1902 ARCHER, WILLIAM H D., *Brickendon, Longford, Tasmania.*
1900 †ARCHIBALD, R BRUCE, J.P., *Roxborough, Tobago, West Indies.*
1899 ARCHIBALD, WILLIAM, *Roxborough, Tobago, West Indies.*
1912 ARDAGH, MAJOR GEORGE H, D S.O., *Mazabuka, Northern Rhodesia.*
1914 ARDAGH, H. H., *c/o Professor E. G. R. Ardagh, The University, Toronto, Canada.*
1913 ARKLESS, FRED, 143 *Promenade de la Corniche, Marseilles, France.*
1913 ARMBRISTER, FREDERICK STANLEY, *Legislative Council Office, Nassau, Bahamas.*
1901 ARMBRISTER, PERCY W. D, *Commissioner, Harbour Island, Bahamas.*
1910 ARMITAGE, CAPTAIN CECIL H., C M.G., D S.O., *Tamale, Northern Territories, Gold Coast Colony (Corresponding Secretary)*
1883 †ARMITAGE, JAMES ROBERTSON, *c/o Bank of Australasia, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1898 ARMSTRONG, CHARLES N, 44 *Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal, Canada.*
1914 ARMSTRONG, E. LA T., *Public Library, Melbourne, Victoria.*
1912 ARMSTRONG, GEORGE P., "*Star*" *Office, Saskatoon, Canada.*
1889 †ARMSTRONG, GEORGE S, *Inanda, Victoria County, Natal, South Africa.*
1907 ARMSTRONG, JACK P., *H.B M. Consulate, Leopoldville, Congo Free State.*
1913 ARMSTRONG, ROBERT, *Dept. of Agriculture, Zanzibar.*
1914 ARMSTRONG, W. SEYMOUR, M.B., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., J.P., *Battle Harbour, Labrador, Newfoundland.*
1907 ARNETT, EDWARD JOHN, *Resident, Zaria, Northern Nigeria.*
1912 ARNOLD, HUGH E, 836 *Hastings Street West, Vancouver, B.C., Canada.*
1913 ARNOTT, GRANT, M.B., B S., *Ficksburg, O.F.S., South Africa.*
1905 ARTHUR, JOHN, *Messrs. Brabant & Co., Brisbane, Queensland.*
1911 ARTHUR, REGINALD, *Cornella, Tennyson Street, St. Kilda, Melbourne, Victoria.*
1908 †ARTHUR, RICHARD, M.D, M.L.A., *Military Road, Mosman, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1914 ARUNACHALAM, SIR PONNAMBALAM, *Ponklar, Colombo, Ceylon.*
1877 ARUNDEL, JOHN THOMAS, *South Sea Islands.*
1913 ASCOLI, GEORGE, *Quetzaltenango, Guatemala.*
1896 ASHE, EVELYN O, M D., *Kimberley, South Africa.*
1914 ASHER, JAMES, *c/o Messrs. Agar, Cross & Co., Casilla de Correo* 497, *Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1915 ASHER, MORRIS, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., *Darling Point, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1915 ASHTON, HERBERT S., *Vancouver, B.C., Canada.*
1910 ASHWORTH, JOHN, *Barrister-at-Law, Saskatoon, Canada.*
1909 ASIMONT, W. F. C., F.R G.S., *Kinarut Estate, Jesselton, British North Borneo.*
1914 ASPINALL, REV. A. A., *Scots College, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1913 ASPINWALL, J. E, *Bombay Club, India.*
1896 ASTROP, JOHN H., *P.O. Box* 430, *Cape Town, South Africa.*
1900 †ATHERTON, THOMAS W. T.
1913 †ATKINS, HENRY, *P.O. Box* 1015, *Cape Town, South Africa.*
1885 †ATKINSON, A. R., 215 *Lambton Quay, Wellington, New Zealand.*
1911 ATKINSON, C. G. WARNER, *Keiskama Hoek, Cape Province, South Africa.*
1912 †ATKINSON, G. G., *Mombasa, British East Africa.*
1912 ATKINSON, GEORGE E., *Eastern Telegraph Co., Cape Town, South Africa.*
1905 †ATKINSON, JOHN, *Volta River Customs, via Kpong, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
1913 ATLEE, GEORGE FALCONER, *H.B.M. Consul, Sao Paulo, Brazil.*
1902 †ATTRIDGE, HENRY, *Cape Town, South Africa.*
1911 AUMULLER, GEORGE E., *Messrs. Burns, Philp & Co., Samarai, Papua (via Australia)*

Year of Election.	
1909	AUNG, MAUNG THA DUN, K.S.M., *Biy Bazaar, Moulmein, Burma.*
1901	AUSTIN, HENRY BOASE, J.P., F.R.A.S., *Government Offices, Bloemfontein, South Africa*
1908	AUSTIN, JOHN ALFRED, F.R.G.S., *N'Gasa, P.O. Ndola, Northern Rhodesia.*
1915	AVEY, ARTHUR HENLEY, *Machinery & Trading Co., Tarkwa, Gold Coast Colony.*
1885	AWUNOR-RENNER, W., M.D., *Assistant Medical Officer, Freetown, Sierra Leone*
1905	BABBS, ARTHUR T., *Rhodes Building, St. George's Street, Cape Town, South Africa*
1913	†BABCOCK, FRANCIS A., *c/o De Bat Pet. Mesig., Lanen Loeloei, Palembang, Sumatra.*
1913	BACK, JOHN F., *P.O. Box* 1777, *Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1914	BACON, EDMUND K., P.W.D., *Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
1912	BACON, FRANCIS W., J.P., *New South Head Road, Rose Bay, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1883	BADNALL, HERBERT OWEN, J.P., *Resident Magistrate, George, Cape Province, South Africa.*
1900	BADOCK, PERCY T., *P.O. Box* 124, *Maritzburg, South Africa*
1907	BAGGE, STEPHEN S., C.M.G.
1915	BAGGS, STANLEY GIFFORD, *P.W.D., Accra, Gold Coast Colony*
1914	BAGLEY, F. R., *Jullenden City, India.*
1914	†BAGOT, WALTER H., *Forest Lodge, Aldgate, South Australia; and Adelaide Club.*
1911	BAILDON, ARTHUR E., *Messrs. Baildon and Hunter, P.O. Box* 238, *Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1889	†BAILEY, SIR ABE, K.C.M.G., *P.O. Box* 50, *Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1902	†BAILEY, AMOS, *Devonshire Hill, Rondebosch, South Africa*
1910	BAILEY, GEORGE L., *Ipoh, Perak, Federated Malay States.*
1910	BAILEY, H. N. GOODWIN, *Kenneth Estate, Kelantan, Federated Malay States.*
1911	†BAILEY, ROBERT A., *Palapye Road, Bechuanaland Protectorate*
1913	BAILEY, ROBERT E., *Australian Mercantile Co., 259 Calle Maipu, Buenos Aires, Argentine*
1901	†BAILEY, WILLIAM J. GEORGE, *c/o Post Office, Naraguta, Nigeria.*
1904	†BAILLIE, F. W., *Nairobi, British East Africa.*
1911	BAILLIEU, HON. W. L., M.L.C., 360 *Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria.*
1912	BAILY, HENRY A., *Rand Club, Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1907	†BAIN, COLONEL ANDREW.
1914	BAINES, CHARLES EDGAR, F.C.C.A., 299 *Bartolome Mitre, Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1887	†BAIRD, A. REID, *Stock Exchange Club, Melbourne, Victoria.*
1914	BAIRD, THOMAS, *B.S.A. Co., Livingstone, Northern Rhodesia.*
1900	BAKER, ALFRED, *Messrs. Mansfield & Co., Singapore.*
1905	BAKER, ALFRED JOHN, *Government School, Sea View, Durban, South Africa.*
1912	BAKER, E. G. PHIPPS, *P.O. Box* 758, *Victoria, B.C., Canada.*
1912	BAKER, F. SANDBACH, *Nairobi Club, British East Africa.*
1913	BAKER, HERBERT, *P.O. Box* 4959, *Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1914	†BAKER, THOMAS, *Yarra Grange, Abbotsford, Melbourne, Victoria.*
1912	BAKER, WALTER R., C.V.O., 773 *Sherbrooke Street W., Montreal, Canada.*
1898	†BAKER, WILLIAM G., *Musgrave Road, Durban, South Africa.*
1900	BAKEWELL, LEONARD W., *Fitzroy Terrace, Fitzroy, Adelaide, South Australia.*
1909	BALDOCK, HENRY A., *Comptroller of Posts and Telegraphs, Livingstone, Northern Rhodesia.*
1912	†BALDWIN, LAURENCE H., *Mashquoteh, Forest Hill Road, Toronto, Canada.*
1914	BALDWIN, LAWRENCE C. M., *Mashquoteh, Forest Hill Road, Toronto, Canada.*
1913	†BALDWIN, WILLIAM FREDERICK, *Audit Department, Zomba, Nyasaland.*
1911	BALFOUR, FRANK J., *El Colorado, Washington, F.C., Pacifico, Argentine.*
1904	BALFOUR, JOHN FORDYCE.
1912	BALL, BASIL DES G., *Caixa* 557, *Sao Paulo, Brazil.*
1911	BALL, FRANCIS M., *El Sukari Mine, P.O., Edfou, Upper Egypt.*
1915	BALL, GEORGE FREDERICK, *Stanley, Falkland Islands.*
1910	†BALL, HARRY S., M.Sc., *c/o Standard Bank, Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1914	BALL, JAMES A. E., B.A., B.E.
1903	BALL, THOMAS A., *Melalap Estate, Tenom, British North Borneo.*
1913	BALL, THOMAS, C.M.G., J.P., *School Board Offices, Cape Town, South Africa.*
1915	BALLAM, JOSEPH, *Strathfieldsaye, Eston, Natal, South Africa.*
1913	BALLANTYNE, THOMAS, *Francistown, Tati, South Africa.*
1914	†BALLENDEN, FRANCIS B., *Survey Department, Nairobi, British East Africa.*

Year of Election	
1887	†BALME, ARTHUR, *Quarling, Kelberrin, Western Australia.*
1913	BALNAVES, WILLIAM, *c/o Messrs. Balfour, Guthrie & Co., 350 California Street, San Francisco, U.S.A.*
1908	BAMBER, MONTAGUE KELWAY, F.I.C., F.C.S., *Hyde Park Corner, Colombo, Ceylon.*
1895	BANDARANAIKE, MAHA MUDALIYAR SIR SOLOMON DIAS, C.M.G., *Horogolla, Veyangoda, Ceylon.*
1913	BANDARANAIKE, MUDALIYAR WALTER DIAS, 29 *Green Street, Colombo, Ceylon.*
1914	BANFIELD, J. A., 492, *Main Street, Winnipeg, Canada.*
1912	BANFIELD, JOHN J., 327 *Seymour Street, Vancouver, B.C., Canada.*
1912	†BANKART, ALFRED S., *Auckland, New Zealand.*
1887	†BANKART, FREDERICK J., F.S.A.A., *Auckland, New Zealand.*
1891	†BANKIER, FRANK M., *Ora Bander, via Kalgoorlie, Western Australia.*
1908	†BANKS, FREDERICK GRANT, *Entebbe, Uganda.*
1912	BANNATYNE, R., *Bulawayo Club, Rhodesia.*
1904	†BANNISTER, CHARLES R., *Kaffirhilt, Lovat, Orange Free State, South Africa.*
1901	†BARBER, GEORGE H.
1891	BARBER, HILTON, J.P., *Hales Owen, Cradock, Cape Province, South Africa.*
1913	BARBER, HORATIO, *Nairobi, British East Africa.*
1903	BARBOUR-JAMES, JOHN A., *Postal Department, Cape Coast, Gold Coast Colony.*
1913	†BARCLAY, ARTHUR V., *Kericho, British East Africa.*
1912	BARCLAY, EDWARD THOMAS, *Saskatchewan Investment and Trust Co., Saskatoon, Canada.*
1912	BARCLAY, JOHN M., *Tronoh Mines, Perak, Federated Malay States.*
1912	†BARCLAY, JOHN W., 674 *Rivadavia, Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1910	BARDO, CAPTAIN FREDERICK S., *Port Office, Zanzibar (Corresponding Secretary).*
1912	BARHAM, ERIC, *P.O. Box 39, Panama City, Central America.*
1910	BARKER, ARTHUR L., *Wainui, Winchester, New Zealand.*
1913	BARKER, E. B., *Sunyani, Ashanti, Gold Coast Colony.*
1913	BARKER, ERIC G., *Railway Dept., Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
1904	BARKER, FRANCIS HENRY, *Farmers' Co-operative Association, Timaru, New Zealand, and Christchurch Club.*
1911	†BARKER, H. W., *Gisborne, New Zealand.*
1913	BARKER, JAMES, *P.O. Box 26, Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
1911	†BARKER, RICHARD, *The Bungalow, Gisborne, New Zealand.*
1914	BARKER, VINCENT, *Gisborne, New Zealand.*
1910	†BARKER, W. R., *Midelney, Gisborne, New Zealand.*
1913	BARLOW, JOHN CHAMBERLAIN, *La Peruza, Galarza, F.C.E.R., Argentine.*
1908	BARNARD, HENRY O., A.C.H., F.R.A.S., 59 *Boulevard Pasteur, Paris.*
1905	BARNES, ALFRED H., 45 *Burger Street, Maritzburg, South Africa.*
1887	BARNES, J. F. EVELYN, C.M.G., C.E., *Colonial Engineer and Surveyor-General, Maritzburg, South Africa.*
1912	BARNES, WALTER CLARENCE, *Dyraaba, Casino, New South Wales.*
1912	BARNES, HON. WILLIAM HENRY, M.L.A., *Brisbane, Queensland.*
1913	BARNES, WILLIAM, *c/o United Tobacco Co., 32 Kloof Street, Cape Town, South Africa.*
1910	BARNETT, ERNEST A., *Naduruloulou, Rewa, Fiji.*
1900	BARNETT, FREDERICK J., *Government Residence, Tulagi, British Solomon Islands, Western Pacific (Corresponding Secretary).*
1904	BARNETT, LOUIS E., M.B., F.R.C.S.E., *Stafford Street, Dunedin, New Zealand.*
1905	BARNS, E. W., M.A., *The College, Maritzburg, South Africa.*
1910	†BARNS, WILLIAM FRANCIS, *Enggor, Perak, Federated Malay States.*
1912	BARNSTED, ARTHUR S., *Industries and Immigration Department, Halifax, N.S., Canada.*
1914	BARR, FRANK ERNEST, *c/o Messrs. Blyth Bros., Port Louis, Mauritius.*
1913	BARR, GEORGE HERBERT, 203 *Darke Block, Regina, Canada.*
1913	BARR, JOHN FILLANS, *c/o Horne Smith, Esq., 18 King Street West, Toronto, Canada.*
1912	BARR, PETER, *Express Co's Building, Bond Street, Dunedin, New Zealand.*
1898	BARRAUT, EDWARD H., *Resident, Kudat, British North Borneo.*
1913	BARRELL, W. J., *Government Railways, Lagos, Nigeria.*
1891	†BARRETT, CHARLES HUGH, *P.O. Box 335, Pretoria, South Africa.*
1912	BARRETT, GEOFFREY, *Superintendent of Stock, Athalassa, Nicosia, Cyprus.*

Year of Election.	
1912	BARRETT, HENRY E. W. COOPER, *P.O. Box 27, Wolmaransstad, Transvaal, South Africa.*
1912	†BARRETT, JAMES W., M.D., F.R.C.S., C.M.G., 105 *Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria (Corresponding Secretary).*
1911	BARRETT, W. T., M.D., C.M., 304 *Campbell Building, Victoria, B.C., Canada.*
1909	BARRON, H.E., MAJOR-GENERAL SIR HARRY, B.A., K.C.M.G., C.V.O., *Government House, Perth, Western Australia.*
1884	†BARR-SMITH, ROBERT, *Torrens Park, Adelaide, South Australia.*
1883	BARR-SMITH, THOMAS E., *Birksgate, Glen Osmond, Adelaide, South Australia.*
1912	BARRY, ARTHUR, *c/o Royal Exchange Assurance Co., Montreal, Canada.*
1895	†BARRY, ARTHUR J., *P.O. Box 38, Nairobi, British East Africa.*
1914	BARRY, AUBREY, *c/o Union Bank of Australia, Toowoomba, Queensland.*
1914	BARTELS, CLARENCE B. G., *G.P.O., Singapore.*
1907	†BARTH, HON. JACOB W., M.A., *Attorney-General, Nairobi, British East Africa.*
1902	BARTHORP, JOHN GRANVILLE, *Silverhope, Rangitikei, New Zealand.*
1913	BARTLETT, FRANCIS, *Bartletho, Hay Street, Perth, Western Australia.*
1912	BARTLETT, STANLEY, *c/o J. L. Stokes, Esq., Old Umtali, Rhodesia.*
1911	BARTLETT, SYDNEY G., *P.O. Blantyre, Nyasaland.*
1911	†BARTOLO, AUGUSTO, B.Litt., LL.D., *Valetta, Malta.*
1908	BARTON, PERCIVAL F., *The Treasury, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
1880	BARTON, WILLIAM, *Barrister-at-Law, Trentham, Wellington, New Zealand.*
1912	BARTRAM, W. B., 916 *Echo Drive, Ottawa, Canada.*
1914	BARUGH, JOSEPH, *Rototuna, Hamilton, New Zealand.*
1912	BASCH, EMMANUEL, J.P., *P.O. Box 348, Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
1913	BASELEY, REGINALD BRUCE, *Stanley, Falkland Islands.*
1915	BASKETT, EDMUND GRAHAM, *Prestea Block A, Gold Coast Colony.*
1914	BASSINGTHWAIGHTE, ARTHUR W., *Ceres Hotel, Ceres, Cape Province, South Africa.*
1892	BATCHELOR, FERDINAND C., M.D., *c/o Bank of New Zealand, North Dunedin, New Zealand*
1915	†BATE, STEPHEN C. C., *c/o Dua Tin Fields, Ltd., P.O., Naraguta, Nigeria.*
1914	BATEMAN, JOHN, 432 *George Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1912	BATEMAN, JOHN WESLEY, *Henry Street, Fremantle, Western Australia.*
1902	†BATEMAN, PERCY H., *Rossyvera, Norfolk Road, Sea Point, Cape Town, South Africa.*
1902	BATEMAN, WALTER SLADE, *Prisons Department, Pretoria, South Africa.*
1913	BATES, ISAAC G., *Chief Magistrate, Tulagi, British Solomon Islands.*
1912	BATESON, JOHN, *Kalaya Estate, Mazabuka, Northern Rhodesia.*
1908	BATHGATE, DOUGLAS, *Public Works Department, Lagos, Nigeria.*
1913	BATTY, REV. F. DE WITT, *Bishopsbourne, Brisbane, Queensland.*
1895	BATTY, JAMES A., *P.O. Box 208, Pretoria, South Africa.*
1906	†BAUGHAN, FRANCIS WM.
1914	BAUMANN, L., 85 *Vause Road, Durban, South Africa.*
1913	BAVIN, T. R., *Selborne Chambers, Philip Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1912	BAWDEN, FREDERICK W., *Standard Buildings, Johannesburg, South Africa*
1905	BAXENDALE, LIEUT.-COLONEL WALTER, *P.O. Box 169, Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
1909	BAXTER, ERNEST C., *Customs Department, Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
1914	BAYLES, H. L., *Zomba, Nyasaland.*
1913	BAYLEY, FREDERIC JOHN, *Minatitlan, Vera Cruz, Mexico.*
1909	BAYLY, BRIAN B., *Inspector of Mines, Tasek, Upper Perak, Federated Malay States*
1904	BAYLY, CECIL.
1911	BAYLY, FRANK B., *B.S.A. Police, Victoria Falls, Rhodesia.*
1913	†BAYLY, W. R., *Prince Alfred College, Kent Town, Adelaide, South Australia.*
1909	BAYNES, EDWARD W.
1885	†BAYNES, HON. JOSEPH, C.M.G., J.P., 239 *Chapel Street, Maritzburg, South Africa*
1909	BEACHCROFT, HENRY A., *c/o J. Still, Esq., Kandy, Ceylon.*
1910	BEAL, WILLIAM P. B., M.R.C.V.S., *Kumassi, Gold Coast Colony.*
1906	BEALE, OCTAVIUS C., 474 *George Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1909	BEALE, MAJOR WILLIAM, *Union Club, Victoria, B.C., Canada.*
1910	BEAN, C. E. W., 127 *Old South Head Road, Waverley, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1880	BEARD, HON. MR. JUSTICE CHARLES HALMAN, *Kingston, Jamaica.*
1915	BEARDSELL, HORACE EDGAR, *Engineering Dept., Port Harcourt, Nigeria.*

Year of Election

1911 BEARNS, GEORGE E., *P.O. Box* 1,272, *Victoria, B.C., Canada.*
1912 BEATON, DONALD, *P.O. Box* 15, *Livingstone, Northern Rhodesia.*
1911 BEATON, WELFORD, *Needles, B.C., Canada.*
1909 BEATTY, KENNETH J., *Police Magistrate, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
1913 BEATY, CAPTAIN JAMES P., 648 *Ontario Street, Toronto, Canada.*
1913 BEAUCHAMP, CHARLES FREDERICK, 320 *Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria.*
1893 BEAUFORT, HIS HONOUR CHIEF JUSTICE LEICESTER P., M.A., B.C.L., *Livingstone, Northern Rhodesia.*
1914 BEAUMONT, THOMAS S., *Australian Club, Melbourne, Victoria.*
1901 BEAUMONT, SIR WILLIAM HENRY, 10 *Burger Street, Maritzburg, South Africa.*
1912 BEAVEN, RT. REV. FREDERIC H., D.D., *Lord Bishop of Mashonaland, Salisbury, Rhodesia.*
1912 BEAVEN, REGINALD A. G. (*District Commissioner*), *Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
1913 BEAVER, WILFRED N., *Resident Magistrate, Port Moresley, Papua, via Australia.*
1913 BECK, HON. SIR ADAM, *Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Canada.*
1913 †BECK, CHARLES A., B.A., LL.B., *The Hall, Bayswater, Bloemfontein, South Africa* (*Corresponding Secretary*).
1913 BECK, LODWIJK, A. W., M.B., *Claremont, Cape Town, South Africa.*
1912 BECK, SENATOR HON. SIR JOHANNES H. M., M.D., F.R.S.E., *De Oude Drostdij, Tulbagh, C.P., South Africa.*
1912 BECKER, RUDOLPH, *Lock Box* 477, *St. John's, Quebec, Canada.*
1915 BECKETT, HERBERT J. R., A.C.A., *Labad Dato, British North Borneo.*
1912 BECKETT, REGINALD M., *Quebec, Canada.*
1886 †BECKETT, THOMAS WM., *Church Street East, Pretoria, South Africa.*
1904 BEDDOES, ALFRED B.
1915 BEEBY, HENRY MARDON, *Adanac Club, Winnipeg, Canada.*
1909 BEECROFT, ERNEST E., *P.O., The Grange, Durbanville, C.P., South Africa.*
1914 BEEHAM, P. H., P.W.D., *Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
1912 BEER, G. FRANK, 54 *Glen Road, Toronto, Canada.*
1906 BEESTON, PHILIP E., *Chartered Bank of India, Rangoon, Burma.*
1913 BEESTON, WILLIE GILBERT, *Cangallo*, 564, *Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1905 BEETHAM, HUGH H., *Brancepeth, Masterton, New Zealand.*
1877 BEETHAM, WILLIAM H., *Wairarapa, Wellington, New Zealand.*
1912 BEGBIE, ERNEST ALBAN, D.C.M., J.P., *Hartley, Rhodesia.*
1911 †BEGG, JAMES, 750 *Calle Moreno, Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1913 BEGGS, WILLIAM, *Sea View, Natal, South Africa.*
1898 †BEIT, WILLIAM, *Ascot, Toowomba, Queensland.*
1913 BELCHER, ERNEST ALBERT, M.A. Oxon., *c/o Bank of New Zealand, Christchurch, New Zealand.*
1911 †BELCHER, LIEUT.-COLONEL ROBERT, C.M.G., *Edmonton, Canada.*
1910 BELCOURT, SENATOR HON. N. A., K.C., LL.D., *Ottawa, Canada.*
1913 BELDAM, JAMES WARD, *Harrison House, Chilliwack, B.C., Canada.*
1912 BELFIELD, H.E., SIR HENRY CONWAY, K.C.M.G., *Government House, Nairobi, British East Africa.*
1908 †BELL, ADAM, *P.O. Box* 413, *Salisbury, Rhodesia.*
1897 BELL, ALEXANDER, *Mangatapiru, Morrinsville, Waikato, New Zealand.*
1893 BELL, ANTHONY, *Montreux Club, Montreux, Switzerland.*
1903 BELL, HON. ARCHIBALD G., M.E.C., C.M.G., M.Inst.C.E., *Director of Public Works, Port of Spain, Trinidad.*
1909 BELL, CHARLES NAPIER, *Board of Trade, Grain Exchange, Winnipeg, Canada.*
1909 BELL, CYRIL M., *Rand Club, Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1911 BELL, EDMUND, 1346 *Twelfth Avenue West, Fairview, Vancouver, B.C., Canada.*
1914 †BELL, ERNEST THOMAS, M.L.A., *Coochin Coochin, Boonah, Queensland.*
1896 BELL, HON. SIR F. H. DILLON, K.C.M.G., K.C., *Wellington, New Zealand.*
1902 BELL, H.E., SIR HENRY HESKETH, K.C.M.G., *Government House, St. John's, Antigua.*
1913 BELL, HUGH, *Fort Jameson, Northern Rhodesia.*
1913 BELL, H. W., *Pickering, Denman, New South Wales.*
1910 BELL, JAMES, *Hillersden, Marlborough, New Zealand.*
1886 †BELL, LIEUT.-COLONEL JOHN W., C.M.G., *Nairobi, British East Africa*

Year of Election.

1913 | BELL, LESLIE L., *Native Affairs Department, Port Moresby, Papua, via Australia.*
1913 | †BELL, MALCOLM F., *Non Pareil, Ohiya, Ceylon.*
1911 | BELL, TREVOR H., 25 *de Mayo* 81, *Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1895 | †BELL, WM. H. SOMERSET, *P.O. Box* 4284, *Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1912 | †BELL, WILLIAM MAXWELL, *Geelong Club, Geelong, Victoria.*
1914 | BELLAMY, JOHN C., 278 *Calle Balcarce, Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1913 | BELLINGHAM, EDWARD, *H.B.M. Vice-Consul,* 6A *Avenida Norte, Guatemala.*
1908 | BELLIS, CHARLES H. S., J.P., *Ndola, via Broken Hill, Northern Rhodesia.*
1913 | BELLVILLE, HORACE W., *Malvern, Natal, South Africa.*
1912 | BENDALL, OSMUND RUSSELL, *Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation, Wellington, New Zealand.*
1912 | BENEDETTO, MICHELE DE, *Belize, British Honduras.*
1913 | BENNET, FRANK ALEXANDER, M.D., J.P., 26 *College Street, Sydney, New South Wales*
1904 | BENNETT, ARTHUR L., *Sycamore Lodge, Digby, Nova Scotia, Canada.*
1888 | †BENNETT, CHRIS., "*Evening News*" *Office, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1885 | BENNETT, SIR COURTENAY WALTER, C.I.E., *H.B.M. Consulate-General, New York, U.S.A.*
1912 | BENNETT, EDWIN G., K.C., *Goodlands, St. Lucia, West Indies.*
1910 | †BENNETT, FREDERICK H., *P.O. Box* 329, *East London, South Africa.*
1914 | BENNETT, GEORGE T., *Sydney, New South Wales.*
1913 | BENNETT, HON. JOHN R., *Colonial Secretary, St. John's, Newfoundland.*
1909 | †BENNETT, R. B., K.C., M.P., *Calgary, Alberta, Canada* (*Corresponding Secretary*)
1913 | BENNETT, RISDON, B.A., *Turf Club, Cairo, Egypt* (*Corresponding Secretary*).
1897 | BENNETT, HON. WILLIAM HART, C.M.G., *Colonial Secretary, Nassau, Bahamas.*
1907 | †BENNIE, ALEXANDER B., M.A., M.B., B.S., 63 *Armadale Street, Armadale, Victoria.*
1913 | BENTLEY, ALFRED MULOCK, A.C.I.S., *Broken Hill, Northern Rhodesia.*
1902 | BENTLEY, EDMUND T., 306 *Smith Street, Durban, South Africa.*
1912 | BERG, CHARLES E., *Hudson Bay Insurance Co., Vancouver, B.C., Canada.*
1912 | BERGERON, PATRICK J., *Calgary, Canada.*
1914 | BERGH, CECIL JOHN, Ph.D., *Elliott, Transkei, South Africa.*
1914 | BERGMANN, ALEXANDER, *Ceres, Cape Province, South Africa.*
1915 | BERKELEY, ARTHUR MOWBRAY, *Assam and Bengal Railway, Railway Building, P.O. Chittagong, India.*
1912 | BERKELEY, HENRY ASTLEY, *Mount Horne, St. Andrews, Grenada, West Indies.*
1901 | BERKELEY, HENRY S., *Assistant Resident, Northern Nigeria.*
1912 | BERKELEY, HUBERT, *Grik, Perak, Federated Malay States.*
1913 | BERKELEY, MOWBRAY S., 2 *Evergreen Place, Roslyn Road, Winnipeg, Canada.*
1908 | BERNAYS, CHARLES E., 45 *Adelaide Street, Brisbane, Queensland.*
1915 | BERNAYS, LEWIS E., H.M. Vice-Consul, *Pullman's Building, Chicago, Ill., United States.*
1914 | BERNIER, CAPT. JOSEPH E., *Lauzon, Levis, Canada.*
1915 | BERRY, CHARLES SEAGER, *Strangers' Club,* 476 *Bartolome Mitre, Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1912 | BERRY, HOWARD WESLEY, 568 *Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria.*
1910 | †BERRY, PROFESSOR RICHARD J. A., M.D., F.R.C.S., *The University, Melbourne, Victoria.*
1911 | BERTIN, HENRY, *Port Louis, Mauritius.*
1904 | BERTRAM, HON. ANTON, *Attorney-General, Colombo, Ceylon.*
1901 | †BERTRAM, CHARLES FULLER, *Holmdene, Gwelo, Rhodesia.*
1893 | †BERTRAM, ROBERTSON F., *High Constantia, Wynberg, South Africa.*
1913 | BEST, CECIL B. E., *Messrs. Best & Service, Ltd., Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
1909 | BEST, HON. THOMAS A. V., *Colonial Secretary, St. John's, Antigua.*
1914 | †BESTER, JOHN BRINK, *P.O. Box* 39, *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
1912 | BESWETHERICK, WILLIAM, *Standard Bank, Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1901 | BESWICK, J. H., *Queenstown, South Africa.*
1888 | †BETTELHEIM, HENRI, *Rand Club, Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1908 | BETTINGTON, DIGBY R. A., *Police Department, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
1891 | †BETTINGTON, J. BRINDLEY, *Brindley Park, Merriwa, New South Wales.*
1909 | BETTS, JAMES H., *Walton Estate, Moneragalla, Ceylon.*
1913 | BETTLEY, E. A., 3 *Rue de Grammont, Paris.*
1910 | BIBBA, LOUIS F., *Native Department, Umtali, Rhodesia.*

Year of Election.

1913 | BICKERSTETH, JOHN BURGON, *The University, Edmonton, Canada.*
1910 | BICKERTON, PROFESSOR ALEXANDER W., A.R.S.M., *Wainani Park, Christchurch, New Zealand.*
1912 | †BICKFORD, ANDREW S., *Banco-Americano, Guatemala.*
1884 | †BICKFORD, WILLIAM, *44 Currie Street, Adelaide, South Australia.*
1901 | BIDDLES, FRANK, *c/o Union Bank of Australia, Fremantle, Western Australia* (*Corresponding Secretary*).
1914 | BIDDULPH, CAPTAIN L., *Nigerian Railways, Lagos, Nigeria.*
1910 | BIDEN, F. ALAN, *Public Works Department, Hong Kong.*
1889 | †BIDEN, WILLIAM, *P.O. Box 510, Cape Town, South Africa.*
1885 | BIDWELL, JOHN O., J.P., *Pihautea, Wairarapa, Wellington, New Zealand.*
1912 | BIDWELL, LEONARD M., *Saskatoon, Canada.*
1914 | BIFFEN, E. H., *Railway Department, Minna, Nigeria.*
1911 | BIGGAR, H. PERCIVAL, *Toronto, Canada.*
1907 | BIGGAR, WM. HODGINS, K.C., *c/o Grand Trunk Railway, McGill Street, Montreal, Canada*
1914 | BIGGER, CHARLES A., *Dominion Astronomical Observatory, Ottawa, Canada.*
1913 | BIGGER, FREDERIC C., I.S.O., J.P., *Rand Club, Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1910 | BIGGS, E. KENNETH, *c/o Borneo Co., Chiengmai, Siam.*
1914 | BIGGS, JESSE C., 10,230—*125th Street, Edmonton, Canada.*
1911 | BILLIS, RALPH V., *Ferndale Road, Camberwell, Melbourne, Victoria.*
1912 | BINDON, CAPTAIN W. VEREKER, *P.O. Mackay, Queensland.*
1912 | BINGHAM, H. B. F., *100 St. Francis Xavier Street, Montreal, Canada*
1891 | †BINNIE, GEORGE, *4D Station, Quirindi, New South Wales.*
1900 | BINNIE, THOMAS I., C.E., *Zomba, Nyasaland.*
1912 | BINNS, ABRAHAM S., *Messrs. R. J. Whitla & Co., Winnipeg, Canada.*
1912 | BIRCH, ERNEST V., *Vogelvlei, Dordrecht, South Africa.*
1906 | BIRCH, GEORGE E., *Government House, Cape Town, South Africa.*
1893 | †BIRCH, WILLIAM C. CACCIA, *Erewhon, Moawhango, New Zealand.*
1873 | BIRCH, WILLIAM JOHN, *Thoresby, Marton, New Zealand.*
1887 | †BIRCH, WILLIAM WALTER, *Surrey House, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
1912 | BIRCHAL, HAROLD FRANK, *c/o Messrs. Smith, Mackenzie & Co., Mombasa, British East Africa.*
1914 | BIRCHAL, WILFRID ARTHUR, *402 Bartolomé Mitre, Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1915 | BIRKBECK, PERCY G., *British Concession, Chinde, Portuguese East Africa.*
1910 | BIRD, FREDERIC D., M.S., M.B., M.R.C.S., *43 Spring Street, Melbourne, Victoria.*
1913 | BIRD, HENRY W. W., *Consulado Ingles, Antofogasta, Chili.*
1912 | BIRKETT, THOMAS, *306 Metcalf Street, Ottawa, Canada.*
1906 | BIRTWISTLE, CHARLES A., *Commercial Intelligence Officer, Lagos, Nigeria.*
1912 | BISHOP, ALEXANDER, *Chinde, Portuguese East Africa.*
1906 | BISHOP, HON. ROBERT K., M.L.C., *St. John's, Newfoundland.*
1913 | BISHOP, MAJOR W. GORDON V., *P.O. Box 818, Regina, Canada.*
1908 | BISHOP, WM. WALLS, *Baro-Kano Railway, Northern Nigeria.*
1913 | BISSET, A. W., *Hanipha, Passara, Ceylon.*
1912 | BLACHFORD, RICHARD T., *159 Montrose Avenue, Toronto, Canada.*
1912 | BLACK, ALEXANDER P., *418 Abbott Street, Vancouver, B.C., Canada.*
1915 | BLACK, GEORGE GORDON, *Melalap Estate, British North Borneo.*
1914 | BLACK, GEORGE MONTEGU, *59 Wolmot Place, Winnipeg, Canada.*
1911 | BLACK, G. H., *Arakiki, Gisborne, New Zealand.*
1915 | BLACK, GREACEN J., *Haiti, Gisborne, New Zealand.*
1915 | BLACK, JOSEPH, *Caixa 102, São Paulo, Brazil.*
1898 | †BLACK, STEUART G., *Glenormiston, Noorat, Victoria.*
1910 | †BLACK, STUART, *Galoa-Nadi, Viti Levu, Fiji.*
1889 | †BLACKBURN, ALFRED L., *The Boulders, Simonstown, South Africa.*
1913 | BLACKBURN, PROFESSOR JULES A., M.E.I.S., *3 Baissac Street, Beau Bassin, Mauritius.*
1914 | BLACKMORE, LEWIS ARTHUR, *Abosso, Gold Coast Colony.*
1912 | BLACKWELL, MAJOR LIONEL N., *Epe, Lagos, Nigeria.*
1886 | BLACKWOOD, ROBERT O., *Melbourne Club, Melbourne, Victoria.*
1913 | †BLAGROVE, PETER, *Orange Valley, Browns Town, Jamaica.*
1889 | †BLAINE, HERBERT F., K.C., *Bloemfontein, South Africa.*

Year of Election.	
1899	BLAIR, HON. DYSON, M.L.C., *Commissioner of Lands, Suva, Fiji.*
1912	BLAIR, JOHN WATSON, "*Telegram*" *Office, Winnipeg, Canada.*
1907	BLAIR, M. CAMERON, M.D., *Senior Medical Officer, Northern Nigeria.*
1911	BLAIR, PETER C., *National Bank of South Africa, Salisbury, Rhodesia.*
1908	BLAIR, R. H. BALFOUR, *Pahang Co. Rubber Estates, Kuantan, Pahang, Federated Malay States,*
1914	BLAKE, LLEWELLYN L., *United Engineers, Singapore.*
1903	†BLAKELEY, R. H., *P.O. Box* 102, *Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1912	BLAKEMORE, GEORGE H., 10 *Castlereagh Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1913	BLAMEY, RICHARD HENWOOD, *Andalgala, F.C.A. del Norte Catamarca, Argentine.*
1913	BLAND, CHARLES, *Bank of British West Africa, Sekondi, Gold Coast Colony.*
1911	BLAND, EDWARD MALTBY, *Eastern Railway, Port Harcourt, Nigeria.*
1910	BLANDFORD, HON. SYDNEY D., *St. John's, Newfoundland.*
1902	BLANE, WILLIAM, M.I.M.E., *P.O. Box* 2863, *Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1915	BLASHKI, ERIC P., M.B., Ch.M., *Chester, Challis Avenue, Potts Point, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1912	BLEASBY, JOHN STODDART, *c/o Congo Exploration Co., Kinchassa, Belgian Congo.*
1913	BLECH, LOUIS S., 5 *Rue d'Erlanger, Auteuil, Paris.*
1903	BLELOCH, ROBERT, *P.O. Box* 3692, *Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1897	BLELOCH, WILLIAM, *P.O. Box* 3692, *Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1913	BLIGH, WILLIAM GEORGE, M.Inst.C.E., *Dominion Irrigation Office, Calgary, Canada.*
1908	BLISS, GEORGE CECIL, *Glenlyon, Agra Patnas, Ceylon.*
1914	BLOCK, SIR ADAM S. J., K.C.M.G., *Ottoman Public Debt Office, Constantinople, Turkey.*
1914	BLOGG, THE VEN. ARCHDEACON OSWALD W. C., A.K.C., *c/o London and Brazilian Bank, Rua Alfardega, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.*
1911	BLOMEFIELD, WILMOT, *Western Railway Estacion Once, Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1909	†BLOMFIELD, HORACE M., *Rockhurst, Grahamstown, South Africa.*
1889	†BLOW, JOHN JELLINGS, 172 *Rodney Street, Brooklyn, New York, U.S.A.*
1912	BLUCK, ARTHUR W., M.C.P., *Hamilton, Bermuda.*
1913	BLUMENAU, BERNARD, *New York Life Insurance Co., Cape Town, South Africa.*
1909	BLUNDELL, FREDERICK MOSS, *Mines Department, Pretoria, South Africa.*
1914	BLUNDELL, PETER ARTHUR, *Coorparoo, Brisbane, Queensland; and Queensland Club.*
1913	BLUNT, R. H. THEO., *P.W.D., Nairobi, British East Africa.*
1915	BLYTH, DANIEL JOSEPH, *Mariawatte, Gampola, Ceylon.*
1914	BOADLE, THOMAS SCOTT, 478 *Bartolomé Mitre, Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1905	BOAG, GEORGE L., *Ferro-Carril Lorca à Baza, Aguilas, Provincia de Murcia, Spain.*
1910	BOARDMAN, MAJOR A. SLIGHT, *Carrington House, Claim Street, Hillbrow, Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1912	BOBE, ALFRED H. V., *Bolama, Portuguese Guinea, West Africa.*
1912	BODDAM-WHETHAM, S. A.
1912	BODDINGTON, HENRY D., D.Sc., *Ruatan, Bay Islands, Spanish Honduras.*
1913	BODEN, WILLIAM, 431 *Calle Chacabuco, Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1903	BODLE, LIEUT.-COLONEL WILLIAM, C.M.G., *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
1912	BODWELL, ERNEST V., *Victoria, B.C., Canada.*
1890	†BOGGIE, ALEXANDER, *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
1909	BOGGS, N. GARDNER, *Saskatoon, Canada.*
1913	BOILEAU, LEWIS H., *Assistant District Officer, Lagos, Nigeria.*
1892	BOIS, SIR STANLEY, *Colombo, Ceylon.*
1913	BOISSARD, ARISTE, "*El Salto,*" *Escuintla, Guatemala.*
1914	BOLE, HON. W. NORMAN, K.C., *Ardagh, Royal Avenue, New Westminster, B.C., Canada*
1905	BOLT, FREDERICK WILLIAM, *P.O. Box* 133, *Bloemfontein, South Africa.*
1901	BOLT, WILLIAM JAMES, *St. Ann's Road, Mornington, Dunedin, New Zealand.*
1898	BOLTON, FRED W., *Farleigh Plantation, Mackay, Queensland.*
1912	BONAR, JAMES, *Royal Mint, Ottawa, Canada.*
1913	BONAS, ALFRED J., 106 *Boulevard Leopold, Antwerp.*
1906	BONHAM-SMITH, ROBERT.
1913	BONITTO, RUDOLPH E., *Kingston, Jamaica.*
1902	BONNER, GEORGE, *San Carlos, Falkland Islands.*
1898	BONYTHON, HON. SIR J. LANGDON, C.M.G., *King William Street, Adelaide, South Australia.*

Year of Election.

1915 BOOMER, HENRY CHESMER, *27 Bedford Road, Toronto, Canada.*
1913 BOOTH, B. B., *The Treasury, Nicosia, Cyprus.*
1900 BOOTH, FERDINAND ROBERT, *P.O. Box 1164, Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1914 BOOTH, GEORGE THOMAS, *P.O. Box 99, Christchurch, New Zealand.*
1910 BOOTH, LIONEL H., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., *c/o P.M.O., Lagos, Nigeria.*
1896 †BOOTH, ROBERT M. (*Barrister-at-Law*), *Stipendigry Magistrate and Commissioner, Rewa, Fiji.*
1910 BOOTH-CLARKSON, CAPTAIN J., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., J.P., *62 Glenview Street, Paddington, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1910 BOOTY, ARTHUR E., *Treasury, Entebbe, Uganda.*
1914 †BOOTY, CLIFFORD W., *c/o Messrs. Whittall & Co., Colombo, Ceylon.*
1914 BORCHERD, JAMES W., *George, Cape Province, South Africa.*
1912 BORDEN, RIGHT HON. SIR ROBERT L., G.C.M.G., K.C., LL.D., M.P., *Ottawa, Canada.*
1902 †BORGHESE, EDWARD C., *Abu Tin Co., Gemaa P.O., Northern Nigeria.*
1912 BORIGHT, SHERMAN H., *Lonely Mine, Private Bag, Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
1915 BORLAND, ARTHUR, *Warri, Nigeria.*
1913 BORLASE, HERBERT POYNTON, *P.O. Box 900, Durban, South Africa.*
1885 †BORTON, JOHN, *Casa Nova, Oamaru, New Zealand.*
1911 BOSANQUET, ARTHUR F. G., *Stockton, Grahamstown, South Africa.*
1896 †BOSS, AARON A., *P.O. Box 5091, Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1910 BOST, FRANK, *Mengattal Rubber Estate, British North Borneo.*
1911 BOSTOCK, ARTHUR, *The Besoms, Rosebank, Cape Province, South Africa.*
1886 †BOSTOCK, SENATOR HON. HEWITT, *The Ranch, Monte Creek, British Columbia, Canada.*
1914 BOSTOCK, J. E., *Geelong, Victoria.*
1912 BOSTOCK, W. CRAMER, *Railway Department, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
1912 †BOSWORTH, GEORGE MORRIS, *Canadian Pacific Railway, Montreal, Canada.*
1903 BOTHA, HERCULES P., *c/o Messrs. Botha & Goodrick, Maitland Street, Bloemfontein, South Africa.*
1912 BOTTEN, JOSEPH, *Townsville, Queensland.*
1912 BOTTERELL, JOHN E., *Grain Exchange, Winnipeg, Canada.*
1914 BOTTING, HORACE WILLIAM, *326 Carlos Pellegriai, Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1912 BOUCAUT, HILLARY, *Jamestown, South Australia.*
1914 BOUCHER, JOHN A. E., *P.O., Castries, St. Lucia.*
1907 BOUCHER-JAMES, W. HERBERT, *Erudina, Adelaide, South Australia.*
1912 BOUGHTON, GEORGE W., *Edmonton, Canada.*
1900 BOURHILL, HENRY, *Chaka's Kraal, North Coast, Natal, South Africa.*
1892 †BOURKE, EDMUND F., *P.O. Box 321, Pretoria, South Africa.*
1914 †BOURKE, FRANK W., *c/o Naraguta Tin Mines, Ltd., Nigeria.*
1912 BOURKE, T. B., *National Bank, Vryburg, Cape Province, South Africa.*
1892 †BOURNE, E. F. B., *Norfolk Island, via Sydney, New South Wales.*
1903 BOURNE, CAPTAIN HENRY R. M., *Under Secretary for Defence, Pretoria, South Africa.*
1906 BOUTELL, FRANCIS H. CHEVALLIER, *564 Avenida Mayo, Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1912 BOVILLE, THOMAS C., *Deputy Minister of Finance, Ottawa, Canada.*
1914 BOWDEN, CHARLES F., *Calle Florida 783, Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1904 BOWDEN, WM. DAVIS, M.A., *District Commissioner, Sierra Leone.*
1913 BOWDEN-SMITH, HERMANN N., *Ministry of Finance, Cairo, Egypt; and Turf Club, Cairo.*
1882 †BOWEN, HON. SIR CHARLES CHRISTOPHER, K.C.M.G., M.L.C., *Middleton, Christchurch, New Zealand* (*Corresponding Secretary*).
1904 †BOWEN, EDWARD, *The Towers, Port of Spain, Trinidad.*
1914 BOWEN, M. COLE, *Railway Department, Colombo, Ceylon.*
1905 †BOWER, DAVID J., *Main Street, Clifton, East London, South Africa.*
1914 BOWES, J., *Survey Department, Kuala Lumpur, Federated Malay States.*
1914 BOWLER, FITZGERALD G., *c/o Niger Co., Zaria, Nigeria.*
1911 BOWLER, LOUIS P.
1910 BOWLEY, FRANCIS B. L., *Crown Solicitor, Hong Kong.*
1908 BOWLING, THOMAS, *Arrawatta, Inverell, New South Wales.*
1907 BOWRING, HON. CHARLES CALVERT, C.M.G., M.L.C *Chief Secretary, Nairobi, British East Africa.*

Year of Election.

1912 †BOWRING, HON. SIR EDGAR R., M.L.C., *St. John's, Newfoundland.*
1914 BOWSER, HOWARD ARTHUR, *Defensa* 465, *Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1914 †BOWSER, HON. JOHN, *Wangaratta, Victoria.*
1900 †BOWYER-BOWER, THOMAS, A.M.Inst.C.E., *Ashanti River and Concessions, Ltd., Dunkwa, Gold Coast Colony.*
1914 BOYCE, ARTHUR C., M.P., *Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, Canada.*
1906 BOYCE, AUSTIN A. RODNEY, *Survey Department, Khartum, Sudan.*
1914 BOYD, CAPTAIN JAMES G., *Puerto de Zarata, Lucia Carbo, Argentine.*
1913 BOYD, JOSEPH GORDON, 2121 *11th Avenue, Regina, Canada.*
1913 BOYD, PATRICK REID, *Calle Freyre* 1762, *Belgrano, Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1912 BOYD, ROBERT, *Native Lands Commissioner, Suva, Fiji.*
1893 BOYD-CARPENTER, H., M.A., *Ministry of Public Instruction, Cairo, Egypt (Corresponding Secretary).*
1914 †BOYLE, HON. ALEXANDER G., C.M.G., *Colonial Secretary, Lagos, Nigeria.*
1885 †BOYLE, FRANK, *Que-que, Rhodesia.*
1913 BOYLE, HON. J. R., K.C., *Edmonton, Canada.*
1915 BOYLE, PAT, *P.O. Box* 2452, *Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1913 BOYLE, ROBERT CLARKE, M.D., 1300 *Robson Street, Vancouver, B.C., Canada.*
1914 BOYLE, WM. HENRY, *c/o Guatemala Estates Co., Carrera-Wyld, Guatemala.*
1901 †BRACKEN, T. W., *Government Railways, Jebba, Northern Nigeria.*
1913 BRADBURY, CHARLES B., 563 *Moreno, San Martin, Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1913 BRADFIELD, L. GORDON, *c/o South Africa Association, Church Square, Cape Town, South Africa.*
1912 BRADFORD, CHARLES, *P.O. Box* 865, *Capetown, South Africa.*
1914 BRADLEY, ERIC THOMPSON.
1904 BRADLEY, GODFREY T., M.I.Mech.E., *Irrigation Department, Colombo, Ceylon.*
1912 BRADLEY, JOHN T., M.D., L.R.C.P., J.P., *Assistant Medical Officer, South Mahe, Seychelles.*
1913 BRADLEY, RICHARD, *P.O. Box* 199, *Salisbury, Rhodesia.*
1914 BRADNEY, GEORGE P., *Department of External Audit, Singapore.*
1912 BRADNEY-WILLIAMS, H., *P.O. Box* 464, *Christchurch, New Zealand.*
1901 BRADSHAW, HERBERT E., *c/o Newfoundland Oilfields, Ltd., Parson's Pond, Newfoundland.*
1913 BRADY, REV. HENRY WESTBY, 693 *Paseo de Julio, Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1913 †BRAGG, GEORGE T., *P.O. Box* 1868, *Edmonton, Canada.*
1900 BRAHAM, ISAAC F., *The Development Co., Monrovia, Liberia.*
1913 BRAIDE, WILLIAM, *Chinde, Portuguese East Africa.*
1893 BRAINE, C. DIMOND H., A.M.Inst.C.E., *Devon Pen, Holmdene, Transvaal, South Africa.*
1913 BRANCH, HAROLD CECIL, *District Commissioner, Yeji, Northern Territories, Gold Coast Colony.*
1914 †BRAND, DIGBY H., *Rio Cisnes, Nueva Lubeca, Chubut, Argentine.*
1912 BRANDON, RUPERT A. L., J.P., *The Residency, Ubombo, Zululand, South Africa.*
1913 BRASH, JOHN W., *Sea View, Durban, South Africa.*
1912 BRATT, ARTHUR E., *Plantation Providence, East Bank, British Guiana.*
1902 BRATT, JAMES H. DAVSON, *Treasurer, Zungeru, Northern Nigeria.*
1884 †BRAUD, ARTHUR.
1901 †BRAY, EDWARD L., *Tarkwa, Gold Coast Colony.*
1913 BREAKSPEAR, OLIVER T., "*B.A. Herald,*" *Calle Corrientes* 672, *Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1910 BRECKENRIDGE, CAPTAIN T. W., *Travelling Commissioner, Kumassi, Gold Coast Colony.*
1913 BRENTON, THOMAS FRANCIS, 403 *Bank of Ottawa Building, Vancouver, B.C., Canada.*
1910 BRETT, EDWARD B., *Eastern Telegraph Co., Suez (Corresponding Secretary).*
1910 †BRETT, HENRY T., *P.O. Box* 135, *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
1912 BREW, MAJOR HENRY, *Ballarat, Victoria (Corresponding Secretary).*
1913 BRICE, LORENZO GEORGE, M.H.A., *Nassau, Bahamas.*
1913 BRIDGE, ALFRED, *La Cumbre, F.C.A. del N., Argentine.*
1914 BRIDGEMAN, ARTHUR WEAVER, 1007 *Government Street, Victoria, B.C., Canada*
1912 BRIDGER, LIEUTENANT JOHN SYDNEY, *B.S.A. Police, Melsetter, Rhodesia.*
1911 BRIDGMAN, ALFRED H., *Government Railways, Lagos, Nigeria.*
1913 BRIERLEY, JAMES S., 623 *Sydenham Avenue, Montreal, Canada.*
1914 BRIGHT, C. E., *Rostrevor, Hopetoun Road, Melbourne, Victoria.*

Year of Election.

1914 | BRIGHT, HAROLD ERNEST, *Barrister-at-Law, Gisborne, New Zealand.*
1914 | BRIGHT, HENRY H., *Charlton House, Mowbray, Cape Town, South Africa.*
1914 | BRIGHT, JOHN WILSON, *Gisborne, New Zealand.*
1915 | BRIGHT, WILLIAM H. N., M.B., B.Ch., 14 *Farquhar Street, Penang, Straits Settlement.*
1908 | BRINK, AREND, *c/o De Beers Consolidated Mines, Kimberley, South Africa.*
1912 | BRINSMEAD, JAMES, *Devon, High Street, Malvern, Melbourne, Victoria.*
1914 | BRISON, CLIFFORD S., A.C.A., *Gresham House, Singapore.*
1910 | BRITTAIN, JOHN, *Ballarat, Victoria.*
1912 | BRITTON, JAMES CAPELL, *Saskatoon, Canada.*
1896 | †BROAD, ARTHUR J., *Mauritius Assets Co., Port Louis, Mauritius.*
1901 | BROAD, WALLACE, B.A., F.G.S., *St. Andrew's, New Brunswick, Canada.*
1905 | BROADBENT, WALTER G., 74 *Pietermaritz Street, Maritzburg, South Africa.*
1914 | BROADBENT, WILLIAM, *Raleigh Street, Essendon, Victoria.*
1899 | BROADRICK, HON. E. G., *The Residency, Selangor, Federated Malay States.*
1904 | BROCKMAN, HON. SIR EDWARD L., K.C.M.G., *The Residency, Kuala Lumpur, Federated Malay States.*
1915 | †BROCKWAY, ARCHIBALD B., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., 51 *Wickham Terrace, Brisbane, Queensland.*
1912 | BRODIE, ALLAN, 888 *Calle Alsina, Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1913 | BRODIE, ALEXANDER BERTRAM, 211 *Commercial Union Buildings, Montreal, Canada.*
1915 | BRODIE, HUGH, *c/o Messrs. Norton, Megaw & Co., Caixa* 32, *Sao Paulo, Brazil.*
1910 | BRODIE, JAMES M., *Messrs. Scott & Co., Port Louis, Mauritius.*
1913 | BRODIE, LEONARD R., *G.P.O., Maritzburg, South Africa.*
1914 | BRODIE, THOMAS A., *Nive Downs, Charleville, Queensland.*
1913 | BRODIE, THOMAS M., *British Bank of South America, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.*
1901 | BRODRICK, LANCELOT, *P.O. Box* 24, *Wepener, O.F.S., South Africa.*
1914 | BROHIER, LOUIS C., M.R.C.S.E., L.S.A., *Office of the Principal Medical Officer, Colombo, Ceylon.*
1911 | †BROMLEY, HENRY, *Civil Service Club, Cape Town, South Africa.*
1913 | BROMWICH, ENGINEER COMMANDER GEORGE H., D.S.O., *Garden Island, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1911 | BROOK, CAPTAIN W. B., *c/o Secretariat, Nairobi, British East Africa.*
1914 | BROOK, E. G., *Eastern Extension Telegraph Co., Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria.*
1911 | BROOK, JOHN S., *Government Railway, Sekondi, Gold Coast Colony.*
1913 | BROOKER, FITZHARDINGE W., *English Club,* 478 *Calle Bartolomé Mitre, Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1914 | BROOKES, HERBERT R., 206 *Walsh Street, South Yarra, Melbourne, Victoria.*
1912 | BROOKFIELD, SAMUEL M., 58 *Granville Street, Halifax, N.S., Canada.*
1897 | †BROOKMAN, HON. GEORGE, M.L.C., *Adelaide, South Australia.*
1906 | BROOKS, EDWARD, M.B., C.M., 262 *Macquarie Street, Hobart, Tasmania.*
1912 | BROOKS, ISAAC F., *P.O. Box* 96, *Winnipeg, Canada.*
1889 | BROOKS, JAMES HENRY, M.R.C.S.E., *Henley Villa, Mahé, Seychelles.*
1912 | BROOKS, LAWRENCE A. W., *P.O. Box* 15, *Saigon, Cochinchina.*
1911 | †BROOKS, R. B., *The Residency, Ilorin, Nigeria.*
1907 | †BROOKS, W ALVIN, *c/o Venezuela Oil Concessions, Maracaibo, Venezuela.*
1903 | BROOKS, WILLIAM, 17 *Castlereagh Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1908 | BROOME, HON. MR. JUSTICE WILLIAM, *Maritzburg, South Africa.*
1912 | BROS, HENRY A., *President of the District Court, Kyrenia, Cyprus.*
1892 | †BROTHERS, C. M., *Queenstown, South Africa.*
1914 | BROTHERS, ORLANDO F., "*The Old Countryman,*" 507 *Metropolitan Buildings, Vancouver B.C., Canada*
1908 | BROUGH, C. A. LA TOUCHE, LL.B., M.B., *Suva, Fiji* (*Corresponding Secretary*).
1914 | BROUGHAM, GEORGE A., 2323 *Moreno, Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1912 | BROWN, ADAM, *Postmaster, Hamilton, Canada.*
1903 | BROWN, DAVID A. MURRAY, *Sungei Nebong, Penang, Straits Settlements.*
1913 | BROWN, DAVID R., *c/o Messrs. Brown & Vallance, Montreal, Canada.*
1896 | BROWN, EDMUND A. B., *Nibong Tebal, Prov. Wellesley, Penang, Straits Settlements.*
1910 | BROWN, EDWARD, 280 *Roslyn Road, Winnipeg, Canada.*
1910 | BROWN, ELLISON, *Akarana, Abbot Street, Sandringham, Victoria.*

Year of Election.	
1914	BROWN, F. D., *Apartado 150, Tampico, Mexico.*
1913	BROWN, F. LESLIE, *P.O. Box 67, Johannesburg, South Africa; and Rand Club.*
1911	BROWN, FRANK.
1902	BROWN, GEORGE B., *P.O. Box 18, Perth, Western Australia.*
1912	BROWN, GEO. WESLEY, *213 Ross Street, Fort William, Ontario, Canada.*
1913	BROWN, G. PRITCHARD, *c/o B. E. A. Corporation Ltd., Mombasa, British East Africa.*
1912	BROWN, HIS HONOUR GEORGE WILLIAM, *Regina, Sask., Canada.*
1912	BROWN, HENRY Y. LYELL, *286 Ward Street, North Adelaide, South Australia.*
1910	BROWN, HUGH, *Bank of Africa, Vryheid, Natal, South Africa.*
1914	BROWN, JAMES, M.Inst.C.E., *Calle Suipacha 629, Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1896	BROWN, JAMES J., *The Lodge, Quatres Bornes, Mauritius.*
1903	BROWN, JAMES E. MYLES, M.B., Ch.B., *Lady Grey, Aliwal North, Cape Province, South Africa*
1912	BROWN, JOHN, *Chilanga, Northern Rhodesia.*
1910	BROWN, JOHN BLEZARD, *Westcliffe, Beresford Street, Bayswater, Auckland, New Zealand.*
1888	BROWN, JOHN E., *Glenavon, Somerset East, Cape Province, South Africa.*
1892	BROWN, J. ELLIS, *P.O. Box 39, Durban, South Africa.*
1893	BROWN, HON. J. H., M.L.C., *Nassau, Bahamas.*
1889	†BROWN, JOHN LAWRENCE, *Methden, Bowenfels, New South Wales.*
1909	†BROWN, PROFESSOR J. MACMILLAN, LL.D., *Christchurch, New Zealand.*
1904	†BROWN, LAWRENCE C., *Kuala Lumpur, Selangor, Federated Malay States.*
1894	†BROWN, LESLIE E., *Messrs. Brown & Joske, Suva, Fiji.*
1889	†BROWN, HIS HONOUR MR. JUSTICE RICHARD MYLES, *Port Louis, Mauritius.*
1907	†BROWN, ROBERT, *Lagos, Nigeria.*
1913	BROWN, S. SELWYN, *Kimberley, South Africa.*
1908	†BROWN, THOMAS DOUGLAS, *Lower Burdekin, Queensland.*
1902	†BROWN, PROFESSOR W. JETHRO, LL.D., *The University, Adelaide, South Australia.*
1902	BROWN, MAJOR WILLIAM H., *Gresham Life Assurance Society, Cape Town, South Africa.*
1913	†BROWN, WILLIAM EDWARD, *Upper Moutere, Nelson, New Zealand.*
1890	BROWN, WILLIAM, M.A., M.B., *60 Stafford Street, Dunedin, New Zealand.*
1913	BROWN, W. G., *Musgrave Road, Durban, South Africa.*
1912	BROWNE, ALBERT, C.M.G., I.S.O., *Rossall, Rondebosch, C.P., South Africa.*
1913	BROWNE, A. R. I., *P.O. Box 217, Roodepoort, Transvaal, South Africa.*
1912	BROWNE, BEUCER J., *Essenwood Road, Durban, South Africa.*
1912	BROWNE, CECIL P., *Renk, Upper Nile Province, Sudan.*
1895	†BROWNE, EVERARD, *Corcrooke, Colac, Victoria.*
1912	BROWNE, GEORGE S., *Chief Secretary's Office, Zungeru, Northern Nigeria.*
1913	BROWNE, HON. JOSEPH A., LL.B., M.L.C., *Selbourne Chambers, Philip Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1889	†BROWNE, THOMAS L., *Barrister-at-Law, Adelaide Club, South Australia.*
1912	BROWNE, WILLIAM MITCHELL, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.
1897	BROWNELL, WILLIAM P., *Liverpool Street, Hobart, Tasmania.*
1913	BROWNHILL, DAVID JAMES, *117 Pitt Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1914	BROWNLEE, MAJOR JOHN INNES, D.S.O., *Tembani, Alexandra Road, King William's Town, South Africa.*
1912	†BRUCE, HON. ALEXANDER LIVINGSTONE, M.L.C., *Magomero, Nyasaland.*
1912	BRUCE, C. A. C., *Canada Life Insurance Co., St. John's, Newfoundland.*
1889	†BRUCE, GEORGE.
1912	BRUCE, HERBERT A., M.D., F.R.C.S.E., *64 Bloor Street East, Toronto, Canada.*
1913	BRUCE, JOHN LINDSAY, *Fort Jameson, Northern Rhodesia.*
1909	BRUCE, MALCOLM A., *Bibiani Ltd., via Dunkwa, Gold Coast Colony.*
1912	BRUCE, R. RANDOLPH, *Wilmer, Columbia Valley, B.C., Canada.*
1914	BRUCE, THOMAS T. H., *Suva, Fiji.*
1904	BRUCE, WILLIAM J., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., *Mopea Sugar Factory, c/o British Central Africa Co., Chinde, East Africa.*
1913	BRUCE-MILLER, FREDERICK VERNON, *Solwezi, via Broken Hill, Northern Rhodesia.*
1886	†BRUNNER, ERNEST AUGUST, J.P., *Eshowe, Natal, South Africa.*
1911	BRUNTON, FREDERICK W., *Government Land Surveyor, Belize, British Honduras.*

Year of Election

1895 †BRUNTON, MAJOR JOHN SPENCER, J.P., *Gladswood, New South Head Road, Double Bay, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1913 BRUXNER, CHARLES A., *Sandilands, Casino, New South Wales.*
1913 BRYAN, GEORGE J., *The Alberta Loan & Investment Co., Calgary, Canada.*
1908 BRYAN, MAJOR HON. HERBERT, C.M.G., *Colonial Secretary, Kingston, Jamaica.*
1913 BRYAN, JOSEPH JAMES, *P.W.D., Hong Kong.*
1896 BRYANT, ALFRED, *Standard Bank, Cape Town, South Africa.*
1893 †BRYANT, ALFRED T., *The Residency, Penang, Straits Settlements (Corresponding Secretary).*
1913 BRYANT, EDMUND, *P.O. Box 54, East London, South Africa.*
1913 BRYANT, JOHN AMBROSE, *Bank of New South Wales, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1897 †BRYANT, JOSEPH, J.P., *2 Westgarth Street, East Malvern, Victoria.*
1913 BRYCE, ALEXANDER, *Villa Freeland, Trieste, Austria.*
1915 BRYCE, E. D., *Johore, Straits Settlements.*
1914 BRYDON, WILLIAM, *175 Pacific Avenue, E., Winnipeg, Canada.*
1912 BUCHAN, EWING, *Bank of Hamilton, Vancouver, B.C., Canada.*
1913 BUCHAN, JAMES, *P.O. Box 604, Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
1914 BUCHANAN, ALEXANDER, *Mount Royal Club, Montreal, Canada.*
1880 BUCHANAN, HON. SIR E. JOHN, *Judge of the Supreme Court, Cape Town, South Africa.*
1911 †BUCHANAN, J. CAMERON, *Samarinda, Dutch Borneo.*
1883 BUCHANAN, SIR WALTER CLARKE, *Wairarapa, Wellington, New Zealand.*
1886 †BUCHANAN, W. F., J.P., *Union Club, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1909 †BUCHANAN, W. F., JUN., *Warrigal Club, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1913 BUCKERIDGE, ALFRED D., *Rand Club, Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1914 BUCKERIDGE, GEORGE HENRY, *P.O. Box 31, Eltham, Taranaki, New Zealand.*
1914 BUCKLEY, J. DAWSON, *81 Rue Paradis, Marseilles, France.*
1914 BUCKLEY, JOHN F., *Alberta Loan & Investment Co., Calgary, Canada.*
1908 †BUCKLEY, ST. JOHN MCLEAN, *Redcastle, Oamaru, New Zealand.*
1914 BUCKLEY, STANLEY, *Estancia La Juanita, Bagnal, F.C.O., San Luis, Argentine.*
1914 BUCKMASTER, JOHN, *Francistown, Bechuanaland Protectorate, South Africa.*
1912 BUCKNALL, H. M., *478 Bartolomé Mitre, Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1912 BUCKNELL, W. WENTWORTH, *Quambone Station, Quambone, New South Wales.*
1912 BUCKNILL, HIS HONOUR CHIEF JUSTICE JOHN A. S., *Singapore.*
1914 BUDDLE, BASIL DIXON, *Wyndham Street, Auckland, New Zealand.*
1912 BUDGE, DONALD, *P.O. Box 1090, Halifax, N.S., Canada.*
1914 BUIST, LIEUT.-COLONEL H. J. M., D.S.O., *Roberts Heights, Pretoria, South Africa.*
1905 BULAU, LOUIS, *Anglo-Ceylon & General Estates Co., Mauritius.*
1909 BULKLEY, GEORGE, *Hurlingham, F.C. Pacifica, Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1912 BULL, ALFRED E., *505 Hastings Street West, Vancouver, B.C., Canada.*
1901 †BULL, CHARLES, *Aorangi, Feilding, New Zealand.*
1912 BULL, LESLIE N., *Nicholson Street, Burwood, Sydney, New South Wales, and Pioneer Club.*
1912 BULL, WM. PERKINS, K.C., *514 Temple Building, Toronto, Canada.*
1910 BULLEN, GEORGE L., *Block 14 Torrington, N.L., Bismuth, Deepwater, New South Wales.*
1897 †BULLEN, WM. ALFRED, *Star Life Assurance Society, Cape Town, South Africa.*
1914 BULLOCK, H.E., LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR GEORGE M., *Government House, Bermuda.*
1914 BULLOCK, HOWARD, *235 Macquarie Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1914 BULMAN, HERBERT J., *Nanga Estate, Nega Nega, Northern Rhodesia.*
1912 BULMAN, W. J., *Industrial Bureau, Winnipeg, Canada.*
1907 †BULT, FREDERIC W., *c/o Mrs. D. McIntyre, Ben Etive, Park Road, Rondebosch, South Africa.*
1912 BULWER, HENRY ALAN, *1728 Georgia Street, Vancouver, B.C., Canada.*
1912 BULYEA, HIS HONOUR GEORGE H. V., *Government House, Edmonton, Canada.*
1913 BUNBURY, RICHARD W. V., *Kiboko Flats, Chania Bridge P.O., British East Africa.*
1913 †BUNNY, JOSEPH, *Forest Department, Olokemeji, Lagos, Nigeria.*
1909 BUNTINE, ROBERT A., M.B., Ch.B., *151 Pietermaritz Street, Maritzburg, South Africa.*
1915 BUNTING, ROBERT GEORGE, *P.W.D. Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
1912 BUNTING, R. H., *Agricultural Department, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
1914 BÜNZ, ALFRED, *79 Springfield Road, St. Albans, Christchurch, New Zealand.*
1892 BURBURY, EDWARD P., *New Zealand Loan and Agency Co., Christchurch, New Zealand.*

Year of Election.	
1914	BURBURY, T. R. D., *Punta Arenas, Straits of Magellan, Chili.*
1914	BURCH, WILLIAM R., *Uitenhage, South Africa.*
1903	BURCHELL, HERBERT C., *Sydney, Nova Scotia, Canada.*
1914	†BURCHETT, JAMES B. G., *Nueva Lubeca, Chubut, Argentine.*
1914	BURDEKIN, SYDNEY, 197 *Macquarrie Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1899	BURDON, MAJOR HON. J. ALDER, C.M.G., M.A., F.R.G.S., *Colonial Secretary, Bridgetown Barbados.*
1906	†BURDWAN, THE MAHARAJA DHIRAJ OF, K.C.S.I., *The Palace, Burdwan, Bengal, India.*
1912	BURFITT, CHARLES T., *Glebe Point, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1915	BURGE, ARTHUR W. E., *Niger Co., Zaria, Nigeria.*
1912	†BURGESS, HERBERT L., *Mawchi Mines, c/o C. O. Addison, Esq., Toungoo, Burma.*
1888	BURGESS, HON. W. H., *Hobart, Tasmania.*
1913	BURKE, E. C. LARDNER, *Market Street, Kimberley, South Africa.*
1911	BURKE, HARRY LARDNER, K.C., *c/o Standard Bank, Cape Town, South Africa.*
1913	BURKE, VINCENT P., *City Club, St. John's, Newfoundland.*
1912	BURKITT, WILLIAM, *Duikerdale, Kafue, Northern Rhodesia.*
1912	BURKITT, WILLIAM KENDRICK, *Duikerdale, Kafue, Northern Rhodesia.*
1914	BURLEY, CHARLES S. B., *Portage La Prairie, Canada.*
1911	BURN, MAJOR WALTER A., *Barrister-at-Law, Entebbe, Uganda.*
1913	BURN, ROBERT, *Messrs. Burn & Sons, Petone, Wellington, New Zealand.*
1914	BURNAND, GEOFFREY C., B.A., A.M.Inst.C.E., F.C. *Entre Rios, Parana, Argentine.*
1915	BURNETT, ALAN GARVEN, *African Lakes Corporation, Ltd., Ndola, Northern Rhodesia.*
1913	BURNETT, WILLIAM BRENTON, M.D., 1301 *Comox Street, Vancouver, B.C., Canada.*
913	BURNEY, GEOFFREY A.
908	BURNEY, MALCOLM D'ARBLAY, 132 *William Street, Melbourne, Victoria.*
905	BURNHAM, MATHER H.
912	BURNS, ALLAN CUTHBERT, *Assistant Secretary, P.O. Box 388, Lagos, Nigeria.*
905	†BURNS, COLONEL HON. JAMES, M.L.C., *Parramatta, Sydney, New South Wales.*
912	BURNS, PATRICK HENRY, *Telegraph Department, Nassau, Bahamas.*
913	BURNS, ROBERT EDWARD, *The Treasury, Sekondi, Gold Coast Colony.*
914	BURNSIDE, JOSEPH, 247 *Donald Street, Winnipeg, Canada.*
914	BURR, HARVEY G., *Department of Agriculture, Ibaden, Nigeria.*
912	BURRELL, HON. MARTIN, M.P., *Ottawa, Canada.*
912	BURROWES, FRANCIS E.
903	BURROWS, DONALD, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., *Medical Department, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
914	BURSTON, COLONEL JAMES, 11 *Collins Place, Melbourne, Victoria.*
903	†BUET, ANDREW, M.Inst.M.E., M.A.I.M.E.
913	BURT, ALEXANDER, JUN., 41 *Shelly Beach Road, Ponsonby, Auckland, New Zealand*
913	BURT, A. LE ROY, *University of Alberta, Edmonton, Canada.*
382	BURT, HON. SEPTIMUS, K.C., *Perth, Western Australia.*
903	BURT, T. ROSS, B.E., A.M.I.Mech.E., 87 *Cargill Street, Dunedin, New Zealand.*
914	BURTON, DUNCAN MCLEAN, *P.O. Box* 3565, *Johannesburg, South Africa.*
913	BURTON, EDWARD, *Indian State Railways, Fyzabad, Oudh, India.*
892	BUSBY, ALEXANDER, J.P., *Cassilis, New South Wales.*
909	BUSCOMBE, FREDERICK, 319 *Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C., Canada.*
903	BUSK, CHARLES W., *P.O. Box* 391, *Nelson, B.C., Canada.*
901	†BUSS, REV. ARTHUR C., M.A., *Port Louis, Mauritius.*
912	BUTLER, J. H., 17 *Russell Street, Melbourne, Victoria.*
913	BUTLER, JOHN, *Nassau, Bahamas.*
888	BUTT, J. M., *Bank of New Zealand, Auckland, New Zealand.*
913	BUTT, R. ARTHUR, *c/o Price, Waterhouse & Co.*, 134 *South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.*
912	BUTTENFIELD, HARRY D., *Pembroke, Bermuda.*
12	BUTTON, HENRY, *c/o Canadian Bank of Commerce, Queen and Yonge Streets, Toronto, Canada.*
14	BUXTON, H.E., RIGHT HON. VISCOUNT, G.C.M.G., *Government House, Cape Town, South Africa.*
09	BUXTON, LELAND W. W., *c/o Messrs. T. Cook & Son, Cape Town, South Africa.*
10	BUYERS, ALEXANDER L., *Rubber Estates of Johore, Gemas, Negri Sembilan, Federated Malay States.*

Year of Election	
1914	BUYERS, CHARLES S, *Tangkar Estate, Jasin, Malacca, Straits Settlements.*
1914	BUZZARD, HERBERT L, *P.O Box 172, Durban, South Africa.*
1909	†BWA, MAUNG BA, A T M, *Headquarters Magistrate, Hanthawaddy, Rangoon, Burma.*
1913	BYAS, MAJOR HARRY LOUIS, *Police Department, Livingstone, Northern Rhodesia*
1908	†BYE, MAUNG PO, K S M, *Myaungmya, Burma.*
1911	BYNG-HALL, CAPT F, *Ankpa, Bassa Province, Northern Nigeria*
1914	BYRNE, ED MCALPHINE, *English Club, 478 Bartolomé Mitre, Buenos Aires, Argentine*
1913	†BYRNE, GEORGE R, *Johnsonian Club, Brisbane, Queensland*
1912	BYRON, COL. SENATOR HON. JOHN J, C M G, *Carrigholt, Westminster, O F S, South Africa*
1913	†BYRON, LEWIS, M P C, *Malvern, Natal, South Africa*
1912	CABENA, WILLIAM W, *Athenæum Club, Melbourne, Victoria*
1893	†CACCIA, ANTHONY M, M V O, *Dehra Dun, United Provinces, India.*
1913	CADE, E W, P W D, *Colombo, Ceylon.*
1909	CADENHEAD, J F, *Athenæum Club, Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1912	CADMAN, JOSEPH, *Lagos, Nigeria*
1914	CADOGAN, CAPTAIN ANTHONY, 1007 *Beverley Road, Brooklyn, New York, U.S A.*
1912	CAHAN, C H, K.C, *Royal Insurance Building, Place d'Armes, Montreal, Canada.*
1913	CAHILL, BERNARD, J S, F R G S., 571, *California Street, San Francisco, U S A*
1913	†CAIN, ROBERT COBBOLD, *Anderson Street, South Yarra, Melbourne, Victoria*
1915	CAIN, WALTER C C, *Anderson Street, South Yarra, Melbourne, Victoria.*
1911	†CAINE, LIONEL E, *Department of Telegraphs, Nairobi, British East Africa*
1878	†CAIRNCROSS, JOHN, J P, *De Hoop, Somerset West, Cape Province, South Africa*
1907	CALDECOTT, WM. A., B.A., F C S, *Consolidated Goldfields of South Africa, P O. Box 1167, Johannesburg, South Africa*
1899	CALDER, CHARLES W, *Messrs Couche, Calder & Co, Fremantle, Western Australia*
1905	†CALDER, WILLIAM, *Apsheronskaya, Maikop, Russia*
1913	CALDER, W B, 333, *Smith Street, Durban, South Africa.*
1912	†CALDERWOOD, JOHN J, M I.M M, *Santa Francisca, Leon, Nicaragua.*
1913	CALDICOTT, A E, P W D, *Colombo, Ceylon*
1908	CALDWELL, D R, *Messrs Mackay, Logan, Caldwell & Co, Auckland, New Zealand.*
1914	CALDWELL, FREDERICK, *Lenton, Sooke, Vancouver Island, Canada*
1910	†CALDWELL, WILLIAM J, *Ipoh, Perak, Federated Malay States*
1913	†CALDWELL-COOK, WM NORMAN, 233 *San Martin, Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1912	†CALLARD, MALCOLM E, *Jong-Landor Rubber Estates, Chenderang, Perak, Federated Malay States*
1910	CALLENDER, WILLIAM, *Bank of New Zealand, Wellington, New Zealand.*
1903	CALVERLEY, MAJOR E LEVESON, *Bank of British North America, Toronto, Canada.*
1912	CAMBIE, CHARLES, *Canadian Bank of Commerce, Ottawa, Canada*
1915	CAMERON, ALLISTER J M., *P.O. 1, Kampala, Uganda.*
1910	CAMERON, ARTHUR G, 8 *Denham Court, Jervis Street, Vancouver, B C, Canada*
1894	†CAMERON, LIEUT.-COL. C ST CLAIR, C B, *Fordon, Tasmania*
1912	CAMERON, DONALD A, *Canadian Bank of Commerce, King Street, Toronto, Canada.*
1904	CAMERON, DONALD C, *Colonial Secretariat, Lagos, Nigeria*
1912	CAMERON, HIS HONOUR SIR DOUGLAS C, K.C M G, *Government House, Winnipeg, Canada.*
1914	CAMERON, EDWARD FRANKLAND, *Tarakan, Dutch East Borneo*
1914	CAMERON, H.E., EDWARD J, C M.G, *Government House, Bathurst, Gambia.*
1914	CAMERON, GEORGE R., *Estancia Merse, c/o Sociedad Explotadora, Punta Arenas, Straits of Magellan, Chile.*
1912	CAMILLERI, LIEUT.-COLONEL J M
1913	CAMPBELL, ALEXANDER P, *British Bank of South America, 400 Bartolome Mitre, Buenos Aires, Argentine*
1914	CAMPBELL, A. W., M.B., *Tavuni, Fiji.*
1911	†CAMPBELL, CHARLES E, *Canner Grand Hotel, Seattle, Washington, U S A.*
1913	CAMPBELL, COLIN, A.I M M., *P O Box 477, Salisbury, Rhodesia*
1914	CAMPBELL, COLIN H, 123–125, *Lonsdale Street, Melbourne, Victoria*
1902	CAMPBELL, DAVID WM, *Messrs Elder, Dempster & Co, Montreal, Canada*
1913	CAMPBELL, DONALD, *c/o Messrs Glynn, Parsons and McEwin, King William Street, Adelaide, South Australia*

Year of Election.	
1913	CAMPBELL, EDMUND, *P.O. Box 688, Durban, South Africa.*
1912	CAMPBELL, FREDERICK T GRANT, *Hopewell, Pictou Co, Nova Scotia, Canada*
1909	CAMPBELL, GEORGE H, 24 *King Street West, Toronto, Canada*
1913	CAMPBELL, GEORGE M., 22 *Young Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1912	†CAMPBELL, HUGH McL., M P, *Poukawa, Napier, New Zealand*
1890	CAMPBELL, JAMES P, *Barrister at-Law, Blackstone Chambers, Wyndham Street, Auckland New Zealand.*
1913	†CAMPBELL, JOHN, *c/o Mashonaland Agency, P O Box 227, Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
1911	†CAMPBELL, JOHN A., *La Carona, Quiroja F C O, Argentine.*
1912	CAMPBELL, JOHN McALPINE, 253 *Wellington Crescent, Winnipeg, Canada.*
1910	CAMPBELL, COLONEL JOHN E, *India.*
1912	†CAMPBELL, JOHN MURRAY, *Coombie Station, Hillston, New South Wales*
1915	CAMPBELL, LOUIS SCOTT, *La Ramada, Lehmann, F.C C.A., Argentine.*
1896	†CAMPBELL, SENATOR HON MARSHALL, *Mount Edgecumbe, Natal, South Africa*
1913	CAMPBELL, SAMUEL G, M D, F R C S, 28, *Musgrave Road, Durban, South Africa*
1914	†CAMPBELL, WALTER DAWSON, JUN, 121 *Calle San Martin, Buenos Aires, Argentine*
1906	CAMPBELL, WILLIAM, *P O Box 22, Klerksdorp, Transvaal, South Africa*
1912	†CAMPBELL, WILLIAM A, *Mount Edgecombe, Natal, South Africa*
1893	CAMPBELL-JOHNSTON, AUGUSTINE, *Garvanza, California, U S A.*
1900	CAMPBELL-JOHNSTON, HARRY F, *Rand Club, Johannesburg, South Africa*
1912	CANDEE, CHARLES N, 39 *South Drive, Toronto, Canada*
1914	CANDLER, WM. JAMES, *Suva, Fiji.*
1902	CANNING, ARTHUR R, *N Nigeria (Banchi), T M Co, N'Gell, Naraguta, Nigeria (Corresponding Secretary)*
1912	CANNING, LIONEL E, *c/o Messrs Scott, Harding & Co, Shanghai, China.*
1914	CANTON, VERNON, *Jantar (Nigeria) Co, Ltd., Jos, Northern Nigeria.*
1914	†CANTRELL, BERTRAM O. WILLIAM, *Post Office, Jemaa, Nigeria.*
1886	CAPE, ALFRED J., *Karoola, Edgecliff Road, Sydney, New South Wales*
1911	CAPLEN, HARRY, *Barrister-at Law, Hawera, New Zealand*
1913	CARBERY, ANDREW R. DILLON, F R.C S I, *Stratford, New Zealand.*
1913	CARBUTT, HUGH ARNOLD, *Victoria Club, Maritzburg, South Africa*
1914	CARBUTT, THOMAS BROOKS, *Magistrate, Louwsburg, Natal, South Africa.*
1914	CARDEN, H E, SIR LIONEL, K C M G, *H B M Legation, Mexico.*
1914	CAREY, MAJOR JOHN RANDAL, "*Daily Telegraph,*" *Sydney, New South Wales*
1910	CARGILL, DONALD, 34 *Melville Street, Dunedin, New Zealand.*
1908	CARGILL, SIDNEY R, *Kingston, Jamaica*
1911	CARLISLE, FRED, *Hurlingham, F C P, Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1914	†CARLYLE, HON. SIR ROBERT W., K C S I., C I E, *Strawberry Hill, Simla E, India.*
1912	CARMAN, COLONEL, R A., *Regina, Canada.*
1908	†CARMICHAEL, H E., RIGHT HON LORD, G C I.E., K C M G, *Government House, Calcutta.*
1914	CARMICHAEL, HON. A. CAMPBELL, M L A, *Mascotte, Balmain Road, Leichhardt, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1914	CARMICHAEL, WILLIAM B., 24 *Bond Street, Sydney, New South Wales*
1898	CARMODY, PROFESSOR P, F.I C., F C S, *Government Analyst, Port of Spain, Trinidad (Corresponding Secretary)*
1912	CARNELLEY, S. H., *Magistrate, Nairobi, British East Africa.*
1906	CARPENTER, JOHN A., *c/o Messrs Burns, Philp & Co, Samarai, Papua, via Australia*
1914	CARR, ARTHUR W, 331 *West 83rd Street, New York, U.S A.*
1912	CARRICK, JOHN J, M P, *Port Arthur, Ontario, Canada*
1909	CARRIQUE, WILLIAM, *Bank of Ottawa Building, Montreal, Canada.*
1912	CARRUTHERS, EDWARD M, *Kelowna, B C, Canada*
1891	CARRUTHERS, GEORGE F, 401 *Canada Building, Winnipeg, Canada.*
1908	CARRUTHERS, THOMAS B, *P O. Box 261, Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1909	†CARSON, HUGH C, 193 *West Jackson Street, Hamilton, Canada*
1909	†CARSON, ROBERT M, *Warby, Blakenay Street, South Brisbane, Queensland.*
1914	CARTER, EDGAR P, *c/o Messrs. Goldsbrough, Mort & Co., Bourke Street, Melbourne, Victoria.*
1911	CARTER, GEORGE J, *St John's, Newfoundland.*
1910	CARTER, HON MR. JUSTICE THOMAS F, *Maritzburg, South Africa.*

Year of Election.

1910 CARTER, VILLIERS ST. L., *Government Railway, Lagos, Nigeria.*
1914 CARTER, WHARTON M. E., *Sydney, New South Wales.*
1914 CARTER, WILLIAM CHARLES, *Baker College, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1910 CARTER, HIS HONOUR CHIEF JUSTICE WM. M., *Entebbe, Uganda.*
1912 CARTER, HIS GRACE WILLIAM M., D.D., *Archbishop of Cape Town, Bishops' Court, Claremont, Cape Town, South Africa.*
1913 CARTER, WILLIAM J., *Cressington, Alexandria Road, Maritzburg, South Africa.*
1911 CARTWRIGHT, CRELLIN.
1913 CARTWRIGHT, HENRY ADOLPHUS, *c/o "Daily Press," Hong Kong.*
1905 CARTWRIGHT, JOHN D., *Adderley Street, Cape Town, South Africa.*
1899 †CARUANA-GATTO, CONTINO A., B.A., LL.D., *Assistant Crown Advocate, 59 Strada Levante, Valetta, Malta.*
1912 CARY, FREDERICK W., *P.O. Box 231, Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
1910 CASE, EGERTON R., *Temple Building, Toronto, Canada.*
1903 CASELBERG, ALFRED, *Pahiatua, Wellington, New Zealand.*
1911 †CASGRAIN, SENATOR HON. JOSEPH P. B., *Montreal, Canada.*
1912 CASGRAIN, HON. T. CHASE, K.C., *Montreal, Canada.*
1902 CASKIE, ALEXANDER, J.P., *Harrismith, O.F.S., South Africa.*
1913 CASSELS, HUGH H., *H.B.M. Vice-Consul, San Thomé, Portuguese West Africa.*
1913 CASSELS, JOHN KENNEDY, 888 *Calle Alsina, Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1914 CASSELS, RIGHT REV. W. W., *Bishop of Western China, Paoning, via Wanhsien, Western China.*
1911 CASSELS, WALTER R., 271 *Calle Maipu, Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1909 CASSIDY, ROBERT, K.C., 615 *Pender Street W., Vancouver, B.C., Canada.*
1910 CASSON, J. CHARLES, *Supt. of Native Affairs, Zomba, Nyasaland.*
1895 †CASTALDI, EVARISTO, 213 *Strada Reale, Valetta, Malta.*
1913 CASTELLAIN, ALFRED L., *District Commissioner, Salaga, Northern Territories, Gold Coast Colony.*
1914 †CATO, FRED J., *Messrs. Moran & Cato, Ltd., Brunswick Street, Fitzroy, Melbourne, Victoria.*
1915 CATO, JAMES ISAAC, *New Zealand Shipping Co., Napier, New Zealand.*
1913 CATON, WILLIAM A., *P.O. Box 596, Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
1913 CATOR, A. C. A., *Bulawayo Club, Rhodesia.*
1886 †CATOR, GEORGE C., *The Club, Kimberley, South Africa.*
1912 CATTO, JOHN, 188 *Bloor Street East, Toronto, Canada.*
1906 CAULFIELD, WILLIAM F., *United African Trading Co., Port Elizabeth, South Africa.*
1913 CAVENDISH, A., *Civil Service, Kedah, Federated Malay States.*
1906 CECIL, LIEUT.-COLONEL LORD EDWARD H., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., *Ministry of Finance, Cairo, Egypt.*
1887 CHABAUD, JOHN A., *Attorney-at-Law, Port Elizabeth, South Africa.*
1912 CHADWICK, EDWARD M., K.C., 107 *Howland Avenue, Toronto, Canada.*
1882 †CHADWICK, ROBERT, *Camden Buildings, 418 George Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1893 *CHAILLEY-BERT, JOSEPH, 17 *Rue d'Anjou, Paris, 8e.*
1912 †CHALMERS, ALEX. W. MITCHELL, 17 *Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria.*
1902 CHALMERS, NATHANIEL, A.M.Inst.C.E., *c/o Union Bank of Australia, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1914 CHALONER, C. WILLOUGHBY, *Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
1912 CHAMBERLAIN, CHARLES, *P.O. Box 138, Pietersburg, Transvaal, South Africa.*
1915 CHAMBERLAIN, CHARLES W., *Regent Road, Dunedin, New Zealand.*
1915 CHAMBERLAIN, FRANK WILLIAM, *Bank of British West Africa, Onitsha, Nigeria.*
1912 CHAMBERLAYNE, CAPTAIN TANKERVILLE BEY.
1911 CHAMBERLIN, P. PAORA, *Te Whaiti-nui-a-Toi, via Rotorua, New Zealand.*
1909 CHAMBERLIN, T. CHAMBERLIN, *Te Whaiti-nui-a-Toi, via Rotorua, New Zealand.*
1902 †CHAMBERS, ARTHUR F., 504 *Yosemite Building, Stockton, California, U.S.A.*
1907 †CHAMBERS, BERNARD, *Te Mata, Napier, New Zealand.*
1909 CHAMBERS, CECIL H., *Customs Department, Lagos, Nigeria.*
1912 †CHAMBERS, EDWARD B., *Royal Alexandra Hotel, Winnipeg, Canada.*
1913 CHAMBERS, FRANK, M.R.C.V.S., *B.S.A. Co., Livingstone, Northern Rhodesia.*
1912 †CHAMBERS, J. HUDSON, 37 *Kennedy Street, Winnipeg, Canada.*
1915 †CHAMBERS, JOHN, *Mokopeka, Hastings, Hawkes Bay, New Zealand.*

Year of Election.

1913 CHAMBERS, PAUL BELL, 564 *Calle Cangallo, Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1907 †CHAMBERS, T. MASON, *Tauroa, Havelock North, Hawkes Bay, New Zealand.*
1911 CHAMBERS, WM. KNOX, *Fujiya, Mount Smart, Onehunga, New Zealand.*
1913 CHAMPION, ARTHUR MORTIMER, *Assist. District Comr., Malindi, British East Africa.*
1913 CHAMPION, GEORGE A., *Horaldene, Chelmsford Road, Durban, South Africa.*
1914 CHAMPION, HENRY THOMSON, *Winnipeg, Canada.*
1913 †CHANCELLOR, H.E., MAJOR SIR JOHN ROBERT, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., R.E., *Government House, Port Louis, Mauritius.*
1912 †CHANDLER, CHARLES R., 3D *Avenida Sur* 1A, *Guatemala.*
1899 †CHAPLIN, THOMAS W., *P.O. Box* 64, *Port Elizabeth, South Africa.*
1912 CHAPMAN, CHARLES ROBERT, *Dunottar, Rosslyn, Dunedin, New Zealand.*
1890 CHAPMAN, CHARLES W., 39 *Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria.*
1911 CHAPMAN, E. SHIRLEY, *Australian Club, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1914 CHAPMAN, HON. MR. JUSTICE FREDERICK R., *Wellington, New Zealand.*
1914 CHAPMAN, MARTIN, *New Zealand.*
1910 CHAPMAN, RONALD S., *Assistant Resident, Lokoja, Nigeria.*
1913 CHAPMAN, THOMAS E., *Mooi River, Natal, South Africa.*
1913 CHAPPELL, ERNEST, *Pallinghurst Road, Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1914 CHARLESTON, HON. D. MORLEY, *c/o Legislative Council, Adelaide, South Australia.*
1913 CHARLTON, GEORGE H., *Shanghai Club, Shanghai, China.*
1907 †CHASE, RICHARD W., *Llanillo, Broughton Street, Moss Vale, New South Wales.*
1888 CHATER, HON. SIR C. PAUL, C.M.G., M.L.C., *Hong Kong.*
1914 CHAWORTH-MUSTERS, ARTHUR H., *Bartolomé Mitre* 478, *Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1914 CHAYTOR, CHARLES J., *Asst. District Officer, Northern Provinces, Nigeria.*
1889 †CHAYTOR, JOHN C., *Spring Creek, Picton, New Zealand.*
1913 CHERRETT, BERTRAM WALTER, M.B., B.S., D.P.H., *Nairobi, British East Africa.*
1913 CHERRY, ALBERT, *F.C. Central de Venezuela, Caracao, Venezuela.*
1912 CHERRY, C. CUMMINS, *Veterinary Inspector, Melbourne, Victoria.*
1907 CHESTERTON, FREDERICK, *Battlefields P.O., Rhodesia.*
1896 CHESTERTON, LEWIS B., *Rand Club, Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1914 CHEVALLIER, HARVEY, *Secretariat, Kuala Lumpur, Federated Malay States.*
1913 CHEVENS, HERBERT G., *Civil Service Club, Church Square, Cape Town, South Africa.*
1896 †CHEWINGS, CHARLES, Ph.D., F.G.S., *William Street, Hawthorn, South Australia.*
1911 CHILDERS, CHARLES E. E., *H.B.M. Vice-Consul,* 811 *Park Building, Pittsburg, U.S.A.*
1914 CHILTON-YOUNG, HUBERT, *Pastoral Finance Association, Phillip Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1913 CHING, H. B., *Suva, Fiji.*
1874 †CHINTAMON, HURRYCHUND.
1910 CHIRNSIDE, ANDREW S., *Coragulac, Colac, Victoria.*
1910 CHIRNSIDE, GEORGE, *Werribee Park, Point Cook, Victoria.*
1912 CHISHOLM, JOSEPH A., K.C., 193 *Hollis Street, Halifax, N.S., Canada.*
1880 †CHISHOLM, W., *Kimberley, South Africa.*
1912 CHISHOLM, WILLIAM, M.D., 139 *Macquarie Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1914 CHOLMELEY, EDWARD H., *Assistant Magistrate, Livingstone, Northern Rhodesia.*
1904 CHOMLEY, CHARLES H.
1914 †CHOMLEY, RAWDON C. F., 264 *Calle San Martin, Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1912 CHOWDHURY, RAJA MANMATHA NATH RAY, *Santosh, Mymensingh, Bengal, India.*
1914 CHRISTENSEN, NORMAN, *c/o Messrs. Dobell, Beckett & Co., Quebec, Canada.*
1884 †CHRISTIAN, OWEN S., *P.O., Box* 261, *Port Elizabeth, South Africa.*
1911 CHRISTIE, HERBERT B., D.S.O., *Whiporie, Casino, New South Wales.*
1913 CHRISTIE, MELBOURNE F., *c/o Messrs. G. F. Stephens, Ltd., Winnipeg, Canada.*
1908 CHRISTISON, ROBERT ALEXANDER, *Lammermoor, Prairie, Townsville, Queensland.*
1905 †CHRISTLIEB, ANDREW C., *c/o Messrs. Pickering & Berthoud, Lagos, Nigeria.*
1912 CHRISTMAS, E. W., *The Studio,* 320 *Market Street, San Francisco, U.S.A.*
1911 CHURCH, CHARLES J., *Pertang Rubber Estates, Pertang, Jelebu, Malay States.*
1914 †CHURCH, HENRY PITMAN, *c/o Messrs. Whittall & Co., Colombo, Ceylon.*
1889 †CHURCHILL, SENATOR HON. FRANK, 69 *Berea Park Road, Durban, South Africa.*
1901 †CHURCHILL, FRASER E., *Brymedura, Manildra, New South Wales.*

Year of Election.

1910 | Clabon, Arthur B., *Alexandra Apartments, University Avenue, Toronto, Canada.*
1912 | Clapp, Rev. Charles H., 89 *Cape Road, Port Elizabeth, South Africa.*
1914 | Claridge, William W., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., *Medical Dept., Kumassi, Gold Coast Colony.*
1903 | Clark, Archibald McCosh, *Wellington, New Zealand.*
1902 | †Clark, Charles Crabb, 424 *Point Road, Durban, South Africa.*
1902 | †Clark, Douglas, *Senekal, O.F.S., South Africa.*
1902 | Clark, Francis W., M.D., *Medical Officer of Health, Hong Kong.*
1913 | Clark, Frederick, *Contador General, F.C.C. Paraguay, Asuncion, Paraguay.*
1889 | †Clark, G. Cresswell, C.M.G., *Government Railways, Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1910 | †Clark, George F. H., M.A., *P.O. Box 2, Wynberg, South Africa.*
1914 | Clark, Harry Colby, *Auckland, New Zealand.*
1910 | Clark, James A., *Jinja, Uganda.*
1914 | Clark, James, *New Farm, Brisbane, Queensland.*
1895 | Clark, John Murray, K.C., M.A., LL.B., 156 *Yonge Street, Toronto, Canada.*
1912 | Clark, Joseph, 660 *Gertrude Avenue, Winnipeg, Canada.*
1911 | †Clark, Matthew A., *Messrs. A. Clark and Sons, Ltd., Auckland, New Zealand.*
1915 | Clark, Captain M. H. Lowther, *Surreyville, Miller's Grove, Kew, Melbourne, Victoria.*
1913 | †Clark, Percy M., *Victoria Falls, Rhodesia.*
1902 | Clark, Robert Douglas, M.A., *Barrister-at-Law, Victoria Club, Maritzburg, South Africa.*
1882 | †Clark, Lieut.-Colonel Walter J., *Melbourne Club, Melbourne, Victoria.*
1900 | †Clarke, A. Rutter, 311 *Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria.*
1885 | †Clarke, Alfred E., *Coldblo', Malvern, Melbourne, Victoria.*
1913 | Clarke, Arthur H., 924 *Calle Urquiza, Rosario de Santa Fé, Argentine.*
1912 | Clarke, Charles W., 1770 *Hamilton Street, Regina, Canada.*
1914 | Clarke, E. D., *Phœnix Construction Co.*, 306 *Alexandra Block, Howard Avenue, Edmonton, Canada.*
1909 | †Clarke, Frederick J., *Marumba, Livingstone, Northern Rhodesia.*
1914 | Clarke, Frederick S., *M'tete Valley, Londiani, British East Africa.*
1913 | Clarke, Frederick W. C., A.M.I.E.E., 195, *San Martin, Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1913 | Clarke, W. E. C., 777, *Church Street East, Pretoria, South Africa.*
1909 | Clarkson, Engineer-Captain W., C.M.G., *Victoria Barracks, Melbourne, Victoria.*
1882 | †Clarkson, J. Stewart, *c/o Messrs. Farmer & Co., Pitt Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1899 | Clauson, H.E., Major Sir John E., R.E., K.C.M.G., C.V.O., *Government House, Nicosia, Cyprus.*
1895 | Clayton, Arthur G., *Colonial Secretariat, Colombo, Ceylon.*
1914 | Cleland, Allen F., *Kurrawang, Western Australia.*
1912 | Clemence, Walter, *The Club, Cawnpore, India.*
1911 | Clemens, Lewis W., 1392 *King Street West, Toronto, Canada.*
1914 | Clemens, Percy Warwick, *Hill Station, Sierra Leone.*
1912 | Clement, Howard, *Roy Cove, Falkland Islands.*
1912 | Clementi, Hon. Cecil, *Government Secretary, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
1915 | Clendinning, James, B.Sc., A.M.Inst.C.E.
1913 | Cleveland, Ernest Albert, 1001 *Rogers Building, Vancouver, B.C., Canada.*
1900 | †Cleveland, Frank, *Ballingup, Western Australia.*
1888 | †Cleveland, Robert A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., *Chief Medical Officer, Nicosia, Cyprus.*
1913 | Cliff, Ronald L., 311 *5th Street, New Westminster, B.C., Canada.*
1882 | Clifford, Sir George Hugh, Bart., *Stonyhurst, Christchurch, New Zealand.*
1896 | Clifford, H.E., Sir Hugh, K.C.M.G., *Government House, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
1915 | Clinch, H. D., *Streatley, Vause Road, Durban, South Africa.*
1912 | Cloete, H. A., *P.O. Box* 599, *Bulawayo; and Bulawayo Club, Rhodesia.*
1913 | Cloete, Vincent C., J.P., *Victoria West, C.P., South Africa.*
1913 | Close, J. E. P., 106 *Adderley Street, Cape Town, South Africa.*
1913 | Clough, E. M. O., *Aliwal Road, Wynberg, South Africa.*
1908 | Clough, James A., M.B., L.S.A., *Provincial Medical Officer, Kumassie, Gold Coast Colony.*
1913 | Clubb, William H. Philip, *Vancouver, B.C., Canada.*
1907 | Clubbe, Charles P. B., M.R.C.S.E., L.R.C.P., 195 *Macquarie Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1889 | †Clucas, Evan C., J.P., *Bullanoné, North Adelaide, South Australia.*

Year of Election.

1913 CLUNIE, FRANK WRIGHT, *English Club, Bartolomé Mitre 478, Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1903 †COATES, ARTHUR R.
1913 COATES, FREDERICK W., M.D., 1423 *Walnut Street, Kitsiland, Vancouver, B.C., Canada.*
1915 COATES, JAMES H. B., *National Bank of New Zealand, Wellington, New Zealand.*
1914 COATES, WM. V., *c/o Survey Department, Nairobi, British East Africa.*
1903 COBB, E. POWYS, *Keringet Farm, Molo, British East Africa.*
1910 †COBB, GEORGE E., *Kuala Lumpur, Selangor, Federated Malay States.*
1913 COBB, W. GRAHAME, M.B., *c/o P.M.O. Zungeru, Nigeria.*
1912 COCHRANE, HON. FRANK, *Ottawa, Canada.*
1913 COCK, GILBERT H., *B.S.A. Co., Livingstone, Northern Rhodesia.*
1914 COCKFIELD, WM., 77 *St. Luke Street, Montreal, Canada.*
1912 COCKS, WALTER G., *Government Railways, Cape Town, South Africa.*
1912 COCKSHUTT, W. F., M.P., *Brantford, Ontario, Canada.*
1914 †COE, THOMAS PEROWNE, *Kuala Lumpur, Federated Malay States.*
1914 COFFEY, FRANCIS L. V., B.A., LL.B., *Trelawney Street, Woollahra, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1913 COFFEY, HAMILTON, 278 *Calle Balcarce, Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1911 COGHILL, CAPTAIN H. B. M., *Assistant District Commissioner, Kennema, Sierra Leone.*
1913 COGHILL, HAROLD SINCLAIR, M.B.Edin., *Medical Research Institute, Yoba, Lagos, Nigeria.*
1906 †COGHLAN, H. LAKE, *Roseby Estate, Johore, Malay States.*
1913 COGHLAN, JOHN C., *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
1897 COHEN, ABNER, J.P., *Krugersdorp, South Africa.*
1914 COHEN, ERNEST H. A., *Rand Club, Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1911 COHEN, HENRY D., *Whyenbah Road, Hamilton, Brisbane, Queensland.*
1914 COHEN, SAMUEL S., 10 *Spring Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1902 COKER, WILLIAM Z., *Kumassi House, Cape Coast, Gold Coast Colony.*
1909 COLDWELL, W. E., *H.B.M. Consul, San Salvador.*
1897 †COLE, NICHOLAS, *West Cloven Hills, Camperdown, Victoria.*
1894 †COLE, WM. O'CONNOR, 24 *Soldier Street, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
1913 COLE, WILLIAM A., *Grand Hotel, Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
1915 COLEBORN, THOMAS AUGUSTUS, *c/o Messrs. F.-S. Hampshire & Co., Sao Paulo, Brazil.*
1912 COLEBOURNE, HARRY, 2609A *Esplanade Avenue, Montreal, Canada.*
1892 †COLEMAN, JAMES H., *Waititirau, Napier, New Zealand.*
1907 COLENBRANDER, BENJAMIN, J.P., *The Residency, Vryheid, Natal, South Africa.*
1913 COLES, CHARLES, J.P., *Eddystone, South End, Port Elizabeth, South Africa.*
1913 COLLENS, LIEUT.-COLONEL JAMES HENRY, *Cascade, Port of Spain, Trinidad.*
1913 COLLER, HIS HONOUR CHIEF JUSTICE F. H., *Castries, St. Lucia, West Indies.*
1903 COLLET, H.E., SIR WILFRED, K.C.M.G., *Government House, Belize, British Honduras.*
1914 COLLETT, ARTHUR STANLEY, *c/o Messrs. Whittall & Co., Colombo, Ceylon.*
1907 COLLETT, JOHN WALLACE, M.D., L.R.C.P.&S., *Senior Medical Officer, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
1905 COLLETT, VIVIAN.
1911 †COLLIE, JAMES, *Audit Office, Pretoria, South Africa.*
1898 †COLLIER, HERBERT, *Werndew, Irving Road, Toorak, Melbourne, Victoria.*
1892 †COLLIER, JENKIN, *Werndew, Irving Road, Toorak, Melbourne, Victoria; and Australian Club.*
1912 COLLIER, JOSEPH H. N., M.D., C.M., L.R.C.P., *Senior Medical Officer, Lagos, Nigeria.*
1910 †COLLINS, ARCHIBALD F., *Salisbury Club, Rhodesia.*
1907 COLLINS, ARCHIE, *Eastern Telegraph Co., Quilimane, Portuguese East Africa.*
1906 COLLINS, EDWARD WILLIAM, *Rand Club, Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1885 †COLLINS, ERNEST E., *Reuter's Telegram Co., Melbourne, Victoria.*
1913 COLLINS, E. V., *Police Dept., Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
1906 COLLINS, GEORGE CHURTON, *Commerce Court, Durban, South Africa (Corresponding Secretary).*
1902 †COLLINS, HARRY, *Club Street, Maritzburg, South Africa.*
1900 COLLINS, HENRY M., *Melbourne Club, Melbourne, Victoria.*
1913 COLLINSON, JOHN H., *Highfield School, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada.*
1913 †COLLIS, CYRIL A., *Old Market House Buildings, Gardiner Street, Durban, South Africa.*
1910 COLLISSON, PERCIVAL L., *Audit Office, Zungeru, Northern Nigeria.*
1914 COLLYER, LIEUT.-COLONEL J. J., *Department of Defence, P.O. Box 430, Pretoria, South Africa.*

Year of Election.

1912 COLLYNS, JOHN M., M.B. (Lond.), D.P.H., *c/o P.M.O., Entebbe, Uganda.*
1910 COLQUHOUN, ARTHUR P., *c/o Messrs. Dick, Kerr & Co., Apartado 80, Las Palmas, Grand Canary.*
1903 COLQUHOUN, DANIEL, M.D., 44 *High Street, Dunedin, New Zealand.*
1913 COLQUHOUN, JAMES WRIGHT, 261 *Calle Alsina, Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1884 †COLQUHOUN, ROBERT A.
1912 COLQUHOUN, WALLACE, *Ewings Landing, Okanagan Lake, B.C., Canada.*
1913 †COLVEN, ALEXANDER, 1010 *Calle Ituzaingo, Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1914 COLWELL, REV. JAMES.
1914 COMBER, GEORGE MERVYN, 326 *Calle Balcarce, Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1876 COMISSIONG, HON. W. S., C.M.G., K.C., M.E.C., *St. George's, Grenada.*
1902 †COMPTON, GEORGE W., *c/o De Beers Consolidated Mines, Kimberley, South Africa.*
1908 CONDELL, HON. C. F., *Colonial Secretary, Stanley, Falkland Islands..*
1913 CONDER, EUSTACE LAURISTON, 1620 *Calle 3 de Febrero, Belgrano, Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1898 †CONLAY, WM. LANCE, *Ipoh, Perak, Federated Malay States (Corresponding Secretary).*
1913 CONNELL, WILLIAM H., *Port Elizabeth, South Africa.*
1912 CONNEW, ROBERT, *Rand Club, Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1912 CONNOLLY, MICHAEL J., *c/o Commercial Bank of Sydney, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1912 CONOLLY, JOHN, *Blenheim, Marlborough, New Zealand.*
1909 CONRAN, CHARLES E., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., 2 *High Road, Perumbur, Madras, India.*
1914 CONRAN, EDWYN A., *Chalet Sandbach, 9 de Julio, Bahia Blanca, Argentine.*
1912 CONYBEARE, CHARLES F. P., K.C., *Riverview, Lethbridge, Alta., Canada.*
1912 CONYNGHAM, W. BOULTON, 92 *William Street, New York, U.S.A.*
1913 COOK, ANDREW B., *Sheriff's Office, Regina, Canada.*
1912 COOK, ARCHIBALD A., *P.O. Box 3722, Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1914 COOK, H. G., *c/o Empire Club, Toronto, Canada.*
1913 †COOK, W. WALLACE, *Straits Trading Co., Singapore.*
1912 COOKE, CLARENCE H., 64 *Pitt Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1912 COOKE, GEORGE ALFRED, *Wilhelmina Farm, near Pemba, Northern Rhodesia.*
1914 COOKE, GEORGE H., *Calle Urquiza* 1139, *Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1913 COOKE, ION ALEXR. SCOTT, *B.S.A. Co., Livingstone, Northern Rhodesia.*
1885 COOKE, JOHN, *Australian Club, Melbourne, Victoria.*
1908 COOKE, HON. SAMUEL W., *Murndal, Branxholme, Victoria.*
1914 COOKE, WM. ALFRED, *P.S.N. Co., Valparaiso, Chili.*
1911 COOKSON, CAPTAIN C. E., *Police Department, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
1911 COOKSON, GEOFFREY E., *c/o B. E. A. Corporation, P.O. Box* 12, *Mombasa, British East Africa.*
1914 COOKSON, HERBERT HARRISON, 1234 *Merchant's Exchange, San Francisco, U.S.A.*
1914 COOKSON, JOHN G., *P.O. Box* 34, *North Battleford, Canada.*
1889 COOLEY, WILLIAM, *Town Clerk, Durban, South Africa.*
1912 COOMBE, WILLIAM, *Netherleigh, Newara Eliya, Ceylon.*
1909 COOMBES, VERY REV. DEAN GEORGE F., D.D., *Winnipeg, Canada.*
1895 †COOPE, CAPTAIN J. C. JESSER, *Bulawayo Club, Rhodesia.*
1910 COOPER, A. S., *Government Railway, Lagos, Nigeria.*
1908 COOPER, ALEXANDER, *Sylhet, India.*
1913 COOPER, ARNOLD W., J.P., *Richmond, Natal, South Africa.*
1910 COOPER, ARTHUR J.. *Assam-Bengal Railway, Chittagong, India.*
1913 COOPER, HERBERT J., *Ipoh, Perak, Federated Malay States.*
1913 COOPER, REV. F. EDWARD J., *Cristobal, Canal Zone, Panama.*
1890 COOPER, HIS HONOUR CHIEF JUSTICE SIR POPE A., K.C.M.G., *Brisbane, Queensland.*
1915 COOPER, REGINALD, *Calle Brandsen* 581, *Quilmes, F.C.S., Argentine.*
1904 †COOPER, RICHARD HENRY, *Hilton Road, Natal, South Africa.*
1913 COOPER, THOMAS GORDON, *Bank of British West Africa, Port Harcourt, Nigeria.*
1910 COOPER, THOMAS W., *N'Kandhla, Zululand, South Africa.*
1912 COPE, LAURENCE EDWIN, *Casino, New South Wales.*
1909 COPEMAN, E. A., *District Commissioner, Broken Hill, Northern Rhodesia.*
1913 COPLAND, ANDREW, M.B., C.M., *Zanzibar.*
1900 COPLAND, CHARLES A., M.Inst.C.E., *Director of Public Works, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
1900 COPLAND-CRAWFORD, W. E. B., *Divisional Commissioner, Asaba, Nigeria.*

Year of Election.

1912 COPLAND, FITZJOHN H., J.P., *Mount Alexander, St. Patrick's, Grenada, West Indies.*
1914 COPLEY, SAMUEL W., *Perth, Western Australia.*
1902 COPLEY, WM. DAWN, *P.O. Box 594, Bulawayo, Rhodesia (Corresponding Secretary).*
1902 †CORBET, EVERARD P., *Tweedie, Natal.*
1912 CORBETT, A. R. U., *c/o Canadian Bank of Commerce, Vancouver, B.C., Canada.*
1912 †CORBETT, GEORGE E. L., *46 Calle Reconquista, Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1912 CORBETT, HENRY S., *Standard Bank, Cape Town, South Africa.*
1913 †CORBETT, JAMES W. MACGREGOR, *Calle Bartolomé Mitre 427, Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1910 CORBETT, MAX C., *Ipoh, Perak, Federated Malay States.*
1910 CORBETT, ROBERT L., *Ipoh, Perak, Federated Malay States.*
1913 CORBIN, A. G., M.D., *183 Macquarie Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1910 †CORDER, WILLIAM J., *P.O. Box 433, Cape Town, South Africa.*
1913 CORDEROY, EDWARD GEORGE B., P.O., *Lehlonono, Matatiele, East Griqualand, South Africa.*
1913 CORDEROY, HEWSON BARON, P.O., *Lehlonono, Matatiele, East Griqualand, South Africa.*
1901 CORDEROY, JOHN W., *Nkadi, Lehlonono P.O., Matatiele, East Griqualand, South Africa.*
1902 †CORDNER, E. J. K.
1882 CORK, HON. PHILIP C., C.M.G., *Kingston, Jamaica.*
1910 CORNFORTH, PETER E. G., *P.O. Box 43, Dundee, Natal, South Africa.*
1906 CORNISH, THE RIGHT REV. BISHOP CHARLES E., D.D.
1896 †CORNISH-BOWDEN, ATHELSTAN H., *Surveyor-General's Office, Cape Town, South Africa.*
1906 †CORPE, JAMES R., *Kingston Terrace, North Adelaide, South Australia.*
1914 CORRIS, WILLIAM MATTHIAS, *New Modderfontein G. M. Co., P.O. Box 25, Benoni, Transvaal, South Africa.*
1913 CORSER, E. B. C., M.L.A., *Bazaar Street, Maryborough, Queensland.*
1912 CORSER, ROBERT B, *Gold Coast Regiment, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
1902 †CORT, JAMES E., *King's Naval Store, Duala, Cameroons, West Africa.*
1901 CORYNDON, R. T., C.M.G., *Resident Commissioner, M'babane, Swaziland, South Africa.*
1914 COSGROVE, ALEXANDER KIRKPATRICK, B A, M B., *Medical Department, Kuala Lumpor, Federated Malay States.*
1912 †COSSAR, GEORGE CARTER, *Cossar Farm, Lower Gagetown, New Brunswick, Canada.*
1910 COSSER, STEPHEN C. A., *Administrator's Office, Pretoria, South Africa (Corresponding Secretary).*
1909 COSTLEY-WHITE, CYRIL, C.E., *Irrigation Department, Pretoria, South Africa.*
1915 COSTE, DILLON, *Canadian Western Natural Gas Co, 2208, Amherst Street, Calgary, Canada.*
1915 COSTIN, ALFRED JOHN, *P.O. Naraguta, Nigeria.*
1913 †COTTERELL, HENRY D., *62/68 Spalding Strasse, Hamburg, Germany.*
1911 COTTERILL, H., *Cathedral Square, Christchurch, New Zealand.*
1905 COTTON, ALFRED J., *Hidden Vale, Grandchester, Queensland.*
1914 COTTON, CHARLES G., A.M.I.C.E., *c/o Messrs. Dick, Kerr & Co., Apartado 80, Las Palmas, Grand Canary.*
1902 COTTON, E. P.
1910 COTTON, JAMES B., *Passara, Ceylon.*
1912 †COTTON, JOHN CHERRY, *District Commissioner, Lagos, Nigeria.*
1905 COUBROUGH, A. ADAIR, M.L.C., *Tamuni, Fiji.*
1913 COULDERY, AUGUSTUS CHARLES, *Government Railway, Sekondi, Gold Coast Colony.*
1895 †COULDERY, WILLIAM H., J.P., *St. Anne's, Elizabeth Bay Point, Sydney, New South Wales*
1912 COUNSEL, EDWARD A, *Surveyor-General, Hobart, Tasmania.*
1913 †COUPER, SYDNEY, *Railway Department, Kingston, Jamaica.*
1904 †COUSIN, ROBERT, *Rubuka, Tin Mines, Naraguta P.O., Nigeria.*
1903 COUSSEY, CHARLES L. R. P., *c/o Messrs. Millers, Ltd., Salt Pond, Gold Coast Colony.*
1914 COWAN, HARRY A., *Hurlingham, F.C.P., Argentine.*
1912 COWDY, HENRY L., *Ipoh, Perak, Federated Malay States.*
1914 COWEN, J., *Messrs. McIlwraith & Co., Newcastle, New South Wales.*
1895 COWERN, WILLIAM, *Hawera, New Zealand.*
1913 COWES, HAROLD AIKENS, *Estancia "La Goma," Hasenkamp, F. C. Entre Rios, Argentine*
1889 †COWIE, ALEXANDER, *Port Elizabeth, South Africa.*
1913 COWIE, WM. DODDS, *Saskatoon, Canada.*
1896 †COWLEY, W. H., *Sorana Group, Horana, Ceylon.*

Year of Election.

1915 COWLING, JOHN, *Mibu Estate, via Daru, Papua, via Australia.*
1914 †COWLISHAW, WILLIAM, 78 *Reconquista, Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1902 COWPER, SYDNEY, C.M.G., *Civil Service Club, Cape Town, South Africa.*
1913 COWPER-COLES, WILLIAM BURGOYNE, *Gualeguay, Entre-Rios, Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1912 COX, BERTIE SQUIRE, *National Bank of South Africa, Beira, East Africa, via Cape Town.*
1882 †COX, SIR CHARLES T., K.C.M.G., *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
1913 COX, F. J., *Messrs. Gordon & Gotch, 124 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria.*
1901 †COX, GEORGE LIONEL, *c/o Messrs. Carson & Co., Australia Buildings, Colombo, Ceylon.*
1910 COX, JAMES IEVERS, *c/o B.E.A. Corporation, Mombasa, British East Africa.*
1897 COX, SIR LIONEL, 13 *Mildvale Road, St. Heliers, Jersey.*
1914 COX, LOUIS WYATT, *Wenlock Ranch Private Bag, Gwanda, Rhodesia.*
1914 COX, PERCY HARPER, *Bank of Australasia, Christchurch, New Zealand.*
1914 COXHEAD, JOHN C. C., *Native Affairs Department, Livingstone, Northern Rhodesia.*
1912 COYNE, JAMES B., *McGreevy Building, Winnipeg, Canada.*
1913 CRAGE, ERNEST, *Port Elizabeth, South Africa.*
1913 CRAIB, JAMES, 297 *Loop Street, Maritzburg, South Africa*
1912 CRAIG, ALAN ESTELLE, *Plantation Wales, West Bank, British Guiana.*
1906 CRAIG, E. H. CUNNINGHAM, B.A., F.G.S.
1912 CRAIG, HON. MR. JUSTICE JAMES, *Alexander Apartments, University Avenue, Toronto, Canada.*
1906 CRAIG, ROBERT WM., *Port Elizabeth, South Africa.*
1912 CRAIGIE, A. WALPOLE, 51 *East 42nd Street, New York, U.S.A.*
1910 CRAIGIE-HALKETT, MONTAGUE C., *Stanley, Falkland Islands.*
1912 CRAMER, DONALD A. W. VAN, *c/o Vancouver Trust Co., Ltd., Vancouver, Canada.*
1915 CRANDELL, FRANKLIN, *Calgary, Canada.*
1910 CRAVEN, C. S., M.Inst.C.E., *Water Works, Accra, Gold Coast Colony (Corresponding Secretary).*
1908 CRAVEN, JAMES C., *c/o Colonial Secretariat, Lagos, Nigeria.*
1912 CRAWFORD, FREDERICK L., *Canadian Bank of Commerce, Victoria, B.C., Canada.*
1913 CRAWFORD, JOHN P. H., *Ubban, Saklaspur, Mysore State, India.*
1875 CRAWFORD, LIEUT.-COLONEL JAMES D., *Stock Exchange, Montreal, Canada.*
1906 †CREASY, HAROLD T., *Public Works Department, Colombo, Ceylon.*
1911 CREED, HON. JOHN M., M.L.C., L.R.C.P., *Parliament House, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1906 CREELMAN, ADAM R., K.C., 694 *Sherbrooke Street, Montreal, Canada (Corresponding Secretary).*
1884 †CREEWELL, JACOB, *P.O. Box 469, Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1913 CREERAR, JOHN GIBSON, *Bank of Montreal, Calgary, Canada.*
1904 †CREWE, COLONEL HON. SIR CHARLES P., K.C.M.G., C.B., M.L.A., *East London, South Africa.*
1912 CREWE, P. D., *Bulawayo Club, Rhodesia.*
1910 †CRICHTON, WILLIAM, F.R.I.B.A., *Wellington, New Zealand.*
1910 CRIPPS, LIEUT.-COMMANDER A. E. W., R.N.R., *Marine Department, Apapa, Lagos, Nigeria.*
1910 CRISFORD, GEORGE N., *District Commissioner, Kipine, British East Africa.*
1913 CRISP, JOHN, *P.O. Box 4962, Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1913 CRISPIN, EDWARD, 248 *Florida, Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1912 CRISPO, FRANK W. S., *Union Bank, Winnipeg, Canada.*
1902 †CROAKER, FREDERICK W., *Dumble, Brewarrina, New South Wales (Corresponding Secretary).*
1913 CROCKETT, HARRY L., *Chelmsford Road, Berea, Durban, South Africa.*
1901 CROFTS, CHARLES J., M.Inst.C.E., *Hilton Road, Natal, South Africa.*
1896 †CROGHAN, JOHN G., M.D., *Klipriversoog, Transvaal, South Africa.*
1914 CROMARTY, R. R., 32 *Toronto Street, Toronto, Canada.*
1912 CROMIE, ROBERT J., 220 *Winch Building, Vancouver, B.C., Canada.*
1903 †CROMPTON, ROBERT, *Suva, Fiji.*
1910 CROSBIE, HON. JOHN C., M.E.C., *St. John's, Newfoundland.*
1898 †CROSBY, CAPTAIN ARTHUR J., *Pilgrim's Rest, Transvaal, South Africa.*
1914 CROSS, ALFRED E., *Brewing and Malting Co., Calgary, Canada.*
1912 CROSS, CHARLES T., *Victoria, B.C., Canada.*
1891 †CROSS, JOHN WM., J.P., R.M., *Maritzburg, South Africa.*
1898 †CROSSE, THOMAS, *Woodland, Hastings, Hawkes Bay, New Zealand.*
1915 CROSSKEY, HENRY JAMES, "*Times*" *Office, Colombo, Ceylon.*
1915 CROSSLAND, CHARLES FREDERICK, *c/o Messrs. W. D. Woodin & Co., Tiassale, Ivory Coast.*
1913 †CROSSMAN, A., *Lake M'gami, via Serowe, Bechuanaland Protectorate.*

Year of Election.

1911 †Crossman, Charles R., *Ingleneuk, Bennett Street, Neutral Bay, Sydney, New South Wales*
1913 Croucher, Rev. Charles, *The Vicarage, Yale, B.C., Canada.*
1913 Crow-Baker, E. C., *Sissinghurst, Victoria, B.C., Canada.*
1913 Crowe, Falconer E., 111 *Johannring, Basle, Switzerland.*
1910 Crowe, Harry J., 10 *Lamport Avenue, Toronto, Canada.*
1913 Crowell, Maurice O., *P.O. Box* 70, *Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada.*
1913 Crowther, Arthur Edmund, *B.S.A. Co., Livingstone, Northern Rhodesia.*
1914 Croxford, David, *Raglan House, Duala, Cameroons.*
1914 Crozier, John Lennox, *Jantar Nigeria Company, Naraguta, Nigeria.*
1914 Cruickshank, A. E., *Gold Coast Railways, Sekondi, Gold Coast Colony.*
1914 Cruickshank, Fred G. Whyte, *Paseo Colon* 515, *Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1914 Cruickshank, George, M.B., D.Sc., *Advent Bay, Spitzbergen; and South Georgia, Antarctic.*
1909 †Crush, Ernest Hope, *c/o Oran Oil Co., St. Aime, Oran, Algeria.*
1901 Cubitt, Major Thomas A., R.A., D.S.O.
1887 Cuddeford, William, *Auditor, St. George's, Grenada.*
1901 Cullen, Commander Percy, C.M.G., R.N.R.
1905 †Cullinan, Sir Thomas M., M.L.A., *P.O. Box* 286 *Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1913 †Culmer, Timothy, M.H.A., *Nassau, Bahamas.*
1914 †Cumming, Charles C., *H.B.M. Vice-Consul, Las Heras* 139, *Bahia Blanca, Argentine.*
1911 †Cumming, Charles Wentworth, *Club de Residentes Extranjeros, Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1914 Cummins, Walter W., *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
1895 Cundall, Frank, F.S.A., *Institute of Jamaica, Kingston, Jamaica (Corresponding Secretary).*
1902 Cundill, Thomas J., *Windsorton, Cape Province, South Africa.*
1912 Cunningham, Arthur J., *Assistant Postmaster, Nicosia, Cyprus.*
1912 Cunningham, Edward Allan, 3813, 6A *Street West, Calgary, Canada.*
1913 Cunningham, E. S., LL.D., *Melbourne "Argus," Melbourne, Victoria.*
1906 Cunningham, J. R. Balfour, *Durban, South Africa.*
1913 †Cunninghame, Major Boyd Alexander, *Lusaka, Northern Rhodesia.*
1895 †Currie, Oswald J., M.B., M.R.C.S.E., *Allandale, Claremont, Cape Province, South Africa.*
1912 Currie, Lieut.-Colonel J. A., M.P., 608 *Temple Buildings, Toronto, Canada.*
1903 †Currie, Richard, *P.O. Box* 614, *Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1896 †Currie, Walter, *P.O. Box* 220, *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
1912 Curry, James, 95 *St. George Street, Toronto, Canada.*
1904 Curry, Robert H., M.H.A., *Nassau, Bahamas.*
1914 Curtis, Cecil G., *P.O. Box* 916, *Pretoria, South Africa.*
1910 Curtis, Lionel G.
1911 Curwen-Reed, Thomas, 17 *Kingswood Road, Toronto, Canada.*
1912 Cussans, Arthur C. de C., *Police Department, Livingstone, Northern Rhodesia.*
1913 Cutfield, Arthur J., *District Commissioner, Kumassi, Gold Coast Colony.*
1903 Cuthbert, Hon. Sydney, M.L.C., *Belize, British Honduras.*
1911 †Cuthbert, Wm. Mitchell, *Plein Street, Cape Town, South Africa.*
1913 †Cutts, Edward Stanley, 183 *Florida, Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1915 Cuzen, Allan, *Francistown, Bechuanaland Protectorate.*

1914 Da Costa, A., 67 *MacLeay Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1908 Dabell, Charles, *Post Asperonskaya, Maikop, Russia.*
1908 Dabell, Harold, *Department of Mines, Giza (Mudiria), Egypt.*
1905 Dain, C. K., *Assistant Treasurer, Entebbe, Uganda.*
1910 Dale, Andrew, *District Commissioner, Namwala, Northern Rhodesia.*
1909 Dales, Lieut.-Colonel Hartley, *Pretoria Club, Transvaal, South Africa.*
1904 Dalgety, David, *Corryong, Victoria.*
1915 Dalgleish, Captain George W.,
1912 Dalgliesh, James A., *Apartado* 168, *Guatemala.*
1912 Dalgliesh, Percy, *Apartado* 168, *Guatemala.*
1910 Dalrymple, Joseph, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., *Wallis Co., Obuassi, Gold Coast Colony.*
1890 †Dalrymple, Thomas.
1913 Dalrymple, William, *Glenshiel, Westcliff, Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1910 Dalton, Llewellyn C., *Registrar, Supreme Court, Georgetown, British Guiana.*

Year of Election.

1915 DALTON, SAMUEL, 1030 *Brynmaw Avenue, Edgewater, Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.*
1914 DALTON, SILAS ARMITAGE, *Tin Areas, Nigeria, Ltd., Minna, Nigeria.*
1912 D'AMICO, GUIDO DE PIRO, *Medical Department, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
1914 DANDO, GEORGE F. W., *J.P., Arthursleigh, Elizabeth Street, Gordon, Near Sydney, New South Wales.*
1910 DANE, EDWARD, *Sungkai, Perak, Federated Malay States.*
1912 DANGAR, LIEUT.-COLONEL H. W., *R.A.A. Union Club, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1912 DANIELS, IVOR C., *Lonely Reef G. M. Co., Ltd., Inyati, Rhodesia.*
1910 DANIELS, JOSEPH, 16 *Hunter Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1914 †DANKS, AARON TURNER, *Hazeldene, Balwyn Road, Canterbury, Victoria.*
1912 DANZIGER, MAX, *Gwelo, Rhodesia.*
1900 DARBY, WALTER G., *Sandakan, British North Borneo.*
1910 †DARBY, HARRIE E., *Bikam Estate, Sungkai, Perak, Federated Malay States.*
1895 †DARBYSHIRE, BENJAMIN H., *Barrister-at-Law, Weld Club, Perth, Western Australia (Corresponding Secretary).*
1912 †DARBYSHIRE, GILBERT R., 564, *Cangallo, Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1912 DARBYSHIRE, HENRY, *Club de Residentes Extranjeros,* 476 *Bartolomé Mitre, Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1913 †DARBYSHIRE, HENRY TAYLOR, *Las Cabezas, San Julian, F. C. E. R., Argentine.*
1914 DARBYSHIRE, JOHN, 1737 *Calle Cevallos, Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1911 †DARE, JAMES, *Southern Nigeria Regiment, Calabar, Nigeria.*
1913 DARLING, GEORGE, *c/o Messrs. Darling Bros., Montreal, Canada.*
1913 DARLING, CAPTAIN HERBERT FERGUSON, D.S.O., *Choma, Northern Rhodesia.*
1914 DARLING, H. C. R., M.S., *Wairoa, Kurraba Road, Neutral Bay, North Sydney, New South Wales.*
1902 †DARLOT, LEONARD H., *Perth, Western Australia.*
1911 DARTER, GEORGE B. S., M.B., M.R.C.S.E., *Victoria West, Cape Province, South Africa.*
1913 DARTER, WILLIAM SILVER, *Adderley Street, Cape Town, South Africa.*
1913 DASHWOOD, CHARLES H. P. *El Ombu, Saldungaray, F. C. S., Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1902 DAUBNEY, HORACE, *P.O., Bloemfontein, South Africa.*
1908 DAUNT, L. C., *Hahaipatha Tea Estate, Mal P.O., viâ Jalpaiguri, India.*
1913 DAVENPORT, EDWARD BARRY, *Anglo-Servian Gold Dredging Co., Vladitchin, Han, Servia.*
1904 DAVENPORT, HOWARD, 35 *Brookman's Buildings, Grenfell Street, Adelaide, South Australia and Adelaide Club.*
1902 DAVENPORT, JAMES E., *Allandale, Lyttelton, New Zealand.*
1905 DAVEY, ARNOLD E., *Currie Street, Adelaide, South Australia.*
1887 †DAVEY, THOMAS J., 17 *Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria.*
1906 DAVEY, TOM H., *Currie Street, Adelaide, South Australia.*
1914 DAVID, ALBERT JAMES, 121 *San Martin, Buenos Aires, Argentine,*
1911 DAVID, PROFESSOR TANNATT W. E., B.A., F.R.S., *Woodford, Blue Mountains, New South Wales.*
1902 †DAVIDSON, A. A., A.I.M.M., F.G.S., *Manwa Gold Mines, via Axim, Gold Coast Colony.*
1911 DAVIDSON, VEN. ARCHDEACON JAMES, *Pembroke Rectory, Bermuda.*
1912 DAVIDSON, FITZGERALD H., *c/o Messrs. Ireland, Fraser & Co., Port Louis, Mauritius.*
1912 DAVIDSON, FREDERICK LELAND, *Halifax, N.S., Canada.*
1911 DAVIDSON, JOHN, M.A., "*Rangoon Gazette,*" *Rangoon, Burma.*
1910 DAVIDSON, ROBERT, *Livingstone, Northern Rhodesia.*
1886 †DAVIDSON, H.E., SIR WALTER E., K.C.M.G., *Government House, Newfoundland.*
1912 DAVIDSON, WILLIAM M., "*Albertan*" *Office, Calgary, Canada.*
1911 DAVIDSON-HOUSTON, LIEUT.-COLONEL W, B., C.M.G., *Montserrat, West Indies.*
1898 DAVIES, HON. CHARLES E., M.L.C., *Hobart, Tasmania.*
1899 DAVIES, CLEMENT, *P.O. Box* 155, *Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1914 DAVIES, C. D. VAUGHAN, *Wankie, Rhodesia.*
1913 DAVIES, E., *P.O. Box* 89, *Port Elizabeth, South Africa.*
1912 DAVIES, EDGAR N., 264 *Calle Reconquista, Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1912 DAVIES, GWILYM C. M., L.R.C.P., L.S.A., *Tulagi, British Solomon Islands*
1913 DAVIES, LIEUT.-COLONEL EDWARD C., V.D., I.S.O., P.W.D., *Colombo, Ceylon.*
1912 †DAVIES, NEANDER W., *Portswood, Kandapolla, Ceylon.*

Year of Election.	
1914	DAVIES, REV. ROBERT E., *Knox Manse, George Street, Dunedin, New Zealand.*
1913	DAVIES, THOMAS H., 48A, *Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria.*
1897	†DAVIES, WALTER KARRI, *P.O. Box* 2040, *Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1910	DAVIES, WM. A. NOËL, *Assistant District Commissioner, Sierra Leone.*
1910	DAVIS, ALEXANDER, "*Leader*" *Office, Nairobi, British East Africa (Corresponding Secretary).*
1911	DAVIS, BENJAMIN S., *Lamberts, St. Kitts, West Indies.*
1908	DAVIS, CHARLES G. H., *Audit Office, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
1914	†DAVIS, GATEWARD C., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., 235 *Macquarie Street, Sydney, New South Wales*
1912	DAVIS, JOHN FREDERICK, F.C.S., *Lidford Road, Plumstead, Cape Province, South Africa.*
1911	†DAVIS, MALCOLM E., 802 *Prospect Avenue, Calgary, Canada.*
1907	DAVIS, MOSS, *Princes Street, Auckland, New Zealand.*
1873	†DAVIS, N. DARNELL, C.M.G.
1875	†DAVIS, P., "*Natal Witness*" *Office,* 244 *Longmarket Street, Maritzburg, South Africa.*
1915	*DAVIS, RICHARD HARDING, *Mount Kisco, New York, United States.*
1915	DAVIS, REGINALD E., *c/o English Literary Society, Cangallo* 536, *Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1902	DAVIS, STEUART SPENCER, *The Treasury, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
1911	DAVIS, THOMAS, *P.O. Box* 461, *Victoria, B.C., Canada.*
1914	DAVISON, FREEMAN I., 27 *State Street, Boston, U.S.A.*
1911	DAVISON, THOMAS H., *Grootfontein, Gwelo P.O., Rhodesia.*
1907	DAVY, JOSEPH BURTT, F.L.S., F.R.G.S., *Buritholm, Vereeniging, Transvaal, South Africa.*
1912	DAVY, THOMAS A. L., 9 *Ord Street, West Perth, Western Australia.*
1913	DAWBARN, FREDERIC, *Lome, Togoland, West Africa.*
1912	†DAWBARN, OSCAR S., *Lahat, Perak, Federated Malay States.*
1905	DAWE, JOHN GROSVENOR, *Fresco, Ivory Coast, via Lahm.*
1913	DAWES, ADOLF H. C., L.M.S.S.A., *Gawler, South Australia.*
1910	DAWSON, FREDERIC J., M.Inst.C.E., *Public Works Department, Lagos, Nigeria.*
1912	DAWSON, HERBERT JAMES, *Edmonton, Canada.*
1913	DAWSON, JOHN, *Gaffney Street, Railwaytown, Broken Hill, New South Wales.*
1913	DAWSON, JOHN, *Auckland, New Zealand.*
1909	DAWSON, R. H. MASSY, *P.O., Que-que, Rhodesia.*
1913	†DAWSON, T. F., *Medicine Hat, Alta., Canada.*
1907	DAWSON, WM. ALISON, *Geraldine, New Zealand.*
1914	DAWSON, WM. GEORGE, *Traffic Department, Nigerian Railway, Lagos, Nigeria.*
1893	†DAWSON, WALTER H., *Moulmein, Burma.*
1904	†DAY, GEORGE BERT, *Government Railways, Famagusta, Cyprus.*
1912	DAY, W. NORMANSELL, *Naraguta Tin Mines, Naraguta, Nigeria.*
1910	DEACON, ARTHUR J. E., *Government Railway, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
1914	DEACON, BERTRAM J., *Wankie, Rhodesia.*
1907	DEAKIN, HON. ALFRED, 20 *Walsh Street, South Yarra, Melbourne, Victoria.*
1914	DEAKIN, WALTER JOSEPH, *Calle Cangallo* 536, *Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1913	DEAN, COLONEL G. H., V.D., A.D.C., *Currie Street, Adelaide, South Australia, and Adelaide Club.*
1912	DEAN, GEORGE T., *Pebble Island, Falkland Islands.*
1913	DEAN, JOHN HOLMES, *Napier, New Zealand.*
1912	†DEAN, JOHN, *P.O. Box* 375, *Victoria, B.C., Canada.*
1912	DEANE, GEORGE CAMPBELL, *Stipendiary Magistrate, Arima, Trinidad.*
1905	DEANS, JOHN, *Riccarton, Christchurch, New Zealand.*
1912	DEANS, JOHN M., *Hatton, Ceylon.*
1913	DEARY, N. D., *Molteno, Cape Province, South Africa.*
1913	DEARY, PERCY, *Park Road, Kimberley, South Africa.*
1914	DE BAVAY, A., *c/o Messrs. Baillieu, Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria.*
1905	†DE BOISSIÈRE, RAOUL F., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., *Government Medical Officer, Suva, Fiji.*
1913	DE BOLTZ, WILLIAM HENRY, *P.O. Box* 403, *Lagos, Nigeria.*
1913	†DE BURY, L. V., 756 *Sherbrooke Street West, Montreal, Canada.*
1913	DÉCARY, E. R., 321 *Peel Street, Montreal, Canada.*
1914	DE CASTELLA, FRANÇOIS, *Department of Agriculture, Melbourne, Victoria.*
1910	DECK, G. H. BARING, M.B.C.M., 112 *Darlinghurst Road, Sydney, New South Wales.*

Year of Election	
1913	DECK, SAMUEL FREDERICK, *Assistant District Commissioner, British East Africa.*
1911	DE FREITAS, HON. D. S., M.L.C. *Dugaldstone, Gouave, Grenada, West Indies* (*Corresponding Secretary*).
1897	DE HAMEL, MAJOR H. BARRY, *Police Department, Penang, Straits Settlements.*
1908	DE HAVILAND, CAPTAIN THOMAS L., *Sergeant-at-Arms, House of Assembly, Cape Town South Africa.*
1912	DE HOGHTON, CAPTAIN THOMAS, R.N., "*Winton,*" *Brighton, Tasmania.*
1912	DEIGHTON, FREDERICK M., *Mazabuka, Northern Rhodesia.*
1913	DE KOCK, S. M., *Elizabeth Street, Bloemfontein, South Africa.*
1910	DE LACY, W. E. FENN, *Recorders' Office, British East Africa.*
1911	†DE LA MOTHE, HON. J. T., M.L.C., *Grand Bacolet, Crochu P.O., Grenada, West Indies.*
1913	DE LA PRYME, VEN. ARCHDEACON ALEXANDER G., *The Parsonage, Fort Jameson, Northern Rhodesia.*
1897	†DE LAUTOUR, BRIGADE-SURGEON LIEUT.-COLONEL HARRY A., M.R.C.S., *Coutts Street, Kilburnie, Wellington, New Zealand.*
1908	DE LEMOS, WILLIAM, J.P., *Mahagolla Estate, Norwood, Ceylon.*
1895	DELGADO, BENJAMIN L., *Kingston, Jamaica.*
1914	DE LISLE, VINCENT FREDERIC, B.A., *Bo School, Sierra Leone.*
1913	DE LITTLE, HARRY F., *Caramut, Victoria.*
1914	DE LIVERA, CHRISTOPHER, *P.W.D., Calabar, Nigeria.*
1913	DE LONGUEUIL, BARON, *Chambly, Allies de Morlaas, Pau, France.*
1912	†DELPRAT, G. D., *Broken Hill Proprietary Co., 320 Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria.*
1914	DE MEL, FRANCIS B., *Villa de Mel, Colombo, Ceylon.*
1911	DE MELLO, SIDNEY A., *c/o Messrs. R. S. Houston & Co., 25 de Mayo 158, Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1912	DEMPSTER, FREDERICK R., *Agricultural Bank of Egypt, Sohag, Upper Egypt.*
1914	DEMPSTER, R. K., *Gambarra, Grenfell, New South Wales.*
1913	DENCH, LAMBERT J. E., *Postmaster, Mombasa, British East Africa.*
1914	DENHAM, HON. DIGBY F., *Brisbane, Queensland.*
1914	DENHAM, REV. WILLIAM E. W., 401 *Casilla, Temuco, Chili.*
1912	DENISON, ALFRED J., *Colombo, Ceylon.*
1873	DENISON, COLONEL GEORGE T., *Heydon Villa, Toronto, Canada.*
1912	†DENISON, HUGH R., 701 *Culwulla Chambers, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1910	DENMAN, ROBERT, M.R.C.S.E., *Medical and Health Department, Port Louis, Mauritius*
1904	†DENNETT, R. E., *Forests Department, Lagos, Nigeria.*
1914	DENNIS, CHARLES S., 475 *Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria.*
1910	DENNIS, JOHN S., C.E., *Canadian Pacific Railway, Calgary, Canada.*
1912	DENNIS, WILLIAM, *Herald Office, Halifax, N.S., Canada.*
1913	DENNISON, ALLAN, *Cedaro Rapids Power Co., Cedaro, Quebec, Canada.*
1910	DENNISTON, HON. MR. JUSTICE JOHN E., *Christchurch, New Zealand.*
1914	DENNISTOUN, GEORGE J., J.P., *Peel Forest, Canterbury, New Zealand.*
1889	†DENNY, F. W. RAMSAY, *Port Elizabeth, South Africa.*
1906	DENNY, GEORGE A., *Rand Club, Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1914	DENOVAN, J. MCDOUGALL, *Cangallo* 499, *Buenos Aires, Argentine*
1912	DENT, NORRIS W., *Northern Rhodesian Colton Co., Mazabuka, Northern Rhodesia.*
1911	DENT, R. B. (LIEUT. 3RD Q.A.O. GURKHAS), *Almora, U.P., India.*
1905	DENT, R. COURT, J.P., *Messrs. Dreyfus & Co., Ltd., East London, South Africa.*
1911	DENTON, F. G., 202 *Lougheed Building, Calgary, Canada.*
1912	DENTON, FRANK, K.C., 40 *Maitland Street, Toronto, Canada.*
1906	†DENTON, HENRY, *P.O. Box* 4290, *Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1907	DERRY, B. GRAHAM, *P.O. Box* 6, *Salisbury, Rhodesia.*
1907	DERRY, FRANCIS H., *Chesa, Umvuma, Gwelo, Rhodesia.*
1904	†DES FRESNES, GORDON LE SUEUR, *Lismore, Alexander Road, Wynberg, South Africa.*
1914	DE SARAM, GERALD H., L.R.C.P. & S.E., 72 *Colpetty, Colombo, Ceylon.*
1911	DE SILVA, CHARLES P., *Carlton House, Moratuwa, Ceylon.*
1911	DE SILVA, W. ARTHUR, J.P., *The Tent, Flower Road, Colombo, Ceylon.*
1912	†DE SMIDT, ASCHETON GEDDES, *Assist. Magistrate, Knysna, South Africa*
1899	†DE SOUZA, A. J., *Manila, Philippine Islands.*

Year of Election.	
1915	De Souza, Hugh Clement, *Abosso, Gold Coast Colony.*
1914	†De Soysa, Hon. Alfred J. R., M.L.C., *Lakshimgiri, Colombo, Ceylon.*
1897	De Soysa, Mudaliyar J. W. Charles, M.A., J.P., *Alfred House, Colombo, Ceylon.*
1909	†De St. Romaine, Richmond E., M.R.C.S.E., *Surinam, Dutch Guiana.*
1914	De Trafford, Cecil Noel, *P.O. Box 547, Victoria, B.C., Canada.*
1911	Devenish, Charles E., *Camp Cottage, Fir Avenue, Sea Point, Cape Town, South Africa.*
1912	Deverill, Harry, *Plantation Wales, West Bank, British Guiana.*
1910	De Villiers, J. Smuts, *Attorney-at-Law, Paarl, South Africa.*
1905	De Villiers, Jacobus P., *P.O. Box 24, Lower Paarl, Cape Province, South Africa.*
1912	Devine, H. T., 501 *Bank of Ottawa Buildings, Vancouver, B.C., Canada.*
1913	Dew, H. T. Butler, *Colonial Secretariat, Lagos, Nigeria.*
1915	Dewar, Alfred R., *Forum River Tin Co., Naraguta P.O., Nigeria.*
1912	Dewar, D. B., *Bank of Commerce, Hamilton, Canada.*
1910	†Dewar, William, *P.O. Box 309, Port Elizabeth, South Africa.*
1913	Dewdney, Hon. Edgar, *Victoria, B.C., Canada.*
1913	Dewhurst, Cyril, *Assistant Native Commissioner, Kasama, Northern Rhodesia.*
1914	De Wilton, Major A. W., *Prisons Department, Colombo, Ceylon.*
1887	Dias, Felix Reginald, M.A., LL.M., *Frazer Lodge, Kandy, Ceylon.*
1909	Dias, Reginald F., B.A., LL.B., *Barrister-at-Law, Frazer Lodge, Kandy, Ceylon.*
1892	†Dibbs, Thomas A., *Commercial Banking Co., 347 George Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1911	†Dick, Godfrey W., J.P., F.C.I.S., *Department of Immigration, Durban, South Africa.*
1912	†Dick, Murray M., *Eldalat-Eldoret P.O., British East Africa.*
1914	Dick-Cleland, C. Buchanan, *Salisbury Club, Salisbury, Rhodesia.*
1896	Dickinson, Francis M., *Broken Hill Proprietary Co., Melbourne, Victoria.*
1913	Dickinson, George Clarke, 186 *Calle San Martin, Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1912	Dickinson, Edward G., *Police Department, Kasama, Northern Rhodesia.*
1910	Dickinson, Harry O., *P.O. Box 18, Burghersdorp, Cape Province, South Africa.*
1903	Dickson, Alexander, *Mbabane, Swaziland, South Africa.*
1908	Dickson, Captain J. Quayle, D.S.O.
1911	Dickson, Ernest, F.G.S., *Asbestos, Victoria, Rhodesia.*
1910	Dickson, George, *Bank of Mauritius, Port Louis, Mauritius (Corresponding Secretary).*
1913	Dickson, John Rhodes, M.B., C.M., D.P.H., *Port of Spain, Trinidad.*
1888	†Dickson, R. Casimir, *United Service Club, Vancouver, B.C., Canada.*
1914	Dickson, T. Ainsworth, *Assistant District Commissioner, Shimoni, vid Mombasa, British East Africa.*
1912	Dickson, William, 17 *Peak Road, Hong-Kong.*
1889	†Dickson, William Samuel.
1911	Didier, S. F., *Roseau, Dominica, West Indies.*
1898	Diespecker, Captain Rudolph, *Pilgrim's Rest, Transvaal, South Africa.*
1895	Digby-Jones, C. K., J.P., F.G.S., *Golden Kopje Mines, Lomagundi, Rhodesia.*
1914	Diggle, John T., *Paseo de Julio 675, Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1912	Dignum, Edward J., 141 *Isabella Street, Toronto, Canada.*
1911	†Dill, Thomas M., M.C.P., *Devonshire, Bermuda.*
1908	Dillon, J. F. Kenny, J.P., F.R.G.S., *Native Department, Chilanga, Northern Rhodesia.*
1914	Dimmock, Cyril A., *Darwendale, Salisbury, Rhodesia.*
1910	Dingli, Adrian, LL.D., 3 *Strada Fovin, Valetta, Malta.*
1911	Dinneen, W. T., *Ipoh, Perak, Federated Malay States.*
1911	Dinnick, Augustus G. C., 22 *Parkwood Avenue, Toronto, Canada.*
1912	Dinnick, Wilfrid S., *Lawrence Park, North Toronto, Canada.*
1913	†Dinsmore, William Holmes, B.A., LL.B., *Ipoh, Perak, Federated Malay States.*
1912	Disher, Clarence Edward, *Terminal City Club, Vancouver, B.C., Canada.*
1908	Dishington, David, *British Concession, Chinde, Portuguese East Africa.*
1911	Dishman, Arthur J., *Inspector of Mines, Perak, Federated Malay States.*
1911	Distin, Cyril W. *Bowden Hall, Middelburg, Cape Province, South Africa.*
1912	Dixon, Clement, M.I.M.M., *P.O. Box 305, Bulawayo, Rhodesia, and Bulawayo Club*
1913	Dixon, Major Edward T., *c/o Colonial Bank, Kingston, Jamaica.*
1912	Dixon, Frank, *P.O. Box 470, Durban, South Africa.*
1914	Dixon, F. E. O., *Deka Farms, Wankie, Rhodesia.*

Year of Election.

1914 | DIXON, JOSHUA C., 1173 *Seaton Street, Vancouver, B.C., Canada.*
1911 | DIXON, THOMAS F., *Messrs. Fraser & Neave, Penang, Straits Settlements.*
1914 | DIXON, CAPTAIN W. G., *English Club, Bartolomé Mitre 478, Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1912 | †DIXON, WILLIAM PERCY, *Colonial Sugar Refining Co., O'Connell Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1904 | †DIXSON, ROBERT CRAIG, 100 *Strand, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1913 | DOBBIE, EWART, *Nairobi, British East Africa.*
1912 | DOBELL, WILLIAM MOLSON, *Quebec, Canada.*
1912 | †DOBLE, ARTHUR R., 804 *Sherbrooke Street West, Montreal, Canada.*
1913 | DOBREE, CLAUDE HATHERLEY, *B.S.A. Co., Livingstone, Northern Rhodesia.*
1889 | DOBSON, SENATOR HON. HENRY, *Hobart, Tasmania.*
1914 | DOBSON, WILLIAM PERCY, *Launceston, Tasmania (Corresponding Secretary).*
1914 | †DOCHERTY, RICHARD, *F.C.B.A. & P., 783 Florida, Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1915 | DOCHETY, E. M., *Tin Areas of Nigeria, Kano, Nigeria.*
1907 | DOCKER, HIS HONOUR JUDGE ERNEST B., *Eltham, Edgecliff Road, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1890 | DOCKER, THOMAS L., *Commercial Bank of Sydney, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1882 | DOCKER, WILFRID L., *Nyrambla, Darlinghurst Road, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1913 | DODD, FRANK W., 519 *Bartolomé Mitre, Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1911 | DODWELL, MALBY C., *P.O. Box 1055, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1903 | DOLLEY, HON. JOHN F., *Blenheim House, Uitenhage, Cape Province, South Africa.*
1913 | DOLLMAN, H. C., F.E.S., *B.S.A. Co., Mwenywa, Baluba, Northern Rhodesia, via Mumbwa.*
1913 | DOLMAN, ALBERT J., *Railway Dept., Lagos, Nigeria.*
1914 | DOMVILLE, EDWARD, *Durocher and Pacific Avenue, Montreal, Canada.*
1914 | DOMVILLE, HENRY, *Dominion Express Building, Montreal, Canada.*
1896 | DOMVILLE, LIEUT.-COLONEL SENATOR HON. JAMES, *Rothesay, New Brunswick, Canada.*
1911 | DOMVILLE, CAPTAIN JAMES W., *St. James's Club, Montreal, Canada.*
1913 | DON, CHARLES, *P.O. Box 396, Salisbury, Rhodesia.*
1906 | DONALDSON, JOHN S., *P.O. Box 1075, Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1913 | DONALDSON, HIS GRACE ST. CLAIR, D.D., *Archbishop of Brisbane, Bishopsbourne, Brisbane, Queensland.*
1911 | DONEY, L. WATTS, *Grande Boulevarde, North Vancouver, B.C., Canada.*
1907 | DONNELLAN, BENJAMIN J.
1904 | DONNELLY, GEORGE P., *Crissoge, Ngatarawa, Hawkes Bay, New Zealand.*
1912 | DONNELLY, JAMES, *Boinsu Rubber Co., Half Assinee, Gold Coast Colony.*
1913 | DONNELLY, JAMES D., M.B., Ch.B., *Medical Department, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
1913 | DORCHESTER, FRANK E., *Vancouver, B.C., Canada.*
1913 | DOREY, WM. H., 11 *Rue Gustave Zédé, Paris.*
1906 | DORNING, EDWARD S., *c/o Messrs. Pickering & Berthoud, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
1913 | DORNING, HERBERT, 570 *Moreno, Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1912 | DORRINGTON, FREDERICK M., *Aparatado 14, Lerida, Spain.*
1913 | DOUBLEDAY, SIDNEY HAROLD, *c/o Messrs. Fitzpatrick Graham, Greenwood & Co., Kingston, Jamaica.*
1913 | DOUGLAS, ALBERT, *B.S.A. Co., Livingstone, Northern Rhodesia.*
1910 | DOUGLAS, ERIC, *London and Kano Trading Co., Kano, Nigeria.*
1914 | DOUGLAS, HENRY S., 264 *Calle San Martin, Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1913 | DOUGLAS, HOWARD R., "*Mail*" *Building, Toronto, Canada.*
1911 | DOUGLAS, JAMES, *P.O. Box 771, Cape Town, South Africa.*
1908 | †DOUGLAS, JAMES, LL.D., 99 *John Street, New York, U.S.A.*
1905 | DOUGLAS, JAMES ARCHIBALD, M.A., *Nicosia, Sicily, Italy.*
1911 | DOUGLAS, JOHN C., 195 *Calle San Martin, Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1911 | DOUGLAS, LOUDON M., F.R.S.E., *Agricultural Department, Salisbury, Rhodesia.*
1912 | DOUGLAS, PERCY A. C., *Forests Department, Nicosia, Cyprus.*
1904 | DOUGLAS, ROBERT H., "*Star*" *Office, P.O. Box 1014, Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1914 | DOUGLAS, WILLIAM, 140 *Yonge Street, Toronto, Canada.*
1906 | DOUGLASS, JAMES H., *Albany Club, Grahamstown, South Africa.*
1911 | DOUGLASS, W. J., *Stipendiary Magistrate, Berbice, British Guiana.*
1896 | DOVE, FREDERICK W., *The Dovecot, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
1911 | DOVE-WILSON, HON. MR. JUSTICE JOHN C., *Maritzburg, South Africa.*

Year of Election.	
1912	DOWLING, DONALDSON B., 231 *McLeod Street, Ottawa, Canada.*
1912	DOWLING, J. ARTHUR, 113 *Pitt Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1912	DOWLING, WALFORD R., M.I.M.M., *P.O. Box 67, Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1911	DOWN, N. B., *Braden Copper Co., Rancagua, Chili.*
1903	DOWNER, ALFRED WM., *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
1909	DOWNER, CLARENCE H., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
1908	DOWNER, HON. JOHN, M.C.P., *New Amsterdam, British Guiana.*
1911	DOWNER, HON. SIR JOHN W., K.C., K.C.M.G., *Adelaide, South Australia.*
1913	DOWNES, WALTER DOUGLAS, *Anglo-Portuguese Boundary Commission, Livingstone, Northern Rhodesia.*
1914	DOWNIE, JOHN W., *P.O. Box 1, Salisbury, Rhodesia.*
1904	DOWSE, THOMAS A., M.R.C.S.E., L.R.C.P., *Medical Department, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
1903	†DOWSETT, CHARLES, *c/o Messrs. Attwell & Co., St. George's Street, Cape Town, South Africa.*
1913	DOWSON, JOSEPH J., *Strangers Club, 476 Bartolomé Mitre, Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1912	DOWSON, PHILIP S., *Cross S. Ranche, Miles City, Montana, U.S.A.*
1902	†DOYLE, CAPTAIN J. J.
1905	†DOYLE, JAMES HENRY, *Invermein, Scone, New South Wales.*
1914	DOYLE, KINSLEY D., M.A., B.A.I., 650 *Calle 24 de Setiembre, Tucuman, Argentine.*
1913	†DRABBLE, ERNEST DORRINGTON, *Hurlingham, F.C.P., Argentine.*
1900	†DRADER, H. F., *Ploesti, Roumania.*
1912	DRAPER, CHRISTOPHER R. B., *B.S.A. Co., Petauke, Northern Rhodesia.*
1914	DRAPER, THOMAS P., K.C., 8 *King's Park Road, Perth, Western Australia.*
1912	DRAYTON, W. G., *P.O. Box 282, Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
1913	DREW, CHARLES H., *B.S.A. Co., Livingstone, Northern Rhodesia.*
1911	DREWRY, FREDERICK W., *Winnipeg, Canada.*
1914	DREYER, CHARLES H., *Standard Bank, Ceres, Cape Province, South Africa.*
1913	DRIBERG, JACK HERBERT, *Assistant District Commissioner, Entebbe, Uganda.*
1913	DRIER, E. NEWTON, M.D., F.R.C.S., 434 *Pender Street West, Vancouver, B.C., Canada.*
1901	†DROUGHT, F. A., *Dept. of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, Canada.*
1903	DROUGHT, JAMES J., F.C.S., A.I.M.M., *Mount Lundiana Estate, Melo, British East Africa.*
1915	DROUGHT, ROBERT H. P.
1913	†DRUITT, THE RIGHT REV. CECIL H., D.D., *Bishop of Grafton, Grafton, New South Wales.*
1911	DRUMMOND, ARTHUR D., *Western Club, Vancouver, B.C., Canada.*
1904	DRUMMOND, GEORGE E., 28 *Victoria Square, Montreal, Canada.*
1912	DRUMMOND, HERBERT C., 1960 *Robson Street, Vancouver, B.C., Canada.*
1912	DRUMMOND, HUNTLY, *Mount Royal Club, Montreal, Canada.*
1903	†DRUMMOND, LIEUT.-COLONEL CHARLES H., V.D., *United Service Institution, Brisbane Queensland.*
1913	DRURY, VICTOR, *Dalby, Queensland.*
1910	DRY, WILLIAM J. S., *Westholme, B.C., Canada.*
1907	†DRYSDALE, JOHN MONTEITH, M.A., 427 *Calle Bartolomé, Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1913	DU BOULAY, EDGAR, *Nicosia, Cyprus.*
1913	DUCE, RICHARD HOSKIN, *Balmoral Block, Victoria, B.C., Canada.*
1915	DUFF, GEORGE LESLIE, *Toowong, Brisbane, Queensland.*
1914	DUFF, HUGH J., *Hastings, Hawkes Bay, New Zealand.*
1913	DUFF, JAMES A., *Union Castle S.S. Co., P.O. Box 7, Cape Town, South Africa.*
1906	DUFF, JAMES ERSKINE, 12 *Timber Street, Maritzburg, South Africa.*
1912	DUFF, HON. MR. JUSTICE LYMAN P., *Ottawa, Canada.*
1907	DUFFIELD, PROFESSOR WALTER GEOFFREY, B.A., D.Sc., *Glenelg, South Australia.*
1913	DUFFY, J. T., *Civil Service, Kampala, Uganda.*
1900	DUKA, CAPTAIN A. T., D.S.O., M.A., M.R.C.S.E.
1913	DULHUNTY, VERNON R. K., 750 *Calle Moreno, Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1907	†DULY, CAPTAIN CHARLES, D.S.O., *P.O. Box 131, Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
1889	†DUMAT, FRANK CAMPBELL, *Barrister-at-Law, P.O. Box 370, Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1913	†DUN, JOHN, 4 *Calle Camila, Valparaiso, Chili.*
1909	DUN, MAUNG NE, E.A.C., *Eastern Subdivisional Magistrate, Rangoon, Burma.*
1888	†DUNCAN, ANDREW H. F., *Mbabane, Swaziland, South Africa.*
1905	†DUNCAN, EDWARD, J.P., *Navua Mill, Fiji.*

Year of Election.

1912 | DUNCAN, GAYLEN R., 318 *Archibald Street, Fort William, Ontario, Canada (Corresponding Secretary).*
1913 | DUNCAN, GEORGE C., M.I.M.E., *Chinde, Portuguese East Africa.*
1910 | DUNCAN, JAMES, *Ury Estate, Badulla, Ceylon.*
1883 | †DUNCAN, JAMES DENOON, *Attorney-at-Law, Kimberley, South Africa.*
1914 | †DUNCAN, JAMES GORDON, *Club Inglis, Lomas, F.C.S., Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1904 | †DUNCAN, JOHN, *Messrs. Levin & Co., Ltd., Wellington, New Zealand.*
1901 | †DUNCAN, JOHN, *The Grove, Picton, New Zealand.*
1914 | DUNCAN, JOHN R., *Vulcan Ironworks, Ltd., New Westminster, B.C., Canada.*
1913 | DUNCAN, N. CHARTERIS, *District Commissioner, Lagos, Nigeria.*
1907 | †DUNCAN, PATRICK, C.M.G., M.L.A., 17 *Sauers Buildings, Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1914 | DUNCAN, RONALD OGILVIE, *Burnside Road, Fendalton, Christchurch, New Zealand.*
1910 | DUNCAN, RUSSELL J., *Panekiri, Napier, New Zealand.*
1897 | †DUNCOMBE, H. F., *District Commissioner, Lagos, Nigeria.*
1903 | DUNCOMBE, WALTER KELSALL, *Collector of Customs, Lagos, Nigeria.*
1912 | DUNELL, OWEN H. CHRISTIAN, *Western Road, Port Elizabeth, South Africa.*
1914 | D'UNIENVILLE, HON. R. M., M.E.C., *Mahé, Seychelles.*
1915 | DUNK, HERBERT, *Registrar of Deeds, Land and Survey Department, Nicosia, Cyprus.*
1912 | DUNLAP, DAVID ALEXANDER, 93 *Highlands Avenue, Toronto, Canada.*
1901 | DUNLOP, J. M. M., LL.D., *Attorney-General, Lagos, Nigeria (Corresponding Secretary).*
1909 | †DUNLOP, WILLIAM, *National Bank of South Africa, Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1914 | DUNN, C. W. S., *P.O. Box 340, Quebec, Canada.*
1913 | DUNN, JAMES G., *Club de Residentes Estrangeros, 476 Bartolomé Mitre, Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1911 | DUNN, THOMAS S., M.B., *Naivasha, British East Africa.*
1914 | DUNNE, RIGHT REV. ARCHBISHOP ROBERT, *Dara, Gotha Street, Brisbane, Queensland.*
1913 | DUNNING, C. A., *Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Regina, Canada.*
1903 | DUPIGNY, E. G. MORSON, *The Residency, Minna, Niger Province, Nigeria.*
1889 | DUPONT, MAJOR C. T., *Stadacona, Victoria, B.C., Canada.*
1905 | DURING, ABRAHAM A., *Paarl, Cape Province, South Africa.*
1910 | DURMAN, LEONARD, *c/o Post Office, Salisbury, Rhodesia.*
1911 | DURRANT, HON. F. C. WELLS, M.A., K.C., M.E.C., *Attorney-General, Nassau, Bahamas.*
1910 | DUTHIE, GEORGE, *Director of Education, Salisbury, Rhodesia.*
1914 | DUTTON, HARRY H., *Anlaby, Kapunda, South Australia.*
1913 | DUTTON-THOMPSON, REV. J. R., *Christ Church, Dinan, Côtes du Nord, France.*
1911 | DWYER, FEARGUS, *Baro, Nigeria.*
1906 | DWYER, FREDERICK L., B.A., A.M.Inst.C.E., *Civil Service Club, Cape Town, South Africa.*
1913 | DYETT, HON. EDWARD FARLEY, *The Treasury, Montserrat, West Indies.*
1913 | DYKE, FREDERICK STANLEY, 521 13*th Avenue West, Calgary, Canada.*
1903 | DYKE, JAMES E., 60 *Carlton Street, Toronto, Canada.*
1914 | DYKE, R. H. HAVEN, F.C.C.C., *Alta Cordoba, Argentine.*
1907 | DYKES, ARTHUR J., *Railway Department, Port Louis, Mauritius.*

1904 | EAGLESOME, JOHN, C.M.G., *Director of Railways, Lagos, Nigeria.*
1894 | EAKIN, J. W., M.D., *Government Medical Officer, 12 Victoria Avenue, Port of Spain, Trinidad.*
1912 | EAKIN, WILLIAM C. WALTER, *Mission House, Ikotobo, Quas Iboe, Nigeria.*
1914 | EAMES, LIEUT.-COLONEL WILLIAM L'ESTRANGE, M.B., C.B., *Australian Army Medical Corps, Newcastle, New South Wales.*
1899 | EARDLEY-WILMOT, S., *Launceston, Tasmania.*
1897 | EARLE, ROBERT C., M.R.C.S.E., L.S.A., *Wanganui, New Zealand.*
1913 | EARLE, W. F., *Bellevue Road, Durban, South Africa.*
1908 | EARNSHAW, HON. MR. JUSTICE ALBERT, M.A., *Supreme Court, Singapore.*
1913 | †EARP, CHARLES ANTHONY, *Newcastle, New South Wales (Corresponding Secretary).*
1903 | EARP, HON. GEORGE F., M.L.C., *Uig Lodge, Point Piper, Sydney, New South Wales (Corresponding Secretary).*
1901 | EASTERBROOK, ARTHUR D., *Fort Johnston, Nyasaland.*
1914 | EASTON, BERNARD J., *H.B.M. Legation, Guatemala.*
1911 | EASTON, HERBERT E., *c/o Bank of New South Wales, George Street, Sydney, New South Wales,*

Year of Election.

1895 EASTWOOD, PHILIP B., *Holfontein, P.O. Brittan, Christiana, Transvaal, South Africa; and Rand Club.*
1911 EATON, GEORGE T., *Challis House, Market Place, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1912 EATON, SIR JOHN CRAIG, 480 *Davenport Road, Toronto, Canada.*
1913 †EATON, WM. ARTHUR, *P.O. Box* 460, *Cape Town, South Africa.*
1908 EBBELS, WM. PHILLIPS, *Beau Sejour Estate, Mapou, Mauritius.*
1889 †EBERT, ERNEST, *Port Elizabeth, South Africa.*
1909 EBERTS, HON. DAVID M., K.C., M.L.A., *P.O. Box* 569, *Victoria, B.C., Canada* (*Corresponding Secretary*).
1912 ECCLES, LAUNCELOT WILLIAM, *B.S.A. Co., Livingstone, Northern Rhodesia.*
1913 ECKHARDT, H. C., *Civil Service, Kuala Lumpur, Selangor, Federated Malay States.*
1912 EDDY, EZRA B., *Hull, Ottawa, Canada.*
1914 EDGAR, J., *South Africa.*
1914 EDGARD, ROBERT NICHOLSON, *Calle Arribenos* 1654, *Belgrano, Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1890 †EDGSON, ARTHUR B.
1905 †EDINGTON, THOMAS D., *Premier Diamond Mining Co., P.O. Box* 148, *Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1913 †EDKINS, EDWARD R. H., *Bimbah Station, Longreach, Queensland.*
1913 EDMINSON, ROBERT, *Bellevue* 47, *Hamburg, Germany.*
1912 EDMONDS, PAUL, 1107 *Langley Street, Victoria, B.C., Canada.*
1914 EDMONDS, WALTER A., *c/o Messrs. D. E. Hockley & Co., East London, South Africa.*
1900 EDMONDSON, CRESSY S.
1913 EDWARDES, REV. H. L. G., M.A., *St. Cuthbert's Rectory, Port Elizabeth, South Africa.*
1911 EDWARDES, ROY DES A., *P.O. Box* 4873, *Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1913 EDWARDS, ARTHUR BAYNES, *Magistrate, Suva, Fiji.*
1913 EDWARDS, CHARLES HOWARD, *Napier Gas Co., Napier, New Zealand.*
1911 EDWARDS, CLARENCE, *Weetah, Springdale Road, Killara, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1890 EDWARDS, DAVID R., M.D., *c/o Australian Mutual Provident Society, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1913 †EDWARDS, EDWIN, *Kuskie* (*Nigeria*) *Tin Fields, Ltd., Nigeria.*
1913 EDWARDS, ERNEST A., 485 *Calle Cangallo, Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1913 EDWARDS, ERNEST WM., *c/o Compañia de Petroleo la Corona, Apartado* 238, *Tampico, Mexico*
1913 EDWARDS, FRANCIS A., *Kansanshi, Northern Rhodesia.*
1899 EDWARDS, FREDERIC G. H., M.D., *Florida Road, Durban, South Africa.*
1897 EDWARDS, G. BAKER, *No.* 1 *Droogveld, via Kimberley, South Africa.*
1876 †EDWARDS, HERBERT, *Oamaru, New Zealand.*
1905 †EDWARDS, JOHN TENISON, *Telok Bukan Estate, Darvel Bay, British North Borneo*
1912 EDWARDS, MAJOR J. PLIMSOLL, *Londonderry, Nova Scotia, Canada.*
1911 EDWARDS, LESLIE T., *Munderoo West, Wolseley Park, Wagga, New South Wales.*
1912 EDWARDS, HON. MR. JUSTICE W. B., *Wellington, New Zealand.*
1904 †EDWARDS, W. MOORCROFT.
1874 †EDWARDS, HON. W. T. A., C.M.G., M.D., *Chambly Villa, Curepipe Road, Mauritius.*
1913 †EDWARDS, WILLIAM GERALD, *Norfolk Hotel, Nairobi, British East Africa.*
1914 EDWARDS, WM. J., *Bank of New South Wales, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1915 EDYE, FRANCIS OKE, *Cangallo* 783, *Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1883 EGERTON, H.E., SIR WALTER, K.C.M.G., *Government House, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
1897 EHRHARDT, HON. MR. JUSTICE ALBERT F., *Nairobi, British East Africa.*
1911 ELDER, IRVINE G. M., *Elgin Plantation, Grabouw P.O., Cape Province, South Africa.*
1914 ELDER, J. A. MACKENZIE, 534 *Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria; and Australian Club.*
1907 ELGAR, CHARLES, *Featherston, New Zealand.*
1907 ELIOT, EDWARD CARLYON, *The Residency, Ocean Island, Western Pacific* (*Corresponding Secretary*).
1913 ELKINS, W. H., *Traffic Dept., F.M.S. Railways, Kuala Lumpur, Federated Malay States.*
1910 †ELLACOMBE, GILBERT W., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., *Livingstone, Northern Rhodesia.*
1908 ELLARD, JOHN BRANDON, *Police Department, Nairobi, British East Africa.*
1912 ELLERBECK, C. J., *Wapiti Avenue, Epsom, Auckland, New Zealand.*
1913 ELLIOT, CHARLES HYDE, *c/o Union Bank of Australia, Adelaide, South Australia.*
1912 ELLIOT, FITZROY E., *Halifax, N.S., Canada.*

Year of Election.

1913 | ELLIOT, L. N., *c/o Bank of Montreal, Calgary, Canada.*
1911 | ELLIOT, WILLIAM, *Mount Eden, Auckland, New Zealand.*
1912 | ELLIOTT, DAWSON K., *35 Kennedy Street, Winnipeg, Canada.*
1913 | ELLIOTT, H. CONWAY, *Tin and Power Co., Juga, Naraguta, Nigeria.*
1912 | ELLIOTT, HENRY, K.C., *Canada Life Buildings, Montreal, Canada.*
1912 | ELLIOTT, JAMES H., *583 Stradbrooke Avenue, Winnipeg, Canada.*
1913 | ELLIOTT, KENNETH C., *Elsmere Street, Kimberley, South Africa.*
1912 | ELLIS, ALBERT FULLER, *3 Argyle Street, Ponsonby, Auckland, New Zealand.*
1913 | ELLIS, MAJOR ALFRED P. B., S.A.M.C., *Rosebank Military Camp, Cape Town, S. Africa.*
1912 | ELLIS, FELIX M., *c/o G. E. H. Britton, Esq., York Building, Chater Road, Hong Kong.*
1912 | ELLIS, HAROLD MIDDLETON, *Vancouver, B.C., Canada.*
1914 | ELLIS, HENRY A., M.B., *Coolgardie, Western Australia.*
1905 | †ELLIS, HENRY REGINALD, M.B., M.R.C.S., *Government Medical Officer, Lagos, Nigeria.*
1913 | †ELLIS, JAMES W. C., *c/o Secretariat, Kuala Lumpur, Federated Malay States.*
1911 | ELLIS, JOHN H., *Galle Face Hotel, Colombo, Ceylon.*
1912 | ELLIS, JOHN T., *81 Wellesley Street, Toronto, Canada.*
1909 | ELLIS, JOSEPH PATRICK, *P.O. Box 102, Elizabethville, Belgian Congo, via Capetown.*
1915 | ELLIS, SAMUEL HOWARD, *Barrister-at-Law, Suva, Fiji.*
1907 | ELLISON, CHARLES, *Te Puna, Havelock North, New Zealand.*
1913 | ELLISON REV. DOUGLAS, *Railway Mission, Regina, Canada.*
1913 | ELLISON, GEORGE ANDERTON, "*La Paz,*" *Santa Eufemia, F.C.P., Argentine.*
1915 | ELLISON-MACARTNEY, H.E., RIGHT HON. SIR WILLIAM GREY, K.C.M.G., *Government House, Hobart, Tasmania.*
1894 | ELMSLIE, CHRISTOPHER TATHAM, *109 Pitt Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1912 | †ELPHINSTONE, LANCELOT HENRY, *Belize, British Honduras.*
1914 | ELVINS, HAROLD S., *32 De Graves Street, Parkville, Melbourne, Victoria.*
1911 | ELYARD, FREDERICK J., *Messrs. Blyth Bros. & Co., Port Louis, Mauritius.*
1911 | EMANUEL, ISIDORE S., *Lower Liveringa Station, Derby, Western Australia.*
1913 | †EMBLEY, EDWARD H., *245 Ladrobe Street, Melbourne, Victoria.*
1910 | EMERSON, HON. CHARLES H., K.C., M.E.C., *St. John's, Newfoundland.*
1913 | EMERY, ALBERT HEATHCOTE, *British Cotton Growing Association, Tamale, N.T., Gold Coast Colony.*
1914 | EMERY, ROBERT BURGIN, *Customs Department, Lagos, Nigeria.*
1889 | †ENGELKEN, EMIL WILLIAM, *Kimberley Club, South Africa.*
1913 | ENGELS, GERHARD H., *Shannon, New Zealand.*
1912 | ENGEN, FREDERICK, *Saskatchewan Crescent, Saskatoon, Canada.*
1915 | ENGLAND, CLIFFORD AYRTON, *Hawkesbury Agricultural College, Richmond, New South Wales.*
1912 | ENGLISH, ERNEST E., F.R.G.S., *Eastern Telegraph Co., Bombay, India (Corresponding Secretary).*
1897 | †ENGLISH, THOMAS ROWE, *De Beers Consolidated Mines, Kimberley, South Africa.*
1911 | ENNIS, HON. MR. JUSTICE GEORGE F. N., *Colombo, Ceylon.*
1915 | ENNIS, ROBERT J. STANLEY, *Irrigation Dept., Pretoria, South Africa.*
1911 | †ENTRICAN, A. J., *36 Customs Street, Auckland, New Zealand.*
1908 | ERNST, JAMES B., *Juan Vinas, Costa Rica.*
1883 | †ESCOTT, H.E., SIR E. BICKHAM SWEET, K.C.M.G., *Government House, Suva, Fiji.*
1902 | ESPEUT, CLAUDE V., *Public Works Department, Entebbe, Uganda.*
1902 | ESPEUT, REGINALD WM., C.E., *Government Railway, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
1912 | ESPIE, SAMUEL ALEX., *Naraguta, Northern Nigeria.*
1897 | †ESSIEN, ALBERT DUKE, *Cape Coast, Gold Coast Colony.*
1897 | †ESUMAN-GWIRA, JOHN BUCKMAN, *31 Beulah Road, Cape Coast Castle, Gold Coast Colony.*
1902 | ETLINGER, THOMAS E., C.E.
1914 | EVANS, COLONEL CHARLES, C.M.G., *Commissioner for Railways, Brisbane, Queensland.*
1915 | EVANS, CLAUDE PERCIVAL, *Brandon, Manitoba, Canada.*
1911 | EVANS, EDWIN T., *c/o T. Cook & Son, Melbourne, Victoria.*
1913 | EVANS, EVAN A., *F.C. Argentine Union, Puerto Nuevo, San Nickolas, F.C.C.A., Argentine*
1911 | EVANS, FRANCIS S., *c/o Messrs. Guthrie & Co., Singapore.*
1914 | EVANS, FRANK DUDLEY, A.M.Inst.C.E., P.W.D. *Kuala Lumpur, Federated Malay States.*
1910 | EVANS, H. POLLMAN, *Union Life Building, Toronto, Canada.*

Year of Election.

1912 | EVANS, HENRY W., 82 *Spadina Road, Toronto, Canada.*
1889 | EVANS, J. EMRYS, C.M.G., *Rand Club, Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1910 | EVANS, JOHN, B.A., M.D., *Winterton, via Estcourt, Natal, South Africa.*
1907 | EVANS, LEWIS, *St. Winifreds, Nottingham Road, Natal, South Africa.*
1912 | EVANS, LORENZO, 65 *St. Ursule Street, Quebec, Canada.*
1902 | †EVANS, MAURICE S., C.M.G., J.P., *Hill Crest, Berea, Bridge, Durban, South Africa.*
1913 | EVANS, R. G., *Civil Service, Kuala Lumpur, Federated Malay States.*
1897 | EVANS, SAMUEL, 153 *Nugget Street, Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1913 | EVANS, COLONEL THOMAS MAY, *New Town, Tasmania.*
1913 | EVANS, W. SCOTT, *Chief Assistant Secretary, Lagos, Nigeria.*
1906 | EVANS, WALTER BOWEN.
1912 | EVANS, WILLIAM J., *Prestea Block A Mining Co., Tarkwa, Gold Coast Colony.*
1909 | EVANS, WM. SANFORD, 326 *Grain Exchange, Winnipeg, Canada.*
1913 | EVERARD, HORACE N., M.D., *Rand Club, Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1902 | †EVERSFIELD, CAPTAIN GEORGE A., c/o *Post Office, Calgary, Alberta, Canada.*
1912 | EVERY, RIGHT REV. BISHOP EDWARD F., D.D., 25 *de Mayo* 286, *Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1903 | †EVES, CAPTAIN HUBERT E., J.P., *Arntully, Cedar Valley P.O., Jamaica.*
1910 | EVES, H. B. HEATH, *Burma Oil Co., 1 Vansittart Row, Calcutta.*
1909 | EWART, JOHN HAMILTON, 13 *Wellington Street East, Toronto, Canada.*
1908 | EWART, JOHN SKIRVING, K.C., *Molson's Bank Chambers, Ottawa, Canada.*
1914 | EWEN, CHARLES A., *Union Assurance Co., Wellington, New Zealand.*
1903 | †EWENS, CREASY, *Le Chalet, Guernsey.*
1912 | EWING, ALBERT FREEMAN, *Edmonton, Canada.*
1914 | EWING, ROBERT S., 200 *Union Trust Building, Winnipeg, Canada.*
1912 | EWING, ROYAL L., 263 *St. James' Street, Montreal, Canada.*
1914 | EYRE, EDMOND, c/o *Carlos Hegel, Guatemala.*
1913 | †EYRE, FRED. J., *Henley Beach, Adelaide, South Australia.*
1913 | †EYRE, GEORGE H., *Baines Avenue, Salisbury, Rhodesia.*
1913 | EYRE, VEN. ARCHDEACON CHRISTOPHER B., *Mtonya, c/o U.M.C.A., Fort Johnston, Nyasaland.*
1912 | †EYWAZ, MICHAEL, *Kapsabet, Nandi, British East Africa.*
1911 | EZECHIEL, V. G., *Indian Immigration Office, Penang, Straits Settlements.*

1900 | FADELLE, EDWARD, C.E., c/o *Hume Hermanos, Calle Lavalle* 472, *Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1915 | FAGG, HERBERT C., *Las Cabezas Estancia Co., Gualeguay, Entre Rios, Argentine.*
1910 | FAIR, CHARLES H., *N.R. Police, Livingstone, Northern Rhodesia.*
1914 | FAIR, T. BECKETT, *Cochico, Guamini, F.C. Sud, Argentine.*
1887 | FAIRBAIRN, GEORGE, M.P., c/o *Union Mortgage and Agency Company, William Street, Melbourne, Victoria.*
1912 | FAIRBAIRN, KENNETH BRUCE, *Mapapi, Chipangwe, Northern Rhodesia.*
1912 | FAIRBAIRN, RHYS D., 633 *Huron Street, Toronto, Canada.*
1915 | FAIRBAIRN, THOMAS, *Estancia Sonitas, Villa del Pilar, Paraguay.*
1909 | FAIRBAIRN, THOMAS, *Immigration Department, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
1911 | FAIRBRIDGE, KINGSLEY, *Bank of Australasia, Perth, Western Australia (Corresponding Secretary).*
1907 | FAIRBRIDGE, WILLIAM E., *Argus Printing and Publishing Co., P.O. Box* 1914, *Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1891 | FAIRFAX, GEOFFREY E., *Barrister-at-Law, Elaine, New South Road, Woollahra, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1898 | †FAIRFAX, JAMES OSWALD, *Koorali, Wolseley Road, Point Piper, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1882 | FAIRFAX, SIR JAMES R., *Sydney, New South Wales.*
1914 | FAIRFAX, J. HUBERT, *Merinya, Cambooya, Toowoomba, Queensland.*
1914 | FAITHFULL, RICHARD C., 35 *Queen's Road Central, Hong Kong.*
1879 | †FAITHFULL, ROBERT L., M.D., 5 *Lyons Terrace, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1906 | FALCK, ANOSI, 100 *Zastron Street, Bloemfontein, South Africa.*
1914 | FALCONER, HAROLD A., *Club Inglis,* 478 *Bartolomé Mitre, Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1912 | FANNING, LIEUT.-COLONEL FRANCIS GRANT, *Coomeragie, Casino, New South Wales.*
1911 | FARLOW, HON. MR. JUSTICE S. C. KING, M.A., F.R.G.S., *Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*

Year of Election.

1913 | FARMER, GEORGE, *Agricultural Instructor, Mombasa, British East Africa.*
1912 | FARMER, JOHN T., 427 *Constine Building, Montreal, Canada.*
1911 | FARMER, P. PATTERSON, 176 *Roxborough Street E., Toronto, Canada.*
1912 | FARNELL, FRANK, J.P., 5 *Bligh Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1912 | FARQUHAR, ARTHUR M. O., *Lautoka, Fiji.*
1914 | FARQUHAR, THOMAS S., *Rand Club, Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1889 | †FARQUHARSON, ARTHUR W., *c/o Atlantic Fruit and S.S. Co.*, 11 *Broadway, New York, U.S A.*
1896 | †FARQUHARSON, JOHN C., J.P., *Constant Spring, Jamaica.*
1911 | FARR, PROFESSOR C. COLERIDGE, D.Sc., *Canterbury College, Christchurch, New Zealand.*
1913 | FARR, WILFRID E., *Condor, Punta Arenas, Straits of Magellan, Chili.*
1913 | FARRANT, O. F. G. B., *West Coast Cable Co., La Paz, Bolivia.*
1910 | FARRELL, ULICK A. R., *Public Works Department, Hong Kong.*
1913 | FARRER, EDMUND H., *The Treasury, Pretoria, South Africa.*
1913 | FARRER, EDWIN, *Tuff Nut Mine, Bembesi, Rhodesia.*
1910 | FARRER, WILLIAM E., *Native Commissioner, Fort Rixon, Rhodesia.*
1892 | †FAULKNER, FREDERICK C., M.A.
1913 | FAVELL, ALBERT L., *North Battleford, Sask., Canada.*
1890 | FAWCETT, JAMES HART, 4 *O'Connell Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1913 | FEATHERSTONE, THOS. B., *c/o L. L. Andries, Apsheronskaya, Maikop, Russia.*
1913 | FEE, CAPTAIN CALVIN P., 311 *Stewart Street, Peterborough, Ontario, Canada.*
1914 | FEETHAM, RIGHT REV. JOHN O., *Bishop of North Queensland, Bishop's Lodge, Townsville, North Queensland.*
1910 | FEETHAM, RICHARD, 20 *Sauers Buildings, Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1909 | FELL, DAVID, M.L.A., *Equitable Buildings, George Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1914 | FELL, T. E., *Provincial Commissioner, Sunyani, Ashanti, Gold Coast Colony.*
1906 | †FELL, W. SCOTT, *Kilcreggan, Mosman, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1910 | FELTON, ARTHUR E., *Clifton Station, West Falklands, Falkland Islands.*
1913 | †FELTON, FRANCIS H., *c/o H. Reynolds, Esq., Estancia Bosque, Alegre, Alta Gracia, Argentine.*
1910 | FENELON, JOHN J., *Barrister-at-Law, P.O. Box* 1175, *St. John's, Newfoundland.*
1912 | FENN, JOHN C. DOUGLAS, *Assistant Treasurer, Nicosia, Cyprus.*
1913 | FENNELL, P. A., *P.O. Box* 224, *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
1900 | FENTON, REV. HERBERT O., B.A., *P.O. Box* 97, *Dunedin, New Zealand.*
1914 | FENWICK, GEORGE, "*Otago Daily Times*," *Dunedin, New Zealand.*
1908 | †FERGUSON, ALAN C. W., B.A. (CANTAB.), *Park Estate, Kandapola, Ceylon.*
1909 | FERGUSON, ARTHUR D., *Royal Bank of Canada, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
1912 | FERGUSON, FERGUS W., *Capetown, South Africa.*
1911 | FERGUSON, H. LINDO, M.D., F.R.C.S.I., 77 *Stuart Street, Dunedin, New Zealand.*
1889 | †FERGUSON, JAMES E. A., I.S.O., M.B., C.M., *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
1890 | †FERGUSON, JAMES, *P.O. Box* 98, *Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1913 | FERGUSON, JOHN, *North Bay, Ontario, Canada.*
1910 | FERGUSON, KENNETH, *Native Police, Livingstone, Northern Rhodesia.*
1907 | †FERGUSON, RONALD H., B.A. (LOND.), *Calton Lodge, Colombo, Ceylon* (*Corresponding Secretary*).
1912 | FERGUSON, RUGGLES L., J.P., *Samaritan, St. Patrick's, Grenada, British West Indies.*
1892 | †FERREIRA, ANTONIO F.
1912 | FERRIS, ERNEST L., *Edmonton, Canada.*
1914 | FERRY, CLEMENT B., A.M.Inst.C.E.
1911 | FERRYMAN, W. E., 7, *Standard Bank Chambers, Johannesburg, South Africa* (*Corresponding Secretary*).
1907 | FETHERSTONHAUGH, CUTHBERT, *Hillside Farm, Gorey, Jersey.*
1912 | FETHERSTONHAUGH, J. E. M., *Canada Life Building, Hamilton, Canada.*
1910 | FETHERSTONHAUGH, FREDERICK B., K.C., 10 *King Street East, Toronto, Canada.*
1913 | FIDDES, HON. JAMES, M.L.C., *Chizombesi Estate, Mikalongwe P.O., Nyasaland.*
1890 | †FIELD, A. PERCY, *P.O. Box* 154, *Pretoria, South Africa.*
1912 | FIELD, FRED W., "*Monetary Times*," *Toronto, Canada.*
1911 | FIELD, THOMAS, *Pasadena, Armadale Road, Remmuera, Auckland, New Zealand.*
1912 | FIELD, WILLIAM, 261 *Alsina, Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1911 | FIELDING, HAROLD, *British Cotton-Growing Association, Port Herald, Nyasaland.*

Year of Election.

1895 †FIELDING, HON. WILLIAM S., *Ottawa, Canada.*
1914 FIFE, G. S., *University of Alberta, Edmonton, Canada.*
1914 †FIGG, HON. W. H., *Colombo, Ceylon.*
1914 FILLAN, CHARLES T., 350 *Wilbrod Street, Ottawa, Canada.*
1911 FILMER, HARRY J., *P.O. Box* 1409, *Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1881 †FINAUGHTY, H. J., *P.O. Chunespoort, via Pietersburg, Transvaal, South Africa.*
1901 FINCH, BARNARD, *The Aloes, Montpelier Road, Durban, South Africa.*
1915 FINCH, FREDERIC HENRY, *La Merced, Playadito Corrientes, Argentine.*
1914 FINCH, THOMAS A., *P.W.D., Saltpond, Gold Coast Colony.*
1914 †FINDLAY, GEORGE, *P.O. Box* 56, *Livingstone, Northern Rhodesia.*
1913 FINDLAY, JOHN, 211 *Notre Dame West, Montreal, Canada.*
1914 FINDLAY, JOHN H. L., *P.O. Box* 801, *Pretoria, South Africa.*
1912 FINK, HON. THEODORE, 352 *Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria.*
1911 FINN, BRIGADIER-GENERAL HARRY, C.B., *Ashmore, Wentworth Street, Point Piper, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1903 †FIRMIN, CECIL H., *Zaria, Nigeria.*
1896 †FIRMINGER, REV. WALTER K., B.D., M.A., *c/o Messrs. Grindlay & Co.,* 11 *Hastings Street, Calcutta.*
1913 FIRR, TOM F., P.W.D., *Zomba, Nyasaland.*
1909 FIRTH, ARCHIBALD K., *Temaire, Papanui Road, Christchurch, New Zealand.*
1913 FIRTH, HENRY W. ST. J., *B.B. & C.I. Railway, Ajmer, Rajputana, India.*
1913 FISH, GEORGE, *Banyo, Grey Street, South Brisbane, Queensland.*
1913 †FISHER, G. A., *Pearson Street, Port Elizabeth, South Africa.*
1893 FISHER, JOHN MEADOWS, 39 *Stock Exchange, Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1905 †FISHER, NORMAN R., B.Sc., M.E., *Cobalt, Ontario, Canada.*
1913 FISHER, R. HILL, *Christchurch, New Zealand.*
1910 FISHER, HON. SYDNEY A., 4 *Range Road, Ottawa, Canada.*
1912 FISHER, RIGHT REV. T. CATHREW, D.D., *Lord Bishop of Nyasaland, Likoma, Nyasaland.*
1911 FISHER, THOMAS R., *Waltham, St. Clair, Dunedin, New Zealand.*
1912 FISHER, W. SHIRES, *St. John, New Brunswick, Canada.*
1881 †FISKEN, JOHN INGLIS, *Tarrawonga, Lansell Road, Toorak, Melbourne, Victoria.*
1911 FITCHETT, REV. WM. H., LL.D., *Barkers Road, Kew, Melbourne, Victoria.*
1901 FITZGERALD, GEORGE L., C.E., *The Foliage, San Fernando, Trinidad.*
1912 FITZGIBBON, WILLIAM N., *Horne's Buildings, Suva, Fiji.*
1909 FITZPATRICK, GEORGE, *Barrister-at-Law, San Fernando, Trinidad.*
1900 †FITZPATRICK, SIR J. PERCY, K.C.M.G., M.L.A., *P.O. Box* 149, *Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1911 FITZRANDOLPH, ROBERT, *Lynton, Fredericton, New Brunswick, Canada* (*Corresponding Secretary*).
1887 †FLACK, JOSEPH H., 9 *Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria.*
1914 †FLANAGAN, EDWARD JOHN.
1909 FLATAU, ALFRED, *Akuse, Gold Coast Colony.*
1912 FLAVELLE, JOSEPH W., LL.D., *Queen's Park, Toronto, Canada.*
1900 †FLEGELTAUB, WALTER, *Challis House, Martin Place, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1892 †FLEISCHACK, ALBERT R., *P.O. Box* 64, *Potchefstroom, Transvaal, South Africa.*
1910 FLEISCHER, HENRY C., *Registrar of Mining Titles, P.O. Box* 1132, *Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1913 FLEISCHMANN, HUGO, *H.B.M. Vice-Consul, Quetzaltenango, Guatemala.*
1915 FLEMING, ARTHUR LESLIE, *Great Diamond Estate, British Guiana.*
1897 FLEMING, CHARLES D., J.P., *Mining Commissioner, Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
1912 FLEMING, HUGH, *Ottawa, Canada.*
1912 FLEMING, JAMES A., *Estancia Flemington, Gualequay, Entre Rios, Argentine.*
1900 FLEMING, JOHN M., *Great Diamond Estate, British Guiana.*
1896 †FLEMING, RICHARD, *P.O. Box* 393, *Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1903 FLEMING, THOMAS, *Good Hope, Boston, Natal, South Africa.*
1912 FLETCHER, ALFRED G., 325 *Russell Hill Drive, Toronto, Canada.*
1913 FLETCHER, CHARLES MCKENZIE, *Magistrate, Gwanda, Rhodesia.*
1912 FLETCHER, JOHN W., *Jinga, Uganda.*
1912 †FLETCHER, M. M., *P.O. Box* 227, *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
1888 FLETCHER, WILLIAM, *P.O. Box* 670, *Cape Town, South Africa.*

Year of Election.

1896 †FLETCHER, WILLIAM, *Langford, Walcha, New South Wales.*
1902 †FLETCHER, WM. HORTON, *c/o Standard Bank, Salisbury, Rhodesia.*
1911 FLETCHER, W. MORRIS, *Saltoun, Dominica.*
1912 FLINT, ERIC CHARLES M., *1161 Melville Street, Vancouver, B.C., Canada.*
1909 FLOOD, EDWARD H. S., *Canadian Trade Commissioner, Bridgetown, Barbados.*
1912 FLORANCE, ROBERT STONE, *Stipendiary Magistrate, Gisborne, New Zealand.*
1914 FLORY, ROBERT J., *Eastern Land Co., Parana, Argentine.*
1913 FOGGITT, EMANUEL J., *Alexandra Road, Maritzburg, South Africa.*
1912 FOORD, MONTAGUE TEESDALE, *P.O. Box 40, Cape Town, South Africa.*
1913 FOOT, ALFRED NEWTON, *P.O. Box 206, Cape Town, South Africa.*
1904 †FORBES, CAPT. DAVID, D.S.O., *Swazi Coal Mines, Athole, Swaziland, South Africa.*
1885 †FORBES, FREDK. WILLIAM, *Rand Club, Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1907 FORBES, GORDON S. DRUMMOND, M.L.C., C.M.G., D.S.O., *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
1883 †FORBES, HENRY, *Port Elizabeth, South Africa.*
1913 FORBES, COLONEL H. VILLIERS, *Villa Wera, Cannes, France.*
1914 FORD, FRANK G. G., *477 Calle Lavalle, Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1913 FORD, HAROLD, *Casilla de Correo 332, Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1914 FORD, HENRY WALTER, A.M.Inst.C.E., *Miranda Estancia Co., Miranda, Matto Grosso, Brazil.*
1910 FORD, JAMES W., *Edgewood, Arrow Lakes, B.C., Canada.*
1889 FORD, JOSEPH C., *117 Duke Street, Kingston, Jamaica.*
1882 †FOREMAN, JOSEPH, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., *215 Macquarie Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1906 †FORIN, HIS HONOUR JUDGE J. A., *Nelson, B.C., Canada.*
1910 FORNO, LUIGI G., *45 Strada Zaccaria, Valetta, Malta.*
1881 †FORREST, RIGHT HON. SIR JOHN, G.C.M.G., M.P., *Perth, Western Australia.*
1912 FORSTER, JOHN W. L., *24 King Street West, Toronto, Canada.*
1891 FORSTER, JULIUS J.
1914 †FORSTER, MAURICE N., *Railway Department, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
1912 FORTUNE, GEORGE, *Bulawayo Club, Rhodesia.*
1908 FORWOOD, WALTER W., J.P., *Hindley Street West, Adelaide, South Australia.*
1909 FOSTER, DONALD F., *Broomassie Mines, Ltd., Gold Coast Colony.*
1903 FOSTER, EDGAR W., *Forestry Department, Benin City, Nigeria.*
1911 †FOSTER, FRANK, *Western Railway, Estacion Once, Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1912 FOSTER, HON. SIR GEORGE E., K.C.M.G., LL.D., M.P., *Ottawa, Canada.*
1912 FOSTER, J. MILTON, *76 Albany Avenue, Toronto, Canada.*
1911 FOSTER, MAURICE K., *Rantau, Negri Sembilan, Federated Malay States.*
1908 FOSTER, WM. MELVILLE, M.A., B.C.L.
1912 FOTHERINGHAM, COLONEL J. T., M.D., *York Club, Toronto, Canada.*
1914 FOUCAR, GEORGE, *741 Calle Tucuman, Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1909 FOULGER, HOWSON R., *Chigwell, Alberta, Canada.*
1912 FOULKES, CAPTAIN HENRY D., *Resident, Sokoto, Nigeria.*
1910 FOULKES, CAPTAIN J. FORTESQUE, *Military District 11, Victoria, B.C., Canada.*
1913 †FOWLDS, HON. GEORGE, J.P., M.P., *Auckland, New Zealand.*
1913 FOWLER, CHARLES, *Gurum River (Nigeria) Tin Mines, via Naraguta, Nigeria.*
1913 FOWLER, CHARLES DONALD, *431 Calle Chacabuco, Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1913 FOWLER, FELIX, *Yapane, Lunngalla, Ceylon.*
1913 FOWLER, FREDERICK D., P.W.D., *Lagos, Nigeria.*
1912 †FOWLER, THOMAS C. EDWARD, *441 Bartolomé Mitre, Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1909 FOX, FRANK.
1903 FOX, GEORGE, M.R.C.S.E., L.R.C.P.
1906 FOX, JOHN, *G.P.O., Colombo, Ceylon.*
1914 FOX, LOUIS, *Antelope Mine, Matapos, Rhodesia.*
1914 FOX, THOMAS V., M.A., B.C.L., *Secretariat, Entebbe, Uganda.*
1914 FOX, REV. THOMAS, *Bishopscourt, Suva, Fiji.*
1904 †FOX-DECENT, THOMAS, *354 Main Street, Winnipeg, Canada.*
1898 †FOXON, LIEUT.-COLONEL FRANK E., V.D., *Resident Magistrate, Estcourt, Natal, South Africa.*
1913 FOY, PHILIP ARNOLD, *Entre Rios Railway Co., Parana, Argentine.*
1893 FRAMES, PERCIVAL ROSS, *Rand Club, Johannesburg, South Africa.*

Year of Election.	
1910	FRANCE, HENRY D., *Customs Department, Victoriaborg, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
1912	FRANCES, HARRY L., *Reitfontein, Winterton, Estcourt, Natal.*
1913	FRANCIS, HON. BERTRAM ALEXANDER, M.L.C., *Protector of Immigrants, Curepipe, Mauritius.*
1915	FRANCIS, CLIFFORD CLAUDE, *District Officer, British Solomon Islands.*
1905	FRANCIS, PERCY J., *Union-Castle S.S. Co., Port Elizabeth, South Africa (Corresponding Secretary).*
1912	FRANCIS, WELLINGTON, K.C., *66 Lowther Avenue, Toronto, Canada.*
1892	FRANKLAND, FREDERICK W., *Okataina, Foxton, New Zealand.*
1913	FRANKLIN, G. P., *55 Essenwood Road, Durban, South Africa.*
1912	FRANKLIN, W. H., *St. John's, Newfoundland.*
1913	FRANK, ARCHIE M., *7A Avenida Norte Prolongacion 117, Guatemala.*
1913	†FRANKS, C. LA T., *Survey Department, Belize, British Honduras.*
1913	FRANKS, FOSTER OWEN, *259 Calle Maipu, Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1895	FRANKS, GODFREY F., M.A., *Queen's College, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
1912	†FRASER, ALEX., J.P., *P.O. Box 33, Bulawayo, Rhodesia; and Bulawayo Club.*
1914	FRASER, ALEXANDER, *76 Market Street, Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1912	†FRASER, A. C., *Merchants Bank, Victoria, B.C., Canada.*
1911	FRASER, A. S., *Customs Department, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
1914	†FRASER, DONALD, *672 Calle Paraguay, Rosario de Santa Fé, Argentine.*
1912	FRASER, HON. EDWARD C., C.M.G., M.L.C., *The Castle, Beau Bassin, Mauritius.*
1912	†FRASER, FREDERICK H., *Pitakande Group, Matale, Ceylon.*
1903	†FRASER, SENATOR HON. SIR JOHN GEORGE, *P.O. Box 250, Bloemfontein, South Africa.*
1895	FRASER, MALCOLM A. C., *Registrar-General, Perth, Western Australia.*
1912	FRASER, NORMAN C., *Knysna, South Africa.*
1914	FRASER, ROBERT, *Calle Patricios 1053, Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1914	FRASER, HON. SIMON, *454 Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria.*
1907	FRASER, WM. KING, *Resident, Zungeru, Nigeria.*
1914	FRAZER, WILLIAM EDWARD, *Bank of New South Wales, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1900	FREDERICKS, J. HAROLD, *c/o T. A. Wall, Jr., Esq., Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
1907	FREDERICKS, MAURICE, *Bank of British West Africa, Bathurst, Gambia.*
1914	†FREE, SMITH L. P., *Lower Riccarton, Christchurch, New Zealand.*
1913	FREEMAN, SYDNEY, *Banque Continentale de Paris, 73 Boulevard Haussmann, Paris.*
1913	FREEMAN, WM. GEORGE, B.Sc., A.R.C.S., F.L.S., *Royal Botanic Gardens, Trinidad.*
1906	†FREMANTLE, JOHN MORTON, *Ibi, Northern Provinces, Nigeria.*
1912	†FREMANTLE, SELWYN H., C.I.E., I.C.S., *Allahabad, India.*
1914	FREEMANTLE, WILLIAM HENRY, *Tramway Co., Port Elizabeth, South Africa.*
1913	FRENCH, ARTHUR, *Afton Lodge, Yeoville, Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1912	†FRENCH, THOMAS, *c/o Burma Mines, Namtu, via Manpwe, Burma.*
1902	FRERE, CAPTAIN ALLAN GRAY, *86th Infantry, St. Thomas Mount, Madras, India.*
1910	FRERE, ERIC GRAY, *N.W. Mounted Police, McLeod, Alta, Canada.*
1900	FRERE, HAROLD ARTHUR, *Superintendent of Prisons, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
1907	FRERE, NOEL GRAY, *Assistant District Commissioner, Kennema, Sierra Leone.*
1910	FRERE, OWEN G., *Police Department, Nairobi, British East Africa.*
1914	FREWEN, EDWARD J., *Apartado 277, Tampico, Tamps, Mexico.*
1908	FREWEN, HUGH MORETON, *Government House, Northern Nigeria.*
1912	†FREYSENG, EDWARD, *90 Roxborough Street East, Toronto, Canada.*
1905	FRIEDLANDER, CHARLES, *Victoria Chambers, Burg Street, Cape Town, South Africa.*
1910	FRIEDMAN, ISAAC, *Corporation Buildings, Rissik Street, Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1913	FRIND, H. OTTO, F.R.G.S., *c/o Messrs. Rooke, Bickle & Co., 26 Adelaide Street W., Toronto Canada.*
1908	FRODSHAM, RIGHT REV. BISHOP GEORGE H., M.A., D.D.
1896	†FROOD, THOMAS MORTON, M.D., *P.O. Box 1032, Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1910	FROST, ARTHUR W., *P.O. Box 60, Pilgrim's Rest, Transvaal, South Africa.*
1906	†FRY, HAROLD A., *P.O. Private Bag, Langlaate, Transvaal, South Africa.*
1911	FRY, HUGH R., *c/o Bengal Nagpur Cotton Mills, Rajnandgaon, C.P., India.*
1912	FULLER, FRANCIS C., C.M.G., *Chief Commissioner, The Fort, Kumassi, Gold Coast Colony.*
1913	FULLER, WILLIAM H., *3 Hill Street, East London, South Africa.*
1902	FULFORD, HARRY E., C.M.G., *British Consulate-General, Tientsin, China.*

Year of Election.

1900 †FULTON, HERBERT VALPY, *P.O. Box 84, Dunedin, New Zealand.*
1911 FURBY, WM. STAFFORD, M.I.E.E., *Glanville Terrace, Parnell, Auckland, New Zealand.*
1906 FURLEY, JOHN TALFOURD, *Colonial Secretariat, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
1915 FURNISS, CHARLES W. McKENZIE, *P.O. Box 522, Cape Town, South Africa.*
1878 †FYSH, HON. SIR PHILIP O., K.C.M.G., *Macquarrie Plains, Bushey Park, Tasmania.*
1914 FYSH, P. OAKLEY, Junr., *Launceston, Tasmania.*

1908 GABRIEL, E. VIVIAN, C.V.O., C.S.I., *Foreign Office, Simla (Corresponding Secretary).*
1908 GAGE, CHARLES E., *Royal Natal Yacht Club, Durban, South Africa.*
1892 †GAIKWAD, SHRIMANT SAMPATRAO K., M.R.I., M.R.A.S., *c/o Shri Sayagi Library, Baroda, India.*
1884 GAISFORD, HENRY, *Oringi, Napier, New Zealand.*
1912 †GALBRAITH, AUGUSTUS W. DE R., M.Inst.C.E., F.S.E., *c/o Bank of Australasia, Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria.*
1913 GALE, EDMUND ESTCOURT, *Kumassi, Gold Coast Colony.*
1914 GALE, WALTER F., J.P., F.R.A.S., *Oatlands, Hunter's Hill, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1910 GALLAGHER, PATRICK F., *Government Railway, Lagos, Nigeria.*
1900 †GALLEWSKI, MAURICE, *Stock Exchange, Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1913 GALLOWAY, WILLIAM, *Messrs. Thompson, Moir & Galloway, P.O. Box 53, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
1901 †GALPIN, GEORGE LUCK, M.D., F.R.C.S., *Cradock Place, Port Elizabeth, South Africa.*
1912 GALT, JOHN, *Blue Ribbon, Ltd., Winnipeg, Canada.*
1911 †GALWAY, H.E., LIEUT.-COLONEL SIR HENRY L., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., *Government House, Adelaide, South Australia.*
1913 GAMBLE, GEORGE HUBERT, *c/o Messrs. Runciman & Co., 264 San Martin, Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1912 GARBÈ, PROFESSOR J. B., *P.O. Box 136, Durban, South Africa.*
1914 GARBUTT, ARTHUR WALTER, *783 Calle Florida, Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1911 GARDEN, JAMES F., *Vancouver, B.C., Canada.*
1910 GARDINER, WILLIAM F., *347 Pender Street, Vancouver, B.C., Canada.*
1914 GARDINER-BROWN, FRANCIS, *Calle Cangallo 499, Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1913 GARDOM, BENJAMIN WILLIAM, *250 Bartolomé Mitre, Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1914 GARDOM, JOHN DALE, *250 Bartolomé Mitre, Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1914 GARLAND, RICHARD, *Bronte, Middle Brighton, Melbourne, Victoria.*
1905 †GARLICK, JOHN, *P.O. Box 63, Cape Town, South Africa.*
1912 GARNETT, EDGAR M., *Guantanamo, Cuba.*
1907 GARNETT, HON. GEORGE RUSSELL, M.E.C., *La Penitence, British Guiana.*
1914 †GARNETT, H. G., *Bartolomé Mitre, 286, Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1913 GARNHAM, WILLIAM STEPHEN, *c/o B.E.A. Corporation, Ltd., Mombasa, British East Africa.*
1912 GARRARD, GEORGE F., *c/o Messrs. Smith & Emmerton, 352 Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria.*
1912 GARRAWAY, HENRY FRANK, *c/o Messrs. A. Berg & Co., Barranquilla, Colombia.*
1912 GARRETT, H. L. O., *Government College, Lahore, India.*
1910 GARRETT, HENRY B. G., *Forests Department, Bangkok, Siam.*
1914 GARRICK, HERBERT DOUGLAS, *Ukuwella Estate, Ukuwella, Ceylon.*
1913 †GARROD, JOHN REBBECK, *Club Ingles, 478 Calle Bartolomé Mitre, Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1913 GARSTIN, CROSBIE, *Tsessebe, Tati, Bechuanaland Protectorate.*
1912 GASCOYNE, HARRY B., *Niger Co., Onitsha, Nigeria.*
1888 GASKIN, C. P., *Berbice, British Guiana.*
1903 †GASSON, GEORGE H., *Queenstown, South Africa.*
1897 GAU, JULIUS, *P.O. Box 209, Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1906 GAULT, ALEXANDER, *Suva, Fiji.*
1914 GAULT, DAVID, F.R.C.S., M.D., *Inglewood, New Zealand.*
1914 GAVED, ARTHUR C., *Broomassie Mines, Gold Coast Colony.*
1908 GAVIN, NORMAN A., *c/o S. A. des Huileries du Congo Belge, Kinshasa, Belgian Congo, via Cape Town.*
1895 †GAY, ARNOLD E., *The Brothers, Grenada, West Indies.*
1902 †GAY, GEORGE SINCLAIR, *Coronado, San Diego County, California, U.S.A.*
1912 †GEAR, WILLIAM INKERMAN, *23 St. Sacrament Street, Montreal, Canada.*

Year of Election.

1893 GEARY, ALFRED, *Gardiner Street, Durban, South Africa.*
1914 GEDDES, THOMAS G., *Rua Visconde de Itaborahy 75, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.*
1911 GEE, A. H., *Land and Survey Department, Entebbe, Uganda.*
1897 GEE, GEORGE F., *c/o National Bank of New Zealand, Limited, Wellington, New Zealand.*
1914 GELLÉ, PIERRE F. A., *Albert Street, Victoria, Mahé, Seychelles.*
1903 GEMMELL, HUGH B., *Mechanical Supt. South African Railways, Cape Town, South Africa.*
1909 GEMMELL, JOHN, *Mashonaland Agency, Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
1914 GENDERS, COLONEL J. C., V.D., J.P., *Glenelg, South Australia.*
1886 GEORGE, ARTHUR, *Kingston, Jamaica.*
1902 GEORGE, EDWARD C. S., C.I.E., *G.P.O., 144 Deal, Oak Bay, Victoria, B.C., Canada.*
1914 †GEORGE, HENRY B., *Provincial Audit Office, Cape Town, South Africa.*
1912 GEORGE, W. H., *Wellington, New Zealand.*
1912 GEORGE, WM. KERR, 71 *Highland Avenue, Toronto, Canada.*
1911 GEORGESON, GEORGE, J.P., *Mutual Life Buildings, George Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1912 GEORGESON, WILLIAM, *Calgary, Canada.*
1913 GEPP, N. M., *Resident, Zungeru, Nigeria.*
1915 GÉRARD, CHARLES E., 400 *Bartolomé Mitre, Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1910 GERALD, WILLIAM J., I.S.O., 75 *Sparks Street, Ottawa, Canada.*
1913 GERARD, HUGH WILLIAM HENRY, *Brisbane, Queensland.*
1915 GERNY, H. A., *c/o Messrs. Elder, Smith & Co., Melbourne, Victoria.*
1913 †GIBAUD, FRANK, *c/o Messrs. Bagshaw, Gibaud & Co., North End, Port Elizabeth, South Africa.*
1913 GIBBINGS, ALFRED H., *Calle Balcarce 278, Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1894 GIBBON, CHARLES, *Goonambil, Wattegama, Ceylon.*
1908 GIBBON, J. MURRAY, *Publicity Department, C.P.R., Montreal, Canada.*
1897 GIBBONS, LIEUT.-COLONEL ALFRED ST. HILL, F.R.G.S., *Ingwerere, Lusaka, Northern Rhodesia (Corresponding Secretary).*
1914 GIBBONS, ARCHIBALD, *Nigerian Railways, Lagos, Nigeria.*
1912 GIBBONS, HAROLD B., *Buller Mine, Battlefields, Rhodesia.*
1914 GIBBS, ARTHUR FAIRBANKS, *Port Arthur, Ontario, Canada.*
1913 GIBBS, G. W., *Marine Department, Lokoja, Nigeria.*
1914 GIBBS, HENRY J., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., *Lunatic Asylum, Singapore.*
1897 †GIBBS, JOHN, 12 *Gately Street, East London, South Africa.*
1910 GIBBS, HON. MICHAEL P., M.E.C., *St. John's, Newfoundland.*
1915 GIBBS, R. W., *Dunedin, New Zealand.*
1907 GIBLIN, ALFRED, *Te Aute, Hawkes Bay, New Zealand.*
1904 †GIBLIN, JOHN SCRUBY, *Napier, New Zealand.*
1915 GIBLIN, WM. ERIC, M.B., Ch.M., *Samarai, Papua (via Australia).*
1912 GIBSON, FREDERICK G., M.D., *Rayleigh, Papanui Road, Christchurch, New Zealand.*
1912 GIBSON, H. A., M.D., 216 *6th Avenue West, Calgary, Canada.*
1889 GIBSON, HARRY, J.P., *P.O. Box* 1643, and 85 *St. George's Street, Cape Town, South Africa (Corresponding Secretary).*
1911 GIBSON, HOPE, 186 *San Martin, Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1910 GIBSON, HON. JAMES J., M.L.C., *Anglo-Ceylon Estates Co., Port Louis, Mauritius.*
1912 GIBSON, SIR JOHN M., K.C.M.G., *Ravencliffe, Ravenscliffe Avenue, Hamilton, Canada.*
1914 †GIBSON, ROBERT, *Yarradale, Lansell Road, Toorak, Victoria.*
1912 GIBSON, THOMAS, 164 *Metcalfe Street, Ottawa, Canada.*
1912 †GIBSON, WILLIAM SUMNER, *Civil Service, Singapore.*
1909 GIDDEN, THOMAS, *Campion, Bogawantalawa, Ceylon.*
1908 GIDDY, LENNOX L., *P.O. Box* 10, *Grahamstown, South Africa.*
1896 GIDEON, D. S., J.P., *Port Antonio, Jamaica.*
1913 †GIFFARD, JOHN L., *Estancia Pulmari, Lapa, Terretorio Neuquen, Argentine.*
1915 GILBERT, CYRIL OWEN, *Survey Department, Nairobi, British East Africa.*
1913 GILBERT, R. AINSWORTH, P.W.D., *Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
1899 †GILBERTSON, CHARLES, *Villino Scarselli, Via Trieste* 30, *Firenze, Italy.*
1913 GILCHRIST, JOHN, *Union Club, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1905 †GILCHRIST, THOMAS B., M.D., *P.O. Box* 161, *Fordsburg, Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1908 GILCHRIST, WILLIAM J., *Attorney-General's Office, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
1912 †GILD, HARRY, *c/o British Agent, Trengganu, Malay States.*

Year of Election.

1913 GILES, ALFRED W. LINZEE, *The Treasury, Lagos, Nigeria.*
1910 †GILES, EDMUND D., *Christchurch Club, New Zealand.*
1898 GILES, THOMAS O'HALLORAN, M.A., LL.B., *23 Contra Chambers, Grenfell Street, Adelaide, South Australia.*
1903 GILFILLAN, ALEXANDER, B.Sc., *P.O. Box 755, Seattle, Washington, U.S.A.*
1904 †GILFILLAN, DOUGLAS F., *P.O. Box 1397, Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1903 GILFILLAN, EDWARD T., *Conway P.O., Middelburg, Cape Province, South Africa.*
1908 †GILFILLAN, WILLIAM H., *Surveyor-General, Pretoria, South Africa.*
1911 GILFOY, W. M., *The Milling Co., Calgary, Canada.*
1913 GILL, E. B., *c/o Messrs. Gill and Wheelock, Nairobi, British East Africa.*
1912 †GILL, ROBERT, *281 O'Connor Street, Ottawa, Canada.*
1909 GILLESPIE, JOHN WM., *Anchor Flour Mills, Bathurst Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1891 †GILLESPIE, ROBERT K., J.P., *74 Princess Street, Kew, Victoria.*
1910 GILLIES, JOHN, *H.B.M. Consul, Barranquilla, Colombia.*
1914 GILLINGHAM, ALFRED J., *Apartado 80, Las Palmas, Grand Canary.*
1902 GILLOTT, ARTHUR G. M., *Casilla 385, San José, Costa Rica.*
1913 GILMAN, ERNEST CHARLES, *Assistant Conservator of Forests, Epe, Nigeria.*
1900 GILMOUR, DAVID W., *Chartered Bank of India, Kuala Lumpur, Federated Malay States.*
1915 †GIMLETTE, JOHN D., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., *Residency Surgeon, Kelantan Malay States.*
1913 GIMSON, MARTIN, *Kumassi, Gold Coast Colony.*
1912 GIRDLESTONE, REV. CANON HENRY, M.A., *St. Peter's College, Adelaide, South Australia.*
1889 †GIRDLESTONE, MAJOR NELSON S., *c/o Standard Bank, Port Elizabeth, South Africa.*
1913 GIRLING, WALTER CHARLES, J.P., *Stanley, Falkland Islands.*
1895 †GISBORNE, DUDLEY G., *P.O. Box 693, Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
1913 GLANVILLE, T. B., *P.O. Box 4573, Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1877 †GLANVILLE, THOMAS, *Mile Gully P.O., Manchester, Jamaica.*
1913 GLASGOW, ROBERT, *12–14 East Wellington Street, Toronto, Canada.*
1901 GLASIER, F. BEDFORD, C.M.G.
1912 GLAZEBROOK, ARTHUR J., *546 Huron Street, Toronto, Canada.*
1906 GLEDDEN, ROBERT, *Kalgoorlie, Western Australia.*
1905 †GLENNY, MAJOR THOMAS A., *Rand Club, Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1901 †GLOAG, DURANT, *Penhalonga, Umtali, Rhodesia.*
1913 GLOSSOP, CAPT. H. W. DALE, *Police Department, Tamale, N.T., Gold Coast Colony.*
1912 GLOVER, ARTHUR HARDING, *Ilaro Rubber & Produce Estates, Badagry, Lagos, Nigeria.*
1902 GLYNN, HENRY THOMAS, *Huntingdon Hall, Sabie, Transvaal, South Africa.*
1913 GOBBETT, WILLIAM HENRY, *Toowoomba, Queensland.*
1913 †GOCULDAS, NAROTTAM MORARJEE, *Shanti Bhavan, Pedder Road, Bombay.*
1914 GODDARD, THOMAS N., *Government House, Falkland Islands.*
1907 GODDEN, H. DANVERS, D.D.S.
1912 GODET, JOHN D. MIDDLETON, *Paget, Bermuda.*
1900 GODFREY, GEORGE, *Strathmore, Fitzroy Street, St. Kilda, Melbourne, Victoria.*
1895 †GODFREY, JOSEPH JAMES, *c/o Engineer-in-Chief, Canton-Hankow Railway, Hupei Hunan, Hankow, China.*
1912 GODLEY, GODFREY A., *Department of Native Affairs, Pretoria, South Africa.*
1913 †GODWIN, CHARLES A., *Las Cabezas, Estacion San Julian, F.C.E. Rios, Argentine.*
1912 GODWIN, CHARLES J., *Post Office, Bushtick Mine, Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
1895 GOLDIE, A. R., *c/o Bank of Victoria, Melbourne, Victoria.*
1915 GOLDIE, JOHN H. D., *c/o Colonial Sugar Refining Co., O'Connell Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1912 GOLDMAN, LEOPOLD, *176 St. George Street, Toronto, Canada.*
1896 GOLDMAN, RICHARD, *P.O. Box 5594, Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1902 GOLDREICH, SAMUEL, *P.O. Box 933, Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1912 GOLDSBRO, GEORGE SELWYN, *Gillies Avenue, Epsom, Auckland, New Zealand.*
1914 GOLDSBURY, JOHN C., *Mossel Bay, Cape Province, South Africa.*
1912 GOLDSMITH, THE RIGHT REV. FREDERICK, *Lord Bishop of Bunbury, Bunbury, Western Australia.*
1905 GOLDSMITH, HENRY E., F.R.M.S., *Public Works Department, Hong Kong.*
1902 †GOLDSMITH, THOMAS, *Kroonstad, O.F.S., South Africa.*

Year of Election.	
1910	GOLLAN, HON. HENRY C., K.C., *Attorney-General, Port of Spain, Trinidad.*
1906	†GOLLEDGE, GEORGE H., *Gikiyanakanda, Neboda, Ceylon.*
1912	GOMES, CASIMIRO J., M.D., C.M., 200 *Camp Street, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
1907	†GOMM, HARRY H., *H.B.M. Vice-Consul, Curityba, Brazil.*
1914	GOOD, HARRY EDWARD, *Wanganui, New Zealand.*
1913	GOODACRE, JOSIAH S., *Abosso, G. M. Co., Abosso, Gold Coast Colony.*
1912	†GOODBRAND, STEPHEN, M.B., Ch.B., *Medical Department, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
1878	GOODE, SIR CHARLES H., 48 *Grenfell Street, Adelaide, South Australia.*
1914	GOODE, GEORGE F., *Ragga, Northern Provinces, Nigeria.*
1913	GOODE, RICHARD A. J., *Livingstone, Northern Rhodesia.*
1913	GOODE, S. H., *Adelaide, South Australia.*
1912	GOODERHAM, COLONEL A. E., *Deancroft, South Drive, Toronto, Canada.*
1912	GOODHART, HERBERT L., *Fort Jameson, Northern Rhodesia.*
1913	GOODLIFF, LEONARD, *The Haldimand Farm Labour Bureau, Jarvis, Ontario, Canada.*
1899	GOODRIDGE, HON. A. F., *St. John's, Newfoundland.*
1910	GOODRIDGE, RICHARD F., M.L.C., *Messrs. A. Goodridge & Sons, St. John's, Newfoundland.*
1909	GOODWIN, ARTHUR J., *Public Works Department, Lagos, Southern Nigeria.*
1888	GOOLD-ADAMS, H. E., MAJOR SIR HAMILTON J., G.C.M.G., C.B., *Government House, Brisbane, Queensland.*
1912	GORDON, ALAN B., *King Williams Town, South Africa.*
1912	GORDON, CRAWFORD, *Canadian Bank of Commerce, Winnipeg, Canada (Corresponding Secretary).*
1912	GORDON, DOUGLAS WM., *Native Department, Gwimbi, via Livingstone, Northern Rhodesia.*
1910	†GORDON, GEORGE, *Muanaweni, Rewa, Fiji.*
1913	GORDON, GILBERT T., *c/o Messrs. J. A. MacNab & Co., St. John's, Newfoundland.*
1913	†GORDON, MAJOR ROBERT, D.S.O., *Lochinvar, Magoye, Northern Rhodesia.*
1889	†GORDON, W. GORDON, *Knowlesley, Queen's Park, Trinidad.*
1913	GORDON, WEBSTER BOYLE, C.I.E., *Smarits Syndicate Farms, Britstown, De Aar, Cape Province, South Africa.*
1885	GORDON, WILLIAM MONTGOMERIE, *Assistant Colonial Secretary, Trinidad.*
1914	GORDON, WOLF, *Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1913	GOSLIN, MAURICE, *B.S.A. Co., Livingstone, Northern Rhodesia.*
1912	GOSLING, HON. AMBROSE, M.L.C., *Paget, Bermuda.*
1912	GOSLING, EDMUND W., *Paget, Bermuda.*
1900	GOSLING, J. T., *Postmaster-General, Nairobi, British East Africa.*
1912	GOSNELL, R. EDWARD, *Victoria, B.C., Canada.*
1914	GOSS, ALFRED, *Carnarvon, Western Australia.*
1912	GOSSET, HON. B. S., *Halberstadt, Bull Bay, Jamaica*
1912	GOSWANI, RAJA KISORI LAL, *Serampur, E.I.R., Bengal, India.*
1913	GOTLEY, ANTHONY L. H., *B.S.A. Co., Livingstone, Northern Rhodesia.*
1911	GOUGH, LEWIS H., PH.D., *Department of Agriculture, Cairo, Egypt.*
1913	GOUIN, HON. SIR LOMER, K.C.M.G., K.C., D.C.L., *Quebec, Canada.*
1909	GOULD, LIEUT.-COLONEL SENATOR HON. SIR ALBERT J., V.D., 121 *Pitt Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1912	GOULD, GEORGE, *Hereford Street, Christchurch, New Zealand.*
1914	GOULDING, RICHARD L., *P.O. Box 152, Durban, South Africa.*
1912	†GOULDING, WILLIAM, 67 *St. George's Street, Toronto, Canada.*
1915	GOULDSMITH, JOHN MAURICE, *Gisborne, New Zealand.*
1912	GOULTER, CHARLES FRANCIS J., *Blenheim, Marlborough, New Zealand.*
1900	GOULTER, HERBERT H., *Barrister-at-Law, Virden, Manitoba, Canada.*
1910	GOULTER, REDWOOD F., *Timara, Blenheim, New Zealand.*
1912	GOURLAY, ROBERT S., 514 *Jarvis Street, Toronto, Canada.*
1898	GOURLAY, WILLIAM DICKSON, *Dock Road, Cape Town, South Africa.*
1913	GOVETT, CHARLES, *c/o Union Trustee Co., Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria.*
1912	GOW, JOHN, *P.O. Box 27, Benoni, Transvaal, South Africa.*
1912	GOYDER, G. B., *c/o Messrs. T. Cook & Son, Bombay, India.*
1907	GRAAFF, SENATOR HON. JACOBUS A. C., *Cape Town, South Africa.*
1914	GRACE, FREDERIC A. D., *c/o Leach Hermanos, San Pedro de Ju Juy, F.C.C.N., Argentine.*

Year of Election.	
1912	GRACE, M. SHEFFIELD, *Potosi Estate, Bath, Jamaica.*
1910	GRAHAM, CAPTAIN A. McD., *Police Department, Seremban, Negri Sembilan, Federated Malay States.*
1914	GRAHAM, ARTHUR E., *P.O. Box 64, Beira, Portuguese East Africa.*
1915	GRAHAM, ERNEST W., M.B., C.M., *Medical Department, Tamale, Gold Coast Colony.*
1889	†GRAHAM, FRANCIS G. C., C.C. and R.M., *Grahamstown, South Africa.*
1908	†GRAHAM, FRANK J. G., *Messrs. Smith Mackenzie & Co., Mombasa, British East Africa.*
1914	GRAHAM, GEORGE, *Trompsburg, O.F.S., South Africa.*
1915	GRAHAM, GEORGE HUGH, *Calle Estados Unidos 1273, Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1909	GRAHAM, SIR HUGH, LL.D., 918 *Sherbrooke Street, Montreal, Canada.*
1915	GRAHAM, JOHN WILLIAM, *London and Brazilian Bank, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.*
1908	GRAHAM, JOSEPH WM., *Railway Department, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
1912	GRAHAM, MALISE PATRICK, *Livingstone, Northern Rhodesia.*
1912	GRAHAM, HON. ROBERT B., M.L.C., *Rosehill, Mauritius.*
1914	GRAHAM, REV. WALTER, *Rua do Marquez de S. Vicente 95, Gavea, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.*
1889	†GRAHAM, WOODTHORPE T., J.P., *P.O. Box 1155, Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1899	†GRAIN, ERNEST A., *P.O. Manly, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1913	GRAINGER, E. GREVILLE, *P.O. Box 1688, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1913	GRANGE, J. BURNESS, 33 *St. Paul Street, St. Catherine's, Ontario, Canada.*
1910	GRANNUM, HON. EDWARD A., C.M.G., M.E.C., *Receiver-General, Port Louis, Mauritius.*
1910	GRANT, A. H. H., *Standard Bank, Randfontein, Transvaal, South Africa.*
1912	GRANT, DAVID E., *Moonyoonoka, Geraldton, Western Australia.*
1913	GRANT, GARNET P., 18 *Chestnut Park Road, Toronto, Canada.*
1889	GRANT, HENRY E. W., C.M.G., *British Agent, Tonga.*
1912	GRANT, HERBERT H., 519 *Calle Bartolomé Mitre, Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1896	GRANT, SIR JAMES A., M.D., K.C.M.G., F.G.S., 150 *Elgin Street, Ottawa, Canada.*
1910	GRANT, OWEN, *Masongoleni, British East Africa.*
1914	GRANT, PATRICK C., *P.O. Box 127, Cape Town, South Africa.*
1914	GRANT, PERCY, 25 *de Mayo 158, Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1913	GRANT, ROBERT, 542 *Calle Cangollo, Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1905	†GRANT, WM. LAWSON, M.A., *Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario, Canada (Corresponding Secretary).*
1913	GRANTHAM, HERBERT CYRIL BATHURST, *B.S.A. Co., Livingstone, Northern Rhodesia.*
1906	GRASSICK, PETER A., 46 *Reconquista, Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1910	GRAVELEY, WILLIAM B., *Bank of Montreal, Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada.*
1912	†GRAY, ANDREW, *P.O. Box 412, Auckland, New Zealand.*
1912	GRAY, DAVID B., 227 *Huron Street, Toronto, Canada.*
1911	GRAY, EDWARD D., *Kainga, South Head Road, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1884	GRAY, HON. GEORGE W., 448 *Queen Street, Brisbane, Queensland.*
1906	GRAY, MELVILLE, *Timaru, New Zealand.*
1911	GRAY, HON. REGINALD, M.E.C., *Attorney-General, Bermuda.*
1914	GRAY, ROBERT, *Brooklyn, Pretoria, South Africa.*
1907	†GRAY, ROBERT, *Ellerslie, Gourton P.O., Natal, South Africa.*
1907	GRAY, ST. GEORGE, B.A., M.B.
1909	GRAY, MAJOR W. BIRRELL, *District Commissioner, Lagos, Nigeria.*
1912	GRAY, W. S., B.A., LL.B., *Macleod, Alta, Canada.*
1914	GRAY, WILLIAM SHIELS, *Niger Company, Zaria, Nigeria.*
1910	GREATBATCH, DAVID W., *P.O. Box 195, Kimberley, South Africa.*
1910	GREATHEAD, PERCY, J.P., *African Farms, Ltd., P.O. Box 5036, Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1912	GREAVES, FRANK, J.P., M.P.C., *Holmsleigh, Newcastle, Natal, South Africa.*
1914	GREEN, ANDERS K., 427 *Bartolomé Mitre, Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1912	GREEN, ARTHUR PENNEFATHER, *c/o Bank of New Zealand, Wellington, New Zealand.*
1915	GREEN, EDWARD R. MADDISON, F.C.B.A.P., *Mendoza, Argentina.*
1905	†GREEN, FRANK J. H.
1914	GREEN, FRANK WM., M.D., *Cranbrook, B.C., Canada.*
1913	GREEN, FREDERICK W., *c/o Confederation Life Assurance Co., Toronto, Canada.*
1912	GREEN, GERYASE NOTCATT, *Bahia, Brazil.*
1903	GREEN, HELPERIUS R., *Messrs. E. K. Green & Co., Somerset Road, Cape Town, South Africa.*

Year of Election.

1906 GREEN, HENRY, *Mason's Avenue, Ponsonby, Auckland, New Zealand.*
1912 GREEN, HOWARD GRAHAM, *Port Hope, Ontario, Canada.*
1910 GREEN, JAMES A, *Treasury, Pretoria, South Africa.*
1912 GREEN, HON. MR. JUSTICE JAMES E., *Calabar, Southern Nigeria.*
1881 †GREEN, MORTON, J.P., 320 *Loop Street, Maritzburg, South Africa.*
1914 GREEN, REV. THOS. B., *Quinta Yerigoyen, Concordia, Entre Rios, Argentine.*
1913 GREEN, WILLIAM B. HARDING, *H.M. Vice-Consul, Bahia Blanca, Argentine.*
1905 GREEN, WILLIAM J., *P.O. Box* 1770, *Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1912 GREEN, WILLIAM J., 3 *Whitney Avenue, Toronto, Canada.*
1913 GREEN, WILLIAM NOEL, 1353 *Tucuman* (3er *Piso*), *Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1896 GREENACRE, WALTER, 413 *West Street, Durban, South Africa.*
1889 GREENE, COLONEL HON. EDWARD M., C.M.G., K.C., V.D., *Maritzburg, South Africa.*
1899 GREENE, GEORGE, *P.O. Box* 406, *Cape Town, South Africa.*
1913 GREENE, JOHN HERBERT, 1221 *Calle Cordoba, Rosario de Santa Fé, Argentine.*
1912 GREENE, WM. HOWE, F.R.I.B.A., F.R.A.I.C., 269 *Duckworth Street, St. John's, Newfoundland.*
1909 GREENER, HERBERT, D.S.O., *Rhodes University College, Grahamstown, South Africa.*
1912 GREENING, THOMAS B., 221 *St. George Street, Toronto, Canada.*
1893 †GREENLEES, JAMES NEILSON, *Stock Exchange, Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1905 †GREENSHIELDS, GEORGE, *Douglas Station, Falkland Islands.*
1906 GREENSLADE, FREDERICK WM., *c/o African Association, Calabar, Nigeria.*
1914 GREENWOOD, ARTHUR, *Mount Bourke, Pakenham East, Victoria.*
1895 GREENWOOD, G. DEAN, J.P., *Teviotdale, Amberley, Canterbury, New Zealand.*
1911 GREGOR, ALFRED, *P.O. Box* 506, *Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1915 GREGSON, EWART, *Telegraph Department, Entebbe, Uganda.*
1912 GREIG, ARNOLD A., *Ametikulu, Zululand, South Africa.*
1896 GREIG, GEORGE, *Laxapana, Maskeliya, Ceylon.*
1903 GRELL, CHARLES H., *Clapham House, Dominica, West Indies.*
1913 GRENFELL, ARTHUR, *Francistown, Tati Concessions, Bechuanaland Protectorate.*
1903 GRENFELL, ARTHUR PASCOE.
1914 †GRENFELL, RICHARD BEVILL, *Eastern Telegraph Co., P.O. Box* 311, *Fort Bombay, India.*
1914 GRENVILLE, HENRY E., *Francistown, Bechuanaland Protectorate, South Africa.*
1914 GREY, C., *Fife, Northern Rhodesia.*
1895 GREY, LIEUT.-COL. RALEIGH, C.V.O., C.M.G., M.L.C., *Salisbury, Rhodesia.*
1907 GREY, WULFF HENRY, *Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
1915 GRIBBEL, LESLIE TERREL, *Athletic Club, Belgrano, Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1879 †GRICE, JOHN, *Melbourne Club, Melbourne, Victoria.*
1912 GRIERSON, NORMAN V., 40 *Calle Victoria, Montevideo, Uruguay.*
1910 †GRIEVE, WALTER BAINE, *Messrs. Baine, Johnston & Co., St. John's, Newfoundland.*
1914 GRIFFIN, G. ELLIS, 158 *Calle* 25 *de Mayo, Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1914 GRIFFIN, JOSEPH D., *Rand Club, Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1914 †GRIFFIN, PATRICK J., *Wellington, New Zealand.*
1910 GRIFFITH, CHARLES LUCAS, *Marathon, Toorak, Melbourne, Victoria.*
1911 GRIFFITH, GORDON GRIFF.
1909 GRIFFITH, JULIUS H., 312 *Winch Building, Vancouver, B.C., Canada.*
1881 GRIFFITH, THE RIGHT HON. SIR SAMUEL W., G.C.M.G., *Chief Justice, Federal High Court, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1914 GRIFFITHS, C. J. W., *The Barton, Blenheim, New Zealand.*
1913 GRIFFITHS, G. H., *Foundry Co., Toowoomba, Queensland.*
1901 †GRIFFITHS, HARRY D., M.Inst.C.E., A.R.S.M., M.I.M.M., &c., *Tronoh, Federated Malay States.*
1912 GRIFFITHS, JOHN E., *River Avenue, Winnipeg, Canada.*
1914 GRIFFITHS, REV. J. W., M.A., *Melbourne, Victoria.*
1915 GRIFFITHS, MORGAN J., *c/o Attorney-General's Office, Maritzburg, South Africa.*
1889 †GRIFFITHS, THOMAS GRIFF, *Port Elizabeth, South Africa.*
1911 GRIGG, JOHN C. N., *Longbeach, Canterbury, New Zealand.*
1912 GRIGG, RICHARD, *Commissioner of Commerce, Ottawa, Canada.*
1912 GRIGOR, JOHN A., *P.O. Box* 17, *Kampala, Uganda.*
1911 GRIGSBY, REGINALD C., *St. Stephen's Avenue, Auckland, New Zealand.*

Year of Election.

1896 GRIMMER, WM. P., *P.O. Box 174, Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1914 GRIMSDITCH, WILLIAM H., P.W.D., *Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
1913 †GRIMWADE, EDWARD N., *Homeden, Lansell Road, Toorak, Victoria.*
1904 GRIMWADE, LIEUT.-COLONEL HAROLD W., A.F.A., *Waveney, Hampden Road, Armadale, Melbourne, Victoria.*
1912 GRIST, KENNETH M., *c/o Chief Engineer, F.M.S. Railways, Seremban, Federated Malay States.*
1915 GROSE, JAMES T., *Bank of New South Wales, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1912 GROSS, LESLIE, *Culwerlla Chambers, Castlereagh Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1897 †GROVE, DANIEL, *Yambo, Inverell, New South Wales.*
1905 GROVES, THOMAS, A.M.I.Mech.E., *Public Works Department, Selangor, Federated Malay States.*
1906 GROWDER, JOHN, *c/o Mexican Eagle Oil Co., Tampico, Los Naranjos, Mexico.*
1908 GRUCHY, LYNDON STANLEY, *Akoko Gold Mine, c/o Trading Co., Tarkwa, Gold Coast Colony.*
1884 GRUNDY, EUSTACE BEARDOE, K.C., *Alexandra Chambers, Grenfell Street, Adelaide, South Australia.*
1902 GUBBAY, R. A., 3 *Queen's Buildings, Hong Kong.*
1908 †GUERRIER, HUGH T., *P.O. Box 125, Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
1913 GUEST, E. L., *P.O. Box 250, Salisbury, Rhodesia.*
1909 †GUEST, HERBERT M., *c/o "Mining Record," P.O. Box 1, Klerksdorp, Transvaal, South Africa.*
1914 GUGGENHEIM, JACQUES E., *New Zealand.*
1915 GUILBRIDE, CAPTAIN FRANCIS LANGFORD, *Kampala, Uganda.*
1914 GUILD, JOHN E. B., *Lighterage Co., P.O. Box 1164, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.*
1911 GULLETT, H. S.
1912 GULLICK, WILLIAM A., *Government Printer, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1910 GULLIVER-CRADWICK, LEO J., *c/o Bank of New Zealand, Christchurch, New Zealand.*
1912 GUNDELFINGER, KARL, *Mitchell Park, Durban, South Africa.*
1913 GUN-BROWNE, GEORGE DENNIS, *Rand Club, Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1912 GUNN, JOHN, *Gwelo, Rhodesia.*
1912 GUNTER, WILLIAM R. G., *Moore Road, Durban, South Africa.*
1912 GURNEY, EDWARD, 44 *Walmer Road, Toronto, Canada.*
1914 GURR, JOHN H., *Oliveville, Robert Street, Glenelg, South Australia.*
1907 †GUTHRIE-SMITH, H., *Tutira, Napier, New Zealand.*
1914 †GUTHRIE-SMITH, HARRY WALLIS, *Tutira, Napier, New Zealand.*
1911 GWYN, B. L., *Midland Railway, 278 Calle Balcarce, Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1913 GWYNN, ST. CHARLES B., *Nyamandhlovu, Rhodesia.*
1914 GWYN-WILLIAMS, HENRY, *Gude, Jemaa, Nigeria.*
1913 GWYTHER, CECIL WILBERFORCE, *c/o La Union Telefonica, Avenida de Mayo 761, Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1912 GYI, MOUNG TAUNG, K.S.M., T.D.M., *Tanyingon, Moulmein, Burma.*

1913 HAARBURGER, IVAN H., *Bloemfontein, South Africa.*
1890 †HAARHOFF, DANIEL J., J.P., *Kimberley, South Africa.*
1895 †HACKER, REV. WILLIAM J., *Idutywa, Transkei, South Africa.*
1914 HACKETT, CUTHBERT KINGSTON, *Leleque, Cholila, via Neuquen, Argentine.*
1907 HACKETT, HON. SIR J. WINTHROP, K.C.M.G., M.L.C., LL.D., *Perth, Western Australia.*
1914 HACKETT, WALTER CHAMPION, 54 *Flinders Street, Kent Town, near Adelaide, South Austra*
1914 HADDOCK, FREDERIC C., *Estancia La Peninsula, Camarones, Chubut, Argentine.*
1912 HADDON, W. H., *P.O. Box 582, Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
1895 HADDON-SMITH, H.E., SIR GEORGE B., K.C.M.G., *Government House, Grenada.*
1902 HADDON-SMITH, HENRY B., *Government Railway, Lagos, Nigeria.*
1914 †HAEGE, HEINRICH, *Australian Club, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1914 HAGEN, HARRY F., *c/o José Ritter & Co., Caixa 304, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.*
1894 HAGGART, HON. E. A. H., M.L.C., *Kingston, Jamaica.*
1912 HAGGER, ALBERT E., *Vancouver, B.C., Canada.*
1881 HAGUE, GEORGE, *Rotherwood, 107 Redpath Street, Montreal, Canada.*
1913 †HAHN, VEN. ARCHDEACON CHARLES T., M.A., *Nongoma, Zululand, South Africa.*
1912 HAHN, PAUL, 433 *Indian Road, Toronto, Canada.*
1905 HAINES, ROBERT T., *Foote Street, Elsternwick, Melbourne, Victoria.*

Year of Election.	
1893	†Hains, Henry, *Rand Club, Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1914	Haire, Wm. Nassau, B.A., *Land Transfer Office, Wellington, New Zealand.*
1912	Haith, Charles, *Victoria Club, Maritzburg, South Africa.*
1913	Halahan, John, B.A., M.B., *708 Calle Charcas, Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1913	†Haldane, Frank G., *Edmonton, Canada.*
1914	Haldenstein, Henry Wolfe, *Woodlands Farm, Francistown, Bechuanaland Protectorate.*
1897	Hall, Rev. Alfred, 64 *Orchardview Boule, ard, Toronto, Canada.*
1911	Hall, F. E., 14 *Place Royal, Montreal, Canada.*
1907	†Hall, Frederick T., *Hong Kong Club, Hong Kong.*
1897	Hall, Godfrey, *Hororata, Canterbury, New Zealand.*
1912	Hall, James Deakin, *The Court House, Vancouver, B.C., Canada.*
1914	Hall, John Benjamin, *Sinpacha 585, Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1915	Hall, John Kennedy, *Caixa 102, São Paulo, Brazil.*
1910	Hall, John Maxwell, *Jesselton, British North Borneo.*
1912	Hall, John O., *Villa Devoto, Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1914	Hall, John R., *c/o Messrs. R. Hall & Sons, Newcastle, New South Wales.*
1913	Hall, Lieut.-Commander Leonard J., R.N.R., *Marine Department, Lagos, Nigeria.*
1913	Hall, Roger Evans, *Assistant District Commissioner, Sekondi, Gold Coast Colony.*
1909	Hall-Jones, Hon. Sir William, K.C.M.G., M.L.C., *Wellington, New Zealand.*
1910	Hallamore, Llewellyn S., *P.O. Box 638, Cape Town, South Africa.*
1911	Hallett, Wm. Gardy, *Elevado, Pembroke, Bermuda.*
1901	†Hallifax, James W., *George Town, Penang, Straits Settlements.*
1911	Hallimond, William T., M.I.M.E., *P.O. Box 5191, Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1912	Ham, Albert, Mus.D., 561 *Jarvis Street, Toronto, Canada.*
1911	Hamber, Eric W., *Dominion Bank, Vancouver, B.C., Canada.*
1912	Hamer, Thurston, *Compania Linera de Mexico, Apartado 547, Mexico City, Mexico.*
1910	Hamilton, C. Frederick, 8 *Cliff Street, and Rideau Club, Ottawa, Canada (Corresponding Secretary).*
1913	Hamilton, Charles S., *Sunyani, Ashanti, Gold Coast Colony.*
1912	Hamilton, Duncan A., B.A., 159 *Pearson Avenue, Toronto, Canada.*
1910	Hamilton, Professor George H., *The College, Bellevue, Nebraska, U.S.A.*
1897	Hamilton, H. W. B., *Hannan's Club, Kalgoorlie, Western Australia.*
1909	Hamilton, James A., *c/o Mozambique Co., Beira, East Africa (via Cape Town).*
1915	†Hamilton, Major J. Stevenson, *Warden, Transvaal Game Reserves, Pretoria, South Africa.*
1913	Hamilton, Kenneth, *The Residency, Muri Province, Nigeria.*
1911	Hamilton, Louis, 2 *Bundesratufer, Berlin, N.W.*
1910	†Hamilton, Robert, *P.O. Box 412, Pretoria, South Africa.*
1913	Hamilton, William J., *Lindfield, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1912	Hamlyn, A. Douglas, *The Treasury, Zungeru, Nigeria.*
1914	Hammerstein, Alfred von, *The Senate, Ottawa, Canada.*
1914	Hammerton, Cecil W., *Bombuzi, Wankie, Rhodesia.*
1908	Hammond, Arthur C., 230 *Church Street, Maritzburg, South Africa.*
1913	Hammond, Henry G., *National Bank of South Africa, Gwelo, Rhodesia.*
1909	Hammond, Robert W., *Plumtree, Southern Rhodesia.*
1914	Hamp, Arthur E., *Railway Department, Nairobi, British East Africa.*
1888	†Hampson, B., 20 *Hampson's Buildings, Smith Street, Durban, South Africa.*
1888	†Hampson, J. Atherton, 20 *Hampson's Buildings, Smith Street, Durban, South Africa.*
1914	†Hancock, Harry C. R., *Hong Kong.*
1895	Hancock, H. R., 29 *National Mutual Buildings, Adelaide, South Australia.*
1897	†Hancock, Strangman, *Jumpers Deep, Limited, Cleveland, Johannesburg, South Africa*
1910	Handley, Guy F. B., *District Officer, Lagos, Nigeria.*
1907	†Hands, George E., *P.O. Box 936, Durban, South Africa.*
1913	Hands, Harry, J.P., 108 *St. George's Street, Cape Town, South Africa.*
1910	Handyside, John S., *Akitio, East Coast, New Zealand.*
1885	†Hanington, Ernest B. C., M.D., *Victoria, B.C., Canada (Corresponding Secretary).*
1897	†Hankin, Christopher L., *P.O. Box 3942, Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1912	Hanna, David B., 36 *Castle Frank Road, Toronto, Canada.*
1900	Hanna, James C., *Northern Club, Auckland, New Zealand.*

Year of Election.

1914 HANNA, WM. JOHN, M.Inst.C.E., *Public Service Board Offices, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1885 †HANNAM, CHARLES, *Port Elizabeth, South Africa.*
1910 HANNAM, REGINALD P., *Port Elizabeth, South Africa.*
1914 HANNAY, HARRY, F.G.S., *Naraguta, Nigeria.*
1914 HANNAY, CAPTAIN HENRY OSMOND, *Resident Magistrate, Serowe, Bechuanaland Protectorate.*
1912 HANNAY, JOHN A., *c/o Messrs. J. C. Hannay & Co., Ltd., Rangoon, Burma.*
1914 HANNIGAN, CHARLES, *Police Department, Ipoh, Federated Malay States.*
1913 HANNING, WILLIAM, M.I.M.E., 1 *Rue Edouard Fournier, Passy, Paris.*
1911 HANSEN, PAUL M., 64 *Queen Street, Auckland, New Zealand.*
1889 †HANSEN, VIGGO J., *Market Square, Port Elizabeth, South Africa.*
1910 HANSON, EDWARD C., A.R.I.B.A., *Public Works Department, Lagos, Nigeria.*
1914 HARBUTT, PERCY H., *Cremorne, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1888 †HARDIE, WILLIAM, *Fairmont P.O., Kootenay Valley, B.C., Canada.*
1914 †HARDING, A. E., *Mangawhore, Auckland, New Zealand.*
1907 †HARDING, J. WALDEN, *Mount Vernon, Waipukurau, New Zealand.*
1915 †HARDING, ROBERT, *Raukawa, Hastings, Hawkes Bay, New Zealand.*
1889 †HARDS, HARRY H., *Grahamstown, South Africa.*
1911 HARDWICKE, CHARLES, M.D., *Cia. Mexicana de Petroleo, El Aguila, S.A., Tampico, Tamps, Mexico* (*Corresponding Secretary*).
1912 †HARDY, ARTHUR C., *Thornton Cliff, Brockville, Ontario, Canada.*
1913 HARDY, HAROLD CROFT, *c/o Goldfields, P.O. Box 4, Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
1898 HARDY, JOHN, *Norfolk Hotel, Maritzburg, South Africa.*
1912 HARDY, JOHN H., *P.O. Box 29, Gwelo, Rhodesia.*
1914 HARDY, JOHN LAWTON, *P.O. Box 3722, Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1913 †HARDY, MILES, *Ladybrand, O.F.S., South Africa.*
1910 HARGER, RICHARD L., *c/o E. O. Harger, Union Club, Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1912 HARGREAVES, W. A., 108 *Albany Avenue, Toronto, Canada.*
1912 HARGREAVES, WILLIAM, M.A., *Malay College, Kuala Kangsar, Federated Malay States.*
1912 HARGROVE, REGINALD, *Lagos, Nigeria.*
1909 †HARKER, GEORGE, D.Sc., 35 *Boulevard, Lewisham, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1911 HARLING, THOMAS, 406 *Board of Trade Building, Montreal, Canada.*
1914 HARLOCK, HARRY F., *Totogo, Suva, Fiji.*
1913 HARMAN, H. A., *Government Training Institution, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
1902 HARMSWORTH, CAPTAIN ALFRED C., J.P., *Riversmead, Norvals Pont, Cape Province, South Africa.*
1903 HARPER, CHARLES H., B.A., *Provincial Commissioner, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
1914 HARPER, FRANCIS S., M.B., C.M., *Medical Department, Tamale, N.T., Gold Coast Colony.*
1913 HARPER, HENRY, *Auditorium Hotel, Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.*
1911 HARPER, JAMES L., *Monte Caseros, F.C.N.E.A., Argentine.*
1904 HARPER, J. PEASCOD, F.R.G.S., *Survey Department, Kuala Lumpur, Federated Malay States.*
1906 †HARPER, KENNETH J., B.A., *Kulakamba Estate, Nilgiris, South India.*
1884 HARPER, HON. ROBERT, M.P., *Myoora, Toorak, Melbourne, Victoria.*
1914 HARRAP, COLONEL GEORGE E., V.D., *Launceston, Tasmania.*
1911 †HARRINGTON, ALBERT E., J.P., *Hlabisa, Zululand, South Africa.*
1914 HARRINGTON, S. TALBOT, *Methodist College, St. John's, Newfoundland.*
1881 †HARRIS, LIEUT.-COLONEL SIR DAVID, K.C.M.G., M.L.A., *Kimberley, South Africa.*
1907 HARRIS, EDWARD, *Pleasant Valley, Geraldine, New Zealand.*
1915 HARRIS, EDWARD, *Toronto, Canada.*
1883 †HARRIS, HENRY WILLIAM J., *Kimberley, South Africa.*
1910 HARRIS, HON. JOHN, M.L.C., *Messrs. Hearn & Co., St. John's, Newfoundland.*
1911 HARRIS, LLOYD, *Brantford, Canada.*
1911 HARRIS, M. READER, 9 *Queen's Road Central, Hong Kong.*
1910 HARRIS, REGINALD V., *Barrister-at-Law, St. Paul's Building, Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada* (*Corresponding Secretary*).
1910 HARRIS, ROBERT E., K.C., *Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada.*
1914 HARRIS, W. J. BLACKLOCK, *Infiningwe, Insiza, Rhodesia.*
1912 HARRIS, WALTER KILROY, F.R.G.S., *Mayfield, Waratah, Newcastle, New South Wales.*
1903 †HARRIS, WM. DUCKETT, *Harris Dale, Barkly West, Cape Province, South Africa.*

Year of Election	
1912	HARRIS, WYNTER, 16 *Bury Street, Cape Town, South Africa.*
1914	HARRISON, ALFRED J, *Singapore*
1912	HARRISON, ARTHUR J Y, *Palma, Portuguese East Africa, vid Cape Town*
1914	†HARRISON, BENJAMIN C, J P, *Maputa, Zululand, South Africa.*
1914	HARRISON, BERKELEY, *Cudgera Park, Burringbar P O, New South Wales*
1913	HARRISON, C RENÉ, B A (Oxon), L R I B A, *Hurlingham Club, Buenos Ayres, Argentine.*
1912	HARRISON, CUTHBERT W, *Kuala Lumpur, Federated Malay States*
1890	†HARRISON, FRANK, *Kaleden, via Penticton, B C, Canada*
1912	HARRISON, FREDERICK E, *Saskatoon, Canada*
1905	HARRISON, GEORGE A, *P O Box 19, Oustkamenogorsk, Russia*
1892	HARRISON, J H HUGH, M R C S E., L R C P, *Colonial Surgeon, Belize, British Honduras*
1889	†HARRISON, J SPRANGER, *Rand Club, Johannesburg, South Africa*
1913	HARRISON, REGINALD T, *Hodges Street, Grahamstown, South Africa*
1907	†HARRISON, WILLIAM EWART, *The Pendembu Trading Co, Pendembu, Sierra Leone*
1913	HARRIS ROBSON, H, *The Times Co; Christchurch, New Zealand*
1913	HARRISS, CHARLES ALBERT, Mus D., R A M, *Earnscliffe, Ottawa, Canada*
1896	HARRISSON, SYDNEY T, C M G, *Controller of Customs, Barbados*
1911	HART, ALFRED D, *British Australasian Tobacco Co, A'Beckett Street, Melbourne, Victoria*
1911	HART, EDWARD, *P O Box 41, Johannesburg, South Africa*
1910	HART, HERBERT F, M B, J P, *2nd Avenue, Rosebank, Johannesburg, South Africa*
1902	HART, PETER FRANCIS, *428 Crown Street, Surrey Hills, Sydney, New South Wales*
1913	HART, RUPERT LANCELOT LEON, M R C V S, *Veterinary Department, Kampala, Uganda*
1905	†HARTLEY, CLEMENT PERCY, *P O Natal Spruit, near Johannesburg, South Africa*
1914	HARTNELL, GEORGE F W, *Uganda Railway, Kilindini, British East Africa*
1915	HARVEY, C MACKENZIE, *St John's, Newfoundland*
1884	HARVEY, JAMES, J P, 14 *National Mutual Buildings, King William Street, Adelaide, South Australia*
1898	HARVEY, HON JOHN, M.L C, *St John's, Newfoundland*
1913	HARVEY, NORMAN L, *Railway Department, Edmonton, Canada*
1913	HARWIN, ALBERT E, *Alexandra Road, Maritzburg, South Africa*
1901	HARWIN, JOHN, *Sans Souci, Maritzburg, South Africa*
1913	HARWIN, RICHARD W, I S O, J P, *Lynn Villa, Sea View, Natal, South Africa*
1912	HARWOOD, A R, 28 *Castlereagh Street, Sydney, New South Wales; and Australian Club*
1914	HASKEL, MICHAEL, *P O Box 96, Pilgrim's Rest, Transvaal, South Africa*
1911	HASKELL, ERNEST D, *4 Ice House Street, Hong Kong*
1914	HASKINS, ERNEST, *Francistown, Bechuanaland Protectorate, South Africa*
1914	HASKINS, JAMES, *Francistown, Bechuanaland Protectorate, South Africa*
1912	HASLAM, JOHN HEBER, *Regina, Saskatchewan, Canada*
1902	†HASSALL, RAYMOND L, 9 *Castlereagh Street, Sydney, New South Wales*
1906	HATCH, JOHN LENNARD, *Department of Agriculture, P O Box 434, Pretoria, South Africa*
1898	†HATHORN, FERGUS A, 101 *Pretermaritz Street, Maritzburg, South Africa*
1887	HATHORN, HON MR JUSTICE KENNETH H, *Maritzburg, South Africa*
1900	†HATHORN, K HOWARD, B A, *P O Box 3, Maritzburg, South Africa*
1913	HATTON, CHARLES, 77 *Castlereagh Street, Sydney, New South Wales*
1912	HATTON, HON EDWIN F., M.D, C M., M L C, *Richmond Hill House, St Georges, Grenada, West Indies*
1914	HATTRICK, J. MONTGOMERIE, 7 *Bridge Street, Sydney, New South Wales*
1913	HAULTAIN, HIS HONOUR CHIEF JUSTICE F W G, *Regina, Canada*
1911	†HAW, WALTER H, M R C S E, L S A, *Knysna, Cape Province, South Africa*
1911	HAWDON, ARTHUR J, J P, *Underwood, Peel Forest, Canterbury, New Zealand*
1904	HAWES, CECIL E, *c/o H F C Horsfall, Esq, Vagalla, Gammadua, Ceylon*
1889	†HAWKER, EDWARD W, M A, LL M, *Adelaide Club, South Australia*
1897	HAWKER, MICHAEL S, *Adelaide Club, South Australia*
1897	HAWKER, RICHARD M, *Adelaide Club, South Australia*
1913	HAWKES, WM BLACKBURNE, *c/o Mines Office, Tapoh, Federated Malay States*
1913	†HAWKSLEY, DOUGLAS, *Fort Jameson, Northern Rhodesia.*
1914	HAWTAYNE, W. H, *Assistant Engineer, Government Railway, Sekondi, Gold Coast Colony*
1893	†HAWTHORN, REGINALD W E, *P.O Box 1125, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

Year of Election.

1913 | HAXELL, WILLIAM E. O., 645 *Avenida de Mayo, Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1915 | HAY, MAJOR ANGUS B., *P.O. Durban, South Africa.*
1912 | HAY. A. G., *Bulawayo Club, Rhodesia.*
1914 | †HAY, EBENEZER, *Annandale, Pigeon Bay, Canterbury, New Zealand.*
1900 | †HAY, HARRY ALGERNON, *Collendina, Corowa, New South Wales.*
1880 | †HAY, HENRY, *Collendina, Corowa, New South Wales.*
1897 | HAY, JAMES M. ALLAN, *P.O. Box 48, Maritzburg, South Africa.*
1912 | HAY, ROBERT, M.Inst.C.E., *Water Street, Dunedin, New Zealand.*
1914 | HAY, WILLIAM, 28 *Chacabuco, Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1909 | HAYDEN, A., *Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
1905 | †HAYDON, LEONARD G., M.B., C.M., D.P.H., *Port Health Office, Point, Durban, South Africa.*
1912 | HAYES, J. A. O'NEIL, *Merchants Bank, Victoria, B.C., Canada.*
1901 | HAYES-SADLER, LIEUT.-COLONEL SIR JAMES, K.C.M.G., C.B.
1905 | HAYLES, HARRY S. H., *c/o Benue (N.N.) Tin Mines, Leri-u-Duchi, c/o P.O. Zaria, Nigeria.*
1912 | HAYMAN, WILLIAM HERBERT, *Nigerian Tin Corporation, P.O. Jemaa, Nigeria.*
1908 | †HAYNES, ALWYN S., *District Office, Kuala Kangsar, Perak, Federated Malay States.*
1901 | HAYTER, A. C., *Fort Jameson, Northern Rhodesia (Corresponding Secretary).*
1913 | †HAYWARD, A. DUDLEY, *c/o Messrs. J. Martin & Co., Adelaide, South Australia.*
1912 | HAYWARD, LIEUT.-COLONEL EDWIN J., *c/o Messrs. Walker, Sons & Co., Colombo, Ceylon.*
1899 | †HAYWARD, FRANK E., *Messrs. J. Martin & Co., Adelaide, South Australia.*
1914 | HAYWARD, W. T., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., *North Terrace, Adelaide, South Australia.*
1889 | †HAZELL, CHARLES S., *Port Elizabeth, South Africa.*
1911 | HAZEN, HON. J. DOUGLAS, *Fredericton, New Brunswick, Canada.*
1914 | HAZLETT, EDGAR C., 2 *Montpelier Street, Dunedin, New Zealand.*
1913 | †HEAD, ARTHUR, *P.W.D., Maritzburg, South Africa.*
1913 | HEAD, F. J., *Department of Telegraphs, Lagos, Nigeria.*
1897 | †HEAD, WM. BEACHY, *Rand Club, Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1914 | HEAD, W. H., *Port Elizabeth, South Africa.*
1910 | HEAPS, EDWARD H., 541 *Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C., Canada.*
1913 | HEARD, THE VEN. ARCHDEACON WALTER, M.A., *Sahchi, St. Aubins, Jersey.*
1914 | †HEARNE, WILLIAM GOODALL, *Geelong, Victoria.*
1908 | HEATLEY, HUGH H., *Kamiti Ranch, Nairobi, British East Africa.*
1914 | HEATLEY, JOHN F., *Suva, Fiji.*
1902 | †HEATLIE, ARTHUR, B.A., M.Inst.C.E., *Meloustan, Ceres, Cape Province, South Africa.*
1910 | †HEATLIE, BERTRAM DE V., *Cleveland Estates, P.O. Bayville, Cape Province, South Africa.*
1891 | HEBDEN, GEORGE H., *Erambie, Molong, New South Wales; and Union Club.*
1910 | HEBERDEN, G. A., M.R.C.S.E., D.S.O., J.P., *Victoria West, Cape Province, South Africa.*
1886 | †HEBRON, HON. A. S., M.L.C., *Barrister-at-Law, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
1909 | HECTOR, EDWARD JAMES, *Robe Terrace, Medindie, Adelaide, South Australia.*
1891 | HECTOR, CAPTAIN G. NELSON, R.N.R., *Villa Nelson, Valescure, St. Raphael, France.*
1909 | HECTOR, ROBERT B., *Donside, Nawalapitiya, Ceylon.*
1912 | HEDGELAND, REGINALD F. C., M.A., *Kowloon Customs, c/o Post Office, Hong Kong*
1906 | HEDSTROM, HON. JOHN MAYNARD, M.L.C., *Levuka, Fiji.*
1913 | HEENAN, CLAUDE R., *Rosetta, Natal, South Africa.*
1911 | HEIMBROD, GEORGE, *P.O. Lautoka, Fiji.*
1910 | HELYER, J. SHAW, 142 *Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C., Canada.*
1914 | HEMANS, ROY, *Wankie, Rhodesia.*
1912 | HEMMANT, EDWARD V., *Assistant District Commissioner, Nairobi, British East Africa.*
1913 | HEMMING, HENRY K. S., *c/o National Printing Co., 302 Lagauchetiere Street, Montreal, Canada.*
1881 | HEMMING, JOHN, *Westbourne, Worcester Street, Grahamstown, South Africa.*
1911 | †HENDERSON, E. W., 195 *Calle San Martin, Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1910 | †HENDERSON, PROFESSOR GEORGE C., *Adelaide Club, South Australia.*
1912 | HENDERSON, J. GRANT, 193 *W. Jackson Street, Hamilton, Canada.*
1908 | HENDERSON, JAMES A., *Colombo, Ceylon.*
1911 | HENDERSON, JAMES ALEXANDER.
1911 | HENDERSON, JOHN T., *P.O. Box 387, Maritzburg, South Africa.*

Year of Election	
1912	HENDERSON, LOUIS W., *Touchwood, Saskatchewan, Canada.*
1914	HENDERSON, ROBERT STEPHEN, *Calle Bustamante* 70, *Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1912	HENDERSON, STANLEY, *Great West Life Assurance Co., Vancouver, B.C., Canada.*
1906	†HENDERSON, THOMAS R., *P.O. Box* 101, *Tofield, Alberta, Canada.*
1911	HENDERSON, W. P. M., *Essenwood Road, Durban, South Africa.*
1910	HENDERSON, WALTER L., *P.O. Box* 181, *Rangoon, Burma.*
1913	†HENDERSON, WILLIAM A. C., *c/o Sir John Jackson, Ltd., Caixa* 1801, *Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.*
1896	HENDRICKS, A. J., *Black River, Jamaica.*
1913	†HENDRIE, A. G., *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
1912	HENDRY, JOHN, *Hastings Mill, Vancouver, B.C., Canada.*
1910	HENEY, THOMAS W., "*Sydney Morning Herald,*" *Sydney, New South Wales.*
1913	HENMAN, HAROLD JAMES, 25 *de Mayo* 33, *Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1891	†HENNESSY, SIR DAVID V., J.P., *Sydenham, St. Kilda, Melbourne, Victoria.*
1911	†HENNINGS, GUSTAV M., *Naitamba, Fiji.*
1914	HENRIQUES, F. A., *Enidor, Bellevue Road, Double Bay, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1912	HENRY, HOWARD R. L., 15 *The Roslyn, Winnipeg, Canada.*
1915	HERBERT, ARTHUR C., 86 *Fletcher Street, Raslin Wale, Boston, Mass., United States.*
1899	†HERBERT, REGINALD F. DE COURCY, J.P., *Plantation Rosé Hall, Berbice, British Guiana.*
1913	HERMON, JOHN VICTOR, *Nega Nega, Northern Rhodesia.*
1904	HERRICK, EDWARD J., *Tautane, Herbertville, Hawkes Bay, New Zealand.*
1904	HERRICK, F. D., *Tautane, Herbertville, Hawkes Bay, New Zealand.*
1913	†HERRINGTON, HENRY, *Antelope Mine, Matopo, Rhodesia.*
1912	HERSHENSOHN, JOSHUA, 268 *Loop Street, Maritzburg, South Africa.*
1911	HESKETH, HENRY R., *Wyndham Street, Auckland, New Zealand.*
1908	HESKETH, SAMUEL, *Wyndham Street, Auckland, New Zealand.*
1911	HESLIP, CAPTAIN ISAAC, *Police Department, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
1914	HESLOP, ALBERT O., 82 *Du Toitspan Road, Kimberley, South Africa.*
1912	HEUETLEY, E. W. DU CREUX, *P.O., Sutherland's River, Nova Scotia, Canada.*
1913	HEWAT, DAVID B., M.B., C.M., 3 *Roeland Street, Cape Town, South Africa.*
1904	†HEWAT, JOHN, M.B., M.L.A., *Woodstock, Cape Town, South Africa.*
1913	HEWETT, H. F. O., *Haslemere, Hatfield Street, Cape Town, South Africa.*
1914	HEWINS, H. P., *Central Economic Board, Khartum, Sudan.*
1913	HEWITT, FRANK E., *Education Department, Pretoria, South Africa.*
1912	HEWITT, JOHN, 49 *Wellington Street, E., Toronto, Canada.*
1912	HEYMAN, COLONEL H. M., *P.O. Box* 220, *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
1907	HEYMAN, JULIUS N.
1909	HEYMANN, JOSEPH, J.P., *P.O. Box* 5084, *Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1906	HEYS, FREDERICK T., *P.O. Box* 167, *Pretoria, South Africa.*
1914	HEYS, GEORGE JESSE, *Melrose House, Mare Street, Pretoria, South Africa.*
1910	HEYWOOD, JAMES B., I.S.O., *Wellington, New Zealand.*
1913	HEYWOOD, PERCY GEORGE, *Rand Club, Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1912	HIBBINS, WILLIAM THOMAS, *Umtata, Cape Province, South Africa.*
1911	HICKLEY, THOMAS GUY, *Rantau, Negri Sembilan, Federated Malay States.*
1913	HICKMAN, BENJAMIN, *Uplands, Bororen, Gladstone, Queensland.*
1913	HICKS, SYDNEY, *Western Australia.*
1914	HICKS, WM. A., *Calgary, Canada.*
1914	HICKSON, JOSEPH W. A., 20 *Ontario Avenue, Montreal, Canada.*
1888	†HIDDINGH, J. M. F.
1886	†HIDDINGH, MICHAEL, F.C.S., *Newlands, Cape Town, South Africa.*
1910	†HIGGINS, J. M., 39 *Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria.*
1911	HIGGINSON, CHARLES B., *Samarai, Papua (via Australia).*
1907	HIGGINSON, R. C., *Suva, Fiji.*
1912	HIGH, H. L., *c/o C. S. Lott, Esq., Dominion Bank Buildings, Calgary, Canada.*
1883	†HIGHETT, JOHN MOORE.
1912	†HIGHFIELD, REV. HENRY, M.A., *Wesley College, Colombo, Ceylon.*
1913	HILDER, ROBERT TATE, *Bank of New South Wales, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1914	HILDRED, WILLOWS, *Freetown, Sierra Leone.*

Year of Election.

1913 | HILL, ARTHUR EDMUND BRETON, M.Inst.C.E., 1622 *Parker Street, Vancouver, B.C.; Canada*
1913 | HILL, CAPTAIN CHARLES RAPELJE, *Saskatoon, Canada.*
1892 | HILL, CHARLES WM., *Postmaster-General, Gibraltar.*
1912 | HILL, EDWARD COLSTON, *555 Euclid Avenue, Toronto, Canada.*
1914 | HILL, ERNEST, *Ceres, Cape Province, South Africa.*
1915 | HILL, JOHN HUGH, B.A., *56 St. Mary's Road, Ponsonby, Auckland, New Zealand.*
1913 | †HILL, RALPH BROADHURST, *District Magistrate, Gizo, British Solomon Islands, Western Pacific.*
1901 | HILL, LIEUT.-COLONEL THOMAS ALEXANDER.
1908 | HILL, W. H. FREER, *Kaduna Syndicate, Arim, via Naraguta, Nigeria.*
1891 | HILL, WARDROP M., *c/o S. Henderson, Esq., Equitable Buildings, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1908 | HILL, WM. CAREY, *Christchurch, New Zealand.*
1900 | †HILLIARD, CHARLES H., *Devon House, Somerset Street, Grahamstown, South Africa.*
1913 | HILLIER, STANLEY, *Native Commissioner, Chiengi, Northern Rhodesia.*
1904 | HILLMAN, SELIG, *P.O. Box 2954, Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1904 | HILLMAN, WOLF, *P.O. Box 2954, Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1898 | †HILTON, THOMAS J., *Nassam, N.S. District, via Sierra Leone.*
1910 | HIND, ROBERT, *c/o "Journal" Office, Grahamstown, South Africa.*
1912 | HINDSLEY, NORMAN, 1509 *Fourth Street N.E., Calgary, Canada.*
1915 | HINE, WILLIAM HENRY WARDER.
1913 | HINSON, DANIEL BASCOME, *The Treasury, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
1903 | HIRSCH, AUGUST, *Port Elizabeth, South Africa.*
1913 | HIRSCH, JOHN G., *Port Elizabeth, South Africa.*
1902 | †HIRSCHHORN, FRIEDRICH, 10 *Christian Street, Kimberley, South Africa.*
1912 | HIRST, EDWARD E., 257 *Clarence Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1913 | HISCOCK, FRANK H., *Messrs. Viloudaki, Hiscock & Co., Hangkow, China.*
1910 | HITCHCOCK, HAROLD G., *Anglo-Ceylon Estates Co., P.O. Box 35, Port Louis, Mauritius.*
1912 | HOBART, CAPTAIN EDWARD H., *Travelling Commissioner, Tamale, Northern Territories, Gold Coast Colony.*
1906 | HOBBS, COLONEL JOSEPH J. TALBOT, *Cottlesloe, Western Australia.*
1914 | HOBLEY, REV. C. MCDONALD, *The Church House, Port Stanley, Falkland Islands.*
1908 | †HOBSON, GEORGE R., *Hillside, Maseru, Basutoland, South Africa.*
1912 | HOBSON, ROBERT, 56 *Charlton Avenue, W., Hamilton, Canada.*
1902 | HOCHSCHILD, SIGMUND, *P.O. Box 25, Cape Town, South Africa.*
1902 | †HOCKLY, DANIEL EDWARD, *East London, South Africa.*
1906 | HODDER, SAMUEL, *English Literary Society, Cangallo 536, Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1912 | HODGES, ARTHUR H., *Treasury, Opobo, via Bonny, Nigeria.*
1913 | HODGES, WILLIAM GEOFFREY, *Bloemfontein, South Africa.*
1912 | HODGES, VEN. ARCHDEACON WILLIAM H., 675 *Paseo de Julio, Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1908 | HODGETT, ERNEST C., *Bank of British West Africa, Lakoja, Northern Nigeria.*
1911 | †HODGSON, ARTHUR J., 61 *William Street, Montreal, Canada.*
1913 | HODGSON, REV. C. H., *Calle Oxford 3A, Valparaiso, Chili.*
1911 | HODGSON, HARRY COURTENAY, *Assistant District Commissioner, Sierra Leone.*
1910 | †HODGSON, HUBERT M. T., A.M.Inst.C.E., *Alberni, Vancouver Island, B.C., Canada.*
1913 | HODSON, LIEUT.-COLONEL FREDERIC ARTHUR, *Police Department, Livingstone, Northern Rhodesia.*
1894 | †HOEY, UNG BOK.
1897 | †HOFMEYR, HENRY J., B.A., *P.O. Box 3357, Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1914 | HOGAN, JAMES C. C., M.D., W.A., *Medical Staff, Zungeru, Nigeria.*
1910 | HOGG, HON. ALAN F., *Attorney-General, Zomba, Nyasaland.*
1914 | HOGG, THOMAS, *c/o Messrs. James Miller & Co., 357/359 Little Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria.*
1912 | HOGG, WILLIAM H., *Bank of Montreal, Vancouver, B.C., Canada.*
1911 | HOLBROOK, FRED T., *Permas Rubber Co., Johore Bharu, Federated Malay States.*
1914 | †HOLDSWORTH, BERNARD J., *Waikohu, Poverty Bay, New Zealand.*
1882 | HOLDSWORTH, JOHN, *Swarthmoor, Havelock North, Napier, New Zealand.*
1894 | †HOLE, HUGH MARSHALL, *Chief Secretary, Salisbury, Rhodesia*
1907 | HOLFORD, WILLIAM G., *Rand Club, Johannesburg, South Africa.*

Year of election	
1914	HOLGATE, EDWARD J, *Acutt's Arcade, Durban, South Africa*
1889	HOLLAND, CUYLER A, *c/o British Columbia Land Co, Victoria, B C, Canada*
1914	HOLLAND, ERNEST STANLEY, *Argyll, London, Ltd, Durban, South Africa.*
1913	HOLLAND, FREDERICK H., *c/o Messrs Dunell, Ebden & Co., Port Elizabeth, South Africa*
1913	HOLLAND, PHILIP HENRY, *c/o T S Boadee & Co, 478 Calle Bartolomé Mitre, Buenos Aires, Argentine*
1913	HOLLIDAY, ALEXANDER, "*El Pilar*," *United Fruit Co, Puerto Barrios, Guatemala*
1914	HOLLIMAN, JOHN W, I S O, J P, *The Treasury, Macquarie Street, Sydney, New South Wales*
1913	HOLLINS, ARCHIBALD F, 541 *Cangallo, Buenos Aires, Argentine*
1889	†HOLLINS, RICHARD R, *P O Box 289, Johannesburg, South Africa*
1896	†HOLLIS, HON A CLAUD, C M G, M L C, *Colonial Secretary, Sierra Leone*
1912	HOLLIS, CAPTAIN HUGH
1910	HOLLOWAY, ALFRED, *P O Box 174, Johannesburg, South Africa*
1915	HOLMAN, HON W A, M L A, *Sydney, New South Wales.*
1904	HOLMES, CHARLES WILLIAM, *P O Box 256, Durban, South Africa*
1911	HOLMES, G ERNEST, *P O Box 684, Saskatoon, Canada*
1907	HOLMES, HARRY G, *Customs Department, Accra, Gold Coast Colony*
1914	HOLMES, HENRY C, J P, *Tarraford, Glen Innes, New South Wales*
1889	HOLMES, JOHN R, B L, *District Judge, Nicosia, Cyprus (Corresponding Secretary)*
1913	HOLMES, R A, *Union Bank of Australia, Wellington, New Zealand*
1891	HOLROYD, HON JUSTICE SIR EDWARD D, *Melbourne, Victoria*
1887	†HOLT, WALTER H, J P, *Australian Club, Sydney, New South Wales*
1889	†HOMAN, LEONARD E B, *Rand Club, Johannesburg, South Africa*
1913	HOME, GEORGE, *Pad Ijerman, Deli, Sumatra*
1913	HOME, HENRY, M Inst C E, F G S, P W D, *Keresley, Kingston, Jamaica*
1913	HONEY, WILLIAM S, *P O Box 85, Salisbury, Rhodesia.*
1910	HONEYWILL, WILLIAM, *Adelaide, South Australia*
1913	HONNET, MAXIMILLIAN, *P O Box 149, Johannesburg, South Africa*
1902	HOOD, A JARVIE, M B, C M, 127 *Macquarie Street, Sydney, New South Wales*
1914	HOOD, THOMAS M., *Caixa 641, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil*
1898	HOOD, WM ACLAND, *c/o Bank of British North America, Vancouver, B C, Canada*
1913	HOODLESS, DAVID WINN, B Sc, A K C, *Queen Victoria School, Nasinu, Fiji*
1911	HOOK, CHARLES S, 232 *Macpherson Avenue, Toronto, Canada*
1912	HOOKE, ARTHUR W, *Forum River (Nigeria) Tin Co, Naraguta, Northern Nigeria.*
1904	†HOOKE, AUGUSTUS, JR, *Union Club, Sydney, New South Wales*
1913	†HOOKE, BEN, *Dingadee, Dungog, New South Wales*
1910	HOOKER, R SYMONS, *Assistant District Commissioner, Sierra Leone.*
1910	HOOPER, EDWARD C, *Public Works Department, Pretoria, South Africa.*
1910	HOOPER, JAMES, *Deputy Provincial Secretary, Winnipeg, Canada.*
1902	HOOPER, RAYMOND E, 364 *Smith Street, Durban, South Africa.*
1913	HOOPS, DOUGLAS E MOSTYN, *c/o The Sinai Mining Co, Suez, Egypt*
1914	HOOTON, REGINALD S, 76 *Colony Street, Winnipeg, Canada*
1884	†HOPE, C H S
1912	HOPE, GEORGE, 43 *Duke Street, Hamilton, Canada*
1908	HOPE, HERBERT ASHWORTH, *Ipoh, Perak, Federated Malay States*
1884	†HOPE, JAMES WILLIAM, M R C P, *Fremantle, Western Australia.*
1912	HOPE, ROBERT K, *Registry Office, Hamilton, Canada*
1912	HOPEWELL, CHARLES, *Earlscourt, Ottawa, Canada*
1911	HOPKINS, ALLAN, 8 *Cathedral Square, Christchurch, New Zealand.*
1912	HOPKINS, HARRY S, *P O Box 39, Bulawayo, Rhodesia*
1912	HOPKINS, J CASTELL, 2 *College Street, Toronto, Canada*
1909	HOPKINS, WILLIAM, 207 *Avenue A, Saskatoon, Canada*
1915	HOPKINSON, WILLIAM, *Messrs T B Browne, Ltd, 33 West 42nd Street, New York City U S A*
1888	HOPLEY, HON MR. JUSTICE WILLIAM M., *Supreme Court, Cape Town, South Africa*
1910	HOPPER, EDWARD, *P O Box 10, Mafeking, South Africa*
1883	†HORDERN, EDWARD CARE, 211 *Pitt Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*

Year of Election

1914 †HORDERN, SAMUEL, *Babworth House, Darling Point, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1913 HORKHEIMER, BERNHARD, *Kimberley, South Africa.*
1901 †HORNBY, WILLIAM F., *Chellow Dean, Bloemfontein, South Africa.*
1898 HORNBY-PORTER, CHARLES, *District Commissioner, c/o P.O. Calabar, Nigeria.*
1914 HORNE, EDMOND W., 205 *Kent Building, Toronto, Canada.*
1908 HORNE, WILLIAM H. K., *Standard Bank, Cape Town, South Africa.*
1913 HORNE, WILLIAM JAMES A. E., A.M.I.C.E., A.M.I.E.E., *P.O. Box* 432, *Pretoria, South Africa.*
1909 HORNELL, WM. WOODWARD, M.A., *Director of Public Instruction, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta, India.*
1914 HORNER, HENRY E., *Pulmari, Territorio Neuquen, Argentine.*
1914 HORNIBROOK, THOMAS A., 1935–10½ *Street West, Calgary, Canada.*
1909 †HOBSWELL, EDMUND, *c/o Messrs. Finlay, Fleming & Co., P.O. Box* 181, *Rangoon, Burma.*
1905 HORTON, ROBERT C., "*N. Z. Herald,*" *Auckland, New Zealand.*
1908 HORWOOD, HIS HONOUR CHIEF JUSTICE SIR WILLIAM H., *St. John's, Newfoundland.*
1914 †HOSE, EDWARD SHAW, *Kuala Lumpur, Federated Malay States.*
1912 HOSEASON, C. DE COURCY S., 322 *Pender Street West, Vancouver, B.C., Canada.*
1911 HOSEASON, THOMAS W., *Kroonstad, O.F.S., South Africa.*
1896 HOSKEN, WILLIAM, *P.O. Box* 667, *Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1912 HOSKIN, A. E., K.C., *Farmer Building, Winnipeg, Canada.*
1911 HOSKING, JOHN H., K.C., *Maori Road, Dunedin, New Zealand.*
1909 †HOSMER, CHARLES R., *c/o Canadian Pacific Railway, Montreal, Canada.*
1884 †HOSMER, LIEUT.-COLONEL EDWARD A. C., *Virden, Manitoba, Canada (Corresponding Secretary).*
1912 HOTCHKIS, JOHN G., *Crookston Farm, Kafue, Northern Rhodesia.*
1914 HOUGH, JOHN STANLEY, K.C., 500 *Northern Crown Bank Building, Winnipeg, Canada.*
1914 HOUGHTON, CHARLES V., *New Zealand Shipping Co., Auckland, New Zealand.*
1912 HOUSTON, HAROLD E., *Nigeria Bitumen Co., Lagos, Nigeria.*
1911 HOWARD, EDWARD H., *P.O. Box* 4, *Klerksdorp, Transvaal, South Africa.*
1914 HOWARD, MAJOR WALTER, D.S.O., *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
1913 HOWARTH, SAMUEL E. J., *P.W.D., Nairobi, British East Africa.*
1913 HOWELL, ERNEST, *Myalla, Hawdon Street, Heidelberg, Victoria.*
1909 HOWELL, HIS HONOUR CHIEF JUSTICE HECTOR N., *Winnipeg, Canada.*
1912 HOWISON, JOHN, *Grand Oriental Hotel, Colombo, Ceylon.*
1904 HOY, G. FREDERICK, *P.O. Box* 357, *Port Elizabeth, South Africa.*
1909 †HOY, W. W., *Central South African Railways, Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1903 †HOYLE, JAMES JOHNSON, *P.O. Box* 744, *Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1912 HUBBACK, JOHN H., *Argentine.*
1903 †HUBBARD, ARTHUR G., *Government Railway, Lagos, Southern Nigeria.*
1913 HUCKVALE, WALTER, *Medicine Hat, Alberta, Canada.*
1906 HUDDART, LINDOW H. L., M.A. (Cantab.), A.R.S.M., A.M.Inst.C.E., A.Inst.M.M., *P.O., Lokoja, Nigeria.*
1914 HUDSON, DUNBAR H., 80 *Lombard Street, Winnipeg, Canada.*
1910 HUDSON, LIEUT.-COLONEL ERNEST, F.R.C.S.E., *Allahabad Central Prison, Naini, E. I. Railway, India.*
1914 HUDSON, W. A., 59 *York Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1894 †HUDSON, WALTER E., *P.O. Box* 189, *Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1912 HUDSON, WILLIAM, *Deputy Postmaster-General, Zungeru, Nigeria.*
1914 HUESTON, HENRY F., *Ex-Lands of Nigeria, Ltd., Dress, c/o P.O. Naraguta, Nigeria.*
1906 HUFFAM, SYDNEY, *Administrator's Office, Pretoria, South Africa.*
1903 HUGHES, FRANK G., *P.O. Box* 216, *Salisbury, Rhodesia.*
1912 HUGHES, G. OSBORNE, M.D., *Commonwealth Block, Winnipeg, Canada.*
1915 HUGHES, HENRY GODFREY, 499 *Cangallo, Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1913 HUGHES, HERBERT WHITE, *Booyoolee, Gladstone, South Australia.*
1907 HUGHES, JOHN D., *c/o Rubber Estates, Ltd., Blieron, French Ivory Coast.*
1911 HUGHES, COLONEL HON. SAM., M.P., *Lindsay, Ontario, Canada.*
1911 HUGHES, HON. SIR THOMAS, M.L.C., 26 *Hunter Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1913 HUGHES, WILLOUGHBY C., *Medical Dept., Zungeru, Northern Nigeria.*

Year of Election

1913 | HUGHES HALLETT, WILLIAM, 243 *Avenida Montes de Oca, Buenos Aires, Argentine*
1913 | HUGON, EDWARD C, *Pierrefitte Nestalas, Hautes Pyrenees, France*
1894 | HULETT, GEORGE HERBERT, *Advocate of the Supreme Court, Verulam, Natal, South Africa*
1902 | †HULETT, HORACE B, *Kearsney, Nonoti, Natal, South Africa*
1884 | HULETT, SENATOR HON SIR JAMES LIEGE, J P, *Kearsney, Nonoti, Natal, South Africa*
1908 | HULL, CLAUDE W, 176 *Metcalfe Street, Ottawa, Canada*
1887 | †HULL, GEORGE H, *The Lodge, Belgravia, Kimberley, South Africa*
1901 | †HULL, HON HENRY C, M L A, *Pretoria South Africa*
1909 | HULME, LIEUT COLONEL HERBERT D, *Barrister at Law, P O Box* 127, *Vancouver, B C, Canada* (*Corresponding Secretary*)
1909 | HUMBERT, F LOIS, *Port Louis, Mauritius*
1912 | HUMBLE, B M, *Vancouver Club, Vancouver, B C, Canada*
1901 | HUMBY, ALBERT J, M Inst C E, *Government Railways, Johannesburg, South Africa*
1905 | HUMBY, CHARLES C, *c/o Mr B B Tuohy*, 70 *Pitt Street, Sydney, New South Wales*
1914 | HUME, ALBERT S, *Calle Lavalle* 472, *Buenos Aires, Argentine*
1910 | HUME, EDWARD A, B A
1913 | †HUME, WILLIAM J PARKE, *British Residency, Perak, Federated Malay States*
1901 | HUMPHREYS, GEORGE, *Cathedral Square, Christchurch, New Zealand*
1910 | HUNT, ATLEE A, C M G, *Department of External Affairs, Melbourne, Victoria*
1910 | HUNT, DONALD R, *Schoonaard Sekukuniland, South Africa*
1914 | HUNT, EDWIN W, J P, *P O Box* 3785, *Johannesburg, South Africa*
1912 | HUNT, WILLIAM DUFFUS, *Invercargill, New Zealand*
1913 | HUNT, WILLIAM GEORGE, 1035, 21*st Avenue West, Calgary Canada*
1914 | HUNTER, CHARLES
1913 | HUNTER, CHARLES, *Waterloo Street, Antwerp*
1913 | HUNTER, DAVID, *c/o National Bank, Durban, South Africa*
1912 | HUNTER, JAMES DANKS, *Eshowe, Zululand, South Africa*
1912 | HUNTER, JOHN GEORGE, M P C *P O Box* 209, *Durban, South Africa*
1915 | HUNTER, JOHN STANLEY, *Banco Anglo Sud Americano, Casella de Correo* 1501, *Buenos Aires, Argentine*
1913 | HUNTER, M C, 236 *rue Lamormiere, Antwerp*
1896 | †HUNTER, THOMAS A, 27 *Octagon, Dunedin, New Zealand*
1903 | HUNTER, WILLIAM M, 161 *Loop Street, Maritzburg, South Africa*
1910 | †HURLEY, FREDERICK A, A M Inst C E, *Irrigation Department, Pretoria, South Africa*
1897 | HURRELL, WILLIAM, *Gwelo, Rhodesia*
1912 | HUSBAND, R O FULTON, *Assistant District Commissioner, Lagos, Nigeria*
1906 | HUSSEY WALSH, MAJOR WILLIAM
1903 | †HUTCHINGS, C, *Vita Rewa, Fiji*
1914 | HUTCHINGS, E F, 424 *Wellington Crescent, Winnipeg, Canada*
1910 | †HUTCHINSON, CAPTAIN HENRY, R N R, *Superintendent of Marine, Entebbe, Uganda*
1912 | †HUTCHINSON, HENRY NORTON, I C S, *Postmaster General, Lahore, India* (*Corresponding Secretary*)
1911 | HUTCHISON, JAMES, *Commercial Union Building, Montreal, Canada*
1910 | HUTCHISON, JAMES A, *Central Prison, Pretoria, South Africa*
1915 | HUTCHISON, WILLIAM, *Estancia Lochiel, Bahia Camarones, Chubut, Argentine*
1901 | HUTSON, HON EYRE, C M G, *Colonial Secretary, Suva, Fiji*
1904 | HUTT, EDWARD, J P, *Maitland, Cape Town, South Africa*
1911 | †HUTTON, ALEXANDER W, M A, *Melian* 1810, *Belgrano, Buenos Aires, Argentine*
1906 | HUTTON, ANDRIES S, *Grahamstown, South Africa*
1914 | HUTTON, COLIN CAMPBELL, 25 *Wicksteed Place, Wanganui, New Zealand* (*Corresponding Secretary*)
1912 | HUTTON, LEONARD JOHN, *Calle Bolivar* 385, *Buenos Aires, Argentine*
1892 | HUTTON, WILLIAM
1911 | HUTTON, WM MACK, *c/o Exploration and Development Co Bulawayo, Rhodesia*
1885 | †HYAM, ABRAHAM *P O Box* 234, *Kimberley, South Africa*
1915 | HYAMS, HENRY D, *Sarmiento* 487, *Buenos Aires, Argentine*
1911 | HYDE, T, *Education Department, Calabar, Nigeria*
1908 | HYLTON, REGINALD E A, *c/o Standard Bank, P O Box* 119, *Lourenço Marques, East Africa*

Year of Election.

1911 †HYMAN, COLEMAN P., J.P.
1912 HYMAN, OSCAR H., 231 *Macquarie Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1913 HYNDMAN, J. D., *Royal Bank of Canada Chambers, Edmonton, Canada.*
1909 HYSLOP, JAMES, D.S.O., M.B., *Government Asylum, Maritzburg, South Africa.*

1914 IBBOTSON, HENRY, 259 *Calle Maipu, Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1915 IEVERS, CHARLES LANGLEY, *Medical Department, Zouaragu, Northern Territories, Gold Coast Colony.*
1914 IEVERS, HUGH W., A.I.S.A., *Poste Restante, Nairobi, British East Africa.*
1904 †ILLIUS, DONALD W., *Apartado 25, Guanajuato, Mexico.*
1914 ILOT, J. M. A., 143 *Upper Dixon Street, Wellington, New Zealand.*
1912 ILSLEY, HORACE, *Mazabuka, Northern Rhodesia.*
1902 †IMROTH, GUSTAV, *Consolidated Investment Co., P.O. Box 590, Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1912 INCHES, KENNETH R., 179 *Germain Street, St. John, New Brunswick, Canada.*
1911 INGALL, C. E., *Malowa, Mikalongwe, Nyasaland.*
1913 INGE, WALTER, A.C.P., *Escuela Practica de Varones, La Reforma, Guatemala.*
1913 INGERSOLL, JAMES HAMILTON, *St. Catharine's, Ontario, Canada.*
1911 INGHAM, HON. CHARLES V., M.L.C., *The Cedars, Cedar Avenue, Hamilton, Bermuda.*
1912 INGHAM, CAPTAIN JOHN L., *B.S.A. Police, The Camp, Gwelo, Rhodesia.*
1914 INGLE, DAVID, *Marton, New Zealand.*
1914 INGLE, WALTER A., *Marton, New Zealand.*
1911 INGLEDEW, CHARLES M., *c/o Pauling & Co., Lobito, Portuguese West Africa.*
1910 INGLIS, GORDON, *Strathroy, Drummoyne, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1910 INGLIS, HERBERT, *Tudugalla, Tebuwana, Ceylon.*
1912 INGLIS, WILLIAM C., 549 *McKay Avenue, Edmonton, Canada.*
1913 INGRAM, ALEXANDER J., *Pelmadulla, Ceylon.*
1914 INGRAM, NORMAN M., *Colombo Club, Colombo, Ceylon.*
1913 INGRAM, THOMAS H., *P.O. Box 251, Vancouver, B.C., Canada.*
1901 †INKSETTER, WM. ELLSWORTH, M.D., *San Jose, Costa Rica.*
1912 INNES, ARCHIBALD C. MITCHELL, 809 *Government Street, Victoria, B.C., Canada.*
1914 INNES, GEORGE, *Bank of New Zealand, Auckland, New Zealand.*
1907 INSKIPP, PERCY S., *British South Africa Co., Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
1891 †IONS, FREDERICK F., *Witwatersrand G.M. Co., P.O. Knights, via Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1901 IRELAND, ALLEYNE, *c/o "The World," 1108 Pulitzer Building, New York, U.S.A.* (*Corresponding Secretary*).
1912 IRELAND, GEORGE H., *The Bungalow, Beau Bassin, Mauritius.*
1908 IRESON, J. PERCIVAL, *Kumaradola, Moneragalla, Ceylon.*
1912 IRON, ARTHUR T., *P.O. Box 56, Lourenço Marques, East Africa, via Cape Town.*
1891 IRVINE, HANS W. H., *Great Western Vineyard, Victoria.*
1913 IRVINE, HAROLD, *Waterford, Kubusie, C.P., South Africa.*
1913 IRVINE, MAJOR RICHARD ABERCROMBIE, C.M.G., *Provincial Commissioner, Tamale, N.T., Gold Coast Colony.*
1904 †IRVINE, HON. SIR WM. HILL, K.C.M.G., K.C., M.P., 462 *Little Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria.*
1914 IRVING, ALEXANDER.
1907 IRVING, GEORGE CLERK, *The Residency, Lahad Datu, British North Borneo* (*Corresponding Secretary*).
1913 IRWIN, MAJOR WM. WILSON, 1550 *Grant Street, Vancouver, B.C., Canada.*
1886 †ISAACS, DAVID, *P.O. Box 490, Cape Town, South Africa.*
1909 †ISAACS, ROBERT MCINTOSH, B.E. (*Sydney*), *Consort Mine, Barberton, Transvaal, South Africa.*
1912 †ISBISTER, B. CLARENCE, *c/o Bal Petroleum Mij, Samarinda, Koeti, Dutch Borneo.*
1901 ISEMONGER, FRANCIS M., *Government Secretariat, Entebbe, Uganda.*
1908 †ISEMONGER, ROBERT B., *c/o Standard Bank, P.O. Box 2135, Johannesburg, South Africa*
1912 IVEY, ARNOLD M., 246 *St. George Street, Toronto, Canada.*
1913 IVINSON, THOMAS CARL, *Petrolia, Ontario, Canada.*

Year of Election	
1913	JACK, ARCHIBALD, *Chief Engineer, F.C. Central de Cordoba, Retiro, Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1913	JACK, CYRIL B. BRYDONE, *Mutual Security Co., 416 Yorkshire Building, Vancouver, B.C. Canada.*
1909	JACK, WILLIAM C., M.I.N.A., *14 Des Vœux Road Central, Hong Kong.*
1911	JACKMAN, EDWARD C., M.C.P., *Erin Cot, Barbados.*
1914	JACKSON, A. J., *51 King Street West, Toronto, Canada.*
1913	JACKSON, ALBERT, *c/o Messrs. P. Barnett & Co., Port Elizabeth, South Africa.*
1913	JACKSON, GEORGE R., *c/o Messrs. S. Samuel & Co., Kobe, Japan.*
1899	†JACKSON, HON. MR. JUSTICE CECIL GOWER, *Native High Court, Maritzburg, South Africa.*
1912	JACKSON, HERBERT EDWARD, *P.O. Box 163, Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
1912	JACKSON, HUGH M. GOWER, *Native Department, Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
1913	JACKSON, NEVILLE WARD, *Club de Residentes Exstrangeros, Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1912	†JACKSON, PERCY R., *Otis Steel Co., Cleveland, Ohio, U.S.A.*
1913	†JACKSON, STANLEY N. G., *Native Commissioner, Gwelo, Southern Rhodesia.*
1912	JACKSON, THEODORE WALTON, *18 Timber Street, Maritzburg, South Africa.*
1913	JACKSON, THEOPHILUS R., *Asst. Native Commissioner, Chibi, Southern Rhodesia.*
1913	JACKSON, T. W., *42 Market Street, San Francisco, U.S.A.*
1902	†JACKSON, THOMAS A., *Magistrate, N'Khandhla, Zululand, South Africa.*
1908	JACKSON, WILFRID B., *Assistant Conservator of Forests, Nairobi, British East Africa.*
1913	JACKSON, W. E., *Chief Assistant Secretary, Entebbe, Uganda.*
1897	†JACOB, WILLIAM F., *Kiwitea, Feilding, New Zealand.*
1914	JACOBS, EDGAR, *P.O. Box 280, Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1912	JACOBS, EDWIN, *P.O. Box 645, Victoria, B.C., Canada.*
1911	JACOBS, LOUIS P., *18 Queen's Road, Melbourne, Victoria.*
1914	JACOBS, ROBERT, *Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
1913	JACOBS, S., *P.O. Box 27, Nairobi, British East Africa.*
1914	JACOMB, EDWARD, *Vila, New Hebrides.*
1897	JAGGER, JOHN WM., M.L.A., *P.O. Box 258, Cape Town, South Africa.*
1912	JAMES, CHARLES CANNIFF, C.M.G., *144 St. George Street, Toronto, Canada.*
1905	JAMES, EDMUND M., *P.O. Box 2362, Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1910	JAMES, SAMUEL LISTER, F.G.S.
1914	JAMES, WM. H., *c/o Mr. Udy, Geraldton, Western Australia.*
1912	JAMES, REV. WILLIS, *10th Street West, Calgary, Canada.*
1905	JAMESON, CLARENCE, M.P., *Digby, Nova Scotia, Canada.*
1895	JAMESON, GEORGE, *Ellerton, St. Albans, Canterbury, New Zealand.*
1904	JAMESON, HENRY B. L., *Customs Dept., Nassau, Bahamas.*
1881	†JAMESON, RIGHT HON. SIR L. S., BART., C.B., M.D., *Cape Town, South Africa.*
1912	JAMIESON, ARCHIBALD ELDON, D.D.S., *Edmonton Club, Edmonton, Canada.*
1897	JAMIESON, EDMUND C., *P.O. Box 357, Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1913	JAMIESON, CAPT. CLINTON EGERTON, B.A., *307 Margaret Avenue, Peterboro', Ont., Canada (Corresponding Secretary).*
1911	JAMIESON, JAMES M., *Glencoe, Penuland, North Queensland.*
1907	JANSEN, FRANCOIS J., C.C. & R.M., *Victoria West, Cape Province, South Africa.*
1914	JARDINE, ALEXANDER W., *Brisbane, Queensland.*
1912	JARDINE, ALFRED EDWARD, *110 Frances Street, Bellevue, Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1911	JARDINE, JOHN, *Alexandra Road, Maritzburg, South Africa.*
1908	JARDINE, MAJOR WILLIAM, *Craigdhu, Tamboers Kloof, Cape Town, South Africa.*
1911	JARRETT, ALEXANDER G., *Bella Vista Road, Herne Bay, Auckland, New Zealand.*
1912	JARVIS, AEMILIUS, *34 Prince Arthur Avenue, Toronto, Canada.*
1913	JARVIS, CHARLES WILLIAM, *201 Simpson Street, Fort William, Ont., Canada.*
1913	†JARVIS, CHARLES W. B., *c/o Messrs. Gibbs & Co., Antofagasta, Chili.*
1907	JAYEWARDENE, EUGENE W., *Advocate, Colombo, Ceylon.*
1911	JAYEWARDENE, MAJOR T. G., *Turret House, Colombo, Ceylon.*
1914	JEANS, CAPTAIN STANLEY R., *c/o London & River Plate Bank, Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1909	JEBB, RICHARD R., *Audit Dept., Berbera.*
1910	†JEEVANJEE, HON. A. M., M.L.C., *Mo* *Province,*
1904	JEFFARES, JOHN L. S., *P* *South Africa.*

Year of Election.

1914 JEFFERIES, THOMAS W., *Estancia Los Ceibos, Treinta-y-Tres, Uruguay.*
1914 JEFFERS, JOHN HERBERT, *c/o N. Nigeria (B.) Tin Mines, Naraguta, Nigeria.*
1913 JEFFERY, SULTAN C., J.P., *Mossel Bay, South Africa.*
1914 JEFFS, PERCY, *Gutu, Southern Rhodesia.*
1912 JEMMETT, FRANCIS GEORGE, 928 *Traders Bank Building, Toronto, Canada.*
1913 JEMMETT, MAX GLANVILLE, *B.E. African Corporation, Ltd., Mombasa, British East Africa.*
1912 JENKINS, CAPT. G. W. R., *Apartado* 331, *Guatemala (Corresponding Secretary).*
1872 †JENKINS, H. L., *Indian Civil Service.*
1913 JENKINS, HARRY R., *Eltham, New Zealand.*
1904 †JENKINS, PHILIP L., *c/o British Australian Oil Co., Newcastle, New South Wales.*
1915 JENNER, WESLEY JOHN, M.D., L.R.C.P., *Leichhardt, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1912 JENSEN, O. CHRISTIAN, *Messrs. John Holt & Co., Onitsha, Nigeria.*
1914 JEPHSON, JOHN P. J., *Calgary, Canada.*
1912 JEPHSON, WM. JEREMY, *P.O. Box* 508, *Prince Rupert, B.C., Canada.*
1889 †JEPPE, CARL, *Barrister-at-Law,* 4 *Alexandra Buildings, Pretoria, South Africa.*
1882 †JEPPE, JULIUS, J.P., *Consul-General for Greece, Consul for Japan, Consul for Denmark,* 68 *Shortmarket Street, Cape Town, South Africa.*
1895 †JEPPE, JULIUS, *P.O. Box* 60, *Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1904 †JEROME, CHARLES, *Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1911 †JERRIM, E. R., *Lagos, Nigeria.*
1905 JERVOISE, G. P. V., *Jinja, Uganda.*
1911 JEWELL, ARTHUR, *Port Moresby, Papua (via Australia).*
1912 JEWELL, ERNEST, 376 *Bartolomé Mitre, Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1912 JEWELL, NORMAN P., M.D., B.Ch., *Assistant Medical Officer, Praslin District, Mahe, Seychelles.*
1913 JEWSBURY, H. W., *El Trebol, F.C.C.A., Argentine.*
1912 †JHALAWAR, HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA BAHADUR OF, *Rajputana, India.*
1911 JOANNIDES, JOHN, J.P., *Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
1910 JOB, ROBERT B., *St. John's, Newfoundland.*
1910 JOB, HON. WILLIAM C., M.L.C., *St. John's, Newfoundland.*
1904 †JOFFE, MAX F.
1909 JOHN, REGINALD, *P.O. Box* 76, *Colombo, Ceylon.*
1913 JOHNS, SIDNEY W., *Saskatoon, Canada.*
1906 JOHNSON, CAPTAIN ARTHUR E., D.S.O., *Police Department, Zungeru, Nigeria.*
1909 JOHNSON, C. GARDINER, *P.O. Box* 759, *Vancouver, B.C., Canada.*
1913 JOHNSON, DEANE PEARSE, *Congo Free State.*
1897 JOHNSON, HON. EDWARD O., I.S.O., *Colonial Treasurer, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
1913 JOHNSON, HON. GEORGE HENRY, D.D.S., M.E.C., *Nassau, Bahamas.*
1912 JOHNSON, HENRY D., 624 *6th Street, Edmonton, Canada.*
1914 JOHNSON, HENRY E., *Oetumbe, Demodera, Ceylon.*
1904 †JOHNSON, W. C. B., M.H.A., *Nassau, Bahamas.*
1911 †JOHNSON, WM. H., *Suva, Fiji.*
1913 JOHNSTON, BENJAMIN, 12A *Avenida Suiy,* 16A *Calle Oriente, Guatemala.*
1910 †JOHNSTON, CHARLES F., *Kimbolton, Wellington, New Zealand.*
1894 JOHNSTON, HON. C. J., M.L.C., *Wellington, New Zealand.*
1915 JOHNSTON, DOUGLAS HOPE, *London and Brazilian Bank,* 402 *Bartolomé Mitre, Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1910 †JOHNSTON, GEORGE F., 436 *Elm Avenue, Montreal, Canada.*
1911 JOHNSTON, JAMES, *Department of Agriculture, Nairobi, British East Africa.*
1889 †JOHNSTON, JAMES, J.P., *Oakbank, Mount Barker, South Australia.*
1904 JOHNSTON, JAMES LYON, *African Banking Corporation, Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1911 †JOHNSTON, MATHEW T., *Estancia Marabu, St. Eleodora, F.C.P., Argentine.*
1889 JOHNSTON, PERCIVAL, J.P., *Mildura, East Esplanade, Manly, New South Wales.*
1913 JOHNSTON, R. FLEMING, *District Commissioner, Wei-Hai-Wei, China.*
1885 JOHNSTON, SYDNEY, *Napier, New Zealand.*
1911 JOHNSTON, T. B., *Tarkwa, Gold Coast Colony.*
1913 JOHNSTONE, C. MCG., *Maitland Chambers, Bloemfontein, South Africa.*
1898 JOHNSTONE, GEORGE W., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., 1 *Esplanade East, Calcutta.*

Year of Election.	
1912	†JOHNSTONE, JAMES, *Nelson, B.C., Canada.*
1913	JOHNSTONE, R. M., *Government Railway, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
1912	JONA, J. LEON, D.Sc., M.D., B.S., 104 *Wattle Tree Road, Malvern, Melbourne, Victoria.*
1913	JONES, ADRIAN BROOKHOLDING, *English Club, 476 Calle Bartolomé Mitre, Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1911	JONES, ARTHUR A., 1606 *Monteray Avenue, Victoria, B.C., Canada.*
1913	JONES, ARTHUR O., *Town Hall, Durban, South Africa.*
1912	JONES, C. C., LL.D., Ph.D., *The University, Fredericton, New Brunswick, Canada.*
1914	JONES, REV. CLIVE M., B.A., *Cambridge, Waikato, New Zealand.*
1914	JONES, D. HEDOC, M.A., B.Sc., *St. George's, Grenada.*
1909	JONES, EDGAR, *Mount Nessing, Albury, Canterbury, New Zealand.*
1910	JONES, EDGAR A. AVERAY, *Assistant Magistrate, Livingstone, Northern Rhodesia.*
1901	JONES, EDWARD LLOYD, *c/o Messrs. D. Jones, Ltd., George Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1913	JONES, EDWARD PRESSLAND, *c/o Messrs. Gordon & Gotch, Brisbane, Queensland.*
1912	JONES, ERNEST I., 12A *Mission Row, Calcutta.*
1889	†JONES, EVAN H., J.P., *P.O. Box* 3376, *Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1913	JONES, FRANK ERNEST, M.R.C.V.S., *B.S.A. Co., Livingstone, Northern Rhodesia.*
1911	†JONES, F. TALFOURD, *Public Works Department, Afikpo, Southern Provinces, Nigeria.*
1912	JONES, HENRY HUMPHREY, 1006 *Government Street, Victoria, B.C., Canada.*
1912	JONES, JOHN EDWARD, *Malindi, British East Africa.*
1913	JONES, JOHN LEIGH, *Sydney, New South Wales.*
1891	†JONES, JOHN R., *P.O. Box* 577, *Pretoria, South Africa.*
1913	JONES, JOHN S., *Sadong Mines, Sarawak.*
1910	JONES, LLEWELLYN A. F., *Government House, British East Africa.*
1912	JONES, SIR LYMAN M., 145 *St. George Street, Toronto, Canada.*
1914	JONES, PERCY HERBERT, *National Bank of South Africa, P.O. Box* 965, *Durban, South Africa.*
1884	JONES, SIR PHILIP SYDNEY, M.D., 16 *College Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1902	JONES, RODERICK, *Reuter's Telegram Co., Cape Town, South Africa.*
1908	JONES, R. FLEMING, M.D.
1910	JONES, STANLEY LIVINGSTONE, *Barrister-at-Law, P.O. Box* 1302, *Calgary, Canada.*
1906	JONES, STANLEY RAMPLEN, A.R.S.M., A.I.M.M., *Tronoh, Perak, Federated Malay States.*
1913	JONES, THEODORE WARREN.
1913	JONES, VANCE, *c/o Commercial Bank of Sydney, Brisbane, Queensland.*
1910	JONES, WM. PATRICK, *Treasury, Pretoria, South Africa.*
1909	JONG, J. C. DE JOSSELIN DE, *Livingstone, Northern Rhodesia.*
1907	JONKLAS, RICHARD W., *Malabar Street, Kandy, Ceylon.*
1914	JORDAN, GREGORY PAUL, M.B., M.R.C.S., *Hong Kong.*
1913	JORDAN, H.E., RIGHT HON. SIR JOHN NEWELL, G.C.I.E., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., *H.B.M. Legation, Peking, China.*
1911	JOSE, ARTHUR W., 83 *Pitt Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1913	JOSEPHSON, THOMAS F., J.P., *Australian Club, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1911	JOSKE, ADOLPH A., 56 *Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria.*
1908	JOSKE, ALEXANDER BREWSTER, *Suva, Fiji.*
1911	†JOSKE, ARTHUR, *Suva, Fiji.*
1914	JOUBERT, PETRUS M., *Ceres, Cape Province, South Africa.*
1912	JOWERS, HAROLD, 43 *East Twenty-Seventh Street, New York.*
1914	JOWETT, EDMUND, *Manningham, Albany Road, Toorak, Victoria.*
1913	JOYCE, JOHN F., M.R.C.V.S., *Ficksburg, O.F.S., South Africa.*
1913	JUDD, GEORGE F., *P.O. Box* 1433, *Cape Town, South Africa.*
1899	JUDSON, MAJOR DANIEL, J.P., *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
1912	JUKES, ROBERT R., J.P., *Buryton, Manitou Lake, Artland P.O., Saskatchewan, Canada.*
1909	JUST, C. F., *Kaufmannshaus Room,* 57 *Bleichenbruke, Hamburg.*
1912	JUST, LEONARD W., 4 *Hospital Street, Montreal, Canada (Corresponding Secretary).*
1913	JUTA, F. L. C. B., *P.O. Box* 377, *Pretoria, South Africa.*
1913	KAHN, JOSEPH H., *Mossel Bay, South Africa.*
1910	KANTOR, ABE, *P.O. Box* 978, *Johannesburg, South Africa.*

Year of Election

1913 KARNEY, REV. CANON ARTHUR BAILLIE LUMSDEN, 3365 *Calle Pino, Belgrano, Buenos Aires, Argentine.*

1899 †KATER, NORMAN W., M.B., C.M., *Hyrang, Cheeseman's Creek, New South Wales, and Australian Club.*

1913 KATON, ARTHUR, *S.A. Police, Sea View, Natal, South Africa.*

1910 KAY, ERNEST J., *Inspector of Revenue, Waterkloof, Pretoria, South Africa.*

1915 KAY, JOHN B., 65 *St. George Street, Toronto, Canada.*

1913 KAY, HON. WILLIAM GEMMELL, M.L.C., *Caroni Estate, Trinidad.*

1912 KAYE, ALBERT, 153 *Hereford Street, Christchurch, New Zealand.*

1901 †KAYSER, CHARLES F., *P.O. Box 443, Port Elizabeth, South Africa.*

1911 KEALY, ARNOLD E., *North Vancouver, B.C., Canada.*

1913 KEALY, OSWALD W., *Medicine Hat, Alberta, Canada.*

1914 KEBBELL, GEORGE M., 22 *Kensington Street, Wellington, New Zealand.*

1910 KEEGAN, WILLIAM, *Forest Hill, Upper Buitenkant Street, Cape Town, South Africa.*

1911 †KEELING, ALLAN L., *St. Jago Park, Spanish Town, Jamaica.*

1894 †KEENAN, JAMES, F.R.C.S.I., *Rand Club, Johannesburg, South Africa.*

1912 KEENE, HAROLD, 142 *Mayfair Avenue, Winnipeg, Canada.*

1902 KEEP, ERNEST E., *Witch Wood, South Yarra, Melbourne, Victoria; and Australian Club.*

1905 KEESING, ERNEST A., *Rakaia, Cheltenham Beach, Devonport, Auckland, New Zealand.*

1907 KEEVIL, JOHN J., *London and River Plate Bank, Ltd., Santos, Brazil.*

1912 KEIGWIN, GEORGE J. W., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.S.A., *Medical Department, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*

1914 KELLOCK, WILLIAM T., *c/o Messrs. Swanzy, Ltd., Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*

1913 KELLY, ARTHUR C., *F.C.B.A.P., Calle Florida 783, Buenos Aires, Argentine.*

1904 KELLY, BENJAMIN S., 182 *Loop Street, Maritzburg, South Africa.*

1884 †KELLY, JAMES JOHN.

1913 KELLY, ROBERT ALSOP, *Audit Office, Livingstone, Northern Rhodesia.*

1914 KELLY, HON. WM. HENRY, M.H.R., *Australian Club, Sydney, New South Wales.*

1889 †KELTY, WILLIAM, *Gray Street, Albany, Western Australia.*

1912 KEMP, HON. ALBERT EDWARD, 199 *River Street, Toronto, Canada.*

1911 KEMPEN, WILLEM H., *Attorney-at-Law, P.O. Box 5, Victoria West, Cape Province, South Africa.*

1915 KEMSLEY, GEORGE, *Apartado 116, Minatitlan, V.C., Mexico.*

1910 KENDALL, JOHN, 88 *Exchange Buildings, Vancouver, B.C., Canada.*

1909 KENNAN, RICHARD H., M.D., F.R.C.S.I., *Senior Medical Officer, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*

1913 KENNARD, GABRIEL CHRISTOPHER, *Haedo, F.C. Oeste, Argentine.*

1910 KENNEDY, CHARLES DUGALD, *Napier, New Zealand.*

1883 KENNEDY, JAMES HUTCHINSON, M.L.C., *Master of the High Court, Salisbury, Rhodesia.*

1914 KENNY, WILFRED S., *c/o Leach Hermanos, San Pedro de Ju Juy, F.C.C.N., Argentine.*

1914 KENT, BARTHOLOMEW, *Auckland, New Zealand.*

1912 KENT, JOHN G., *Glen Road, Toronto, Canada.*

1911 KENT, JOHN P., *P.O. Box 319, Kimberley, South Africa.*

1914 †KENWAY, HOWARD, J.P., *Hokoia, Gisborne, New Zealand.*

1913 KENYON, CHARLES ORLANDO, *c/o Messrs. Wilson, Sons & Co., Sao Paulo, Brazil (Corresponding Secretary).*

1913 KER, ROBERT HAROLD, *Vancouver Club, Vancouver, B.C., Canada.*

1886 KERMODE, ROBERT, *Mona Vale, Tasmania.*

1914 KERR, ALLEN C., *H.M. Chargé d'Affaires, Santiago, Chili.*

1915 KERR J. NORMAN, 1015 *Security Building, Los Angeles, California, U.S.A. (Corresponding Secretary).*

1911 KERR, LORANCE V., *Northern Bank Chambers, Regina, Canada (Corresponding Secretary).*

1910 KERR, THOMAS, *c/o Consolidated Mines, Ltd., Benoni, Transvaal, South Africa.*

1888 †KERRY, T. C., *Sutton Lodge, Remuera, Auckland, New Zealand.*

1911 KERSHAW, HENRY D., *P.O. Box 5309, Johannesburg, South Africa.*

1913 KESSELL, A. C., *Premier's Office, Perth, Western Australia.*

1914 KESSLER, ARTHUR RUSSELL, *c/o R. E. Hunt, Esq., 1475 Rivadavia, Buenos Aires, Arge*

1902 †KESSLER, CAPTAIN ROBERT C., F.R.G.S., *c/o Messrs. King & Sons, Castle Buildings, South Africa.*

Year of Election	
1910	KESWICK, HARRY G, *Rustenburg, Transvaal, South Africa*
1914	KETCHELL, ERNEST R, *c/o L L Andreis, Novorossisk Port, Black Sea, Russia*
1911	KETTLEWELL, REV. P W H., *St Andrew's College, Grahamstown, South Africa*
1913	KEY, FRANK, *Rhodesian Railway, Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
1903	†KEY, REV SIR JOHN K C., BART., *Universities Mission, Livingstone, Northern Rhodesia.*
1882	†KEYNES, RICHARD R, *Keyneton, South Australia*
1912	KHAN, H R, *Dept. Supt of Telegraphs, Quetta, India.*
1905	†KHAN, PESTONJEE D, *Messrs. Framjee, Bhikajee & Co., Colombo, Ceylon.*
1911	KIDD, ALFRED, *Epsom, Auckland, New Zealand*
1913	†KIDD, HARRY L, *Bolsa de Comercio, Rosario, Argentine.*
1914	KIDDLE, LEWIS E. L, *c/o Messrs Metcalfe and Dangar, Bligh Street, Sydney, New South Wales*
1913	KIDMAN, JOHN, 49 *Belmont Park, Montreal, Canada*
1912	KIDNEY, HON ALLAN F, M L C, *Mandala House, Blantyre, Nyasaland*
1912	KILMER, GEORGE H, K C, 171 *Crescent Road, Toronto, Canada*
1904	KILPIN, SIR ERNEST F, K C M G, *Linford, Kenilworth, Cape Town, South Africa.*
1914	KIMBER, PERCY D., *Maritzdaal, The Dargle, Natal, South Africa*
1915	KIMMEL, FRANCIS ARNOLD, *Straits Trading Co, Kuala Lumpur, Federated Malay States*
1912	KINCH, C H, 1 *Palmetto Street, Barbados*
1901	†KING, ARTHUR S, *Hilden, Manning Road, Double Bay, Sydney, New South Wales,*
1907	KING, BARON ALBERT, 438 *Bourke Street, Melbourne, Victoria*
1912	KING, DOUGLAS, 760 *Calle Sarmiento, Buenos Aires, Argentine*
1901	KING, HARVEY, *Florida, Linea à Limon, Costa Rica*
1913	KING, HERBERT GARNAR, *Acton West, Ontario, Canada*
1911	KING, HOWARD T, *Morawhanna, British Guiana.*
1914	KING, JAMES E., *P.O Box* 42, *Brakpan, Transvaal, South Africa.*
1907	KING, JOSEPH A, *Crown Solicitor, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
1898	†KING, KELSO, 120 *Pitt Street, Sydney, New South Wales, and Australian Club*
1912	KING, KENNETH, *Cranmere, Bellevue Road, Seapoint, South Africa.*
1911	KING, MERTON, *British Residency, Vila, New Hebrides*
1912	KING, NEWTON, *New Plymouth, New Zealand.*
1912	KING, THOMAS, *Mazabuka, Northern Rhodesia.*
1913	KING, VICTOR H., *Jabassi, Kamerun, West Africa*
1913	KING, W. ALLAN, *P O Box* 41, *Pretoria, South Africa*
1914	KINGDON, ROBERT, B A, *The College, Maritzburg, South Africa.*
1912	KINGSLEY, CECIL B, 2258 *Cornwall Street, Regina, Canada*
1913	KINGSLEY, REV BASIL H, M A, *St Margaret's Vicarage, Bloemfontein, South Africa.*
1913	KINGSTON, WALTER H, *Railway Department, Naraguta, Nigeria.*
1912	KINNEY, ALEXR, *Deputy Administrator General, Council House Street, Calcutta*
1914	KINSEY, J J, *Christchurch, New Zealand*
1913	KIRBY, RALPH, 299 *Calle Bartolome Mitre, Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1912	KIRK, CAPTAIN JAMES ROBERT, *Barrister-at-Law, Gladstone Road, Gisborne, New Zealand (Corresponding Secretary)*
1915	KIRK, JOHN, *Nigeria.*
1902	†KIRKCALDY, NORMAN M, A.M.Inst C E., F.G S, *Shire Offices, Ouyen, Walpeup, Victoria.*
1901	KIRKCALDY, WM. MELVILLE, F S S, *Dunedin, New Zealand.*
1914	KIRKLAND, C. J, *Port Darwin, Northern Territory, South Australia.*
1913	†KIRKNESS, JOHN J, J P, *P O Box* 44, *Pretoria, South Africa.*
1912	KIRKPATRICK, WALTER P, *Canadian Bank of Commerce, Saskatoon, Canada.*
1894	KITCHEN, JOHN H., *c/o The Sydney Soap and Candle Co., Ltd.*, 365 *Kent Street, Sydney, New South Wales*
1910	KLEINENBERG, THEUNIS, J P, *P O. Box* 40, *Pretersburg, Transvaal, South Africa.*
1913	KNAPP, H F, *P O Box* 403, *Salisbury, Rhodesia.*
1913	†KNIBBS, STANLEY G. C, *Survey Department, Tulagi, British Solomon Islands*
1883	KNIGHT, ARTHUR, *Grassdale, River Valley Road, Singapore.*
1914	KNIGHT, CHARLES C, *Vancouver, B C, Canada.*
1915	KNIGHT, ERNEST CHARLES, 586 *Las Heras, Tucuman, Argentine.*
1915	KNIGHT, EVELYN VERNON, *Launceston, Tasmania.*

Year of Election.

1913 KNIGHT, FRED, 60 *Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria.*
1902 †KNIGHTS, RICHARD, M.Inst.C.E., *Massingham Ranch, Rural Route* 1, *Calgary, Alberta, Canada.*
1902 †KNOBEL, JOHAN B., M.D., L.R.C.S., *Hanover, Cape Province, South Africa.*
1913 KNOWLES, F. A., C.M.G., *Provincial Commissioner, Kampala, Uganda.*
1910 KNOWLING, HON. GEORGE, M.L.C., *St. John's, Newfoundland.*
1913 KNOX, CHARLES, 335 *Bartolomé Mitre, Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1893 †KOENIG, PAUL, *Beau Bassin, Mauritius.*
1913 KOENS, JAN H., *c/o Ofin Rubber Plantations, Ltd., Dunkwa, Gold Coast Colony.*
1912 KOESTER, GEORGE, *Messrs. Chalmers, Guthrie & Co., Guatemala.*
1912 KOESTER, PAUL, *Finca, Olas de Moca, Estacion Guatalon, Guatemala.*
1890 †KOHLER, CHARLES W. H., *Riverside, Paarl, Cape Province, South Africa.*
1913 KOHN, FERDINAND, 531A *Chaussée de Waterloo, Brussels.*
1915 KOHRING, ALFRED WILLIAM, A.M.I.C.E., *F.C.C.C., Estacion Retiro, Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1914 KOLLENBERG, DAVID, *Francistown, Bechuanaland Protectorate.*
1890 †KOTHARI, JEHANGIR H., *Karachi, India.*
1913 KRABBE, WILLIAM HERMAN, 760 *Calle Sarmiento, Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1913 KRAMER, JACK, *P.O. Box* 515, *Cape Town, South Africa; and Cape Town Club.*
1912 KRETZSCHMAR, CHARLES L., *Withok, near Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1876 †KRIEL, REV. H. T., *Worcester, Cape Province, South Africa.*
1914 KRIGE, EVELYN W., *Ceres, Cape Province, South Africa.*
1912 KRUG, HERMAN, *Belize, British Honduras.*
1909 KUPAL, ALBERT O., *Messrs. Bale & Greene, Chancery Lane, Maritzburg, South Africa.*
1889 †KUHR, HENRY R., *P.O. Box* 194, *Port Elizabeth, South Africa.*
1912 †KYAW, MAUNG, B.A., *Additional Magistrate, Rangoon, Burma.*
1912 †KYAW, MAUNG BA, *Magistrate, Thongwa, Hanthawaddy, Burma.*
1912 KYNOCH, JAMES, 24 *Beaty Avenue, Toronto, Canada.*

1902 LABORDE, ARTHUR L. C., *District Commissioner, Lagos, Nigeria.*
1915 LACE, ARTHUR, *c/o British Bank of South America, Rosario de Santa Fé, Argentine.*
1914 LACEY, LEWIS L., *Calle Maipu* 95, *Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1915 LACEY, WILFRID DICKSON, *Stanley, Falkland Islands.*
1913 LA CHARD, LOUIS WILLIAM, *Asst. Comr., Zungeru, Nigeria (Corresponding Secretary).*
1910 †LACHLAN, G. T., *Sabrang Estate, Teluk Anson, Perak, Federated Malay States.*
1907 LAFLEUR, EUGENE, K.C., *Royal Trust Building, Montreal, Canada.*
1913 †LA FONTAINE, S. HUBERT, *Assistant District Commissioner, Taveta, British East Africa.*
1911 LAGESEN, CHRISTIAN A., 58 *New Stock Exchange, Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1914 †LAIDLAW, ADAM G., *Australian Club, Melbourne, Victoria.*
1908 LAIDLAW, GEORGE MUIR, *c/o Secretariat, Kuala Lumpur, Federated Malay States.*
1913 LAIDLAW, ROBERT, *c/o Messrs. Laidlaw Bros., Auckland, New Zealand.*
1912 LAIDLAW, WALTER C., 32 *North Sherbourne Street, Toronto, Canada.*
1912 LAIDLAW, WILLIAM, K.C., *Toronto, Canada.*
1912 LAING, JAMES, *Battlefields P.O., Rhodesia.*
1913 LAKE, RICHARD S., *Grenfell, Sask., Canada.*
1909 LAKE, WALLACE S., A.M.Inst.C.E., *Public Works Department, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
1912 †LAKEMAN, FREDERICK ALLEN, *Brougham Place, North Adelaide, South Australia.*
1912 LAKIN, CUTHBERT, *P.O. Box* 12, *Durban, South Africa.*
1912 LAMB, EDMUND J., 63 *Pitt Street, Sydney, New South Wales; and Australian Club, Sydney*
1914 LAMB, JOHN, *Otterburn, Butterworth Province, Wellesley, Straits Settlements.*
1913 LAMB, P. H., *Zaria, Northern Nigeria.*
1915 LAMB, SAMUEL FREDERICK, *Ceoher P.O., Setlagoli, Bechuanaland, South Africa.*
1889 LAMB, TOMPSON, *Liverpool Street, Dunedin, New Zealand.*
1905 LAMBERT, J. A. PEYTON, *Financial Assistant, Warri, Nigeria.*
1913 LAMBORN, WILLIAM ALFRED, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., *Zomba, Nyasaland.*
1912 †LAMOND, WILLIAM, 471 *Calle Alsina, Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1912 LAMPREY, CAPTAIN JONES C., *Teluk Anson, Lower Perak, Federated Malay States.*
1912 LANCASTER, HENRY, *African Banking Corporation, Cape Town, South Africa.*
1893 †LANCE, SENATOR HON. WILLIAM F., *Cape Town, South Africa.*

Year of Election.	
1913	LAND, ROBERT N., *Santa Catalina, Los Cardos, F.C.C.A., Argentine.*
1885	LANDALE, R. HUNTER, *Deniliquin, New South Wales.*
1915	LANDAU, HENRY, B.A., *Standerton, Transvaal, South Africa.*
1901	LANDAU, MORRIS M., *P.O. Box 347, Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
1911	LANE, WALTER S., *Walmer, Port Elizabeth, South Africa.*
1914	LANG, H. H., *Newcastle, New South Wales.*
1884	†LANG, WILLIAM A., *Carlaminda, Cooma, New South Wales.*
1911	LANGAN, J. F., 524 *Pender Street, Vancouver, B.C., Canada.*
1897	LANGDON, CHARLES P., 509 *Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria.*
1882	†LANGE, HON. MR. JUSTICE J. H., *Kimberley, South Africa.*
1890	†LANGEBRINK, ANDRIES, *P.O. Box 287, Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1890	†LANGERMAN, SIR J. W. S., M.L.A., *P.O. Box 253, Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1914	LANGLEY, A. J., *Niger Co., Zaria, Nigeria.*
1913	LANGLEY, HON. G. A., *Regina, Canada.*
1912	LANGLEY, PROFESSOR GEORGE H., M.A., *Education Department, Calcutta, India.*
1913	LANGLEY, REV. WILLIAM L., *Newtown, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1900	LANGLEY, W. H., *Barrister-at-Law, 1112 Langley Street, Victoria, B.C., Canada.*
1907	†LANGLOIS, THOMAS T., 330 *Pender Street West, Vancouver, B.C., Canada.*
1912	†LANGTON, JOHN, 233 *Broadway, New York, U.S.A.*
1912	LARKIN, GEORGE A., *Glengarriff, Aroca Street, Randwick, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1912	LARKIN, P. C., 11 *Elm Avenue, Toronto, Canada.*
1914	LARNER, VICTOR JOHN, *P.O. Box 389, Auckland, New Zealand.*
1905	LARYMORE, MAJOR HENRY D., R.A., C.M.G., *Borgu, Northern Nigeria.*
1913	LASH, Z. A., K.C., LL.D., *Admiral Road, Toronto, Canada.*
1913	LATHAM, GEOFFREY CHITTY, *Native Department, Fort Jameson, Northern Rhodesia.*
1910	LATHBURY, CAPTAIN ERNEST B., R.A.M.C., *c/o Messrs. King, King & Co., Bombay.*
1913	LATTO, ALEXANDER, *c/o Messrs. Riddell & Co., Valparaiso, Chili.*
1915	LAUDER, JOHN ILES, *Assistant Receiver-General, Bathurst, Gambia.*
1905	LAUGHLIN, MAJOR CHARLES E. H., *c/o Messrs. Cox & Co., Bombay, India.*
1913	†LAURENCE, HECTOR ERNEST, L.D.S., R.C.S.Eng., 863 *Calle Paraguay, Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1907	LAURENCE, HENRY H., *Barrister-at-Law, Kingston, Demerara, British Guiana.*
1913	LAURIE, LIEUT.-COLONEL CHARLES NORVAL, *Port Arthur, Ontario, Canada.*
1897	LAURIER, RT. HON. SIR WILFRID, G.C.M.G., M.P., *Ottawa, Canada.*
1906	LAVERTINE, A. G., *P.O. Box 679, Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1895	LAW, CHARLES F., *P.O. Box 116, Vancouver, B.C., Canada.*
1889	†LAWLEY, ALFRED L., *P.O. Box 227, Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
1910	LAWRANCE, CAPTAIN A. S., *Camel Corps, Somaliland.*
1910	LAWRANCE, J. H. G., *English Club, Lourenco Marques, East Africa.*
1907	LAWRENCE, BROWN, *Barrack Street, Cape Town, South Africa.*
1905	†LAWRENCE, JOHN P., *P.O. Box 96, Cape Town, South Africa.*
1908	†LAWRENCE, RICHARD P., *c/o Union Bank of Australia, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1912	LAWRIE, DONALD LIVINGSTON, 57 *Adelaide Street East, Toronto, Canada.*
1905	LAWSON, PERCY B., *Director of Telegraphs, Lagos, Nigeria.*
1903	LAWTON, ALFRED B., *P.O. Box 536, Cape Town, South Africa.*
1910	LAYMAN, ERIC H. C., *Nanking-Hunan Railway, Nanking, China.*
1909	LAYMAN, F. H., C.E., *Department of Native Affairs, Livingstone, Northern Rhodesia.*
1901	LAZARUS, SIMEON L., *Suva, Fiji.*
1913	LAZIER, STEPHEN D., *c/o Great West Loan Co., 356 Main Street, Winnipeg, Canada.*
1912	LAZIER, COLONEL T. C., 241 *Broadway, San Diego, California, U.S.A.*
1892	†LEA, MAJOR JULIAN AUGUSTUS, M.B., F.R.C.S., *Deanery Chambers, Grahamstown, South Africa.*
1914	†LEACH, FRANK, *Calilegna, F.C.C.N., Argentine.*
1914	LEACH, WALTER, *San Pedro de Jujuy, F.C.C.N., Argentine.*
1914	LEACH, WILLIAM EDWARD, *San Pedro de Jujuy, F.C.C.N., Argentine.*
1913	LEAK, ALBERT E., 11, *Rue Lamartine, Lille, France.*
1913	LEAKE, CHARLES HOBSON, 31 *Bruce Street, Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1913	†LEAKE, H. MARTIN, *Nawalyanj Cawnpore, India.*

Year of Election

1912 LEAN, RONALD, *Hill Station, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
1912 LEARY, JOHN J., *c/o Edwards Bank, Valparaiso, Chili.*
1914 LEAT, FRANCIS W., P.W.D., *Sunyani, via Kumassi, Gold Coast Colony.*
1912 LE BAS, RAINALD, *Bulawayo Club, Rhodesia.*
1906 †LECKIE-EWING, WM., F.R.G.S., *Private Bag, Umtali, Rhodesia.*
1913 LECKY, ROBERT J., 304 *Northern Bank Building, Regina, Canada.*
1910 LEDGER, HORACE O., *Nelson, New Zealand.*
1912 †LEE, CHARLES ARTHUR, *Tenterfield, New South Wales.*
1912 LEE, EDGAR S., 300 *Winch Building, Vancouver, B.C., Canada.*
1915 LEE, FREDERICK P., *"Outlook" Office, Santa Monica, California, United States (Corresponding Secretary).*
1915 LEE, CAPTAIN W. W., *Y.M.C.A., Quebec, Canada.*
1914 LEEFE, LIONEL O., *Colombo, Ceylon.*
1913 LEES, EDWARD, 15 *Beach Street, Penang, Straits Settlements.*
1914 LEES, THOMAS M., *London & River Plate Bank, Valparaiso, Chili.*
1914 LEES, WILLIAM, 111 *Queen Street, Brisbane, Queensland.*
1911 LEESE, CAPTAIN ERNEST B., *Bathurst, Gambia.*
1912 LEETCH, ALFRED G., *Samarai, Papua, via Australia.*
1914 LE FANU, CECIL V., M.B., *Medical Department, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
1913 LEFROY, RT. REV. GEORGE A., D.D., LORD BISHOP OF CALCUTTA, *The Palace, Calcutta, India.*
1901 LEFROY, HON. HENRY BRUCE, C.M.G., *Walebing, Western Australia.*
1911 LEGAT, ARTHUR A., *Entebbe, Uganda.*
1909 LEGAT, CHARLES E., *Conservator of Forests, Pretoria, South Africa.*
1914 LEGATE, JOHN M., *Poste-Restante, Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1910 LEGG, CAPTAIN ARCHER S., *Upcott, St. John's Road, Wynberg, South Africa.*
1913 LEGGATE, WILLIAM MUTER, *Ardgowan, Duchess Hill, Rhodesia.*
1902 LEGGATT, H. B., *c/o Messrs. Boustead & Co., Penang, Straits Settlements.*
1904 LEGGE, CHARLES ARTHUR L., *c/o Malacca Rubber Plantations, Ltd.; Malacca, Straits Settlements.*
1910 LEGGE, CYRIL H. E., *Commissary's Office, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
1914 †LEGGE, CAPTAIN JOHN A., F.R.G.S., *Port Commission, Colombo, Ceylon.*
1905 †LEGGETT, MAJOR E. H. M., D.S.O., *c/o B.E.A. Corporation, Mombasa, British East Africa (Corresponding Secretary).*
1889 †LE GROS, GERVAISE, *Seafield, Jersey.*
1894 LE HUNTE, H.E., SIR GEORGE RUTHVEN, G.C.M.G., *Government House, Port of Spain, Trinidad.*
1912 LEICESTER, GERALD, 6 *Clifton Aptos, 1460 Nelson Street, Vancouver, B.C., Canada.*
1914 †LEIGH-LYE, CAPTAIN F. M., *Ilaro, via Stori, Abeokuta Province, Nigeria.*
1913 LEITCH, FREDERICK, 337 *Calle Sarmiento, Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1913 †LEITCH, GEORGE ALEX., 2075 *Calle Zapiola, Belgrano, Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1911 LEITCH, WILLIAM B., 12 *Bank of Ottawa Building, Montreal, Canada.*
1915 LELY, HUGH V., B.Sc., *Forestry Department, Olokemeji, Lagos, Nigeria.*
1913 LE MESSURIER, HENRY W., *Deputy Minister of Customs, St. John's, Newfoundland.*
1913 †LEMIEUX, AUGUSTE, K.C., 16 *Somerset Street West, Ottawa, Canada.*
1914 †LENDON, ALFRED A., M.D., *North Terrace, Adelaide, South Australia.*
1913 LENG, HILARY HOWARD, *Calle Cuba 1859, Belgrano, Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1913 LENNARD, SAMUEL J., *Dundas, Ontario, Canada.*
1913 LENNOX, F. J., *c/o Messrs. Clark and Thistleton, Lambert Road, Durban, South Africa.*
1912 LENON, ARTHUR F., 335 *Sixth Avenue, Saskatoon, Canada.*
1897 †LENZ, OTTO, *P.O. Box 92, Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1896 LEONARD, CHARLES, *Gloria, Cape Province, South Africa.*
1913 †LEONARD, REUBEN WELLS, 75 *Yates Street, St. Catherines, Ontario, Canada.*
1903 LEOPOLD, LEWIS J., *Educational Institute, Gloucester Street, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
1899 LESLIE, ALEX. STEWART, *Doonside Halt, via Amanzimtoto, Natal, South Africa.*
1889 †LESLIE, J. H., *Rand Club, Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1914 LESLIE, MELVILLE, J.P., *Royal Bombay Yacht Club, Bombay, India.*
1912 LESLIE, NORMAN GEORGE, *Manitoba Club, Winnipeg, Canada.*
1913 LE SOUEF, L., *South Perth, Western Australia.*

Year of Election.	
1914	LESTER, RICHARD S., *Felixton, Zululand, South Africa.*
1913	LETHBRIDGE, BENNETT PERRY, *Turakina, Wanganui, New Zealand.*
1915	†LETHBRIDGE, JOHN PERRY, *Sherenden, Hastings, Hawkes Bay, New Zealand.*
1903	LETT, ROBERT E., *Police Department, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
1908	LETTS, RICHARD A., *P.O. Box* 192, *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
1898	†LEUCHARS, COLONEL SIR GEORGE, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., M.L.A., *Beacken, Greytown, Natal, South Africa.*
1914	LEVETT, CHARLES A. J., *Kiwitea, Feilding, New Zealand.*
1913	LEVEY, CHARLES J., I.S.O., *Kloof Road, Sea Point, Cape Town, South Africa.*
1891	†LEVEY, JAMES A., *Bowden, South Yarra, Melbourne, Victoria.*
1910	†LEVIN, WM. FITZGERALD, *Greatford, Wellington, New Zealand.*
1909	LEVINGE, EDWARD G., M.B., *Garden Road, Fendalton, Christchurch, New Zealand.*
1914	LEVY, ABRAHAM, 286 *Willis Street, Wellington, New Zealand.*
1899	LEVY, GEORGE, *P.O. Box* 532, *Bloemfontein, South Africa.*
1914	†LEVY, HARRY S., *c/o Messrs. Elliott and Gray, O'Connell Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1908	LEVY, WILLIAM LEWIS, *Salvador.*
1913	LEWIN, REV. HAROLD B., F.R.G.S., F.Z.S., *Mbarara, Ankole, Uganda.*
1915	LEWIN, JOHN LLOYD, *Messrs. R. P. Houston & Co., 25 de Mayo* 158, *Buenos Aires Argentine.*
1911	LEWIS, ALFRED, *Willesden, Rosmead Place, Colombo, Ceylon (Corresponding Secretary).*
1883	†LEWIS, ALLAN WELLESLEY, K.C., *St. George's, Grenada, West Indies.*
1910	LEWIS, ARTHUR E., *Ipoh, Perak, Federated Malay States.*
1904	LEWIS, E. H., *Police Department, Pretoria, South Africa.*
1903	LEWIS, HENRY M., *Treasury, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
1906	LEWIS, IVOR, *Customs Department, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
1880	†LEWIS, HON. SIR NEIL ELLIOTT, K.C.M.G., M.A., B.C.L., *Hobart, Tasmania.*
1914	LEWIS, STANLEY W., *Club de los Extrangeros,* 476 *Bartolome Mitre, Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1911	LEWIS, WALTER H., *A.M.P. Chambers,* 465 *Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria.*
1913	LEWISON, ISRAEL, *Survey Department, Nairobi, British East Africa.*
1911	LEYLAND, W. B., 28 *Marine Parade, Ponsonby, Auckland, New Zealand.*
1914	LEZARD, EDWARD J., *P.O. Box* 2756, *Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1904	†LEZARD, HERBERT L., *P.O. Box* 303, *Salisbury, Rhodesia.*
1908	LEZARD, LOUIS F., *Kimberley, South Africa.*
1889	†LICHTHEIM, JACOB, *P.O. Box* 1618, *Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1914	LIDDELL, JOHN, *F.C.B.A. & P., Calle Florida* 783, *Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1889	†LIDDLE, FREDERIC C., *Rand Club, Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1895	†LIDDLE, HORACE S., 54 *Esselin Street, Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1898	†LIDDLE, JOSEPH, *Norwich Union Buildings, Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1913	LIESCHING, F. W. EARDLEY, *Monsagalla, Namunakula, Ceylon.*
1912	†LIGHTBOURN, JOHN E., *Pembroke, Bermuda.*
1903	LILLY, SURGEON-GENERAL FREDERICK J., R.N.
1894	†LINCOLN, GABRIEL, *Colonial Secretariat, Port Louis, Mauritius.*
1912	LINCOLN, WILLIAM A., M.D., C.M., *General Hospital, Calgary, Canada.*
1913	LIND, WALTER, 7A *Avenida Sur, Guatemala.*
1910	LINDHOLM, ALGOT, *P.O. Box* 267, *Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1915	LINDOP, VERNON, *Calle* 3 *esq.* 45, *La Plata, Argentine.*
1913	LINDSAY, ALEXANDER, *c/o Messrs. George Stewart & Co., Colombo, Ceylon.*
1895	†LINDSAY, HENRY LILL, *P.O. Box* 1612, *Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1913	LINDSAY, J. ALBERT, *Victoria, B.C., Canada.*
1912	LINDSEY, G. G. S., K.C., 145 *Tyndall Avenue, Toronto, Canada.*
1896	†LINDUP, WALTER, *Fairview Tower, Maritzburg, South Africa.*
1903	LINE, LEONARD, 196 *Loop Street, Maritzburg, South Africa.*
1906	†LINES, THOMAS W., *Brackman-Ker Milling Co., Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.*
1899	†LINSCOTT, REV. T. S., *Brantford, Ontario, Canada.*
1914	LINTON, CLEMENT ARTHUR, *El Aguila, F.C.P., Argentine.*
1897	LIPP, CHARLES, *African Banking Corporation, Cape Town, South Africa.*
1903	LISTER, HERBERT, *Collingwood East, Vancouver, B.C., Canada.*
1913	LITTLE, ALVAN P., 265 *Calle Maipu, Buenos Aires, Argentine.*

Year of Election.

1899 LITTLE, CHARLES WM., *Craigmish, Macquarie Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1899 LITTLE, JAMES B., *Headingley, Kenilworth, Cape Province, South Africa.*
1913 LITTLE, LIEUT.-COLONEL JAMES ARTHUR, *Port Arthur, Ontario, Canada.*
1911 †LITTLEJOHN, JAMES, *P.O. Box 849, Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1912 LITTLEJOHN, PETER, *P.O. Box 927, Durban, South Africa.*
1912 LIVERPOOL, H.E., RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF, G.C.M.G., M.V.O., *Government House, Wellington, New Zealand.*
1915 †LIVINGS, HENRY ALEC, *Caixa 291, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.*
1910 LIVINGSTON, WILLIAM P. G., *Suva, Fiji.*
1915 LIVINGSTONE, HAROLD GORDON, *La Carmen, Las Bandurrias, F.C.C.C., Argentine.*
1892 LLOYD, CHARLES W., *Australian Club, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1904 LLOYD, ERNEST A., *National Bank of South Africa, Lourenco Marques, East Africa.*
1911 LLOYD, FREDERICK J., *Sungei Solak Rubber Co., Port Dickson, Federated Malay States.*
1911 LLOYD, THOMAS, 459 *Calle Sarmiento, Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1912 LLOYD-OWEN, EDMUND, *Bogota, Republic of Colombia.*
1912 LLOYD-OWEN, VERNON, 811 *Rogers Block, Vancouver, B.C., Canada.*
1909 LLOYD-ROBERTS, LAMBERT, *c/o Secretariat, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
1912 LOCKE, WILLIAM H., *c/o Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation, 107 Pitt Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1908 LOCKETT, GEORGE VERNON, M.B., C.M., F.R.C.S.E., *3 Norman Road, Kingston, Jamaica.*
1915 LOCKHART, ALFRED H., *F.C.B.A.P., Mendoza, Argentine.*
1909 LOCKIE, ALBERT V. J., *P.O. Box 16, Florida, Transvaal, South Africa.*
1896 †LOCKWARD, HON. HENRY, *Stancombe, Paget W., Bermuda (Corresponding Secretary).*
1913 LOCKWOOD, CHARLES, 654 *Calle Rivadavia, Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1912 LOCKYER, HENRY T., 1436 *Burnaby Street, Vancouver, B.C., Canada.*
1914 LOCKYER, NICHOLAS COLSTON, *Wembury, Williams Road, Toorak, Melbourne, Victoria.*
1914 LODGE, MATTHEW, *Moncton, New Brunswick, Canada.*
1914 LODGE, MATTHEW C., *Moncton, New Brunswick, Canada.*
1911 LOFTING, HUGH J., 54 *West 85th Street, New York.*
1904 LOGAN, HIS HONOUR CHIEF JUSTICE EWEN R., M.A., *Mahé, Seychelles.*
1886 LOGAN, JAMES D., *Matjesfontein, Cape Province, South Africa.*
1912 †LOGAN, COLONEL ROBERT, *Government House, Apia, Samoa (Corresponding Secretary).*
1915 LOGAN, THOMAS WILSON, *Deli, Sumatra.*
1913 LOGAN, CAPTAIN W. H., 97 *Cook Street, Victoria, B.C., Canada.*
1912 LOGGIE, LIEUT.-COLONEL THOMAS G., *Deputy Surveyor-General, Fredericton, New Brunswick, Canada.*
1914 LOMAS, FREDERICK, *Wanderer Mine, Selukwe, Rhodesia.*
1914 LOMAX, JOHN H., *Estancia Lavinia, El Triunfo, F.C.O., Argentine.*
1912 †LOMNITZ, SIEGMUND, *Sunnyside, Milner Road, Rondebosch, South Africa.*
1911 LONDON, REV. JOHN E., M.D., M.R.C.S., *Main Street, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
1911 LONG, ARTHUR G., *Prieska, Cape Province, South Africa.*
1911 LONG, ARTHUR H., *Umsweswe, Rhodesia.*
1903 LONG, ARTHUR TILNEY (*H.B.M. Vice-Consul and Agent for the Union of South Africa*), *Lourenço Marques, East Africa.*
1910 LONG, DAVID A., *National Bank of South Africa, Grahamstown, South Africa.*
1910 LONG, EDWARD C., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., *Maseru, Basutoland.*
1913 LONG, L. W. S., *District Commissioner, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
1913 LONG, RALPH HERBERT, *Postal Telegraph Department, Zungeru, Nigeria.*
1897 †LONGDEN, HERBERT T., M.L.C., *Gwelo, Rhodesia.*
1914 LONGDEN, WM. M., *Magistrate, Melsetter, Rhodesia.*
1895 †LONGLEY, HON. MR. JUSTICE J. WILBERFORCE, *Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada.*
1914 LONGMORE, FRANCIS, J.P., 185 *Bourke Street, Kensington, Melbourne, Victoria.*
1913 LONNEN, LESLIE EDWIN JOHN, *Bank of Mauritius, Mahé, Seychelles.*
1912 LONSDALE, CHARLES BEAVER, *African Banking Corporation, Cape Town, South Africa.*
1913 LOOS, F. C., J.P., *Supreme Court, Colombo, Ceylon.*
1914 LOOS, HERMANN A., *Colombo, Ceylon.*
1898 LORAM, ALBERT E., *P.O. Box 105, Maritzburg, South Africa.*

Year of Election.	
1903	LORENA, A. CHARLES, L.R.C.P.E., L.R.C.S.E., *Medical Officer of Health, Sekondi, Gold Coast Colony.*
1910	LORIMER, SAMUEL, *Lucknow, Heathfold Road, Sea Point, South Africa.*
1911	LOUGH, REV. EDWARD I., *Paget Rectory, Bermuda.*
1911	LOUGH, THOMAS S., *Calle Reconquista 46, Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1911	LOUGHEED, CLARENCE H., *Barrister-at-Law, 13th Avenue West, Calgary, Canada.*
1911	LOUGHEED, SENATOR HON. JAMES A., K.C., *Beaulieu, 13th Avenue West, Calgary, Canada.*
1914	LOUGHNAN, CHARLES A., *Palmerston North, New Zealand.*
1901	LOUGHNAN, I. HAMILTON, *Tukihiki, Hawkes Bay, New Zealand.*
1888	LOVE, JAMES R., *99 Bathurst Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1905	LOVEGROVE, LEONARD, *Sandakan, British North Borneo.*
1910	LOVEGROVE, THOMAS H., M.R.C.S., *The Acres, Waterloo, S.W. Railway, Western Australia.*
1883	†LOVELY, COLONEL JAMES CHAPMAN, *Esplanade, Largs, Adelaide, South Australia.*
1896	†LOVELY, WM. H. C., M.A.I.M.E., *Esplanade, Largs, Adelaide, South Australia.*
1914	†LOW, H. A., *Messrs. Adamson, Gilfillan & Co., Penang, Straits Settlements.*
1913	LOWE, E. W., *Sibasa, Transvaal, South Africa.*
1912	LUBBOCK, ERNEST N., *Lagos, Nigeria.*
1912	LUBECKI, A. DUFFUS, *Auckland, New Zealand.*
1895	†LUCAS, ALEXANDER B., *Buffelsfontein, Koekemoer, Transvaal, South Africa.*
1899	LUCAS, FREDERICK G. C., *Ridge Road, Durban, South Africa.*
1908	LUCAS, JOHN C., *Lagos Stores, Ltd., Lagos, Nigeria.*
1912	LUCAS, MAJOR J. W. S., A.F.A., *16 Spring Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1895	†LUCAS, PHILIP DE N., *Millvale, Memel P.O., O.F.S., South Africa.*
1895	*LUGARD, H.E., SIR FREDERICK D., G.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., *Government House, Lagos, Nigeria.*
1913	LUGG, LIEUT.-COLONEL H., *Weenen, Natal, South Africa.*
1912	†LUKES, LEWIS, *Lilac Lodge, Weston, Ontario, Canada.*
1913	†LUKIN, HON. MR. JUSTICE L. V., *Supreme Court, Rockhampton, Queensland.*
1910	LUMLEY, JAMES M., *Police Department, Fort Hall, British East Africa.*
1912	LUNGLEY, ARTHUR ROBERT, *Lexden, North Adelaide, South Australia.*
1903	†LUNNON, FREDERIC J., M.A., LL.M., *P.O. Box 400, Pretoria, South Africa.*
1914	LUNT, EDWARD L., *888 Calle Alsina, Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1914	LUSHINGTON, PERCY J. W., *Britcola P.O., Vancouver, B.C., Canada.*
1912	†LUXTON, WILLIAM H., *The Chartres, West Falkland Islands.*
1905	LWIN, MAUNG TUN, K.S.M., *c/o Messrs. T. Cook & Son, Phayre Street, Rangoon Burma.*
1907	LYALL, GEORGE P., *P.O. Box 431, Durban, South Africa.*
1914	LYDALL, CHARLES H., *Strangers Club, 478 Bartolomé Mitre, Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1912	LYE, HENRY, F.C.A., *P.O. Box 354, Vancouver, B.C., Canada.*
1912	†LYE, LI AH, *109 Dalhousie Street, Rangoon, Burma.*
1901	†LYLE, ALEXANDER, *246 Church Street, Maritzburg, South Africa.*
1912	LYMAN, GEORGE, *10 St. John Street, Montreal, Canada.*
1915	LYNAS, THOMAS, *119, 7th Street South, Kenora, Ontario, Canada.*
1898	†LYNCH, HON. GEORGE WM. A., M.E.C., M.B., *Suva, Fiji.*
1906	LYNE, ROBERT NUNEZ, F.L.S., F.R.G.S., *Director of Agriculture, Colombo, Ceylon.*
1901	LYNN, WILLIAM J.
1885	†LYON, GEORGE O., *Glenogil, Harkaway, via Berwick, Victoria.*
1912	†LYSNAR, FREDERICK JOHN, *Gisborne, New Zealand.*
1911	MAASDORP, HIS HONOUR CHIEF JUSTICE SIR ANDRIES F. S., *Bloemfontein, South Africa.*
1886	MAASDORP, HON. MR. JUSTICE C. G., *Cape Town, South Africa.*
1914	†MACANSH, WILLIAM, M.B., C.M., J.P., *Goombah, Church Street, Brighton, Victoria.*
1913	†MACARA, WILLIAM E., *Land Titles Office, Winnipeg, Canada.*
1915	MACARDLE, KENNETH CALLAN, *Goulbourn, New South Wales.*
1913	†MACARTHUR, WILLIAM HENRY, M.R.C.V.S., *Colonial Veterinary Surgeon, Penang, Straits Settlements.*
1896	MACASKIE, JOHN C., *District Judge, Famagusta, Cyprus.*
1910	MACAULAY, THOMAS B., *Sun Life Assurance Co., Montreal, Canada.*

Year of Election	
1914	MacCallum, Professor Mungo W., *Woollahra Point, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1914	MacCormick, Sir Alexander, M.D., C.M., F.R.C.S.E., 185 *Macquarie Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1912	Macdonald, Alex. Cameron, F.R.G.S., *Kew, Melbourne, Victoria.*
1905	Macdonald, Alexander, F.R.G.S., *Chillagoe, North Queensland.*
1912	Macdonald, Archibald, *Public School, Gwelo, Rhodesia.*
1906	MacDonald, Hon. Archibald C., M.L.C., *Director of Agriculture, Nairobi, British East Africa.*
1885	Macdonald, Claude A., *Wantabadgery, Wagga Wagga, New South Wales.*
1909	Macdonald, Hon. Mr. Justice Daniel A., *Winnipeg, Canada.*
1891	†Macdonald, Duncan, *P.O. Box* 82, *East London, South Africa.*
1900	†Macdonald, Hector, 360 *Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria.*
1912	Macdonald, Henry B., 176 *Roxborough Street East, Toronto, Canada.*
1908	†Macdonald, Hugh, M.D., *Rotumah, Fiji.*
1912	Macdonald, Hon. Sir Hugh John, K.C., *National Trust Building, Winnipeg, Canada.*
1913	Macdonald, Ian, *Rothesay, New Brunswick, Canada.*
1912	MacDonald, Ian T. A., *Abbassieh Government School, Moharrem Bey, Alexandria, Egypt.*
1912	Macdonald, J. A., 87 *Spadina Road, Toronto, Canada.*
1914	Macdonald, John M. L., *Wallabadah, Quirindi, New South Wales,*
1896	†Macdonald, Rev. J. Middleton, M.A. (Senior Chaplain, Government of India), *The Parsonage, Rumna, Dacca, India.*
1904	MacDonald, Ranald, *Government Offices, Chiromo, Nyasaland.*
1904	†Macdonald, Ronald M., *Messrs. Gould, Beaumont & Co., Christchurch, New Zealand.*
1914	Macdonald, Theophilus A. B., 187 *Calle Maipu, Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1913	Macdonald, William, Sc.D., *Rand Club, Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1914	Macdonald, Wm. Stevenson, M.B., Ch.B., *Livingstone, Northern Rhodesia.*
1912	Macdonell, Colonel James A., *Vancouver Club, B.C., Canada.*
1914	MacDougall, Andrew, *Saskatoon, Canada.*
1891	†Macdowall, Day Hort, *P.O. Box* 16, *Victoria, B.C., Canada.*
1913	†Mace, Joseph Whitmore, 132, *Calle San Martin, Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1884	†Macfarlane, Senator Hon. James, *Newlands, Hobart, Tasmania.*
1908	Macfarlane, James, *Clive Grange, Napier, New Zealand.*
1912	Macfarlane, Lawrence, K.C., *Quebec Bank Building, Montreal, Canada.*
1908	Macfarlane, William F., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., *Lagos, Nigeria.*
1913	Macfarlane, William J., *Port Elizabeth, South Africa.*
1912	Macfee, Alexander, *Board of Trade Building, Montreal, Canada.*
1912	Macfie, Harold C., 11 *Moore Street, Sydney, New South Wales (Corresponding Secretary).*
1913	Macfie, J. Kaye, 79 *Castle Street, Dunedin, New Zealand.*
1912	†Macfie, John W. Scott, M.A., B.Sc., M.B., *Medical Department, Zungeru, Nigeria.*
1897	†Macfie, Robert A., *P.O. Box* 680, *San Juan, Porto Rico, West Indies.*
1908	Macgill, David, J.P., *Diamond Market, Kimberley, South Africa.*
1914	Macgillivray, Donald, *P.O. Box* 353, *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
1912	Macgillivray, Dougald, *Canadian Bank of Commerce, Halifax, N.S., Canada.*
1913	Macgillivray, J., *P.O. Box* 990, *Cape Town, South Africa.*
1885	MacGlashan, Major Niel, J.P., *Mining Commissioner, Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
1913	MacGregor, Atholl Murray, "*Decania*" *Alexandria, Cape Province, South Africa.*
1912	Macgregor, Malcolm, *Assistant District Commissioner, Lagos, Nigeria.*
1912	†Machado, J. A., *American Banknote Co., Ottawa, Canada.*
1912	Machaffie, William A., *Home Bank of Canada, Winnipeg, Canada.*
1914	Machell, Humphrey, *Livingstone, Northern Rhodesia.*
1912	Machell, J., *Gisborne, New Zealand.*
1912	Machell, Lancelot, *Zwaartlaagte, near Bloemhof, Transvaal, South Africa.*
1911	†Machray, John A., *Barrister-at-Law, Bank of Ottawa Building, Winnipeg, Canada.*
1891	†Macintosh, James, 113 *Custom House Quay, Wellington, New Zealand.*
1903	Macintosh, William, *P.O. Box* 20, *Port Elizabeth, South Africa.*
1915	Macintyre, M. Cowan, *Niger Co., Bauchi, C.P., Nigeria.*
1900	MacIver, Fergus, *Stock Exchange Club, Melbourne, Victoria.*

Year of Election.

1910 †MACKAY, ALEXANDER N., *Frontino & Bolivia Mines, La Salada, c/o Empresa Hanseatica, Barranquilla, Republic of Colombia.*
1895 †MACKAY, CAPTAIN A. W., J.P., *c/o W. Walker, Esq., 82 Pitt Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1913 MACKAY, GEORGE, *Chief Inspector of Schools, Port Louis, Mauritius.*
1892 †MACKAY, GEORGE.
1891 MACKAY, JAMES, *Central Club, Wellington, New Zealand.*
1913 MACKAY, JOHN, *Gunyerwarildi, Warialda, New South Wales.*
1912 MACKAY, JOHN, 84 *Madison Avenue, Toronto, Canada.*
1914 MACKAY, LEONARD GIBBS, *P.O. Box* 649, *Wellington, New Zealand.*
1908 MACKAY-MACKAY, MAJOR R.
1887 MACKELLAR, HON. SIR CHARLES K., M.L.C., M.B., 131 *Macquarie Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1912 MACKEMBAN, HAROLD GRAHAM, *Barrister-at-Law, Durban, South Africa.*
1912 MACKENDRICK, W. G., 103 *Bay Street, Toronto, Canada.*
1914 MACKENZIE, ALEXANDER J., M.B., Ch.B., *Hartley, Rhodesia.*
1912 MACKENZIE, DUNCAN S., 636 *Fourth Street, Edmonton, Canada.*
1913 MACKENZIE, HECTOR, *Standard Bank of South Africa, Cape Town, South Africa.*
1913 MACKENZIE, JOHN, *Crebert Street, North Waratah, Newcastle, New South Wales.*
1886 †MACKENZIE, JOHN EDDIE, M.B., C.M., *Kimberley, South Africa.*
1907 MACKENZIE, J. DONALD, *Solicitor-General, Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
1913 MACKENZIE, NORMAN, K.C., *Messrs. Mackenzie, Brown & Co., Regina, Canada.*
1913 MACKENZIE, PHILIP E., *Barrister-at-Law, Bowerman Block, Saskatoon, Canada.*
1912 MACKENZIE, RODERICK, *F.C.E.R. Concordia, Entre Rios, Argentine.*
1911 MACKENZIE, RODERICK, *Excelsior Hotel, Dowling Street, Dunedin, New Zealand.*
1912 MACKENZIE, RODERICK N., 299 *Calle Bartolomé Mitre, Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1912 MACKENZIE, SIR WILLIAM, *Benvenuto, Toronto, Canada.*
1914 MACKENZIE, WM. ALEXANDER, *c/o African Banking Corporation, P.O. Box* 54, *Cape Town, South Africa.*
1914 MACKERN, WM. GREAVES, 465, *Defensa, Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1913 MACKESY, CAPT. PIERSE JOSEPH, R.E., *Survey Department, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
1912 MACKIE, HORATIO G. A., *H.B.M. Consul-General, Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1914 MACKIE, HUGH F., 1062 *Laguna Avenue, Los Angeles, California, U.S.A.*
1913 MACKIE, ROBERT BROWN, *Customs Department, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
1912 MACKILLIGIN, ALISTER P., *Tanjong Malim, Selangor, Federated Malay States.*
1913 MACKINNON, HON. DONALD, M.L.A., *Corala, Anderson Street, S. Yarra, Melbourne, Victoria.*
1914 MACKINNON, JOHN M., J.P., 413 *Granville Street, Vancouver, B.C., Canada.*
1913 MACKINNON, NEIL, *Ladybrand, O.F.S., South Africa.*
1913 MACKINNON, W.
1913 MACKINNON, WILLIAM Y., *London and River Plate Bank, Paraná, F.C.E.R., Argentine.*
1891 †MACKINNON, W. K., *Marida, Yallock, Boorcan, Victoria.*
1915 MACLACHLAN, ALAN WILLIAM, 186 *San Martin, Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1908 MACLACHLAN, THOMAS, *Devonport, Tasmania.*
1895 †MACLAREN, DAVID, 292 *Frank Street, Ottawa, Canada.*
1902 MACLAREN, JAMES MALCOLM, D.Sc., F.G.S., *c/o Suan Mines, Holkol Whanghaido, Korea, via Siberia.*
1909 MACLEAN, ADRIAN J., *Recorder of Titles, Mombasa, British East Africa.*
1909 MACLEAN, CHARLES W., *Maha Uva, Halgranoya, Ceylon.*
1912 MACLEAN, FRANK W., 34 *Victoria Street, Toronto, Canada.*
1913 MACLEAN, GORDON, *Legacion Británica, La Paz, Bolivia.*
1912 MACLEAN, HUGH A., 1719 *College Lane, Calgary, Canada.*
1911 MACLEAN, JAMES DOUGLAS, M.D., 404 *Sixth Street, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.*
1915 MACLEAN, JOHN, *Niger Co., Jos, P.O. Naraguta, Nigeria.*
1905 †MACLEAN, KAID SIR HARRY, K.C.M.G.
1914 MACLEAN, WILLIAM J., 264 *Reconquista, Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1908 †MACLENNAN, J. ROY, *Arapata, Havelock North, Hawkes Bay, New Zealand.*
1911 MACLEOD, BOYD A. C., *Narandera, New South Wales.*
1912 MACLEOD, JOHN E. ARMAND, *Calgary, Canada.*

Year of Election.	
1910	MacLeod, Norman R., *c/o Rhodesia-Katanga Junction R. & M. Co., Broken Hill, Northern Rhodesia.*
1911	†Macluskie, Henry, *Ferro-Carril del Sud, Plaza Constitucion, Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1912	MacMurchy, Angus, 67 *Chestnut Park Road, Toronto, Canada.*
1909	Macnab, Brenton A., 8 *Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal, Canada.*
1914	Macnaghten, The Hon. F. A., *Ranchmen's Club, Calgary, Canada.*
1913	Macnaughten, C. J., *P.O. Box* 10, *Salisbury, Rhodesia.*
1913	†Macneil, Alexander, *Fairlight, Edgecliffe, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1913	†Macneil, Hugh, *c/o Messrs. Briscoe & Co., Sydney, New South Wales.*
1914	MacNeill, A. H., K.C., 837 *Hastings Street West, Vancouver, B.C., Canada.*
1914	MacNeill, D. A. G. Collie, *H.B.M. Consul, Colima, Mexico.*
1912	†MacNeillie, James Campbell, M.L.A., M.B., C.M., *P.O. Box* 3750, *Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1912	MacNeillie, W. S., *P.O. Box* 3750, *Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1906	MacPhail, Robert S., C.E., *Irrigation Department, Colombo, Ceylon.*
1913	Macpherson, Capt. Bruce W., *Assistant District Officer, Lagos, Nigeria.*
1913	Macpherson, Charles D., M.P.P., *Portage la Prairie, Canada.*
1912	Macpherson, Cluny, M.D., C.M., *Rawlins Cross, St. John's, Newfoundland.*
1908	Macpherson, Edward H., 15 *Hereford Street, Glebe Point, Sydney, New South Wales*
1903	†Macpherson, William Molson, 73 *Ste. Ursule Street, Quebec, Canada.*
1914	Macquarrie, Edmund J., B.A., LL.B., *c/o Post Office, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
1912	Macqueen, Colonel Frederick W., *Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Canada.*
1913	MacRae, Alexander, 621 *Cass Street, Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.*
1914	MacRae, Donald M., 299 *Bartolomé Mitre, Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1912	Mac Rae, Rev. Archibald O., *Western Canada College, Calgary, Canada.*
1910	†Macrorie, Basil F. N., *c/o Messrs. Strick, Scott & Co., Mohammerah, Persian Gulf, via Bombay.*
1902	†MacSherry, Right Rev. Bishop Hugh, *Port Elizabeth, South Africa.*
1915	McAlpine, Edward Carlyle, *Glebe Point, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1913	McAra, James, 2068 *McIntyre Street, Regina, Canada.*
1913	McAra, Peter, Jr., *P.O. Box* 424, *Regina, Canada.*
1914	McArthur, Wm. Alexander, *Union Club, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1905	McAuslin, James, 180 *Longmarket Street, Maritzburg, South Africa.*
1910	McAvity, Lieut.-Colonel James L., *St. John, New Brunswick, Canada.*
1911	McBride, Hon. Sir Richard, K.C.M.G., *Victoria, B.C., Canada.*
1913	McBride, James, 355 *Innes Road, Durban, South Africa.*
1910	McBride, William, *c/o B.E.A. Corporation, Mombasa, British East Africa.*
1900	†McBryde, Hon. D. E., M.L.C., *Australian Club, Melbourne, Victoria.*
1912	McCallum, Duncan, *c/o Messrs. R. & W. King, Edea, Cameroons, West Africa.*
1912	McCallum, Alderman Edward D., *Scarth Street, Regina, Canada.*
1913	McCallum, H. M., 1846 *Scarth Street, Regina, Canada.*
1897	McCallum, William, *P.O. Box* 4889, *Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1912	McCallum, William A., 292 *Calle Bolivar, Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1913	McCandlish, Niven K., *Marine Department, Lagos, Nigeria.*
1914	McCann, George, *Ceres, Cape Province, South Africa.*
1914	McCarthy, Ernest, 480 *Sarmiento, Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1904	†McCarthy, John J., *P.O. Box* 34, *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
1886	†McCaughey, Hon. Sir Samuel, M.L.C., *Coonong, Urana, New South Wales.*
1911	McCaw, Alexander T., F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., *Anderson Bay, Dunedin, New Zealand.*
1914	McCay, James P., *Jumper's Mine, Bembesi, via Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
1911	McClatchie, George, 27 *Holmwood Road, Fendalton, Christchurch, New Zealand.*
1913	McClellan, Frank C., *Director of Agriculture, Zanzibar.*
1907	McClellan, John W. Tyndale, *Provincial Commissioner, Fort Hill, British East Africa.*
1912	†McClelland, Francis A. S., *Civil Service, Tapah, Perak, Malay States.*
1914	†McClure, William Kidson, *c/o London and River Plate Bank, Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1910	McConaghy, John, M.B., *Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
1910	McConnel, Eric W., *Mount Brisbane, Esk, Queensland.*
1895	†McConnell, James, *Ardmore Hall, Vuna, Fiji.*

Year of Election.	
1913	McCormack, Michael, *Rand Water Board, P.O. Box* 1703, *Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1915	McCormick, Andrew, *Potrero de Loza, Cordoba, Argentine.*
1913	McCourty, James, *Standard Bank, Hartley, Rhodesia.*
1897	†McCowat, Robert L., F.R.I.B.A., *P.O. Box* 318, *Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1914	McCowen, Oliver H., M.A., *Y.M.C.A., Rangoon, Burma.*
1911	McCracken, Adam, *Glentore, Arrowtown, New Zealand.*
1912	McCrae, Allan L., 4362 *Lake Park Avenue, Chicago, Ill., United States.*
1911	McCraith, Captain W. Douglas, *Poste Restante, Singapore.*
1889	McCulloch, Alexander, *Adelaide Club, South Australia.*
1912	McCullough, Charles R., 303 *John Street South, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada.*
1896	McCullough, William, *High Street, Auckland, New Zealand.*
1910	McCutcheon, Robert G., M.L.A., 126 *Chapel Street, St. Kilda, Melbourne, Victoria.*
1914	McDermott, Albert S., *Accounts Department, Nigerian Railway, Ebute Metta, Nigeria.*
1915	McDonald, Albert George, 57 *York Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1914	McDonald, Allan M., *Casilla* 377, *Punta Arenas, Straits of Magellan, Chili.*
1906	McDonald, Charles, *P.O. Box* 391, *St. John, New Brunswick, Canada.*
1913	McDonald, Donald H., *Fort Qu'Appelle, Sask., Canada.*
1912	McDonald, George C., 179 *St. James' Street, Montreal, Canada.*
1913	McDonald, H. C., C.M.G., *District Magistrate, Mzimba, Nyasaland.*
1913	†McDonald, James G., *Bulawayo Club, Rhodesia.*
1914	McDonald, Sydney F., *University, Melbourne, Victoria.*
1913	McDouall, John Crichton Stuart, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., *Medical Department, Sekondi, Gold Coast Colony.*
1913	McDouall, P. H., *Broomassie, Gold Coast Colony.*
1908	McDouall, Rev. Willoughby Crichton, *Ho Chien Fu, North China.*
1910	McDougald, John, C.M.G., *Commissioner of Customs, Ottawa, Canada.*
1913	McDougall, Henry H., *Belmont Avenue, West Point Grey, Vancouver, B.C., Canada.*
1906	†McDougall, John A., *Messrs. McDougall & Secord, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada (Corresponding Secretary).*
1912	†McDougall, John C., *Edmonton, Canada.*
1914	McDougall, Samuel, *Dunleith Farm, P.O. Cedarmont, Standerton, Transvaal, South Africa.*
1911	McDowall, Charles H., *c/o Messrs. Shaw, Wallace & Co., Calcutta.*
1911	McDowell, Frank J. F., *Block A Mines, Prestea, Gold Coast Colony.*
1914	McEachren, Frank Y., 70 *King Street East, Toronto, Canada.*
1913	McErvel, A., *Minna, Nigeria.*
1910	McEvoy, Arthur, *Barrister-at-Law,* 407 *Granville Street, Vancouver, B.C., Canada.*
1902	†McEwan, William, *P.O. Box* 3324, *Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1911	McGeorge, Joseph, 54 *London Street, Dunedin, New Zealand.*
1911	McGhie, T. Burns, *c/o Bwana M'Kubwa Copper Mining Co., Bwana M'Kubwa, Northern Rhodesia.*
1913	McGillewie, Donald L., 390 *Loop Street, Maritzburg, South Africa.*
1895	†McGoun, Archibald, K.C., 157 *St. James Street, Montreal, Canada.*
1910	†McGregor, A. E. L., *Sandy Bay, Hobart, Tasmania.*
1912	McGregor, James H., *Chancery Chambers, Victoria, B.C., Canada.*
1912	McGuinness, Joseph, *Abbontiakoon Mine, via Sekondi, Gold Coast Colony.*
1895	McGuire, Felix, *Marama Avenue, Epsom, Auckland, New Zealand.*
1910	†McHardy, Leslie H., *Hawkes Bay, New Zealand.*
1908	McIlwaine, R., *Law Department, Salisbury, Rhodesia.*
1889	†McIlwraith, John, *Port Elizabeth, South Africa.*
1912	McInnes, Hector, K.C., 62 *Ingles Street, Halifax, N.S., Canada.*
1914	McIntyre, D. A., *P.O. Box* 46, *Inverell, New South Wales.*
1906	McIrvine, Charles G., *Bank of Mauritius, Port Louis, Mauritius.*
1913	McIver, J. J., *Melbourne Club, Melbourne, Victoria.*
1894	†McIvor, James Balfour, *P.O. Box* 7, *Prieska, Cape Province, South Africa.*
1913	McJannet, James, *East London, South Africa.*
1911	†McKay, Colonel A. H., LL.D., F.R.S.C., *Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada.*
1913	McKay, James H., *c/o Ferrocarril Internacional, Guatemala.*
1910	†McKay, James Hector, F.R.I.B.A., 324 *Lambton Quay, Wellington, New Zealand.*

Year of Election.

1913 McKAY, SAMUEL, *Sunshine, Melbourne, Victoria.*
1910 McKECHNIE, THOMAS S., *St. George's Club, Port Elizabeth, South Africa.*
1915 †McKELLAR, ARNAUD, 138 *Park Terrace, Christchurch, New Zealand.*
1911 †McKELLAR, WM. ORR, *c/o Union Bank of Australia, Dunedin, New Zealand.*
1898 McKENZIE, ARCHIBALD, M.D., M.R.C.S.E., *Musgrave Road, Durban, South Africa.*
1912 McKENZIE, HON. ROBERT D., M.L.C., J.P., *Kalgoorlie, Western Australia.*
1910 McKERROW, HENRY B., *North Charterland Co., Fort Jameson, Northern Rhodesia.*
1912 McKIMMIN, ROBERT, *Townsville, Queensland.*
1913 McKINERY, CAPTAIN J., *Bassano, Edmonton, Canada (Corresponding Secretary).*
1913 McKINNON, CHARLES J., *Resident Magistrate, Barotse, Northern Rhodesia.*
1912 McKINNON, HON. MURDOCH, M.L.A., *Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, Canada.*
1914 McKINSTRY, A., *P.O. Box* 1085, *Melbourne, Victoria.*
1911 McKINSTRY, HON. WALTER L., M.E.C., *The Treasury, Belize, British Honduras.*
1912 †McLAREN, JOHN CLARK, *Sungei Siput, Perak, Federated Malay States.*
1915 McLAREN, DAVID, *Niger Co., Zaria, Nigeria.*
1911 McLARTY, DONALD S., *Bundure Station, Jerilderie, New South Wales.*
1910 McLARTY, WILLIAM, *Invercloy, Musgrave Road, Durban, South Africa.*
1912 McLAUGHLAN, HENRY P. M., *Chief Secretary's Office, Nicosia, Cyprus.*
1901 McLAUGHLIN, JAMES, 11 *St. James' Buildings, Little Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria.*
1911 McLAUGHLIN, MICHAEL, 77 *Forest Hill Road, Toronto, Canada.*
1910 McLEAN, ALGERNON, *Maraekakaho, Napier, New Zealand.*
1883 †McLEAN, HON. SIR GEORGE, M.L.C., *Dunedin, New Zealand.*
1911 McLEAN, PATRICK S., *Thomson Road, Napier, New Zealand (Corresponding Secretary).*
1878 †McLEAN, R. D. DOUGLAS, *Maraekakaho, Napier, New Zealand (Corresponding Secretary).*
1884 †McLEOD, EDWIN, *P.O. Box* 36, *Brooklyn, Queen's County, Nova Scotia, Canada.*
1915 †McLEOD, JAMES STIRLING, *Hastings, Hawkes Bay, New Zealand.*
1911 McLOUGHLIN, ARTHUR P., *Treasury, Pretoria, South Africa.*
1913 McMAHON, F. R., *P.O., Zaria, Nigeria.*
1914 McMILLAN, CHARLES C., J.P., *Auckland, New Zealand.*
1909 McMILLAN, SIR DANIEL H., K.C.M.G., 45 *Hargrave Street, Winnipeg, Canada.*
1905 McMILLAN, DUNCAN, C.E., *Derby House, Rosmead Place, Colombo, Ceylon.*
1894 †McMILLAN, MAJOR F. DOUGLAS, *Rand Club, Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1902 McMILLAN, ROBERT, "*Stock and Station Journal*" *Office, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1899 McMILLAN, HON. SIR WILLIAM, K.C.M.G., *Allison Street, Randwick, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1913 McMULLEN, JAMES EDWARD, *Barrister-at-Law, Vancouver, B.C., Canada.*
1913 McMULLIN, A. F., *Customs Department, Sekondi, Gold Coast Colony.*
1909 McNEIL, JOHN, M.R.C.V.S., *Krugersdorp, Transvaal, South Africa.*
1914 McNEILL, DAVID, 117 *Avenida Central, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.*
1912 †McNICOLL, DAVID, *Canadian Pacific Railway, Montreal, Canada.*
1913 McPHAIL, N. P., M.B., Ch.B., *c/o United Fruit Co., Dartmouth Hospital, Guatemala.*
1913 McPHERSEN, ARCHIBALD J., *Highway Commission, Regina, Canada.*
1900 McPHILLIPS, HON. MR. JUSTICE ALBERT E., *Victoria, B.C., Canada.*
1913 McRAE, CHRISTOPHER, *Vancouver, B.C., Canada.*
1906 McRAE, WILLIAM, *Bank of New South Wales, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1914 McRAE, JAMES, *Bank of New South Wales, Newcastle, New South Wales.*
1912 McROBERTS, BERTRAM A. K., *Police Department, Nairobi, British East Africa*
1912 McTAGGART, EBENEZER B., *Linlithgow, Gregory Street, Ballarat, Victoria.*
1913 MADDEN, A., *Police Department, Magadi, British East Africa.*
1914 MADDEN, DANIEL A., 19 *Bridge Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1911 MADDISON, CECIL W., *Army and Navy Veterens' Club, Winnipeg, Canada.*
1907 MADDRELL, ROBERT J. C., *Beder Vale, Braidwood, New South Wales.*
1912 MADGE, CAPTAIN CHARLES A., *P.O. Box* 4303, *Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1892 †MAGER, WM. KELK, J.P., *Oak Dene, Queenstown, South Africa.*
1912 †MAGGS, CHARLES, *Hill Street, Arcadia, Pretoria, South Africa.*
1912 MAGRATH, C. A., *International Waterways Commission, Ottawa, Canada.*
1899 MAGUIRE, CHARLES E., M.D., *Auckland Hospital, New Zealand.*
1912 MAIDEN, JOHN LEFEVRE, *Zomba, Nyasaland.*

Year of Election.	
1906	MAIDMAN, N. DUNCAN, *c/o The Niger Co., Ltd., Gana Gana, River Niger, Nigeria.*
1909	MAITLAND, FRANCIS PEAKE, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., *The Bungalow, Gwelo, Rhodesia.*
1912	MAITLAND, W. MACDONALD, *a/c Mensajeros de la Capitol, Bartolomé Mitre 475, Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1902	†MALCOLM, HARCOURT G., K.C., M.H.A., *Barrister-at-Law, Nassau, Bahamas (Corresponding Secretary).*
1915	MALCOLM, JAMES K. S., *c/o Messrs. Harrison and Crossfield, Medan, Sumatra.*
1915	MALCOLM, L. W. G., *Wentworth, Chatsworth Road, Perth, Western Australia.*
1915	MAKEPEACE, WALTER, J.P., F.I.J., "*Free Press,*" *Singapore.*
1912	MALEHAM, ISAAC, *P.O. Box 501, Que Que, Rhodesia.*
1914	MALHERBE, HENDRIK L., *P.O. Box 208, Pretoria, South Africa.*
1912	†MALKIN, JAMES F., *1400 Bute Street, Vancouver, B.C., Canada.*
1912	MALKIN, JOHN P. D., *57 Water Street, Vancouver, B.C., Canada.*
1912	MALKIN, W. H., *57 Water Street, Vancouver, B.C., Canada.*
1898	MALLESON, PERCY RODBARD, *Ida's Valley, Stellenbosch, South Africa.*
1906	MANARA, VICTOR M., *Assistant Collector, Entebbe, Uganda.*
1913	MANIFOLD, CHARLES, *1084 Calle Rodriguez Pena, Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1882	†MANIFOLD, W. T., *Purrumbete, Camperdown, Victoria.*
1912	†MANN, SIR DONALD, *Fallingbrook, Toronto, Canada.*
1914	MANNING, ALFRED S., *Noord Kaap, Barberton, Transvaal.*
1914	MANNING, OSWALD, *Calle Alsina 888, Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1901	†MANNERS, CHARLES, *Freemasons' Club, Perth, Western Australia.* [*Jamaica.*
1913	MANNING, H.E., BRIGADIER-GENERAL SIR WILLIAM, K.C.M.G., C.B., *King's House, Kingston,*
1911	MANNING, W. DUMARESQ, *Irrigation Department, P.W.D., Cape Town, South Africa.*
1914	MANSERGH, HENRY C., *c/o Messrs. Robert Williams & Co., Elisabethville, Congo Belge.*
1915	MANSFIELD, EDGAR H., *2519 Longbranch Avenue, Oak Bay, Victoria, B.C., Canada.*
1897	†MANSFIELD, ERNEST, *Wanganui, New Zealand.*
1912	MANTLE, WILLIAM J., *Kelowna, B.C., Canada.*
1909	MARA, JOHN ANDREW, *Union Club, Victoria, B.C., Canada.*
1890	†MARAIS, CHRISTIAN L., *Vredenhof, Newlands, Cape Province, South Africa.*
1890	†MARAIS, JOHANNES H., M.L.A., *Stellenbosch, Cape Province, South Africa.*
1911	MARCUS, HUGO, M.D., M.R.C.P., *Calle Rivadavia 1237, Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1905	MARE, E. J. EARDLEY, *P.O. Box 428, Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
1913	MARGRETT, FRANK WEAVER, *c/o Royal Bangkok Sports Club, Bangkok, Siam.*
1913	MARILLIER, ERIC STANLEY, *B.S.A. Co., Livingstone, Northern Rhodesia.*
1904	†MARKLEW, E. C., *P.O. 892, Cape Town, South Africa.*
1887	†MARKS, ALEXANDER, J.P., *Consul for Japan, 98A Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria.*
1907	MARKS, ARTHUR T., *Um Garairt Mine, Allaghi, Upper Egypt.*
1902	†MARKS, ELLIA, *Messrs. Lewis & Marks, P.O. Box 379, Pretoria, South Africa.*
1902	MARKS, HON. HENRY, M.L.C., J.P., *Suva, Fiji.*
1908	MARKS, JOHN, *Monerakelle Estate, Moneragalla, Ceylon.*
1906	MARKS, OLIVER, *The Residency, Taiping, Perak, Federated Malay States.*
1894	†MARKS, PERCY J., *117 Victoria Street North, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1910	†MARKS, SENATOR HON. SAMUEL, *P.O. Box 379, Pretoria, South Africa.*
1912	MARLOW, MAJOR JOHN, *Tamale, Northern Territories, Gold Coast Colony.*
1914	MARNOCH, JOHN, *Francistown, Bechuanaland Protectorate, South Africa.*
1909	MARPOLE, RICHARD, *Canadian Pacific Railway, Vancouver, B.C., Canada.*
1914	MARRIOTT, AUBREY P., *Wanderer Mine, Selukwe, Rhodesia.*
1908	†MARRIOTT, OSWALD, M.D., B.S., *Hong Kong.*
1901	†MARRIOTT, WALTER J., *P.O. Box 207, Durban, South Africa.*
1914	MARRIOTT, HAYES, *Audit Office, Singapore.*
1909	MARSDEN, EDGAR J., *178 Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria.*
1914	MARSH, HAROLD S., *143 Elizabeth Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1912	MARSH, OSWALD JOHN, *Bothwell, Glenmurray, Waikato, New Zealand.*
1915	MARSHALL, A. J., *Country Club, Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1885	†MARSHALL, ALFRED WITTER, *College Park, Adelaide, South Australia.*
1896	MARSHALL, ARTHUR H., *Chamber of Commerce Building, Colombo, Ceylon.*
1910	MARSHALL, EDWARD A., *119 Cape Road, Port Elizabeth, South Africa.*

Year of Election

1913 MARSHALL, F C, *Civil Service, Kuala Lumpur, Federated Malay States.*
1912 MARSHALL HUGH C., *Resident Magistrate, Fort Jameson, Northern Rhodesia.*
1900 MARSHALL, JAMES C., *Dunedin Fernhill Club, Dunedin, New Zealand.*
1909 MARSHALL, JOHN W., *Tutu-Totara, Marton, New Zealand.*
1912 MARSHALL, NOEL, 623 *Sherbourne Street, Toronto, Canada.*
1896 †MARSHALL, COLONEL ROBERT S, *Port of Spain, Trinidad.*
1914 MARSHALL, GIFFORD, *Wanganui, New Zealand.*
1912 MARSON, W. S, 1003 *Dorchester Street West, Montreal, Canada.*
1912 MARSTON, LIONEL J, *Lusaka, Northern Rhodesia.*
1904 MARTEN, R HUMPHREY, M.D., M.R.C.S.E., 12 *North Terrace, Adelaide, South Australia.*
1912 MARTIN, PROFESSOR CHESTER, *The University, Winnipeg, Canada.*
1914 MARTIN, ARTHUR A, M.D., F.R C.S., *Palmerston North, New Zealand.*
1912 MARTIN, D'ARCY, K C, 4 *Ravenscliffe Avenue, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada.*
1897 MARTIN, JOHN STUART, *Barrister-at-Law, St. George's, Grenada.*
1910 MARTIN, JOSIAH, F G S, *Mount Eden, Auckland, New Zealand.*
1907 MARTIN, S. F. BRERETON, M.A., LL.B, *Penang, Straits Settlements.*
1912 MARTIN, S T., *Rhodesian Railways, Elizabethville, Belgian Congo, via Capetown.*
1915 MARTIN, COLONEL W., V.D., *Launceston, Tasmania.*
1902 MARTIN, WM. A., *Rand Club, Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1910 MARTIN, WILLIAM P, *Union Club, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1896 †MARZETTI, C J, M R.A S, *Glenloch Group, Ramboda, Ceylon.*
1913 MASKEW, T. H., *Yonnibannah, Sierra Leone.*
1879 †MASON, E G L., *Colonial Bank, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
1912 MASON, COLONEL HON. JAMES, 43 *Queen's Park, Toronto, Canada.*
1911 MASON, JOHN V., *Abbontiakoon Mines, Tarkwa, Gold Coast Colony.*
1913 MASON, JOHN SHAW, *Entabeni, Howick Road, Town Hill, Maritzburg, South Africa.*
1915 MASON, MAURICE, *Te Kohu, Hastings, New Zealand.*
1900 †MASON, RICHARD LYTE, *P.O. Box 5417, Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1913 MASSEY, BERTIE ERROL, *Gold Coast Regiment, Tamale, N.T., Gold Coast Colony*
1912 MASSEY, HORATIO A., *Invercargill, New Zealand.*
1912 MASSEY, JOHN, 18 *Toronto Street, Toronto, Canada.*
1913 MASSEY, VINCENT, 519 *Jarvis Street, Toronto, Canada.*
1914 MASSEY, THE RIGHT HON. WILLIAM FERGUSON, *Wellington, New Zealand.*
1909 MATHERS, HIS HONOUR CHIEF JUSTICE THOMAS G., *Winnipeg, Canada.*
1915 †MATHESON, ALEXANDER C., *Napier, New Zealand.*
1911 MATHESON, ANGUS, *Lagos, Nigeria.*
1914 MATHEWS, REV. RICHARD T., M.A., *The Vicarage, Suva, Fiji.*
1912 †MATRAVERS, WILLIAM T., J.P., *S.A. Mounted Rifles, Nongoma, Zululand, South Africa*
1906 MATTEI, CHARLES, L R.C P., L.R.C.S., *Rabato, Malta.*
1913 MATTERS, THOMAS J, 12 *Waymouth Street, Adelaide, South Australia.*
1906 MATTHEW, ALFRED C, *c/o Bosanquet & Co., Colombo, Ceylon.*
1913 MATTHEW, CHARLES, *Ipoh, Perak, Federated Malay States.*
1914 MATTHEWS, ERNEST GRENVILLE, *Gisborne, New Zealand.*
1898 †MATTHEWS, FLETCHER.
1906 MATTHEWS, SIR JOHN BROMHEAD.
1881 †MATTHEWS, JOSIAH W., M.D., 116 *Marshall Street, Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1911 MATTINGLEY, WILLIAM T., *Messrs. Mosenthal & Co., Port Elizabeth, South Africa.*
1910 MAUDE, MAURICE, *Cicely Rubber Estate, Teluk Anson, Perak, Federated Malay States.*
1910 MAUFE, HERBERT B., *P.O. Box 168, Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
1912 MAUGHAM, R. C. F., F R G S., F.Z.S., *H.B.M. Consul-General, Monrovia, Liberia.*
1906 †MAUGHAN, THOMAS, *Viking House, Perth, Western Australia.*
1912 †MAVROGORDATO, ARTHUR S., *Police Department, Sierra Leone.*
1913 †MAXWELL, FRANCIS, A.M.I.M.E.
1891 †MAXWELL, HIS HONOUR CHIEF JUSTICE SIR FREDERIC M., *St. John's, Antigua.*
1912 MAXWELL, GERALD V., *Native Lands Commission, Suva, Fiji.*
1904 MAXWELL, J. CRAWFORD, C.M.G., M.A., M.D., *District Commissioner Leone.*

Year of Election.

1905 MAXWELL, JOHN, *Provincial Commissioner, Sekondi, Gold Coast Colony.*
1911 MAXWELL, JOSEPH P., M.Inst.C.E., 145 *Dixon Street, Wellington, New Zealand.*
1911 MAXWELL, MARIUS, *Djokjakarta, Java.*
1905 MAXWELL, THOMAS D., *Crown Solicitor, Warri, Nigeria.*
1915 MAY, ARTHUR, *Eastbourne Road, Durban, South Africa.*
1904 MAY, AYLMER WM., M.D., *Livingstone, Northern Rhodesia.*
1891 †MAY, CORNELIUS, 1 *Oxford Street, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
1914 MAY, DONALD R. MACFARLANE, *Lome, Togoland.*
1902 MAY, H.E., SIR FRANCIS H., K.C.M.G., *Government House, Hong Kong.*
1903 MAY, GEORGE C., *Financial Assistant, Lagos, Nigeria.*
1912 MAY, HARRY F., *Brunei.*
1912 MAY, SAMUEL, 34 *Maynard Avenue, Toronto, Canada.*
1904 MAYALL, ROBERT PERCIVAL W., M.A., *Senior Inspector of Schools, Christiansborg, Gold Coast Colony.*
1894 †MAYDON, HON. JOHN G., *Durban Club, South Africa.*
1913 MAYER, SIMON, *P.O. Box* 420, *Sydney, New South Wales.*
1899 MAYERS, HENRY M. STEWART, *Selukwe, Rhodesia.*
1914 MAYES, A. E., P.W.D., *Colombo, Ceylon.*
1914 MAYHEW, E. H., M.D., *Miramar, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
1889 †MAYNARD, MAJOR J. G., *Rand Club, Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1914 MAYO, BRIAN K., *Thornhill, near Port Elizabeth, South Africa.*
1913 MEADOWS, FRANK F., *c/o Messrs. Chalmers, Guthrie & Co., Guatemala.*
1913 MEADOWS, NORMAN L., *c/o Messrs. Chalmers, Guthrie & Co., Guatemala.*
1914 MEAKES, FRANK, *G.P.O., Sydney, New South Wales.*
1907 MEDHURST, FREDERICK W., "*Innisfallen,*" *Main Road, Sandy Bay, Hobart, Tasmania.*
1913 MEDLAND, HENRY, *P.O. Box* 439, *Pretoria, South Africa.*
1912 MEE, GEORGE H., *Government Railway, Sekondi, Gold Coast Colony.*
1910 MEEK, WALTER L., 19 *Victoria Street, Wellington, New Zealand.*
1914 MEEKCOMS, CHARLES W. D., *Jinja, Uganda.*
1908 †MEEKS, HON. ALFRED W., M.L.C., *Messrs. Gibbs, Bright & Co.,* 37 *Pitt Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1912 MEIGGS, REGINALD, *c/o "El Pilar" Plantations, United Fruit Co., Puerto Barrios, Guatemala.*
1913 MEIGGS, RONALD, *c/o United Fruit Co., Puerto Barrios, Guatemala.*
1913 MEIGHEN, HON. ARTHUR, M.P., *Barrister-at-Law, Ottawa, Canada.*
1902 †MEIKLE, THOMAS, *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
1901 MEILANDT, H. S., C.E., *Zungeru, Nigeria.*
1913 MELEKOV, LEON, *Vancouver, B.C., Canada.*
1913 MELHADO, A. D. H., *c/o Panama Banking Co., Panama.*
1913 MELITUS, HARRY E., *High Street, Dunedin, New Zealand.*
1910 MELLON, CAPTAIN H. A., 1134 *Eleventh Avenue, West Fairview, Vancouver, B.C., Canada.*
1913 †MELVILLE, ROBERT, *c/o William Duff & Co.,* 14 *Alsterdamm, Hamburg.*
1910 MELVILLE, STEVEN DU TOIT, J.P., *Standard Bank, Grey Town, Natal, South Africa.*
1890 †MENDELSSOHN, ISIDOR, *Kimberley Club, South Africa.*
1914 MENDL, FRANK JACQUES, 383 *Bartolomé Mitre, Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1912 †MENNIE, ROBERT S., *P.O. Box* 1174, *Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1912 MENZIES, LIEUT.-COLONEL ARTHUR STEWART, V.D., *Glen Innes, Yarrow Creek, New South Wales.*
1912 †MERCER, FREDERICK D., *Glendower, Moore Park, Toronto, Canada.*
1914 MERCER, RIGHT REV. BISHOP J. EDWARD, *Hobart, Tasmania.*
1909 MERCIER, D. PYNE, B.A., *Government School, Winburg, O.F.S., South Africa.*
1912 MERCIER, GUY H. V., *H.B.M. Vice-Consul, Chinde, Portuguese East Africa.*
1914 †MEREDITH, HENRY VINCENT, *Bank of Montreal, Montreal, Canada.*
1883 †MEREDITH, THE VEN. ARCHDEACON THOMAS.
1885 †MEREDITH-KAYE, CLARENCE KAY, 75, *Brynd Road, Fendalton, Christchurch, New Zealand.*
1883 MEREWETHER, H.E., SIR EDWARD MARSH, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., *Government House, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
1881 MERIVALE, GEORGE M., *Messrs. Gibbs, Bright & Co.,* 37 *Pitt Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*

Year of Election.

1903 †MERRICK, WILLIAM, 200 *Church Street, Maritzburg, South Africa.*
1905 †MERRIN, CHARLES E., *P.O. Box 242, Durban, South Africa.*
1913 MERRITT, J. PRESCOTT, *St. Catharine's, Ontario, Canada* (*Corresponding Secretary*).
1914 MERSON, JAMES ALEXANDER, *P.O. Box 281, San Juan, Porto Rico.*
1914 MEETON, GEORGE H., 18 *Park Terrace, Christchurch, New Zealand.*
1907 MERTON, THOMAS D., 17 *Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria.*
1912 MESTON, HIS HONOUR SIR JAMES, K.C.S.I., *Allahabad, India.*
1910 †METCALF, ALFRED, J.P., *Cradock, Cape Province, South Africa.*
1912 †METCALFE, HAROLD W., *Ipoh, Perak, Federated Malay States.*
1914 METCALFE, JOSEPH H., *Portage-la-Prairie, Canada.*
1908 MEUDELL, GEORGE D., 413 *Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria.*
1912 MEWBURN, LIEUT.-COLONEL SYDNEY C., 262 *Main Street West, Hamilton, Canada.*
1912 MEYER, J., 113 *Pitt Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1912 MEYER, OTTO AUSTIN, J.P., *Belize, British Honduras.*
1913 MEYNELL, EVERARD, 376 *Bartolomé Mitre, Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1892 †MICHAU, J. J., J.P., *P.O. Box* 194, *Cape Town, South Africa.*
1909 MICHELIN, WILLIAM P., *Mediterranean Club, Gibraltar.*
1905 MICHELL, HON. SIR LEWIS L., C.V.O., *Edingight, Rondebosch, Cape Province, South Africa.*
1910 †MICKLEM, THOMAS N., *Mooiplats, Middelburg, Transvaal, South Africa.*
1914 MICKLETHWAIT, W., *Bank of British West Africa, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
1913 MIDDLEBROOK, HAROLD, 300 *Davenport Road, Durban, South Africa.*
1892 †MIDDLEBROOK, JOHN E., 301 *Hereford Street, Christchurch, New Zealand.*
1912 MIDDLETON, ALBERT H., 1306 *Bidwell Street, Vancouver, Canada.*
1911 MIDDLETON, DONALD T., *Trans Krian Estate, Province Wellesley, Straits Settlements.*
1914 MIDDLETON, HERBERT E., *c/o F. Raven, Esq., P.O. Box* 31, *Taumarunui, New Zealand.*
1911 †MIDDLETON, JAMES, *c/o Natal Bank, Durban, South Africa.*
1909 †MIDDLETON, JOHN J. I., 179 *Blackwood Street, Arcadia, Pretoria, South Africa.*
1907 MIDDLETON, HON. ORMOND T., M.L.C., *Barrister-at-Law, Hamilton, Bermuda.*
1902 †MIDDLETON, RICHARD W., L.S.A., *District Surgeon, Weenen, Natal, South Africa.*
1914 MIFLIN, WM. JAMES, *Wankie, Rhodesia.*
1914 MIGOTTI, LORENZO W., 463 *Calle Rondeau, Bahia Blanca, Argentine.*
1910 MIHR-DIN, KAZI MUHAMMAD, M.R.A.S., *Minister for Public Works, Bahawalpur, India.*
1910 MILDMAY, GEORGE ST. J., *Barrister-at-Law, P.O. Box* 5, *Mombasa, British East Africa.*
1912 MILES, A. C., *Botanical Station, Aburi, Gold Coast Colony.*
1893 MILES, ALFRED H., *Messrs. Murray, Roberts & Co., Wellington, New Zealand.*
1889 †MILES, CHARLES GEORGE, *c/o Messrs. T. Birch & Co., Grahamstown, South Africa.*
1895 MILES, HON. E. D., M.L.C., *Nyrambla, Ascot, Brisbane, Queensland.*
1911 MILLAR, G. W. R., *Port Dickson, Negri Sembilan, Federated Malay States.*
1904 †MILLAR, HARRY, *c/o Standard Bank, Durban, South Africa.*
1907 MILLAR, WILLIAM, *P.O. Box* 354, *Pretoria, South Africa.*
1913 MILLEAR, THOMAS, *Edgarley, Willaura, Victoria, and Australian Club, Melbourne.*
1896 MILLER, ALLISTER M., *Swaziland Corporation, Mbabane, Swaziland, South Africa* (*Corresponding Secretary*).
1912 MILLER, ANDREW, 2122, 2*nd Street West, Calgary, Canada* (*Corresponding Secretary*).
1915 MILLER, CLIVE L., *Stock Exchange, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1911 MILLER, DENISON S. K., *Commonwealth Bank, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1908 MILLER E. MORRIS, *The University, Hobart, Tasmania* (*Corresponding Secretary*).
1912 MILLER, ESLI POWERS, *Dominion Trust Co., Vancouver, B.C., Canada.*
1903 MILLER, FREDERICK A., *The Retreat, Fisher Street, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
1912 MILLER, LIEUT.-COLONEL J. B., 98 *Wellesley Street, Toronto, Canada.*
1911 MILLER, JOHN J., *Loo Block, Vancouver, B.C., Canada.*
1911 MILLER, RICHARD G. SHILLITO, *Bank of British West Africa, Zaria, Nigeria* (*Corresponding Secretary*).
1912 MILLER, SYDNEY, *Falkland Islands.*
1912 MILLER, THOMAS M., *Adderley Street, Cape Town, South Africa.*
1912 MILLER, WILLIAM, 1020 *Semlin Drive, Vancouver, B.C., Canada.*
1901 †MILLIGAN, GEORGE, *Messrs. Debenhams, Ltd.,* 18 *St. Helen's Street, M*
1912 †MILLIGAN, HENRY, *Samarinda, Koetei, Dutch Borneo.*

Year of Election.	
1909	MILLIKEN, ARTHUR R., C.E., *Lagos, Nigeria.*
1915	MILLIN, FREDERICK CHARLES, *The Mount, Bulkara Road, Bellevue Hill, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1914	MILLINGTON, CAPTAIN GEORGE A., *P. & O. Branch Service.*
1915	MILLINGTON-DRAKE, JOHN H. E. V., *British Legation, Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1912	MILLS, CHAS. BERESFORD, *Civil Service, Taiping, Perak, Malay States.*
1896	†MILLS, E. C. EVELYN, *Messrs. E. W. Mills & Co., Ltd., Wellington, New Zealand.*
1913	MILLS, EGERTON CHARLES, *Lusaka, Northern Rhodesia.*
1903	†MILLS, FREDERICK W., *South African Railways, Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1913	MILLS, JOHN J. KERR, *Harkaway, Berwick, Gippsland, Victoria.*
1913	MILLS, RICHARD CHARLES, *Queen's College, Carlton, Victoria.*
1902	MILNE, GEORGE T., F.R.G.S., *Equitable Building, Melbourne, Victoria.*
1912	†MILNE, JAMES H., *Estancia "Santa Elena," Hale, F. C. Sud, Argentine.*
1912	MILNER, JAMES DALTON, *c/o Director of Public Works, Uganda.*
1913	MILNER, VIVIAN, *Argentine Land and Investment Co., Alicia, F.C.C.A., Argentine.*
1914	MILSON, ALFRED G., *Union Club, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1902	MILTHORP, BERNARD T., *Blantyre, Nyasaland.*
1912	MILTON, LEWIS, *Edea, Cameroons, West Africa.*
1898	MILTON, SIR WILLIAM H., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
1913	MILWARD, C. A., *Casilla D., Punta Arenas, Straits of Magellan, Chili.*
1912	†MIN, MAUNG SAN, A.T.M., *Court Road, Sagaing, Upper Burma.*
1912	†MIN, MAUNG TUN, T.D.M., *Superintendent of Police, Yamethin, Upper Burma.*
1914	†MINTER, ALEXANDER R., *Sydney, New South Wales.*
1914	†MINTER, BRUCE, *c/o A. R. Minter, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1914	†MINTER, CLIFFORD, *c/o Minter, Simpson & Co., Sydney, New South Wales.*
1914	†MINTER, MERVYN, *c/o A. R. Minter, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1913	MITCHELL, ALEXANDER DUNBAR, 783 *Calle Florida, Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1912	MITCHELL, ANDREW, *New Dunraven Mines, Selukwe, Rhodesia.*
1913	MITCHELL, EDWARD F., K.C., 463 *Little Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria.*
1898	†MITCHELL, JAMES, M.I.M.M., *Private Bag, Queen's Mine, Bulawayo P.O., Rhodesia.*
1885	MITCHELL, JAMES G., *Ellesmere, Jericho, via Stonor, Tasmania.*
1907	MITCHELL, JOHN, *c/o Messrs. F. W. Barker & Co., Penang, Straits Settlements.*
1913	MITCHELL, PERCY JOSÉ, *Montreal, Canada.*
1913	MITCHELL, S. H., *Sidney, Vancouver, B.C., Canada.*
1908	†MITCHELL, WM. E. C., D.S.O., *P.O. Box* 129, *Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1900	MITCHELL, SIR WILLIAM W., C.M.G., *Colombo, Ceylon.*
1911	†MITCHELSON, HON. E., 17 *Little Queen Street, Auckland, New Zealand.*
1896	†MOCKFORD, F. PEMBERTON, *P.O. Box* 96, *Pietersburg, Zoutpansberg, Transvaal, South Africa.*
1906	†MODI, EDALJI M., D.Sc., LL.D., Litt.D., F.C.S., *Meher Buildings, Turdeo, Bombay.*
1911	MOFFAT, H. UNWIN, *P.O. Box* 592, *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
1912	MOFFAT, JOHN B., *Census Office, P.O. Box* 396, *Pretoria, South Africa.*
1907	MOFFAT, R. UNWIN, C.M.G., M.B., 4*th Royal West Kent, Jubbalpore, India.*
1913	MOFFATT, JOHN, *c/o Messrs. Dalgety & Co., Melbourne, Victoria.*
1883	†MOGG, J. W., *P.O. Box* 146, *Pretoria, South Africa.*
1913	MOIR, CHARLES H., 4*a Avenida Sur* 3, *Guatemala, and Finca La Luz, Chicacao.*
1908	MOIR, CHARLES MAIN, *Ex-Lands of Nigeria, Naraguta P.O., Nigeria.*
1915	MOIR, JAMES, *Ceylon.*
1913	MOIR, DUNCAN ROBERTSON, *c/o Messrs. Thompson, Moir and Galloway, Prestea, Gold Coast Colony.*
1911	MOISER, BERNARD, M.B., M.R.S.C., L.R.C.P., *Zungeru, Nigeria.*
1913	†MOLD, CHARLES T., 760 *Calle Sarmiento, Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1903	MOLESWORTH, THE HON. CHARLES R., *Dunlery, Ville-au-Roi, Guernsey, Channel Islands.*
1912	MOLISON, ALLAN D., *P.O. Oshoek, via Lake Chrissie, Transvaal, South Africa.*
1914	MOLIVER, HENRY, *Oficina Ingeniero Seccional, Estacion Basairlbaso, F.C.E.R., Argentine.*
1912	†MOLYNEUX, A. J. C., *P.O. Box* 526, *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
1905	MONRO, CLAUDE F. H., *Mines Office, Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
1910	MONROE, JAMES H., *Colonial Cordage Co., St. John's, Newfoundland.*

Year of Election

1912 | MONSELL, C. N., *Assistant Resident, Zungeru, Northern Nigeria.*
1907 | †MONSON, WILLIAM J., *Secretary to Administration, Naivobi, British East Africa.*
1910 | MONTAGUE, AUBREY, M.B., *Nausori, Fiji.*
1911 | MONTFORT, FREDERIC, *c/o P. R. Reynolds, 70, 5th Avenue, New York, U.S.A.*
1914 | MONTGOMERY, ROBERT, *Estacion Retiro, F.C.C.C., Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1912 | MONYPENNY, J., *National Club, Toronto, Canada.*
1914 | MOODY, S. J., 564 *Calle Cangallo, Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1908 | †MOON, E. IVENS, *Apartado* 150, *Tampico, Tampa, Mexico.*
1911 | MOON, FREDERICK WM., *P.O. Box* 186, *Benoni, Transvaal, South Africa.*
1903 | †MOOR, JOHN W., *Hartford, Mooi River, Natal, South Africa.*
1889 | †MOORE, ALBERT, *City Club, Cape Town, South Africa.*
1889 | MOORE, FREDERICK HENRY, *c/o Messrs. Dalgety & Co., Sydney, New South Wales.*
1906 | †MOORE, GEORGE F., J.P., *Fremantle, Western Australia.*
1911 | MOORE, HENRY O., *Department of Telegraphs, Entebbe, Uganda.*
1915 | MOORE, JAMES ROBERT.
1908 | MOORE, JOHN VANDER M., *Minas del Centenillo, por la Carolina, Prov. de Jaen, Spain.*
1913 | MOORE, L. F., *Livingstone, Northern Rhodesia.*
1910 | MOORE, COLONEL HON. SIR NEWTON J., K.C.M.G., *Perth, Western Australia.*
1883 | †MOORE, THE REV. CANON OBADIAH, *Principal, Church Missionary Grammar School, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
1906 | MOORE, THOMAS, *National Bank Chambers, Church Square, Pretoria, South Africa.*
1912 | MOORE, W. H., 15 *Cluny Avenue, Toronto, Canada.*
1902 | MOORE, PROFESSOR WM. HARRISON, B.A., LL.B., *The University, Melbourne, Victoria.*
1913 | †MOORES, SAMUEL W., *Estancia El* 17, *Baliza El Ombu, La Paz, Entre Rios, Argentine.*
1914 | MOORHEAD, MAJOR EDWARD, *Colombo Club, Ceylon.*
1914 | MORETON, ALBERT G., *Government Railway, Sekondi, Gold Coast Colony.*
1910 | MORGAN, A. R., *Kampala, Uganda.*
1914 | MORGAN, HON. SIR ARTHUR, K.C.M.G., M.L.C., *Brisbane, Queensland.*
1914 | MORGAN, H., 21 *Calle Oriente* 3, *Guatemala.*
1909 | MORGANS, ALFRED E., *Gledwyn, St. George's Terrace, Perth, Western Australia.*
1909 | MORICE, CHARLES, F.R.C.S., *Greymouth, New Zealand.*
1910 | MORISON, HON. DONALD, K.C., *St. John's, Newfoundland.*
1909 | †MORKEL, ARTHUR L. R., *P.O. Box* 448, *Salisbury, Rhodesia.*
1915 | MORLE, A. H. PRESCOT, *c/o Secretariat, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
1912 | MORLEY, CAPTAIN ARTHUR W., 601 *McArthur Building, Winnipeg, Canada.*
1914 | MORLEY, THOMAS B., *Concordia, Argentine.*
1914 | MORPHY, MONTAGUE TEMPLE, *Abosso, Gold Coast Colony.*
1915 | MORRELL, EDWARD WILLIAM, *District Magistrate, British North Borneo.*
1914 | MORRIS, DANIEL, *Calle Alsina* 888, *Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1913 | MORRIS, EDWARD G., *District Commissioner, Entebbe, Uganda.*
1910 | MORRIS, RIGHT HON. SIR EDWARD P., K.C.M.G., K.C., LL.D., *St. John's, Newfoundland.*
1910 | MORRIS, HON. FRANK J., K.C., *St. John's, Newfoundland.*
1914 | MORRIS, G. HORTON, *Bryn-y-Gros, Pymble, Near Sydney, New South Wales.*
1910 | †MORRIS, HERBERT J., *Government Railways, Ebute Metta, Lagos, Nigeria*
1915 | MORRIS, HERBERT STANLEY, *c/o Secretariat, Suva, Fiji.*
1896 | †MORRIS, MOSS H., J.P., *P.O. Box* 392, *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
1914 | †MORRIS, PERCY A., *Australian Club, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1912 | MORRIS, CAPTAIN ROBERT W., 3 *Owen Road, Singapore.*
1910 | MORRISBY, A. CLAYTON, *Moss Mine, Que Que, Rhodesia.*
1913 | †MORRISON, CHARLES Y., *Woldesweg* 10, *Hamburg.*
1914 | MORRISON, DONALD, *Grain Exchange, Winnipeg, Canada.*
1914 | MORRISON, G. E., M.D., *Peking, China.*
1881 | †MORRISON, JAMES, J.P., *Water Hall, Guildford, Western Australia.*
1913 | MORRISON, JOHN ANGUS, C.A., *Railway and Harbour Administration, Johar Africa.*
1911 | MORRISS, P. DE CHERIE, *Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, Kuala Lumpur*
1914 | MORSE, HERMANN C., B.A., LL.B., 2 *Williams Street, Halifax, Nova Sc*

Year of Election.

1912 MORTIMORE, FOSTER R., *Cascade, Mahé, Seychelles.*
1897 MORTON, BENJAMIN K., *P.O. Box 37, Melbourne, Victoria.*
1890 †MORTON, JAMES, *Rand Club, Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1904 MORTON, JOHN DRUMMOND, *Arcturus P.O., Salisbury, Rhodesia.*
1912 MORTON, PHILIP HENRY, *Australian Club, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1913 MOSDELL, HARRIS MUNDELL, M.B., *Bonne Bay, Newfoundland.*
1913 MOSEL, SYDNEY-CHARLES, *Rand Club, Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1911 MOSELEY, GEORGE B., *Police Department, Mafeking, South Africa.*
1906 MOSES, MICHAEL, *Kampala, Uganda.*
1913 MOSS, CHARLES, *Northern Rhodesia.*
1909 MOSS, GEORGE, J.P., *Broome, Western Australia.*
1913 MOSS, HON. MATTHEW LEWIS, K.C., M.L.C., *Perth, Western Australia.*
1913 MOSS, JOHN R., 264 *San Martin, Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1912 MOSS, WALTER P., 218 *Roslyn Road, Winnipeg, Canada.*
1913 MOSURE, FRANK B., *Burr Lodge, Whitby, Ont., Canada, and Cobalt, Canada.*
1912 MOTT, EZRA A., 9 *Central Avenue, Winnipeg, Canada.*
1885 †MOULDEN, BAYFIELD, 88 *Barnard Street, Adelaide, South Australia.*
1913 MOULDER, THOMAS H. K., B.A., *Inspector of Schools, Castries, St. Lucia, West Indies.*
1910 MOUNSEY, RIGHT REV. WILLIAM R., D.D., *Lord Bishop of Labuan and Sarawak, Bishop's House, Kuching, Sarawak (via Singapore).*
1914 MOUNTAIN, ARTHUR H., *Geraldton, Western Australia.*
1902 †MOUNTFORD, WILLIAM M., *South African Milling Co., Shand Street, Cape Town, South Africa.*
1912 MOUSLEY, EDWARD O., B.A., LL.B., *King's College, Auckland, New Zealand.*
1912 MOUTRAY-READ, MAJOR BERESFORD, *Tamale, Northern Territories, Gold Coast Colony.*
1913 MOWBRAY, WILLIAM ALFRED, *Lower Hutt, Wellington, New Zealand.*
1914 MOYSE, CHARLES E., B.A., LL.D., *McGill University, Montreal, Canada.*
1891 MUECKE, HON. H. C. E., M.L.C., J.P., *Mediadie, Adelaide, South Australia.*
1899 MUIRHEAD, JAMES M. P., *c/o Dunlop Rubber Co., 3 Wallace Street, Fort, Bombay, India.*
1914 †MULCAHY, LOVAT A., M.D., 566 *Calle Maipú, Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1914 MULHALL, JOHN L., 835 *Calle Rivadavia, Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1914 †MULHOLLAND, THE HON. GODFREY J. A. M. L., *Government House, Adelaide, South Australia.*
1910 MULLER, ALWYN I. G., C.C., R.M., *Carnarvon, Cape Province, South Africa.*
1898 †MÜLLER, FRANZ, *Saulspoort, Rustenburg, Transvaal, South Africa.*
1912 MULLER, JAMES E., B.A., *Lady Grey, Aliwal North, Cape Province, South Africa.*
1902 †MULLINS, A. G., *Bank of Africa, Cape Town, South Africa.*
1883 †MULLINS, JOHN FRANCIS LANE, *Killquitan, Potts Point, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1908 †MULLOY, PROFESSOR LORNE W. R., *Iroquois, Ontario, Canada.*
1912 †MULOCK, HIS HONOUR CHIEF JUSTICE SIR WILLIAM, K.C.M.G., 518 *Jarvis Street, Toronto, Canada.*
1913 MUMMERY, WILLIAM R., F.I.C., *Santa Elena, Entre Rios, Argentine.*
1909 MUNDEN, GEORGE W., *c/o Bibiani, Ltd., Dunkwa, Gold Coast Colony.*
1910 MUNDY, HUGH G., *Agricultural Department, Salisbury, Rhodesia.*
1912 MUNDY, CAPTAIN VICTOR, *Police Department, Pretoria, South Africa.*
1910 MUNN, JOHN S., *Messrs. Bowring Bros., St. John's, Newfoundland.*
1913 MUNNIK, JAMES B., J.P., *Wynberg, South Africa.*
1914 MUNKHOUSE, A. O'GORMAN, *Los Gatos, California, U.S.A.*
1909 †MUNRO, DONALD M., *P.O. Box 949, Pretoria, South Africa.*
1914 MUNRO, DUNCAN M., 1894 *Calle Pueyrredon, Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1880 †MUNRO, JOHN.
1913 MUNRO, JOHN, *P.O. Box 433, Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1915 †MUNRO, JOHN, *P.O. Box 174, Pretoria, South Africa.*
1914 MUNRO-FERGUSON, H.E., THE RIGHT HON. SIR RONALD, G.C.M.G., *Melbourne, Victoria.*
1911 MUNSON, JOHN H., K.C., *Wellington Crescent, Winnipeg, Canada.*
1912 MUNTON, E. W., *P.O. Box 699, Auckland, New Zealand.*
1912 MURDOCH, JAMES A., *Midhope, Wahroonga, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1911 MURISON, W. J. HOLT, *Home Provident Association, 51 Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal, Canada.*

Year of Election

1914 | MURLY, CECIL, *c/o Messrs Wilson, Sons & Co , Rio de Janeiro, Brazil*
1880 | MURPHY, ALEXANDER D , *Melbourne Club, Melbourne, Victoria*
1900 | †MURPHY, CECIL N
1910 | MURPHY, HON CHARLES, M P , 174 *Maclaren Street Ottawa, Canada*
1915 | MURPHY, HON PETER, M L C , *Glosterman, Hamilton, Brisbane, Queensland*
1909 | MURPHY, WILLIAM H W , *Police Department, Francistown, Bechuanaland Protectorate (Corresponding Secretary)*
1915 | MURPHY, WILLIAM JOSEPH, *Weld Club, Perth, Western Australia*
1901 | MURRAY, HIS HONOUR THE HON C GIDEON, *Government House, St Lucia*
1913 | MURRAY, DONALD D C , *Bloemfontein, South Africa*
1903 | †MURRAY, FREDERICK, M B , C M , *Sea Point, Cape Town, South Africa*
1901 | †MURRAY, GEO E , M B , F R C S , *Rand Club, Johannesburg, South Africa*
1888 | †MURRAY HON MR JUSTICE GEORGE J R , B A , LL B , *Magill, Adelaide, South Australia*
1913 | MURRAY, GEORGE S , *Aporo, Nelson, New Zealand*
1902 | MURRAY, HERBERT, 319 *Bulwer Street, Maritzburg, South Africa*
1911 | MURRAY, JAMES P , 445 *Euclid Avenue, Toronto, Canada*
1911 | †MURRAY, **H E** , JOHN H P , C M G , *Government House, Port Moresby, Papua (via Australia)*
1913 | †MURRAY, RONALD RODERICK, M B , *B S A Co , Livingstone, Northern Rhodesia*
1898 | †MURRAY, HON SIR THOMAS K , K C M G , *Cleland, Maritzburg, Natal*
1904 | †MURRAY, WILLIAM, *Tanosu, via Axim, Gold Coast Colony*
1914 | MURRAY, WILLIAM, *Naraguta Tin Mine, Nigeria*
1903 | MURRAY, WILLIAM A , B A , M B , *Assam Bengal Railway, Chittagong, India*
1882 | †MURRAY AYNSLEY, HUGH PERCY, J P , *Christchurch, New Zealand*
1913 | MURRAY-JOSE, PERCIVAL GARDINER, *Tarkwa und Abossa Gold Mining Co , Abosso, Gold Coast Colony*
1913 | MUSGRAVE, JAMES, *Buenos Aires Western Railway, Estacion Once, Buenos Aires, Argentine*
1903 | MUSS, LEONARD J , *Superintendent of Customs, Sekondi, Gold Coast Colony*
1911 | MUSSON, HAROLD M , *Estancia Lucero Banderalo, F C Oeste, Argentine*
1914 | MYATT, A E , *c/o Standard Bank of Canada, Calgary, Canada*
1909 | MYERS, ARTHUR M , *c/o Campbell & Ehrenfried Co , Ltd Auckland, New Zealand*
1914 | MYERS, JACK M , 11 *Moore Street, Sydney, New South Wales*
1914 | MYERS, JOHN, *Wellington, New Zealand*
1913 | MYERS, JOSEPH, *Royal Alexandra Hotel, Winnipeg, Canada*
1913 | MYERS, KENNETH, 214 *Holly Lodge, Vancouver, Canada*
1911 | MYERS, MICHAEL, LL B , 219 *Wellington Terrace, Wellington, New Zealand*
1915 | MYERS WILLIAM CHARLES *Great West Permanent Loan Co , Winnipeg, Canada*

1914 | NAIRN, DOUGLAS, *La Constancia, Cuchilla Redenda, F C E R , Argentine*
1912 | NAIRN, HENRY
1875 | †NAIRN JOHN, *Oteka, Havelock North, Hawkes Bay, New Zealand*
1912 | NAIRN, R M , *P O Box 123, Bulawayo, Rhodesia*
1912 | NAMIER, L B , *New York Athletic Club, Central Park South, New York, U S A*
1892 | †NANTON, AUGUSTUS M , 381 *Main Street, Winnipeg, Canada*
1896 | †NAPIER, WILLIAM JOSEPH, *Barrister at-Law, 2/5 Security Buildings, Queen Street, Auckland, New Zealand (Corresponding Secretary)*
1913 | NASH, ALFRED W , *c/o Bewick, Moreing & Co , Apsheronskaya, Kuban Province, Russia*
1912 | NASH, CAPTAIN SIDNEY DAWSON, *District Commissioner, Northern Territories, Gold Coast Colony*
1913 | NASH, HENRY E , *P O Box 1050, Johannesburg, South Africa*
1883 | NASH, WILLIAM GILES, *Minas de Rio Tinto, Provincia de Huelva, Spain*
1912 | NASHIPUR, THE MAHARAJA OF, *Nashipur Rajbati, Bengal, India*
1915 | NASMYTH, HUGH, *Sampopon, British North Borneo*
1895 | †NATHAN, EMILE, M L A , *Barrister at Law, P O Box 195, Johannesburg, South Africa*
1901 | NATHAN, LIONEL, *P O Box 503, Bloemfontein, South Africa*
1913 | NATHAN, MANFRED, M A , LL D , *Rand Club, Johannesburg South Africa*
1914 | NATHAN, SIDNEY J , *Vice Consul for Sweden, Auckland, New Zealand*
1909 | NATHAN, VENOUR V , *Australian Club Sydney, New South Wales*
1910 | NAUDI, CARLO GAETA, LL D , 41 *Strada Genio, Valetta, Malta*

Year of Election	
1913	NAYLOR, JOHN EDWARD, *Messrs Graham Rowe & Co Valparaiso, Chili*
1909	NAZ, JOSEPH L, *Port Louis, Mauritius*
1906	NEAL, CAPTAIN HENRY V, D S O
1912	NEALE, FREDERICK, B A, *Department of Justice, Pretoria, South Africa*
1914	NEAME, J ARMSTRONG, *Collegiate School, Wanganui, New Zealand*
1913	†NEILD, JOHN FRANCIS B, *265 Calle Maipu, Buenos Aires, Argentine*
1914	NEILD, J R J, *265 Calle Maipu, Buenos Aires, Argentine*
1884	NEILL, PERCEVAL CLAY, *Dunedin, New Zealand*
1910	NEITENSTEIN, CAPTAIN FREDERICK W, I S O, *c/o Bank of New Zealand, Sydney, New South Wales*
1912	NELL, ANDREAS, M R C S, *Eye Hospital, Colombo, Ceylon*
1909	NELLES, R CAMPBELL, *P O Box 2023, Montreal, Canada*
1912	NELSON, CAPTAIN CHARLES, *South Africa*
1911	NELSON, DEIGHTON C, *c/o Bank of Australasia, Brisbane, Queensland*
1914	NELSON, ERIC G S, *c/o Brazilian Warrant Co, Santos, Brazil*
1910	†NELSON, ERNEST H, *Vancouver Island, B C, Canada*
1910	NELSON, FRANCIS E, *Council, Havelock North, Napier, New Zealand*
1914	†NELSON, HUGH HOPE, *1313 Tucuman, Buenos Aires Argentine*
1914	NELSON, IVAN, *11 Loftus Street, Sydney New South Wales*
1910	NELSON, THOMAS, *c/o Standard Bank, Durban, South Africa*
1914	NELSON, WILLIAM A, *Calvert Lodge, Walker Avenue, Perth, Western Australia*
1913	NELSON WARD, MARMADUKE, *English Club, 478 Bartolome Mitre, Buenos Aires, Argentine*
1912	NESBITT HON WALLACE, K C, *Toronto, Canada*
1901	NESER, JOHANNES A, M L A, *Attorney at Law, P O Box 22, Klerksdorp Transvaal, South Africa*
1915	NETTLETON, JOHN, *Nongoma, Zululand, South Africa*
1903	NEVILE, ROBERT MONTGOMERY
1908	NEVILL, LORD RICHARD, C M G, *Government House, Ottawa, Canada*
1911	NEVILL, MOST REV S T, D D, *Lord Bishop of Dunedin & Primate of New Zealand, Dunedin, New Zealand*
1909	NEVILLE, R S, K C, *28 Toronto Street, Toronto, Canada*
1913	NEW, VERNON A, *B S A Police, Bulawayo, Rhodesia*
1889	†NEWBERRY, CHARLES, *Prynnsburg, O F S, South Africa*
1913	NEWBERRY, CHARLES J, *Beach Road, Durban, South Africa*
1912	NEWBERRY, VICTOR L *Prestea Block A, Prestea, Gold Coast Colony*
1904	NEWCOMB, GUY, *P O Box 45, Havelock North, Hawkes Bay, New Zealand*
1906	NEWCOMBE, EDMUND LESLIE, C M G, K C, *Deputy Minister of Justice, Ottawa, Canada*
1893	NEWDIGATE, WM *De Beers Consolidated Mines, Kimberley, South Africa*
1910	†NEWELL, JOHN A, B A, M B *25 Oxford Street, Lyttelton, New Zealand*
1904	NEWHAM, REV FRANK D, B A, *Inspector of Schools, Nicosia Cyprus*
1889	†NEWLAND, SIMPSON, *The Terrace, Avenue Road, North Adelaide, South Australia*
1910	NEWMAN FRANK J E, *P O Box 764, Cape Town, South Africa*
1914	NEWMAN, KELSEY J, *University Club, Sydney, New South Wales*
1913	NEWMAN, WILLIAM H, *19 Avenue Cogels, Antwerp*
1914	NEWMARK, CHARLES W, *Ceres, Cape Province, South Africa*
1909	NEWSAM, ARTHUR FOWLER *Mahe, Seychelles*
1913	NEWTON, CECIL ELSDAILE M A, *Colegio Nacional, Pilar, F C P, Argentine*
1900	NEWTON, FRANK J, C V O, C M G, M L C, *Treasurer General, Salisbury, Rhodesia*
1910	NEWTON HON JOHN C, M L C, *Coaling Co, Freetown, Sierra Leone*
1910	NEWTON HOWES, ROBERT W, *Railway Department, Kuala Lumpur, Federated Malay States*
1913	†NEY, FRED J, *125 Ethelbert Street, Winnipeg, Canada*
1909	†NICHOL, WALTER CAMERON, *c/o "Daily Province," Vancouver, B C, Canada*
1893	†NICHOL, WILLIAM, M I M E, *Kroonstad Coal Estate Co, Vierfontein, O F S, South Africa*
1904	†NICHOLAS, WM, F G S, *Southampton, Balingup, Western Australia*
1912	†NICHOLL, WILLIAM H, *Lonely Reef G M Co, Inyati, Rhodesia*
1911	NICHOLLS, HAROLD A A, *Barrister at Law, Roseau, Dominica*
1914	NICHOLLS, WILLIAM, *Um Ruaba, Kordofan, Sudan*
1911	NICHOLS, EDWARD H, *Ashleigh, Digby, Nova Scotia, Canada*

Year of Election.

1911 | NICHOLS, EMERSON, *P.O. Box 354, London, Ontario, Canada.*
1910 | NICHOLS, FREDERIC A., *Highlands Estate, Phœnix, Mauritius.*
1915 | NICHOLS, COLONEL J. COWIE, V.D., A.D.C., *Kuriheka, Maheno, Otago, New Zealand.*
1912 | NICHOLSON, ISAAC, *P.O. Box 544, Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
1912 | NICOL-DUNN, J., *Rand Club, Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1913 | NICOLL, REV. ARCHIBALD, M.A., 228 *Calle Pacay, Lima, Peru (Corresponding Secretary).*
1912 | †NICOLLE, PERCY, *Longueville, per Private Bag, Sabiwa, Rhodesia.*
1910 | NIEDERHEITMANN, SYDNEY R.
1914 | NIELSON, NIEL HINGLE, 387 *Reconquista, Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1889 | †NIND, CHARLES E., *De Beers Consolidated Mines, Kimberley, South Africa.*
1912 | NISBET, ROBERT HAWKE, *Deputy Conservator of Forests, Chiengmai, Siam.*
1912 | †NIVEN, JAMES S., M.B., L.R.C.S.I., *London, Ontario, Canada (Corresponding Secretary).*
1910 | NIXON, ROBERT, *P.O. Box 200, Nairobi, British East Africa.*
1911 | †NOBLE, ARTHUR H., *American Tobacco Co., San Juan, Porto Rico (Corresponding Secretary).*
1914 | NOBLE, ERNEST C., *Ibecuy, Entre Rios, Argentine.*
1889 | †NOBLE, JOHN, J.P., *Waldersea, Curimbah Road, Mosman, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1913 | NOLAN, JAMES WREY, *Barrister-at-Law, P.O. Box 132, Gisborne, New Zealand.*
1914 | †NOLAN, R. H., *Hawera, New Zealand.*
1913 | NOLAN, R. H., M.B., Ch.B., *Medical Department, Zungeru, Nigeria.*
1911 | NORDIN, O. W., *Swedish Canadian Lumber Co., Nordin, New Brunswick, Canada.*
1914 | NORDON, ERNEST, *P.O. Box 428, Christchurch, New Zealand.*
1914 | †NORMAN, HERMAN CAMERON, *British Legation, Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1914 | NORRIS, ARTHUR, *Rua Rozario 156, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.*
1912 | NORRIS, PERCIVAL M., *P.W.D., Bungalow, Diyatalawa, Ceylon.*
1913 | NORRIS, THOMAS C., *Estancia Maquinchao, viâ San Antonio Oeste, Argentine.*
1912 | NORRIS, WILLIAM, *Strangers Club, 476 Bartolomé Mitre, Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1913 | NORRIS, W. PERRIN, M.D.
1908 | NORTHCOTE, GEOFFREY A. STAFFORD, *Assistant District Commissioner, Kyambu, British East Africa.*
1905 | NORTHCROFT, GEORGE A., A.M.Inst.C.E.
1909 | NOTLEY, WM. K., *Police Department, Nairobi, British East Africa.*
1911 | NOTON, CECIL A., A.M.I.E.E., *c/o Messrs. Grace Bros. & Co., Iquique, Chili.*
1888 | †NOURSE, HENRY, *P.O. Box 126, Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1892 | †NOYCE, ETHELBERT W., *Boscobello, Newcastle, Natal, South Africa (Corresponding Secretary).*
1912 | NOYES, FREDERICK, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., 787 *Richmond Street, London, Ontario, Canada.*
1901 | NOYES, HENRY, 499 *Bourke Street, Melbourne, Victoria.*
1913 | NUGENT, GERALD W., *Kyambu, British East Africa.*
1913 | NUGENT, HORACE DICKINSON, *H.B.M. Consul-General, 805 Pullman Building, Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.*
1904 | NUNAN, HON. JOSEPH J., *Attorney-General, Georgetown, British Guiana (Corresponding Secretary).*
1913 | NUNN, B., *c/o Colonial Secretariat, Singapore (Corresponding Secretary).*
1912 | NUTT, HON. WALTER F., M.L.C., *Straits Trading Co., Kuala Lumpur, Federated Malay States.*
1894 | NUTTALL, HIS GRACE ENOS, D.D., *Lord Archbishop of the West Indies, Kingston, Jamaica.*
1912 | NUTTER, HARRY F., *Ipoh, Perak, Federated Malay States.*
1913 | NYE, DOUGLAS HARVEY, 1475 *Calle Rivadavia, Buenos Aires, Argentine.*

1906 | †OATS, FRANCIS, *Kimberley, South Africa.*
1904 | OBEYESÈKERE, DONALD, B.A., *Barrister-at-Law, Bataddla, Veyangoda, Ceylon.*
1905 | †OBEYESÈKERE, FORESTER A., B.A., *Barrister-at-Law, Hill Castle, Colombo, Ceylon.*
1904 | †OBEYESÈKERE, JAMES P., B.A., *Barrister-at-Law, Bataddla, Veyangoda, Ceylon.*
1902 | OBEYESÈKERE, HON. SIR SOLOMON C., M.L.C., *Hill Castle, Colombo, Ceylon.*
1910 | O'BRIEN, H.E., LIEUT.-COLONEL CHARLES, R.M., C.M.G., *Government House, Seychelles (Corresponding Secretary).*
1910 | O'BRIEN, JOHN, *Wyoming, Macquarie Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1895 | †O'BRIEN, WILLIAM J., *Burger Street, Maritzburg, South Africa.*
1914 | O'CONNELL, GEORGE J., *Estancia Derrynane, Venado Tuerto, F.C.C.A., Argentine.*

Year of Election.	
1902	†O'Connell, John Hamilton, *Resident Magistrate, Mossel Bay, South Africa.*
1914	O'Connor, Desmond, *Estancia Maquinchao, San Antonio Oeste, Argentine.*
1914	O'Connor, Maurice P., *Vena Sugar Factory, Villa Fontes, via Chinde, Portuguese East Africa.*
1912	Odlum, Professor Edward, M.A., B.Sc., 1710 *Grant Street, Vancouver, B.C., Canada.*
1913	O'Donaghue, Denis J. F., D.P.H., L.R.C.S.I., L.R.C.P.I., *Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
1913	O'Dwyer, Nicholas W., *Lucky Chance Mines, Naraguta, Nigeria.*
1911	†Oelze, Wiln., *P.O. Box 11, Bremen, Germany; and Kingston, Jamaica.*
1882	Officer, William, *c/o Messrs. Goldsbrough, Mort & Co., Melbourne, Victoria.*
1914	Ogden, Harry K., *Sekondi, Gold Coast Colony.*
1913	Ogilvie, Alexander, 238 *Burger Street, Maritzburg, South Africa.*
1901	†Ogilvie, Arthur H., J.P., *Suva, Fiji.*
1902	†Ogilvie, Patrick A., *P.O. Box 418, Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1891	Ogle, George Reynolds, *P.O., The Bluff, Otago, New Zealand.*
1912	O'Grady, G. de Courcy, 142 *College Street, Toronto, Canada.*
1910	O'Hara, Francis C. T., *Deputy Minister of Trade, Ottawa, Canada.*
1913	Oldham, Charles A., *P.O. Box 430, Durban, South Africa.*
1910	†Oldham, Grimble V., *Siantar P.O., East Coast, Sumatra.*
1915	†Oldham, Marcus, J.P., *c/o Union Bank of Australia, Pitt Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1907	O'Leary, Henry J., *Vrede, Carlton Station, C.P., South Africa.*
1913	Oliver, F. A., *H.B.M. Consul, Asuncion, Paraguay.*
1909	†Oliver, Hon. Frank, M.P., 191 *Somerset Street, Ottawa, Canada.*
1915	Oliver, John Lindsay, *Hartley, Rhodesia.*
1912	Oman, D. J., *Director of Education, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
1912	O'Meara, Rev. Arthur E., *Willow Park, Victoria, B.C., Canada.*
1901	O'Meara, Thomas P., 23 *Loop Street, Maritzburg, South Africa.*
1913	O'Molony, Frederick S., *Survey Department, Nairobi, British East Africa.*
1913	†O'Neal, Thomas W. B., M.A., *Mount Prospect, St. Peter's, Barbados.*
1907	O'Neale, Robert D., M.B., C.M., *Gouyave, Grenada, West Indies.*
1904	O'Neill, Charles E., *c/o African Association, Calabar, Nigeria.*
1897	†Ongley, Fred, *Nicosia, Cyprus.*
1901	†Onslow, G. M. Macarthur, *Camden Park, Menangle, New South Wales.*
1906	Onslow, Lieut.-Colonel J. W. Macarthur, M.I.A., *Gibulla, Menangle, New South Wales; and Australian Club.*
1913	Openshaw, F. D. B., *Civil Service, Seremban, Federated Malay States.*
1912	Opet, J. H., *Redcliffe House, Great Baanga, Cameroons, West Africa.*
1905	†Oppenheimer, Ernest, *Kimberley, South Africa.*
1913	Orams, Thomas, *Mollendo, Peru.*
1913	†Orchard, A. J., R.N., M.B., C.M., 22 *Latimer Square E., Christchurch, New Zealand.*
1912	Ord, George R., *Adjah Bippo Mine, Gold Coast Colony.*
1903	Orford, Rev. Canon Horace Wm., M.A., *The Rectory, Ficksburg, O.F.S., South Africa.*
1910	Ormerod, George H., M.Inst.C.E., *Railway Building P.O., Chittagong, India (Corresponding Secretary).*
1881	†Ormond, George C., *Napier, New Zealand.*
1913	Ormond, Horace, *Barrister-at-Law, 13 Merchants Bank Buildings, Winnipeg, Canada.*
1915	Ormond, Hon. John Davies, M.L.C., *Napier, New Zealand.*
1914	O'Rorke, George M., *Burma.*
1913	O'Rorke, Rt. Rev. Mowbray Stephen, M.A., *Lord Bishop of Accra, Bishopsbourne, Sekondi, Gold Coast Colony.*
1879	†Orpen, Joseph Millerd, *East London, South Africa.*
1897	†Orpen, Redmond N. M., C.M.G., J.P., *Hilldown, Campbell P.O., Cape Province, South Africa.*
1907	†Orr, Captain Hon. Charles W., *Chief Secretary, Nicosia, Cyprus.*
1913	Orr, Harold, M.B., *Medicine Hat, Alberta, Canada.*
1910	Orr, John, *Lodge Road, Kimberley, South Africa.*
1914	Orr, Samuel R., *British Bank of South America, Ruade Hosperio, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.*
1910	Orr, Thomas G., *Vryheid, Natal, South Africa.*
1913	Osborne, Edwin, *Edea, Cameroons, West Africa.*

Year of Election.

1914 | OSBORNE, ERNEST C., *Melbourne Club, Melbourne, Victoria.*
1901 | †OSBORNE, FRANCIS DOUGLAS, *Gopong, Perak, Federated Malay States.*
1892 | OSBORNE, FREDERICK G., *Lagos, Nigeria.*
1888 | OSBORNE, GEORGE, *Foxlow, via Bungendore, New South Wales; and Union Club, Sydney.*
1907 | †OSBORNE, HENRY C., *Hopewood, Boural, New South Wales.*
1907 | †OSBORNE, OLIVER T., *Australian Club, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1915 | OSBURN, WILLIAM, *Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1912 | OSLER, SIR EDMUND B., M.P., *Craigleigh, Toronto, Canada.*
1912 | O'SULLIVAN, ERNEST, *c/o English, Scottish and Australian Bank, Melbourne, Victoria.*
1912 | O'SULLIVAN, HON. THOMAS, M.L.C., *Attorney-General, Brisbane, Queensland.*
1886 | †OSWALD, HERM E., *Schlossgartenplatz 41, Darmstadt, Germany.*
1902 | †OSWALD, JAMES D., *Merton, Caulfield, Melbourne, Victoria.*
1913 | OSWALD, JOHN, *Departaments de Via y Obras, 322 Calle Guanachani, Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1910 | O'TOOLE, WILLIAM F., *Customs Department, Lagos, Nigeria.*
1912 | OTTER, ALFRED, *c/o Post Office, Tavoy, Burma.*
1912 | OULTON, JOHN T., *Magogoni, Thika, British East Africa.*
1914 | OUTERBRIDGE, NORMAN A., *St. John's, Newfoundland.*
1910 | OUTERBRIDGE, SIR JOSEPH, *Messrs. Harvey & Co., St. John's, Newfoundland.*
1904 | OUTHWAITE, ROBERT LEONARD, M.P.
1914 | OUTRAM, SIR JAMES, BART., *Vermilion, Alberta, Canada.*
1913 | OVERTON, MAJOR PERCY J., *Roimati, Greta, Christchurch, New Zealand.*
1909 | OWEN, ALFRED B., *Dr. Barnardo's Homes, 50 Peter Street, Toronto, Canada.*
1912 | OWEN, ARTHUR L., *Bank of British West Africa, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
1907 | OWEN, HUBERT BERRY, *Meyer & Charlton G. M. Co., P.O. Box 27, Jeppestown, Transvaal, South Africa.*
1911 | OWEN, HUGH BRINDLEY, M.B., *Entebbe, Uganda.*
1887 | OWEN, LIEUT.-COLONEL PERCY, *Wollongong, New South Wales.*
1913 | OWEN, THOMAS ALEXANDER, *c/o Comtelburo Ltd., Caixa de Correo 266, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil,*
1913 | OWEN, W. PRICE, 441 *Seymour Street, Vancouver, B.C., Canada.*
1914 | OWEN, WM. E. M., *c/o B.S.A. Co., Livingstone, Northern Rhodesia.*
1913 | OYLER, ISAAC B., *La Reina, Sanabria, F.C. Cordoba, Argentine.*
1915 | OZZARD, ALBERT TRONSON, *Public Hospital, Georgetown, British Guiana.*

1913 | PAGE, FREDERICK W., 388 *Wellington Crescent, Winnipeg, Canada.*
1914 | PAGE, GEORGE H., *Messrs G. Goulding & Sons, Toronto, Canada.*
1912 | PAGE, ROBERT F., *Minneapolis General Electric Light Co., Minneapolis, Minn., U.S.A.*
1912 | PADDOCK, WILLIAM G., *Messrs. Jas. Forster & Co., South Parade, Bangalore, India.*
1912 | PADDON, J. A., *Bank of Montreal, St. John's, Newfoundland.*
1913 | PAGAN, JOHN H., *P.O. Box 248, Durban, South Africa.*
1910 | PAGE, HARRY WM., *Dairy Farm Co., Ltd., Hong-Kong.*
1910 | PAGE, OLIVER E., J.P., *Park Drive, Port Elizabeth, South Africa.*
1915 | PAGET, OWEN, F., M.D., *Fremantle, Western Australia.*
1872 | †PAINT, HENRY NICHOLAS, J.P., 3 *Artillary Place, Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada.*
1913 | PAIRAUDEAU, JULES, *Chamber of Commerce, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
1914 | PAISH, THOMAS A., *The Refinery, Minatitlan, Ver., Mexico.*
1902 | PAKEMAN, CAPTAIN ANDREW E.
1913 | PALFREMAN, LIONEL, *Deputy Conservator of Forests, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
1914 | †PALMER, ARTHUR C. H, *Palmarosa, Hamilton, Brisbane, Queensland.*
1913 | PALMER, G. GREYHAM, 411 *Pender Street, Vancouver, B.C., Canada.*
1911 | PALMER, HIS HONOUR JACKSON, J.P., *Native Land Court, Wellington, New Zealand.*
1901 | †PALMER, JAMES D., *P.O. Box 250, Bloemfontein, South Africa.*
1900 | PALMER, JOHN E., 92 *Elizabeth Bay Road, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1913 | PALMER, JOSEPH, *Amalfi, Longueville, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1913 | PALMER, RICHARD H., *Native Commissioner, Balovale, Northern Rhodesia.*
1909 | PALMER, RICHMOND M., *P.O. Box 185, Kamloops, Canada.*
1904 | †PALMER, THOMAS NORMAN P., B.A., LL.B., *The Fountain, Uitenhage, Cape Province, South Africa*

Year of Election.

1899 †PALMER, THOMAS, *The Fountain, Uitenhage, Cape Province, South Africa.*
1907 PALMER, VALENTINE C., 292 *Smith Street, Durban, South Africa.*
1906 PALMER, WM. JARVIS, *Rand Club, Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1911 PALMGREN, VICTOR, *Perlis, via Penang, Straits Settlements.*
1891 †PAPENFUS, HERBERT B., K.C., J.P., *P.O. Box 5155, Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1913 PARATA, REV. HOANI, *The Vicarage, Riverton, Southland, New Zealand.*
1912 PARE, HENRY ALFRED, *Victoria, Mahé, Seychelles.*
1913 PARGITER, D. S., *Union Castle S.S. Co., P.O. Box 7, Cape Town, South Africa.*
1914 PARIENTE, EDMUND, *Lago Nahuel Huapi, Territorio Neuquen, Argentine.*
1914 PARK, E. R., *Jigi House, Ravelin Street, Bombay, India.*
1913 PARK, JOHN SCOTT, *P.O. Box 40, Calabar, Nigeria.*
1908 PARK, MUNGO, *Kuala Kubu, Selangor, Federated Malay States.*
1904 PARKER, CHARLES E., *P.O. Box 109, Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1914 PARKER, GEORGE A., "*Overseas Daily Mirror,*" *Toronto, Canada.*
1913 PARKER, HERBERT L., *Audit Office, Pretoria, South Africa.*
1882 †PARKER, HIS HONOUR CHIEF JUSTICE FRED HARDYMAN, M.A., B.L., F.R.G.S., *Grenada, West Indies.*
1912 PARKER, JOHN MIDDLETON, *Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
1914 PARKER, PERCY HORACE, *Wenlock Ranch, Private Bag, Gwanda, Rhodesia.*
1902 †PARKER, ROBERT, 26 *Lowther Avenue, Toronto, Canada.*
1914 PARKER, ROBERT LEWIS, *Glenmavis, Elphin Road, Launceston, Tasmania.*
1890 PARKER, SIR STEPHEN HENRY, K.C.M.G., *Perth, Western Australia.*
908 PARKER, WM. A., *Official Receiver, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
913 PARKES, J. N., *Townsville, Queensland.*
904 †PARKES, JOHN S., *P.O. Box 1660, Johannesburg, South Africa.*
913 PARKES, THOMAS JESSE, *Sherbrooke, Quebec, Canada (Corresponding Secretary).*
912 PARKINSON, WILLIAM A., *Hawera, New Zealand.*
914 PARKYN, THE VERY REV. NATHANIEL L., *Deanery, Ballarat, Victoria.*
912 PARLBY, EDWARD M. HALL, *Long Valley Ranche, Alix, Alberta, Canada.*
913 PARNELL, DONALD INGLIS, *Charters Towers, Queensland.*
914 PARR, ERNEST, *Rocklands, Tuli, via Palapye Road, Bechuanaland Protectorate.*
914 PARR, HERBERT THOMAS, *Serowe, via Palapye Road, Bechuanaland Protectorate.*
899 †PARRATT, WM. HEATHER, M.I.M.E., *Plantation Rose Hall, Berbice, British Guiana.*
911 PARRY, REGINALD H., *P.O. Box 1101, Johannesburg, South Africa.*
905 PARSONS, ALLAN C., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., *Victoriaborg, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
879 †PARSONS, CECIL J., 190 *Davey Street, Hobart, Tasmania.*
915 †PARSONS, DUDLEY ST. LEGER, *Kuala Lumpur, Federated Malay States.*
913 PARSONS, EDWARD B., *c/o Messrs. E. H. Hunter & Co., No. 29, Kobe, Japan.*
912 PARSONS, LAURENCE D., M.B., Ch.B., *Government Asylum, Colombo, Ceylon.*
913 PARTRIDGE, THOMAS M., *Namalanga Estate, Blantyre, Nyasaland.*
914 PASCO, MONTAGUE G. C., *Bank of Australasia, Gisborne, New Zealand.*
913 PASSMORE, REV. JOSEPH, *P.O. Box 501, Madras, India.*
914 PATEN, R. B., *Union Club, Victoria, B.C., Canada.*
902 †PATERSON, ALEXANDER S., *Rattray Street, Dunedin, New Zealand.*
913 PATERSON, DAVID G., 69 *Strand Street, Cape Town, South Africa.*
912 PATERSON, GEORGE, *Hermon, St. Andrew's, Grenada, West Indies.*
913 PATERSON, GEORGE R., *Bloemfontein Club, South Africa.*
913 PATERSON, LT.-COL. R. W., 179 *Notre Dame Street, Winnipeg, Canada.*
913 PATERSON, HON. T. W., *Government House, Victoria, B.C., Canada.*
913 PATON, GEORGE, *Sea View, Natal, South Africa.*
910 †PATON, HUGH, *c/o Shedden Forwarding Co., Montreal, Canada.*
914 PATRICK, JULIAN, 309 *Confederation Life Buildings, Toronto, Canada.*
91 †PATTERSON, D. W. HARVEY, *Melbourne Club, Melbourne, Victoria.*
914 PATTERSON, COLONEL G. W. S., *Northern Club, Auckland, New Zealand.*
907 †PATTERSON, JOHN HUNTER, JUN., *Australian Club, Melbourne, Victoria.*
913 PATTERSON, W. H., *Sanitary Department, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
912 PATTINSON, HARRY R., 423 *Maryland Street, Winnipeg, Canada.*
913 PATTON, THOMAS B., *Regina, Canada.*

Year of Election.

1905 PAVER, GILBERT E., *National Bank, Brandfort, O.F.S., South Africa.*
1887 †PAWSEY, ALFRED, *Winchester Park, Kingston, Jamaica.*
1913 PAY, FRANCIS GEORGE, *P.O. Box* 1136, *Cape Town, South Africa.*
1914 PAY, WM. P., *Chelmsford Road, Durban, South Africa.*
1889 †PAYN, PHILIP FRANCIS, F.R.G.S., *P.O. Box* 92, *Maritzburg, South Africa.*
1912 †PAYNE, ARTHUR E. T., 75 *Elizabeth Street, Melbourne, Victoria.*
1903 †PAYNE, EDWARD, F.G.S.
1880 †PAYNE, J. FREDERICK W., *Barrister-at-Law,* 75 *Elizabeth Street, Melbourne, Victoria.*
1904 †PAYNE, HON. THOMAS H., M.L.C., *Leura, Toorak, Victoria.*
1912 †PE, MOUNG ZAW, B.A., *Asst. Inspector of Schools, Moulmein, Burma.*
1914 PEACOCK, HON. SIR ALEXANDER JAMES, K.C.M.G., M.L.A., 339 *Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria.*
1914 PEACOCK, GEORGE L., *Queenstown, Cape Province, South Africa.*
1914 PEACOCK, KENNETH D., *Lusaka, Northern Rhodesia.*
1913 PEACOCK, T. C. H., *P.O. Box* 100, *Queenstown, South Africa.*
1889 †PEACOCKE, A. W. H., *P.O. Box* 5700, *Johannesburg, South Africa, and Queenstown, South Africa.*
1910 PEAD, THOMAS D., *Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
1915 PEARCE, ARCHIBALD BROUGH, *P.O. Box* 4816, *Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1913 PEARCE, HON. ALEXANDER HUGH BLAXELL, M.E.C., J.P., L.R.C.P., *Port Stanley, Falkland Islands.*
1906 †PEARCE, ARTHUR E., *Messrs. Levin & Co., Ltd., Wellington, New Zealand.*
1906 PEARCE, ERNEST P., *Registrar-General's Office, Pretoria, South Africa.*
1902 †PEARCE, HENRY, *Sayward Buildings, Victoria, B.C., Canada.*
1903 PEARCE, HERBERT G., *Penhalonga, via Umtali, Rhodesia.*
1901 †PEARCE, JOHN, 42 *Esplanade Buildings, Durban, South Africa.*
1910 PEARCE, WILLIAM. *Canadian Pacific Railway, Calgary, Canada.*
1914 PEARCEY, JAMES FREDERICK, *Wanderer Mine, Selukwe, Rhodesia.*
1913 PEARD, HENRY WILLIAM, M.B., Ch.B., *Cordoba* 436, *Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1914 PEARMAIN, ERNEST D., A.M.I.E.E. (Lond.), "*Rosewarne,*" *Curepipe Road, Mauritius.*
1911 PEARS, CHARLES FFOLLIOTT, *Linggi, Negri Sembilan, Federated Malay States.*
1908 PEARSE, ALBERT WM., J.P., "*Pastoral Review,*" 10 *Bligh Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1913 PEARSE, BERTRAM KENLESIDE, 9 *Calle Oriente* 14, *Guatemala.*
1912 PEARSE, FRANCIS N., *Ipoh, Perak, Federated Malay States.*
1901 †PEARSE, SAMUEL H., *Elephant House, Broad Street, Oke-Olowoybowo, Lagos, Nigeria.*
1912 PEARSON, ARTHUR, *Elisabethville, Katanga, Belgian Congo, via Cape Town.*
1913 PEARSON, C. H., 299 *Bartolomé Mitre, Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1912 PEARSON, FAIRLIE CUNNINGHAME, F.C.P., *Bahia Blanca, Argentine.*
1906 PEARSON, PROFESSOR H. H. W., M.A., F.L.S., *South African College, Cape Town, South Africa.*
1912 PEARSON, JAMES RAE, C.I.E., I.C.S., *Collector and Magistrate, Meerut, India* (*Corresponding Secretary*).
1913 PEARSON, JOHN EDGAR, *P.O. Box* 752, *Cape Town, South Africa.*
1912 PEARSON, JOHN MAURICE, *Asst. Dist. Commissioner, Nairobi, British East Africa.*
1901 †PEARSON, JOHN B., *Sale, Victoria.*
1913 †PEARSON, JOHN WATSON, *Pacific Steam Navigation Co., Valparaiso, Chili.*
1911 †PEARSON, VINCENT H., *Ipoh, Perak, Federated Malay States.*
1910 †PEARSON, WILLIAM, *Wellington Crescent, Winnipeg, Canada.*
1898 †PEARSON, WILLIAM E., 29 *Rue des Vinaigriers, Paris.*
1913 PEART, HARRY, *Las Macilas, Gilbert, F.C.E.R., Argentine.*
1913 †PEASE, EDWARD, *Northern Rhodesia Colton Co., Mazabuka, Northern Rhodesia.*
1914 PECK, CYRUS W., *Messrs. Peck, Moore & Co., Prince Rupert, B.C., Canada.*
1908 PEDDIE, JOHN LAING, *Government Railway, Jebba, Nigeria.*
1912 PEDLEY, ARTHUR DOLBY, *Point Piper, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1913 PEEBLES, CHARLES, *Pacific Steam Navigation Company, Panama* (*Corresponding Secretary*).
1905 PEEBLES, CAPTAIN HERBERT W., *Government House, Dominica.*
1908 PEECH, PERCY, *P.O. Box* 199, *Salisbury, Rhodesia.*
1909 PEET, GEORGE L., *Ranchmen's Club, Calgary, Alberta, Canada.*
1904 PEET, JAMES, M.I.Mech.E., *Santo Apolonia* 355, *Casilla* 511, *Lim*

Year of election.	
1904	PEIRIS, JAMES, B.A., LL.M., *Barrister-at-Law, Ripplewonth, Colombo, Ceylon.*
1904	PEIRSON, ALEXANDER R., *P.O. Box 561, Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1892	PEIRSON, JOSEPH WALDIE, F.R.G.S., *P.O. Box 561, Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1912	PELHAM, FREDERICK, 26 *North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.*
1912	†PELLATT, COLONEL SIR HENRY M., C.V.O., *Traders Bank Buildings, Toronto, Canada.*
1914	PEMBERTON, A. G., 423 *Tegler Building, Edmonton, Canada.*
1898	PEMBERTON, FREDERICK B., *Victoria, B.C., Canada.*
1899	PEMBERTON, JOSEPH D., *Union Club, Victoria, B.C., Canada.*
1902	PENDLETON, ALAN G., C.M.G., *Carnagoen, Mount Lofty, South Australia.*
1914	†PENDSE, SITARAM V., B.A., *Rappura, Baroda, India.*
1907	PENFOLD, H. LASHMAR, B.A., *c/o Swan & Maclean, 2 Battery Road, Singapore, Straits Settlements.*
1906	PENNELL, MAJOR FOLLETT M. S., *c/o Peter Gibson, Esq., Cape Town, South Africa.*
1913	PENNEY, W. T., 2A *Calle Poniente Nu. 2, Guatemala.*
1910	PENNINGTON, HON. ARTHUR R., M.E.C., *Attorney-General, Lagos, Nigeria.*
1889	†PENTLAND, ALEXANDER, M.B., *Terrigal, Gosford, New South Wales.*
1913	†PENTLAND, H.E., RT. HON. LORD, G.C.I.E., *Government House, Madras, India.*
1912	PEPLER, ARTHUR, 54 *Bernard Avenue, Toronto, Canada.*
1905	PERCY, JOSCELYN B., *Union Bank of Australia, Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria.*
1915	PERKINS, CHARLES JAMES, *Survey Department, Perak, Federated Malay States.*
1913	PERKINS, FRANK J., 24 *Park Road, Kimberley, South Africa.*
1911	PERKINS, HON. HARRY INNES, M.E.C., I.S.O., *Surveyor-General, Belize, British Honduras.*
1897	†PERKINS, HUBERT S., *Milburga, Anerley Road, Rosebank, Cape Province, South Africa.*
1910	PERKINS, CAPTAIN ROBERT C., D.S.O., *Mbabane, Swaziland, South Africa.*
1912	†PERLEY, HON. SIR GEORGE, K.C.M.G., *Ottawa, Canada.*
1886	PERRIN, LIEUT.-COLONEL HARRY W., *P.O. Box 219, Melbourne, Victoria.*
1913	PERRINS, GEORGE F., *Grange, Cape Road, Port Elizabeth, South Africa.*
1893	PERRINS, GEORGE R., *Grange, Cape Road, Port Elizabeth, South Africa.*
1915½	PERRINS, WALTER LEONARD, *P.O. Box 429, Port Elizabeth, South Africa.*
1913	PERROTT, TREVOR P., *Bustenari, Campina, Roumania.*
1914	PERRY, PHILLIP J., *Cadmor, Longford, Tasmania.*
1914	PERRY, REV. THOMAS, *P.O. Box 33, Nylstroom, Transvaal, South Africa.*
1883	PERSSE, DE BURGH F., *Tabragalba, Beaudesert, Queensland.*
1912	PERSTON, NORMAN F., *c/o Bank of New Zealand, George Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1913	PESCOD, ERNEST G., *Calgary, Canada.*
1904	PESSEN, MORRIS L., *P.O. Box 22, Randfontein, Transvaal, South Africa.*
1909	PETER, CHARLES J., 1043 *Seaton Street, Vancouver, B.C., Canada.*
1913	PETERS, ALFRED M., *Bank of Montreal, Calgary, Canada.*
1911	PETERS, ARTHUR J., 352 *Burger Street, Maritzburg, Natal.*
1914	PETERS, ERNEST O. T., *Toowoomba, Queensland.*
1911	PETERS, F. W., *Canadian Pacific Railway, Vancouver, B.C., Canada.*
1902	PETERSON, PRINCIPAL SIR WILLIAM, K.C.M.G., LL.D., *McGill University, Montreal, Canada.*
1915	PETHEBRIDGE, COLONEL SAMUEL A., C.M.G., *Melbourne, Victoria.*
1879	†PETHERICK, EDWARD A., 254 *Albert Street, Melbourne, Victoria.*
1910	PETHERICK, HERBERT L., *c/o Standard Bank, Nairobi, British East Africa.*
1906	†PETIT, BOMANJEE DINSHAW, *Chateau Petit, Warden Road, Bombay.*
1909	PETT, FREDERIC W. A., J.P., *Waragalande Estate, Madulkelle, Ceylon.*
1912	PETT, MONTAGUE W., *Central Fire Station, Shanghai, China.*
1913	PETTIT, CHARLES E., 424 *Reconquista, Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1913	PETTIT, CHARLES WILLIAM, *Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
1905	PHARAZYN, CHARLES B., *Hawkes Bay Club, Napier, New Zealand.*
1903	PHILBRICK, ARTHUR J., *Provincial Commissioner, Sekondi, Gold Coast Colony.*
1913	†PHILIP, ARTHUR E., *Port Elizabeth, South Africa.*
1913	†PHILIP, JOHN WILLIAM, *P.O. Box 215, Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1912	PHILIPPS, CHARLES H., *El Teb, Passara, Ceylon.*
1890	PHILIPPS, W. HERBERT, 71 *Brookman's Buildings, Grenfell Street, Adelaide, South Australia.*
1911	PHILIPS, ALEXANDER W., *c/o Cooling Co., Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
1914	PHILLIPPS, EDWARD JAMES, *Tonota, Shashi Sdy., Bechuanaland Protectorate.*

Year of Election

1875 PHILLIPS, COLEMAN, *Richmond Road, Carterton, Wellington, New Zealand.*
1905 PHILLIPS, HENRY DENBIGH, *District Commissioner, Belize, British Honduras* (*Corresponding Secretary*).
1911 PHILLIPS, HON. J. R., M.L.C., M.B., C.M., *Bridgetown, Barbados.*
1884 †PHILLIPS, SIR LIONEL. BART., M.L.A., *P.O. Box* 149, *Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1913 PHILLIPS, PETER J., *P.O. Box* 61, *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
1912 PHILLIPS, W. C., 45 *Banlamond Avenue, Toronto, Canada.*
1913 PHILLIPS-TREBY, T. J., *Estancia El Trebol, Pascanas, F.C.C.A., Argentine.*
1914 †PHILP, HON. SIR ROBERT, K.C.M.G., M.L.A., *Brisbane, Queensland.*
1913 PHILPOTT, WALTER L., C.C., R.M., *Oudtshoorn, C.P., South Africa.*
1912 PHILPOTTS, W. M., *P.O. Box* 186, *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
1914 PHIPSON, HARRY THRING, *Sydney, New South Wales.*
1911 PICKFORD, A. D., 12 *Mission Row, Calcutta.*
1902 PICKWOAD, CECIL A., *Local Auditor, Lagos, Nigeria.*
1905 PICKWOAD, HOWELL, *The Treasury, Mombasa, British East Africa.*
1895 †PIERIS, PAULUS EDWARD, M.A., *Barrister-at-Law, Civil Service, Colombo, Ceylon.*
1902 PIERS, PETER D. H., *Blantyre, Nyasaland.*
1914 PIKE, JOHN ANDERSON, *Wellington, New Zealand.*
1886 †PILE, HENRY ALLEYNE, *Warleigh, St. Peter, Barbados.*
1906 †PILGRIM, E. GRAHAM, M.B., C.M., M.L.A., *Porters, Barbados.*
1911 PILGRIM, H. S., *La Margarita, Germania F.C.P., Argentine.*
1899 PILKINGTON, ROBERT R., K.C., *Weld Club, Perth, Western Australia.*
1914 PILLANS, FRANK T., *Pilcaneu, Rio Negro, Argentine.*
1913 PILSWORTH, JOHN, *P.O. Box* 425, *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
1913 PILTER, SIR JOHN, 48 *Rue Michel Ange, Auteuil, Paris, France* (*Corresponding Secretary*).
1897 †PIM, HOWARD, *P.O. Box* 1331, *Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1904 †PINGSTONE, G. A., F.C.S., *P.O. Box* 445, *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
1915 PINK, HAROLD WILLIAM, *Lavalle* 472, *Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1913 PINKHAM, ERNEST F., 1818 *First Street East, Calgary, Canada.*
1911 PIPER, CAPTAIN F. SOUTHWELL, *Princes and Victoria Docks, Bombay.*
1911 PIPER, HARRY T., *Sua Betong, Rantau, Negri Sembilan, Federated Malay States.*
1911 PISTORIUS, JOHAN J., *c/o National Bank, Germiston, Transvaal, South Africa.*
1909 PITBLADO, ISAAC, K.C., *Bank of Hamilton Chambers, Winnipeg, Canada.*
1911 PITCHER, CLARENCE S., *Bridgetown, Barbados.*
1912 PITCHFORD, LIEUT.-COLONEL H. WATKINS, *Victoria Club, Maritzburg, South Africa.*
1913 PITT, ERNEST, *Ainslie Avenue, Outremont, Montreal, Canada.*
1903 †PITT, WILLIAM A., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., *Nassau, Bahamas.*
1912 PIXTON, ERNEST MANDERS, 623 *Calle Sarmiento, Rosario, Argentine.*
1913 PIXTON, JAMES, *c/o Ferrocarrile Internacionale, Guatemala.*
1893 PIZZIGHELLI, RICHARD, *Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1888 †PLANT, HON. EDMUND H. T., M.L.C., *Charters Towers, Queensland.*
1914 PLEASANCE, GEORGE, 275 *Chapel Street, Prahran, Melbourne, Victoria.*
1910 †PLIMMER, CHARLES, 93 *Boulcott Street, Wellington, New Zealand.*
1910 PLIMMER, JOHN A., *P.O. Box* 173, *Wellington, New Zealand.*
1913 PLOWMAN, GEORGE T., C.M.G., *Maritzburg, South Africa.*
1915 PLOWRIGHT, STUART, *Calle Cavia* 173, *Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1912 PLUMB, HARRY, *Lonely Mine, Bulawayo, Rhodesia*
1912 PLUMMER, J. H., *Dominion Steel Co., Sydney, Nova Scotia, Canada.*
1892 PLUMMER, JOHN E., *Belize, British Honduras.*
1914 PLUMPTRE, K. M., *Ipoh, Perak, Federated Malay States.*
1895 †POCOCK, W. F. H., *Carisbrooke, St. James', Cape Town, South Africa.*
1903 †POLKINGHORNE, EDWIN.
1914 POLLAK, HARRY, *San Miguel, Alta Gracia, F.C.C.A., Argentine.*
1913 †POLLARD, W., *The Delta, Marlborough, New Zealand.*
1899 †POLLOCK, HON. HENRY E., K.C., M.L.C., *Hong Kong* (*Corresponding Secretary*).
1912 †POLLOK, JOHN, *c/o Messrs. Pauling & Co., P.O. Box* 340, *Bombay, India.*
1910 PONSONBY, JOHN C., *Anderson's Bay, Dunedin, New Zealand.*
1904 PONTIFEX, REGINALD D., *Leopoldina Railway Co., Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.*

Year of election.	
1915	PONTIFEX, SYDNEY C. O., *Collector of Customs, Calabar, Nigeria.*
1912	PONTON, LIEUT.-COLONEL WILLIAM NISBET, K.C., *Belleville, Ontario, Canada (Corresponding Secretary).*
1905	POOLE, MAJOR FREDERICK C., R.A., D.S.O., *Zungeru, Nigeria.*
1912	POOLE, CAPTAIN GEORGE A. E., *Assistant District Commissioner, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
1891	†POOLE, THOMAS J., *P.O. Box* 397, *Kimberley, South Africa.*
1914	POOLE, VIVIAN S. REES, *National Bank Chambers, Church Square, Pretoria, South Africa.*
1911	POOLEY, HAROLD T., *P.O. Box* 189, *Kimberley, South Africa.*
1899	POOLEY, JOHN, J.P., *P.O. Box* 189, *Kimberley, South Africa (Corresponding Secretary).*
1897	POPE, WILLIAM, *Eagle Chambers, Adelaide, South Australia.*
1915	POPHAM, JOHN LEYBOURNE, *Nigeria.*
1912	PORRAL, ALBERT, C.M.G., *Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Gibraltar.*
1907	PORTER, ALEXANDER, J.P., *Kalgoorlie, Western Australia.*
1900	PORTER, HOLLAND.
1913	PORTER, J. S., *West African Regiment, Sierra Leone.*
1910	PORTER, SIDNEY P., *Deputy Minister of Railways, Regina, Sask., Canada.*
1914	PORTER, WILLIAM V., 1251 *Austral Street, Kalgoorlie, Western Australia.*
1913	POSSELT, FRIEDRICH W. TRANGOTT, *Assistant Magistrate, Wankie, Rhodesia.*
1913	POSSELT, JOHN WILLIAM, *Native Commissioner, The Range, Enkeldoorn, Rhodesia.*
1913	POSTLETHWAITE, JOHN R. P., *Assistant District Commissioner, Entebbe, Uganda.*
1914	POTTER, H. Y. D., *Upper Perak, Federated Malay States.*
1903	POTTER, THE VEN. ARCHDEACON BERESFORD, M.A., *Nicosia, Cyprus.*
1914	POTTS, H. W., *Hawkesbury Agricultural College, Richmond, New South Wales.*
1914	†POTTS, ROBERT, *c/o Ferrocarriles Internacionales, Estacion Central, Guatemala.*
1914	POUGNET, SIDNEY E., *Forestry Department, Port Louis, Mauritius.*
1914	POULDEN, G. E. L., A.M.Inst.C.E.
1913	POULET, CAPTAIN CHARLES S., *Salisbury Club, Rhodesia.*
1913	POULTON, ARTHUR HAROLD, *Calle Exheverria* 3360, *Belgrano, Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1913	POUNDS, MAJOR HERBERT H., *Melbourne, Victoria.*
1913	POUNDS, JOSEPH E., *Melbourne, Victoria.*
1912	POUSSETTE, HENRY RIVINGTON, 278 *Calle Balcarce, Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1906	POUSTY, WILLIAM C., *Government Railway, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
1915	POWELL, HENRY A., K.C., *Messrs. Powell & Harrison, St. John, New Brunswick, Canada.*
1913	POWELL, HENRY REES, *P.O. Box* 4931, *Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1906	POWELL, JAMES, *Westport, New Zealand.*
1915	POWELL, ROBERT A., P.W.D., *Kurunegalla, Ceylon.*
1905	POWELL, ROBERT B., *Oakdene, Victoria, B.C., Canada.*
1880	POWELL, WILFRID, *H.B.M. Consul, Philadelphia, U.S.A.*
1913	POWELL-JONES, CHARLES G. E., *Tokai Tea Co., Kaligan, Lahoal P.O., Dibruquash, Assam, India.*
1896	POWER, HARRY SHAKESPEARE, J.P., *Arden, Mid Illovo Central, Natal, South Africa.*
1912	POWER, MICHAEL S., M.R.C.S.I., L.R.C.P., *Assistant Medical Officer, Victoria, Mahé, Seychelles.*
1907	POWER, NORMAN DANVERS, *c/o Messrs. Smith, Bell & Co., Ltd., Manila, Philippine Islands.*
1912	POWER, ROBERT L., *Broomassie Mines, Gold Coast Colony.*
1906	POWER, WILLIAM, M.P., *Quebec, Canada.*
1904	POYNTON, JAMES C., *P.O. Box* 247, *Pretoria, South Africa.*
1913	POYNTON, THOMAS TAYLOR, *P.O. Box* 900, *Durban, South Africa.*
1914	†POYNTZ-ROBERTS, F. J., *Palamcotta Estate, Rakwané, Ceylon.*
1913	PRANKERD, HORACE ARTHUR, *Assistant Resident, Bassa Province, Nigeria.*
1911	PRATT, A. C., M.P.P., 15 *Toronto Street, Toronto, Canada.*
1906	PRATT, ARTHUR, *Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1913	PRATT, EDWARD, *Mammel Bay Estate, St. Ann's Bay, Jamaica.*
1913	†PRATT, FRANCIS GERALD, A.M.Inst.C.E., *P.W.D., Zungeru, Nigeria.*
1902	†PREISS, AUGUST E., *c/o Messrs. Daldorff, Schubbel & Co., Port Elizabeth, South Africa.*
1913	PRENTICE, A. R., *Banco Agricola, Guatemala.*
1913	PRENTICE, ROBERT R., 911 *Calle Uruguay, Buenos Aires, Argentine.*

Year of Election.

1913 PRESTON, THE HON. HUBERT ANTHONY, *c/o G. L. T. Wood, Esq., 158, 25 de Mayo, Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1911 PRETTY, C. F., *Vancouver, B.C., Canada.*
1914 PREVOST, E. W. DE T., *Police Dept., Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
1905 †PRIAULX, FRANK W., *Avondale, Bedford, Cape Province, South Africa.*
1912 PRICE, ERNEST ALFRED, *Apol Limited, Buhre, Dixcove, Gold Coast Colony.*
1912 PRICE, HENRY B.
1898 †PRICE, HENRY J., *Weston, Alexander Road, Maritzburg, South Africa.*
1903 †PRICE, SIR THOMAS R., K.C.M.G., *Glyn Neath, Union Street, Cape Town, South Africa.*
1914 PRICE, WM. J., A.M.Inst.C.E., *P.W.D., Kandy, Ceylon.*
1886 PRILLEVITZ, J. M., *British Consulate, 35 Grootemarkt, Groningen, Holland (Corresponding Secretary).*
1913 †PRIMROSE, ARCHIBALD B., *Minatitlan, Vera Cruz, Mexico.*
1909 PRINGLE, CLIVE, *Ottawa, Canada.*
1890 PRINGLE, HON. SIR JOHN, K.C.M.G., M.B., M.L.C., *Cape Clear, Clonmel P.O., Jamaica.*
1913 PRINGLE, ROBERT D., *Y.M.C.A., Singapore.*
1897 PRIOR, COLONEL HON. EDWARD G., *Victoria, B.C., Canada.*
1892 †PRITCHARD, ALEXANDER H., *Mattock, Charters Towers, Queensland.*
1913 PROBERT, BERNARD W., *London and Brazilian Bank, 402 Bartolomé Mitre, Buenos Aires Argentine.*
1893 PROBYN, H.E., SIR LESLIE, K.C.M.G., *Government House, Bridgetown, Barbados.*
1912 PROBYN, PHILIP D., *Wanganui, New Zealand.*
1913 PROBYN, STANLEY ALEXANDER VICTOR, 2 *Bridge Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1914 PROCTOR, W. T. A., *Toronto, Canada.*
1912 PROSSOR, JOSEPH EDWARD, *P.O. Box 30, Stock Exchange P.O., Melbourne, Victoria.*
1912 PROUSE, ARTHUR D., *Harbour Engineer, Colombo, Ceylon.*
1913 PRUDEN, ARTHUR GEORGE, 335 *Calle Peru, Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1912 PRYCE-JONES, ALBERT W., 914, 15*th Avenue West, Calgary, Canada.*
1913 PRYDE, DAVID, M.A., *Grey Institute, Port Elizabeth, South Africa.*
1909 †PRYDE, JOHN B., *P.O. Box 4218, Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1906 †PUDUKOTA, H.H. THE RAJA OF, *Pudukota, Madras, India.*
1912 PUGH, RICHARD RUSSELL, *Tulagi, British Solomon Islands.*
1912 †PUGH, SIDNEY W., *Carleton Club, Winnipeg, Canada.*
1913 PUGSLEY, ERNEST, *Sugar Estates, Ltd., Chichigalpa, Nicaragua.*
1912 †PUGSLEY, JOHN, 139 *Bloor Street West, Toronto, Canada.*
1903 PULLAR, JAMES, F.F.A., A.I.A., 421 *Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria.*
1913 PULLIN, CARLOS B., *Banco Internacional, Guatemala.*
1910 PULLINGER, REV. BERTRAM W., B.D., 414, 27*th Street West, Saskatoon, Canada.*
1898 PURCHAS, THOMAS A. R., *P.O. Box 272, Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1914 PURNELL, HERBERT R., 28 *Park Terrace, Parkside, South Australia.*
1913 PURVES, WILLIAM F., *Estacia La Belen, Paraguil, F.C.S., Argentine.*
1912 PYATT, FRANK, *Nega Nega, Northern Rhodesia.*
1915 PYBUS, ERNEST HAROLD, *Liapari, British Solomon Islands.*
1911 †PYBUS, COMMANDER HENRY, R.N.R., 1360 *Jervis Street, Vancouver, B.C., Canada.*
1913 PYE, RONALD H., *Estancia Condor, c/o Messrs. Braund and Blanchard, Punta Arenas, Straits of Magellan, Chili.*
1914 PYKE, VINCENT ADOLPHUS, *Gisborne, New Zealand.*

1913 QUIGLEY, HAROLD M., *Standard Bank of South Africa, King William's Town, South Africa.*
1914 QUIGLEY, J. W., *Launceston, Tasmania.*
1908 QUIN, HENRY C. E., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.
1913 QUINCEY, HARRY R., *Chambeze Rubber Factory, P.O. M'Pika, via Broken Hill, Northern Rhodesia.*
1912 QUINN, REV. HARRY R., *Selukwe Reserve, Rhodesia.*
1912 QUINN, J. W., M.L.A., *P.O. Box 1454, Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1895 †QUINTON, FRANCIS J., *P.O. Box 662, Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1914 QUIRK, EDWARD J. J., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., *Medical Department, Lagos, Nigeria.*

Year of Election.	
1910	RAE, J. STANLEY, *District Commissioner, Belize, British Honduras.*
1902	RAE, JAMES E., *Queenstown, South Africa.*
1914	RAE, WILLIAM J., *Lands Department, Albany, Western Australia.*
1910	RAE, CAPTAIN WILLIAM, M.A., B.L. (Aber.), 301 *Winch Building, Vancouver, B.C., Canada.*
1911	RAFFALOVICH, WLADIMIR.
1913	RAFFLES, STAMFORD CECIL, *Civil Service, Ipoh, Perak, Federated Malay States.*
1912	RAILTON, GILBERT, *Chilian Nitrate Commission, c/o Messrs. Allen Bros., 1 New China Bazaar Street, Calcutta, India.*
1891	†RAJEPAKSÉ, MUDALIYAR TUDOR D. N., *Gatherum, Colombo, Ceylon.*
1903	RALPH, CHARLES H. D., M.R.C.S.E., L.R.C.P., *Government Medical Officer, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
1897	RALPH, FRED W., *Adelaide Club, South Australia.*
1914	†RALSTON, WALTER VARDON, *Queensland National Bank, Brisbane, Queensland.*
1884	RAMA-NATHAN, P., C.M.G., K.C., *Sukhaston, Colombo, Ceylon.*
1914	RAMSAY, KEITH W., *Melbourne, Victoria.*
1905	RAMSAY, LIEUT.-COLONEL WM. BOSWELL, *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
1910	RAMSAY, WM. MILLAR, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., *Navua, Fiji.*
1913	RAMSBOTTOM, SEPTIMUS F., *Standard Bank of South Africa, Pretoria, South Africa.*
1912	RAMSDEN, BERNARD VIVIAN, *Gold Coast Regiment, Kumassi, Gold Coast Colony.*
1900	RAMSDEN, HUGH C. H., *Belfield Estate, Hampden P.O., Jamaica.*
1889	†RANDALL, EUGENE T., *Kalgoorlie, Western Australia.*
1910	RANDELL, GEORGE P. P., *2nd R. W. Kent Regiment Barracks, Peshawar, India.*
1909	†RANKINE, HON. RICHARD S. D., M.E.C., *The Treasury, Suva, Fiji.*
1914	RATCLIFFE, HERBERT J., *Wybenia, Mona Road, Darling Point, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1898	†RATTENBURY, FRANCIS M., *Victoria, B.C., Canada.*
1911	RATTRAY, ALLAN A., 12 *O'Connell Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1913	RATTRAY, ROBERT S., *Political Officer, Togoland, via Lome.*
1912	RAWBONE, JAMES, *Broadlands, Somerset West, Cape Province, South Africa.*
1912	RAWLING, ALFRED T., *c/o Martin Budd, Esq., Lourenço Marques, East Africa.*
1913	RAWLINGS, HERBERT JOHN, *Ibadan, Nigeria.*
1914	RAWLINS, MAJOR ARTHUR K., *Bikaner, Rajputana, India.*
1914	RAWSON, HERBERT P., *Woodward Street, Wellington, New Zealand.*
1914	RAY, JOHN R., *Wankie, Rhodesia.*
1899	†RAY, LIEUT.-COLONEL S. WELLINGTON, *Port Arthur, Ontario, Canada (Corresponding Secretary).*
1912	RAYMOND, GEO. R., *Empress Hotel, Victoria, B.C., Canada.*
1912	RAYMOND, WALTER, *Timaru, New Zealand.*
1914	RAYNE, LANCELOT H. C., *Masindi, Uganda.*
1913	RAYNES, THOMAS, *Nairobi, British East Africa.*
1914	REA, A. E., *c/o Messrs. A. E. Rea, Ltd., Ottawa, Canada.*
1911	REA, JOHN RITCHIE, *Messrs. A. E. Rea & Co., Ottawa, Canada.*
1914	READMAN, FORREST A., *Campsie Glen Farm, Victoria, Rhodesia.*
1913	REDMAN, DANIEL L., 508 *First Street West, Calgary, Canada.*
1913	REDMAN, FREDERICK G., *P. & O. Co., 63 Pitt Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1912	REDMAN, WILLIAM EDWARD, *Picton, Marlborough, New Zealand.*
1913	REDPATH, HAROLD M.
1913	REDPATH, RALPH, *Bloemfontein Club, South Africa.*
1904	†REECE, MAURICE D., *Agricultural Station, Tarkwa, Gold Coast Colony.*
1915	REECE, WILLIAM, *Santa Fé* 4630, *Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1915	REED, BELLAMY A. CASH, 25 *de Mayo* 158, *Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1896	†REED, REV. G. CULLEN H., *Plumtree Siding, Rhodesia.*
1914	REEDERS, W. J. M., *Barrister-at-Law, P.O. Box* 467, *Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1913	REEK, WILLIAM ROBERT, B.S.A., *Agricultural College, Guelph, Ontario, Canada.*
1904	REES, DAVID, J.P., *Park House, Park Avenue, East London, South Africa (Corresponding Secretary).*
1913	REES, OLI MARTIN, *Nairobi, British East Africa.*
1913	REEVE, ARCHIE CAMPBELL, *Bank of B. W. Africa, Sherbro, Sierra Leone.*
1912	REFORD, ROBERT W., 300 *Drummond Street, Montreal, Canada.*

Year of Election.	
1912	REID, ALEXANDER, 412 *Grain Exchange, Winnipeg, Canada.*
1895	REID, ARTHUR H., C.E., F.R.I.B.A., *P.O. Box 120, Cape Town, South Africa.*
1910	†REID, HARRY D., *Reid Newfoundland Co., St. John's, Newfoundland.*
1914	REID, HENRY JOHN, *Survey Department, Suva, Fiji.*
1896	REID, IRVINE K., M.D., C.M., *Government Medical Officer, Berbice, British Guiana.*
1914	REID, HON. J. MACKINTOSH, *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
1892	REID, JAMES SMITH, *Mount Macedon, near Melbourne, Victoria.*
1913	REID, JOHN A., *Edmonton, Canada.*
1912	†REID, CAPTAIN JOHN YOUNG, 329 *Wellington Crescent, Winnipeg, Canada.*
1897	REID, MALCOLM D., *Rundle Street, Adelaide, South Australia.*
1910	REID, ROBERT, *c/o Straits Trading Co., Tongkah, West Siam, via Penang.*
1901	REID, ROBERT SMITH, *King's Bay, Tobago, West Indies.*
1911	REID, THOMAS, *The Residency, Trincomalee, Ceylon.*
1914	REID, W. MACARTHY, *Wellington, New Zealand.*
1889	REID, W. J. G., *Funchal, Madeira.*
1906	REID, WALTER, *P.O. Box 746, Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1912	REID, WILLIAM, *Plantation Diamond, East Bank, British Guiana.*
1903	†REID, WILLIAM D., *Reid Newfoundland Co., St. John's, Newfoundland.*
1910	REID, WM. P., *National Finance Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C., Canada.*
1913	REIDIE, JOHN, 11A *Conduit Road, Hong Kong.*
1914	REILLY, THOMAS H., *Windelsheim, Sea Point, Cape Town, South Africa.*
1912	REILLY, W. BARRINGTON, 3 *Marlborough Mansions, Calgary, Canada.*
1908	†REINDORF, CHRISTIAN J., *Ussher Town, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
1889	†REINERS, AUGUST, *c/o Messrs. J. Sedgwick & Co., P.O. Box 68, Cape Town, South Africa.*
1912	REISS, F. H., *Rand Club, Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1898	†RELLY, CULLIS, *Kamiti Downs, P.O. Kyambu, Nairobi, British East Africa.*
1913	RENDELL, ROBERT G., *St. John's, Newfoundland.*
1912	†RENFREW, P. S., 264 *Calle San Martin, Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1913	RENGGER, FREDERICK J. F., 20 *Wilham Street, Joubert, Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1913	RENNIE, CHARLES R., *B.S.A. Co., Fort Rosebery, Northern Rhodesia.*
1910	RENNIE, WILLIAM H., *St. John's Gas Co., St. John's, Newfoundland.*
1910	RENNY-TAILYOUR, ERIC, *Mines Department, Livingstone, Northern Rhodesia.*
1909	RENSHAW, SAMUEL, *Government Railway, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
1912	RETALLACK, JOHN L., *Kaslo, B.C., Canada.*
1911	RETTIE, A. T., *Spring Valley, Badulla, Ceylon.*
1912	RETTIE, WILFRED J., *Spring Valley, Badulla, Ceylon.*
1893	†REUNERT, THEODORE, A.M.Inst.C.E., *P.O. Box 92, Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1915	REVILL, GEORGE, *P.O. Box 702, Cape Town, South Africa.*
1912	REW, MAJOR C. E. D. O., *Provincial Commissioner, Obuassi, Gold Coast Colony (Corresponding Secretary).*
1910	REYNARD, JOSEPH J., *Reneidia Estate, Gadzema P.O., Rhodesia.*
1910	†REYNOLDS, ARTHUR O. P., M.B., *Gwanda, Rhodesia.*
1903	REYNOLDS, EDWARD C., *National Bank, Pretoria, South Africa.*
1898	†REYNOLDS, FRANK, *Umzinto, Natal, South Africa.*
1914	REYNOLDS, GEORGE, A.M.Inst.C.E., *Railway Works Office, Ebute Metta, Lagos, Nigeria.*
1893	REYNOLDS, HENRY, *Estancia Bosque Alegre, Alta Gracia, F.C.C.A., Argentine.*
1913	REYNOLDS, REGINALD, 299 *Bartolomé Mitre, Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1914	REYNOLDS, REGINALD M., *Uganda Railway, Kisumu, British East Africa.*
1914	REYNOLDS, R. H., *c/o B. E. A. Corporation, Ltd., Nairobi, British East Africa.*
1914	REYNOLDS, RICHARD J., *Childeos Road, Gisborne, New Zealand.*
1913	RHIND, JOSEPH THACKRAH, *Tanganyika Concessions, Elisabethville, Congo Belge.*
1881	†RHODES, A. E. G., *Barrister-at-Law, Christchurch, New Zealand.*
1913	RHODES, HASTINGS, *Civil Service, Kuala Lumpur, Federated Malay States.*
1914	†RHODES, JOHN HEATON.
1883	RHODES, R. HEATON, M.H.R., *Barrister-at-Law, Christchurch, New Zealand.*
1885	†RHODES, ROBERT H., *Bluecliffs, Timaru, New Zealand.*
1913	RHODES, S., *P.W.D., Zungeru, Nigeria.*
1914	RICE, ARTHUR GARRETT, *Chartered Bank of India, Kuala Lumpur, Federated Malay States.*

Year of Election.	
1907	RICE, CECIL N.; *Government House, St. Georges, Grenada, West Indies.*
1914	RICE, THOMAS E., *Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
1910	RICHARDS, ADAM R., *Central Lafon Tinfields, Ltd.; Naraguata, Nigeria.*
1912	RICHARDS, GEORGE MILTON, *Kaisindi, Belgian Congo, via Mombasa.*
1914	RICHARDS, JAMES G., *Sydney-on-Vaal, Cape Province, South Africa.*
1912	†RICHARDS, JOHN W., *499 Calle Cangallo, Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1913	RICHARDS, MAJOR GEORGE R., *Mooi River, Natal, South Africa.*
1914	RICHARDS, ROGER, *c/o Tarkwa Trading Co., Tarkwa, Gold Coast Colony.*
1913	RICHARDS, THOMAS G., *National Match Factory, La Paz, Bolivia.*
1912	RICHARDSON, A. G. S., *P.O. Box 529, Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
1912	RICHARDSON, CHARLES S., *Manitoba Club, Winnipeg, Canada.*
1912	RICHARDSON, E. K., *705 Spadina Avenue, Toronto, Canada.*
1899	RICHARDSON, EDWARD, C.E., *Entebbe, Uganda.*
1913	RICHARDSON, JAMES WILSON, M.D., C.M., *1020 8th Avenue West, Calgary, Canada.*
1908	RICHARDSON, JOHN STEWART, *Tyspane, Kotmale, Ceylon.*
1907	RICHARDSON, NEWMAN, *95–96 Stock Exchange, Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1913	RICHARDSON, PETER, *P.O. Box 433, Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1913	RICHARDSON, ROBERT DENNIS, *3 Lonsdale Road, Toronto, Canada.*
1911	RICHEY, M. HENRY, *Bank of Montreal, Dunville, Quebec, Canada (Corresponding Secretary).*
1910	RICHTER, A. H. L.
1912	†RICKARD, ARTHUR, *84B Pitt Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1890	RICKETTS, D. POYNTZ, A.M.Inst.C.E., *c/o H.B.M. Consul, Tientsin, China.*
1914	RICKETTS, ERNEST E., *La Peninsular, Nahuel Huapi, Territorio Neuquen, Argentine.*
1904	†RIDDELL, HENRY SCOTT, *Natal Bank, Greytown, Natal, South Africa.*
1885	†RIDDOCH, HON. GEORGE, M.L.C., *Koorine, Kalangadoo, South Australia.*
1891	†RIDGE, SAMUEL H., B.A.
1914	RIDGWAY, CHARLES S., *P.O. Box 881, Durban, South Africa.*
1907	RIDLEY, HENRY N., C.M.G., M.A., F.R.S., F.L.S.
1913	RIDOUT, GEORGE, *77 York Street, Toronto, Canada.*
1913	RIDSDALE, D. WILLIAM, *Nigeria.*
1891	†RIGBY, GEORGE OWEN, M.B., F.R.C.S.E., *High Street, Kyneton, Victoria.*
1911	†RIGG, REGINALD S., *P.O. Box 186, Boksburg, South Africa.*
1902	RILEY, HIS GRACE CHARLES OWEN L., D.D., *Archbishop of Perth, Perth, Western Australia.*
1912	RILEY, HAROLD W., *Homefield Heights, Calgary, Canada.*
1881	†RIMER, J. C., *Kelvin Grove, Newlands, Cape Town, South Africa.*
1912	RING, ALEXANDER, *P.O. Box 503, Pretoria, South Africa.*
1914	RINTOUL, ROBERT, *Bank of Montreal, 108 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.*
1913	RISCHBIETH, HAROLD, M.A., M.D., B.S., F.R.C.S., *Ruthven Mansions, Adelaide, South Australia.*
1912	RITCHIE, FREDERICK A., *80 Kendal Avenue, Toronto, Canada.*
1914	RITCHIE, G. R., *National Mortgage and Agency Co., Dunedin, New Zealand.*
1911	RITCHIE, JOHN NEVILL, B.A., *19 Pitt Street, Dunedin, New Zealand.*
1905	†RIVAS, PHILIP A., *Bellevue, Sea Point, Cape Town, South Africa.*
1909	RIVIERE, DONALD O., *Dominica, West Indies.*
1914	ROACH, ROBERT V., *Native Commissioner, Lealui, Barotse District, Northern Rhodesia.*
1900	ROBERTON, ERNEST, M.D., M.R.C.S.E., *Remuera Road, Auckland, New Zealand.*
1885	†ROBERTS, HON. CHARLES J., C.M.G., M.L.C., *Sydney, New South Wales.*
1910	†ROBERTS, CORYTON, *P.O. Box 1046, Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1905	ROBERTS, HERBERT, *P.O. Box 185, Germiston, Transvaal, South Africa.*
1913	ROBERTS, HERBERT A., *31 Calle Esmeralda, Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1910	ROBERTS, JAMES A., *Messrs. Murray, Roberts & Co., Dunedin, New Zealand.*
1902	ROBERTS, JAMES, *Sungei Besi Mines, Ltd., Sungei Besi, Selangor, Malay States.*
1891	ROBERTS, JOHN, C.M.G., *P.O. Box 304, Dunedin, New Zealand.*
1914	ROBERTS, JOHN H., *Savoy Hotel, Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1912	ROBERTS, JOHN POWELL, *Northern Crown Bank, Vancouver, B.C. Canada.*
1912	ROBERTS, KENNETH A., M.R.C.V.S., *Cedar Cottage, South Vancouver, B.C. Canada.*
1900	ROBERTS, REGINALD A., *Calabar, Nigeria.*
1910	ROBERTS, ROBERT, *Port Herald, Nyasaland.*

Year of Election.

1911 †ROBERTS, ROBERT H., 1670 *Calle Superi, Belgrano, Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1906 ROBERTS, ROBERT WM., *La Bolsa, Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1913 ROBERTS, THOMAS LLOYD, *Las Violetas, Monsalvo, F.C.S., Argentine.*
1914 ROBERTS, WILLIAM B., *Glenbeth, Franklin, Tasmania.*
1913 ROBERTS, WILLIAM DALZIEL, *Bank of New South Wales, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1915 ROBERTS, WILLIAM HENRY, F.C.B.A.P., *Mendoza, Argentine.*
1899 †ROBERTSON, ALEXANDER, 723, *Pine Avenue West, Montreal, Canada.*
1911 ROBERTSON, ALEXANDER, M.D., C.M., *c/o Union Bank of Australia, Wellington, New Zealand.*
1912 ROBERTSON, COLIN C., *Forests Department, Pretoria, South Africa.*
1913 ROBERTSON, GEORGE, 89 *Castlereagh Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1890 †ROBERTSON, JAMES, *P.O., Sandgate, Queensland.*
1915 ROBERTSON, JAMES PIERRE, *Education Department, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
1913 ROBERTSON, JAMES SPIERS, *Devon, Pemba, Northern Rhodesia.*
1912 ROBERTSON, JAMES W., C.M.G., D.Sc., LL.D., *P.O. Box 540, Ottawa, Canada.*
1906 ROBERTSON, JOHN ROSS, *"Evening Telegram" Office, Toronto, Canada.*
1910 †ROBERTSON, JOHN S., *Toganmain, Hay, New South Wales.*
1911 ROBERTSON, WILLIAM, M.R.C.V.S., *Department of Agriculture, Grahamstown, South Africa.*
1914 ROBERTSON, WILLIAM ALEXANDER, *Funchal, Madeira.*
1912 ROBERTSON, WILLIAM KNIGHT, *African Banking Corporation, Cape Town, South Africa.*
1912 ROBIN, COLONEL ALFRED W., C.B., C.M.G., 46 *Roxborough Street, Wellington, New Zealand.*
1912 ROBINETTE, THOMAS C., K.C., 18 *Spadina Road, Toronto, Canada.*
1911 ROBINS, FREDERICK B., 22 *Adelaide Street East, Toronto, Canada.*
1912 ROBINS, HARRY, *Jabassi, Cameroons, West Africa.*
1914 ROBINS, HERBERT G., *Casilla 57, Punta Arenas, Straits of Magellan, Chili.*
1914 ROBINS, JAMES C., *Casilla 57, Punta Arenas, Straits of Magellan, Chili.*
1905 †ROBINS, RICHARD WM., 74 *George's Street, Cape Town, South Africa.*
1913 ROBINSON, C. D., *Union Club, Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1913 ROBINSON, CHARLES P., M.L.A., 201 *Vause Road, Durban, South Africa.*
1909 ROBINSON, EDWARD MILWARD, 381 *Main Street, Winnipeg, Canada.*
1902 ROBINSON, F. ALLAN C., *Customs Department, Winnabah, Gold Coast Colony.*
1914 ROBINSON, HARRY, *c/o Messrs. Swan and Maclaren, Singapore.*
1913 ROBINSON, HARRY, J.P., *P.O. Box 474, Durban, South Africa.*
1913 †ROBINSON, HERBERT, *Garryowen, Albany, Western Australia (Corresponding Secretary).*
1912 ROBINSON, ISAAC A., *Bank of Hamilton Chambers, Brandon, Man., Canada (Corresponding Secretary).*
1914 ROBINSON, JAMES NICOL, 272 *Queen Street, Brisbane, Queensland.*
1899 †ROBINSON, JOHN, *P.O. Box 2638, Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1908 ROBINSON, JOHN J., J.P., *Gonakelle, Passara, Ceylon.*
1894 ROBINSON, SIR JOSEPH B., BART., *Hawthornden, Wynberg, South Africa.*
1912 ROBINSON, MALCOLM H., *Traders Bank Buildings, Toronto, Canada.*
1914 ROBINSON, MAX B., *Sylvan Grove, Durban, South Africa.*
1912 ROBINSON, PHILIP, *P.O. Box 503, Pretoria, South Africa.*
1913 †ROBINSON, WALTER HUSON, *Antofogasta and Bolivia Rly., Antofogasta, Chili.*
1913 ROBINSON, WILLIAM BEVERLEY, *St. James Club, Montreal, Canada.*
1912 ROBINSON, WILLIAM E., 97 *Nassau Street, Winnipeg, Canada.*
1901 †ROBISON, JOHN H., 139 *Vickery's Chambers, 82 Pitt Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1915 ROBSON, THOMAS SCOTT, *Buena Vista, Estacion Galarza, F.C.E.R., Argentine.*
1913 ROCHE, HON. WILLIAM JAMES, M.D., M.P., *Ottawa, Canada.*
1912 RODDA, EDWARD J. J., *Ensenada, Murdoch Street, Cremorne, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1899 †RODDA, STANLEY N., *Tregear, Alma Road, East St. Kilda, Melbourne, Victoria.*
1912 RODDEN, W. T., 135 *Board of Trade Building, Montreal, Canada.*
1913 RODDICK ARTHUR, *Mexican Eagle Oil Co., Minatitlan, V.C., Mexico.*
1914 RODDY, JOSEPH WALTER, *Chemainus, Vancouver Island, Canada.*
1904 †RODGER, MAJOR THOMAS HENDERSON, D.S.O., *The Club, Kimberley, South Africa.*
1896 †ROE AUGUSTUS S., *Police Magistrate, Perth, Western Australia.*
1905 ROE, JOHN BLAKEMORE, *Tasmanian Club, Hobart, Tasmania.*
1910 ROE, PERCY D., *Akuse, Gold Coast Colony.*
1914 †ROFE, JOHN FULTON, 60, *Castlereagh Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*

Year of Election

1913 | ROGERS, ARTHUR G , 693 *Paseo de Julio, Buenos Aires, Argentine*
1884 | ROGERS, HENRY ADAMS, *Rand Club, Johannesburg, South Africa*
1912 | ROGERS, JONATHAN, 2050 *Nelson Street, Vancouver, B C , Canada*
1914 | ROGERS ROWLAND, W F , *Grand Hotel, Auckland, New Zealand*
1913 | ROGERS, WILLIAM, *P O Box* 223, *Bulawayo, Rhodesia*
1913 | ROLAND, CHARLES F , *Industrial Bureau, Winnipeg, Canada*
1900 | †ROLES, F CROSBIE, "*Times*" *Office, Colombo, Ceylon*
1911 | ROLFE ALBRED *Gatooma, Rhodesia*
1915 | †ROLFE, FREDERICK PERCY, J P , *Fred Mine, Filabusi, Rhodesia*
1912 | ROLFE, WALTER J , 522 *Sixteenth Street, Edmonton, Canada*
1911 | ROLLE, HAMILTON, M L C , *Dominica West Indies*
1911 | ROLLS, OLE W , *South Western Railway Co , Itheos, Bahia, Brazil*
1912 | ROLPH, FRANK A , 78 *Crescent Road, Toronto, Canada*
1905 | ROLT FRANK WARDLAW, 466 *Thirteenth Street, Edmonton, Alberta Canada*
1914 | ROMAN, A HENRY, M D , 17–18, *Speyrer Strasse, Berlin W , Germany*
1908 | RONALDSON, GEORGE SCOTT, *Diamond Market, Kimberley, South Africa*
1894 | ROOTH, EDWARD, *P O Box* 208, *Pretoria, South Africa*
1914 | †ROPER, WM JAMES
1911 | ROBISON, ROBERT D , 1342 *Jervis Street, Vancouver, B C , Canada*
1883 | †ROSADO, HON J M , M L C , *Belize, British Honduras*
1913 | ROSCOE, C P , *Mazabuka, Northern Rhodesia*
1911 | ROSE, JOHN 312 *Water Street E , Vancouver, B C , Canada*
1901 | ROSE-INNES, RIGHT HON SIR JAMES, K C M G , *Cape Town, South Africa*
1912 | ROSEBY, HIS HONOUR JUDGE THOMAS E , *Vila, New Hebrides* (*Corresponding Secretary*)
1912 | ROSENHAIN, OSCAR W , 116 *Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria*
1913 | ROSENTHAL, H S , *c/o Messrs Swanzy, Tarkwa, Gold Coast Colony*
1905 | †ROSETTENSTEIN, ALBERT V , J P *P O Box* 741, *Johannesburg, South Africa*
1896 | †ROSETTENSTEIN, MAX, *P O Box* 49, *Johannesburg, South Africa*
1890 | ROSEWARNE, D D , *Yudnamutana, Leigh's Creek, South Australia*
1905 | ROSS, ALEXANDER C , 436 *Elm Avenue, Westmount, Montreal Canada*
1898 | ROSS, ALEXANDER CARNEGIE, C B , *H B M Consul, San Francisco, U S A*
1899 | ROSS, ALEXANDER J , *Messrs Sharpe, Ross & Co , Singapore*
1906 | ROSS, CHARLES, *Barrister-at-Law, Sekondi, Gold Coast Colony*
1914 | ROSS, CHARLES E *Johannesburg, South Africa*
1913 | ROSS, DONALD H , *P O Box* 140, *Melbourne, Victoria*
1910 | ROSS, G A , *Nandi, British East Africa*
1912 | †ROSS, GEORGE WALTER, *Ficksburg, O F S , South Africa*
1913 | ROSS HUGH R , *Tarkwa Mining and Exploration Co Gold Coast Colony*
1913 | ROSS, J MACBAIN, M R C S , L R C P , *Hutt Street, Adelaide, South Australia*
1912 | ROSS, JAMES L , 110 *Havelock Street, Toronto, Canada*
1911 | ROSS, JAMES L , 192 *Colpetty, Colombo, Ceylon*
1912 | ROSS, JOHN, 404 *Sixth Street, Edmonton, Canada*
1880 | ROSS, JOHN, *Messrs Ross & Glendinning, Ltd , Dunedin, New Zealand*
1913 | ROSS, JOHN MERRY, M B , *Braeside, South Coast Junction, Natal, South Africa*
1915 | †ROSS, JOHN STENHOUSE, *c/o Secretariat, Lagos, Nigeria*
1912 | ROSS, NORMAN MCKENZIE, *Indian Head, Sask Canada*
1899 | ROSS, HON MR. JUSTICE REGINALD, *Lagos, Nigeria*
1892 | †ROSS, WILLIAM, *P O Box* 151, *Johannesburg South Africa*
1913 | ROSS, WM MCGREGOR, *P W D , Nairobi, British East Africa*
1887 | ROTHE, WALDEMAR H , *c/o Colonial Sugar Refining Co , Sydney, New South Wales*
1912 | ROUND, H B , *Union Club Victoria B C Canada*
1914 | †ROUSE, JOHN JOSEPH, 379 *George Street, Sydney, New South Wales*
1914 | ROUNSEFELL, FRANCIS W , *Shaughnessy Heights, Vancouver, B C , Canada*
1912 | ROUNTREE, MEREDITH, 445 *Mount Stephen Avenue, Montreal, Canada*
1905 | ROUTLEDGE ALFRED WILLIAM *Jesselton, British North Borneo*
1914 | ROWAN, ALBERTUS N , *Deeds Office, Pretoria, South Africa*
1904 | ROWBOTHAM, H J , *P O Box* 72, *Port Elizabeth, South Africa*
1910 | ROWDEN, E G

Year of Election.	
1913	ROWE, EDWARD, *P.O. Box 760, Cape Town, South Africa.*
1913	ROWE, HAROLD RIDGES, *Armadale House, Ficksburg, O.F.S., South Africa.*
1911	†ROWE, HENRY E., *Lumeh, Domain Road, South Yarra, Victoria.*
1914	ROWE, JOHN H., *Nongoma, Zululand, South Africa.*
1912	ROWELL, NEWTON W., K.C., 134 *Crescent Road, Toronto, Canada.*
1909	ROWLAND, JOHN REID, *Kensington, Plumtree, Southern Rhodesia.*
1913	ROWLANDS, ARTHUR WILLIAM, *P.O., Nairobi, British East Africa.*
1913	†ROWLANDS, JAMES F., *H.B.M. Vice-Consul, Mollendo, Peru.*
1912	†ROWLEY, CHARLES W., *Canadian Bank of Commerce, Winnipeg, Canada.*
1912	ROY, JAMES, 222 *Pacific Building, Vancouver, B.C., Canada.*
1912	ROY, JOHN, J.P., *P.O. Box* 1937, *Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1906	ROY, THOMAS J., *Demerara Railways, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
1913	ROYDHOUSE, THOMAS R., "*Times*" *Office, Warkworth, North Auckland, New Zealand.*
1913	ROYLE, GEORGE WESLEY, L.D.S., *Port Stanley, Falkland Islands.*
1913	RUDD, ERNEST, *Lusukas, Northern Rhodesia.*
1914	RUDDER, A. E., 42 *Pitt Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1913	RUGERONI, HECTOR AURELIUS, *Hurlingham Club, Hurlingham, F.C.P., Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1910	†RULE, THOMAS, *Belasoni, Tana River, via Lamu, British East Africa.*
1912	RUMBOLL, ERNEST L., 478 *Bartolomé Mitre, Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1911	†RUMBOLL, R. LIONEL, *English Club,* 478 *Bartolomé Mitre, Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1909	RUMSEY, REGINALD A., *Canadian Bank of Commerce, Toronto, Canada.*
1915	RUNCIMAN, JOHN L., *Cangallo* 499, *Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1912	†RUNCIMAN, MATTHEW LEISHMAN, 499 *Calle Cangallo, Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1913	†RUNCIMAN, ROBERT LEISHMAN 499 *Calle Cangallo, Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1912	RUNNER, FLOYD LOUDON, A.C.A. (Can.), *Glencoe Lodge, Vancouver, B.C., Canada.*
1907	RUSSELL, ANDREW H., *Tuhanui, Hastings, New Zealand.*
1877	RUSSELL, ARTHUR E., *Whare Rata, Palmerston North, New Zealand.*
1910	RUSSELL, HON. MR. JUSTICE BENJAMIN, 70 *Morris Street, Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada.*
1898	RUSSELL, CHARLES W.; *Union Bank of Australia, Melbourne, Victoria.*
1909	RUSSELL, FRANCIS, 43 *Calea Rudului, Ploesti, Roumania.*
1914	RUSSELL, FRANK A. A., *Lauricton, Bannerman Street, Neutral Bay, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1913	RUSSELL, HENRY AMBROSE, *Mahuru, Fairfax Road, Bellevue Hill, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1914	RUSSELL, CAPTAIN JOSEPH, *c/o Messrs. T. S. Boadle & Co.,* 478 *Bartolomé Mitre, Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1910	RUSSELL, ROBERT H., F.R.C.S.E., 30 *Powlett Street, Melbourne, Victoria.*
1913	RUSSELL, WESTON FRANCIS, B.A. (Oxon.), *Royal College, Port Louis, Mauritius.*
1912	RUSSELL, W., *Bulawayo Club, Rhodesia.*
1910	RUSSELL, HON. W. ALISON, M.E.C., *King's Advocate, Nicosia, Cyprus.*
1910	RUSSELL, WM. EAST, *Nadarivatu, Fiji.*
1911	†RUSSELL, W. L. A., *Gurum River Tin Mines, Naraguta, Nigeria.*
1909	RUSSELL-WATSON, LIEUT.-COLONEL WM. W., *Yarroma, Elizabeth Bay, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1906	RUST, RANDOLPH, *Port of Spain, Trinidad.*
1910	RUTHERFORD, ANDREW W., *Mendip Hills, Canterbury, New Zealand.*
1912	RUTHERFORD, HON. ALEXANDER C., *Strathcona, Alberta, Canada.*
1915	RUTHERFORD, CUTHBERT, *Kanuku, Waitohi Peaks, North Canterbury, New Zealand.*
1912	RUTHERFORD, E. W., *Saklaspur, Hassan District, Mysore, India.*
1909	RUTHERFORD, JAMES, *Pacific Club, Victoria, B.C., Canada.*
1912	RUTHERFORD, S. J., 32 *Binscarth Road, Toronto, Canada.*
1915	RUTLEDGE, JOHN BEDELL, *Estancia Dolores, Alegendro, F.C.C.A., Argentine.*
1914	RUTLEDGE, WM. L., *Poloya Bay, Gisborne, New Zealand.*
1912	RUTTER, ARTHUR F., *Woodford, Birch Cliff, Kingston Road, Toronto, Canada.*
1913	RUTTER, WILLIAM RALPH, *Forestry Department, Entebbe, Uganda.*
1910	RYAN, BERNARD, *Namwala, Northern Rhodesia.*
1908	RYAN, CHARLES G., *St. Clair, Talawakele, Ceylon.*
1908	RYAN, HON. JAMES, M.L.C., J.P., *Bonavista, Newfoundland.*

Year of Election.

1912 RYAN, PHILIP, *Talawakele, Ceylon.*
1912 RYAN, WILLIAM ARTHUR, L.R.C.S.I., L.R.C.P.I., *Medical Department, Tumu, Northern Territories, Gold Coast Colony.*
1915 RYDEN, FRED HINDLE, *Lahad Datu, British North Borneo.*
1913 RYKERT, ARCHIBALD E., *Dunham, Quebec, Canada.*
1911 RYLEY, ARTHUR M., *Secretariat, Zomba, Nyasaland.*

1881 †SACHSE, CHARLES, *Wall Strasse 5/8, Berlin, Germany.*
1890 †SACKE, SIMON, *P.O. Box 124, Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1915 SADLER, JAMES, *c/o Savings Bank, Currie Street, Adelaide, South Australia.*
1910 †SAGGU, M. KHAIRUDDIN, M.A., D.C.L., M.R.A.S., *Batala, Punjab, India.*
1912 ST. JOHNSTON, T. R., *Stipendiary Magistrate, Lona Lona, Lau Islands, Fiji.*
1886 SALAMAN, FREDERICK N., 60 *University Place, New York, U.S.A.*
1915 SALE, WILLIAM DUNCAN, *c/o Messrs. Shaw, Wallace & Co., 4 Bankshall Street, Calcutta, India.*
1911 SALLUST-SMITH, WILLIAM J., J.P., *Mabrook, Bomb House Lane, Gibraltar (Corresponding Secretary).*
1910 SALTER, CHARLES, *Avon Lodge, Avondale Road, Armadale, Victoria.*
1904 SALTER, THOMAS, *Brynallt, Hunter's Hill, Sydney, New South Wales; and Australian Club.*
1903 †SAMUEL, HON. OLIVER, M.L.C., *Barrister-at-Law, New Plymouth, New Zealand (Corresponding Secretary).*
1907 SAMUT, LIEUT.-COLONEL ACHILLES, C.M.G., 46 *Strada Ittorri, Sliema, Malta.*
1914 SANDERS, BERNARD H., *Itabira Iron Ore Co., c/o Messrs. Wilson, Sons & Co., Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.*
1913 SANDERS, E. WESLEY, 190 *Rundle Street, Adelaide, South Australia.*
1909 †SANDERS, HUGH M., *Kopua, Hawke's Bay, New Zealand.*
1892 SANDERSON, CHARLES E. F., C.E., *Messrs. Riley, Hargreaves & Co., Singapore.*
1912 SANDERSON, GRAHAM SIDNEY, *Koh Loy, Aynthia, Siam.*
1914 SANDERSON, HON. ARCHIBALD, M.L.C., *Kalamunda, Nr. Perth, Western Australia.*
1909 SANDERSON, JOHN G., *M'lembo Estate, Fort Jameson, Northern Rhodesia.*
1911 †SANDERSON, CAPTAIN REGINALD H. D., 6 *Gibstead Road, Singapore.*
1903 †SANDOVER, ALFRED, *Claremont, Western Australia.*
1900 †SANDY, JAMES M., *Blenheim, Queen Street, Burwood, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1901 SANER, LIEUT.-COLONEL CHARLES B., *Turf Mines, Ltd., P.O. Box 5887, Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1913 †SANGMEISTER, SENATOR COLONEL HON. FREDERICH W. A., D.S.O., J.P., *Port Shepstone, Natal, South Africa.*
1913 SANGUINETTI, WILLIAM ROGER, *Klang, Selangor, Federated Malay States.*
1912 SANSON, CHARLES H., *Police Department, Kuala Lumpur, Federated Malay States.*
1889 SARAM, F. J. DE, J.P., *Proctor, Supreme Court, Colombo, Ceylon.*
1911 SARGOOD, ALFRED H., *Flinders Street, Melbourne, Victoria.*
1913 †SARGOOD, F. G., *Rippon Grange, Water Street, Wahroonga, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1909 †SARGOOD, PERCY R., *Messrs. Sargood, Son & Ewen, Dunedin, New Zealand.*
1902 SASSE, A. R. G., 488 *Latrobe Street, Melbourne, Victoria.*
1912 SASSE, ROSSELL H. J., *Assistant District Commissioner, Lagos, Nigeria.*
1912 SAUNDERS, LIEUT.-COLONEL BRYCE J., 304 *Teglier Block, Edmonton, Canada.*
1914 SAUNDERS, CHARLES, *Agricultural Department, Tamale, N.T., Gold Coast Colony.*
1896 †SAUNDERS, SIR CHARLES, J. R., K.C.M.G., *Victoria Club, Maritzburg, South Africa.*
1893 SAUNDERS, EDWARD, *Tongaat, Natal, South Africa.*
1914 SAUNDERS, LIEUT.-COLONEL FORBES G., *The Scrubs, Newarra, Eliya, Ceylon.*
1901 SAUNDERS, LIEUT.-COLONEL FREDERICK A., F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., F.R.G.S., *Lancing House Grahamstown, South Africa (Corresponding Secretary).*
1911 SAUNDERS HARRIS M., *Tin and Trading Co., Jemaa, Nigeria.*
1893 SAUNDERS, HON. HENRY J., A.M.Inst.C.E., *Weld Club, Perth, Western Australia.*
1891 †SAUNDERS, JOHN H., M.B., M.R.C.S., *Bank of New South Wales, Melbourne, Victoria.*
1914 SAUNDERS, RENAULT E. V., *P.O. Box 188, East Rand, Transvaal, South Africa.*
1913 SAVAGE, DAVID, *H.B.M. Vice-Consul, San José, Guatemala.*
1903 SAVAGE, GABRIEL H., *Barrister-at-Law, Sunnyside, Cape Coast, Gold Coast Colony.*

Year of Election	
1913	SAVAGE, RONALD MAC EWAN H., *c/o Messrs. Shaw, Wallace & Co, Calcutta.*
1912	SAVAGE, S. RADFORD, B.A., M.B., *Pretoria, South Africa.*
1911	†SAVAGE, T. COPELAND, F.R.C.S., 27 *Princes Street, Auckland, New Zealand.*
1915	SAVORY, HAROLD LEE, *Lambourne, Rhodesia.*
1914	SAVORY, THOMAS WALTER, *Inspector of Lands, Mazabuka, Northern Rhodesia.*
1897	†SAW, WILLIAM A., *Land Titles Office, Perth, Western Australia.*
1906	†SAWERTHAL, HENRY, *Salisbury, Rhodesia.*
1904	SAWTELL, REV. WM. ARTHUR, *c/o Messrs. Grindlay, Groom & Co., Bombay.*
1913	†SAWYER, ROBERT HENRY, *Nassau, Bahamas.*
1910	†SAYERS, D. M., *P.O. Box* 510, *Adelaide, South Australia.*
1913	SCADDAN, HON. JOHN, M.L.A., *Perth, Western Australia.*
1902	†SCAER-CURTIS, VALENTINE E., *P.O. Box* 69, *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
1913	SCALLON, CHARLES J.M., 441 *Bartolomé Mitre, Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1910	SCAMMELL, ERNEST H., *Hope Chambers, Ottawa, Canada.*
1913	SCANLEN, ARTHUR DENNISON, *Salisbury, Rhodesia.*
1900	SCHEIDEL, AUGUSTE, Ph.D., *Union Club, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1904	†SCHIERHOUT, MICHAEL J., 13 *Bellevue Street, Cape Town, South Africa.*
1911	SCHLAPFER, EDWARD, *Caixa* 162, *Bahia, Brazil.*
1913	SCHLOSS, JACQUES ERNEST, *P.O. Box* 1497, *Wellington, New Zealand.*
1913	SCHMIDT, HENRY, *Kimberley, South Africa.*
1913	SCHOKMAN, DONALD, F.R.C.S.E., *Civil Medical Department, Colombo, Ceylon.*
1914	SCHOLEFIELD, CHARLES V., *Inspector of Telegraphs, Entebbe, Uganda.*
1910	SCHOLEFIELD, ETHELBERT O. S., 939 *Pemberton Road, Victoria, B.C., Canada.*
[illegible]	[illegible] WALTER H., *Port Elizabeth, South Africa.*
1889	†SCHOLEFIELD, [illegible]OOD, C.M.G., 192 *Argyle Avenue, Ottawa, Canada.*
1912	SCHREIBER, COLLINGW[illegible] P., C.M.G., K.C., *Cape Town, South Africa.*
1897	SCHREINER, HON. WILLIAM [illegible]427, *Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1898	SCHULLER, OSCAR H., *P.O. Box* [illegible] *Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1912	†SCHUMACHER, RAYMOND W., *Pallinghurst Road, Durban, South Africa.*
1896	†SCHULZ, J. A. AURIEL, M.D., *Stamford Hill Ro[illegible]*
1913	SCHWANK, ADOLPH, *Santa Clara, Guatemala.* [illegible] *Street,* [illegible]
1912	SCHWIND, HAROLD, 666 *Cangallo, Buenos Aires, Argentine.* [illegible] *(Corresponding Secretary).*
1910	SCLANDERS, F. MACLURE, *Board of Trade, Saskatoon, Canada* [illegible] *Syrmiana.*
1905	†SCONCE, HERBERT W., *Inspector of Schools, Georgetown, British G[illegible]* [illegible] *Bartou.*
1914	SCOTLAND, DOUGLAS WILLIAM, *Government Farm, Jala, Sierra Leone.*
1913	†SCOTT, ALEXANDER, 564 *Calle Canyallo, Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1913	†SCOTT, ANDREW G., *Messrs. Weir & Scott, Valparaiso, Chili.*
1902	†SCOTT, ARTHUR ELDON, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., *Mansourah, Egypt.* [illegible] *Secretary)*
1912	SCOTT, CHARLES S., 161 *Hughson Street South, Hamilton, Canada (Corresponding S[illegible]* [illegible] *ine.*
1910	SCOTT, FRANCIS, *Messrs. Houlder Bros. & Co.*, 337 *Calle Cuyo, Buenos Aires, Argent[illegible]*
1902	†SCOTT, GEORGE, *P.O. Box* 250, *Bloemfontein, South Africa.* [illegible] *th*
1913	†SCOTT, GEORGE, *Texas Mine, Victoria, Rhodesia.*
1913	SCOTT, GORDON M., *c/o Schwank, Finca "Zapote," Barbarena, Guatemala.*
1914	†SCOTT, HARRY, *London and River Plate Bank*, 399 *Bartolomé Mitre, Buenos Aires, Argentin[illegible]*
1903	†SCOTT, HON. HENRY MILNE, M.L.C., *Eldon Chambers, Suva, Fiji.*
1914	†SCOTT, JAMES, *P.O. Box* 277, *Port Elizabeth, South Africa.*
1913	SCOTT, LIEUT.-COLONEL ROBERT G., V.C., D.S.O., *Park Road, Kimberley, South Africa.*
1913	SCOTT, NIGEL D., *c/o Compania de Petroles la Corona, Apartado* 238, *Tampico, Mexico.*
1913	SCOTT, R. BRUCE, 30 *Victoria Street, Toronto, Canada.*
1906	SCOTT, SAMUEL TULLOCH, *Launceston, Tasmania.*
1912	†SCOTT, THOMAS, *San José, Costa Rica.*
1913	SCOTT, THOMAS, *Auditor-General's Office*, 469 *Market Street South, Pretoria, South Africa.*
1911	SCOTT, HON. WALTER, M.P.P., *Regina, Saskatchewan, Canada.*
1912	†SCOTT, WALTER DARE, *British Agent, Trengganu, Malay States.*
1911	SCOTT, WILLIAM, 121 *Hunter Street, Newcastle, New South Wales.*
1914	SCOTT, WILLIAM SHERRIFF, *Vryburg Club, C.P., South Africa.*
1911	SCOTT, YUILL, *Messrs. G. S. Yuill & Co., Ltd.*, 6 *Bridge Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1907	SCOTT-ATKINSON, RICHARD, *Postmaster-General, Jesselton, British North Borneo.*
1913	†SCOVELL, CAPTAIN GEORGE J., *Government House, Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*

Year of Election.	
1911	SCOVELL, G. R., *African Direct Telegraph Co., Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
1908	SCROGGS, LIEUT. HAROLD C., R.N. (retired), *Harbour Master, Port Louis, Mauritius.*
1915	SCULLY, WILLIAM CHARLES, *Civil Service Club, Cape Town, South Africa.*
1913	SEABROOK, G. K., 44 *Adelaide Chambers, Brisbane, Queensland.*
1915	SEABROOK, HARRY REGINALD, *Signalling School, Broadmeadows, Victoria.*
1913	SEALY, JOHN FORSTER, *Fife, Northern Rhodesia.*
1911	†SEARIGHT, MAJOR HUGH FFORDE, *Hacienda "El Lingue," Casilla* 33, *Arauco, Chili.*
1893	SEAVILL, CECIL ELIOT, *P.O. Box* 295, *Cape Town, South Africa.*
1912	SECORD, RICHARD, *Edmonton, Canada.*
1901	SEDGEFIELD, ARTHUR E., *Seymour, Victoria.*
1911	†SEEAR, HERBERT C., *Gatooma, Rhodesia.*
1913	SEGUI, VINCENT L., *Marrel Villa, Monte Grande, F.C. Sud, Argentine.*
1912	†SELLIER, JOHN B. DENNIS, 131 *Henry Street, Port of Spain, Trinidad.*
1912	SEMMENS, EDWIN C., *Coronation Mines,* 1232 *Wharf Street, Victoria, B.C., Canada.*
1898	SENIOR, HON. BERNARD, I.S.O., *Treasurer, Colombo, Ceylon.*
1913	SENIOR-SMITH, GEORGE AUGUSTUS, *P.O. Box* 391, *Cape Town, South Africa.*
1909	SEPP, CHARLES F., *c/o Bibiani, Ltd., Dunkwa, Gold Coast Colony.*
1900	†SERRURIER, LOUIS C., *c/o General Estate and Orphan Chamber, Adderley Street, Cape Town, South Africa.*
1902	SETH, ARATHOON, I.S.O., *The Club, Hong Kong.*
1914	SETH, SETH ARATHOON, F.A.A., *Palace Hotel, Shanghai, China.*
1909	SETH-SMITH, BASIL, *Fermoy, Stratford Street, Fendalton, Christchurch, New Zealand (Corresponding Secretary).*
1911	SETON-BROWNE, HON. GEORGE S., M.E.C., *St. Andrews, Grenada, West Indies.*
1898	SEVERN, HON. CLAUD, *Colonial Secretary, Hong Kong.*
1911	SEWELL, FANE, *Canadian Bank of Commerce, Spadina and College, Toronto, Canada.*
1911	SEWELL, FRANK C., 88 *Exchange Buildings, Vancouver, B.C., Canada.*
1912	SEYMOUR, JOSEPH R., 1059 *Robson Street, Vancouver, B.C., Canada.*
1911	SHACKLE, FRANK, *Botwell, Midnapore, Calgary, Canada.*
1910	SHAKSPEARE, WALTER, *Messrs. Carson & Co., Colombo, Ceylon.*
1911	†SHALLCROSS, J. J., *Trade Commissioner, P.O. Box* 730, *Victoria, B.C., Canada.*
1910	SHAND, ANDREW B., J.P., *P.O. Box* 43, *Grahamstown, South Africa.*
1906	SHAND, CHARLES FARQUHAR, *Moka, Mauritius.*
1915	†SHAND, FREDERICK HENRY, *Camberwarra, Lower Light, South Australia.*
1913	SHAND, WILLIAM R., *Magistrate, Gwelo, Rhodesia.*
1913	SHANKS, WILLIAM JOHN, *Press Club,* 26 *North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.*
1912	SHANNON, MAJOR LEWIS W., *London, Ontario, Canada.*
1912	SHAPLEY, WALTER T., *Nairobi, British East Africa.*
1912	SHAPLEY, WILLIAM H., 103 *Jamieson Avenue, Toronto, Canada.*
1913	SHARP, CHARLES GORDON, *Elizabethville, Congo Belge, via Cape Town.*
1901	SHARP, J. W.
1907	SHARPE, ELIPHALET E., *Barrister-at-Law,* 144 *Roslyn Road, Winnipeg, Canada.*
1913	SHARPE, GEORGE ERIC, *c/o Messrs. Gibbs & Co., Antofogasta, Chili.*
1912	SHARPE, JAMES W., K.C., 510 *Markham Street, Toronto, Canada.*
1912	SHARPE, RICHARD, *British Receiver of Customs, Monrovia, Liberia.*
1912	†SHARPLES, THOMAS, *Broomassi, Gold Coast Colony.*
1913	SHATTOCK, LEONARD, *P.O. Box* 558, *Cape Town, South Africa.*
1902	SHAUGHNESSY, SIR THOMAS G., K.C.V.O., *Canadian Pacific Railway, Montreal, Canada.*
1915	SHAW, CAPT. CECIL A., *Salisbury, Rhodesia.*
1903	†SHAW, CHARLES COURTENAY, *Government House, Bloemfontein, South Africa.*
1910	SHAW, DACRE A., *P.O. Box* 122, *Maritzburg, South Africa (Corresponding Secretary).*
1913	SHAW, GILBERT M., *c/o United Fruit Co., "Virginia," Puerto Barrios, Guatemala.*
1911	SHAW, THOMAS W., *P.O. Box* 592, *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
1902	SHAWE, HENRY B., *Department of the Interior, Pretoria, South Africa.*
1898	SHEARD, A., *International Grenfell Association, St. John's, Newfoundland.*
1912	SHEARMAN-TURNER, PERCY, *Barrister-at-Law, Zanzibar.*
1911	SHEEHAN, WILLIAM J., M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., *Kansanshi, Northern Rhodesia.*
1905	SHEFFIELD, OCTAVIUS R.

Year of Election.

1906 SHELDON, THOMAS, *Mbabane, Swaziland, South Africa.*
1912 SHELLEY, MALCOLM B., *Civil Service, Ipoh, Perak, Federated Malay States.*
1913 SHELMERDINE, WILLIAM WOODVILLE, *P.O. Box 11, Livingstone, Northern Rhodesia.*
1907 SHENNAN, WATSON, *High Street, Dunedin, New Zealand.*
1913 SHEPHERD, WILLIAM CHARLES AIKEN, *P.O. Box 42, Maçambique, Portuguese East Africa.*
1913 SHEPPARD, WILLIAM C. L., 311 *Bartolomé Mitre, Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1909 SHEPPY, ERNEST F., *P.O. Box* 1101, *Cape Town, South Africa.*
1913 SHEPSTONE, COLONEL WALTER S., V.D., *Victoria Club, Maritzburg, South Africa.*
1910 SHERIDAN, RICHARD N., *Bank of New South Wales, Bathurst Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1908 SHERIFF, HIS HONOUR CHIEF JUSTICE PERCY M. C., *Hamilton, Bermuda.*
1914 SHERMAN, A. H., *Scottish Canadian Cannery, Steveston, B.C., Canada.*
1914 SHERRATT, RICHARD, J.P., *Swarthmoor, Patutahi, Poverty Bay, New Zealand.*
1912 SHERWOOD, LIEUT.-COLONEL A. P., C.M.G., *Ottawa, Canada.*
1914 SHERWOOD, C. A., 7 *Harvest Terrace, Perth, Western Australia.*
1913 SHIEL, JAMES S., *P.O. Box* 116, *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
1915 †SHIELDS, CHARLES HOPE, *Postal Commissioner, Canton, China.*
1914 SHIPMAN, GEORGE W. S., B.A., 702 *Eastern Townships Bank Building,* 263 *St. James Street, Montreal, Canada.*
1913 SHIPWAY, I. A., 15 *Club Road, Ipoh, Federated Malay States.*
1912 †SHIRTCLIFFE, GEORGE, 40 *Twiakori Road, Wellington, New Zealand.*
1908 †SHOOBRIDGE, ROBERT W. G., J.P., *Valleyfield, New Norfolk, Tasmania.*
1913 SHOOSMITH, ROBERT O., *Bloemfontein Club, South Africa.*
1904 SHORES, JOHN W., C.M.G., M.Inst.C.E., *Rutland, Scottsville, Maritzburg, South Africa.*
1904 †SHORT, LOUIS W., 18 *Kock Street, Joubert Park, Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1912 †SHORT, WILLIAM, K.C., *Merchants' Bank Building, Edmonton, Canada.*
1912 SHORTEN, JAMES G., *Carlton Hotel, Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1912 SHORTT, ADAM, *Civil Service Commission, Ottawa, Canada.*
1902 †SHRAGER, ISAAC.
1884 SHRIMPTON, WALTER, *Matapiro, Napier, New Zealand.*
1914 SHUFFREY, PAUL, *Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
1913 SHUTTLEWORTH, CAPT. DIGBY L., *3rd Q.A.O. Gurkha Rifles, Secunderabad, Haidarabad, India.*
1913 SIBBALD, DOUGLAS WM., M.D., B.S., 193 *Montes de Oca, Buenos Aires, Argentina.*
1913 SIDEBOTTOM, JOHN C., *Estacion "Pico," F.C. Oeste, Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1902 †SIEDLE, OTTO, *P.O. Box* 931, *Durban, South Africa.*
1912 SIFTON, HON. ARTHUR LEWIS, *Edmonton, Canada.*
1903 SIFTON, HON. SIR CLIFFORD, K.C.M.G., K.C., 215 *Metcalfe Street, Ottawa, Canada.*
1913 †SIKES, HOWARD LECKY, *c/o Magadi Soda Co., Magadi Junction, British East Africa.*
1903 †SILBERBAUER, CHARLES F., *Pension St. James, Montreux, Switzerland.*
1913 SILVERSTON, A. J., *Kimberley Club, South Africa.*
1899 †SIMKINS, EDWARD, *Whitecliff, Greytown, Natal, South Africa.*
1914 SIMMONS, CHARLES D., *London and River Plate Bank, Rua da Alfandega, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.*
1913 SIMMONS, HON. CONRAD J., M.E.C., *Park Villa, St. Vincent, British West Indies.*
1912 SIMMONS, MATTHEW W., *Lincoln Chambers, Collins Street, Hobart, Tasmania.*
1914 SIMMONS, T. S., *Hurlingham, F.C.P., Argentine.*
1915 SIMMONS, WILLIAM CHARLES, P W.D., *Suva, Fiji.*
1912 †SIMONS, ARNAUD, J. J. B., B.A., *Victoria West, Cape Province, South Africa.*
1913 SIMON, MAJOR HERBERT SAMUEL PROTHERO, *Hong Kong.*
1913 SIMON, WM. LOUIS, *c/o Chartered Bank, Medan, Sumatra.*
1913 SIMPSON, E. H., *Rothschild, Pusselawa, Ceylon.*
1914 SIMPSON, GERARD A., *La Pumas, Fayre R., F.C.C.A., Argentine.*
1882 †SIMPSON, G. MORRIS, *Stonehenge, T.P.O., Northern Mail, New South Wales; and Australian Club.*
1914 SIMPSON, HUBERT A. LASELVE, J.P., 15 *Duke Street, Kingston, Jamaica.*
1913 SIMPSON, JAMES J., D.Sc.
1913 SIMPSON, J. CRADOCK, 120 *St. James' Street, Montreal, Canada.*
1913 SIMPSON, MAJOR WILLIAM H., *93rd Burma Infantry, Barrackpore, India.*

Year of Election.

1904 †Simpson, Richard M., *Phœnix Assurance Co., Wellington, New Zealand.*
1893 Simpson, Robert M., M.D., *New Stirling Bank Building, Winnipeg, Canada.*
1907 Sims, Arthur, 143 *Hereford Street, Christchurch, New Zealand.*
1914 Simson, Commander G. B. Spicer, R.N., *Bathurst, Gambia.*
1884 Simson, R. J. P., *Melbourne Club, Melbourne, Victoria.*
1897 Sinckler, Edward G., *Police Magistrate, Gibbes Plantation, St. Peter, Barbados.*
1913 Sinclair, Alexander, *Dunedin, New Zealand.*
1913 †Sinclair, Donald, *Pacific Steam Navigation Co., Valparaiso, Chili.*
1914 Sinclair, Ian G., *Glen Morgan, Hammonia, Ficksburg, O.F.S., South Africa.*
1912 Sinclair, Hon. John R., M.L.C., J.P., 41 *Melville Street, Dunedin, New Zealand.*
1890 Sinclair-Stevenson, Sir Edmond, M.D., *Strathallan House, Rondebosch, Cape Province, South Africa.*
1910 †Singer, Morris, *Jumbo Hotel, Mazoe, Rhodesia.*
1911 Sinnott, Herbert A., B.A., 536 *14th Avenue West, Calgary, Alberta, Canada.*
1912 Sisnett, Herbert K. McDonnell, *Stipendiary Magistrate, Suddie, British Guiana.*
1911 Skeels, C. S., M.A., 27 *Primrose Terrace, Berea, Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1912 Skelton, Robert, *Municipal Engineer, Colombo, Ceylon.*
1892 Skerman, Surgeon-General Sidney, M.R.C.S.E., *Marton, Rangitikei, New Zealand.*
1904 †Skerrett, Charles P., K.C., *Wellington, New Zealand.*
1911 †Skerrett, King, *English Club, 476 Bartolomé Mitre, Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1913 Skillings, Waldo, 1152 *Burdett Avenue, Victoria, B.C., Canada.*
1914 †Skinner, Edmund Becher.
1909 †Skinner, Harry Ross, *P.O. Box 111, Roodepoort, Transvaal, South Africa.*
1914 Skinner, Harvey, *Treasury Department, Livingstone, Northern Rhodesia.*
1909 Skinner, Irvine S., M.C.P., *Prior Park Plantation, St. Thomas', Barbados.*
1912 †Skinner, T. J. S., *Armstrong Block, Calgary, Canada.*
1914 Skipper, Stanley H., *Victoria Square, Adelaide, South Australia.*
1901 †Slack, William J., *Belize, British Honduras.*
1914 Slater, Hon. A. R., *Colonial Secretary, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
1913 Slater, Harold Hamilton, *Club de Residentes Extrangeros, 476 Bartolomé Mitre, Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1911 Slater, Isaac S., *Bank of British West Africa, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
1912 Slatter, Arthur Whittard, *c/o Kildare Mining Co., Manson, Vanderhoof, B.C., Canada.*
1913 Sleith, Thomas, *Pretoria Club, Pretoria, South Africa.*
1902 †Slinger, Captain David L., *Green Hill, St. George's, Grenada.*
1912 Slipp, Arthur R., M.P.P., *Fredericton, New Brunswick, Canada.*
1912 Sloane, W. P., *Manitoba Club, Winnipeg, Canada.*
1912 Slocock, Edmund, *P.O. Box 277, Edmonton, Canada.*
1896 Sloley, Sir Herbert C., K.C.M.G., *The Residency, Maseru, Basutoland, South Africa.*
1912 Sloman, Very Rev. Dean Ernest, M.A., *The Deanery, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
1914 Sly, George J., LL.D., 369 *George Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1913 Sly, John W., *P.O. Box 582, Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
1912 Smale, Rev. H. T., M.A., *Nicosia, Cyprus.*
1902 Small, John D., L.R.C.S, L.S.A.
1894 Small, John T., K.C., 24 *Adelaide Street East, Toronto, Canada (Corresponding Secretary).*
1905 Smallwood, Hon. Henry A., *Treasurer, Kuala Lumpur, Federated Malay States.*
1914 Smart, Andrew G., *Newcastle, New South Wales.*
1915 Smart, Archibald G. H., M.B., *Singapore.*
1914 Smart, Arthur B., *Durban, South Africa.*
1912 Smart, G. Bogue, *Department of the Interior, Ottawa, Canada.*
1913 Smart, Harold William, *P.O. Box 102, Gwelo, Rhodesia.*
1912 Smart, Henry M., *Standard Bank, Livingstone, Northern Rhodesia.*
1913 Smart, J. E., *Victoria, B.C., Canada.*
1912 Smart, R. S., *c/o Messrs. Featherstonhaugh, Ottawa, Canada.*
1913 Smartt, Hon. Sir Thomas W., K.C.M.G., M.L.A., *Glen Ban, Stellenbosch, South Africa.*
1912 Smeeton, Hubert M., 69 *Queen Street, Auckland, New Zealand.*
1913 Smit, Graham Nicholas.
1910 Smith, Alexander, *Treasury, Nairobi, British East Africa.*

Year of Election.	
1905	†SMITH, ALFRED, *Fanning Island.*
1914	†SMITH, ALFRED LEE, *Anderson's Bay, Dunedin, New Zealand.*
1891	SMITH, PROFESSOR ALFRED MICA, *Ballarat, Victoria.*
1908	†SMITH, ARTHUR JOHNSTONE, *P.O. Box 6529, Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1913	SMITH, PROFESSOR C. A. MIDDLETON, M.Sc., *The University, Hong Kong.*
1906	SMITH, CHARLES A., *Harbour Board, Port Elizabeth, South Africa.*
1914	SMITH, CHARLES CRAWFORD, *El Colorado, Washington, F.C.P., Argentine.*
1903	SMITH, CHARLES H., A.R.I.B.A., *The Gables, Rondebosch, Cape Province, South Africa.*
1898	SMITH, COLIN, *c/o Bank of New South Wales, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1913	SMITH, DONALD W., *De Beers Consolidated Mines, Kimberley, South Africa.*
1913	SMITH, REV. EDWIN WM., *Kasenga, via Kalomo, Northern Rhodesia.*
1883	†SMITH, SIR EDWIN THOMAS, K.C.M.G., *Adelaide, South Australia.*
1912	SMITH, ERNEST BROWN, *Tuellyn, London, Ontario, Canada.*
1902	SMITH, F. B., *Agricultural Department, Pretoria, South Africa.*
1913	SMITH, FREDERICK CRAWFORD, *c/o Messrs. Runciman & Co., 264 Calle San Martin, Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1913	SMITH, F. J. PENN, *Zungeru, Nigeria.*
1912	SMITH, FREDERICK W., *Union Bank, Winnipeg, Canada.*
1913	SMITH, GEOFFREY S., *Post Office, Wellington, New Zealand.*
1904	†SMITH, CAPTAIN GEORGE, A.G.A., *Victoria Barracks, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1912	SMITH, GEORGE, 204 *Clarence Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1899	SMITH, H.E., SIR GEORGE, K.C.M.G., *Government House, Zomba, Nyasaland.*
1905	SMITH, GEORGE DOUGLAS, C.M.G., *The Treasury, Entebbe, Uganda (Corresponding Secretary).*
1912	SMITH, CAPTAIN GEORGE E., *Police Department, Malindi, British East Africa.*
1908	SMITH, HON. GEORGE JOHN, M.L.C., *Christchurch, New Zealand.*
1913	SMITH, GORDON P., "*Finca Mocá,*" *San Francisco-Miramar, via Patalul, Dept. de Solola, Guatemala.*
1913	SMITH, GRAHAM M., *Caledonia Estate, Lindula, Ceylon.*
1888	†SMITH, H. G. SETH, *Northern Club, Auckland, New Zealand (Corresponding Secretary)*
1910	SMITH, HERBERT H., *Spencer Farm, Balgowan, Natal, South Africa.*
1904	†SMITH, H. JASPER, *P.O. Box 532, Cape Town, South Africa.*
1912	SMITH, HOWARD VILLIERS, J.P., M.C.P., *Somerset, Bermuda.*
1914	SMITH, I. R., M.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., 124 *St. George Street, Toronto, Canada.*
1913	SMITH, JAMES FYFE, *P.O. Box 909, Vancouver, B.C., Canada.*
1913	SMITH, JOHN, *Casilda, F.C.C.A., Argentine.*
1915	SMITH, JOHN, M.R.C.V.S., D.V.H., *Livingstone, Northern Rhodesia.*
1913	SMITH, JOHN ALFRED, *Napier, New Zealand.*
1911	SMITH, JOHN W. Y., *Moncton, New Brunswick, Canada.*
1913	SMITH, K. SENTANCE, *Telbedde Estates, Ltd., Badulla, Ceylon.*
1913	SMITH, L. TALBOT, *District Commissioner, c/o Secretariat, Nairobi, British East Africa.*
1901	SMITH, LAURENCE, *The Treasury, Zomba, Nyasaland.*
1911	SMITH, HON. MILES STANIFORTH C., *Port Moresby, Papua (via Australia).*
1913	SMITH, J. NOEL, B.A., *Assistant Resident, Ankpa, Bassa Province, Northern Nigeria.*
1914	SMITH, PERCY B., *c/o P.O., Naraguta, Nigeria.*
1914	SMITH, P. BALDWIN, 109 *bis, Avenue de Neuilly, Neuilly-sur-Seine, Paris.*
1915	SMITH, PERCY C., *Launceston, Tasmania.*
1909	SMITH, RICHARD, *Messrs. Harris, Scarfe & Co., Gawler Place, Adelaide, South Australia.*
1912	†SMITH, RIDGWAY, 237 *Fifth Avenue, New Westminster, B.C., Canada.*
1894	†SMITH, ROBERT GEMMELL, *Union Club, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1910	SMITH, ROBERT J., *Land Settlement Board, Pretoria, South Africa.*
1882	SMITH, ROBERT MURRAY, C.M.G., *Repton, Toorak Road, Melbourne, Victoria.*
1912	SMITH, ROWLAND A., *The Owl Mine, Gatooma, Rhodesia.*
1912	SMITH, SAMUEL HARDMAN, 514 *McDougall Avenue, Edmonton, Canada*
1914	SMITH, STEPHEN, *Robert Street, Grahamstown, South Africa.*
1904	†SMITH, SYDNEY, F.R.G.S., *Stipendiary Magistrate, Suva, Fiji.*
1913	SMITH, PROFESSOR T. A. M., *Apartado 395, Guatemala.*
1913	SMITH, REV. WHARTON BUCHANAN, M.A., *Church House, Cape Town, South Africa.*
1898	†SMITH, WILLIAM, *Salisbury Club, Rhodesia.*

Year of Election.	
1887	†SMITH, WILLIAM.
1913	SMITH, WM. KING, *Estancia El Tape, Moldes, F.C.P., Argentine.*
1912	SMITH, REV. WILLIAM E., M.D., C.M.M., *Iunghsien, via Chungking, China.*
1895	†SMITH, WM. EDWARDS, M.R.A.C., *Chalice Hill, Gordon, New South Wales.*
1903	SMITHERS, HENRY, *Messrs. J. Robertson & Co., P.O. Box 279, Cape Town, South Africa.*
1911	SMITH-REWSE, GEOFFREY B., *Ellice Islands, Western Pacific.*
1906	SMITHSON, SAMUEL F., *Barrister-at-Law, Timaru, New Zealand.*
1913	SMITS, WILLIAM S., *P.O. Box 1167, Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1885	†SMUTS, C. PETER, M.B., C.M.(Edin.), *c/o South African Association, 6 Church Square, Cape Town, South Africa.*
1910	SMUTS, CHARLES F., *South African Mutual Life Assurance Society, Cape Town, South Africa.*
1898	†SMUTS, JOHANNES, I.S.O., *Deeds Office, Pretoria, South Africa.*
1901	SMUTS, LOUIS B., *Civil Service Club, Cape Town, South Africa.*
1913	SMYTH, CHARLES ERNEST, *P.O. Box 599, Medicine Hat, Alta, Canada (Corresponding Secretary).*
1902	SMYTH, J. W., *P.O., Box 314, Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1914	SMYTH, JOHN H. G., *Assistant District Officer, Bauchi, Central Provinces, Nigeria.*
1912	SMYTH, LIEUT.-COLONEL ROBERT N., D.S.O., *Rawal Pindi, Punjab, India.*
1912	SNEIDER, MORRIS, *Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1915	SNELL, HAROLD EDWARD, *Kelso, West Tamar, Tasmania.*
1912	SNELL, JOHN P. BROOKING, L.M.S.S.A. (Lond.), *P.O. Box 4, Lagos, Nigeria.*
1911	†SNEWIN, CAPTAIN WALTER, *c/o Messrs. McAlister & Co., Ltd., Singapore.*
1886	†SNOWDEN, SIR ARTHUR, 433 *Little Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria.*
1913	SOANE, CHARLES, 36 *Calle Florida, Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1909	SOLOMON, A. KENNETH, M.H.A., *Attorney-at-Law, Nassau, Bahamas.*
1913	SOLOMON, ERIC VERNON, M.H.A., *Nassau, Bahamas.*
1896	†SOLOMON, HARRY, *P.O. Box 1388, Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1883	SOLOMON, HON. JUSTICE SIR WILLIAM HENRY, K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., *Pretoria, South Africa.*
1894	†SOMERSET, EDMUND T., *P.O. Box 43, Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1888	†SOMERSHIELD, OSCAR, 5 *Mill Street, Cape Town, South Africa.*
1896	†SONN, GUSTAV, *P.O. Box 1461, Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1913	SONNENBERG, MAX, *Mercantile House, Vryburg, South Africa.*
1909	SORABJEE, M., *Mombasa, British East Africa.*
1914	SORBY, VINCENT, *P.O. Box 251, Hong Kong.*
1913	SOUTER, ALEX MACLEOD, *c/o Postmaster, Port Louis, Mauritius.*
1905	SOWDEN, WILLIAM J., J.P., *Park Terrace, Eastwood, Adelaide, South Australia*
1911	SPAIN, HARRY G., *Government Electrician, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
1913	SPANTON, GEOFFREY W. H., 441 *Bartolomé Mitre, Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1913	SPARK, A. GRAHAM, 50 *Jasper Avenue East, Edmonton, Canada.*
1902	SPARKS, LIEUT.-COLONEL HARRY, V.D., *Calthorpe Hall, Sydenham, Durban, South Africa.*
1913	SPARKS, JOHN J., M.D., *Puerto Mexico, Ver., Mexico.*
1913	SPARKS, RALPH H. A., *English Club, 478 Bartolomé Mitre, Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1913	SPEDDING, JAMES D., *P.O. Box 300 Brisbane, Queensland.*
1915	SPEED, EDWARD JAMIESON, *Kano, Nigeria.*
1912	SPEED, HENRY J., *Bank of British West Africa, Zaria, Nigeria.*
1913	†SPEERS, W. GORDON, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., 18 *Largo Dos Guayanezes, São Paulo, Brazil.*
1913	†SPEERS, WILLIAM, 18 *Largo Dos Guayanezes, São Paulo, Brazil.*
1905	SPEKE, AUGUSTUS GRANT, *c/o D.C., Kampala, Uganda.*
1904	SPENCE, FRANK, *Stipendiary Magistrate, Navua, Fiji.*
1914	SPENCE, HAROLD C. E., *West Merigomish, Picton County, Nova Scotia, Canada.*
1896	†SPENCE, ROBERT H., *Rosebank, Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1910	SPENCER, ALFRED N., *Ecoles Internationales, 64 Rue La Boetie, Paris.*
1913	SPENCER, FRANCIS HENRY, *The Chilterns, Wynberg, Cape Province, South Africa.*
1913	†SPENCER, FRED, I.S.O., J.P., *King Edward Hostel, Pier Street, Perth, Western Australia.*
1914	SPENCER, GEORGE, *Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Canada.*
1914	SPENCER, JOHN P., *Brazil.*
1914	†SPENS, ARCHIBALD T., *El Quemado, F.C.C.N., Jujuy, Argentine.*
1914	SPICER, PHILIP, *Vancouver Club, B.C., Canada.*
1911	

Year of Election.

1913 | SPILLANE, THOMAS BENJAMIN, *P.O. Box 414, Cape Town, South Africa.*
1910 | SPIRE, FREDERICK, *Provincial Commissioner, Jinja, Uganda.*
1909 | SPITZER, JOHN R., *Nigerian Railways, Lagos, Nigeria.*
1905 | SPRIGG, W. GORDON, *430 Bourke Street, Melbourne, Victoria.*
1914 | SPRINGLE, J. A., M.D., C.M., *267 Mountain Street, Montreal, Canada.*
1912 | †SPROATT, ALAN, *303 Fifth Avenue North, Saskatoon, Canada.*
1905 | SPROULE, MILTON, *485 Elgin Avenue, Winnipeg, Canada.*
1902 | SPROULE, HON. MR. JUSTICE PERCY J., B.A., *Penang, Straits Settlements.*
1912 | SPURLING, SALISBURY S., M.C.P., *St. George's, Bermuda.*
1896 | SPURRIER, ALFRED H., C.M.G., L.R.C.P., *Nyumba Nyeusi, Nairobi, British East Africa.*
1910 | SQUIRES, R. ANDERSON, LL.B., M.H.A., *St. John's, Newfoundland.*
1907 | STALLARD, CHARLES F., K.C., *P.O. Box 5156, Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1912 | STANDISH, FRANK, M.B., *Onoway, Alberta, Canada.*
1913 | STANDISH, JOHN SELWYN, *B.S.A. Co., Livingstone, Northern Rhodesia.*
1907 | STANFORD, J. HENRY.
1914 | STANIFORTH, R. A., *Aldersyde, Alberta, Canada.*
1892 | †STANLEY, ARTHUR.
1914 | STANLEY, ERNEST H., *F.C. Trasandine, Mendoza, Argentine.*
1913 | STANLEY, G. A., *Uganda Railway, Nairobi, British East Africa.*
1882 | STANLEY, HENRY C., M.Inst.C.E., *129 Moreton Street, New Farm, Brisbane, Queensland.*
1913 | †STANLEY, HERBERT J., C.M.G., *Resident Commissioner, Salisbury, Rhodesia.*
1894 | STANLEY, JOSEPH HENRY, *Eton Vale, Cambooya, Queensland.*
1907 | STANLEY, CAPTAIN WILLIAM BLAKENEY, *Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
1909 | STANTON, LIEUT.-COLONEL EDWARD A., *Government House, Ottawa, Canada.*
1913 | STANTON, RICHARD, "*The Bunyas,*" *Ashfield, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1912 | STAPELLS, RICHARD A., *47 Simcoe Street, Toronto, Canada.*
1911 | †STAPYLTON, ALAN, A.M.Inst.C.E., *Assam-Bengal Railway, Mariani, Upper Assam, India.*
1910 | STARKEY, FREDERICK E., *Belize, British Honduras.*
1910 | STARKEY, TOM R., *Belize, British Honduras.*
1912 | STAUNTON, EGMUND G., *857 Huron Street, Toronto, Canada.*
1913 | STAVELEY, EDMUND G., *Christchurch, New Zealand.*
1910 | †STAWELL, JONAS M., *Union Club, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1910 | STAWELL, RICHARD R., M.D., *45 Spring Street, Melbourne, Victoria.*
1905 | †STAYT, WILLIAM, *Danebury, Terrace Road, Bertrams, Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1913 | STEAD, HENRY, "*Review of Reviews,*" *Swanston Street, Melbourne, Victoria.*
1913 | STEAD, WALTER, *P.O. Box 474, Durban, South Africa.*
1907 | STEADMAN, VINCENT, *Lemsford, Dalvey Road, Singapore.*
1912 | STEDMAN, F. E., *Macleod, Alberta, Canada.*
1904 | STEEDMAN, MARK CROMBIE, *Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
1913 | STEEGE, FREDERICK W., *27 Alsterdamm, Hamburg.*
1915 | †STEELE, ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, *Tahunga, Gisborne, New Zealand.*
1910 | †STEERS, WILLIAM E.
1913 | STEIL, SYDNEY CECIL, *P.O. Box 1056, Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1913 | STENNETT, MAJOR HARRY MARCH, *Police Department, Livingstone, Northern Rhodesia.*
1912 | †STEPHEN, CHARLES C., *P.O. Box 33, Colombo, Ceylon.*
1909 | STEPHENS, CORNELIUS V., *Ipoh, Perak. Federated Malay States.*
1913 | STEPHENS, F. G. N., F.R.C.S., M.B., Ch.M., *c/o Commercial Bank of Sydney, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1905 | STEPHENS, WM. FRANCIS, *Mahé, Seychelles.*
1908 | STEPHENSON, ARTHUR, *Livingstone, Northern Rhodesia.*
1910 | STEPHENSON, GEORGE E.
1915 | STEUART, CAPTAIN BERNARD C. A.
1904 | STEVENS, CHARLES, *Schuttes Draai, Ficksburg, O.F.S., South Africa.*
1904 | STEVENS, ERNEST G., C.E., *Engineer of Roads, Lagos, Nigeria.*
1911 | †STEVENS, HON. ERNEST J., M.L.C., *Courier Buildings, Brisbane, Queensland.*
1887 | †STEVENS, FRANK, C.M.G., *389 West Street, Durban, South Africa.*
1914 | STEVENS, FRANK OSBORNE, *B. A. & P. Railway, Bahia Blanca, Argentine.*
1910 | STEVENS, GEORGE N., *Chenderiang, Perak, Federated Malay States.*

Year of Election	
1887	†STEVENS, HILDEBRAND W. H.; *Hamerton, Kangaroo Point, Brisbane, Queensland.*
1913	STEVENS, KENNETH ARTHUR, *c/o Messrs. Caldbeck, Macgregor & Co.; Singapore.*
1902	STEVENS, PERCIVAL, A.M.Inst.C.E.; *Public Works Department, Port of Spain, Trinidad.*
1912	STEVENSON, J. SHANNON, *Blair Avon, Norwood, Ceylon.*
1914	STEVENSON, REV. J. T.; *St. George's College, Quilmes, F.C.S., Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1896	STEVENSON, THOMAS, *P.O. Box 32, Port Elizabeth, South Africa.*
1912	STEVENSON, W. H., 20 *Rundle Street, Adelaide, South Australia.*
1912	STEWARD, T. A.; *P.O. Box 1, Mbabane, Swaziland, South Africa.*
1907	STEWARD-EVANS, WILLIAM, *Castle Brewery, P.O. Box 274, Bloemfontein, South Africa.*
1883	STEWART, EDWARD C., *P.O. Box 193, Auckland, New Zealand.*
1913	STEWART, EDWARD H., *Ferrocarriles Internacionales, Guatemala.*
1914	STEWART, F. G., *Bourke, New South Wales.*
1909	STEWART, GEORGE, *Rhodesia, Ltd., Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
1913	STEWART, MAJOR H. A., *Engineers' Club, Montreal, Canada.*
1913	STEWART, HENRY, *Medicine Hat, Alberta, Canada.*
1912	STEWART, HUMPHREY, 604 *Sixth Avenue West, Calgary, Canada.*
1912	STEWART, J. F. M., 85 *South Drive, Toronto, Canada.*
1911	STEWART, JAMES, J.P., *Main Street, Pietersburg, Transvaal, South Africa.*
1910	STEWART, JOHN, *Venture Estate, Kalthurity, Travancore, India.*
1908	STEWART, JOHN CREASE, *Just Right Farm, Hartley, Rhodesia.*
1888	†STEWART, MCLEOD, 383 *Frank Street, Ottawa, Canada.*
1909	STEWART, ROBERT P.; *Immigration Department, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
1897	†STEWART, THOMAS, M.B., C.M., *P.O. Box 88, Salisbury, Rhodesia (Corresponding Secretary).*
1908	STEWART, THOMAS, *St. George's Chambers, Cape Town, South Africa.*
1911	STEWART, THOMAS H., *Bikam Estate, Sungkai, Perak, Federated Malay States.*
1913	STEWART, WILLIAM, M.D., *Asuncion, Paraguay.*
1907	†STEWART, WM. BURTON, 506 *Mark Fisher Buildings, Montreal, Canada.*
1914	STEWART, WILLIAM THOMAS; *P.O. Box 52, Colombo, Ceylon.*
1914	STEYTLER, CHARLES R.; *Ceres, Cape Province, South Africa.*
1895	†STEYTLER, HENRY DE VILLIERS, *P.O. Box 174, Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1912	STICHBURY, ALBERT A.; *P.O. Box 296, Wellington, New Zealand.*
1914	STIEL, CECIL H. R., *Bank of British West Africa, Zaria, Nigeria.*
1914	STILES, THOMAS ALGES, *Hotel Palace, Madrid, Spain.*
1912	STILL, JOHN; *Rock House, Kandy, Ceylon.*
1912	STIRLING, FRANCIS H., M.B., Ch.B.; 1031 *Terrace Avenue, Victoria, B.C.; Canada.*
1912	†STIRLING, T. W., *P.O. Box 273, Kelowna, B.C., Canada.*
1911	STIRTON, THOMAS A., *Warrigal Club, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1912	STOBART, LIONEL F.; *Harper Ranch, Kamloops, B.C., Canada.*
1908	STOBART, ST. CLAIR E. M.; *Assistant Resident, Zungeru, Nigeria.*
1915	STOCK, CYRIL L., *c/o Messrs. Wilson, Sons & Co., Sao Paulo, Brazil.*
1910	†STOCK, EDWARD J.; *National Mutual Life Association, 395 Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria.*
1914	STOCK, GEORGE D. C., *Barrister-at-Law, Gisborne, New Zealand.*
1913	STOCK, JOHN L. W.; B.A., *Civil Service Club, Cape Town, South Africa.*
1908	STOCK, WILLIAM F., J.P., *Tregenna, Walkerville, North Adelaide, South Australia.*
1912	STOCKDALE, FRANK ARTHUR, M.A., F.L.S., *Director of Agriculture, Port Louis, Mauritius.*
1910	STOCKDALE, REGINALD H., *Quartre Bornes, Mauritius.*
1913	STOCKEN, WALTER A., 389 *West Street, Durban, South Africa.*
1914	STOCKFELD, HARRY HOOPER, *Mount Albert Road, Canterbury, Victoria.*
1914	†STOCKS, GEORGE GILBERT, *Calle Alsina 771, Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1914	STOKDALE, G. S.; *Carlton House, York Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1906	†STOHR, FREDERIC O., M.B., *Chusepwe, P.O. Kashitu, Northern Rhodesia (via Cape Town).*
1899	STOKES, ALFRED PARKER, *c/o Morris Beck, Esq., 4 Foochow Road, Shanghai, China.*
1905	STOKES, FREDERICK W., *Rand Club, Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1912	STOKES, GEOFFREY, *Assistant Native Commissioner, P.O. Kashima, Northern Rhodesia.*
1912	STONE, G. W. TINSLAY, *Saskatoon, Canada.*
1896	STONE, HARRY; *P.O. Box 8217, Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1897	†STONESTREET, GEORGE D.

Year of Election.

1912 | STONOR, CAPTAIN WILLIAM G., W.A.R., *Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
1902 | STOPFORD, VISCOUNT.
1913 | STOREY, FRANCIS H., *Sunyani, Ashanti, Gold Coast Colony.*
1904 | STOUGHTON, WILLIAM A., *Rosenroll, Alberta, Canada.*
1913 | STRACHAN, HUGH M., 446 *Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria.*
1903 | STRACHAN, JOHN, *Garrowdale, Mazoe, Rhodesia.*
1910 | STRACHAN, WILLIAM L., *Ceylon.*
1912 | STRAIGHT, STUART, *c/o Messrs. McCallum, Hill & Co.,* 1770 *Scarth Street, Regina, Canada*
1901 | STRANACK, MORRIS WM., *P.O. Box* 169, *Durban, South Africa.*
1892 | STRANACK, WILLIAM, *P.O. Box* 169, *Durban, South Africa.*
1912 | STRATHY, JAMES ROBERT, 123 *Simcoe Street, Toronto, Canada.*
1913 | STRAW, PHILIP HENRY, 264 *Reconquista, Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1895 | †STREET, ALFRED R., *Union Club, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1884 | †STRICKLAND, H.E., SIR GERALD, G.C.M.G., *Government House, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1908 | †STRINGER, HON. MR. JUSTICE J. WALTER, *Christchurch, New Zealand.*
1908 | STROMBOM, W. E. S., *Board of Trade, Nassau, Bahamas.*
1908 | STRONG, AYLMER C.
1897 | †STRONG, EDGAR H., M.R.C.S., *P.O. Box* 193, *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
1911 | †STRONG, WALTER M., M.D., *Port Moresby, Papua (via Australia).*
1914 | STROUD, HENRY WALLACE, *Murera Estate, Ruiru, British East Africa.*
1912 | STROUD, OWEN, *Mazabuka, Northern Rhodesia.*
1894 | †STRUBEN, ARTHUR M. A., A.M.Inst.C.E., *P.O. Box* 317, *Pretoria, South Africa.*
1903 | †STRUBEN, CHARLES F. W., M.L.A., *South African Chambers, St. George's Street, Cape Town, South Africa.*
1880 | †STRUBEN, H. W., J.P., *Strubenheim, Rosebank, Cape Province, South Africa.*
1903 | †STRUBEN, ROBERT H., *Tafelberg Hall, Middelburg, Cape Province, South Africa.*
1906 | †STUART, ALAN L. C., LL.D., *District Judge, Papho, Cyprus.*
1913 | STUART, CHARLES TRAVERS, *Native Commissioner, Rusapi, Rhodesia.*
1914 | STUART, ERIC A. G., *Alor Star, Kedah, Federated Malay States.*
1913 | STUART, GEORGE M., *Chilliwack, B.C., Canada.*
1911 | STUART, LIEUT.-COLONEL J. DUFF, 1220 *Georgia Street, Vancouver, B.C., Canada.*
1894 | †STUART, JAMES, 34 *Loop Street, Maritzburg, South Africa.*
1910 | STUART, JAMES, *Lands Department, Suva, Fiji.*
1913 | STUART, ROBERT, jun., *F.C. Cordoba, Estacion Retiro, Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1911 | †STUART, ROBERT H. F., M.Inst.C.E., *F.C. Central de Cordoba, Paraguay,* 984, *Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1912 | STUART, R. J., 27 *Maynard Avenue, Toronto, Canada.*
1912 | STUART, RANDOLPH, *Pemberton Building, Victoria, B.C., Canada.*
1912 | STUART, PROFESSOR SIR T. P. ANDERSON, M.D., LL.D., D.Sc., *The University, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1911 | STUART, CAPTAIN W., *c/o Messrs. T. Cook & Son, Calcutta, India.*
1913 | STUART, WALTER, 121 *Calle San Martin, Buenos Aires, Argentine; and Hurlingham Club.*
1914 | STUBBS, GEORGE H., *Mangatangi, Auckland, New Zealand.*
1913 | STUBBS, HON. R. E., C.M.G., *Colonial Secretary, Colombo, Ceylon.*
1913 | STUBBS, JAMES WARDEN, 783 *Calle Florida, Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1906 | STUBBS, WM. WALTER, *Assistant District Commissioner, Lagos, Nigeria.*
1899 | †STUCKE, W. H., A.R.I.B.A., *P.O. Box* 2271, *Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1894 | STUCKEY, LEONARD C., *Tarkwa, Gold Coast Colony.*
1883 | †STUDHOLME, JOHN, *Coldstream, Hinds, Christchurch, New Zealand.*
1902 | †STUDHOLME, JOSEPH F., *Ruanui, Wanganui, New Zealand.*
1911 | STURROCK, F. CLAUD, *P.O. Box* 2863; *and* 10 *General Mining Buildings, Johannesburg, South Africa (Corresponding Secretary).*
1910 | STURROCK, J. C. R., *The Lubiri, Menga, Uganda.*
1911 | STUATTAFORD, IRVING, *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
1914 | STYLES, JAMES W., 361 *Collins Streeet, Melbourne, Victoria.*
1912 | SUGARS, JOHN C., B.A., *Bukit Mertajam, Wellesley, Straits Settlements.*
1911 | SULIVAN, HENRY E., *c/o Swedish Canadian Lumber Co., Nordin, New Brunswick, Canada.*
1911 | SULLIVAN, E. P. CORBETT.

Year of Election.	
1910	SULLIVAN, W. R. WASHINGTON, *Santa Maria Oil Fields, 605 H.W. Hellman Building, Los Angeles, California, U.S.A.*
1912	SUMNER, ALBERT P. EDMUND, *Saskatoon, Canada.*
1913	SUMNER, ALGERNON JOHN LE COUTEUR, 102 *Paseo de Julio, Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1911	SUMNER, F. W., *Moncton, New Brunswick, Canada.*
1913	SUMNER, ROBERT ALGERNON, 102 *Paseo de Julio, Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1912	SUSMON, CAPTAIN WILLIAM B., *Kazungula, via Livingstone, Northern Rhodesia.*
1913	†SUSMAN, ELIE, *Livingstone, Northern Rhodesia.*
1913	SUTHERLAND, FREDERICK C., L.S.A., *Wankie, Rhodesia.*
1910	SUTHERLAND, PETER R., *Messrs. Cameron & Sutherland, Melbourne, Victoria.*
1914	SUTHERLAND, R. TATE, M.D., 127 *Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria.*
1913	SUTHERLAND, RONALD CUMMERER, *Nigeria Railway, Ebute Metta, Lagos, Nigeria.*
1913	SUTTON, EDWARD YORICK VILLIERS, *Nassau, Bahamas.*
1911	SUTTON, MORRIS A., *Thorney, Howick, Natal, South Africa.*
1896	SWABY, THE RIGHT REV. WILLIAM P., D.D., *Lord Bishop of Barbados, Bishopscourt, Bridgetown, Barbados.*
1905	SWANSON, WILLIAM G., *P.O. Box* 220, *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
1913	SWANSTON, MAJOR HUGH OWEN, *District Commissioner, Lagos, Nigeria.*
1915	SWANWICK, KENNETH FFOULKES, B.A., LL.B., *Norman Park, Brisbane, Queensland.*
1914	SWEATMAN, FRANK, 709 *Dunsmuir Street, Vancouver, B.C., Canada.*
1912	SWEENEY, CAMPBELL, *Bank of Montreal, Vancouver, B.C., Canada.*
1912	SWEENEY, JOHN, M.Sc., 202 *Beveridge Buildings, Calgary, Canada.*
1912	SWEENY, THE RIGHT REV. F., M.A., D.D., *Lord Bishop of Toronto,* 112 *Hoeland Avenue, Toronto, Canada.*
1914	SWEETING, JOHN B., *Calle Florida* 783, *Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1912	SWETE, OSWALD R., *c/o Pongola Rubber Estate Co., Ubombo, Zululand, South Africa.*
1914	SWETTENHAM, J. P., *Seremban, Federated Malay States.*
1915	SWINBURNE, CAPTAIN CHARLES AUGUSTUS, *Suva, Fiji.*
1914	SWINDELL, REV. FRANK G., *St. Andrew's Cathedral, Singapore.*
1913	SWINTON, JOHN, 711 *First Street West, Calgary, Canada.*
1912	†SYBRAY, JOHN, *P.O. Box* 599, *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
1914	SYMES, LOUIS THORLEY, *Bank of Australasia, Auckland, New Zealand.*
1881	†SYMON, SENATOR HON. SIR JOSIAH HENRY, K.C.M.G., K.C., *Adelaide, South Australia.*
1893	SYMONDS, HENRY, M.D., *Kimberley, South Africa.*
1885	†SYMONS, DAVID, *P.O. Box* 469, *Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1911	TABERER, HENRY M., *Queen's Road, Parktown, Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1913	TAGART, EDWARD S. B., *B.S.A. Co., Livingstone, Northern Rhodesia.*
1912	TAGORE, MAHARAJA BAHADUR SIR PRODYOT CROMAR, *Tagore Castle, Calcutta, India.*
1910	TAHOURDIN, R. HANNAY, 2 *Somerset Place, Queen's Road, Guernsey.*
1915	TAIT, JAMES NEVIN, *Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria.*
1912	TAIT, MAJOR JOHN S., 753 *Cardero Street, Vancouver, B.C., Canada; and Vancouver Club.*
1914	TAIT, PETER, *Powella, Ardmac, Queensland.*
1914	†TAIT, WILLIAM BLAIR, *Mona, Kyber Pass, Auckland, New Zealand.*
1912	TALMA, EDWY LYONET, B.A., *Singapore.*
1907	TANCOCK, J. L., *Rahatungoda, Hewaheta, Ceylon.*
1902	†TANNAHILL, THOMAS F., M.D., *Queenstown, South Africa.*
1914	TANNER, HENRY A., *Calle Reconquista* 78, *Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1877	†TANNER, THOMAS, *Riverslea, Napier, New Zealand.*
1905	TANNER, WM. HUGH, P.A.S.I., *Public Works Department, Nairobi, British East Africa.*
1897	†TANNOCK, JOHN P., M.B., D.P.H., *P.O. Box* 5315, *Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1909	TAPLIN, BURTON M., *Acting Provisional Commissioner, Cape Coast, Gold Coast Colony.*
1913	†TAPLIN, E. G. A., *South Coast Junction, Durban, South Africa.*
1910	TARBY, JOHN P., *Waiyanitu, Navua, Fiji.*
1912	TARGETT-PROTHEROE, E. J., 617, *4th Avenue North, Edmonton South, Canada.*
1907	TARRANT, HUMPHREY M., *Director of Customs, Entebbe, Uganda.*
1914	TARVER, FRANCIS H. C., *Western Telegraph Co.,* 333 *San Martin, Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1914	TASSÉ, EMMANUEL, *Messrs. A. E. Rea Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Canada.*

Year of Election.

1910 TATE, HARRY R., *District Commissioner, Nairobi, British East Africa.*
1904 TATHAM, CHARLES, J.P., *Greytown, Natal, South Africa.*
1894 TATHAM, FREDERIC SPENCE, K.C., *7 Timber Street, Maritzburg, South Africa.*
1913 TATHAM, SIDNEY M., *P.O. Box 381, Maritzburg, South Africa.*
1904 TAVERNER, HON. SIR JOHN W., K.C.M.G.
1910 †TAYLER, CHARLES H., *c/o Messrs. Finlay, Fleming & Co., P.O. Box 181, Rangoon, Burma.*
1910 †TAYLER, CAPTAIN THOMAS, *c/o Messrs. Finlay, Fleming & Co., P.O. Box 181, Rangoon, Burma.*
1913 TAYLOR, CAPTAIN A. C., *West African Regiment, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
1902 †TAYLOR, ADOLPHUS J., *Normanhurst, Killara, New South Wales; and Australian Club.*
1914 TAYLOR, ARTHUR ROY, *c/o Messrs. James Marshall & Co., Rundle Street, Adelaide, South Australia.*
1915 TAYLOR, CECIL HARRY, *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
1908 †TAYLOR, CHARLES DAVENPORT, *P.O. Box 1568, Victoria, B.C., Canada.*
1914 TAYLOR, CLAUDE E., *Survey Department, Nairobi, British East Africa.*
1915 TAYLOR, EDWIN, *The Treasury, Kampala, Uganda.*
1909 TAYLOR, FREDERICK W., *Polly Brevan, Walgett, New South Wales.*
1913 TAYLOR, GEORGE F., *The Harbour Office, Hong Kong.*
1911 †TAYLOR, GEORGE M., *Thornhill, Empangeni P.O., Zululand, South Africa.*
1913 TAYLOR, GUY ARTHUR, *Civil Service, Solwezi, Kasempa District, Northern Rhodesia.*
1912 TAYLOR, HAROLD B.
1914 TAYLOR, HAROLD MELVILLE, *2968 Calle Bogota, Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1897 TAYLOR, HERBERT J., *Chief Native Commissioner, Salisbury, Rhodesia.*
1898 †TAYLOR, J. HOWARD.
1914 TAYLOR, JOHN R. K., *P.O. Box 716, Vancouver, B.C., Canada.*
1909 TAYLOR, JOSEPH WATSON, *221 Sayward Building, Victoria, B.C., Canada.*
1913 TAYLOR, P. JELF, *c/o Messrs. S. Butcher & Sons, Durban, South Africa.*
1912 TAYLOR, ROBERT ROSS, *P.O. Box 148, Timaru, New Zealand.*
1913 TAYLOR, ROWLAND, J.P., *M'Foshola, Wellington, Cape Province, South Africa.*
1911 TAYLOR, THOMAS, *2033 Semlin Drive, Vancouver, B.C., Canada.*
1913 TAYLOR, HON. THOMAS, *Victoria, B.C., Canada.*
1883 TAYLOR, HON. W. F., M.L.C., M.D., *Westbourne, George Street, Brisbane, Queensland (Corresponding Secretary).*
1902 †TAYLOR, WILLIAM IRWIN, M.D., M.R.C.S., *Medical Department, Zungeru, Nigeria.*
1913 TEARE, JOHN H. G., *English Club, Valparaiso, Chili.*
1893 TEECE, RICHARD, *Australian Mutual Provident Society, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1913 TELFER, WALTER, M.B., *Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
1908 TEMPLER, GEORGE D., *Forests Department, Batticaloa, Ceylon.*
1912 TEMPLETON, DAVID, *Taikoo Sugar Refinery, Quarry Bay, Hong Kong.*
1913 TEMPLETON, J. C., *c/o L. L. Andries, Skaterinodar, South Russia.*
1904 TENNANT, DAVID, J.P., *Attorney-at-Law, P.O. Box 232, Cape Town, South Africa.*
1904 †TENNANT, HERCULES, C.M.G.
1912 TENNANT, JAMES BLAIR, *Kotuagedera, Matale, Ceylon.*
1914 TENNENT, HUGH COWPER, *Old St. Annes, Loop Street, Maritzburg, South Africa.*
1914 TERREY, HEDLEY, M.D., Ch.M., *Llangollen, Long Road, Centennial Park, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1914 TESCHEMAKER, CECIL DE SHUTE, *Christchurch Club, New Zealand.*
1883 TESCHEMAKER, THOMAS, J.P., *Otaio, Timaru, New Zealand.*
1884 TESCHEMAKER-SHUTE, CHARLES DE V., *Avondale Station, Renwick, Marlborough, New Zealand.*
1897 *THEAL, GEORGE M'CALL, LL.D., *Wynberg, Cape Town, South Africa.*
1912 THEILER, SIR ARNOLD, K.C.M.G., *P.O. Box 593, Pretoria, South Africa.*
1914 †THEIN, MAUNG P. O., K.I.H., *Syriam, Hanthawaddy District, Burma.*
1903 †THEOMIN, DAVID E., *Dunedin, New Zealand.*
1900 THISELTON, ALBERT E., *P.O. Box 985, Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1910 THOMAS, ALFRED B, *Walmer, Port Elizabeth, South Africa.*
1914 THOMAS, ARTHUR W., *Monjo, Barotse, Northern Rhodesia.*
1909 THOMAS, C. NEUMANN, *Cape Town, South Africa.*

Year of Election.

1901 †THOMAS, CHARLES C., *Government Surveyor, P.O. Box 54, Bethlehem, O.F.S., South Africa.*
1910 THOMAS, CLAUD WM., C.E.
1911 THOMAS, E. J., *Glenhuntley, Caulfield, Melbourne, Victoria.*
1910 THOMAS, EDWARD NAPIER, *Survey Department, Lagos, Nigeria.*
1914 THOMAS, ERNEST W., *Asst. Loco. Superintendent, Assam-Bengal Railway, Chittagong, India.*
1910 THOMAS, FREDERICK A., *Suva, Fiji.*
1910 THOMAS, FREDERICK J., *Selukwe, Rhodesia.*
1884 †THOMAS, J. EDWIN, *Cavendish Chambers, Grenfell Street, Adelaide, South Australia* (*Corresponding Secretary*).
1886 †THOMAS, HON. JAMES J., C.M.G., M.L.C., *Wilberforce House, Gloucester Street, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
1895 THOMAS, HON. JOHN H., M.L.C., J.P., *Little East Street, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
1914 THOMAS, REGINALD GRYLLS, *Jemaa, Nigeria.*
1913 THOMAS, RHYS GORING, *B.S.A. Co., Livingstone, Northern Rhodesia.*
1899 †THOMASSET, HANS P., *Cascade Estate, Mahé, Seychelles.*
1912 THOMPSON, A. CHARLES, *c/o Guatemala Railway, Guatemala.*
1915 THOMPSON, ALEXANDER RICHARD, *Kubang Estate, Sepang Road, Negri Sembilan, Federated Malay States.*
1913 THOMPSON, ALFRED E. S., *c/o Messrs. E. Kale & Co., Shanghai, China.*
1914 THOMPSON, ERNEST G., *Abosso Gold Mining Co., Abosso, Gold Coast Colony.*
1913 THOMPSON, HENRY CHARLES, 1804 *Pino, Belgrano, Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1904 THOMPSON, HENRY N., *Forests Department, Lagos, Nigeria.*
1912 THOMPSON, J. SIMPSON, *P.O. Box 17, Tarkwa, Gold Coast Colony.*
1914 THOMPSON, M. A. B. DENTON, B.A., J.P., *Fort Rosebery, Northern Rhodesia.*
1910 THOMPSON, PERCY G., *District Commissioner, Lagos, Nigeria.*
1912 THOMPSON, PETER CLEASBY, *St. John's, Antigua.*
1913 THOMPSON, THOMAS HENRY, *Messrs. Thompson, Moir & Galloway, Prestea, Gold Coast Colony.*
1895 †THOMPSON, HON. WILLIAM A., *Treasurer, Stanley, Falkland Islands.*
1913 THOMPSON, WILLIAM, *Northern Land Co., 201 San Martin, Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1904 †THOMPSON, WILLIAM J., J.P., *Verulam, Natal, South Africa.*
1913 THOMSON, ALEXANDER R., *Colliery Co., Wankie, Rhodesia.*
1913 THOMSON, E. W., 360 *Bronson Avenue, Ottawa, Canada.*
1907 †THOMSON, HON. DUGALD, *Wyreepi, Milson's Point, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1913 THOMSON, HARRY C.
1913 THOMSON, HENRY B., M.P.P., *Victoria, B.C., Canada.*
1911 THOMSON, J. MOFFAT, *Chilanga, Northern Rhodesia.*
1915 THOMSON, JOHN, *c/o H. A. Verity, Esq., Palla Road, via Mochudi, South Africa.*
1896 THOMSON, JOHN ERSKINE, M.B., C.M., *P.O. Box 311, Brisbane, Queensland.*
1912 THOMSON, MELVILLE P., *Langford, P.O., Vancouver Island, Canada.*
1911 THOMSON, PETER A., *Hamilton, Ontario, Canada.*
1888 †THOMSON, WILLIAM CHARLES, 1556 *Monteray Avenue, Victoria, B.C., Canada.*
1902 THORNE, THOMAS LANE, *Rusdon, Rondebosch, C.P., South Africa.*
1905 †THORNE, WILLIAM J., *P.O. Box 69, Cape Town, South Africa.*
1907 THORNES, JOSEPH, 83 *Queen Street, Auckland, New Zealand.*
1913 THORNDIKE, REV. C. F., *Villa Freeland, Trieste, Austria.*
1913 THORNHILL, H. MCCOAN, *Survey Office, Nairobi, British East Africa.*
1911 THORNTON, LIEUT. G. J., *B.S.A. Police, Salisbury, Rhodesia.*
1884 THORNTON, S. LESLIE, *Uffington, Nuwera Eliya, Ceylon.*
1907 THORNTON, THOMAS, *Rua Itacolomy 1, Hygienopolis, São Paulo, Brazil.*
1892 †THORNTON, WILLIAM.
1912 THWAITES, NORMAN G., "*The World*," *Pulitzer Building, New York, U.S.A.*
1912 THWAITS, DOUGLAS C., *Native Commissioner, Magoye, Northern Rhodesia.*
1906 THYNNE, HON. ANDREW J., M.L.C., *A.M.P. Chambers, Queen Street, Brisbane, Queensland.* (*Corresponding Secretary*).
TIGHE, A. B., M.B., *Medical Department, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
1914 TILDESLEY, JOSEPH, *Apartado 61, Guatemala.*
1913 TINDALL, W. B., 39 *St. Mary, Toronto, Canada.*
1912

Year of Election.

1911 | TILLEY, WILLIAM G. N., *Musk Creek, Daylesford, Victoria.*
1910 | TITLEY, ALBERT, *Audit Office, P.O. Box 383, Pretoria, South Africa.*
1913 | TOBIN, RICHARD, *Buena Vista, Merri Street, Northcote, Melbourne, Victoria.*
1913 | TODHUNTER, CHARLES FRANKLIN, *Canterbury Club, Christchurch, New Zealand.*
1890 | †TOLHURST, GEORGE E., *Grant Road, Wellington, New Zealand.*
1896 | †TOLL, BENJAMIN, *Charters Towers, Queensland.*
1905 | TOLLAND, JAMES PULTENEY, C.E., *Survey Department, Entebbe, Uganda.*
1913 | TOLLINGTON, WILLIAM, 522–3rd *Avenue West, Calgary, Canada.*
1912 | †TOLMIE, HON. JAMES, M.L.A., *Brisbane, Queensland.*
1910 | †TOMLINSON, GEORGE J. F., *Maidaguri, Borno, N.P., Nigeria.*
1910 | TOMLINSON, HIS HONOUR JUDGE THOMAS S., *Zanzibar.*
1914 | TOMLINSON, WM., *Axim, Gold Coast Colony.*
1900 | TOOGOOD, JOHN F., A.I.M.M., F.R.G.S., *Bulawayo Club, Rhodesia.*
1914 | TOOLE, ISAAC, *National Bank of South Africa, Pretoria, South Africa.*
1915 | TOPPIN, FREDERICK, *Ubombo, Zululand, South Africa.*
1914 | TORRE, HAROLD, 299 *Bartolomé Mitre, Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1913 | †TORRENCE, HENRY G., 714–10*th Street, Oakland, California, U.S.A.*
1913 | TOTTON, GEORGE KNYVETT R., *Anglo Sul American Insurance Co., Caixa de Correio* 1077, *Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.*
1906 | TOULMIN, EVELYN M. O., 130 *Calle Lavalle, Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1912 | TOWER, H.E., SIR REGINALD T., K.C.M.G., C.V.O., *British Legation, Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1884 | †TOWN, HENRY, 1031 *Robson Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada.*
1914 | TOWNSEND, FRANK H., *Punta Arenas, Straits of Magellan, Chili.*
1910 | TOWNSEND, HON. WM. RICHARD, B.A., *Attorney-General, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
1913 | TOWNSEND, STEPHEN F., *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
1913 | TOWNSON, HARRY WALLS, J.P., M.R.C.V.S., *Stanley, Falkland Islands.*
1887 | †TOZER, HON. SIR HORACE, K.C.M.G., *Ardoch, Brighton Road, South Brisbane, Queensland.*
1912 | TRAPP, ARTHUR C., 54 *Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria (Corresponding Secretary).*
1903 | †TRAVERS, JOHN EDMUND DE LA COUR, *Pilgrims' Rest, Transvaal, South Africa.*
1913 | TRAVERS, VERNON, *Imbraim Plantation, Sekondi, Gold Coast Colony.*
1913 | TREBECK, ERIC PROSPER, *Bourimbla, Bowan Park, New South Wales.*
1913 | TREBECK, PROSPER CHARLES, 12 *O'Connell Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1913 | TREDGOLD, CLARKSON H., LL.B., *Salisbury, Rhodesia.*
1888 | †TREGARTHEN, WM. COULSON, *The Hermitage, Queenstown, South Africa.*
1913 | †TREGELLES, HENRY, 201 *Calle San Martin, Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1908 | TRELAWNY, EDWARD, *P. & O. S. N. Co., 32 Bridge Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1903 | TREMEARNE, MAJOR A. J. N., D.Anth., F.R.G.S., M.A., LL.M.
1913 | TREMENHERE, ARTHUR EWART, *Sandakan, British North Borneo.*
1914 | TRENCHARD, EDWARD, *Wolverton, Toorak, Melbourne, Victoria.*
1914 | TRENHOLME, HAROLD W., *Dominion Trust Co., Winnipeg, Canada.*
1914 | TRETHEWEY, W. G., *Toronto, Canada.*
1905 | †TREUSCH, JOHN B., M.R.C.S.E., L.R.C.P., *Pacific Cable Board, Fanning Island.*
1912 | TREVENEN, EDWARD, *Lonely Reef G.M. Co., Inyati, Rhodesia.*
1915 | TREWIN, JOHN, *Christchurch, New Zealand.*
1913 | †TRIBE, LANCELOT F., *San Julian, F.C. Entre Rios, Argentine.*
1897 | TRICKS, FREDERICK C., 88 *Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria.*
1914 | TRIGGS, ARTHUR BRYANT, *Yass, New South Wales.*
1915 | TRIGGS, FRANCIS WILLIAM, *Thompson Road, Napier, New Zealand.*
1912 | TRIGGS, WILLIAM H., "*The Press*" *Office, Christchurch, New Zealand.*
1900 | †TRIMINGHAM, NORMAN S. P., A.M.Inst.C.E., *The Farm, St. Peters, Barbados.*
1912 | †TRIPP, BERNARD, *Orielton, Gleniti, Timaru, New Zealand.*
1884 | †TRIPP, C. HOWARD, *Timaru, Canterbury, New Zealand (Corresponding Secretary).*
1910 | †TRIPP, JOHN M. H., *Silverton, Woodbury, South Canterbury, New Zealand.*
1883 | †TRIPP, LEONARD O. H., *Barrister-at-Law, Wellington, New Zealand (Corresponding Secretary).*
1914 | TROLLIP, GUSTAVUS, 34 *Wale Street, Cape Town, South Africa.*
1912 | TROLLOPE, CAPTAIN ARTHUR G., *Resident Magistrate, Smithfield, O.F.S., South Africa.*
1915 | TROOSTWYK, CAPTAIN OSCAR, *P.O. Box* 350, *Port Arthur, Ontario, Canada.*
1911 | †TROTT, HON. DUDLEY, M.B., M.E.C., *Cardiff, Pembroke, Bermuda.*

Year of Election.

1913 TROTTER, WALTER GLASS, *Pension "The Morior," Chateau d'Oex, Switzerland.*
1914 TROUP, A. R., 77 *King Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1914 TRUMAN, E. D., *Calle Sarmiento* 337, *Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1902 TUCHTEN, JOSE G., *P.O. Box* 25, *Cape Town, South Africa.*
1911 TUCKER, C. H., *Teucer, Hamilton, Bermuda.*
1914 TUCKER, F. DE L. BOOTH (*Commissioner, Salvation Army*), *The Mall, Simla, India.*
1897 TUCKER, G. A.
1883 †TUCKER, SENATOR HON. WILLIAM KIDGER, C.M.G., *P.O. Box* 9, *Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1912 TUCKETT, GEORGE H., *Postmaster-General, Zomba, Nyasaland.*
1910 TUDHOPE, WILLIAM S. D., *Director of Agriculture, Aburi, Gold Coast Colony.*
1913 †TUDOR, HARRY, 750 *Calle Moreno, Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1905 TUDOR, HIS HONOUR CHIEF JUSTICE DANIEL T., *Nassau, Bahamas.*
1896 TUGWELL, RIGHT REV. BISHOP HERBERT, D.D., *Lagos, Nigeria.*
1912 TUPPER, CHARLES S., *Armstrongs Point, Winnipeg, Canada.*
1895 †TURLAND, A. DE SALES.
1898 †TURNBULL, ALEXANDER H., *Elibank, Wellington, New Zealand.*
1905 †TURNBULL, AUBREY M. D., *Zomba, Nyasaland* (*Corresponding Secretary*).
1908 †TURNBULL, GEORGE, *Feilding, New Zealand.*
1899 TURNBULL, ROBERT MCGREGOR, *Linburn Station, Otago, New Zealand.*
1898 TURNBULL, ROBERT T., *Wellington, New Zealand.*
1912 TURNBULL, THOMAS MCMURRAY, *Canadian Bank of Commerce, Edmonton, Canada.*
1914 TURNBULL, WILLIAM, 186 *San Martin, Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1905 TURNER, ALFRED G., *Axim, Gold Coast Colony.*
1914 TURNER, ALFRED STUART, 362 *San Martin, Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1905 †TURNER, FRANK, *P.O. Box* 372, *Germiston, Transvaal, South Africa.*
1912 TURNER, FRANK E., *P.O. Box* 159, *Maritzburg, South Africa.*
1910 TURNER, FREDERICK A., *Holme Lea, Port Dickson, Federated Malay States.*
1914 TURNER, GEORGE E., *Edmonton, Canada.*
1914 TURNER, GEORGE L., *Stanley, Falkland Islands.*
1914 TURNER, HARRY M. S., *Fox Bay, Falkland Islands.*
1882 †TURNER, HENRY GYLES, *Bundalohn, Tennyson Street, St. Kilda, Melbourne, Victoria.*
1910 TURNER, JOHN, *Penang, Straits Settlements.*
1913 TURNER, JOHN L., *Ferrocarrille-Usultan, Salvador.*
1914 TURNER, MAJOR REGINALD, D.S.O., *Salisbury, Rhodesia.*
1912 TURNER, WILLIAM, M.A., M.D., C.M., M.V.O., *Colonial Hospital, Gibraltar.*
1912 TURPIN, FRANK E., *Rand Club, Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1913 TURTLE, ROBERT WHEATLEY, *Bank of Nassau, Bahamas.*
1914 TURTON, GEORGE H., *Royal Insurance Co.* (*of Liverpool*), *Melbourne, Victoria.*
1913 TWEED, HARRY L., *Medicine Hat, Alberta, Canada.*
1909 TWEEDY, E. HERBERT, *Senior Medical Officer, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
1913 TWELVES, C. W., 19 *Place de Meir, Antwerp.*
1912 TWITCHELL, RIGHT REV. THOMAS C., D.D., *Lord Bishop of Polynesia, Bishop's Lodge, Suva, Fiji.*
1912 TWOPENY, THOMAS NOWELL, "*Pastoral Review*," *The Rialto, Melbourne, Victoria.*
1913 TWOSE, ROBERT WARREN, *Ferrocarrills-Internacionale, Guatemala.*
1912 TWYCROSS, BERNARD G., *Mowbray, near Cape Town, South Africa.*
1913 TWYCROSS, HENRY W. STEPHEN, J.P., *G.P.O., Cape Town, South Africa.*
1914 †TYAGARAJA, JUGANUATHAI, *Colombo, Ceylon.*
1910 TYLER, G. LINTORN SIMMONS, *Clifton Chambers, Currie Street, Adelaide, South Australia.*
1914 †TYLER, WILLIAM S., *Tarkwa, Gold Coast Colony.*
1912 TYRRELL, JOSEPH BURR, 14 *Walmer Road, Toronto, Canada.*
1912 TYRWHITT-DRAKE, BRIAN H., *Union Club, Victoria, B.C., Canada.*
1906 TYSSEN, FRANCIS D., *Police Department, Nairobi, British East Africa.*
1914 TYZACK, W. H., 508 *Currie Road, Durban, South Africa.*

1889 UNDERWOOD, EDWARD WILLIAM, *Tallandoom, Koogong-Koot Road, Hawthorn Melbourne Victoria.*
1904 UNWIN, ARTHUR HAROLD, *Forests Department, Olokemeji, Western Province Nigeria.*

Year of Election.

1911 †UNWIN, DUNCAN H., *Delta, Pussellawa, Ceylon.*
1908 UNWIN, FREDERICK, *Bank of British West Africa, Lagos, Nigeria.*
1899 †UPPLEBY, JOHN G., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., 3 *St. Michael's Road, East London, South Africa.*
1914 UPTON, ALFRED RICHARD.
1914 UPTON, HENRY, 48 *Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria.*
1912 URMSON, R. H., *Bulawayo Club, Rhodesia.*
1913 USHER, FRANK A., *Fort Jameson, Northern Rhodesia.*
1902 USHER, HON. ARCHIBALD R., M.L.C., *Belize, British Honduras.*
1914 USHER, HARRY, *B.A. and Pacific Railway, 783 Florida, Buenos Aires, Argentine.*

1914 VAILE, HUBERT EARLE, 87 *Queen Street, Auckland, New Zealand.*
1883 †VALENTINE, HUGH SUTHERLAND, 86 *High Street, Dunedin, New Zealand.*
1906 †VALLANCEY, WM. BERTRAM, *Junior Civil Service Club, Cape Town, South Africa.*
1911 VALLET, LOUIS A., *Curepipe, Mauritius.*
1912 VALLON, GERALD C. D. DE J. DU, *Los Amigos, Gilbert, F. C. Entre Rios, Argentine.*
1892 VAN BOESCHOTEN, SIR JOHANNES G., *P.O. Box 611, Pretoria, South Africa.*
1889 VAN BREDA, SERVAAS, *Hauptville, Constantia Road, Wynberg, South Africa.*
1900 VAN CUYLENBURG, LIEUT.-COLONEL HECTOR, *Colombo, Ceylon.*
1906 VANDELEUR, JOHN F. B., 148 *Macdonnell Avenue, Parkdale, Toronto, Canada.*
1913 VAN DER BYL, PHILIP D., *Victoria West, C.P., South Africa.*
1913 VAN DER RIET, F. J. W., M.L.A., *Worcester Street, Grahamstown, South Africa.*
1887 VAN DER RIET, THOMAS F. B., *Attorney-at-Law, Grahamstown, South Africa.*
1912 VANDERSMISSEN, PROFESSOR WILLIAM H., 15 *Surrey Place, Toronto, Canada.*
1905 VAN HIEN, HENRY, *Winneba, Gold Coast Colony.*
1904 †VAN HULSTEYN, SIR WILLIAM, *P.O. Box 46, Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1913 VAN PRAAGH, JOSEPH, J.P., *Sydney on Vaal, near Kimberley, South Africa.*
1912 VAN RENSBURG, JACOBUS J., M.B., *Carnarvon, Cape Province, South Africa.*
1884 VAN-SENDEN, E. W., *Ravenscroft, Walkerville, Adelaide, South Australia.*
1910 †VAN SICKLE, RHESA, *c/o Messrs. Stewart, Raeburn & Co., Lewis Street, Rangoon, Burma.*
1915 VAN SOMEREN, ARTHUR, *Kellara, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1912 VAN SOMEREN, WALTER N., *Tampin Linggi Estate, Rantan, Federated Malay States; and 33 Raffles Place, Singapore.*
1912 †VAN ZYL, CAREL J., J.P., *Carnarvon, Cape Province, South Africa.*
1914 VARLEY, THOMAS E., 316 *Flinders Lane, Melbourne, Victoria.*
1899 †VASSALLO, E. C., M.A., LL.D., *Advocate, Professor of International Law, The University, Malta.*
1899 VAUTIN, H. D., *Harper's Buildings, Howard Street, Perth, Western Australia.*
1913 VAUX, MAJOR FRANCIS L., *Fort Osborne, Winnipeg, Canada.*
1915 VAVASOUR, BERNARD JOSEPH, *Cia. Mexicana de Petroleo El Aguila, Tampico, Mexico.*
1908 VAVASOUR, HENRY D., *Ugbrooke Station, Blenheim, New Zealand.*
1910 †VENN, HARRY N., *Colonial Secretariat, Pretoria, South Africa.*
1899 VERCO, JOSEPH C., M.D., F.R.C.S., *North Terrace, Adelaide, South Australia.*
1913 VEREBELYI, CHARLES ALEXANDRE, *Samarai, Papua (via Australia).*
1912 VERMEULEN, MARTHINUS J., *Lindley, O.F.S., South Africa.*
1909 VERNON, H. E. HARCOURT, 67 *Douglas Drive, Toronto, Canada.*
1913 VERNON, HAROLD ANSELM BELLAMY, *Madras Club, Madras, India.*
1912 VICK, CHARLES D., 300 *Fifth Avenue, Saskatoon, Canada.*
1901 †VICKERS, ALBERT, *P.O. Box 40, Cape Town, South Africa.*
1913 VICKERS, JOHN, *Panajachel, Guatemala.*
1895 †VIGNE, JAMES TALBOT, *Market Square, Kimberley, South Africa.*
1912 VILJOEN, SENATOR HON. ANTHONY, M.D., *Oak Valley, Elgin Station, Caledon, C.P., South Africa.*
1911 VILLIERS, OLIVER, *Summerland, Okanagan Valley, B.C., Canada.*
1912 VINCENT, WALTER C., 317 *Portage Avenue, Winnipeg, Canada.*
1889 †VINCENT, MAJOR WILLIAM SLADE, *Beaumont, Adelaide, South Australia.*
1911 VINER, ALFRED T. A., *P.O. Box 18, Jagersfontein, O.F.S., South Africa.*
1913 VINING, C. H., *Water Works, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*

Year of Election.	
1913	VINT, W. P., *c/o Messrs. Gibbs & Co., Antofogasta, Chili.*
1902	VINTCENT, ALWYN J., M.L.A., *Mossel Bay, South Africa.*
1913	†VINTER, JAMES H., *Mill Valley, California, U.S.A.*
1895	VIRET, HON. A. PERCIVAL, *Collector of Customs, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
1903	VISCHER, HANS, *Director of Education, Zungeru, Nigeria.*
1910	†VISRAN, A. ALLIDINA, *Mombasa, British East Africa.*
1914	VOLCKMAN, GEORGE W., 197 *Sparks Street, Ottawa, Canada.*
1897	VON STURMER, SPENCER W., *P.O. Box* 1019, *Sydney, New South Wales.*
1913	VOWELL, A. W., *The Eyrie, Victoria, B.C., Canada.*
1896	VREEDE, DIRK E., *c/o Messrs. Liebermann, Bellstedt & Co., Durban, South Africa.*
1912	VROOMAN, FRANK B., B.Sc., Ph.D., *Holly Lodge, Vancouver, B.C., Canada.*
1914	VYVYAN, REV. THOMAS G., M.A., *Poldhu, Richmond, Natal, South Africa.*
1903	WACKRILL, HERBERT J., *P.O. Box* 885, *Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1906	WADDELL, WILLIAM P., 18 *Collyer Quay, Singapore.*
1913	WADE, C. H. STUART, *City Hall, New Westminster, B.C., Canada.*
1902	WADE, FREDERICK C., K.C., 1125 *Seaton Street, Vancouver, B.C., Canada.*
1912	WADE, GEORGE, *P.O. Box* 805, *Virden, Man., Canada.*
1913	†WADE, WALTER B., *Messrs. Wade & Dorman, Durban, South Africa.*
1904	WADMAN, REGINALD F. C., *Excise Department, Bassein, Burma.*
1911	WADSON, HON. SIR THOMAS J., M.C.P., *Cedar Avenue, Hamilton, Bermuda.*
1914	WAGSTAFF, CHARLES WILLIAM, 82 *Pitt Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1912	WAINES, WILLIAM LESLIE, *Calgary, Canada.*
1914	WAINWRIGHT, LEONARD A., *c/o Agricultural Department, Zaria, Nigeria.*
1885	†WAITE, PETER, *Urrbrae, Adelaide, South Australia.*
1914	WAKEFIELD, EDWARD, *Empress Hotel, Victoria, B.C., Canada.*
1911	WAKEFIELD, EDWARD H., *Foreign Department, Automobile Club, West 54th Street, New York, U.S.A.*
1910	WAKEFIELD, OLIVER, *Railway Mission House, Regina, Saskatchewan, Canada.*
1914	WAKEFORD, ALFRED J., *Messrs. Douglas and Gibson,* 140 *Yonge Street, Toronto, Canada.*
1889	†WAKEFORD, GEORGE C., *Niekerk's Rush, Barkly West, Cape Province, South Africa.*
1912	WALDEGRAVE, FRANK G. B., *Wellington Club, New Zealand.*
1914	†WALDOCK, EDGAR ROGERS, *c/o Messrs. Whittall & Co., Colombo, Ceylon.*
1908	WALDRON, HENRY, J.P., *Beaver Island, Falkland Islands.*
1913	WALDRON, HUBERT J. T. K., *Strangers' Club,* 476 *Calle Bartolomé Mitre, Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1903	WALE, WM. C., *Transport Department, Kumassi, Gold Coast Colony.*
1898	†WALKER, A. BLOFIELD, *P.O. Box* 73, *Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1902	†WALKER, ALAN C., *Huonden, Macquarie Street, Hobart, Tasmania.*
1910	WALKER, ANDREW G., *Salisbury Club, Rhodesia.*
1906	†WALKER, ARTHUR, *P.O. Box* 174, *Germiston, Transvaal, South Africa.*
1912	†WALKER, ARTHUR, *P.O. Box* 3312, *Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1913	WALKER, ARTHUR GORDON, *c/o Magyar Karparti, Petroleum R.T., Izaszacsal (Maramaros), *Hungary.*
1914	WALKER, CHARLES H., *Zomba, Nyasaland.*
1914	WALKER, EDMUND, "*Herald*" *Office, Calgary, Canada.*
1909	†WALKER, SIR B. EDMUND, C.V.O., LL.D., D.C.L., *Long Garth, Toronto, Canada.*
1899	†WALKER, CECIL, *Barrister-at-Law, Lindfield, Holebrook Place, Hobart, Tasmania.*
1910	WALKER, HIS HONOUR JUDGE DAVID M., 387 *Broadway, Winnipeg, Canada.*
1913	WALKER, F. W., *Papuan Industries, Ltd., Badu, Thursday Island, Queensland.*
1912	WALKER, GEOFFREY H., 118 *Scott Street, Winnipeg, Canada.*
1911	WALKER, HARRY, *Kinellan, Dominica, West Indies.*
1912	WALKER, HERBERT BARBER, 27 *McGregor Street, Montreal, Canada.*
1914	WALKER, H. S., *c/o Messrs. Krabbe, King & Co.,* 760 *Calle Sarmiento, Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1914	WALKER, JOSEPH, *Calle Fucuman* 345, *Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1912	WALKER, LIEUT.-COLONEL JAMES, *Calgary, Canada.*
1911	†WALKER, JAMES F., *Seremban, Negri Sembilan, Federated Malay States.*

Year of Election.

1912 WALKER, JOHN M. BROWNLEE, *Rusape, Rhodesia.*
1914 WALKER, KENNETH M., M.D., 460 *Calle Cordoba, Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1912 †WALKER, CAPT. ROLAND, *Port Trust, Bombay, India.*
1914 WALKER, R. W., *Hoskins Buildings, Spring Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1900 †WALKER, SENATOR HON. JAMES T., 109 *Pitt Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1891 †WALKER, R. LESLIE, *Hobart, Tasmania.*
1913 †WALKER, WALTER FREDERICK, 555 *Vicinte Lopez, Temperley, F.C.S., Argentine.*
1912 WALKER, WM. DALZIEL, *Okanagan Mission, B.C., Canada.*
1913 WALKER, WILLIAM GRAY, 5A, *Calle Oriente Nu.* 59, *Guatemala.*
1913 †WALKER, WILLIAM THOMLINSON, *P.O. Box* 644, *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
1914 WALL, ARNOLD W., *P.O. Box* 547, *Kimberley, South Africa.*
1911 †WALL, ARTHUR H., *Te Karaua, Manutuke, Gisborne, New Zealand.*
1910 WALL, HENRY HOYLE, J.P., *Gisborne, New Zealand (Corresponding Secretary).*
1910 †WALLACE, ALEXANDER, *Robinson Deep G.M. Co., P.O. Box* 1488, *Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1913 WALLACE, ALEXANDER, *Hazeldene, Manning Road, Durban, South Africa.*
1894 WALLACE, EDWARD CLEMENT, 89 *Rua de S. Nicolau* 4, *Lisbon, Portugal.*
1894 WALLACE, LAWRENCE A., C.M.G., A.M.Inst.C.E., *Government House, Livingstone, Northern Rhodesia.*
1909 WALLACE, WILLIAM S., 94 *Admiral Road, Toronto, Canada.*
1910 WALLACE, CAPTAIN W. T. E., A.M.I.E.E., *Post Office, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
1914 WALLBACH, CAPTAIN D. A., *Zungeru, Nigeria.*
1912 WALLBRIDGE, JAMES E., *Dominion Bank Chambers, Edmonton, Canada.*
1912 WALLER, THOMAS H. A., *La Alicia, Rosales, F.C.P., Argentine.*
1907 †WALLIS, ARTHUR H., *Manugarva, Gisborne, New Zealand.*
1896 WALLIS, HON. HENRY R., C.M.G., *Chief Secretary, Entebbe, Uganda.*
1911 WALMSLEY, RT. REV. JOHN, D.D., *Lord Bishop of Sierra Leone, Bishopscourt, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
1913 WALMSLEY, THOMAS HARVEY, *Kaduna Syndicate, Ltd., Naraguta, Nigeria.*
1913 WALFOLD, JOHN ROBSART, *Selangor, Federated Malay States.*
1901 WALPOLE, R. H., *Assurance and Trust Co., Ltd., Port Elizabeth, South Africa.*
1889 †WALSH, ALBERT, *P.O. Box* 39, *Cape Town, South Africa.*
1900 WALSH, COMMANDER J. T., R.N.R., *Marine Supt., Canadian Pacific Railway, Montreal, Canada.*
1903 WALSH, FRANK, M.A., J.P., *P.O. Box* 19, *Carnarvon, Cape Province, South Africa (Corresponding Secretary).*
1914 †WALSH, JOHN AMBROSE, 289 *Queen Street, Brisbane, Queensland.*
1912 WALTER, ALBERT, *Royal Alfred Observatory, Mauritius.*
1913 WALTERS, JOHN HUTH, *Enrique Carbo, F.C. Entre Rios, Argentine.*
1914 WALTERS, OWEN, 45 *Burger Street, Maritzburg, South Africa.*
1912 WALTON, HUBERT, *Ladysmith, South Africa.*
1912 WARD, BERNARD REDWOOD, *Blenheim, Marlborough, New Zealand.*
1913 WARD, J. F., *Civil Service, Kuala Lumpur, Selangor, Federated Malay States.*
1913 WARD, REGINALD L., *Gwelo, Rhodesia.*
1910 †WARD, RIGHT HON. SIR JOSEPH G., BART., K.C.M.G., *Wellington, New Zealand.*
1873 †WARD, WILLIAM CURTIS, *Victoria, B.C., Canada.*
1915 WARD, WILLIAM ROBERT, *Imperial Bank of Persia, Shiraz, Persia.*
1913 †WARDEN, CAPTAIN EDMUND OSCAR, *Provincial Commissioner, Navarro, N.T., Gold Coast Colony*
1904 WARDEN, WILLIAM, 519 *Bartolomé Mitre, Buenos Aires, Argentine (Corresponding Secretary).*
1911 WARDILL, MAJOR B. J., *Melbourne Cricket Club,* 352 *Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria.*
1912 WARDLAW, GEORGE L., *Queensland Club, Brisbane, Queensland.*
1904 WARDROP, JOHN GLEN, *Colombo, Ceylon.*
1903 †WARDROP, JOHN NIMMO, F.R.G.S., *Messrs. Darby & Co., Sandakan, British North Borneo.*
1880 †WARE, J. C., *Yalla-y-Poora, Buangor, Victoria.*
1909 †WARE, WM. FAIRBURN, 20 *Avenida Paulista, São Paulo, Brazil.*
1905 WARE, WILLIAM LAWES, *Brougham Place, North Adelaide, South Australia.*

Year of Election.	
1912	WARING, SELWYN, *c/o Messrs. W. B. MacIver & Co., Ltd., Lagos, Nigeria.*
1904	WARLIKER, LIEUT.-COLONEL DAMODER P., *79th Carnatic Infantry, Aurungabad, India.*
1911	WARNER, HON. R. S. AUCHER, K.C., M.L.C., *Solicitor-General, Port of Spain, Trinidad.*
1912	WARNER, BASIL HALE, B.A., *Asst. Commissioner, Stegi, Swaziland, South Africa.*
1913	WARNER, GEORGE BRUNTON, *Impendhle, Natal; and Durban Club, South Africa.*
1914	WARNER, HENRY THOMAS, *Niger Co., Baro, Nigeria.*
1910	WARREN, EDGAR H., *Customs Department, Chiromo, Nyasaland.*
1911	WARREN, EDWARD, *c/o Standard Bank, Cape Town, South Africa.*
1915	WARREN, F. H., *Brazil.*
1912	WARREN, FREDERICK B., 1503 *Rockland Avenue, Victoria, B.C., Canada.*
1911	WARREN, HENRY B., 1043 *Burrard Street, Vancouver, B.C., Canada.*
1913	WARREN, LIEUT.-COLONEL HAROLD G., *Batkana, Karene District, Sierra Leone.*
1911	WARREN, PHILIP R., 616 *Sherbrooke Street, Montreal, Canada.*
1910	WARREN, HON. WILLIAM R., M.H.A., *St. John's, Newfoundland.*
1913	WARRENER, FRANK M., 4537 *Lake Avenue, Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.*
1913	WARSKITT, CAPTAIN JAMES, 290 *Calle Reconquista, Buenos Aires, Argentina.*
1913	WASSUNG, PETER JOHN, *Mossel Bay, South Africa.*
1913	WATCHAM, J. R., *Riverside, Nairobi, British East Africa.*
1913	WATCHAM, STANLEY D., *Tana Valley, British East Africa.*
1914	WATERALL, LEONARD S., J.P., *Native Affairs Department, Livingstone, Northern Rhodesia.*
1889	†WATERHOUSE, ARTHUR, 10 *Cowra Chambers, Grenfell Street, Adelaide, South Australia.*
1903	†WATERHOUSE, FRANK S., *Mangawhare, Napier, New Zealand.*
1911	WATERHOUSE, JOSEPH H. E., *Australasian Pioneer Club, Hunter Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1913	WATERS, BERNARD D., *Post Office, Livingstone, Northern Rhodesia.*
1912	WATERS, DANIEL, 78 *Madison Avenue, Toronto, Canada.*
1913	WATERS, GRAHAM, *Police Department, Entebbe, Uganda.*
1902	WATKEYS, W. D. E., *Bloemfontein, South Africa.*
1883	†WATKINS, ARNOLD H., M.D., F.R.C.S., M.R.A.; *Kimberley, South Africa.*
1901	WATKINS, FRANK, *Nairobi, British East Africa.*
1910	WATKINS, HARRY, *Royal Engineers' Office, Victoria Barracks, Hong Kong.*
1910	WATKINS, O. F., *Assistant District Commissioner, Mombasa, British East Africa.*
1912	WATSON, ALBERT VICTOR, *Tarkwa Gold Mine, Tarkwa, Gold Coast Colony.*
1912	WATSON, ALEXANDER H., *District Commissioner, Uganda.*
1914	WATSON, ALEXANDER THOMAS, *Extnd. Tin Mines, Naraguta, Nigeria.*
1913	WATSON, ARTHUR C., *c/o McLaughlin and Eaves, St. James's Buildings, Melbourne, Victoria.*
1914	WATSON, DARIL G., *Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.*
1913	WATSON, ERNEST R., *Bank of Montreal Building, St. John's, Newfoundland.*
1887	†WATSON, H. FRASER, *Rand Club, Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1913	WATSON, JOSEPH C., 544 *Bartolomé Mitre, Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1912	WATSON, J. W. GORDON, *Bank of Montreal, Brandon, Man., Canada.*
1912	WATSON, LUTHER, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., *Aliwal North, Cape Province, South Africa.*
1912	WATSON, REGINALD G., C.M.G., *The Residency, Selangor, Federated Malay States.*
1909	WATSON, HON. ROBERT, *Savings Bank, St. John's, Newfoundland (Corresponding Secretary).*
1915	WATSON, STANDISH J., M.B., *Jos, Naraguta P.O., Nigeria.*
1895	†WATT, EDWARD J., *Hastings, Hawke's Bay, New Zealand.*
1909	WATT, HON. SIR THOMAS, K.C.M.G., M.L.A., *Newcastle, Natal, South Africa.*
1913	WATT, THE HON. W. A., M.L.A., *Melbourne, Victoria.*
1910	WATTS, HON. FRANCIS, D.Sc., C.M.G., *Imperial Department of Agriculture, Bridgetown, Barbados.*
1896	†WATTS, JOHN WHIDBORNE, *Ivy, Barberton, Transvaal, South Africa.*
1911	WAUGH, PERCIVAL J. ROY, *Langkon Rubber Co., Kudat, British North Borneo.*
1914	WAY, GEORGE CURREY, *Winklesea, Winklespruit, Natal, South Africa.*
1891	†WAY, THE RIGHT HON. SIR SAMUEL J., BART., *Chief Justice, Adelaide, South Australia.*
1892	†WAYLAND, ARTHUR E., *Two Waters, Kleinpoort Station, Cape Province, South Africa.*
1913	WAYLAND, MAJOR EDWARD ROBERT, *Fort William, Ontario, Canada.*
1913	WAYNE, THOMAS HENRY BABINGTON, *c/o Standard Bank, Cape Town, South Africa.*
1911	†WEART, JOHN W., *Barrister-at-Law, P.O. Box 1121, Vancouver, B.C., Canada.*

Year of Election.

1913 | WEATHERHEAD, A. E., *Civil Service, Kampala, Uganda.*
1906 | †WEATHERILT, HENRY C., *Palapye Road, Bechuanaland Protectorate.*
1902 | WEBB, CLEMENT D., *Rand Club, Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1910 | WEBB, H. H., *Timaru, New Zealand.*
1914 | WEBB, HERBERT J., 920 *New Berks Building, Philip Square, Montreal, Canada.*
1900 | †WEBB, RICHARD CAPPER, J.P., *Roto, Hillston, New South Wales.*
1913 | WEBB, RICHARD CHARLES, 32 *Avonside, Christchurch, New Zealand.*
1906 | †WEBBER, WALTER S., *Barrister-at-Law, P.O. Box* 1088, *Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1912 | WEBBER, WILLIAM H. NELSON, *Machakos, British East Africa.*
1911 | WEBER, HUBERT C., M.D., *St. Hubert's, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
1883 | WEBSTER, ALEXANDER B., 146 *Mary Street, Brisbane, Queensland.*
1914 | WEBSTER, F. G. I'ANSON, *Customs Department, Livingstone, Northern Rhodesia.*
1903 | WEBSTER, G. W., *Assistant Resident, Keffi, Nassarawa Province, Nigeria.*
1897 | †WEBSTER, H. L., *P.O. Box* 393, *Cochrane, Ontario, Canada (Corresponding Secretary).*
1914 | WEEDON, HARDWICKE, *Eurella, High Street, Launceston, Tasmania.*
1904 | †WEEDON, WARREN, *Selby House, Wickham Terrace, Brisbane, Queensland.*
1911 | WEEDON, WM. C. MOORES, *Rundum, British North Borneo.*
1914 | WEEKS, PHILIP H., *c/o F. H. Walker & Co., Quitanda* 141, *Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.*
1913 | WEEKS, REGINALD, *District Commissioner, Lamu, British East Africa.*
1912 | WEIDNER, CHARLES, *Goodhouse, P.O. Steinkopf, Namaqualand, South Africa.*
1914 | WEIGALL, EDWARD, JR., *Club Residentes Extrangeros, Rosario, Argentine.*
1910 | WEIGALL, REV. CANON SPENCER, M.A., *Masite, Maseru, Basutoland, South Africa.*
1912 | WEIL, CHARLES P., *P.O. Box* 180, *Madras, India.*
1915 | WEIL, V. M.
1914 | WEINBERG, BERNARD, *Grand Hotel, Kimberley, South Africa.*
1913 | WEIR, ARCHIBALD G.
1914 | WEIR, THOMAS R., *Siamese Tin Syndicate, Puket, Western Siam (via Penang).*
1914 | WELCH, J. ST. VINCENT, *Union Club, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1914 | WELLER, C. L., *Government Railway, Lome, Togoland.*
1913 | †WELLS, DOUGLAS THURBURN, A.M.Inst.C.E., F.R.G.S., *c/o National Bank of India, Rangoon, Burma.*
1902 | †WELLS, ERNEST T., *P.O. Box* 10, *Queenstown, South Africa.*
1913 | WELLS, E. R., *The Market, Kimberley, South Africa.*
1915 | WELLS, NOEL BARR, *Cairo* 324, *Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.*
1913 | WELLS, R. H., *c/o J. J. Fischer & Co., Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
1896 | †WELLS, RICHARD NOEL, *Hannan's Find Gold Reefs, Kalgoorlie, Western Australia.*
1912 | WELLS, ROBERT BRUCE, M.D., *Norwood Block, Edmonton, Canada.*
1911 | WELLS, HON. MR. JUSTICE WILLIAM W., *Rideau Club, Ottawa, Canada.*
1915 | WELLSTED, EDWARD JAMES, *Kalgoorlie, Western Australia.*
1907 | †WELMAN, CHARLES W., M.A. (OXON.), *Assistant Colonial Secretary, Victoriaborg, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
1913 | WELSH, REV. PROFESSOR R. E., D.D., *McGill University, Montreal, Canada.*
1914 | WELSTEAD, ARTHUR D., *Entebbe, Uganda.*
1887 | WENTWORTH, FITZWILLIAM, *Union Club, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1912 | WENTZ, CHARLES H., 300 *Fifth Avenue, Saskatoon, Canada.*
1903 | WENTZEL, CHARLES A., *Rand Club, Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1908 | WERDMULLER, C. A., J.P., *Hoopstad, O.F.S., South Africa.*
1912 | WERNER, HENRY C., *Kalomo, Northern Rhodesia.*
1914 | †WERNHAM, FREDERICK.
1910 | WESTERN, COLONEL J. S. E., *Petit Hurel, St. Helier's, Jersey.*
1914 | WESTMORELAND, CHARLES H., *Cangallo* 499, *Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1913 | WESTON, CLAUDE H., *Powderham Street, New Plymouth, New Zealand.*
1914 | WESTON, JAMES T., *Bolsa de Comercio* 39, *Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1913 | WESTON, THOMAS SHALER, *Wellington, New Zealand.*
1911 | WESTWOOD, ENOCH NIXON, *Port Moresby, Papua, via Australia (Corresponding Secretary).*
1914 | WETTENHALL, ROLAND R., M.B., *Aberfeldie, Toorak, Melbourne, Victoria.*
1913 | WETTON, THOMAS C., 554 *Furby Street, Winnipeg, Canada.*
1914 | WHATLEY, WILLIAM C., *Wanderer Mine, Selukwe, Southern Rhodesia.*

Year of Election.	
1914	WHEATLEY, GEORGE T., *Ulundi House, Portswood Road, Cape Town, South Africa.*
1912	WHEATLEY, HENRY L., *Caixa 531, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil (Corresponding Secretary).*
1910	WHEELER, CLIFFORD W., F.R.G.S., *Agilete Rubber Estates, Lagos, Nigeria.*
1912	†WHEELER, CAPTAIN H. T. C., *Travelling Commissioner, Northern Territories, Gold Coast Colony.*
1914	WHEELER, OWEN, *Nigerian Railway, Lagos, Nigeria.*
1902	WHEELER, HON. WILLIAM, C.M.G., M.L.C., *Treasurer, Zomba, Nyasaland.*
1906	WHEELWRIGHT, CHARLES A., C.M.G., *Resident Magistrate, Pietersburg, Transvaal, South Africa.*
1908	WHELAN, GEORGE C., *Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
1910	WHIGHAM, GILBERT C., *c/o Finlay, Fleming & Co., P.O. Box* 181, *Rangoon, Burma.*
1910	WHISKER, LOUIS P., *Livingstone, Northern Rhodesia.*
1914	WHITAKER, HENRY, *English Club, 478 Bartolomé Mitre, Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1914	WHITAKER, JOHN HOLDEN, *B. P. Police, Mafeking, South Africa.*
1911	WHITCOMBE, GEORGE H., *Christchurch, New Zealand.*
1903	WHITE, ANDREW, W.S., *Chief Registrar and Sheriff, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
1912	WHITE, A. MORESBY, 210 *Belmont House, Victoria, B.C., Canada.*
1912	†WHITE, HENRY ARTHUR, M.I.M.M., *P.O. Box* 112, *Roodepoort, Transvaal, South Africa.*
1914	†WHITE, JAMES W., *P.W.D., Hong Kong.*
1909	WHITE, JOHN D., 2 *Blackburn Terrace, Toowoomba, Queensland.*
1913	WHITE, WALTER JAMES, *Hastings, New Zealand.*
1910	WHITE, WALTER, M.A., *Baro-Kano Railway, Nigeria.*
1915	WHITE, WILLIAM GEORGE, *Hawera, New Zealand.*
1912	WHITE, WILLIAM JOHN, K.C., *Dominion Express Building, Montreal, Canada.*
1914	WHITE, W. BURNINGHAM, *P.O. Box* 2275, *Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1890	WHITE, W. KINROSS, *Napier, New Zealand.*
1913	WHITEHEAD, HERBERT H., *Alberta Hotel, Calgary, Canada.*
1912	WHITEHEAD, PERCY C.
1911	WHITEHOUSE, C. T. DE B., *Permas Estate, Johore Bahru, Johore, Straits Settlements.*
1903	WHITELAW, JAMES, 224 *Berg Street, Maritzburg, South Africa.*
1906	WHITELEY, PERCIVAL, *P.O. Box* 2162, *Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1913	WHITESIDE, ARTHUR M., 801/9 *Rogers Building, Vancouver, Canada.*
1904	WHITESIDE, HENRY S., *Labuan Bileh, Ltd., Port Dickson, Sungei Ujong, Federated Malay States.*
1915	WHITFIELD, WILLIAM, *Commercial Club Building, Portland, Oregon, U.S.A. (Corresponding Secretary).*
1907	WHITMORE, SIDNEY W., *Public Works Department, Pretoria, South Africa.*
1913	WHITTALL, PERCIVAL F., *Assistant District Commissioner, Gold Coast Colony.*
1914	WHITTEMORE, HARRY T., 910, 20*th Avenue West, Calgary, Canada.*
1911	†WHITTINGHAM, HON. ARTHUR H., M.L.C., *Mayfield, Ascot, Brisbane, Queensland.*
1914	†WHITTON, CAPT. JOHN B., *Union Castle S.S. Co., Cape Town, South Africa.*
1913	†WHITWORTH, NICHOLAS M., *Club de Residentes Estrangeros, 476 Bartolomé Mitre, Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1915	WHYTE, JARDINE B., *Rialto Building, San Francisco, United States (Corresponding Secretary).*
1913	WHYTE, JOHN MARCUS, *Cia. Mexicana de Petroles, "El Aguila," Minatitlan, V.C., Mexico.*
1915	WIBBERLEY, BRIAN W., M.B., *Adelaide Hospital, South Australia.*
1912	WICKETT, SAMUEL ROBERT, *Cypress Street, Toronto, Canada.*
1884	†WICKHAM, H. A., J.P., *Conflict Group, via Samarai, Papua, via Australia.*
1914	WIDDES, ROBERT WEBSTER, 601, *Yorkshire Building, Vancouver, B.C., Canada.*
1895	†WIENAND, C. F., *P.O. Box* 1352, *Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1883	WIENER, LUDWIG, *Lower St. George's Street, Cape Town, South Africa.*
1906	WIENHOLT, FRED E., *Rhodes Inyanga Farms, Umtali, Rhodesia.*
1911	WIETING, CARL, *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
1914	WIGRAM, MAJOR KENNETH, *United Service Club, Simla, India.*
1913	WIJEYESEKERA, F. A., J.P., *Pasdum Korale, Matugama, Ceylon.*
1914	WILD, JACK, *Francistown, Bechuanaland Protectorate, South Africa.*
1914	WILDEBLOOD, HENRY S., *P.W.D., Meerut, India.*
1915	WILEMAN, G. A., *Eastern Railway, Port Harcourt, Nigeria.*

Year of Election.

1911 WILEMAN, H. ST. JOHN.
1913 WILEY, FRANKLIN S., *Port Arthur, Ontario, Canada.*
1913 WILEY, HENRY, *Eileen Alannah Mine, Eiffel Flats, Gatooma, Rhodesia.*
1911 WILKES, COLONEL ALFRED J., K.C., *Brantford, Canada (Corresponding Secretary).*
1912 WILKIE, GEORGE, *Continental Life Building, Toronto, Canada.*
1915 WILKIE, GEORGE M., A.M.I.M.E., *Cia. Mexicana de Petroleo "El Aguila," Tampico, Mexico*
1913 WILKIN, CAPTAIN ROBERT, *Port Trust, Bombay, India.*
1914 †WILKINS, FRANK EDWARD, F.R.G.S., *P.O. Box 110, Salisbury, Rhodesia.*
1910 WILKINS, H., *c/o United Engineers, Ltd., Bangkok, Siam.*
1914 WILKINS, PHILIP O'CARROLL, 241 *Calle 9 de Julio, Cordoba, Argentine.*
1907 WILKINS, ROBERT H., *Risdon, Alma Road, St. Kilda, Melbourne, Victoria.*
1899 WILKINSON, CHARLES D., *Hong-Kong.*
1911 WILKINSON, HON. EDGAR C., M.D., M.L.C., *Reid Street, Hamilton, Bermuda.*
1911 WILKINSON, JOHN T., 721 *Vancouver Block, Vancouver, B.C., Canada.*
1914 WILKINSON, MAJOR H. A. F., *Government House, Perth, Western Australia.*
1910 †WILKINSON, REGINALD W. H., M.A., *Solicitor-General, Victoriaborg, Accra, Gold Coast Colony*
1890 †WILKS, SAMUEL JEBBOLD, C.E., *Rand Club, Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1913 WILL, ERNEST PERCIVAL, *Spring Valley, Badulla, Ceylon.*
1882 WILLCOCKS, EDWARD I. R., 25 *New North Road, Bourda, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
1914 WILLES, RICHARD, *Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1913 WILLIAMS, ALAN C., B.A., *Ganges, Salt Spring Island, B.C., Canada.*
1898 WILLIAMS, ARCHIBALD JAY, *Zomba, Nyasaland.*
1914 †WILLIAMS, ARNOLD BEETHAM, *Waipiro Bay, Gisborne, New Zealand.*
1914 WILLIAMS, ARTHUR H., *Exploring Lands and Minerals Co., c/o Post Office, Naraguta, Nigeria.*
1914 WILLIAMS, ARTHUR HENRY, *Weld Club, Perth, Western Australia.*
1913 WILLIAMS, CHARLES EDWARD, *St. Servan, Ille et Vilaine, France.*
1912 WILLIAMS, DAVID G., 510 *Hastings Street West, Vancouver, B.C., Canada.*
1914 †WILLIAMS, EDRIC BEETHAM, *Waipuna, Otane, Hawke's Bay, New Zealand.*
1912 †WILLIAMS, EDWARD GORDON, JR., *c/o Standard Bank, Livingstone, Northern Rhodesia.*
1905 WILLIAMS, E. TRUBY, *c/o Union Bank of Australia, Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria.*
1910 WILLIAMS, EDWARD H., *Messrs. Sainsbury, Logan & Williams, P.O. Box 4, Hastings, New Zealand.*
1897 †WILLIAMS, ERNEST, A.M.Inst.C.E., *Rand Club, Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1913 WILLIAMS, FRANK J., *c/o Messrs. J. Moore & Co., Rua Candeldria 8, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.*
1899 †WILLIAMS, FRED W., *Napier, New Zealand.*
1902 WILLIAMS, G. A., *P.O. Box 88, Harrismith, O.F.S., South Africa.*
1913 WILLIAMS, HAROLD, *P.W.D., Famagusta, Cyprus.*
1914 †WILLIAMS, HEATHCOTE BEETHAM, *Turihaua, Gisborne, New Zealand.*
1900 †WILLIAMS, HENRY WATSON, *Claremont House, Claremont, Western Australia.*
1911 WILLIAMS, HERBERT H., 565 *Avenue Road, Toronto, Canada.*
1913 WILLIAMS, H. G., *Ridley College, St. Catharines, Ontario, Canada.*
1904 WILLIAMS, JAMES ALEXANDER, I.S.O., *Dodowah, Gold Coast Colony.*
1896 †WILLIAMS, JAMES AUGUSTUS, *Bonthe, Sherbro, West Africa.*
1914 WILLIAMS, REV. JOHN H., 352 *Calle Peru, Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1912 WILLIAMS, JOHN HAMMOND, *Survey Department, Nairobi, British East Africa.*
1898 WILLIAMS, RIGHT HON. SIR JOSHUA S., *Dunedin, New Zealand.*
1913 WILLIAMS, KENNETH STUART, *Tuparoa, New Zealand.*
1911 WILLIAMS, PETER E., *Rengam Rubber Estate, Johore, Malay States.*
1915 †WILLIAMS, R. W., *Te Rawhiti, Napier, New Zealand.*
1912 WILLIAMS, SIR RALPH, K.C.M.G., *Nairobi, British East Africa.*
1913 WILLIAMS, SAMUEL JAMES, *Berlin, Ontario, Canada (Corresponding Secretary).*
1914 WILLIAMS, SPENCER, *Club Residentes Extrangeros, 476, Bartolomé Mitre, Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1888 †WILLIAMS, THOMAS D.
1911 WILLIAMS, WM. MICAH, *Papanui, Augusta Road, Hobart, Tasmania.*
1886 †WILLIAMS, ZACHARIAH A., *Field House, Broad Street, Lagos, Nigeria.*
1913 WILLIAMSON, CHARLES F. J., 49 *Ferdinand Strasse, Hamburg.*
1909 WILLIAMS-TAYLOR, SIR FREDERICK, *Bank of Montreal, Montreal, Canada.*

Year of Election.	
1913	WILLINGDON, H.E., RIGHT HON. LORD, G.C.I.E., *Government House, Bombay.*
1912	WILLIS, ARCHIBALD A., *Kalomo, Northern Rhodesia.*
1914	WILLIS, JOHN, *Moquinchao, Rio Negro, Argentine.*
1914	WILLIS, RIGHT REV. BISHOP J. J., D.D., *Uganda.*
1910	WILLISON, SIR JOHN S., LL.D., *c/o "The News," Toronto, Canada.*
1904	WILLMOT, FREDERICK C., M.D., D.P.H., *Vredenberg, Saldanha Bay, Cape Province, South Africa.*
1911	WILLS, FREDERICK T., M.B., C.M., *Public Leper Asylum, Mahaica, British Guiana.*
1896	WILLS, GEORGE F., *P.O. Box 551, Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1905	WILLSON, BECKLES, *Clifton Grove, Windsor, Nova Scotia, Canada.*
1913	WILMOT, HENRY, *Fredericton, N.B., Canada.*
1901	WILMOT, HON. ALEXANDER, *Cape Town, South Africa.*
1908	WILSON, A. WALLIS, *Selinsing Estate, Taiping, Federated Malay States.*
1894	†WILSON, ALBERT J., *Sorrezè, Vacoa, Mauritius.*
1915	WILSON, ALEXANDER WILLIAM, *Nova Scotia Estate, Telok Anson, Federated Malay States.*
1897	WILSON, BENJAMIN, *The Club, Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
1908	†WILSON, CECIL F., *Kowhainui, Takapau, New Zealand.*
1915	WILSON, CHARLES DOUGLAS, *Napier, Hawke's Bay, New Zealand.*
1906	†WILSON, CHARLES HERBERT, *Zuma, Naraguta, Nigeria.*
1913	WILSON, CHARLES W., *Messrs. D. E. Brown Macaulay Ltd., 585 Granville Street, Vancouver, B.C., Canada.*
1913	WILSON, E. MOORE, *Junin, F.C.P., Argentine.*
1912	WILSON, COLONEL E. W., *Canadian Life Assurance Association, Montreal, Canada.*
1915	WILSON, ERIC WALLIS, *Selinsing Estate, Taiping, Perak, Federated Malay States.*
1915	WILSON, FRANCIS, L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., *Bowen Terrace, Brisbane, Queensland.*
1911	WILSON, HON. FRANK, C.M.G., M.L.A., *Perth, Western Australia.*
1912	WILSON, FREDERICK GEORGE, *47 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria.*
1914	WILSON, GEORGE H., *38 Front Street East, Toronto, Canada.*
1891	†WILSON, GEORGE PRANGLEY, C.E.
1913	WILSON, G. H. NEWTON, *Killarney, Nairobi, British East Africa.*
1909	WILSON, GORDON, C.E., *c/o Postmaster, Bo, Sierra Leone.*
1909	WILSON, HENRY, *c/o "N.Z. Herald," Auckland, New Zealand.*
1897	WILSON, SIR JAMES G., *Bulls, Rangitiki, New Zealand.*
1909	WILSON, JAMES INNES, *Stipendiary Magistrate, Fox Bay, Falkland Islands.*
1883	†WILSON, CAPTAIN JOHN, *Beau Sejour, Rosehill, Mauritius.*
1904	†WILSON, JOHN B., *Lindley, O.F.S., South Africa.*
1912	†WILSON, JOHN JESSIMAN, *London & Brazilian Bank, São Paulo, Brazil.*
1913	WILSON, MATTHEW, *399 Bartolomé Mitre, Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1913	WILSON, PETER C., *San Salvador City, Central America (via New York).*
1912	WILSON, CAPTAIN R. S., *208 Bloor Street West, Toronto, Canada.*
1915	WILSON, REGINALD, *105 Parramatta Road, Annandale, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1914	WILSON, REGINALD W. A., *Akuse, Gold Coast Colony.*
1909	WILSON, S. CHIVERS, *North Battleford, Sask., Canada.*
1912	WILSON, S. FRANKLIN, *5 Dale Avenue, Toronto, Canada.*
1914	WILSON, THOMAS, *Bank of Nova Scotia, Montego Bay, Jamaica.*
1914	WILSON, THOMAS EDWARD, *c/o Messrs. John Holt & Co., Patoni, Southern Provinces, Nigeria*
1902	†WILSON, W. T., *P.O. Box 53, Cape Town, South Africa.*
1910	WILSON, WILLIAM R., *"N.Z. Herald," Auckland, New Zealand.*
1897	†WINCHCOMBE, HON. F. E., M.L.C., *Messrs. Winchcombe, Carson & Co., 46 Bridge Street Sydney, New South Wales.*
1914	WINCHCOMBE, FREDERICK A., *Adavale, Parkes, New South Wales.*
1914	WINCHCOMBE, KENNETH E., *c/o Messrs. Winchcombe Carson, Ltd., Sydney, New South Wales.*
1915	WINDELER, C. H., *72 Kilby Street, Boston, Mass., U.S.A. (Corresponding Secretary).*
1913	WINDLE, HARRY W., *c/o Dominion Trust Co., Vancouver, B.C., Canada.*
1887	†WINDSOR, PETER F., *Windsorton, Griqualand West, Cape Province, South Africa.*
1902	WINGATE, G. R., *Customs Department, Lagos, Nigeria.*
1913	WINGATE, GENERAL SIR FRANCIS REGINALD, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., *Kharbum, Sudan.*
1914	WINSON, LEONARD THOMAS, *P.O. Box 37, Victoriaborg, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
1910	WINTER, AUSTIN DE B., *2201 Hope Street, Mount Royal, Calgary, Canada.*

Year of Election.

1912 WINTER, GEORGE E., 210 *Bank of Ottawa Building, Vancouver, B.C., Canada.*
1910 WINTER, HON. MARMADUKE G., M.L.C., *St. John's, Newfoundland.*
1889 WIRGMAN, VEN. ARCHDEACON A. THEODORE, D.D., D.C.L. (*Hon. Chaplain to H.M. the King*), *St. Mary's Rectory, Port Elizabeth, South Africa* (*Corresponding Secretary*).
1915 WISE, HON. BERNHARD R., K.C.
1912 WISE, EPHRAIM E., 217 *Kennedy Building, Winnipeg, Canada.*
1912 WISE, FRANK, 70 *Bond Street, Toronto, Canada.*
1895 †WISE, PERCY F., *Kuala Lumpur, Federated Malay States.*
1913 WISELY, ROBERT H., *Musgrave Road, Durban, South Africa.*
1912 WISEMAN, FREDERICK G.
1913 WITH, KENNETH STANLEY, *Railway Department, Lagos, Nigeria.*
1895 †WITHEFORD, J. H., *Auckland, New Zealand.*
1915 WITHERBY, PERCIVAL LEWIS, *Hawkes Bay Club, Napier, New Zealand.*
1912 WITHERS, GEORGE BOWYER, *P.O. Box* 194, *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
1912 WITHINGTON, ALLAN, 195 *San Martin, Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1898 WITTENOOM, HON. SIR EDWARD H., K.C.M.G., M.L.C., *Perth, Western Australia.*
1912 WITTMAN, ADOLF R., *c/o Secretariat, Lagos, Nigeria.*
1912 WITTON, HARRY B., *Hamilton, Canada.*
1886 WITTS, BROOME LAKE, *P.O. Box* 625, *Melbourne, Victoria.*
1912 WOEST, BENJAMIN, *Rushmore, P.O., Mazabuka, Northern Rhodesia.*
1895 †WOLFF, HENRY A., M.D., 300 *Hammond Street, Chestnut Hill, Boston, Mass., U.S.A.*
1907 WOLFF, LEO MITFORD.
1915 †WOLFF, WILLIAM HENRY, *Bombay-Baroda Railway, Bombay, India.*
1913 WOLFFE, P. E., *Land Department, Nairobi, British East Africa.*
1911 WOLFFSOHN, HON. S., M.L.C., *Belize, British Honduras.*
1882 †WOLLASTON, LIEUT.-COLONEL CHARLTON F. B., *The Club, Kimberley, South Africa.*
1908 WOLLASTON, FRANCIS E., *Aliwal Road, Wynberg, South Africa.*
1913 WOOD, ARTHUR GEORGE, *Gwelo, Rhodesia.*
1913 WOOD, BENJAMIN, *Borgerhout, near Antwerp, Belgium.*
1912 †WOOD, BERNARD R., *c/o Messrs. King, King & Co., Bombay, India.*
1899 WOOD, CHARLES, 33 *King Street, Melbourne, Victoria.*
1912 †WOOD, CHARLES, *Leicester Road, Christchurch, New Zealand.*
1912 WOOD, EDWARD R., 84 *Queens Park, Toronto, Canada.*
1913 †WOOD, F. C. B., *Deurne Sud, Antwerp, Belgium.*
1912 WOOD, G. HERBERT, 73 *South Drive, Toronto, Canada.*
1912 WOOD, GEORGE W., *Bulawayo Club, Rhodesia.*
1913 WOOD, HENRY, *Henry Street, Grahamstown, South Africa.*
1908 WOOD, HENRY, 110 *Cashel Street, Christchurch, New Zealand.*
1907 WOOD, JOHN BURN, M.B., C.M., L.R.C.P., *Vryheid, Natal, South Africa.*
1912 WOOD, J. DUNFORD, *Ipoh, Perak, Federated Malay States.*
1913 WOOD, LEWIS M., *Dominion Express Buildings, Montreal, Canada.*
1913 WOOD, LIONEL EVELYN HICKSON, *Mines Department, Livingstone, Northern Rhodesia.*
1898 †WOOD, PETER, *Burnside, Adelaide, South Australia.*
1913 WOOD, RALPH R., B.A., *Bishop Field College, St. John's, Newfoundland.*
1913 WOOD, ROBERT H., *Bagino, Philippine Islands.*
1913 WOOD, ROBERT HASWELL, 26 *Naseby Street, Merivale, Christchurch, New Zealand.*
1912 WOOD, RODNEY CARRINGTON, *P.O. Chiromo, Nyasaland.*
1910 WOOD, SEYMOUR C. G., *Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, Ajmer, Rajputana, Ind*
1914 WOOD THOMAS H., 233 *San Martin, Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1912 WOOD, WALTER LOVEGROVE, *Kimire Aike, Punta Arenas, Straits of Magellan, Chili.*
1913 WOODBURN, GEORGE, *c/o Messrs. Dalgliesh Bros., Guatemala.*
1905 †WOODBURN, MACGREGOR, *P.O. Box* 1303, *Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1912 WOODBURN, WALTER M., 429 *Pender Street, Vancouver, B.C., Canada.*
1897 WOODBURN, WILLIAM, *P.O. Box* 1303, *Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1914 WOODGATE, LESLIE B., *Club Ingles*, 478 *Bartolomé Mitre, Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1883 †WOODHOUSE, EDMUND BINGHAM, *Mount Gilead, Campbelltown, New South Wales.*
1907 WOODHOUSE, GEORGE WM., B.A., *District Judge, Batticaloa, Ceylon.*
1913 WOODHOUSE, PROFESSOR RANDAL P., *Dunedin, New Zealand.*

Year of Election.

1905 †Woods, Charles, *P.O. Box* 1483, *Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1912 Woods, G. B., *Native Department, Rusape, Rhodesia.*
1912 Woods, James H., 702 *Centre Street, Calgary, Canada.*
1912 Woods, Lieut.-Colonel James W., *Ottawa, Canada.*
1914 Woollatt, Samuel B., F.R.C.V.S., *Stangers Hoek, Mooi River, Natal, South Africa.*
1913 Woolnough, Christopher, *Harbour Master, Port Pirie, South Australia.*
1914 Woodward, Edward A., 25 *de Mayo* 158, *Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1907 Workman, Arthur Maitland, *Apartado* 112, *Cia. de Luz, Electric Fuerza Y Traccion, Vera Cruz, Mexico.*
1912 Workman, Charles, *Administrator, Pleasant Island, Nauru, Marshall Islands (via Australia).*
1914 Worley, Professor F. P., *University College, Auckland, New Zealand (Corresponding Secretary).*
1914 Wormald, J. D., 16 *Spring Street, Sydney, New South Wales; and N.S.W. Club.*
1911 Worrell, Right Rev. C. Lamb, D.D., D.C.L., *Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia, Halifax, N.S., Canada.*
1911 Worroll, Charles, *Colonial Mutual Insurance Co., P.O. Box* 183, *Cape Town, South Africa.*
1908 Worsley, H. A., *c/o British Cotton Growing Association, Jinja, Uganda.*
1914 †Worsnop, W. E. P., *P.O. Box* 981, *Christchurch, New Zealand.*
1912 †Worthington, Arthur Victor, *Drumoyne House, Drumoyne, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1908 †Worthington, Frank V., *Secretary for Native Affairs, Livingstone, Northern Rhodesia.*
1905 Worthington, Reginald Yorke, 380 *Loop Street, Maritzburg, South Africa.*
1900 Wragge, Clement L., F.R.G.S., F.R.Met.Soc., *Waiata, Birkenhead, Auckland, New Zealand*
1914 Wray, Cecil J., *Wanganui, New Zealand.*
1912 Wray, Hugh A., *Chargola Tea Estate, P.O. Rababari, Sylhet, India.*
1912 Wrey, Philip B. S., *P.O. Box* 237, *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
1910 Wright, Alexander W., 105 *Macdonell Avenue, Toronto, Canada.*
1914 Wright, Alfred, *Jaunde, Cameroons, South-West Africa.*
1912 Wright, Clifton, *Bridgetown, Barbados.*
1913 Wright, Frank, *P.O. Box* 205, *North Battleford, Canada.*
1893 †Wright, G. H. Cory, *Tairua, Auckland, New Zealand.*
1914 Wright, George, *Golf Road, Epsom, Auckland, New Zealand.*
1913 Wright, George William F., *District Commissioner, Tamale, N.T., Gold Coast Colony.*
1911 Wright, H. P., *Jinja, Uganda.*
1913 Wright, H. P. Sykes, *Great Western Railway Co., Caixa* 114, *Pernambuco, Brazil.*
1898 †Wright, Hon. James W., M.L.C., 4 *Moirs Chambers, Perth, Western Australia.*
1914 Wright, Hugh, *The Mitchell Library, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1906 †Wright, John Wm., *Avonmore, Rondebosch, Cape Province, South Africa.*
1914 Wright, Newport, *Jaunde, Cameroons, South-West Africa.*
1914 Wright, Thomas H., *Anglo-African Trading Co., Ltd., Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
1907 Wright, Percy A. T., *Government Railway, Lagos, Nigeria.*
1914 Wright-Redgwell, John S., 16 *Harrison Street, Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1912 Wrigley, James B., 231, 9*th Street, Saskatoon, Canada.*
1910 Wrong, Professor George M., M.A., 467 *Jarvis Street, Toronto, Canada.*
1914 Wurcker, Max, 99 *York Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1913 Wyatt, Godfrey L., *c/o Jantar Nigeria Co., P.O., Naraguta, Nigeria.*
1890 Wykham, Alfred L., M.D., 21 *St. Mary Street, St. John's, Antigua.*
1914 Wylie, David Storer, F.R.C.S., *New Plymouth, New Zealand (Corresponding Secretary).*
1885 Wyllie, Bryce J., *Kalupahani, Haldumulla, Ceylon.*
1912 Wyndham, The Hon. Hugh, *Wyndhams, Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1883 Wynne, Hon. Agar, M.P., *Melbourne Club, Victoria.*
1914 †Wynne, John, *M.P.C., Port Elizabeth, South Africa.*
1914 Wynter, Cecil D., *Sol de Mayo, F.C.P., Argentine.*

1914 †Yeoman, Leslie H., *Eastern Telegraph Co., Mozambique, Portuguese East Africa.*
1915 Yeomans, Arthur R., *Estancia Lahorumbega, Nueve de Julio, F.C.O., Argentine.*
1909 Yin, Maung Po, T.D.M.
1887 †Yonge, Cecil A. S.
1907 †York, Archibald, *Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.*

Year of Election.

1915 | YOUNG, EDWARD STUART, *Kinarut Estate, British North Borneo.*
1913 | †YOUNG, PROFESSOR A. H., M.A., *Trinity College, Toronto, Canada.*
1891 | YOUNG, HON. ALFRED J. K., B.A., *Attorney-General, Suva, Fiji.*
1896 | †YOUNG, H.E., CAPTAIN SIR ARTHUR H., K.C.M.G., *Government House, Singapore.*
1910 | YOUNG, CHARLES E., *Fairymead, Bundaberg, Queensland.*
1913 | YOUNG, FRED, *Sea View Road, Sea View, Natal, South Africa.*
1914 | YOUNG, FREDK. W.
1912 | YOUNG, G., *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
1894 | †YOUNG, H. C. ARTHUR, *c/o Commercial Banking Co., Sydney, New South Wales.*
1883 | †YOUNG, HORACE E. B., *Fairymead, Bundaberg, Queensland.*
1904 | †YOUNG, J. RONALD C., M.H.A., *Nassau, Bahamas.*
1912 | YOUNG, JAMES M., *Oak Bank, James Street South, Hamilton, Canada.*
1912 | YOUNG, JAMES R.
1913 | YOUNG, JOHN H. H., *Canadian Life Assurance Co., Regina, Canada.*
1915 | YOUNG, LEONARD W. H., 120 *Frere Road, Bombay, India.*
1906 | YOUNG, PELHAM VERNON, *District Commissioner, Lagos, Nigeria.*
1902 | YOUNG, HON. ROBERT, M.L.C., M.I.M.E., *England House, Penang, Straits Settlements.*
1913 | YOUNG, ROBERT A., *Chinsali, Northern Rhodesia.*
1912 | YOUNG, RONALD H., *Eastern Telegraph Co., Suez, Egypt.*
1913 | YOUNG, MAJOR SAMUEL CRAWFORD, *Fort William, Ontario, Canada.*
1913 | YOUNG, LIEUT.-COLONEL THOMAS WILLIAM HERBERT, M.D., C.M., J.P., *Peterborough, Ontario, Canada.*
1883 | YOUNG, H.E., WILLIAM DOUGLAS, C.M.G., *Government House, Falkland Islands.*
1913 | YOUNG, WILLIAM, *San Fernando, Trinidad.*
1913 | YULE, ROBERT WALKER, *Kansanshi, Northern Rhodesia, via Baya, Congo Belge.*

1913 | ZEILE, STEWART, *Wyoming, Macquarie Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*

ASSOCIATES.

Year of Election.	
1911	AIKIN, MRS. W. A., 66 *Bedford Gardens, Kensington, W.*
1913	ALI, RIGHT HON. AMEER, C.I.E., 2 *Cadogan Place, S.W.*
1910	ALLARDYCE, MRS. W. L., *Government House, Bahamas.*
1915	ALLEN, MRS. ADA B., *Treen, Parkway, Gidea Park, Essex.*
1913	ALLEN, B. M., 14 *Gainsborough Gardens, Hampstead, N.W.*
1912	ALLISON, MRS. EDITH, 60 *Shepparton Road, Victoria Park, Perth, Western Australia*
1913	ALLPORT, DENISON W., *Caversham, Townley Road, East Dulwich, S.E.*
1914	AMBLER, MRS. JOHN, 129 *Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria.*
1913	ANDERSON, MISS ANNIE C., *Dunedin, New Zealand.*
1914	†ANDERSON, MRS. STUART, *c/o Messrs. Holt & Co., Whitehall Place, S.W.*
1912	ANDERSON, MISS E. M., *Waldernheath College, Cornwall Road, Harrogate.*
1911	ANDERSON, MRS. MURDOCH, *The Homestead, Kalk Bay, Cape Province, South Africa.*
1913	ANDREW, MRS. D. G., *Berwyn, Bearsden, Glasgow.*
1914	ANDREWS, SAMUEL, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., *Gaisgill, Barnet Lane, Elstree, Herts.*
1911	ARCHIBALD, MRS. CURRIE LOVE, 87 *Cartier Street, Ottawa, Canada.*
1914	ASHBURNHAM, LADY, 165 *Coleherne Court, S.W.*
1913	ASQUITH, MRS., 10 *Downing Street, S.W.*
1913	ASTOR, MRS. WALDORF, *Cleveden, Taplow, Bucks.*
1912	ATLEE, MISS DOROTHY K., 37 *Hamilton Road, Ealing, W.*
1915	BACON, MISS E. J. DE B., *Hale, Farnham, Surrey.*
1912	BAILY, MRS. HERBERT MAINWARING, *South Kensington Hotel, Queen's Gate, S.W.*
1913	BAINBRIDGE, MRS. R. C., *Elfordleigh, Plympton, Devon.*
1913	BAKER, MRS. W. DE CAYNOTT, *St. Cuthbert's, Castlebar Park Road, Ealing, W.*
1914	†BAKER, WM., M.A., LL.B., 18/26 *Stepney Causeway, E.*
1913	BALLANTYNE, MRS. R. M., *Ladies' Army and Navy Club, Burlington Gardens, W.*
1914	BANES, ROBERT, *Racquet Court, Fleet Street, E.C.*
1914	BARKER, MRS., *Gisborne, New Zealand.*
1910	BARKER, MISS M. E., B.R.C., *c/o J. Hyde, Esq., 59 Nind Street, Doornfontein, Johannesburg, South Africa.*
1911	BARLOW, MRS. ALFRED, *Brereton Hall, Wolvehoek Station, O.F.S., South Africa.*
1911	BARLOW, MISS FLORENCE, *c/o National Provincial Bank, 291B Oxford Street, W.*
1911	BARLOW, MRS. ISABEL A., *c/o National Provincial Bank, 291B Oxford Street, W.*
1913	BARR, MRS. J. F., *Lakeview Apartments, Queen Street West, Toronto, Canada.*
1913	BARRATT, MISS AMY GORDON, *1 Phillimore Terrace, W.*
1913	BARRINGTON, RIGHT HON. VISCOUNT, *Beckett, Shrivenham, Berks.*
1913	BARRINGTON, VISCOUNTESS, *Beckett, Shrivenham, Berks.*
1914	BASNETT, MISS E. G., 43 *Wilton Crescent, Wimbledon, S.W.*
1914	BASNETT, MISS O., 43 *Wilton Crescent, Wimbledon, S.W.*
1914	BATESON, REV. JOSEPH H., *Central Buildings, Westminster, S.W.*
1914	BATESON, JAMES WRIGHTSON, 73 *Wool Exchange, E.C.*
1915	BATHURST, THE COUNTESS, *Bathurst House, Belgrave Square, S.W.*
1912	BATTENBERG, ADMIRAL H.S.H. PRINCE LOUIS OF, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., *Admiralty, Whitehall, S.W.*
1913	BATTY, MRS. ROY, 40 *Harley House, Regent's Park, N.W.*
1909	BAYLY, MISS, *Seven Trees, Plymouth.*
1913	BAYLY, MISS ANNA, *Seven Trees, Plymouth.*
1913	BEASLEY, MRS. BLANCHE MARY, 3 *Ellesby House, 95 Anerley Road, S.E.*
1915	BEAUMONT, LADY, *Swannington, Nr. Leicester.*
1914	BEECHING, MRS. G. S., 32 *Denbigh Road, Ealing, W.*
1911	BEEMAN, MRS. J. S., 75 *St. Mark's Road, Notting Hill, W.*
1913	BENNETT, MISS E. BAXTER, *c/o Messrs. Goulding & Co., George Street, Plymouth*
1913	

Year of Election.

1914 | Benson, Sir J. Hawtrey, M.D., LL.D., 57 *Fitzwilliam Square, Dublin.*
1913 | Bernard, Mrs. Enid M., *Maynard Ville, Wynberg, South Africa.*
1913 | Berry, Mrs. Mary E., *Claremont College, Corsham, Wilts.*
1913 | Bigge, Dennis Selby, *Mount Pleasant, Alnmouth, Northumberland.*
1912 | Binnie-Clark, Miss Georgina, *Binning, Fort Quappelle, Saskatoon, Canada.*
1913 | Birchenough, Mrs. Henry, 79 *Eccleston Square, S.W.*
1913 | Black, Mrs. Ernest, 7 *Harley Street, W.*
1913 | Blomfield, Mrs. Reginald, 51 *Frognal, Hampstead, N.W.; and Point Hill, Rye, Sussex.*
1914 | Bolus, Mrs. G., 1 *Palace Houses, Hyde Park, W.*
1910 | Bonn, Mrs. Theresa, *Konrad Strasse* 12, *Munich, Germany.*
1912 | Boomer, Mrs. Harriet A., 513 *Dundas Street, London, Ontario, Canada.*
1913 | Booth, Miss Mary, B.A., M.B., C.M., *Women's Club,* 77 *King Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1913 | Borlase, Mrs. Emily Annie, *c/o Thos. T. Poynton, Esq., P.O. Box* 900, *Durban, South Africa.*
1914 | Boswell, Miss Hazell, 24 *St. Anne Street, Quebec, Canada.*
1912 | Botsford, Mrs. W. M., *Royal Bank of Canada, Prince's Street, E.C.*
1911 | Bower, Miss C. M., 14 *Upper Cheyne Row, Chelsea, S.W.*
1913 | Boyle, Mrs. Cecil, *Send Manor, Surrey.*
1913 | Brahe, Mrs. May H., 23 *Southwold Mansions, Elgin Avenue, Maida Vale, W.*
1914 | Brand, Mrs. John, *Platt Vicarage, Borough Green, Near Sevenoaks, Kent.*
1915 | Brandon, Miss L. A., *New Victoria Club,* 30 *Sackville Street, W.*
1912 | Brassey, Lady Norah, *Lowesley Hall, Leicester.*
1912 | Brassey, Lady Violet, 40 *Upper Grosvenor Street, W.*
1914 | Bratt, Miss Marguerite Adair, 15 *Sydney Street, S.W.*
1915 | Brazier, James Russell, F.R.S.G.S., 4 *Chine Road, Bournemouth.*
1913 | Brereton, Mrs., 75 *Admiral Road, Toronto, Canada.*
1913 | Brett, F. J., *Colonial Bank of Australia,* 33 *Bishopsgate, E.C.*
1913 | Bridgeman, Lady, *Copgrove Hall, Burton Leonard, Yorks.*
1915 | Bright, Charles, F.R.S.E., *Leigh Grange, Kent.*
1911 | Broadmead, Miss H., *Quantock, Chine Crescent Road, Bournemouth.*
1913 | Brocklebank, Rev. Wilfred, *Deverill, Warminster.*
1913 | Brophy, Basil M., 48 *Approach Road. Cliftonville, Margate.*
1914 | Brooks, Mrs. Lawrence A. W., *c/o National Bank of Australia,* 5 *Bishopsgate, E.C.*
1910 | Browne, Miss Alice M. Harris, 12 *Alexandra Court, Queen's Gate, S.W.*
1910 | Browne, Miss Mary E. Harris, 12 *Alexandra Court, Queen's Gate, S.W.*
1914 | Brownhill, Mrs. J. L., *View Street, Chatswood, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1915 | Brydges, Miss Anna Marie, 7 *Nevern Place, Earl's Court, S.W.*
1909 | Buckland, Mrs. James, 29 *St. Thomas's Mansions, Westminster, S.E.*
1912 | Buller, Lady, *Erle Hall. Plympton, Devon.*
1914 | Bullock, Mrs. Thomas N., 183 *Germain Street, St. John, New Brunswick, Canada.*
1913 | Bult, Miss Alice M., *Grafton Rooms, Midland Road, Bedford.*
1914 | Bundock, Mrs. E. O., *New South Wales.*
1913 | Burge, C. W., *Richmond House, Bushey Grove, Watford.*
1913 | Burgess, Mrs. E. J., 50 *Charleville Road, West Kensington, W.*
1914 | Burgiss, Miss Lillian, 23 *Orford Terrace, Hyde Park, W.*
1913 | Butler, George Grey, *Ewart Park, Wooler, Northumberland.*
1913 | Byrde, Miss Katherine C., 22 *Pembroke Road, Clifton, Bristol.*

1915 | Cameron, Miss Annie, *Tylden, Queenstown, South Africa.*
1913 | Campbell, John H., *Eildon, Lansdown, Cheltenham.*
1912 | Campbell, Miss C. Coldstream, 71 *Queensboro' Terrace, W.*
1912 | Campbell, Miss Jean J. F., 69 *Elm Grove Road, Barnes, S.W.*
1914 | Campbell, Mrs. A. W., *Taviuni, Fiji.*
1914 | Capper, Thomas, M.A., B.Sc., *Ropley, Stirling Road, Bournemouth.*
1914 | Cardale, Miss Florence Mary, *Bukkulla, Inverell, New South Wales.*
1914 | Carey, Mrs. J. Randal, "*Daily Telegraph,*" *Sydney, New South Wales.*
1914 | Carey, Miss L. Cora, "*Daily Telegraph,*" *Sydney, New South Wales.*
1913 | Carling, Miss Louisa Maria, 530 *Willington Street, London, Ontario, Canada.*

Year of Election.	
1915	CARR-ELLISON, MRS. R. H., 41 *Princes Gate, S.W., and Hedgeley Hall, Alnwick.*
1913	CASSELS, HUGH M., M.A., *Highfield School, Muswell Hill, N.*
1913	CAUSTON, M. HILDRED L., 89 *Albert Bridge Road, S.W.*
1913	CAVENDISH, LADY EDWARD, 6 *Carlos Place, W.*
1912	CAWTHRA, MRS. E., *Basil Mansions, Basil Street, S.W.*
1910	CHADS, MISS HELENE, *Dovercourt, Southsea.*
1912	CHEETHAM, MISS H. S., *Broomhills, St. Andrews, Fife, N.B.*
1913	CHELMSFORD, LADY, 18 *Queen's Gate Place, S.W.*
1913	CLARK, MISS J. A., *Government Hospital, Lokoja, Nigeria.*
1915	CLARK, MRS. LYLIE PEARCE, *Suffolk Lodge, Sevenoaks,*
1913	CLARKE, FRANK, M.A., *Queen Elizabeth Grammar School, Crediton.*
1909	CLAYTON, MRS. ISOBEL, *Chesters, Humshaugh, Northumberland.*
1912	CLEMENTI, MRS. CECIL, *c/o Secretariat, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
1914	CLEMENTS, MRS. C. J., 152 *Stoke Newington Road, N.*
1912	CLIFFORD, LADY, *Government House, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
1914	COLE, GEORGE, 43 *Albany Mansions, Albert Bridge Road, S.W.*
1913	COLLINSON, FRANCIS J., F.R.G.S., *Authors' Club, Whitehall Court, S.W.*
1910	COLQUHOUN, MRS. E. M. N., 10 *Wilton Place, S.W.*
1914	CONRAN, MRS. E. A., *Chalet Sandbach, Calle 9 de Julio, Bahia, Blanca, Argentine.*
1912	COOK, MISS AUGUSTA, 39 *Imperial Buildings, Ludgate Circus, E.C.*
1913	COOKE, MRS. THEODORE, 27 *Shakespeare Road, Bedford.*
1913	COOKSON, SAMUEL, M.D., *St. Kitts, Caryafort Road, Boscombe, Hants.*
1914	COOPER, MISS A., *Bay Road, Sandringham, Melbourne, Victoria.*
1914	COOPER, MISS JESSIE E., *Bay Road, Sandringham, Melbourne, Victoria.*
1912	COPELAND, MRS. H. P. RAMSAY, *c/o Standard Bank of South Africa,* 10 *Clement's Lane, E.C.*
1914	COWAN, ALEXANDER H., *Upcott House, Taunton.*
1914	COWAN, THOMAS WILLIAM, F.L.S., F.G.S., F.R.M.S., *Upcott House, Taunton.*
1914	COX, MRS. A. TEMPLE, *Hobart, Tasmania.*
1913	COX, EDWARD Y., *Yewdale, Boyne Park, Tunbridge Wells.*
1913	CRABTREE, THOMAS, 107 *Norfolk Street, Wisbech, Cambs.*
1914	CREWE, MRS., *The Grange, Pahiatua, Wellington, New Zealand.*
1913	CROFT, GUY G., 117 *Piccadilly, W.*
1914	CROLL, MRS. DAVID, 14 *Wellington Square, Chelsea, S.W.*
1914	CRUICKSHANK, MRS. E. A., *Calgary, Canada.*
1913	CUMMINGS, MRS. WILLOUGHBY, D.C.L., 44 *Dewson Street, Toronto, Canada.*
1913	CUNLIFFE, HON. LADY, *River, Tillington, Petworth, Sussex.*
1912	CUPPER, MISS LOUISA, *Somerville House College, Cumberland Gardens, St. Leonards-on-Sea.*
1913	CURRIE, MISS A., 170 *Wymering Mansions, Maida Vale, W.*
1913	CURTIS, E. B. C., *Acton House, Felton, Northumberland.*
1914	DAMAN, MRS. HENRY, 56 *Elm Park Gardens, Chelsea, S.W.*
1912	DANIELL, MRS. GEO., *Proctor P.O., Kootenay Lake, B.C., Canada.*
1913	DARBYSHIRE, MRS. MARY, *Las Cabezas, San Julian, Entre Rios, Argentine.*
1914	DARBY, MRS. A. J., *Gopeng, Perak, Federated Malay States.*
1910	DAVIS, MRS. O. P., 23 *Lowndes Street, S.W.*
1913	DAVIS, MRS. MALCOLM E., 802 *Prospect Avenue, Calgary, Canada.*
1911	DAVIS, MRS. N. DARNELL, *c/o T. Cook & Son, Ludgate Circus, E.C.*
1911	DAVIS, MRS. S. SPENCER.
1913	DAVSON, LADY, 20 *Ennismore Gardens, S.W.*
1914	DAWSON, REV. W., *Brighton College, Brighton.*
1913	DE CASTRO, GEORGE, M.R.C.S.E., 76 *Drummond Road, Bournemouth.*
1909	DE THIERRY, MISS C., 54 *Bloomsbury Street, W.C.*
1914	DICKSON, LADY, 26 *Randolph Crescent, Maida Hill, W.*
1914	DOBERCK, MISS, *c/o E. Moller, Esq., 36 Vesterbrogade Street, Copenhagen, Denmark.*
1915	DOMVILLE, MISS MARY, *Rothesay, New Brunswick, Canada.*
1913	DOUGHTY, CAPTAIN HARRY D., *R.M.S.P. Co., Southampton.*
1913	DOUGHTY, LADY, *Waltham Hall, Lincolnshire.*
1909	DOUGLAS, MRS. CONSTANCE.

Year of Election.

1913 | DOWNING, MISS GEORGINA GRACE, *c/o Bank of Victoria, 10 King William Street, E.C.*
1912 | DOWNS-BUTCHER, MRS., *17 Cottesmore Gardens, Kensington, W.; and Graystone, Whitstable, Kent.*
1914 | DOWNTON, REV. BASIL M., M.A., *St. John's Vicarage, 384 Clapham Road, S.W.*
1915 | DRAKE-BROCKMAN, COLONEL R., R.E., *9 Churchfield Road East, Acton, W.*
1915 | †DRUMMOND, LADY, *448 West Sherbrooke Street, Montreal, Canada.*
1914 | DULHUNTY, MRS. BESSIE, *4280 Calle Parya, Villa Devoto; F.C.P., Argentine.*
1914 | DUNCAN, ROBERT B., *7 Tankerville Terrace, Newcastle-on-Tyne.*
1913 | DUNDONALD, THE COUNTESS OF, *34 Portman Square, W.*
1914 | DUNN, CECIL W., *Ivy Lodge, Greenhithe, Kent.*
1914 | DUNLOP, MRS. E. M., *Auckland, New Zealand.*
1913 | DUXBURY, MISS W. M., *c/o T. G. Compton, Esq., M.D., Lingmoor, Birchwood Road, Parkstone, Dorset.*

1915 | EAGLETON, MRS. PHŒBE A., *42 Ladbroke Grove, W.*
1914 | EAMES, MRS. E. L. ESTRANGE, *c/o Bank of New South Wales, 29 Threadneedle Street, E.C.*
1912 | EAST, MRS. ANNIE, *150 Harley Street, W.*
1912 | EDWARDS, LADY, *9 Wilbraham Place, S.W.*
1915 | ELIOT, MRS. ELIZABETH HARRIET, *Beech Hill, Carleton, Skipton, Yorks.*
1914 | ELLIOT, MISS MARIE, *316 East Colorado Street, Pasidina, California, U.S.A.*
1914 | ELLISON, BRIGADIER-GENERAL G. F., *6 Warwick Square, S.W.*
1915 | ENGLAND, ARTHUR GRAHAM, *12 Nevern Square, S.W.*
1913 | EMMOTT, LADY, *30 Ennismore Gardens, S.W.*
1915 | EMPSON, MRS. JULIE K., *Beech Hill, Carleton, Skipton, Yorks.*
1909 | EVANS, MRS. W. SANFORD, *326 Grain Exchange, Winnipeg, Canada.*

1914 | FADDY, MISS GERTRUDE H., *8 Porchester Square, W., and New South Wales.*
1910 | FAIRFAX, MISS AMY S. E., *25 Queen's Gate, S.W.*
1910 | FAIRFAX, MISS ANNIE C., *25 Queen's Gate, S.W.*
1912 | FAIRFAX, MRS. L. MACKENZIE, *c/o London County and Westminster Bank, 62 Victoria Street, S.W.*
1911 | FALMOUTH, VISCOUNTESS, *Tregothnan, Truro.*
1913 | FANSHAWE, H. W. RAMSAY, *72 Philbeach Gardens, S.W.*
1913 | FARMER, MRS. WM. MAYNARD, *Beechcroft, Oatlands Park, Weybridge.*
1913 | †FEILDEN, MISS KATHERINE, *High Wall, Headington Hill, Oxford.*
1912 | FERGUS, MISS A. GRANGE, M.B., *c/o Bank of New Zealand, 1 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.*
1912 | FETHERSTONHAUGH, MRS. FRED B., *Lake Shore Road, Mimics, Toronto, Canada.*
1915 | FINCH, MRS. CLAY, *Bark Hill House, Whitchurch, Salop.*
1913 | FINCH, H. B., *The Oaks, New Malton, Hants.*
1911 | FITZ-GIBBON, MRS. CLARE, *Georgian Club, Pacific Buildings, Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C., Canada.*
1913 | FORDE, MISS JANET, *Luscombe, Parkstone, Dorset.*
1914 | FORSTER, MRS. ARTHUR S., *52 Eaton Park Road, Palmer's Green, N.*
1913 | FOSTER, MISS K. E., *16B, Edith Grove, Chelsea, S.W.*
1913 | FOWLER, MISS ROSALIND, *Queen Margaret's School, Atholl Palace, Pitlochry, N.B.*
1915 | FOX, MRS. ELIZABETH G., *Hadleigh, Clacton-on-Sea.*
1911 | FRANCIS, MISS CARRIE, *89 Edith Road, West Kensington, W.*
1915 | FRASER, MRS. HUGH, *Hotel Great Central, N.W.; Lyceum Club, 128 Piccadilly, W.*
1914 | FRASER, LADY, *P.O. Box 250, Bloemfontein, South Africa.*
1914 | FURBER, MISS, *9 Cavendish Mansions, Portland Place, W.*
1914 | FURBER, MRS. EMILY D. L., *9 Cavendish Mansions, Portland Place, W.*
1913 | FROST, E. J. ALLAN, *13 Russell Square, W.C.*
1913 | FROST, W. L., *Bank House, Bromyard, Worcester.*
1914 | FULLERTON, MISS, *172 Gloucester Terrace, Hyde Park, W.*
1913 | FULTON, MISS D., *Exhibition Offices, 75 Chancery Lane, W.C.*

1912 | GALT, MISS MURIEL, *84 Simpson Street, Montreal, Canada.*
1913 | GAME, MISS ANNIE, *5 Orchard Road, Blackheath, S.E.*

Year of Election.	
1913	GAME, MISS E., 5 *Orchard Road, Blackheath, S.E.*
1915	GARDAM, MISS ALICE MAUD, 69 *Linden Gardens, W.*
1910	GARRISON, MRS. W. H., 46 *Albany Mansions, Albert Bridge Road, S.W.*
1909	GAUNT, MRS. MARY, *c/o Mr. Werner Laurie, Clifford's Inn, E.C.*
1913	GEE, MRS. LUCY A., *Purt-my-Chee, Ennismore Avenue, Chiswick, W.*
1913	GEH, W. J., *Avalon, Kensington Hill, Brislington, Bristol.*
1912	GERARD, MRS. F. G., *South Kensington Hotel, Queen's Gate Terrace, S.W.*
1914	GIBB, MRS. W. M., 31 *Upper Bedford Place, Russell Square, W.C.*
1913	GIBSON, LADY, *Ravencliffe, Ravencliffe Avenue, Hamilton, Canada.*
1913	GIBSON, MRS. H. A., 216 *Sixth Avenue West, Calgary, Canada.*
1910	GIFFARD, MISS MARIA R., 71 *Burton Court, Chelsea, S.W.*
1913	GILBERT, JOHN G., 18 *Ashdale Road, Fazakerley, Liverpool.*
1914	GILLIES, MRS. D. W., *c/o Bank of New Zealand, Auckland, New Zealand.*
1913	GODWIN, MRS. CHARLES A., *Las Cabezas, Estacion San Julian, F.C.E.R., Argentine.*
1914	GOFFE, MISS LAURA, *c/o West India Committee, 15 Seething Lane, E.C.*
1912	GOOCH, MRS. MARY, *Ribblesdale, Dorking, Surrey.*
1912	GOODERHAM, MRS. ALBERT, *Dean Croft, Toronto, Canada.*
1911	GOODFELLOW, MRS. ADAM A. G.
1913	GORDON, CAPTAIN EDWARD I. D., *United Service Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
1914	GOSLING, MRS. AMBROSE, IN *Portman Mansions, Marylebone Road, W.*
1913	GOSSET, COLONEL EDWARD F., *Dunkirk House, Dunkirk, Faversham.*
1913	GRAHAM, J. A., 11 *Willow Bank Road, Devonshire Park, Birkenhead.*
1913	GRAHAM, MRS. C. WINIFRED, 14 *King's Gardens, West End Lane, N.W.*
1914	GRAHAM, MRS. M., 14 *Kensington Street, London, Ontario, Canada.*
1913	GRAHAM, MRS. SUSANNA, 4 *Barton Fields, Canterbury.*
1913	GRANGE, W. D'OYLY, M.D., 11 *McKinley Road, Bournemouth, W.*
1913	GREEN, MRS. C. E. DUTTON, *c/o Bank of Adelaide, Adelaide, South Australia.*
1914	GREEN, MRS. GEORGE, *Lansdown House, Stoneygate, Leicester.*
1912	GREEN, MRS. W. NOEL, 32 *Denbigh Road, Ealing, W.*
1913	GREENWOOD, MRS. R., 120 *Fordwych Road, Cricklewood, N.W.*
1912	GRENFELL, MRS. ARTHUR, 25 *Great Cumberland Place, W.*
1912	GREY, THE COUNTESS, *Howick Hall, Lesbury, Northumberland.*
1912	GREY, LADY SYBIL, *Howick Hall, Lesbury, Northumberland.*
1913	GREY, RIGHT HON. SIR EDWARD, BART., K.G., M.P., *Fallodon, Christon Bank, Northumberland.*
1910	GRIMES, MISS MARY K., 312A *Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W.*
1915	HAGGARD, SIR HENRY RIDER, *Ditchingham House, Norfolk.*
1913	HAGGER, JOHN H., 47 *Mount Ephraim, Tunbridge Wells.*
1913	HALL, MRS., 31 *Brechin Place, S.W.*
1914	HALL, MRS. HENRY J., *Gloverswood, Charlwood, Surrey.*
1910	HALL, MISS AGNES A., *Newcastle, New South Wales.*
1910	HALL, MISS ALICE, *Newcastle, New South Wales.*
1914	HALLIDAY, MRS. J., *c/o Royal Bank of Australia, 18 Bishopsgate, E.C.*
1913	HAMILTON, HER GRACE THE DUCHESS OF, *Balcombe Place, Balcombe, Sussex.*
1915	HAMILTON, MAJOR EDWARD CHETWOOD, *Inistioge, co. Kilkenny.*
1913	HAMILTON, MISS JOAN, *Attwood, Ontario, Canada.*
1913	†HANBURY, THE HON. ROSAMUND B., *Brome Hall, Eye, Suffolk.*
1913	HANNAY, RICHARD THOMSON, *Holmhurst, Park Road South, Middlesborough.*
1913	HARCOURT, MRS. LEWIS, *Nuneham Park, Oxford.*
1911	HARKER, MISS ETHEL, 143 *Ashley Gardens, S.W.*
1913	HARRIS, HUBERT CLAUDE, 122, *Regent Street, W.*
1915	HARRIS, REV. JOHN H., 296 *Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W.*
1915	HART, MRS. R. W., *c/o Bank of New Zealand, 1 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.*
1913	HARTSHORNE, MRS. LAWRENCE, 162 *Polson Avenue, Winnipeg, Canada.*
1913	HARVEY, J. MARTIN, 30 *Avenue Road, N.W.*
1913	HAWKER, FRANK, 40 *George Street, Plymouth.*
1915	HAWKINS, MISS FRANCES E., 77 *Cheslea Gardens, S.W.*

Year of Election.

1913 HAY, MRS. GWENDOLINE.
1914 HEALEY, F. J., *Colonial Mutual Life Assurance Co., 33 Poultry, E.C.*
1913 HEAP, MISS FLORENCE, *Government Hospital, Coolgardie, Western Australia.*
1915 HEARNE, MISS GRACIE, *Geelong, Victoria.*
1915 HEARNE, MRS. W. G., *Geelong, Victoria.*
1914 HEDLEY, THOMAS F., *Mechanics Institute, Alnwick, Northumberland.*
1914 HELY-HUTCHINSON, MRS., *P.O. Box 464, Swift Current, Sask., Canada.*
1913 HENDRY, MISS C., 187 *Herkimer Street, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada.*
1910 HERBERT, MISS JANE C., 45 *Oakley Street, S.W.*
1913 HERBERT, THE HON. MISS, 32 *Old Queen Street, S.W.*
1914 HOAD, LADY, *c/o Colonel Reay, "Melbourne Herald," Office, 92 Fleet Street, E.C.*
1912 HOLFORD, LADY, *Westonbirt, Tetbury.*
1914 HOLMES, E. M., F.L.S., F.R.H.S., F.E.S., *Ruthven, Sevenoaks, Kent.*
1915 HOLT, JONATHAN C., *Royal Liver Building, Liverpool.*
1913 HOLT, MRS. EDITH, *c/o Union Bank of Australia, 71 Cornhill, E.C.*
1913 HOLTON, MRS. LIZZIE, 3 *Shine Croft, Otford, Kent.*
1914 HOOK, FREDK. A., 122 *Leadenhall Street, E.C.*
1913 HOOPER, CLARENCE, F.R.G.S., F.Z.S., 186 *Aldersgate Street, E.C.*
1914 HORNE, MRS. E. A., 2037 *Pendrell Street, Vancouver, B.C., Canada.*
1915 HOUGHTON, MRS. WILLIAM, *c/o Messrs. Wild & Collins, 1 Trump Street, E.C.*
1913 HOWICK, VISCOUNT, *Howick, Lesbury, Northumberland.*
1910 HUDDART, MRS. JAMES, 2 *Chatsworth Gardens, Eastbourne.*
1914 HUMBLE-CROFTS, ARTHUR M., 103 *Dartmouth Road, Willesden Green, N.W.*
1914 HUMBLE-CROFTS, MRS. M. G., 103 *Dartmouth Road, Willesden Green, N.W.*
1913 HUNGERFORD, MRS. T., *Boandabah, Mosman, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1913 HUNT, JOHN T., 3 *Coverdale Road, Shepherds Bush, W.*
1912 HUNTER, MRS. CHARLES, 30 *Old Burlington Street, W.*
1914 HURST, MISS E. K. M., *Daw's Cottage, Witchampton, Wimborne, Dorset.*
1914 HURST, MISS L. E., *Orche Hill House, Gerrard's Cross, Bucks.*
1914 HURST, MISS ROSA, *Daw's Cottage, Witchampton, Wimborne, Dorset.*
1913 HUTCHINSON, MISS E., *Royal Masonic Institution for Girls, Clapham Junction, S.W.*
1913 HYTHE, LADY IDINA, *Normanhurst, Battle.*

1913 IRWIN, MRS. W. WILSON, 1550 *Grant Street, Vancouver, B.C., Canada.*
1909 ISEMONGER, MISS MILDRED, 9 *Bincleaves Road, Weymouth.*
1913 ISLINGTON, LADY, 8 *Chesterfield Gardens, Mayfair, W.*

1915 JACK, MRS. KATE M. H., *Romanoff, Roslyn, Dunedin, New Zealand.*
1913 JACKSON, E. B. P., *Glenfaba, Village Road, Bush Hill Park, N.*
1913 JAMIESON, MRS. C. E., 531, *Aylmer Street, Peterborough, Ontario, Canada.*
1912 JARVIS, MRS. WESTON, 36 *Upper Grosvenor Street, W.*
1914 JARVIS, WILLIAM JOHN, *Criterion Hotel, Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth.*
1914 JEBB, GEORGE ROBERT, M.Inst.C.E., *Great Barr, Near Birmingham.*
1910 JENKINS, MISS E. VAUGHAN, 31 *Antrim Mansions, England's Lane, Hampstead, N.W., and Lyceum Club, 128 Piccadilly, W.*
1913 JENKINS, MRS. P. L., *British Australian Oil Co., Newcastle, New South Wales.*
1912 JOHNSON, MRS. HARRY T., 8 *Malbrook Road, Putney Heath, S.W.*
1914 JOHNSON, MRS. J. P., *c/o Bank of New South Wales, 29 Threadneedle Street, E.C.*
1913 JOHNSON, MRS. MARIE ANN, *Pemba, Northern Rhodesia.*
1909 JOHNSTON, MRS. PERCIVAL, *Annandale, 7B Grove End Road, N.W.*
1914 JOLY DE LOTBINIÈRE, MRS. EDMOND, 24 *St. Anne Street, Quebec, Canada.*
1912 JONES, LADY EVELYN, 1 *Cleveland Square, W.*
1913 JOYCE, THE HON. MRS., *St. John's Croft, Winchester.*

1915 KEMSLEY, MRS. GEORGE, *Apartado 116, Minatitlan V.C., Mexico.*
1913 KEALY, JOHN W. G., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., *Ashleigh House, High Street, Gosport.*
1913 KEDDIE, MISS A. B., *Government School, Nabruru, British East Africa.*
1913 KELSO, MRS. E., *Essex, Allison Road, Randwick, Sydney, New South Wales.*

Year of Election.	
1911	KINDERSLEY, LIEUT.-COL. A. O. L., *Creek Cottage, Dymington.*
1914	KING, MRS. THOMAS, 27 *Kildare Terrace, W.*
1914	KINNAIRD, E., *Co-operative Society, Hawick, Northumberland.*
1914	KITCHING, THEODORE (Colonel, Salvation Army), 101 *Queen Victoria Street, E.C.*
1914	KNIGHT, MRS. F. A., *The Orchard Hotel, 5 Portman Street, W.*
1915	KOESTER, MISS MATILDA, 159A *Bedford Hill, Balham, S.W.*
1913	KRABBÉ, MRS. WM. H., 667 *Calle Pueyrredon, Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1914	KUGELMANN, MRS., 106–108, *King Street, Melbourne, Victoria.*
1913	LAKE, MRS. R. S., 220 *Argyle Avenue, Ottawa, Canada.*
1911	LANDALE, MRS. ALEXANDER, *Arooha, Toorak, Melbourne, Victoria.*
1911	LANG, MRS., 116 *St. Julian's Farm Road, West Norwood, S.E.*
1911	LANGSTAFF, MRS. J. ELLIOT, 19, *7th Avenue, Brooklyn, New York, U.S.A.*
1912	LANSDOWNE, MARCHIONESS OF, 54 *Berkeley Square, W.*
1914	LARGE, MRS. E. RYDER, 27 *Kildare Terrace, W.*
1912	LEARMONTH, MISS AMY A., *c/o Messrs. Goldsbrough Mort & Co., Leadenhall Buildings E.C.*
1913	LEE, MISS CLAUDIA AYTON, 49 *Grove End Road, St. John's Wood, N.W.*
1913	LEES, MRS. H. L., *Midland Hotel, Manchester.*
1912	LEFROY, MISS G., *British Women's Emigration Association, Imperial Institute, S.W.*
1913	LEGATE, MISS M. F., *Yorkton, Sask., Canada.*
1914	LEGGE, MRS. J. GORDON, 9 *Queen's Road, Melbourne, Victoria.*
1913	LE LIÈVRE, MRS. CHARLES, 3 *Rutland House, Chenliston Gardens, Kensington, W.*
1913	LEONARD, MRS. R. W., 75 *Yates Street, St. Catherine's, Ontario, Canada.*
1913	LETHBRIDGE, MRS. B. P., *Turakina, Wanganui, New Zealand.*
1912	LINDSAY, MRS. MAUD HUME, 13 *Crescent Grove, Clapham Common, S.W.*
1913	LLOYD, MRS. D. M., 5 *Elysium Row, Calcutta.*
1913	LOCKE, HENRY G., 115 *Choumert Road, Peckham, S.E.*
1915	LONGWORTH, WILLIAM G. E., *7th Batt. Royal Dublin Fusiliers, Tipperary.*
1913	LOPES, SIR HENRY Y. B., BART., *Maristow, Roborough, Devon.*
1913	LOUDON, JOHN, *St. Elmo, Park Avenue, Hesketh Park, Southport.*
1913	LOWRY, REV. EDWARD P., *Heatherview, Aldershot.*
1912	LUCAS, MRS. J. W. S., *c/o Bank of Australasia, 4 Threadneedle Street, E.C.*
1913	MACARTNEY, MISS CHARLOTTE E. C., 19 *Penywern Road, Earl's Court, S.W.*
1914	MACBRIDE, MRS. E. W., 70 *Palace Gardens Terrace, W.*
1913	MACDONALD, REV. F. W., 9 *Palace Road, Streatham Hill, S.W.*
1914	MACFIE, MISS ETHEL, 11 *Moore Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1914	MACKENZIE, LADY, *c/o Standard Bank, 10 Clement's Lane, E.C.*
1913	MACKENZIE, LANDSEER, *St. Bernard, Bournemouth.*
1913	MACKENZIE, RIDLEY, M.D., C.M., *Heatherbank, Richmond Hill, Bournemouth.*
1913	MACMAHON, LADY, *Eastern House, George Street, East Melbourne, Victoria.*
1914	MACNEILL, MRS. ALBERT H., 2545, *First Avenue West, Vancouver, B.C., Canada.*
1912	MCDOUGALL, MISS EDITH, *Dunolly, Morden Road, Blackheath, S.E.*
1913	MCKINERY, MRS. J., *Bassano, Alberta, Canada.*
1914	MCLAGAN, MISS M., *Palmerston North, New Zealand.*
1911	MANSEL, MISS EVELYN A., *c/o State Bank, Adrian, Minnesota, U.S.A.*
1914	MANSEL, MISS K., 3K *Montague Mansions, Portman Square, W.*
1913	MANSFIELD, JOHN H., *Lesbury, Howick, Northumberland.*
1913	MANSON, MRS. MCNAUGHTON, 831 *24th Avenue W., Vancouver, B.C., Canada.*
1913	MARKES, REV. R., F.T.C.A., *Alum Rock, Sulley, Birmingham.*
1913	MARLBOROUGH, HER GRACE THE DUCHESS OF, *Sunderland House, Curzon Street, W.*
1912	MARRIOTT, MRS. CHARLES B., 1 *Maseington Road, Parliament Hill, N.W.*
1913	MARRIS, MISS ISOBEL, "*Duty and Discipline*" *Movement, 117 Victoria Street, S.W.*
1913	MARSH, COL. H. C., *Clarence Hill, Tunbridge Wells.*
1914	MARSON, LIEUT.-COL. CHARLES, *Spring Mount, St. Leonards-on-Sea.*
1913	MARSON, MRS. MARJORY, *Spring Mount, St. Leonards-on-Sea.*
1913	MARTIN, CHARLES, B.Sc., 86, *Lovelace Gardens, Southend-on-Sea.*
1914	

Year of Election.

1914 MARTIN, MRS. R. F., *Nadi Lantoke, Fiji.*
1912 MASON, GERALD BOVELL, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., *White Horse Street, Baldock, Herts.*
1912 MASON, MRS. HAROLD, 79, *Willes Road, Leamington.*
1911 MAVOR, MRS. DOROTHÉA, 9 *Neville Court, Abbey Road, N.W.*
1914 MAY, MISS ETHELREDA, *c/o Union Bank of Australia,* 71 *Cornhill, E.C.*
1915 MAYHEW, Miss M., *c/o Messrs. Wilde & Collins,* 1, *Trump Street, E.C.*
1913 MELVILLE, MRS. LILY THERESA, 802 *Prospect Avenue, Calgary, Canada.*
1913 MERRITT, MISS C. WELLAND, *Oak Hill, St. Catherine's, Ontario, Canada.*
1913 MEYERSTEIN, HENRY, *The Crossways, Chevening, Kent.*
1912 MEYNELL, LADY DOROTHY, *Hour Cross, Burton-on-Trent.*
1913 MILBURN, MRS. E. J., *Berkeley House, Berkeley Square, W.*
1913 MILES, CHARLES W., *Leigh Court, Bristol.*
1914 MILNE, MISS M. E., 18 *College Road, Kemp Town, Brighton.*
1914 †MINTER, MRS. T. F., *c/o A. R. Minter, Esq., Sydney, New South Wales.*
1912 MIRRIELEES, LADY, *Pasture Wood, Dorking.*
1914 MITCHELL, MRS. BERKELEY, 9 *Victoria Street, S.W.*
1912 MITCHELL, MRS. CHARLES T., 50 *Platt's Lane, Hampstead, N.W.*
1911 MONK, MRS. D. J., *Kenilworth Lodge, Wallis Street, Woolahra, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1914 MONTIZAMBERT, MISS E. C., *Trelawney, Earley, Reading.*
1913 MOODIE, MISS PIGOT, 10 *Cadogan Gardens, S.W.*
1913 MOORE, MRS. THOMAS, 274 *Eastwood Street, Pretoria, South Africa.*
1914 MOORHEAD, DR. JOHN, *Imperial Hotel, Bournemouth.*
1914 MOORHOUSE, MISS HILDA E., *c/o Bank of New Zealand,* 1 *Queen Victoria Street, E.C.*
1913 MORGAN, MRS. A. HICKMAN, 14 *Grosvenor Place, S.W.*
1911 MORGAN, MRS. BEN H., 15 *Dartmouth Street, S.W.; and Barton Croft, New Milton, Hants*
1911 MORISON, MRS. MARGUERITE, 21c *Warrington Crescent, W.*
1912 MORRIS, MRS. E. R., 28 *Bramham Gardens, S.W.*
1915 MORRIS, F. E., 38 *Birchington Road, Crouch End, N.*
1913 MOSELEY, MISS MARY, "*Nassau Guardian,*" *Nassau, Bahamas.*
1914 MURPHY, MISS G., 110 *Lauderdale Mansions, Maida Vale, W.*
1909 MURPHY, MISS H. STORMONT, 9 *Osnaburgh Terrace, Albany Street, N.W.*
1913 MURRAY, MRS. D. D. C., *Bloemfontein, South Africa.*

1914 NAIRNE, MISS MARGARET JANE, *Education Department, Ipoh, Federated Malay States.*
1912 NELSON, LADY MONTAGUE, *The Lawn, Warwick.*
1912 NORTHCLIFFE, LADY, 22 *St. James's Place, S.W.*
1912 NUTTAL, MRS. EDITH M., *Briarfield, Walton-on-Hill, Surrey.*

1912 ODELL, MRS. E. S., *Danehurst, Beacon Road, St. Peters, Broadstairs.*
1914 O'DOWDA, MISS, 15 *Bayswater Terrace, W.*
1913 OLDING, MISS C. ALICE, 1 *North Gate, Regent's Park, N.W.*
1913 ONSLOW, DOUGLAS A., J.P., 10 *Keswick Road, East Putney, S.W.*
1913 ORMOND, MRS., *c/o Bank of Australasia,* 4 *Threadneedle Street, E.C.*
1912 OWEN, LADY, 9 *Wilbraham Place, S.W.*

1914 PAGET, LADY, 35 *Belgrave Square, S.W.*
1913 PALMER, W. A., 11 *Heath Hurst Road, Hampstead, N.W.*
1910 PARBURY, MRS. CHARLES, 3 *De Vere Gardens, Kensington, W.*
1913 PARKER, JAMES, 139 *Ramsden Road, Balham, S.W.*
1912 PARKER, LADY MARY, 31 *Princes Gardens, S.W.*
1911 PARKIN, MRS. GEORGE R., *The Cottage, Goring-on-Thames.*
1912 PATERSON, GRAEME M., *The Junior House, Cheltenham.*
1914 PAUL, ALFRED J., 48 *Chelsham Road, Clapham, S.W.*
1912 PAUNCEFOTE, HON. MAUD, 19 *Chesham Place, S.W.*
1913 PAYNE, MISS E. L., 3 *Arnold Mansions, Queen's Club Gardens, W.*
1912 PAYZANT, MRS. W. L., *Oxford Street, Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada.*
1914 PEARS, MRS. M. L., 83 *Park Avenue, Hull.*
1913 PEREIRA, MRS., *Port Adelaide, South Australia.*

Year of Election	
1913	PHAYRE, MRS. EDITH, *The Brambles, Camberley, Surrey.*
1913	PHELPS, W. E., *The Cross Ways, Chevening, Kent.*
1913	PHIPPS, MRS. ELLEN, *Buckenhill, Bromyard, Worcester.*
1914	PIKE, MRS. JOHN A., *Wellington, New Zealand.*
1915	†PIRRIE, LADY, 24 *Belgrave Square, S.W.; and Witley Park, Godalming.*
1913	POPPLESTONE, GILBERT, 2 *The Esplanade, Plymouth.*
1912	POWELL, MRS. ELLIS T., *Rosedene, Brondesbury, N.W.*
1911	PRATT, MISS FLORENCE, *c/o Messrs. T. Cook & Son, Piccadilly, W.*
1911	PRETTY, MRS. C. F., *Vancouver, B.C., Canada.*
1913	PYE, MISS RACHEL, 39A *Penywern Road, S.W.*
1914	QUIGLEY, MISS, *Launceston, Tasmania.*
1912	QUIRK, MRS. GEORGE, 125 *St. Marks Place, New Brighton, Staten Island, New York, U.S.A.*
1913	RAWNSLEY, W. H.; *Will Vale, Alford, Louth.*
1913	RAYNES, MRS. JEAN T., 3663, *Diaz Velez, Buenos Aires, Argentine.*
1913	RAYSON, MISS AMY, M.A., 168, *West 75th Street, New York City, U.S.A.*
1909	READ, MISS D. H. MOUTRAY, 14 *Avonmore Gardens, W.*
1913	REAR, MISS E. A., *Spitalgate Lodge, Grantham.*
1912	REFORD, MRS. R. W., 300 *Drummond Street, Montreal, Canada.*
1913	REID, MRS. RICHARD, 163 *Strand, W.C.*
1914	REID, MRS. W. MACARTHY, *Wellington, New Zealand.*
1910	RENSHAW, MRS. CLARA, *Hill Station, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
1914	RICHARDS, H. V., M.A., *Hamilton House, Upperton Road, Eastbourne.*
1913	RICHARDSON, MRS. L. K., *Rockhampton, Queensland.*
1913	RIDDELL, COLONEL T., *The Bridge End, Warkworth, Northumberland.*
1914	RINTOUL, MRS. ROBERT, *Bank of Montreal,* 108 *South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.*
1913	ROBERTS, REV. L. G. A. (COMMANDER R.N.), *Ardley Rectory, Bicester.*
1915	ROBERTSON, AINSLIE J., *Booth Shipping Co., Tower Building, Liverpool.*
1915	ROBERTSON, MRS. C. E., 31, *Ladbroke Square, W.*
1912	ROCHE, MISS MARIE, 29 *Ranelagh Mansions, Fulham, S.W.*
1912	ROGERS, MRS. JONATHAN, *Argoed, Nelson Street, Vancouver, B.C., Canada.*
1914	ROOKE, MRS. H. T., 5 *Grenville Hotel, Emperors Gate, S.W.*
1911	RORISON, MRS. R. D., 1342 *Jervis Street, Vancouver, B.C., Canada.*
1914	ROSE, MRS. CONSTANCE, *Great Central Hotel, N.W.*
1913	ROSLING, LADY, *The Grange, Weybridge, Surrey.*
1913	ROSS, E., *Mount Pleasant, Leominster.*
1913	ROSS, MISS ESTHER, *High School for Girls, Quilmes, F.C.S.; Argentine.*
1911	ROSS, MRS. E. HAMILTON, 17 *Linden Gardens, W.*
1915	ROSS, MRS. GRAFTON, *Hotel Great Central, N.W.*
1911	ROUTLEDGE, MRS. W. SCORESBY, *Ewers, Bursledon, Hants.*
1915	†ROXBURGHE, HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF, K.T., M.V.O., *Floors Castle, Kelso, N.B.*
1914	RUFF, HOWARD, 241 *Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C.*
1913	RUNCIMAN, RT. HON. WALTER, M.P., *Doxford, Chathill, Northumberland.*
1913	ST. JOHN, HON. MOUBRAY ST. ANDREW T., 3 *Merton Road, Bedford.*
1912	SALISBURY, MARCHIONESS OF, *Hatfield, Herts.*
1913	SANDERSON, MISS MARION B., *P.O. Box 36, Bridgetown, Barbados.*
1913	SANFORD, MRS. HARRIET SOPHIA, *Hamilton, Ontario, Canada.*
1915	SANDHAM, MRS. E. F., 13, *Egerton Place, S.W.*
1913	SAUNDERS, MRS. GLEN, *Dalmeny, Dartmouth Road, Brondesbury, N.W.*
1913	SCHLANK, MISS RACEY, 214 *South Terrace, Adelaide, South Australia.*
1912	SCHOLEFIELD, MRS. ARTHUR, *Lint Close, Alnmouth, Northumberland.*
1912	SCOTT, MISS ELIZABETH, 81 *Redpath Street, Montreal, Canada.*
1912	SCOTT, MISS JESSIE A., M.D., D.P.H., *Brookside, Canterbury, New Zealand.*
1914	SHAW, MRS. DONALD, 60 *St. Clair Avenue West, Toronto, Canada.*
1913	SHEPHARD, BENJAMIN R., 48 *Lanercost Road, Tulse Hill, S.W.*
1913	SHEPSTONE, MISS DELLA, *Cliff House, Maritzburg, South Africa.*
1915	SILVERSTON, MRS. S., 15, *Albert Court, Kensington Gore, S.W.*

Year of Election.

1913 | SLADE, ALEXANDER, 23 *Grove Terrace, Highgate Road, N.W.*
1913 | SLADE, MISS EVE, *c/o Union Bank of Australia, Melbourne, Victoria.*
1914 | SMEETON, MRS. H. M., *Auckland, New Zealand.*
1914 | SMILLIE, MISS E. A. ARNA, *The Mackenzie, McLeod Street, Ottawa, Canada.*
1913 | SMITH, HEYWOOD, M.A., M.D., 30 *York Avenue, Hove.*
1914 | SMITH, J., 151, *Manchester Road, Rochdale.*
1914 | SMITH MISS ADELAIDE EDWARDS, *Hunter's Hill, Near Sydney, New South Wales.*
1914 | SMITH, MRS. E. ATHERTON, 47 *Carleton Street, St. John, New Brunswick, Canada.*
1912 | SMITH, MRS. ERNEST B., "*Tuellyn,*" *London, Canada.*
1912 | SMITH, MISS EUPHEMIA, 1A *Powis Terrace, Bayswater, W.*
1914 | SMITH, MISS JULIA M., *Assisi, Drayton Court, S.W.*
1913 | SMITH, MISS M. BENTINCK, *St. Leonard's College, St. Andrews, Fife, N.B.*
1913 | SMITH, MRS. NORMAN, 13 *Beaufort Gardens, S.W.*
1912 | SMITH, MRS. R. WALKER, *Oakville, Ontario, Canada.*
1914 | SMYTH, MRS. WILLIAM, *Brisbane, Queensland.*
1914 | SMYTH, W. J., M.D., "*Pirbright,*" *Westcliff Gardens, Bournemouth West.*
1914 | SNELL, REV. BERNARD T., M.A., B.Sc., 31 *Mount Nod Road, Streatham, S.W.*
1913 | SNELL, MRS. W. T., *Auckland, New Zealand.*
1911 | SOUTER, MISS H. VIVIEN, 37 *Egerton Crescent, S.W.*
1913 | SPRINGETT, BERNARD H., "*Ice and Cold Storage,*" 20 *Tudor Street, E.C.*
1915 | STACEY, MRS. LOUISA, *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
1913 | STANDRING, WALTER, *West Dene, Turkstel Road, Folkestone.*
1913 | STANION, MRS. O. B., 26 *Victoria Park Road, Leicester.*
1913 | STAPLES-BROWN, MRS. M., 26 *Eldon Road, W.*
1910 | STARKEY, MRS. EDWARD, *Tang Hall, York.*
1913 | STEVENSON, MRS. G., 95 *Warwick Road, S.W.*
1910 | SUTHERLAND, MISS JOAN, 3 *Marlborough Road, St. John's Wood, N.W.*
1912 | SYDNEY, MISS VIOLET, 13 *Waterloo Place, S.W.*
1915 | SYMONS, MISS, 7, *Thurloe Square, S.W.*

1913 | TABUTEAU, LIEUT. R. M., R.N., *Parkhurst Prison, Newport, Isle of Wight.*
1911 | TANGYE, LADY, 1 *Buckingham Gate Mansions, S.W.*
1915 | TANGYE, MISS LOUISE, *c/o Union Bank of Australia, 71 Cornhill, E.C.*
1914 | TANGYE, MRS. M. L., *c/o Union Bank of Australia, 71 Cornhill, E.C.*
1910 | TARTE, MRS. A. R., *Rosemonte, Staines, Surrey.*
1912 | TAYLOR, MRS. C. R., 35A *Russell Road, Kensington, W.*
1913 | TAYLOR, HAROLD, 18 *Redcliffe Road, Sherwood, Nottingham.*
1913 | TAYLOR, J. G., 12 *Burdon Terrace, Newcastle-on-Tyne.*
1912 | TAYLOR, LADY JANE, 16 *Eaton Place, S.W.*
1915 | TAYLOR, MISS MARGARET COX, *c/o Bulletin, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1915 | TAYLOR, THOMAS, M.P., J.P., 46, *George Street, Manchester, and Saville Mill, Bolton.*
1913 | TEETGEN, MISS ADA B., *Winchmore, Westgate-on-Sea.*
1912 | TEMPLE, MRS. J., *Tembani, Heath Park Road, Romford.*
1911 | TENNANT, MRS. HERCULES.
1910 | THOMAS, MISS ETHEL NEUMANN, *Cape Town, South Africa.*
1914 | THOMPSON, MRS. H. A., "*Inveresk,*" *Castle Street, Dumfries, N.B.*
1914 | THOMSON, MISS A. E., *Y.W.C.A., Hindmarsh Square, Adelaide, South Australia.*
1911 | THOMSON, MRS. C., 23 *Exbury Road, Catford, S.E.*
1913 | TIZARD, MISS C. E., L.R.A.M., *Queen Anne's School, Caversham, Oxon.*
1913 | TOLLEMACHE, HARRY, *Ham House, Richmond, Surrey.*
1913 | TUCKER, MAJOR A. H., V.D., J.P., *Bedcon Hill, Wyke Regis, Dorset.*
1914 | TURNER, MRS. E. M., *c/o London Joint Stock Bank, 5 Princes Street, E.C.*
1911 | TWINING, MRS. ADA L., *Coombe Oak, Kingston Hill, Surrey.*

1913 | VALLON, MRS. KATIE DE J. DU, *Los Amigos, Gilbert, F. C. Entre Rios, Argentine.*
1915 | VAN RENEN, MRS. HENRY, *Interlaken, Kenilworth, Cape Town, South Africa.*

Year of Election.	
1913	VERNON, MISS, *Hanbury Hall, Droitwich.*
1909	VERNON, MRS. M. A. HARCOURT, 67 *Douglas Drive, Toronto, Canada.*
1914	WADDINGTON, MRS., *Carnatic Hall, Moseley Hill, Liverpool.*
1914	WADE, WILLIAM, *Chevington Drift Institute, Acklington, Northumberland.*
1914	WALDRON, REV. ARTHUR J., M.A., *The Vicarage, 67 Brixton Hill, S.W.*
1910	WALKER, MRS. DAVID M., 387 *Broadway, Winnipeg, Canada.*
1912	WALKER, MRS. GEOFFREY H., 118 *Scott Street, Winnipeg, Canada.*
1914	†WALLACE, MRS. A. R., *Hyde Park Hotel, W.*
1914	WALLACE, MRS. T. S. DOWNING, *Heronsfield, Eastern Terrace, Brighton.*
1911	WALLIS, MISS GERTRUDE L., *Highfield, Oxley Lane, Watford.*
1912	WALTON, LADY, *Rushpool, Saltburn-by-Sea.*
1914	WALTON, MISS ANNE ELIZABETH, A.R.C.M., 12 *Southwood Mansions, Highgate, N.*
1912	WANTAGE, LADY, 2 *Carlton Gardens, S.W.*
1913	WARDELL, REV. R. J., 11, *London Road, Maidstone.*
1913	WARE, MRS. W. L., *Bank of Adelaide,* 11, *Leadenhall Street, E.C.*
1913	WARREN, MRS. F. T.
1913	WARREN, MISS FAIRY.
1911	WARREN, MRS. H. B., 1043 *Burrard Street, Vancouver, B.C., Canada.*
1913	WARREN, MISS LILLIE.
1913	WATCHAM, MISS DORIS, *Riverside, Nairobi, British East Africa.*
1910	WATSON, MRS. EMMA C., 100 *Grange Drive, Winchmore Hill, N.*
1914	WATSON, MRS. T., 1 *Onslow Place, South Kensington, S.W.*
1913	WATSON, MISS GRACE, *Lyceum Club,* 128 *Piccadilly, W.*
1914	WATT, MRS. GEORGE, 65 *Dufferin Avenue, Brantford, Ontario, Canada.*
1914	WEBB, HARRY A., *c/o Mercantile Bank of India,* 40 *Threadneedle Street, E.C.*
1912	WEBB, LADY, 1 *Hanover Terrace, Ladbroke Square, W.*
1910	WEBSTER, MISS, *Holmsdale, Birchwood Park Road, Swanley, Kent.*
1913	WEBSTER, MISS MARY E., *St. Andrew's House Club,* 31A *Mortimer Street, W.*
1913	WEBSTER, MRS. ROBERT, 7 *Drayton Court, Drayton Gardens, S.W.*
1913	WEIGALL, MRS. ARCHIBALD, *Petwood, Woodhall Spa, Lincs.*
1913	WEIGALL, CAPTAIN WILLIAM E. G. A., M.P., *Petwood, Woodhall Spa, Lincs.*
1914	WEINBERG, MISS BERTHA, *Grand Hotel, Kimberley, South Africa.*
1914	WELD, MISS MARY, 1058 *Robson Street, Vancouver, Canada.*
1913	WELLER, W., 28 *Allison Road, Hornsey, N.*
1909	WHITE, MRS. LAURA, *Stone Cote Hall, North Cheam, Surrey.*
1914	WHITE, MISS E. A., *c/o Messrs. T. Cook & Son, Ludgate Circus, E.C.*
1914	WHITE, MISS J. R., *c/o Messrs. T. Cook & Son, Ludgate Circus, E.C.*
1912	WHITE, MISS MURIEL, 12 *Milton Road, Highgate, N.*
1914	WILD, MRS ANNIE C., *Tate-Concessions Company, Francistown, Bechuanaland Protectorate.*
1913	WILLCOCKS, ROGER ESCOMBE, *Barrister-at-Law,* 3 *King's Bench Walk North, Temple, E.C.*
1910	WILLIAMS, MISS MARY C. L., 16 *Campden House Road, W.*
1911	WILLIAMS, MRS. MATHILDE, 12 *Queen's Gate Gardens, S.W.*
1914	WILLIAMSON, MISS LILY B., *c/o Commercial Bank of Sydney,* 18 *Birchin Lane, E.C.*
1911	WILLIMOTT, MRS. C. S., 10 *Hornton Court, Kensington, W.*
1914	WILLS, ALEXANDER, 16 *East Albert Road, Sefton Park, Liverpool.*
1914	WILLS, MRS. ALEXANDER, 16 *East Albert Road, Sefton Park, Liverpool.*
1913	WILMOTH, MRS. L. J. 13A *Emmanuel Road, Balham, S.W.*
1915	WILSON, LADY, 43 *Ovington Square, S.W.*
1911	WILSON, MRS. C. HERBERT, 20 *Oakley Crescent, Chelsea, S.W.*
1913	WILSON, MRS. G. H. NEWTON, *Killarney, Nairobi, British East Africa.*
1915	WILSON, MISS A. M., *Winterskloof, Maritzburg, South Africa.*
1912	WOOD, LADY DOROTHY, *Temple Newsam, Leeds.*
1913	WOOD, MISS HELEN, *Mount Pleasant, Bishop Auckland.*
1911	WOODALL, MISS A. A., *Milton Mount College, Gravesend.*

Year of Election.	
1913	WOODCOCK, MRS. A. V., 724–8*th Avenue, Saskatoon, Canada.*
1913	WOOLMER, REV. WESLEY, *Kingswood, St. Albans.*
1912	YARKER, MRS. EMMA, 73 *Wortley Road, London, Ontario, Canada*
1913	YATES, REV. THOMAS, 81 *Ladbroke Road, W.*
1914	YOUNG, G. F., J.P., *Swineshead Abbey, Lincs.*

BRISTOL BRANCH.

Whiteladies Road, Bristol.

Patron President :
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF BEAUFORT.

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THE RIGHT HON. THE LORD MAYOR
THE RIGHT HON. LEWIS FRY
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SIR EDWARD JAMES
SIR ISAMBARD OWEN
SIR GEORGE WHITE, BART.
SIR FRANK WILLS

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GEORGE RISELEY, ESQ.
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MARTIN GRIFFITHS, ESQ.

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MEMBERS OF BRISTOL BRANCH.

Year of Election	
1913	ABBOT, HENRY NAPIER, 2 *Beaufort Road, Clifton, Bristol.*
1914	ABBOT, H. F. N., 2 *Beaufort Road, Clifton, Bristol.*
1914	ABRAHAM, ARTHUR J., 2 *Limerick Road, Redland, Bristol.*
1914	ADAMS, WM. J., *Hillworth, Charlotte Street, Bristol.*
1915	ADDIE, PETER, 8 *Richmond Terrace, Clifton, Bristol.*
1914	ALDRIDGE, C. J., *Henbury, Nr. Bristol.*
1913	ALFORD, REV. CANON J. G., 5 *Richmond Hill, Clifton, Bristol.*
1914	ALLEN, L. PERCY, *Southey House, Westbury-on-Trym.*
1914	ANDERSON, THOMAS V., 116 *Pembroke Road, Clifton, Bristol.*
1914	ANDERSON, MRS. ALICE I., 116 *Pembroke Road, Clifton, Bristol.*
1915	ANDREWS, F. NORTON, *Henleaze Gardens, Bristol.*
1914	ARNAUD, ELIAS DE B., 71 *Woodland Road, Tyndall's Park, Bristol.*
1914	ARNOTT, ERNEST HENRY, 43 *Park Street, Bristol.*
1913	ARROWSMITH, J. F., 72 *Hampton Road, Redland, Bristol.*
1913	ASHMAN, LADY, *Cook's Folly, Stoke Bishop, Bristol.*
1914	ATCHLEY, E. H., 37 *Baldwin Street, Bristol.*
1914	ATCHLEY, G. F., M.B., 1 *Tyndall's Park Road, Bristol.*
1914	AVERAY-JONES, N., 50 *Pembroke Road, Clifton, Bristol.*
1914	AVERAY-JONES, MRS., 50 *Pembroke Road, Clifton, Bristol.*
1914	BABBAGE, A. F. G. G., *Cotham Hill, Bristol.*
1915	BABER, FREDERICK W., 40 *Henleaze Gardens, Bristol.*
1913	BABER, HENRY, *The Ferns, Whatley Road, Clifton, Bristol.*
1913	BADOCK, STANLEY H., J.P., *Holmwood, Westbury-on-Trym, Bristol.*
1915	BAILEY, V., 15 *College Green, Bristol.*
1915	BAINBRIDGE, ARTHUR, 50 *Belvoir Road, Bristol.*
1914	BAKER, HIATT COWLES, *Oaklands, Almondsbury, Glos.*
1913	BAKER, JAMES, F.R.G.S., *Sewelle Villa, Clifton, Bristol.*
1915	BAKER, JOHN S., 1 *Blenheim Road, Redland, Bristol.*
1914	BAKER, DR. LILY A., 3 *Whiteladies Road, Bristol.*
1914	BAKER, S. D., 11 *Canowie Road, Redland, Bristol.*
1915	BALLEN, W. H. PEARCE, 15 *Whiteladies Road, Bristol.*

Year of Election.	
1915	BANKHEAD, JAMES C., 5 *Buckingham Place, Clifton, Bristol.*
1915	BANNISTER, CHARLES B., 98 *Coldharbour Road, Westbury Park, Bristol.*
1914	BARBER, HARRY, 26 *College Green, Bristol.*
1914	BARKER, GEORGE HENRY, M.D., 124 *Redland Road, Bristol.*
1915	BARNES, GEORGE H., 10 *Malvern Road, Weston-super-Mare.*
1913	BARNETT, EDWIN A., 5 *Cecil Road, Clifton, Bristol.*
1913	BARON, BARCLAY JOSIAH, M.B., C.M. (EDIN.), 16 *Whiteladies Road, Clifton, Bristol.*
1913	BARRATT, CHARLES HENRY, 16 *Apsley Road, Clifton, Bristol.*
1915	BARRETT, WALTER S., 43 *Whiteladies Road, Bristol.*
1914	BARRY, CHARLES E., 6 *Harley Place, Clifton, Bristol.*
1914	BATEMAN, G. W., 45 *College Green, Bristol.*
1913	BATTEN, COLONEL H. CARY, J.P., *Leigh Lodge, Abbot's Leigh, Bristol.*
1913	BATTEN, MRS. F. CARY, *Leigh Lodge, Abbot's Leigh, Bristol.*
1913	BEAUFORT, HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF, *Badminton, Glos.*
1915	BELOE, H. W., *Unity Street, Bristol.*
1915	BENNETT, E. D., 33, *Sydenham Hill, Cotham, Bristol.*
1913	BENNETT, J., 27 *Durdham Park, Bristol.*
1914	BENNETT, MRS. JOSEPH, 27 *Durdham Park, Bristol.*
1914	BERRILL, PERCY, 37 *St. Martin's Road, Knowle, Bristol.*
1914	BIGGS, GEORGE J., 55 *Springfield Road, Cotham, Bristol.*
1914	BILLING, CHARLES P., *Boyce's Avenue, Clifton, Bristol.*
1914	BIRD, ERNEST H., 10 *Marsh Street, Bristol.*
1915	BISHOP, MRS. CAROLINE H., 3 *Tyndall's Park Road, Bristol.*
1915	BISHOP, MISS PHYLLIS M., 3 *Tyndall's Park Road, Bristol.*
1914	BISHOP, T. A., *Charlton, Tyndall's Park, Bristol.*
1914	BLACKMORE, J. H., *Strathedden, Clifton, Bristol.*
1915	BLAIR, WILLIAM, *Northern Assurance Co., The Exchange, Bristol.*
1915	BOBBEN, ALFRED E., 17 *Apsley Road, Clifton, Bristol.*
1914	BOTTERELL, MRS. J. H., 59 *Pembroke Road, Clifton, Bristol.*
1914	BOULTON, PROFESSOR EDMUND S., 25 *Tyndall Avenue, Bristol.*
1915	BOURNE, H. H., *Messrs. Walker and Hall, 1 Clare Street, Bristol.*
1913	BOYD, ALDERMAN JOHN, *Pritchard Street, St. Paul's, Bristol.*
1914	BRACHER, CECIL R., 17 *North Street, Bristol.*
1915	BRADBURNE, HENRY RICHARD, 67 *Whiteladies Road, Bristol.*
1915	BRADLEY, A. H., 11, *Henleaze Avenue, Bristol.*
1914	BRASHER, DR. CHARLES W. J., 17 *Oakfield Road, Clifton, Bristol.*
1914	BRIDGMAN, CECIL ARTHUR, 55 *Queen's Road, Bristol.*
1913	BRIDGMAN, N. G., *c/o Lennard's, Ltd., Queen's Road, Clifton, Bristol.*
1913	BRIGGS, REV. H. S., *Portishead, Nr. Bristol.*
1913	BROWN, WM., *London City and Midland Bank, Clifton, Bristol.*
1913	BUCKINGHAM, T., 25 *Royal York Crescent, Clifton, Bristol.*
1914	BUDGETT, CHARLES T., 8 *The Paragon, Clifton, Bristol.*
1915	BUDGETT, JAMES H., *Harley Lodge, Clifton Down, Bristol.*
1914	BUDGETT, WILLIAM E., *Henbury, Nr. Bristol.*
1914	BURGESS, F. C., *Redcliffe Street, Bristol.*
1913	BURRIS, E. H., 127 *Redland Road, Bristol.*
1913	BURRIS, FRED., J.P., 127 *Redland Road, Bristol.*
1915	BURTON, RIGHT REV. BISHOP GEORGE A., *St. Ambrose, Leigh Woods, Bristol.*
1915	BUSH, H. G., *Bridge Street, Bristol.*
1913	BUSH, LIEUT.-COLONEL PAUL, C.M.G., *Vyvyan House, Clifton Park, Bristol.*
1914	BUSH, REGINALD EDGAR J., 58 *Downs Park East, Westbury Park, Bristol.*
1914	BUTLER, THOMAS, J.P., *Cotham Park, Bristol.*
1913	BUTLER, WM. HENRY, J.P., *St. George, Bristol.*
1915	BUXTON, THOMAS, 192 *Redland Road, Bristol.*
1915	CARLTON, E. NOEL, *c/o E. Wallis, Esq., The Priory, Westbury-on-Trym, Bristol.*
1915	CARLTON, MRS. E. NOEL, *c/o E. Wallis, Esq., The Priory, Westbury-on-Trym, Bristol.*
1913	CARTER, DR. T. M., *Westbury-on-Trym, Bristol.*
1913	CARTER, MRS., *Westbury-on-Trym, Bristol.*

Year of Election.	
1914	CARTWRIGHT, WILLIAM, 79 *Cobourg Road, Ashley Hill, Bristol.*
1913	CASTLE, A. COTTAM, *Northcote, Westbury-on-Trym, Bristol.*
1913	CASTLE, MRS. A. COTTAM, *Northcote, Westbury-on-Trym, Bristol.*
1913	CASTLE, COTTAM H. H., *Northcote, Westbury-on-Trym, Bristol.*
1913	CAVE, SIR CHAS., BART., *Stoneleigh House, Clifton Park, Bristol.*
1915	CAVELL, ARTHUR SILVESTER, 40 *Corn Street, Bristol.*
1914	CHAMPAIN, REV. J. N. BATEMAN, *The Vicarage, Redcliffe, Bristol.*
1915	CHAMPION, HENRY PHILIP, *Lewins Mead, Bristol.*
1914	CHAMPION, J. KENRICK, *Castle Bellevue, Redland Hill, Bristol.*
1915	CHAPMAN, WILLIAM, 95 *Whiteladies Road, Bristol.*
1915	CHAPMAN, WM. MIDDLETON, 6 *Tyndall Avenue, Bristol.*
1915	CHAPPELL, HAROLD VICTOR, 9 *Newton Road, Weston-super-Mare.*
1915	CHAPPELL, HENRY THOMAS, *Dalmeny, Henleaze Road, Westbury-on-Trym, Bristol.*
1915	CHARLTON, CHARLES HANNAN, 86 *Pembroke Road, Clifton, Bristol.*
1913	CHATTOCK, HERBERT E., 23 *Apsley Road, Clifton, Bristol.*
1914	CHILLCOTT, ALFRED P., 47 *Park Street, Bristol.*
1914	CHILLCOTT, HUBERT N., 71 *Queen's Road, Bristol.*
1914	CHURCHILL, F. W., 66 *Park Street, Bristol.*
1914	CHUTE, MRS. JAMES MACREADY, *Abbeymeade, Tyndall's Park, Bristol.*
1913	CLAPHAM, J. A., 19 *Rokeby Avenue, Redland, Bristol.*
1915	CLARK, GEORGE HENRY, 165 *Whiteladies Road, Bristol.*
1915	CLARK, MRS. G. H., 165 *Whiteladies Road, Bristol.*
1915	CLARK, MARTIN, 33B *Whiteladies Road, Bristol.*
1913	CLARK, MISS M., 21 *Manilla Road, Clifton, Bristol.*
1914	CLARKE, ELTON, 45 *Wine Street, Bristol.*
1915	CLEATHERS, MRS. 12 *Oakfield Road, Bristol.*
1915	CLIFFORD, RIGHT REV. BISHOP ALFRED, *Stoke Bishop Vicarage, Bristol.*
1914	CLIFFORD, MRS. ELSIE, 1 *Elton Road, Bishopston, Bristol.*
1913	COATES, COLONEL CHARLES (Fellow), 3 *Duchess Road, Clifton, Bristol.*
1914	COCKERTON, A. ERNEST, *c/o The Bouring Petroleum Co., Telephone Avenue, Bristol.*
1913	COGAN, W., 12 *Vyvyan Terrace, Clifton, Bristol.*
1913	COLBOURNE, REV. F. N., *Broad Plain, Bristol.*
1914	COLBOURNE, GILBERT R., R.N.R., 18 *Blenheim Road, Redland, Bristol.*
1914	COLE, WILLIAM H., 1 *Hillside, Cotham, Bristol.*
1913	COLLINGS, BENJAMIN C. H., 3 *Chantry Road, Clifton, Bristol.*
1913	COLTHURST, A. B., *Netherton's Wood, Nailsea, Somerset.*
1915	COOMBE, WILLIAM J. B., *Bellevue, Long Ashton, Bristol.*
1914	COOPER, WILLIAM R., 32 *Whiteladies Road, Bristol.*
1915	COPP, G. E., *Clifton Down Hotel, Bristol.*
1913	CORDEUX, J. H., *Havyatt, Langford, Nr. Bristol.*
1914	CORDEUX, TOM, *Sunnymount, Meyrick Park, Bournemouth.*
1913	CORRIGAN, JOSEPH, *Kingsdale, Bristol Hill, Brislington, Bristol.*
1913	COWLIN, FRANCIS N., *Redborough, Stoke Bishop, Bristol.*
1915	COX, THOMAS, *Whiteladies Gate, Bristol.*
1913	COX, W. S., 113 *Redcliffe Street, Bristol.*
1913	CRANK, WILLIAM T., 22 *Goldney Road, Clifton, Bristol.*
1913	CRAWFORD, G. E., M.A., *The Manor House, Clifton, Bristol.*
1913	CREDLAND, HENRY, 38 *Apsley Road, Clifton, Bristol.*
1914	CRICHTON, ERNEST, 39 *Canynge Square, Clifton, Bristol.*
1913	CRISPIN, GEORGE, *Nelson Street, Bristol.*
1914	CROCKER, WILLIAM C., 33 *Cotham Hill, Bristol.*
1915	CROGGON, MRS. CONSTANCE, 6 *The Avenue, Clifton, Bristol.*
1914	CROMPTON, JAMES, 10 *Hurle Crescent, Clifton, Bristol.*
1915	CROOK, W. H., 2 *Upper Cranbrook Road, Redland, Bristol.*
1915	CROSSMAN, MISS BLANCHE R., 68A *Park Street, Bristol.*
1913	CRUMP, HECTOR, 68 *Whiteladies Road, Bristol.*
1914	CULVERWELL, JOHN, *Lyndale, Cotham Road, Bristol.*
1914	CUMMINS, ERNEST C., 9 *Belvedere Road, Durdham Park, Bristol.*

Year of Election.	
1915	CUMMINGS, F. B., 2 *Rokeby Avenue, Redland, Bristol.*
1915	CURRY, WILLIAM G., *The Elms, Nailsea, Nr. Bristol.*
1914	CURTIS, JOHN, 47 *Canynge Road, Clifton, Bristol.*
1914	DACRE, DR. JOHN, 14 *Eaton Crescent, Clifton, Bristol.*
1914	DALTON, RICHARD, *Park House, Cotham Park, Bristol.*
1914	DAVIE, GEORGE D., 56 *Hampton Park, Bristol.*
1914	DAVIES, D. S., M.D., LL.D., 6 *Lansdown Place, Clifton, Bristol.*
1914	DAVIES, GEORGE E., J.P., *Lewins Mead, Bristol.*
1913	DAVIES, H. J., 16 *Elliston Road, Redland, Bristol.*
1913	DAVIES, T. H., *Down House, Stoke Bishop, Bristol.*
1913	DAVIES, SIR WM. HOWELL, M.P., *Down House, Stoke Bishop, Bristol.*
1915	DAVIES, LADY, *Down House, Stoke Bishop, Bristol.*
1915	DAVIS, C. T., 43 *Broad Street, Bristol.*
1913	DEANE, MISS A., 2A *Saville Place, Clifton, Bristol.*
1914	DEARLOVE, ALFRED J., 48 *Hampton Road, Bristol.*
1914	DENNEHY, JOHN GEORGE, *Albion Chambers, Bristol.*
1913	DENSHAM, ALFRED RUSSELL, *Dower House, Henbury Court, Nr. Bristol.*
1913	DENSHAM, MRS. FLORENCE B., *Dower House, Henbury Court, Nr. Bristol.*
1913	DESPREZ, ERNEST H., 31 *St. John's Road, Clifton, Bristol.*
1915	DICKIE, W. S., 5 *Westfield Park, Clifton, Bristol.*
1914	DICKSON, WILLIAM WALTER, 2 *Balmoral Road, Montpelier, Bristol.*
1914	DORE, EDGAR FRED, 13A *Park Street, Bristol.*
1915	DORE, LIONEL, *Ashton Gate, Bristol.*
1913	DOVE, ED. J., *Filton Lodge, Filton, Nr. Bristol.*
1915	DOWLING, ALFRED, 125 *North Road, Bristol.*
1915	DREW, E. H., 8 *Hughenden Road, Clifton, Bristol.*
1914	DUMMETT, ROBERT E., *Albion Chambers, Bristol.*
1915	DUNBAR, DR. ELIZA L. W., 9 *Oakfield Road, Clifton, Bristol.*
1914	DUNLOP, IVIE MACKIE, *Avonhurst, Stoke Bishop, Bristol.*
1913	DUNSCOMBE, MISS A., 4 *The Quadrant, Redland, Bristol.*
1913	DUNSCOMBE, M. W., *St. Augustine's Parade, Bristol.*
1913	DURIE, W. H. A., *Sandown, Elmgrove Road, Cotham, Bristol.*
1915	EASON, H. W., 1 *Holsbury Road, Redland, Bristol.*
1914	EDWARDS, A. E. H., 1 *Alma Vale Road, Clifton, Bristol.*
1913	EDWARDS, HERBERT G., 15 *The Avenue, Clifton, Bristol.*
1913	EHLERS, ROBERT, 28 *Hurle Crescent, Clifton, Bristol.*
1913	ELLIOTT, DR. C., 102 *Pembroke Road, Clifton, Bristol.*
1914	ERWIN, JOSEPH FREDERICK, *Rose Lodge, Westbury-on-Trym, Bristol.*
1913	ESAIN, MRS. EMILY, 3 *Victoria Square, Clifton, Bristol.*
1914	EVANS, DAVID, 97 *Somerville Road, Bristol.*
1913	EVANS, MRS. JANE D. P., *St. George's Hill, Easton-in-Gordano, Nr. Bath.*
1914	EVANS, DR. JOHN MORTON, 117 *Ashley Road, Bristol.*
1914	EVANS, CAPTAIN T. L., F.R.G.S., 37 *Westbury Road, Bristol.*
1915	EVENS, THOMAS, M.Inst.C.E., 11 *The Paragon, Clifton, Bristol.*
1915	EVENS, MRS. T., 11 *The Paragon, Clifton, Bristol.*
1914	FALCONAR, H. BARCLAY, *Shirehampton, Nr. Bristol.*
1914	FAWN, JAMES M., 94 *Hampton Road, Bristol.*
1915	FEAR, A. D., 12 *Woodstock Road, Redland, Bristol.*
1915	FEAR, A. R. P., 29 *Aberdeen Road, Redland, Bristol.*
1913	FEDARB, FREDERICK J., 68 *Belmont Road, Bristol.*
1914	FEDDEN, HARRY VINCENT, 52 *Downs Park East, Bristol.*
1914	FEDDEN, HENRY, J.P., *Henbury, Nr. Bristol.*
1915	FELL, I. T., *Bristol United Breweries, Lewins Mead, Bristol.*
1915	FITZGERALD, JOHN WARD, *Chain House, Westbury-on-Trym, Bristol.*
1913	FISHER, F. CALVERT, *Redland Lodge, Durdham Down, Bristol.*
1913	FISHER, MRS., *Redland Lodge, Durdham Down, Bristol.*
1913	FORSYTHE, J. F., 48 *Linden Road, Westbury Park, Bristol.*
1913	FOSTER, G. H., 11 *The Glen, Durdham Down, Bristol.*

Year of Election	
1913	FOX, F WILSON, *Carlton House, Woodland Road, Bristol*
1913	FOX, G ELSEY, 1 *Grange Road, Clifton, Bristol.*
1915	FOX, VICTOR, 96 *Whiteladies Road, Bristol*
1913	FRANCIS H A , *Tuffleigh, Sion Hill, Clifton, Bristol*
1913	FRANCOMBE, JAMES T , M A , 9 *Acraman's Road, Southville, Bristol*
1914	FRASER, J A *Mirasol, Shirehampton, Nr Bristol*
1915	FREEMAN, J , 10 *Limerick Road, Redland, Bristol*
1915	FRIPP, W D , 111 *Pembroke Road, Clifton, Bristol*
1913	FROST, WALTER, *Almondsbury, Glos*
1914	FRY, A M , 8 *Sion Hill, Bristol*
1913	FRY, CLAUDE B , *Stoke Lodge, Druid Stoke Avenue, Stoke Bishop, Bristol*
1913	FRY, LESLIE H , *Ashton Lodge, Long Ashton, Bristol*
1914	FRY, FRANCIS J , D L , J P , *Bristol*
1914	FRY, RIGHT HON LEWIS, *Goldney House, Clifton, Bristol*
1914	FRY, RODERICK J , *Abbott's Leigh, Nr Bristol*
1914	FRY, MRS RODERICK J , *Abbot's Leigh, Nr Bristol*
1914	FUIDGE, W J , 45 *Queen's Road, Clifton, Bristol*
1913	GANE, P ENDRES, 3 *Downleaze, Stoke Bishop, Bristol*
1914	GANGE, EDMUND F , 81 *Park Street, Bristol*
1914	GANGE, E S , *Avonwood, Clifton Down, Bristol*
1915	GARBETH, PERCY L H , 40 *Royal York Crescent, Clifton, Bristol*
1913	GARDNER, ERIC, 13 *Linden Road, Westbury Park, Bristol*
1913	GARDNER, MRS IRENE, 13 *Linden Road, Westbury Park, Bristol*
1913	GARDNER, FERNLEY, 25 *Downleaze, Bristol*
1913	GARDNER, MRS DOROTHY, 25 *Downleaze, Bristol*
1913	GARDNER, MISS E , 52 *Tyndall's Park Road, Bristol*
1913	GARDNER, MRS H G , 52 *Tyndall's Park Road, Bristol*
1914	GEORGE, CHARLES W , 89 *Park Street, Bristol*
1914	GEORGE, W E , *Downside, Stoke Bishop, Nr Bristol*
1915	GERRISH, EDWARD, 40 *Corn Street, Bristol*
1914	GIBAUD, FRED WILLIAM, 7 *Redland Park, Bristol*
1913	GIBBS, LIEUT COLONEL G A , M P , *Tyntesfield, Nr Bristol*
1915	GILES, HENRY W , *Parr's Bank, Redland, Bristol*
1914	GOLDMAN, FRANK, 12 *Salisbury Road, Redland, Bristol*
1914	GOLDSMID, ARTHUR J , 71 *Park Street, Bristol*
1914	GOODWIN, ALFRED JAMES, 5 *Royal Promenade, Clifton, Bristol*
1914	GORE, T HOLMES, 4 *Windsor Terrace, Clifton, Bristol*
1914	GRACE, HENRY, 24 *Clare Street, Bristol*
1914	GRACE, JAMES E , 11 *Belvedere Road, Durdham Park, Bristol*
1914	GRACE, WILFRID, 9 *Redland Green, Bristol*
1915	GRANT, JOHN A W , 14 *Claremont Avenue, Bristol*
1915	GRANT, W J , 24 *Shaftesbury Avenue, Bristol*
1913	GRAY, HARRY, 44 *Abinger Road, Bedford Park, Chiswick, W*
1914	GREEN, JOSIAH, 2 *Cavendish Road, Westbury, Bristol*
1913	GREGORY, COMMANDER G , R N R , *Clifton Down House, Clifton, Bristol*
1913	GRIFFITHS, MARTIN, *The Chalet, Henbury Court, Nr Bristol*
1913	GRIFFITHS MRS E E , *The Chalet, Henbury Court, Nr Bristol*
1915	GRIFFITHS, FREDERICK A , *c/o Messrs H Matthews & Co , Lewins Mead, Bristol*
1915	GRIFFITHS, HERBERT R , 19 *Henleaze Gardens, Bristol*
1914	GRIGG, THOMAS W , *General Hospital, Bristol*
1915	GUEST, WILLIAM P , 407 *Stapleton Road, Bristol*
1915	GUTHRIE, JAMES STRACHAN, 12 *Archfield Road, Cotham, Bristol*
1913	HAMMERSLEY, G H , 1 *Apsley Road, Clifton, Bristol*
1915	HARRIS, EMMANUEL, 12 *West Park, Clifton, Bristol*
1913	HARRIS, HERBERT JOHN, 19 *Ashgrove Road, Redland, Bristol*
1913	HARRISON, DR ALFRED J 11 *Christ Church Road, Clifton, Bristol*
1915	HARWOOD, CHARLES E , 15 *Wellington Park, Bristol*
1914	HASKINGS, HENRY, 14 *City Road, Stokes Croft, Bristol*

Year of Election.	
1913	HAWKINS, WALTER, "*Times and Mirror Office*," *St. Stephen Street, Bristol.*
1914	HAYES, CHRISTOPHER ALBERT, J.P., *Salisbury House, Stoke Bishop, Bristol.*
1913	HAYMAN, DR. CHAS., J.P., *Kingston Villa, Richmond Hill, Bristol*
1913	HAZZLEDINE, J. E., *Newstead, Southfield Road, Westbury-on-Trym, Bristol.*
1914	HEMING, JOHN, 33 *Cotham Road, Bristol.*
1914	HERBERT, MISS ELIZABETH B., 6 *St. Stephen's Avenue, Bristol.*
1914	HERBERT, SAMUEL A. H., 6 *St. Stephen's Avenue, Bristol.*
1914	HICKS, WILLIAM EDWARD, 8 *All Saints' Road, Clifton, Bristol.*
1914	HIGGINS, GEORGE D., 12 *Limerick Road, Redland, Bristol.*
1913	HILEY, G. G., 65 *Clifton Park Road, Bristol.*
1915	HILL, HERBERT G., 92 *Whiteladies Road, Bristol.*
1913	HILL, SIDNEY, *Langford House, Langford, Nr. Bristol.*
1914	HILL, WILLIAM N., 11 *John Street, Bristol.*
1913	HILLMAN, V. A. (Fellow), 45 *Nicholas Street, Bristol.*
1914	HITCHINGS, BRIGSTOCKE, J.P., 2 *Cambridge Park, Bristol.*
1914	HOBBS, ALLEN W., *Trelawney, Trelawney Road, Cotham, Bristol.*
1914	HODGE, REV. THOMAS W., 19 *Henleaze Road, Bristol.*
1914	HOLLOWAY, ERNEST E., 97 *Coldharbour Road, Redland, Bristol.*
1913	HOLMAN, JOSEPH, J.P., *Downside House, Downleaze, Bristol.*
1914	HOLMES, FRANK, 12 *Elgin Park, Redland, Bristol.*
1915	HOPKINS, EDRIC J. M., 6 *Worcester Terrace, Clifton, Bristol.*
1915	HOPKINS, MRS., 6 *Worcester Terrace, Clifton, Bristol.*
1914	HORT, MISS ANNIE E., 24 *Small Street, Bristol.*
1914	HORT, MISS CLARA E., *Mount Verdon, Saltford.*
1914	HOSEGOOD, HENRY, 6 *Downleaze, Stoke Bishop, Bristol.*
1913	HOSEGOOD, S. C., J.P., *Chatford House, Clifton Down, Bristol.*
1913	HOWELL, J. H., J.P., 118 *Pembroke Road, Clifton, Bristol.*
1914	HUDLESTON, ROBERT J., *Rackley House, Portishead, Nr. Bristol.*
1914	HUGHES, JAMES DONALD, 38 *College Green, Bristol.*
1915	HUMPHRIES, CAPTAIN BASIL J., *Eastfield Lodge, Westbury-on-Trym, Bristol.*
1913	HUMPHRIES, SYDNEY, J.P., *Eastfield Lodge, Westbury-on-Trym, Bristol.*
1915	HUMPHRIES, MRS. S., *Eastfield Lodge, Westbury-on-Trym, Bristol.*
1914	HUNT, WILLIAM HENRY, 32 *Ducie Road, Lawrence Hill, Bristol.*
1913	HUNTER, JAMES WALLACE, *Avondale, Sneyd Park, Bristol.*
1914	HUNTON, THEODORE, 17 *Mortimer Road, Clifton, Bristol.*
1915	HUSBANDS, ALFRED W., 8 *St. Augustine's Parade, Bristol.*
1914	HUTCHINGS, HORACE PERCIVAL, 27, *Tyndall Avenue, Woodland Road, Bristol.*
1914	HUTTON, F. LEWIS, *Broad Quay, Bristol.*
1913	ILES, H. S., 30 *Rokeby Avenue, Redland, Bristol.*
1913	ILES, MRS. K. E., *Cotham Lawn, Bristol.*
1913	ILES, MRS. M. E., 30 *Rokeby Avenue, Redland, Bristol.*
1913	ILES, SAMUEL, *Cotham Lawn, Bristol.*
1913	INSALL, A. H., *St. Augustine's Parade, Bristol.*
1913	INSKIP, J. H., *Clifton Park House, Bristol.*
1913	IRBY, THE HON. MRS. GILBERT, c/o *Lady Smyth, Ashton Court, Bristol.*
1915	IRVINE, DANIEL, 2 *Priory Road, Clifton, Bristol.*
1914	JAMES, BURNET G., *Springfort, Stoke Bishop, Bristol.*
1913	JAMES, SIR EDWARD, *The Woodlands, Leigh Woods, Bristol.*
1914	JAMES, GILBERT S., *The Woodlands, Leigh Woods, Bristol.*
1913	JAMES, MISS K. M., *The Woodlands, Leigh Woods, Bristol.*
1913	JAMES, LADY, *The Woodlands, Leigh Woods, Bristol.*
1913	JAY, CAPTAIN HARVEY, *The White House, Purton, Wilts.*
1915	JEFFERIES, A., *Messrs. Jefferies & Co., Holwell's Road, Bristol.*
1915	JEFFERIS, MISS A. M., 326, *Wells Road, Bristol.*
1915	JENKINS, EDGAR J., *Whitchurch, Nr. Bristol.*
1914	JENKINS, FREDERICK P., 49 *Corn Street, Bristol.*
1914	JENKINS, MISS MARY D. A., *Eye Hospital, Bristol.*
1913	JOLIN, P., 25 *Temple Street, Bristol.*

Year of Election	
1913	JOLLY, L B, *Pembroke Gate, Bristol*
1913	JOLLY, MRS E M, *Pembroke Gate, Bristol*
1913	JONES, H R, 262 *Wells Road, Knowle, Bristol*
1914	JONES, H W PRIDE, 14 *Henleaze Road, Westbury on Trym, Bristol*
1914	JUDD, EDWIN LANNING, 121 *Cotham Brow, Bristol*
1913	JUNOR, JOHN ELPHINSTONE, 5 *Cambridge Park, Bristol*
1913	JUNOR, MRS J E, 5 *Cambridge Park, Bristol*
1913	KAY, W H PATEMAN, 129 *Pembroke Road, Bristol*
1915	KELLFE, H E, 20 *Rokeby Avenue, Redland, Bristol*
1915	KELLAR, W D, 45 *Woodstock Road, Redland, Bristol*
1914	KERR, FRED WALTON, 65A *Baldwin Street, Bristol*
1913	KILDAHL, WILLIAM, *c/o Messrs Pye, Smith and Gilbert, Solicitors, Salisbury*
1915	KING, BENJAMIN G, 4 *Cotham Lawn Road, Cotham Park, Bristol*
1913	KING, C H, 39 *Downleaze, Stoke Bishop, Bristol*
1914	KING, CHARLES, 5, *Northumberland Road, Redland, Bristol*
1913	KING, JOHN EDWARD, M A, *Clifton College, Bristol*
1914	KING, SAMUEL J, 6 *St Paul's Road, Clifton, Bristol*
1913	KING, THOMAS 33 *Downleaze, Stoke Bishop, Bristol*
1914	KING, WILLIAM H, 9 *Dublin Crescent, Henleaze, Bristol*
1914	KISLINGBURY, CHARLES, *Belgrave House, Cotham Grove, Bristol*
1915	KISLINGBURY, ERNEST F B, *Tudor House, Elmgrove Road, Cotham, Bristol*
1914	KNOWLES, BERTRAM, 16 *Salisbury Road, Redland, Bristol*
1913	LAING, DAVID, 48 *Corn Street, Bristol*
1915	LAMBERT, HENRY, 63 *Queen's Road, Clifton, Bristol*
1914	LANE, JOHN TREMAYNE, 3 *Windsor Terrace, Clifton, Bristol*
1913	LANGDON, MRS M, *Iron Acton, Nr Bristol*
1914	LANGFIELD, LEVY, *Whiteladies Road, Clifton, Bristol*
1915	LANGFIELD, WALTER G L, 14 *Whiteladies Road, Bristol*
1915	LATHAM, JOSEPH C, 100 *Redcliffe Street, Bristol*
1915	LAWES, EDWARD T H, *Small Street, Bristol*
1914	LEE, CANON WILLIAM, *Pro Cathedral House, Clifton, Bristol*
1915	LENNARD, CAPTAIN ERNEST W, *c/o Lennards, Ltd, Queen's Road, Bristol*
1914	LENNARD, GRAHAM, *c/o Lennards, Ltd, Bristol*
1913	LENNARD, JOHN, *North Lodge, Henbury, Nr Bristol*
1913	LENNARD, T J, J P (Fellow), *Henbury Court, Nr Bristol*
1913	LENNARD, MRS E G, *Henbury Court, Nr Bristol*
1915	LENPOLD, DOBIE, 28 *Alma Road, Clifton, Bristol*
1913	LEWTON, CHARLES HERBERT, 67 *Queen's Road, Clifton, Bristol*
1914	LEONARD, PROFESSOR GEORGE H, M A, 1 *Princes Buildings, Clifton, Bristol*
1915	LETHEREN, VERDON WILLIAM, 64 *Whiteladies Road, Bristol*
1915	LEWIN, RALPH, 13 *Cairns Road, Westbury Park, Bristol*
1915	LEWIS, ALFRED, 33 *Stokes Croft, Bristol*
1915	LEWIS, FREDERICK K, *St Elms, Chesterfield Road, Bristol*
1914	LINDREA, GEORGE WILSON, 4 *Lansdown Place, Clifton, Bristol*
1914	LITTLEBURY, G A T, *Dutch House, Wine Street, Bristol*
1915	LIVERMORE, HORACE W F, *Victoria Villa, Clifton, Bristol*
1914	LOCKINGTON, ALFRED H, 1 *Howard Road, Westbury Park, Bristol*
1914	LONG, FREDERICK G, *Custom House, Queen Square, Bristol*
1913	LONG, WALTER F, *Grange Garth, Grange Court Road, Bristol.*
1913	LOVE, F T, 18 *Henleaze Gardens, Bristol*
1913	LOWE, ALFRED, *Ivy Lodge, Keynsham, Nr Bristol*
1913	LOWE, MISS ADA, *Castle House, Flax Bourton, Nr Bristol*
1913	LOWE, ALDERMAN C J, *Castle House, Flax Bourton, Nr Bristol*
1914	LOWTHER, EDWARD JAMES, 44 *Tyndall's Park Road, Bristol*
1915	LOXTON, CHARLES B, *Melbourne House, Whiteladies Road, Bristol*
1913	MACHIN, J T, 15 *Clifton Vale, Bristol*
1913	MCARTHUR, ALLAN, J P, *Rodney House, Clifton, Bristol*
1915	MCKEAND, FRANK ALEXANDER, *Shortlands, Meridian Road, Redland, Bristol*

Year of Election.

1914 | MARDON, ERNEST G., *Avonbank, Clifton Down, Bristol.*
1914 | MARSH, ERNEST GEORGE, 90 *Whiteladies Road, Bristol.*
1914 | MARSH, FRED, F.R.P.S., 25 *Whiteladies Road, Bristol.*
1913 | MARTIN, G. PALLISER (Fellow), 107 *Pembroke Road, Clifton, Bristol.*
1915 | MARTIN, MRS. P., 107 *Pembroke Road, Clifton, Bristol.*
1914 | MASON, JOHN MASON, *St. James Buildings, Union Street, Bristol.*
1913 | MATCHAM, CHAS., 16 *Victoria Road, Cotham, Bristol.*
1914 | MATTHEWS, BERTRAM H., *Twyford House, Shirehampton, Nr. Bristol.*
1915 | MATTHEWS, E. R. NORRIS, *Henleaze, Bristol.*
1913 | MAYES, DR. F., 34 *Gloucester Road, Bristol.*
1913 | MAYES, MRS., 34 *Gloucester Road, Bristol.*
1915 | MERCER, REGINALD W., 22 *Burlington Road, Clifton, Bristol.*
1914 | MESSENGER, W. F., 4 *Egerton Road, Bishopston, Bristol.*
1915 | MILES, MRS. FENTON, 8 *Princes Buildings, Clifton, Bristol.*
1914 | MILES, PHILIP NAPIER, J.P., *King's Weston, Bristol.*
1915 | MILLIGAN, H. W., 12 *Crofton Avenue, Horfield Common, Bristol.*
1914 | MILNE, LEWIS FRANCIS, 7 *Windsor Terrace, Clifton, Bristol.*
1914 | MILTON, MISS ADA, *Oaklands, Pembroke Road, Clifton, Bristol.*
1913 | MILTON, JOHN SLOCOMBE, 8 *Portland Place, The Mall, Clifton, Bristol.*
1913 | MILTON, WILFRED W., 71 *St. Albans Road, Westbury Park, Bristol.*
1914 | MITCHELL, E. B., 4 *Westbury Park, Bristol.*
1914 | MITCHELL, MRS. E. B., 4 *Westbury Park, Bristol.*
1914 | MITCHELL, ROBERT O., *Royal Hotel, Bristol.*
1914 | MITCHELL, SYDNEY, 2 *Henleaze Gardens, Bristol.*
1914 | MITCHELL, T., 50 *Park Street, Bristol.*
1913 | MOORE, COUNCILLOR F., *Knowle House, Knowle, Bristol.*
1914 | MORAN, B. W. T., 34 *Stokes Croft, Bristol.*
1914 | MORGAN, CONWY L., D.Sc., LL.D., F.R.S., 5 *Kensington Place, Clifton, Bristol.*
1914 | MORGAN, WILLIAM, *Lyndale Hotel, Berkeley Square, Bristol.*
1914 | MORGAN, WILLIAM, 45 *Westbury Road, Bristol.*
1915 | MORRIS, GEORGE H., *Verwood, Madeira Road, Clevedon, Som.*
1914 | MORRISH, ARTHUR JOHN, *Lennard's, Ltd., Queen's Road, Bristol.*
1915 | MORTIMER, HARRY, 4 *Cambridge Park, Redland, Bristol.*
1915 | MOSS, FRANK, 206 *Redland Road, Bristol.*
1914 | MULLIS, FREDERICK GEORGE, 14 *Caledonia Place, Clifton, Bristol.*
1915 | MUMFORD, WILLIAM F. P., 6 *Whiteladies Road, Bristol.*
1914 | MUNRO, JOHN, *The University, Bristol.*
1914 | NEEP, REV. EDWARD FRANCIS, 3 *Hillside, Cotham, Bristol.*
1913 | NEWCOMBE, FRED, *Park Street, Bristol.*
1913 | NEWMAN, MISS MARION, 127, *Pembroke Road, Bristol.*
1913 | NEWMAN, MRS. T., 127 *Pembroke Road, Bristol.*
1913 | NEWMAN, THOMAS, 127 *Pembroke Road, Bristol.*
1915 | NEWTON, F. G., *Commercial Union Assurance Co., Clare Street, Bristol.*
1913 | NICHOLL, G. T., *Lynwood, Long Ashton, Bristol.*
1915 | NICKSON, RIGHT REV. GEORGE, *Lord Bishop of Bristol, The Palace, Redland Green, Bristol.*
1915 | NORTHWAY, JOHN, *Clifton "Chronicle," Merchant's Road, Clifton, Bristol.*
1913 | NORWOOD, CYRIL, M.A., *Bristol Grammar School, Bristol.*
1915 | O'LEARY, MRS. J. C., *Christchurch Vicarage, Redfield, Bristol.*
1913 | OLIVE, W. LEONARD, *Garth Lodge, Sneyd Park, Bristol.*
1915 | OLIVER, JOHN, 13 *Oakland Road, Clifton, Bristol.*
1915 | OLIVER, WILLIAM BOND, 17 *Russell Road, New Clifton, Bristol.*
1913 | OSMOND, A. VICTOR, *Staple Hill, Bristol.*
1913 | OWEN, SIR ISAMBARD, D.C.L., *Hereford House, Clifton Down, Bristol.*
1913 | OWEN, R. H., 19 *Royal Park, Clifton, Bristol.*
1915 | PADMORE, GEORGE L., *Assistant Divisional Superintendent, G. W. Railway, Bristol.*
1915 | PAGET, G. V., 13 *Beaconsfield Road, Knowle, Bristol.*
1914 | PAGET, SYDNEY C., 8 *Salisbury Road, Redland, Bristol.*
1913 | PAKEMAN, MRS. A. M., 10 *Oakland Road, Clifton, Bristol.*

Year of Election	
1913	PAKEMAN, P. HOWARD, 10 *Oakfield Road, Clifton, Bristol*
1913	PAKEMAN, T. LOVELL, 10 *Oakfield Road, Clifton, Bristol*
1915	PALMER, JOHN WILLIAM, 183 *Whiteladies Road, Bristol*
1914	PALMER, WM, *Grantham Lodge, St. Michael's Hill, Bristol*
1913	PARHAM, E E, 68 *Worrall Road, Clifton, Bristol*
1915	PARKER, EDWARD T, *Danecourt, Elgin Park, Redland, Bristol*
1915	PARKER, GEORGE A, 1 *Trelawney Road, Cotham, Bristol*
1913	PARSONS, EDWARD, J P, 70 *Coronation Road, Bristol*
1913	PASCOE, MRS J ROGERS, St *Ivans, Downleaze, Bristol*
1913	PEARCE, W T, 10 *Bayswater Avenue, Bristol*
1915	PEARSON, GEORGE A., 15 *Woodland Road, Bristol*
1915	PEASE, MISS ROSA E, *Cote Bank, Westbury on-Trym, Bristol*
1913	PECKETT, GEO T, *Hyde Lodge, Durdham Down, Bristol*
1913	PECKETT, THOMAS, 133 *Pembroke Road, Clifton, Bristol*
1915	PENNY, WM EDWARD WYNN, *Lloyds Bank, Queen's Road, Bristol*
1913	PERRETT, W J, 120 *Ashley Road, Bristol*
1914	PETTER, ALBERT EDWARD, 23 *Cotham Road, Bristol,*
1915	PHILLIPS, CROFTON J, 45 *Cotham Road, Bristol*
1915	PHILLIPS, EDWARD, *Lower Union Street, Bristol*
1915	PHILLIPS, MRS E KATE, 5 *Cotham Park, Bristol*
1913	PHILLIPS, JAMES, 5 *Cotham Park, Bristol*
1915	PHILLIPS, STANLEY W, 8 *Woodstock Avenue, Redland, Bristol*
1915	PHILLIPS, WILLIAM, 9 *Bath Road, Bristol*
1915	PHILP, E, *Messrs Rowe & Co, Carlton Marsh, Bristol*
1914	PHILPOTT, FRANCIS S, 4 *Clifton Hill, Bristol*
1914	PIPPEN, H W, 11 *St Paul's Road, Clifton, Bristol*
1915	PITT, JAMES O, 4 *Cotham Hill, Whiteladies Gate, Bristol*
1913	PIRRIE, J H, 25 *Welsh Back, Bristol.*
1914	POLE, W. TUDOR, *Messrs Chamberlain, Pole & Co, 6 Broadmead, Bristol*
1915	POTTER, A W, 41–44 *Triangle, Clifton, Bristol*
1913	POWELL, A C, *The Hermitage, Weston-super-Mare.*
1915	POWELL, REGINALD S, 28 *Clyde Road, Redland, Bristol*
1914	POWELL, WALTER R, 18 *Berkshire Road, Bristol*
1914	PRICE, ALFRED N, 26 *Upper Belgrave Road, Clifton, Bristol*
1915	PROCTOR, CHARLES W COPE, J P, 3 *West Mall, Clifton, Bristol*
1915	PYKE, ADOLPHUS W H, 10 *Woodstock Avenue, Bristol*
1914	RAY, ALFRED SAMUEL, 11 *Redland Green, Bristol*
1915	READ, CHARLES, 12 *Harcourt Road, Redland, Bristol*
1915	REDDY, MISS E L., 1 *Bristol Chambers, Nicholas Street, Bristol*
1913	REDWOOD, WM, 85 *Arley Hill, Bristol*
1914	REED, E J, 37 *Oakfield Road, Clifton, Bristol*
1915	REID, HARRY, 22 *The Mall, Clifton, Bristol*
1913	REID, MRS FANNY, *Woodcote, Tyndall's Park Road, Bristol*
1913	REID, W NICHOL, *Woodcote, Tyndall's Park Road, Bristol*
1913	RENNIE, WM, 24 *Royal York Crescent, Clifton, Bristol*
1915	RICHARDS, WALTER L., 41 *Arley Hill, Cotham, Bristol.*
1914	RICHARDSON-CROSS, FRANCIS, *Worcester House, Clifton, Bristol.*
1914	RICHARDSON, JOHN EDWARD, 41 *Corn Street, Bristol*
1913	RIDDEL, W H, 15 *Alexandra Road, Clifton, Bristol*
1915	RIORDAN, TIMOTHY, 30 *Tyndall's Park Road, Clifton, Bristol*
1913	RISELEY, GEORGE, 11 *Priory Road, Tyndall's Park, Bristol*
1913	ROBERTS, R, 1 *Chesterfield Buildings, Clifton, Bristol*
1914	ROBINSON, ERIC A, *Henbury, Nr Bristol*
1914	ROBINSON, FOSTER G, *Grove House, Clifton, Bristol*
1913	ROBINSON, MRS. LOUIE, *Leigh Woods, Bristol*
1913	ROBINSON, W J, *Leigh Woods, Bristol*
1914	ROCKETT, MRS. EMILY S, *Cheyne House Hotel, Clifton, Bristol.*
1913	ROGERS, DR. BERTRAM M H, 1 *Victoria Square, Clifton, Bristol.*

Year of Election.	
1914	ROGERS, GEORGE, 24 *St. John's Road, Clifton, Bristol.*
1914	ROGERS, H. C., 6 *Royal Promenade, Clifton, Bristol.*
1913	ROSE, DR. FRANK H., 13 *Westfield Park, Redland, Bristol.*
1913	ROWE, FREDERIC G., 10 *Elmdale Road, Clifton, Bristol.*
1915	ROWE, HARRY COURTIER, *Lloyds Bank, Queen's Road, Bristol.*
1915	ROWLANDS, JOHN A., 10 *Chantry Road, Clifton, Bristol.*
1915	ROYCE, J. G., 56 *Archfield Road, Cotham, Bristol.*
1915	RUMFORD, R. KENNERLEY, *c/o Mrs. Butt, 35 Northumberland Road, Redland, Bristol.*
1915	RUMFORD, MRS. R. KENNERLEY, *c/o Mrs. Butt, 35 Northumberland Road, Redland, Bristol.*
1914	RUSSELL, R. H. HENSHAW, 59 *Broad Street, Bristol.*
1913	SALISBURY, F. G., 4 *Durdham Park, Bristol.*
1913	SANDERSON, E. A.
1914	SARGENT, EDWARD G., *Ashburnham, Coombe Dingle, Nr. Bristol.*
1914	SAUNDERS, F. T. WESLEY, 44 *Devonshire Road, Westbury Park, Bristol.*
1915	SAVAGE, CHARLES H., 33 *St. Martin's Road, Knowle, Bristol.*
1914	SAVILE, MAJOR CHARLES C., *Clifton Wood House, Clifton, Bristol.*
1915	SAVOURS, MRS. E., *St. Vincent's Rocks Hotel, Sion Hill, Bristol.*
1913	SAYE, E. W., *The Ferns, Westbury-on-Trym, Bristol.*
1913	SAYE, MRS. E. W., *The Ferns, Westbury-on-Trym, Bristol.*
1914	SCOTT, JOHN LOVELL, 75 *Cotham Brow, Bristol.*
1914	SCOTT, WALTER, *The Wylands, Shirehampton, Nr. Bristol.*
1914	SELMAN, SAMUEL R., 150 *Whiteladies Road, Bristol.*
1914	SHERGOLD, J. W., 5 *Westbury Park, Bristol.*
1915	SHIPWAY, GEORGE BRIGHT, 11 *Woodstock Road, Redland, Bristol.*
1913	SHIRLEY, MRS. M., *Chartley, Sneyd Park, Bristol.*
1913	SHIRLEY, S. A., *Chartley, Sneyd Park, Bristol.*
1915	SIMPSON, J. J., *Osborne House, Cotham Park, Bristol.*
1915	SINNOCK, GILBERT A., 9 *Priory Road, Tyndall's Park, Bristol.*
1913	SINNOTT, GEO. H., *Carlton Place, Clifton, Bristol.*
1913	SINNOTT, JAMES, 15 *Beaufort Road, Clifton, Bristol.*
1914	SKINNER, CHARLES H., *c/o Messrs. Duck, Son & Pinker, Queen's Road, Clifton, Bristol.*
1913	SLEIGHT, F., 1 *West Mall, Clifton, Bristol.*
1914	SMITH, ALDERMAN A. J., *Brooklea, St. Anne's Park, Bristol.*
1915	SMITH, ARTHUR WYATT, 19 *Fernbank Road, Redland, Bristol.*
1914	SMITH, HENRY GEO., *The Meade, Bishopsworth, Som.*
1913	SMITH, H. R., 21 *Tyndall's Park Road, Clifton, Bristol.*
1914	SMITH, JAMES T. MAYO, 79 *St. Albans Road, Westbury Park, Bristol.*
1914	SMITH, PERCY LAMBERT, L.D.S., 29 *Whiteladies Road, Bristol.*
1914	SMITH, PHILIP J., 4 *Royal York Crescent, Clifton, Bristol.*
1915	SMITH, DR. ROBERT SHINGLETON, *Deepholm, Clifton Park, Bristol.*
1915	SMITH, THOMAS, 24 *Duchess Road, Clifton, Bristol.*
1913	SOUTHWOOD, W. J., 9 *Royal Promenade, Clifton, Bristol.*
1915	SPACIE, CHARLES E., 61 *Linden Road, Redland, Bristol.*
1915	SPEAR, EDWARD A., 36 *Victoria Street, Bristol.*
1914	SPEAR, EGBERT, *The Elms, Brislington, Bristol.*
1914	SPENCER, HUGH, C.I.E., 74 *St. Paul's Road, Clifton, Bristol.*
1914	SPENCER, MRS. M. M., 74 *St. Paul's Road, Clifton, Bristol.*
1914	SPINK, JOSEPH F., *The Cloisters, Bristol.*
1914	SPRY, WILLIAM J., *Melrose Place, Clifton, Bristol.*
1913	STANDERWICK, GEO., 77 *Queen's Road, Bristol.*
1914	STANGER, HIS HONOUR JUDGE, K.C., *County Court, Bristol.*
1913	STANTON, DANIEL W., 42 *Alma Road, Clifton, Bristol.*
1913	STEADMAN, CLIFFORD, *Castle Green, Bristol.*
1913	STEADMAN, MRS., 11 *Percival Road, Clifton, Bristol.*
1913	STEADMAN, MRS., 42 *Apsley Road, Clifton, Bristol.*
1913	STEADMAN, P., 42 *Apsley Road, Clifton, Bristol.*
1914	STIBLING, BERNARD W., *Trym Bank, Coombe Dingle, Bristol.*
1914	STOCKLEY, HENRY, 23 *Sion Hill, Clifton, Bristol.*

Year of Election.	
1913	STONE, ANDREW C., 48 *Woodstock Road, Redland, Bristol.*
1914	STONHAM, EDWIN EARLE, *Custom House, Queen Square, Bristol.*
1914	STRONG, ALFRED, A.M.I.M.E., 5 *Sydenham Road, Bristol.*
1913	STROUD, J. S. G. W., *The Mythe, Stoke Bishop, Bristol.*
1914	STUBBS, MISS HELEN MARIA, *Heathlands, Leigh Woods, Bristol.*
1913	SWAINE, FREDERICK G., *Field House, Willsbridge, Nr. Bristol.*
1915	SWAINE, JOHN, *Oldbury Chase, Willsbridge, Nr. Bristol.*
1915	TANNER, JOHN, 17 *Banner Road, Ashley Road, Bristol.*
1913	TAUNTON, COLONEL, 40 *Henleaze Avenue, Bristol.*
1915	TAYLOR, MISS A. E., 11 *Woodstock Avenue, Redland, Bristol.*
1914	TAYLOR, EDMUND J., 9 *Eaton Crescent, Clifton, Bristol.*
1914	TAYLOR, ERNEST J., *College Green, Bristol.*
1915	TAYLOR, HERBERT, 2 *Elmgrove Road, Cotham, Bristol.*
1915	TAYLOR, WALTER, 1 *Southfield Road, Cotham, Bristol.*
1915	TAYLOR, MRS. W., 15, *Southfield Road, Cotham, Bristol.*
1915	THOMAS, ARTHUR E., *c/o Messrs. Sheldon, Bush & Patent Shot Co., Cheese Lane, Bristol.*
1914	THOMAS, FRANK E., 28 *Durdham Park, Bristol.*
1915	THOMAS, REV. H. ARNOLD, *Seafield, Sneyd Park, Bristol.*
1914	THOMAS, JOHN HARWOOD, 3 *Arlington Villas, Clifton, Bristol.*
1913	THOMAS, LATIMER, 14 *Elgin Park, Redland, Bristol.*
1914	THOMAS, MISS PAULINE M., 3 *Arlington Villas, Clifton, Bristol.*
1915	THOMAS, WILLIAM K., 4 *Hillside, Cotham Hill, Bristol.*
1914	THOMPSON, CAPTAIN FREDERICK JOHN, 4 *Beaufort Buildings, Clifton, Bristol.*
1914	THORN, JOHN, 75 *Queen's Road, Bristol.*
1913	THORNHILL, J. E., 7 *Southfield Road, Bristol.*
1914	TODD, ROBERT H., *Deerhurst Priory, Clifton, Bristol.*
1913	TOWNSEND, A. O., R.W.A., 36 *Lower Redland Road, Bristol.*
1914	TRYON, STEPHEN, *Hallen Lodge, Henbury, Bristol.*
1914	TUCKER, CHARLES HENRY, *Horfield Castle, Bristol.*
1914	TUNNICLIFFE, JOHN, 82 *Whiteladies Road, Bristol.*
1914	TURNER, JAMES LOCKLEY, *Lynne, Osborne Road, Clifton, Bristol.*
1914	TUTCHER, ALBERT, *Lower Redland Road, Bristol.*
1914	TUTCHER, JOSEPH, *Lower Redland Road, Bristol.*
1914	TUTTON, CHARLES, 143 *Coronation Road, Bristol.*
1913	TWIGGS, H. W., J.P., 51 *Woodstock Road, Clifton, Bristol.*
1914	TWITCHIN, ARTHUR FRERE, 3 *Grange Road, Clifton, Bristol.*
1913	USHER, ERNEST L., 121 *Pembroke Road, Clifton, Bristol.*
1915	VASSELL, HARRY G., *Oldbury Court, Fishponds, Bristol.*
1914	VAUGHAN, PHILIP H., *Redland Hill House, Bristol.*
1914	VEALE, ALFRED J., 3 *Westbury Park, Bristol.*
1914	VERRIER, FRANCIS WM., 87 *Whiteladies Road, Bristol.*
1915	VOWLES, HENRY WM., *Exmoor, Henleaze Road, Westbury-on-Trym, Bristol.*
1915	WADLOW, WILLIAM R., *Stoke Court, Stapleton, Bristol.*
1914	WADSWORTH, W. J., 21 *Welsh Back, Bristol.*
1914	WALKER, CYRIL H., M.B., F.R.C.S., 8 *Oakfield Road, Clifton, Bristol.*
1913	WALKER, HORACE, *Beach, Bitton, Glos.*
1913	WANSBROUGH, HENRY R., 6 *Apsley Road, Clifton, Bristol.*
1913	WARD, HON. CYRIL A., M.V.O., *Sopworth, Chippenham.*
1915	WARREN, ROBERT HALL, *Coniston, Canynge Road, Clifton, Bristol.*
1913	WARRY, A. J., *c/o Parr's Bank, Weston-super-Mare.*
1914	WASBOROUGH, C. W., 2 *Victoria Square, Clifton, Bristol.*
1915	WATKINS, GEORGE THOMAS, 34 *St. Nicholas Street, Bristol.*
1913	WATKINS, WM. H., *Sea Walls, Sneyd Park, Bristol.*
1915	WATSON, JOHN HENDERSON, *Chief Constable, Bristol.*
1915	WATTS, EDGAR, *The Priory, Westbury-on-Trym, Bristol.*
1915	WATTS, MRS. EDGAR, *The Priory, Westbury-on-Trym, Bristol.*
1915	WAY, REV. CHARLES PARRY, *Henbury Vicarage, Nr. Bristol.*
1913	WAY, L. J. N., 16 *Caledonia Place, Clifton, Bristol.*

Year of Election.

1914 | WEATHERLY, FRED E., *Grosvenor Lodge, Coombe Down, Bath.*
1913 | WEBB, EDWARD S., *Melley House, Merchant's Road, Clifton, Bristol.*
1913 | WEBB, EGBERT, 76 *Kingsdown Parade, Bristol.*
1915 | WEBSTER, MISS BEATRICE M., 20 *Whiteley Road, Clifton, Bristol.*
1915 | WEDMORE, EDMUND TOLSON, 14 *Cambridge Park, Bristol.*
1914 | WEEKS, CHARLES, 40 *Whiteladies Road, Bristol.*
1915 | WEIR, MISS A. B., 29 *Burlington Road, Bristol.*
1915 | WELLINGTON, H. G. H., *The Hollies, Henbury, Glos.*
1914 | WELLS, CHARLES, 134 *Cromwell Road, Bristol.*
1913 | WHEREAT, ARTHUR, 49 *Alma Road, Clifton, Bristol.*
1913 | WHITE, F. J., 164 *Ashley Down Road, Bristol.*
1913 | WHITE, SIR GEORGE, BART., *Cotham House, Bristol.*
1913 | WHITE, LADY, *Cotham House, Bristol.*
1915 | WHITE, JAMES, 1 *Royal Promenade, Weston-super-Mare.*
1915 | WHITE, JASPER, 20 *All Saints' Road, Clifton, Bristol.*
1915 | WHITE, JOHN WM., 82 *Queen's Road, Clifton, Bristol.*
1915 | WHITING, JOSEPH, 91–95 *Church Road, Redfield, Bristol.*
1914 | WHITTALL, ARTHUR G., 14 *Beaconsfield Road, Clifton, Bristol.*
1913 | WHITWELL, LIEUT.-COLONEL MARK, J.P., 69 *Pembroke Road, Clifton, Bristol.*
1915 | WIDDOWS, REV. ERNEST J., 12 *Redland Green, Bristol.*
1913 | WILKINS, FRANK S., 32 *Henleaze Avenue, Bristol.*
1915 | WILKINS, REV. HENRY J., D.D., *Westbury-on-Trym Vicarage, Redland Green, Bristol.*
1913 | WILKINS, R. F., 62 *Chesterfield Road, Bristol.*
1913 | WILKINS, MRS., 62 *Chesterfield Road, Bristol.*
1913 | WILLCOX, MISS ROSA, 58 *Clifton Park Road, Bristol.*
1914 | WILLIAMS, HENRY, 1 *Queen's Road, Bristol.*
1914 | WILLS, CHARLES S., 2 *Cotham Lawn Road, Bristol.*
1913 | WILLS, MRS. E. M., *Marchlands, Stoke Bishop, Bristol.*
1913 | WILLS, F. O., *Marchlands, Stoke Bishop, Bristol.*
1913 | WILLS, SIR FRANK, 15 *Berkeley Square, Clifton, Bristol.*
1913 | WILLS, G. A., J.P., *Burrells, Leigh Woods, Bristol.*
1913 | WILLS, GRAHAME H., J.P., *The Grange, Clevedon, Bristol.*
1913 | WILLS, H. C., 39 *Henleaze Gardens, Bristol.*
1913 | WILLS, H. W. SECCOMBE, 6 *Windsor Terrace, Clifton, Bristol.*
1913 | WILLS, MRS. KATHERINE, 39 *Henleaze Gardens, Bristol.*
1913 | WILLS, MISS JANET STANCOMB, *East Court, Ramsgate.*
1913 | WILLS, J. BERTRAM, 15 *Berkeley Square, Bristol.*
1913 | WILLS, MRS. MABEL C. C., 6 *Windsor Terrace, Clifton, Bristol.*
1914 | WILSHIRE, FREDERICK A., *Naseby House, Hanham, Bristol.*
1915 | WILSON, WALTER F., *District Goods Manager, G. W. Railway, Temple Meads, Bristol*
1914 | WINCHESTER, MISS GERTRUDE, 40 *Whiteladies Road, Clifton, Bristol.*
1915 | WINDUS, MRS. E. G., *Runnington Lodge, Durdham Park, Bristol.*
1913 | WINDUS, WM., *Runnington Lodge, Durdham Park, Bristol.*
1914 | WINTLE, DR. COLSTON, 24 *Gloucester Road, Bishopston, Bristol.*
1914 | WISE, ALLEN G., *Hempton House, Brislington, Nr. Bristol.*
1913 | WITTY, FEATHERSTONE, *The Cromlech, Druid Stoke, Nr. Bristol.*
1913 | WOODCOCK, LIEUT.-COLONEL H. C., 45 *Nicholas Street, Bristol.*
1915 | WOODHILL, W. W., 1, *St. Edward's Road, Clifton Wood, Bristol.*
1915 | WOODWARD, ALFRED CHAS., 29 *Woodstock Road, Redland, Bristol.*
1915 | WOODWARD, HENRY R., *The Zoological Gardens, Bristol.*
1914 | WOODWARD, COLONEL JOHN H., C.B., *Upton Cheyney, Bitton, Glos.*
1914 | WORTHINGTON, SAMUEL, *Tower Hill, Bristol.*
1915 | WRIGHT, W. T., *St. James Barton, Bristol.*
1915 | WYATT, E., 9, *Cavendish Road, Redland, Bristol.*
1914 | WYLIE, MISS I. S., *Queen's Hotel, Clifton, Bristol.*
1914 | WYNDHAM, MRS. ADA D., 7 *Northcote Road, Clifton, Bristol.*
1913 | WYNNE-JONES, HERBERT, *Heathercliffe, Stoke Bishop, Bristol.*
1913 | WYNNE-JONES, MRS., *Heathercliffe, Stoke Bishop, Bristol.*

BOURNEMOUTH LOCAL COMMITTEE.

Chairman:

SIR DANIEL MORRIS, K.C.M.G., D.Sc., D.C.L.

REV. DR. T. S. CARLYON (*Secretary*).

Committee:

LIEUT.-COLONEL HENRY BURTON
SAMUEL COOKSON
G. DE CASTRO, M.R.C.S.E.
SIR WILLIAM D. GIBBON

ALNWICK LOCAL COMMITTEE.

JOHN H. MANSFIELD (*Honorary Secretary*).
A. BIGGE, DENNIS SELBY, *Alnmouth*
A. CLAYTON, MRS. ISOBEL, *Hamshaugh*
A. GIBSON, CAPTAIN T. G., *Lesbury*
A. GREY, THE COUNTESS, *Lesbury*
A. GREY, RIGHT HON. SIR EDWARD, BART. K.G., M.P., *Christon Bank*
A. GREY, LADY SYBIL, *Lesbury*
HEDLEY, THOS. F., *Alnwick*
A. HOWICK, VISCOUNT, *Lesbury*
KINNAIRD, E., *Howick*
A. MANSFIELD, JOHN H., *Lesbury*
A. RIDDELL, COLONEL T., *Warkworth*
A. RUNCIMAN, RIGHT HON. WALTER, M.P., *Chathill*
A. SCHOLEFIELD, MRS. ARTHUR, *Alnmouth*
WADE, WILLIAM, *Acklington*

PLYMOUTH LOCAL COMMITTEE.

A. BAINBRIDGE, MRS. R. C.
A. BAYLY, MISS
A. BAYLY, MISS ANNA
A. BENNETT, MISS E. BAXTER
A. BULLER, LADY, *Plympton*
A. HAWKER, FRANK
A. LOPES, SIR HENRY Y. B., BART.
A. POPPLESTONE GILBERT

RHODES SCHOLARS AS HONORARY FELLOWS.

In terms of a special Resolution of the Council providing that Colonial students attending the University of Oxford as Rhodes Scholars may be made Honorary Fellows of the Institute during the period that they hold their Scholarships, the following (72 in number) have been elected :—

S. Abrahamson (Manitoba)	Merton
B. E. Atkins (British Columbia)	Hertford
W. M. Billman (Nova Scotia)	Oriel
A. P. Boor (Western Australia)	Brasenose
C. L. J. Bowen (Rhodesia)	Brasenose
E. Britten-Jones (South Australia)	Magdalen
H. H. L. A. Brose (South Australia)	Christ Church
K. W. Calder (Jamaica)	Corpus Christi
C. H. Carruthers (Ontario)	Corpus Christi
A. N. Carter (New Brunswick)	University
J. R. Cassidy (Queensland)	Exeter
E. H. Cluver (Victoria College, Stellenbosch)	Hertford
A. L. Collett, (Prince Edward Island)	Queen's
E. H. M. Crawford (Newfoundland)	University
R. F. Currey (St. Andrew's College, Grahamstown)	Trinity
P. V. Curtis (Newfoundland)	Queen's
W. F. Dyde (Alberta)	University
A. Ewert (Manitoba)	St. John's
D. R. Gawler (Western Australia)	University
C. G. G. Gilbert (Bermuda)	Brasenose
T. Haarhoff (South African College, Cape Town)	Worcester
G. L. Haggen (British Columbia)	Queen's
R. G. Hart (Rhodesia)	Merton
G. H. Hayward (Newfoundland)	Keble
H. A. Henry (New South Wales)	New College
E. F. Herring (Victoria)	New College
J. H. Hofmeyr (South African College, Cape Town)	Balliol
D. N. Hossie (Saskatchewan)	New College
W. J. Howard (Tasmania)	Trinity
W. H. Irving (New Brunswick)	Exeter
J. G. Johnstone (Natal)	St. John's
W. M. Jones (New Zealand)	Balliol
F. R. Kerr (Victoria)	University
A. N. King (British Columbia)	Trinity
C. F. Krige (Victoria College, Stellenbosch)	Hertford
N. E. Macgregor (St. Andrew's College, Grahamstown)	Trinity
N. H. MacNeil (Victoria)	Balliol
A. W. McGregor (Diocesan College, Rondebosch)	Oriel
C. T. Madigan (South Australia)	Magdalen
N. W. Manley (Jamaica)	Jesus
C. A. W. Manning (Diocesan College, Rondebosch)	Brasenose
V. K. Mason (Nova Scotia)	Pembroke
B. G. von B. Mellé (South African College, Cape Town)	Brasenose
R. W. H. Mellor (Queensland)	Balliol
F. F. Miles (New Zealand)	Balliol
J. Moresby-White (Diocesan College, Rondebosch)	New College
A. W. Morey (South Australia)	Magdalen
L. D. Murray (Victoria College, Stellenbosch)	Trinity
W. E. G. Murray (Quebec)	New College

W. Nason (Manitoba)	Oriel
G. W. H. Nicolson (St. Andrew's College, Grahamstown)	Trinity
G. V. Pearse (Natal)	Brasenose
D. E. Randall (Rhodesia)	Exeter
C. S. W. Rayner (Tasmania)	Balliol
H. T. Reid (Nova Scotia)	Trinity
S. A. R. Ricketts (Rhodesia)	Exeter
F. B. Riley (Western Australia)	New College
J. U. E. Rochette (Quebec)	Pembroke
A. W. L. Row (Queensland)	Brasenose
B. G. D. Rudd (St. Andrew's College, Grahamstown)	Trinity
A. C. Smith (Bermuda)	St. John's
D. C. Smith (Bermuda)	St. John's
F. M. Smith (New Brunswick)	Exeter
H. S. Smith (Ontario)	New College
E. A. Southee (New South Wales)	St. John's
E V. S. Thomas (Jamaica)	Corpus Christi
E. St. Clair Tulloch (Rhodesia)	Exeter
J. de Villiers (South African College, Cape Town)	University
W. C. Walsh (Rhodesia)	Wadham
H. K. Ward (New South Wales)	New College
W. E. Watt (Natal)	St. John's
E. A. Woods (Tasmania)	New College

GEOGRAPHICAL LIST OF FELLOWS AND ASSOCIATES

(*A. Associates*)

DOMINION OF CANADA.

ALIX, ALTA.

AMPHLETT, CAPTAIN CHARLES E.
PARLBY, E. M. H.

ARROW LAKE, B.C.

FORD, JAMES W.

ARTLAND, SASK.

JUKES, R. RENÉ, J.P.

ATWOOD, ONT.

A. HAMILTON, MISS J.

BASSANO, ALTA.

MCKINERY, CAPTAIN J.
A. MCKINERY, MRS. J.

BEAMSVILLE, ONT.

ALBRIGHT, FRED S.

BELLEVILLE, ONT.

PONTON, LIEUT.-COLONEL W. N., K.C.

BERLIN, ONT.

WILLIAMS, S. J.

BRANDON.

EVANS, CLAUDE P.
ROBINSON, ISAAC
WATSON, J. W. GORDON

BRANTFORD, ONT.

COCKSHUTT, W. F., M.P.
HARRIS, LLOYD
LINSCOTT, REV. T. S.
WILKES, COLONEL ALFRED J., K.C.
A. WATT, MRS. GEORGE

BROCKVILLE, ONT.

HARDY, A. C.

CALGARY, ALTA.

ALLHUSON, ORMSBY
ANDERSON, GEORGE A., M.D.
BENNETT, R. B., K.C., M.P.
BERGERON, P. J.
BLIGH, WM. GEORGE
BRYAN, GEO. J.
BUCKLEY, J. F.
CASTE, DILLON
CRANDELL, FRANKLIN
CRERAR, JOHN GIBSON
CROSS, ALFRED E.
CUNNINGHAM, EDWARD ALLEN
DAVIDSON, W. M.
DAVIS, MALCOLM E.
DENNIS, JOHN S., C.E.
DENTON, F. G.
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FROST, ARTHUR W., *Pilgrim's Rest*
GLYNN, HENRY THOMAS
HASKEL, MICHAEL, *Pilgrim's Rest*
TRAVERS, JOHN EDMUND DE LA COUR

MAFEKING.

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WHITAKER, JOHN H.

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BERGH, CECIL J., Ph.D.

MATATIELE.

CORDEROY, EDWARD G. B.
CORDEROY, HEWSON B.
CORDEROY, JOHN W.

MATJESFONTEIN.

LOGAN, JAMES D.

MEMEL, O.F.S.

LUCAS, PHILIP DE N.

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O'LEARY, H. J., *Carlton*
STRUBEN, ROBERT H.

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MICKLEM, THOMAS N.

MOLTENO.

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RICHARDS, MAJOR G. R.

MOSSEL BAY.

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KAHN, J. H.
O'CONNELL, JOHN H.
VINTCENT, ALWYN J.
WASSUNG, PETER JOHN

MOUNT EDGECOMBE, NATAL.

CAMPBELL, WILLIAM A.

NEWCASTLE, NATAL.

GREAVES, FRANK, J.P., M.P.C.
NOYCE, ETHELBERT W.
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OSHOEK. TRANS.

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OUDTSHOORN.

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DE VILLIERS, J. SMUTS
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HARWIN, JOHN
HATHORN, FERGUS A.
HATHORN, MR. JUSTICE KENNETH H.
HATHORN, K. HOWARD, B.A.

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LINE, LEONARD
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PAYN, PHILIP FRANCIS
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PITCHFORD, LIEUT.-COLONEL H. WATKINS
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WHEELWRIGHT, CHARLES A., C.M.G.

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CRAIG, ROBT. WM.
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HANNAM, REGINALD P.
HANSEN, VIGGO J.
HAZELL, CHAS. S.
HEATLIE, B. DE V., *Bayville.*
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HIRSCH, J. G.
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HOY, G. FREDK.
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KUHR, HENRY R.
LANE, WALTER S.
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MACINTOSH, WILLIAM
MACSHERRY, RIGHT REV. BISHOP HUGH
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MCKECHNIE, THOMAS S.
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PERRINS, GEORGE R.
PERRINS, WALTER F.
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SCHOLEFIELD, WALTER

Scott, James
Smith, Chas A
Stevenson, Thomas
Thomas, Alfred B
Walpole, R H
Wirgman, Ven. Archdeacon A. Theodore, D.D, D C L.
Wynne, John, M P C.

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Fleischack, Albert R

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Barrett, Charles Hugh
Bateman, Walter S
Batty, James A
Beckett, Thos Wm
Blundell, Fredk Moss
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Bourne, Captain Henry R M
Buist, Lieut.-Colonel, D S O, *Roberts Heights*
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Collie, James
Collyer, Lieut.-Colonel J J
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Costley-White, Cyril, C E.
Curtis, Cecil G
Dales, Lieut.-Colonel Hartley
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Farrer, Edmund H.
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Gray, Robert
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Hamilton, Major James Stevenson
Hamilton, Robert
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Heyman, Julius N
Heys, Fredk T
Heys, George J
Hooper, Edward C
Horne, W. J A E, A M I C E, A M I E E
Huffam, Sydney
Hull, Hon. Henry C, M L.A.
Hurley, Frederick A, A.M Inst C E
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Jones, John R
Jones, Wm Patrick
Juta, F L.C B
Kay, Ernest J
King, W. A.
Kirkness, J J, J P
Legat, Charles E
Lewis, E H
Lunnon, Frederic J., M A, LL M.
Maggs, Charles
Malherbe, Hendrick L.
McLoughlin, Arthur P
Marks, Ellia
Marks, Senator Hon Samuel
Medland, Henry
Middleton, John J
Millar, Wm
Moffat, John B.
Mogg, J W.
Moore, Thomas
Mundy, Captain Victor
Munro, Donald M
Munro, John
Neale, Frederick, B A
Parker, H L.
Pearce, E P
Perry, Rev. Thomas, *Nylstroom*
Poole, Vivian S Rees
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Ramsbottom, S F
Reynolds, Edward C
Ring, Alexander
Robertson, Colin C
Robinson, Philip
Rooth, Edward
Rowan, Albertus W
Savage, S Radford, B A., M.B
Scott, Thomas
Shawe, Henry B
Sleith, Thomas
Smith, F B
Smith, Robert J
Smuts, Johannes, I S O.
Solomon, Hon. Justice Sir Wm. Henry, K C S I, K C M G
Struben, Arthur, M.A., A M Inst C E
Theiler, Sir Arnold, K.C M G
Titley, Albert
Toole, Isaac
Twycross, Henry W Stephen
Van Boeschoten, Sir Johannes G
Venn, Harry N
Whitmore, Sidney W.
A Moore, Mrs Thomas

PRIESKA.

Long, Arthur G
McIvor, James B.

PRYNNSBURG, O F S

Newberry, Charles

QUEENSTOWN

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Brothers, C. M
Gasson, George H

MAGER, WM. KELK, J.P.
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RAE, JAMES E.
TANNAHILL, THOMAS F., M.D.
TREGARTHEN, WM. C.
WELLS, ERNEST T.
A. CAMERON, MISS ANNIE

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BROWNE, A. R. I.
WHITE, HENRY ARTHUR, M I.M.M.

RUSTENBURG, TRANS

KESWICK, HENRY G.
MULLER, FRANZ

SALDANHA BAY.

WILLMOT, FREDERICK C., M.D., D.P.H.

SARNIA, NATAL.

LAKIN, CUTHBERT

SEKUKUNILAND, TRANS.

HUNT, DONALD R.

SENEKAL, O.F.S.

CLARK, DOUGLAS

SMITHFIELD, O.F.S.

TROLLOPE, CAPTAIN ARTHUR G.

SOMERSET, EAST.

BROWN, JOHN E.

SOMERSET, WEST.

CAIRNCROSS, JOHN, J.P.
RAWBONE, JAMES

STANDERTON, TRANS.

LANDAU, HENRY, B.A.
MCDOUGALL, SAMUEL

STEINKOPF, NAMAQUALAND.

WEIDNER, CHARLES

STELLENBOSCH.

MALLESON, P. RODBARD
SMARTT, HON. SIR T. W., K.C.M G., M.L A.

SYDNEY-ON-VAAL.

RICHARDS, JAMES G.

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BERGH, CECIL JOHN, Ph D., *Elliott*

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GRAHAM, DR. GEORGE

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VICTORIA WEST.

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SIMONS, ARNAUD J. J. B., B.A.
VAN DER BYL, PHILIP D.

VRYBURG.

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SONNENBERG, MAX

VRYHEID, NATAL.

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CARBUTT, THOMAS B., *Louwsberg*
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ORR, THOMAS G.
SCOTT, WM. SHERRIFF
WOOD, JOHN BURN, M.B., C.M., L.R.C.P.

WELLINGTON, CAPE.

TAYLOR, ROWLAND, J.P.

WEPENER, O.F.S.

BRODRICK, LANCELOT

WESTMINSTER, O.F.S.

APTHORP, MAJOR K. P.
BYRON, COLONEL SENATOR HON. JOHN J., C.M.G.

WINBURG, O.F.S.

MERCIER, D. PYNE, B.A.

WINKLESPRUIT, NATAL.

WAY, GEORGE C.

WOLMARANSSTAD.

BARRETT, HENRY E. W. COOPER.

WOLVEHOEK, O.F.S.

A. BARLOW, MRS. ALFRED

WORCESTER.

KRIEL, REV. H. T.

ZOUTPANSBERG.

LOWE, E. W., *Sibasa.*

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BRUNNER, ERNEST AUGUST, M.L.A., J.P.
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GREIG, ARNOLD A.
HAHN, VEN. ARCHDEACON CHARLES T.
HARRINGTON, ALBERT E.
HARRISON, BENJAMIN C., J.P.
HUNTER, JAMES DANKS
JACKSON, THOMAS A.
LESTER, RICHARD S.
MATHAVERS, WILLIAM T., J.P.
NETTLETON, JOHN
ROWE, JOHN H.
SWETE, OSWALD R.
TAYLOR, GEORGE M.
TOPPIN, FREDERICK

ALGERIA.

CRUSH, ERNEST HOPE.

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ALLEN, ARTHUR W., M.A., M.I.M.M.
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ANDERSON, D. G.
ANDERSON, JOHN A.
ASHER, JAMES
BAILEY, R. E.
BAINES, CHARLES E.
BALFOUR, FRANK J.
BARCLAY, JOHN W.
BARLOW, JOHN C.
BEESTON, W. G.
BEGG, JAMES
BELL, TREVOR H.
BELLAMY, JOHN C.
BERRY, C. SEAGER
BIRCHAL, WILFRED A.
BIRKETT, R. E.
BLAMEY, R. H.
BLOMEFIELD, WILMOT
BOADLE, THOMAS S.
BODEN, WILLIAM
BOTTING, HORACE WILLIAM
BOUTELL, FRANCIS H. CHEVALLIER
BOWDEN, C. F.
BOWSER, H. A.
BOYD, CAPTAIN JAMES G.
BOYD, P. R.
BRADBURY, C. B.
BRADY, REV. HENRY W.
BRAND, D. H.
BREAKSPEAR, O. T.
BRIDGE, ALFRED
BRODIE, ALLAN
BROOKER, F. W.
BROUGHAM, G. A.
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CAMPBELL, A. P.
CAMPBELL, JOHN A.
CAMPBELL, LOUIS S.
CAMPBELL, WALTER D., JUNR.
CARLISLE, FRED
CASSELS, JOHN K.
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CHAWORTH-MUSTERS, ARTHUR H.
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CLARKE, F. W. C.
CLUNIE, F. W.
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COLQUHOUN, JAMES W.
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CONDER, EUSTACE L.
CONRAN, EDWYN A.
COOKE, GEORGE H.
COOPER, REGINALD
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COWLISHAW, WILLIAM
COWPER-COLES, WILLIAM BURGOYNE
CRISPIN, EDWARD
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DARBYSHIRE, HENRY T.
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DAVIS, REGINALD E.
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DIGGLE, JOHN T.
DIXON, CAPTAIN W. G.
DOCHERTY, RICHARD
DODD, F. W.
DORNING, HERBERT
DOUGLAS, HENRY S.
DOUGLAS, JOHN C.
DOWSON, J. J.
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DUNN, J. G.
DYKE, R. H. HAVEN

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FORD, HAROLD
FOSTER, FRANK
FOUCAR, GEORGE
FOWLER, CHARLES D.
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FOY, P. A.
FRANKS, FOSTER O.
FRASER, DONALD
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GARBUTT, ARTHUR W.
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GODWIN, CHARLES H.
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GRAHAM, GEORGE HUGH
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GREEN, WILLIAM NOEL
GREENE, J. H.
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GRIFFIN, G. ELLIS
GWYN, B. L.
GWYTHER, CECIL W.
HACKETT, CUTHBERT K.
HADDOCK, FREDERICK C.
HALAHAN, JOHN, B.A., M.B.
HALL, JOHN B.
HALL, J. O.
HARPER, JAMES L.
HARRISON, C. RENÉ, B.A., Oxon, L.R.I.B.A.
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HAY, WILLIAM
HENDERSON, E. W.
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HODDER, SAMUEL
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HOLLINS, A. F.
HORNER, HENRY E.
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HUGHES, HENRY GODFREY
HUGHES-HALLETT, WM.
HUME, ALBERT S.
HUNTER, JOHN S.
HUTCHISON, WILLIAM
HUTTON, ALEXANDER W., M.A.
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IBBOTSON, HENRY
JACK, ARCHIBALD
JACKSON, NEVILLE W.
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JONES, ADRIAN B.
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KENNARD, G. C.
KENNY, WILFRED S.
KESSLER, ARTHUR R.
KIDD, H. L.
KING, DOUGLAS
KIRBY, RALPH
KNIGHT, ERNEST C.
KNOX, CHARLES
KOHRING, ALFRED WM.
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LACE, ARTHUR
LACEY, LEWIS L.
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LEACH, WALTER
LEACH, WILLIAM EDWARD
LEITCH, FREDERICK
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LENG, H. H.
LEWIN, JOHN LLOYD
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LINDOP, VERNON
LINTON, CLEMENT A.
LITTLE, ALVAN P.
LIVINGSTONE, HAROLD G.

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Lockhart, Albert H.
Lockwood, Charles
Lomax, John H.
Lough, Thomas S.
Lunt, Edward L.
Lydall, C. H.
Macdonald, Theophilus A. B.
Mace, J. W.
Mackenzie, Roderick
Mackenzie, Roderick N.
Mackern, Wm. G.
Mackie, Horatio G. A.
MacKinnon, W. Y.
Maclachlan, A. W.
Maclean, W. J.
Macluskie, Henry
MacRae, Donald M.
McCallum, William A.
McCarthy, Ernest
McClure, William K.
McCormick, Andrew
Maitland, W. Macdonald
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Manning, Oswald
Marcus, Hugo, M.D., M.R.C.P
Mendl, Frank J.
Meynell, Everard
Migotti, Lorenzo W.
Millington-Drake, John H. E. V.
Milne, James H.
Milner, Vivian
Mitchell, Alexander D.
Mold, C. T.
Moliver, Henry
Montgomery, Robert
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Moores, S. W.
Morley, Thomas B.
Morris, Daniel
Moss, John R.
Mulcahy, L. A., M.D.
Mulhall, J. L.
Mummery, W. R., F.I.C.
Munro, Duncan M.
Musgrave, James
Musson, Harold M.
Nairn, Douglas
Neild, J. F. B.
Neild, J. R. J.
Nelson, Hugh H.
Nelson-Ward, Marmaduke
Newton, Cecil Elsdale, M.A.
Nielson, Niel Hingle
Noble, Ernest C.
Norman, Herman Cameron
Norris, T. C.
Norris, William
Nye, Douglas H.

O'Connell, G. J.
O'Connor, Desmond
Oswald, John
Oyler, I. B.
Parienté, Edmund
Peard, H. W., M.B., C.H.B.
Pearson, C. H.
Pearson, Fairlie Cunninghame
Peart, Harry
Pettit, C. E.
Phillips-Treby, T. J.
Pilgrim, H. S.
Pillans, Frank T.
Pink, Harold W.
Pixton, Ernest Manders
Plowright, Stuart
Pollak, Harry
Poulton, A. H.
Poussette, Henry Rivington
Prentice, R. R.
Preston, The Hon. Hubert A.
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Pruden, Arthur G.
Purves, William F.
Reece, William
Reed, Bellamy A. C.
Renfrew, P. S.
Reynolds, Henry
Reynolds, Reginald
Richards, John W
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BARTON, PERCIVAL F, *Accra*
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BLAND, CHARLES, *Sekondi*
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BURNS, R E, *Sekondi*
CHALONER, C. W, *Accra*
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CLIFFORD, **H E** SIR HUGH, K C M G, *Accra*
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MONRO, CLAUDE F. H

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New, V A.
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Pingstone, G A, F.C S
Plumb, Harry
Ramsay, Lieut -Colonel Wm Boswell
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Rogers, William
Rolfe, F Percy, J P
Rowland, John Reid
Russell, W
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Scovell, Capt G. J.
Shaw, Thomas W.
Shiel, J S.
Sly, J W.
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Stuttaford, Irving
Swanson, Wm G
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Taylor, Cecil H.
Toogood, J. F, A I M M, F R G S
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Smith, Rowland A.
Wiley, Henry.

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Parker, Percy Horace

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Jackson, S N. G
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Cooke, Ion A. S
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Downes, W D.
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HESLÍP, CAPTAIN ISAAC
HILDRED, WILLOWS
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LAKE, WALLACE S , A M.Inst C E.
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LEOPOLD, LEWIS J
MACKIE, R. B
MCCONAGHY, JOHN, M B
MASKEW, T. H.
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MAXWELL, J. CRAWFORD, C M.G , M A., M D.
MAY, CORNELIUS
MAYHEW, E H., M D
MEREWETHER, **H.E.**, SIR EDWARD MARSH, K C V O, C M G
MILLER, FREDERICK A
MOORE, REV. CANON OBADIAH
MORLE, A. H. PRESCOT
NEWTON, HON. JOHN C , M L C.
OWEN, ARTHUR L.
PHILLIPS, ALEXANDER W.
PORTER, J. S.
POUSTY, W. C.
REEVE, A. C.
RENSHAW, SAMUEL
RICE, T E , L S.A , D.P.H
SCOTLAND, DOUGLAS W.
SCOVELL, G. R
SHUFFREY, PAUL
SLATER, ISAAC S.
STANLEY, CAPTAIN WM BLAKENEY
STONOR, CAPTAIN WILLIAM G., W.A R.
TAYLOR, CAPTAIN A C.
THOMAS, HON. JAMES J., C.M.G., M L C.
THOMAS, HON. JOHN H , M L.C., J.P
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SOMALILAND.

JEBB, R. R
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BARNETT, FREDERICK J , *British Solomon Islands*
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DAVIES, GWILYM C M , L R C.P , L.S A., *British Solomon Islands*
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HUSSEY-WALSH, MAJOR WM.
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LILLY, SURGEON-GENERAL FREDERICK J., R N
LLOYD, E. A.
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MACKINNON, W.
MACLEAN, KAID SIR HARRY, K C.M.G.
MATTHEWS, FLETCHER
MATTHEWS, SIR JOHN B.
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MILLINGTON, CAPTAIN GEORGE A.
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MOORE, COLONEL SIR NEWTON J., K.C.M G.
MUNRO, JOHN
MURPHY, C N.
NAIRN, HENRY
NEAL, CAPTAIN H. V., D.S.O.
NELSON, CAPTAIN CHARLES
NEVILLE, R. M.

NIEDERHEITMAN, S. R.
NORRIS, DR. W. P
NORTHCROFT, G. A.
OUTHWAITE, ROBERT LEONARD, M.P.
PAKEMAN, CAPT. A. E.
PAYNE, EDWARD, F.G S.
PENNELL, MAJOR FOLLETT, M.S.
POLKINGHORNE, EDWIN
PORTER, HOLLAND
PRICE, H. B.
QUIN, H. C. E., L.R C.P., L.R.C.S.
RAFFALOVICH, WLADIMIR
REDPATH, H. M.
RICHTER, A. H. L.
RIDGE, SAMUEL H., B.A.
RIDLEY, H. N., C.M.G., M.A., F.R.S., F.L.S.
ROPER, WM. JAMES
ROWDEN, E. G.
SAWERTHAL, HENRY
SHARP, J. W.
SHEFFIELD, O. R.
SHRAGER, ISAAC
SIMKINS, E.
SMALL, JOHN D., L.R.C.S., L.S.A.
SMIT, G. N.
SMITH, CAPTAIN GEORGE, A.G.A.
SMITH, WILLIAM
SMYTHE, J. H G.
STANFORD, J. H.
STANLEY, ARTHUR
STEERS, WILLIAM E.
STONESTREET, GEORGE D.
STOPFORD, VISCOUNT
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TAYLOR, H. B.
TAYLOR, J. HOWARD
TENNANT, HERCULES, C.M.G.
THOMAS, CLAUD W.
THOMSON, HARRY C.
THORNTON, WM.
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TURLAND, A. DE SALES
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WEIR, ARCHIBALD G.
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WHITEHEAD, PERCY C.
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WILLIAMS, PETER E.
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WISE, HON. B. R., K.C.
WISEMAN, FREDERICK G.
WOLFF, L. MITFORD
YONGE, C A. S
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SPENSLEY, HOWARD, *Ampthill*
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SUTTON, LEONARD, *Reading*

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HALE, T. E. SHERWOOD, *Wotton-under-Edge*
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LENNARD, T. J., J.P., *Bristol*
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MARTIN, GEORGE PALLISER, *Bristol*
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DUNCAN, W. H. GREVILLE, *Stonehaven*
ELGIN AND KINCARDINE, RIGHT HON. EARL OF, K.G, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., *Dunfermline*
EWING, JOHN, *Edinburgh*
FAIRLIE, ALEXR., *Fenwick*
FORD, JAMES P., *Carnoustie*
GLASGOW, RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF, G.C M G., *Fairlie*
GLENCONNER, RIGHT HON. LORD, *Innerleithen*
HANBURY-TRACY, MAJOR THE HON ALGERNON H. C., C.M G., *Thankerton*
HOOD, JAMES N., *Edinburgh*
HOUSTOUN, G L, *Johnstone*
HUNTER, JAMES M., *Edinburgh*
INVERCLYDE, RIGHT HON. LORD, *Wemyss Bay*
JACKSON, COLONEL F. G., *Annan*
KEITH, PROFESSOR A. BERRIEDALE, M A., D C L, D Litt., *Edinburgh*
KENNEDY, JOHN MURRAY, *Galloway*
KINNAIRD, RIGHT HON. LORD, K T., *Inchture*
LAMINGTON, RIGHT HON. LORD, G.C.M.G., G.C I E., *Lamington*
LEITH OF FYVIE, RIGHT HON LORD, *Fyvie*
LINLITHGOW, MOST HON. THE MARQUIS OF, *South Queensferry*
LOVAT, LORD, K.T., K.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O., *Beauly*
LOWE, WILLIAM D, W S., *Edinburgh*
MACKAY, ALEXANDER, *Broughty Ferry*
MARSHALL, HENRY B, *Broughton*
MARSHALL, LEGH R. P., M D, *Peebles*
MARTIN, WILLIAM H., *Glasgow*
MENNIE, JAMES C., *Aberdeen*
MOIR, ALEXANDER, *Dumfries*
MUNRO, JAMES, *Liberton*
MURRAY OF ELIBANK, THE RIGHT HON. LORD, *Walkerburn*
NICOL, ARTHUR, *Guthrie*
PATERSON, JOHN, *Tillicoultry*
PICKERING, JONATHAN, M I.Mech.E., *Glasgow*
PRENTICE, THOMAS, *Glasgow*
PULLAR, R. D., *Perth*

RAIKES, THOMAS A., *Alexandria, Dumbarton*
RAMSAY, JAMES, *Scotland*
REAY, RIGHT HON. LORD, K.T., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., *Earlston*
RICHMOND, JAMES, *Dunblane*
ROSEBERY, RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF, K.G., K.T., *Dalmeny*
RULE, ROBERT, *Glasgow*
SHAW-STEWART, SIR HUGH, BART., *Greenock*
SLOAN, R. A. WALKER, *Kilmarnock*
SMITH, D. JOHNSTONE, *Glasgow*
STEEL-MAITLAND, ARTHUR D., M.P., *Stirling*
SUTHERLAND, HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF, *Golspie*
THIERENS, J. C., *Edinburgh*
THORNEYCROFT, JAMES B., *Troon*
THORNEYCROFT, WALLACE, *Stirling*
USHER, SIR ROBERT, BART., *Ratho Station*
WALLACE, PROFESSOR ROBERT, F.L.S., F.R.S.E., *Edinburgh*
WANLISS, THOMAS D., *Edinburgh*
WHITBURGH, RIGHT HON. LORD, *Ford*
WILLIAMS, JAMES, *Aberdeen*
YOUNG, E. DENHOLM, W.S., *Edinburgh*

A. ANDREW, MRS. D. C., *Glasgow*
A. CHEETHAM, MISS H. S., *St Andrews*
A. FOWLER, MISS R., *Pitlochry*
A. ROXBURGHE, HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF, K.T., M.V.O., *Kelso*
A. SMITH, MISS M. BENTINCK, *St. Andrews*
A. THOMPSON, MRS. H. A., *Dumfries*

SUMMARY OF FELLOWS AND ASSOCIATES THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

United Kingdom	3148	Japan	2
India and Burma	137	Java	1
Dominion of Canada	1070	Jersey	6
Commonwealth of Australia	931	Korea	1
Dominion of New Zealand	460	Leeward Islands	17
Union of South Africa	795	Liberia	4
Algeria	1	Madeira	2
Argentine	429	Malta	9
Austria and Hungary	8	Mauritius	47
Bahamas	26	Mexico	24
Barbados	19	Newfoundland	52
Basutoland	4	Nicaragua	2
Bechuanaland Protectorate	24	Nigeria	250
Belgium	9	Nyasaland	33
Belgian Congo	9	Panama	5
Bermuda	23	Paraguay	3
Bolivia	3	Persia	2
Brazil	48	Peru	4
British East Africa	119	Philippine Islands	3
British Guiana	52	Porto Rico	3
Dutch Guiana	1	Portugal	1
British Honduras	19	Portuguese East Africa	20
British North Borneo	24	Portuguese West Africa	3
Dutch Borneo	4	Rhodesia, Northern	143
Brunei	1	Rhodesia, Southern	244
Canary Islands	3	Roumania	3
Ceylon	148	Russia	8
Cameroons	10	Salvador	4
Chili	32	Samoa	1
China	18	Sarawak	2
Cochin China	1	Servia	1
Congo Free State	2	Seychelles	16
Colombia, Republic of	3	Siam	7
Costa Rica	5	Sierra Leone	71
Cuba	1	Somaliland	2
Cyprus	23	South Sea and Pacific Islands	19
Denmark	1	Spain	5
Egypt	14	Spanish Honduras	1
Falkland Islands	25	Spitzbergen	1
Federated Malay States	126	Straits Settlements	63
Fiji	65	Sudan	5
France	21	Sumatra	6
Gambia	5	Swaziland	9
Germany	14	Switzerland	4
Gibraltar	5	Togoland	4
Gold Coast Colony	199	Trinidad	25
Guatemala	53	Turkey	1
Guernsey	3	Uganda	54
Holland	1	United States	70
Hong Kong	35	Uruguay	3
Italy	3	Venezuela	2
Ivory Coast	3	Windward Islands	25
Jamaica	33	Zanzibar	7

XXVII.—REPORT OF THE FORTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

THE forty-seventh Annual General Meeting of Fellows was held at the Whitehall Rooms, Hotel Metropole, on Tuesday, April 20, 1915. The Right Hon. Earl Grey, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O. (President of the Institute), presided. Amongst those present were the following :—

Messrs. R. Tweed Baird, R. Bewley, Ralph S. Bond, Admiral Sir Nathaniel Bowden-Smith, K.C.B., Captain H. Brook-Ascough, Messrs. A. Bruce-Joy, Holroyd Chaplin, Hon. Sir John A. Cockburn, K.C.M.G., M.D., Rev. Hugh R. Collum, Mr. C. N. Creagh, C.M.G., Alderman S. Cresswell, F. H. Crowdy, M.D., Howard d'Egville, Fred Dutton, Lt.-General Sir J. Bevan Edwards, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., Messrs. S. Edwards, J. H. Estill, B. Gallewski, W. H. Garrison, S. C. Gilmour, Rt. Hon. Viscount Gough, K.C.V.O., Messrs. Robert Gray, T. Hance, Major A. B. Hay, Messrs. W. W. Hind-Smith, J. F. Hogan, T. H. Holroyd, John Hughes, Coleman P. Hyman, Hon. J. G. Jenkins, Messrs. D. Hope Johnston, J. H. Jones, Lieutenant H. T. C. Knox (late R.N.), Major-General Sir Ronald Lane, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., Messrs. Smetham Lee, T. J. Lennard, James W. Little, R. Littlejohn, Sir Charles P. Lucas, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., Messrs. A. Fothringham Lysons, David Mackie, C. A. McKerrow, R. D. Douglas McLean, A. Staines Manders, John R. Marsh, E. L. Martin, Roland L. Michell, C.M.G., E. C. E. Mills, J. Saxon Mills, Whitney Mockridge, A. Moor-Radford, Ben H. Morgan, Sir Daniel Morris, K.C.M.G., D.C.L., D.Sc., Messrs. J. Munford, S. G. Nelson, Arthur P. Newton, G. H. Pack, A. L. Palmologus, Dr. G. R. Parkin, C.M.G., Captain F. Southwell Piper, Mr. W. F. Piper, Colonel D. G. Pitcher, Messrs. T. G. Pleydell, A. P. Poley, J. E. Pounds, Ellis T. Powell, LL.B., B.Sc., Colonel H. E. Rawson, C.B., Lt.-Colonel W. T. Reay, Robert Reid, Major-General C. W. Robinson, C.B., Mr. W. J. Roper, Captain J. F. Ruthven, Mr. E. T. Scammell, Rev. J. M. Schulhof, Captain C. Slack, Messrs. J. D. Small, P. Baldwin Smith, Captain E. Moffat Soames, Mr. H. O. Soutter, Hon. Sir John W. Taverner, K.C.M.G., Messrs. S. E. Tench, C. Neumann Thomas, A. B. Tucker, E. H. Turnbull, A. van Someren, Edward Wakefield, Frank Walker, T. A. Wall, George G White, Peter F. Wood, Evelyn Wrench, Lt.-General E. A. Wylde, Sir Harry Wilson, K.C.M.G. (Honorary Secretary).

The notice convening the meeting was read by the Honorary Secretary.
The Minutes of the last Annual Meeting were read and confirmed.
The Annual Report and Statement of Accounts were taken as read.

ANNUAL REPORT.

1. THE Council, in presenting their Forty-sixth Annual Report, beg to congratulate the Fellows that the Membership has reached 10,000 for the first time in the history of the Institute. (See the Diagram on p. 338.)

The Council deplore the events that led to war with Germany, despite the efforts of diplomacy to prevent it. They note with the greatest satisfaction, but without surprise, the prompt and enthusiastic co-operation of the Dominions and Dependencies, as well as of British-born subjects from all parts of the world, with the Mother Country in this great crisis. Representative Contingents are on active service with

the British Forces from all parts of the Empire, except South Africa, where the whole resources of the Union have necessarily been engaged in suppressing a rebellion incited by Germany, and in attacking the German possessions in South Africa. The loyal and determined action of the Native Princes, Chiefs and people of India has been as gratifying to the Empire as it has been surprising to our enemies.

Fellows and Associates.

2. During the year, 141 Resident Fellows, 1,197 Non-Resident Fellows, 180 Associates, and 2 Honorary Fellows have been elected, together with 255 Associates who have joined the Bristol Branch, making a total of 1,775, compared with 264 Resident, 1,540 Non-Resident, 314 Associates, and 232 Associates of the Bristol Branch, or a total of 2,350 in 1913. On December 31, 1914, there were 2,126 Resident Fellows, 6,907 Non-Resident Fellows, 1,080 Associates (including 478 in the Bristol Branch) and 13 Honorary Fellows—or 10,126 in all, of whom 1,832 have compounded for the Annual Subscription and qualified as Life Fellows.

Honorary Membership.

3. Nineteen Rhodes Scholars from the Overseas Dominions and Colonies have been made Honorary Fellows during their term of three years at Oxford, in place of a similar number whose privileges have expired on completion of their studies at the University.

Arrangements have been made which will enable any Rhodes Scholar, being a British subject, who may desire to take advantage of permanent Fellowship, to do so without the payment of an entrance fee.

Honorary Fellowship has also been granted to the Officers of the Contingents of Overseas Troops during the period of the War.

Accounts.

4. The annexed Statement of Receipts and Payments, duly certified by the Auditors, Messrs. Price, Waterhouse, and Co., shows the state of the finances. The total receipts for the year amounted to £12,738 13*s.* 0*d.*, of which £11,454 16*s.* 4*d.* consisted of Entrance Fees and Subscriptions of Fellows and Associates, showing a net decrease under this heading of £237 16*s.* 8*d.*

Comparative Statement of Elections and Revenue.

5. The following Tables show the increase of Fellows and Associates, and the Annual Income in each year since the foundation of the Institute:

Date.	Number of Fellows and Associates *	Annual Income (exclusive of Building and Conversazione Funds, but inclusive of Life Compositions and Entrance Fees)
		£ *s.* *d.*
To June 11, 1869	174	1,224 14 5
,, 1870	275	549 10 8
,, 1871	210	503 16 4
,, 1872	271	478 10 4
,, 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 11 3
,, 1878	796	1,330 13 11
,, 1879	981	1,752 18 2

* Associates were first introduced in 1909

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF ELECTIONS AND REVENUE—*Continued.*

Date	Number of Fellows and Associates *	Annual income (exclusive of Building and Conversazione Funds, but inclusive of Life Compositions and Entrance Fees)	
		£ s. d.	
To June 11, 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	Including rent for a portion of the building.
,, 1885	2,587	5,220 19 0	
,, 1886	2,880	6,258 11 0	
To Dec. 31, 1886	3,005	6,581 2 5	
,, 1887	3,125	6,034 3 0	
,, 1888	3,221	6,406 11 5	
,, 1889	3,562	7,738 7 11	
,, 1890	3,667	6,919 7 6	
,, 1891	3,782	7,362 2 10	
,, 1892	3,775	6,966 12 4	
,, 1893	3,749	6,458 18 6	
,, 1894	3,757	6,691 19 0	
,, 1895	3,767	6,854 2 11	
,, 1896	3,929	7,315 5 9	
,, 1897	4,133	7,588 15 7	
,, 1898	4,139	7,114 4 2	
,, 1899	4,153	7,053 10 2	
,, 1900	4,208	7,142 8 3	
,, 1901	4,228	7,154 1 9	
,, 1902	4,407	8,042 5 1	
,, 1903	4,460	7,740 4 9	
,, 1904	4,472	7,628 15 8	
,, 1905	4,491	7,536 10 9	
,, 1906	4,487	7,323 6 7	
,, 1907	4,437	7,467 13 6	
,, 1908	4,438	7,203 7 4	
,, 1909*	4,527	7,434 6 7	
,, 1910	5,010	8,275 16 0	
,, 1911	5,608	8,597 13 2	
,, 1912	7,177	11,217 18 1	
,, 1913	9,088	12,918 17 4	
,, 1914	10,126	12,738 13 0	

* Associates were first introduced in 1909

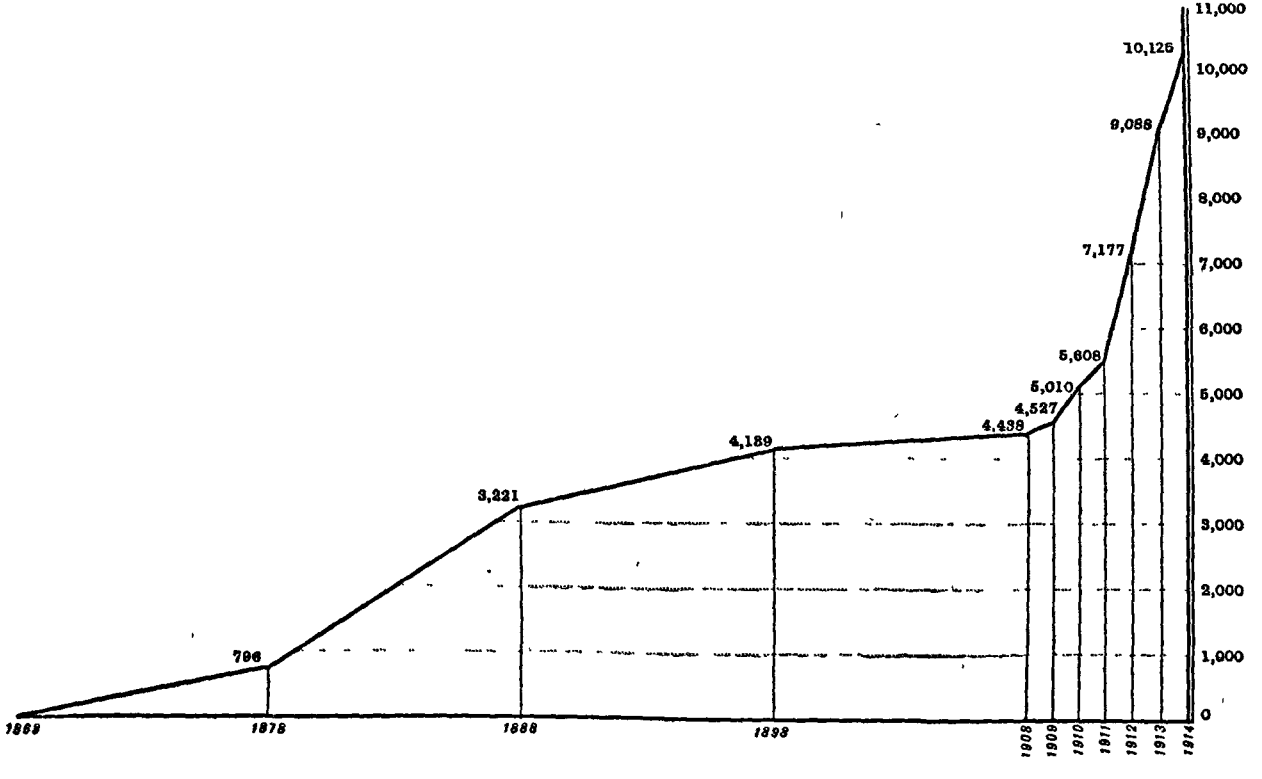
OBITUARY.

6. The Council have to record with great regret the death of 152 Fellows and 3 Associates during the year 1914, including the following Vice-Presidents:—His Grace the Duke of Argyll, K.G., K.T., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.; Sir Arthur N. Birch, K.C.M.G. (one of the Founders of the Institute); Sir Henry E. G. Bulwer, G.C.M.G. (one of the Founders of the Institute); the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, M.P.; the Right Hon. Lord De Villiers, K.C.M.G.; Sir David Hunter, K.C.M.G.; Sir Nevile Lubbock, K.C.M.G.; the Right Hon. Earl of Minto, K.G., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E.; Field-Marshal Earl Roberts, V.C., K.G., O.M., G.C.M.G.

The Council also regret to record the loss of the following Honorary Corresponding Secretary—the Hon. Colin H. Campbell, K.C., of Winnipeg, Canada, and of the following Fellows and Associates —

FELLOWS—*J. W. Aldenhoven, G. T. Amphlett (Cape Town), His Grace the Duke of Argyll, K.G., K.T., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O. (Vice-President), W. R. Arnold (Vancouver), S. H. Arthur (Gold Coast), T. J. Bayne (Belgian Congo), Major G. S. Beeching, V.D., E. K. Beeston (Nelson, B.C.), W. Wickham Bertrand, Sir Arthur N. Birch, K.C.M.G. (Vice-President), Eric W. Brandford (Rhodesia), Sir Henry E. G. Bulwer,*

DIAGRAM OF PROGRESS SINCE DATE OF FOUNDATION TO DECEMBER 31, 1914.



MEETING.

G.C.M.G. (Vice-President), Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Burland (Montreal), William Burton (New South Wales), William Cain (Melbourne), T. F. Calder (Saskatoon), W. H. Calder (Melbourne), Hon. Colin H. Campbell, K.C. (Winnipeg), Isaac Caplan (Johannesburg), John Carruthers, Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, M.P. (Vice-President), James Chisholm (Alberta), His Honour Judge A. W. Chomley (Melbourne), Right Hon. the Earl of Clarendon, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., Lieutenant Frank Clarke, R.N. (H.M.S. Bulwark), Henry Clarke, J.P., Archibald R. Colquhoun, Charles Cowen (late of South Africa), George Cowie, E. W. Cox (Toronto), Senator Hon. G. A. Cox (Toronto), William Craigen (British Guiana), Robert Crichton, Dr. Harvey Crow, A. Jackson Cunningham (New South Wales), John Darling (South Australia), R. St. Mark Dawes, L.R.C.P. (Gawler, South Australia), Right Hon. Lord De Villiers, K.C.M.G. (South Africa, Vice-President), J. Dickson Dixon (Fiji), James C. Donald (Vancouver), Edwin D. Donkin (New South Wales), John S. Duncan, Henry Dutton (South Australia), E. F. H. Edlin (Singapore), C. H. Fenlden, Hon. Thomas Fergus (New Zealand), A. M. Ferguson (late of Ceylon), T. Fernleigh (Bechuanaland Protectorate), O'Connell FitzGerald (Barbados), Colonel Frank Fleming (Toronto), Joseph Fraser (Ceylon), A. J. C. Galletly (Victoria, B.C.), Major F. Nelson George (late of New Zealand), Duncan Grant (Melbourne), John Russell Gray (Vancouver), Robert Kaye Gray, Joseph Greig, R. N. Grenfell (killed in action), J. Dilworth Harrison (Okanagan Valley, B.C.), W. H. Hardy (Kimberley), D. L. Harvey (killed in action), Sir J. Henniker Heaton, Bart., R. B. Heinekey, Walter Henty, Percy Hertslet, I.S.O. (Johannesburg), F. W. Heubach (Winnipeg), Senator Hon. Charles Hitchins (Natal), Edward Hopkins, Thos. Sutherland Horn, H. S. Howell (Galt, Ontario), Allen W. Hunt (Bahamas), Sir David Hunter, K.C.M.G. (Natal, Vice-President), Isaac Jacobs (Melbourne), Senator Hon. R. Jaffray (Toronto), Richard Wade Jenkins, Sir Hubert E. H. Jerningham, K.C.M.G., Captain J. Viner Johnson, James C. Keith (Vancouver), Robert J. Kent, J. J. Keswick, William Churchward Langdon, Philip Lemberg (Sierra Leone), H. Le Mesre (Mauritius), John T. Lemprière (Melbourne), M. M. Loubser (Port Elizabeth), Sir Nevile Lubbock, K.C.M.G. (Vice-President), David Lumsden (Port Elizabeth), H. H. Lyman (Montreal), T. K. Macdonald (New Zealand), Walter Macfarlane (New Zealand), Murdo S. Mackenzie (Coolgardie), Hon. P. S. G. Mackenzie (Quebec), R. H. Macmillan, (Auckland, N.Z.), F. V. McConnell, A. M. Marks, Gabriel Marks (Fiji), Lieutenant-Colonel T. Maxwell, V.D. (Natal), William Melhado (Spanish Honduras), E. H. V. Melville (Johannesburg), Right Hon. Earl of Minto, K.G., G.C.M.G. (Vice-President), Sir Frederick J. Mirrielees, K.C.M.G., G.H. Nicholls (Papua), Owen L. O'Connor (Mauritius), C. T. Orford, Captain Frank Osborne, W. Leonard Palmer, Captain J. L. Parfitt, R.N.R., R. J. Parke (Toronto), E. Wilgress Parker (Montreal), John G. Parvin, C. Perring, William Pettie, Sir George Philippo (Geneva), Chief Justice Sir T. Crossley Rayner (British Guiana), C. T. Raynes (Buenos-Ayres), George H. Rhodes (New Zealand), James Richmond, C.M.G. (Jamaica), W. J. Rivington, Field-Marshal Earl Roberts, V.C., K.G., O.M., G.C.M.G. (Vice-President), Colonel C. F. Roberts, C.M.G. (New South Wales), Henry P. Rogers (Johannesburg), Robert Sach (Gold Coast), James Searle (Port Elizabeth), E. Nassau Senior, Edward Shenton (Perth, W.A.), Leicester C. Shirley (Jamaica), Joseph J. Smith, Senator Hon. Sir Edward P. Solomon, K.C.M.G. (Johannesburg), Captain Oliver Steele, D. C. Stevens (Natal), James Stewart, M.Inst.C.E. (New Zealand), James Straton, K.C. (St. John, New Brunswick), C. Tambaca (Marseilles), J. T. Taylor (Transvaal), Hon. William Templeman (Victoria, B.C.), J. Collette Thomas, W. Burns Thomson (Harrismith, O.F.S.), William Touche, Lieutenant-Colonel J. J. Tucker (New Brunswick, Canada), Henry Van Renen (Cape Town), Very Rev. Dean J. R. Vincent (Grahamstown), William Vintcent, Hon. Sir Joseph Vintcent (Rhodesia), T. S. Downing Wallace, Sir Robert Walton (Paris), Alec. Cowper Ward (Mombasa), Hon. Mr. Justice J. P. F. Watermeyer (Rhodesia), Right Hon. the Earl of Wemyss and March, G.C.V.O., Sir William Whyte (Winnipeg), M. V. Wilbraham (New Zealand), D. R. Wilkie (Toronto), J. Dennistoun Wood, M.H.A. (Tasmania).

ASSOCIATES.—*Sir H. Ashman, Bart., Judge Austin, Mrs. Chapell Hodge.*

The above list includes the name of Sir J. Henniker Heaton, Bart., whose great services in connection with postal facilities throughout the Empire are so well known; Major George S. Beeching, V.D., who rendered valuable services as Honorary Secretary of the Royal Colonial Institute Masonic Lodge; and Mr. A. R. Colquhoun, who was the Editor of "UNITED EMPIRE," and whose brilliant career was fully dealt with in the February issue of the Journal.

ELECTION OF VICE-PRESIDENTS AND COUNCILLORS.

7. Vacancies on the Council occasioned by the retirement of Mr. Philip H. Kerr, the Hon. Sir Arthur Lawley, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., K.C.M.G., and Sir Godfrey Lagden, K.C.M.G., have been filled up, under the provisions of Rule 6, by the *ad interim* appointment, subject to confirmation by the Fellows, of Colonel Duncan G. Pitcher, Mr. Ellis T. Powell, LL.B., B.Sc., and the Hon. J. G. Jenkins.

The following Vice-Presidents have been appointed during the year, under the provisions of Rule 6, subject to confirmation by the Fellows:—Admiral the Hon. Sir

Edmund B. Fremantle, G.C.B., C.M.G., [illegible], Viscount Gladstone, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., Viscount Hythe, Sir Godfrey Lagden, K.C.M.G., Mr. T. J. Lennard, J.P., the Right Hon. William F. Massey (Prime Minister of New Zealand), the Right Hon. Sir Samuel J. Way, Bart. (Chief Justice of South Australia).

The Council, in accordance with Rule 65, submit the names of gentlemen nominated to fill the vacancies in the offices of President, Vice-Presidents, Treasurer, and Councillors.

President.—The Right Hon. Earl Grey, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.

Vice-Presidents.—The following retire pursuant to Rule 7, and are eligible to be nominated for re-election:—The Right Hon. the Marquis of Aberdeen and Temair, K.T., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., Admiral Sir Nathaniel Bowden-Smith, K.C.B., the Right Hon. Earl Brassey, G.C.B., His Grace the Duke of Devonshire, G.C.V.O., the Right Hon. Lewis Harcourt, M.P., the Right Hon. Sir Albert H. Hime, K.C.M.G., the Right Hon. Earl of Jersey, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., His Grace the Duke of Marlborough, K.G., the Right Hon. Viscount Milner, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., the Right Hon. Earl of Rosebery, K.G., K.T., the Right Hon. Earl of Selborne, K.G., G.C.M.G.

Honorary Treasurer.—Mr. Robert Littlejohn.

Councillors.—The following retire pursuant to Rule 7, and are not eligible for re-election this year:—Mr. Frederick Dutton, Lieutenant-General Sir J. Bevan Edwards, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., Mr. George R. Parkin, C.M.G., M.A., LL.D.

The Council nominates the following gentlemen to fill the above vacancies:—

The Right Hon. Earl Stanhope, Mr. Arthur S. Bull, and Mr. J. Saxon Mills, M.A., the two last named having been nominated in writing by Fellows under the provisions of Rule 65, and accepted by the Council.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

8. The Annual Dinner was held at the Savoy Hotel on May 25, 1914, and a large and representative company assembled from all parts of the Dominions, Colonies and India, as well as British residents in foreign countries. H.R.H. Prince Arthur of Connaught presided, and the function was a most successful demonstration of the unity of the Empire. Cables conveying greetings were sent and received from similar gatherings held simultaneously in Alexandria, Bahamas, Bechuanaland, Buenos Aires, Bulawayo, Chicago, Falkland Islands, Fiji, Gold Coast Colony, Guatemala, Johannesburg, Kimberley, Lusakas (Northern Rhodesia), Livingstone, Melbourne, Newfoundland, Pietermaritzburg, Pretoria, Carnarvon (Cape Province), Seychelles, Sydney, Hobart, Wankies (Rhodesia). The Council are desirous that these overseas gatherings of Fellows and their friends on Empire Day may take place not only in the British Dominions, Colonies and India, but wherever British communities exist in foreign countries. They feel that they tend to strengthen the sense of Fellowship amongst British subjects throughout the world.

The Annual Conversazione was held in the Natural History Museum, by permission of the Trustees of the British Museum, on June 24, 1914, and was attended by over 2,000 guests. The President of the Institute and Countess Grey received the Company.

A party of Canadian school teachers, known as members of the "Hands Across the Seas" Association, were entertained by the Institute at an "At Home" in the Whitehall Rooms on July 28. The President of the Institute gave them a most cordial welcome, and speeches were made by Mrs. A. R. Colquhoun, the Rev. E. Crummy, D.D., B.Sc., Mr. F. J. Ney, and Dr. George R. Parkin, C.M.G.

MEETINGS.

9. In consequence of the attention of the public to urgent matters connected with the War and the personal services of so many being employed in recruiting and other patriotic movements, it was decided not to resume as usual in November the Sessional arrangements for meetings. Efforts were made to get special Papers upon subjects relating to the new position being created in the Empire from the points of view of Politics, Defence and Trade. The following Papers were read and discussed:

"British Interests in Argentina." By Herbert Gibson.

"Nigeria and Its Development." By J. Astley Cooper.

"Impressions of an Empire Tour." By the Right Hon. Lord Emmott, G.C.M.G.

"Imperial Naturalisation." By J. Saxon Mills.

"The Empire and the Birth-rate." By C. V. Drysdale, D.Sc.

"The Economic Effect of the Panama Canal on Western Canada." By F. B. Vrooman, B.Sc., Ph.D.

"Newfoundland, the Oldest Part of the Empire." By the Right Hon. Sir Edward Morris, K.C.M.G., K.C., LL.D. (Premier of Newfoundland).

"Northern Rhodesia." By the Ven. Archdeacon A. G. De la Pryme.

"The Early History of the East African Coast." By R. C. F. Maugham, F.R.G.S., F.Z.S. (H.B.M. Consul-General, Monrovia).

"The Gold Coast and Its Dependencies—the Legend and the Reality." By Sir Hugh Clifford, K.C.M.G. (Governor of the Colony)

"The War: British and German Trade in Nigeria." By R. E. Dennett.

"The Expansion of Britain's Imperial Relations with the Overseas Dominions Resulting from the War." By Henry A. Ellis, M.B.

"The Training of the New Armies." By the Right Hon. the Earl of Meath, K.P.

"The Empire and the War." By Professor Spenser Wilkinson.

"The Romance and Rally of the Empire." By Edward Salmon

Christmas Lectures for Young People.

"Wild Beasts and Birds of the British Empire." By Richard Kearton, F.Z.S., F.R.P.S.

"The World's Greatest War." By W. H. Garrison, F.R.G.S.

"Sarawak and Its People." By H.H. the Ranee of Sarawak.

THE LIBRARY.

10. During the year 5,143 books, pamphlets and maps were added to the Library; 3,619 by donation, and 1,534 by purchase. This represents a decrease of 1,423 as compared with the year 1913. The Library now contains 101,077 books and pamphlets, being an increase of 26,217 during the last five years. The newspapers received and filed number 901, or 79,154 separate parts during the year. With the outbreak of War, special demands arose for books dealing with the German and French Colonies, and with the larger problems of the War. These were satisfied as far as possible. The number of Fellows making use of the Library shows a steady increase, and the average daily number is 58, or a total of 17,806 during the year.

The Library is becoming widely recognised as a Research Library, and the Council have placed it at the disposal of certain Students of special subjects relating to the British Empire. Permission was given for Students of the University of London

to use the Library, and, in view of the formation of a School of Imperial Studies in London, the Library of the Royal Colonial Institute cannot fail to prove of service to the organisers of that movement. The collection, recently formed, of publications issued by the American Historical Societies will be of the greatest use to Students of Colonial History. A complete set of the publications issued by the Maine Historical Society, presented through the President, the Hon. J. P. Baxter, and the State Historian, Dr. Burrage, was received during the year. The latter, after inspecting the Library, expressed his great satisfaction at the organisation of this new section. Considerable progress has been made with the card catalogue, over 70,000 cards having been typed or written since this catalogue was started four years ago.

The Council thank the numerous donors of books, including the various Governments within the Empire, the different Learned Societies, Universities, and other public bodies; as well as numerous private individuals; and desire to express their appreciation of the action of proprietors of newspapers and magazines in continuing to send so many valuable periodical publications. They are also greatly indebted to publishers for sending books for review in "UNITED EMPIRE."

"UNITED EMPIRE."

11. The Journal, "UNITED EMPIRE," although comparatively speaking still in its youth, has already attained a wide circulation; and few, if any, will question the claim put forth that it has, from month to month, enabled those interested in the various Dominions and Colonies to keep in touch with the more important aspects of Imperial development. The great loss which the Institute has sustained by the death of the Editor, Mr. A. R. Colquhoun, has caused certain temporary changes to be made, and the Council are especially indebted to Sir Harry Wilson, K.C.M.G., for placing his services at the disposal of the Institute pending any permanent arrangements. He has been ably assisted by Mrs. Colquhoun. Certain changes have been made in the outward appearance of the Journal as well as in the use of larger type. These alterations had been contemplated for some time past, and had received the approval of the late Editor, though, unfortunately, he did not live to see them carried out. The usual features, such as the Papers read at the Meetings of the Institute, special articles on Imperial questions, Editorial Notes, Reviews and Book Notices, etc., have been maintained, and, since the outbreak of hostilities, a series of special "War Numbers" has been issued, with the idea of placing before Fellows and their friends in all parts a full account of the events which led up to the War, and the course of it both in Europe and the Empire. These special numbers have not only proved to be attractive and popular, but they are admittedly of great and permanent value. The Journal is sent to Fellows and Associates in all parts of the world, as well as to Societies, Institutions and Clubs wherever British communities exist. The thanks of the Council are due to those who have given their assistance by gratuitous contributions, many of them being distinguished students of Imperial questions.

BRISTOL BRANCH.

12. It was intended that the building for the Branch of the Institute in Bristol, which (with its site) was presented by Mr. T. J. Lennard, should have been opened in November last. Unforeseen circumstances, however, have caused a postponement

of the ceremony. Building operations are still in progress, and the local Membership already numbers 478.

In recognition of Mr. Lennard's generous and patriotic action, the Council have elected him a Vice-President of the Institute.

Relations with Other Societies.

13. Co-operation between the Royal Colonial Institute and the Victoria League has been continued during the year, and matters of mutual interest discussed. The Institute undertook to circulate copies of the Victoria League War publications amongst its Honorary Corresponding Secretaries, and a considerable amount of work has been done in this direction. There has also been an intimate association with the Overseas Club, the Chairman and Honorary Organiser of which are both members of the Council of the Institute. During his mission in Australia and New Zealand, the Secretary took every opportunity of meeting the chief officials of the Victoria League and the Overseas Club, and discussing with them the question of closer unity of interests between these Societies and the Institute.

Illustrated Lectures.

14. Owing to the exigencies of the War, some of the ordinary work of the Institute was temporarily suspended, including that of the Illustrated Empire Lectures which have been given by Mr. Herbert Garrison, Official Lecturer, during the past few years. Mr. Garrison has, however, aided by a Committee of Fellows and Associates of the Institute, privately delivered some seventy lectures on the War and its relation to the British Empire, with the object of spreading information concerning the causes and progress of the War, and he has been the means of securing a considerable number of recruits, and raising large sums of money for the various War Funds. These lectures have been attended by great audiences in many parts of the country, as well as in London. At the Royal Albert Hall, in particular, in December last he lectured to a very large gathering, the Hon. Sir Arthur Lawley presiding.

Mr. Garrison lectured on the War to the troops quartered in various parts of the country, including the Royal Engineers, the Royal Artillery, and three sections of the 21st Division under the command of Lieut.-General Sir Edward T. H. Hutton, a Member of Council. He also lectured at Hastings to an audience specially invited by Earl Brassey.

Mr. Garrison lectured for the Institute in his official capacity during the Spring Session of last year to large audiences both in London and in many of the chief provincial centres, Fellows and Associates of the Institute helping in the organisation as before; prominent among these helpers being the Marquess of Normanby, who promoted and presided at a successful gathering at Whitby, and subsequently invited Mr. Garrison to repeat his lecture at Mulgrave Castle. Lord Plunket also presided at an important meeting in the City of London. At Sheffield the Ex-Mayor presided over a gathering of some 2,500 people.

The Institute and the War.

15. At the outbreak of hostilities the Council resolved to offer the Government the use of some of the rooms of the Institute for the accommodation of special departments created on account of the War. The War Office being approached gladly

accepted this offer, and after temporary use of the two ground floor rooms for various services, eventually installed there the Voluntary Assistance Department. It is the duty of this Department to arrange for Volunteer Recruiters to attend the various Recruiting Meetings in London and district. The number of recruits thus enrolled for Lord Kitchener's Army through the efforts of this Department amount to some twenty thousand men. From November onwards the work of obtaining recruits for special trades in Lord Kitchener's Army almost entirely devolved upon this Department, and it has been carried on with great success, some three hundred recruits per week being obtained through its agency. The Department has undertaken certain work unofficially. Amongst other duties under this category it has collected over one thousand parcels of partly worn clothing for the use of British wounded crossing from France. It has collected funds privately for various entertainments in the Camps, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, which included a most successful series of concerts given during the Christmas season for the Canadian troops encamped on Salisbury Plain. A scheme is on foot to enlarge the sphere of good work in this direction.

It was found that many men on leave from the front arrive late at night to catch trains from London early in the morning. With the help of the Young Men's Christian Association the Department is arranging for the hiring of empty houses to provide accommodation for such men as cannot be housed in the various Soldiers' Clubs and Institutions.

The Council of the Institute have been informed that, were it not for the accommodation afforded by the Institute in such close proximity to the London Recruiting Headquarters in Scotland Yard, it would be impossible for the Department to carry out its work with the present satisfactory results.

The Army Council has expressed its warm thanks for the help the Institute has afforded.

The following members of the Staff of the Institute have joined the colours:—Mr. C. Parry Jackson (Library Assistant) has entered the Inns of Court Officers' Training Corps, and Mr. C. R. Woods (Clerk) is a private in the R.A.M.C.

War Services Committee.

16. A War Services Committee was formed mainly for the purpose of dealing with offers of service made by Fellows at home and abroad. A large number of Fellows and their friends, especially from Overseas, have sought advice from this Committee; and its Honorary Secretary, Mr. Coleman P. Hyman, has been instrumental in placing in the various Branches of Military Service over one hundred officers and men, while a certain number have found civil employment. The Committee has also assisted in the provision of a motor ambulance for use in London, which is working under the auspices of the Institute.

Supplies of games and magazines were collected from Fellows and their friends by Captain F. Southwell Piper, and forwarded to the Fleet; a movement for sending papers and periodicals was also inaugurated by him, and these have since been supplied at the rate of over 80,000 per week through the instrumentality of the London Chamber of Commerce. At the same time, copies of the current War Numbers of the Institute Journal, "United Empire," were sent to the ward room of every battleship in the North Sea. Letters of thanks have been received from Admiral Sir J. Jellicoe, the Commander-in-Chief, and from the Captains of the ships comprising the North Sea Fleet.

Overseas Committee.

17. The Overseas Committee, with Mr. Harry E. Brittain as Chairman, was formed to deal with various matters arising out of the War, and to give assistance and advice to the many visitors from Overseas whose plans had been materially affected

The Gordon Hotels, Ltd , kindly placed at the disposal of the Committee the entire suite of the Whitehall Rooms at the Hotel Metropole, free of charge. Many hundreds of visitors made use of these rooms, and the Committee was able to accomplish a great deal of work, particularly of an emergency nature, which earned the grateful appreciation of those who benefited by it. The rooms were also used as a central rendezvous where a large supply of Overseas newspapers could be seen, and where letters could be written and received.

Successful Nursing Classes were established, some three hundred ladies being present at the inauguration: certificates for proficiency were granted, after passing the necessary examination, and Viscountess St. Cyres made the presentations to the first fifty at the close of the Autumn Session.

Ambulance Classes for men were also organised to train private citizens as stretcher bearers and other services on Red Cross trains. A number of men have now qualified as Ambulance Assistants, and, until recently, both the above sets of classes continued to meet.

In addition to these classes, Sewing Parties met twice weekly, and made a large number of garments which were divided between the Canadian War Contingent Association and the Australian Voluntary Hospital.

The entire expenses incurred by the Overseas Committee, and its Sub-Committees, were generously defrayed by those interested, none of the cost falling upon the Institute.

War Handbook.

18. The Institute Handbook, "Our Just Cause," was prepared by Professor W. L. Grant and the late Mr. A. R. Colquhoun and Mrs. Colquhoun. It gave one of the clearest and earliest statements of why we are at War. Through the kindness of the Rhodes Trustees and others, as well as by the usual channels of circulation of the Institute itself, the Handbook was widely distributed in all parts of the world. The book was also translated into Braille type for the blind.

Empire Trade and Industry Committee.

19. Since the outbreak of War, the Committee has been very largely occupied with a practical endeavour to secure for British firms a portion of the trade formerly enjoyed by Germany and Austria in the Empire. The Committee, which was the first public body to undertake such a campaign, has endeavoured at all points to give specific and practical information. It has obtained many special reports, and, largely due to the splendid efforts of the Honorary Corresponding Secretaries, it has collected a mass of valuable facts and names of probable buyers from disinterested sources overseas Agents have also been found for many manufacturers, and the records show numerous extensions of manufacturers' business overseas. Enquiries at the rate of about 250 per month have been dealt with from buyers and manufacturers to whom names and addresses and fullest available information have been sent. The records of the Office show that business has resulted in a considerable number of cases.

The Committee made arrangements for a paper to be read before the Institute by Mr R E Dennett, of the Nigerian Forest Department, upon the Palm Kernel Industry As a result of this paper, and the further activities of Mr Dennett, Sir Owen Philipps and the London and Liverpool Chambers of Commerce, it is expected that mills will be established in this country sufficient to deal with the entire West African output, which had only been partially handled previously

Special efforts are being made to promote the concentration in British hands of the control of the Empire's supplies of raw materials Arrangements are also being made whereby manufacturers on the Committee's List may be informed, at the earliest possible date, of all Dominion and Colonial Government contracts and tenders issued by the larger municipalities overseas A bibliography of great value to all interested in the economic and commercial questions of the Empire has been prepared for the Committee by the Librarian of the Institute, Mr P. Evans Lewin This includes all periodicals, text books and Government publications available in the Institute dealing with Empire trade or industry published either in England or in the Dominions In addition to this bibliography, special reports on oversea markets have been received from authoritative sources in the following parts of the Empire . -Africa (South and West), America (South), Australia (all parts), New Zealand; Canada, Falkland Islands, Gibraltar, India, Sarawak, Seychelles; and Straits Settlements

Government and Public Body Contracts.—It having been reported to the Committee by several large manufacturers that they were hesitating to establish new industries owing to the absence of any guarantee that they would not be destroyed by dumping, or other injurious forms of foreign competition, at the close of the War, the question was very thoroughly examined, and the attitude of all great foreign Governments compared, and the opinion of the Committee based upon these enquiries, was crystallised in the following resolution —

> "That, with a view to encouraging the establishment of new industries in the British Empire, and giving a measure of confidence and security to capital to be embarked therein, as well as assisting the expansion of existing industries, the Governments of the Empire be urged to make it obligatory on all Government departments, municipalities, railways, dock and harbour boards, gas, water, and electric light corporations, and all such bodies spending public monies or enjoying charters from Government or other public authorities, to purchase Empire-made goods and to place all contracts with British firms, exceptions to be made by special permission of proper authority only in cases where such a course is considered to be at variance with public interest."

In spite of the large amount of labour necessitated by the work in connection with the campaign against German and Austrian Trade, the Committee has kept before it the various Imperial commercial and industrial questions in which they have been largely active and interested in the past

Imperial Development Board and Fund.—Following up the evidence given before the Dominions Royal Commission on the natural resources, trade, and legislation of certain portions of His Majesty's Dominions, the Committee was engaged upon an extensive enquiry into Canadian freight conditions at the request of the Commission, an enquiry the progress of which was arrested by the dislocation of ordinary maritime conditions at the outset of War

Through Transportation by Sea and Land, Uniformity in Empire Statistics, and the British Consular Service.—These three important points, which have engaged much

of the Committee's attention in the past, have been brought prominently before the public mind in the enquiries into foreign trade methods which have been aroused by the War Although constructive legislation is not at the moment possible, there is no doubt that the experience of those persons who have been induced to study these problems by the stress of War conditions will convince them of the justification of the continued and urgent representations of the Trade and Industry Committee for a simple and direct system of booking in transportation, and entirely reorganised Consular Service on commercial lines, and a Conference of Statisticians of the Empire

British Trade with India and the Crown Colonies—The Committee continues to urge the appointment of Trade Commissioners to India and the Crown Colonies In many cases the issue of handbooks, a course which has been so long recommended to the Government by the Committee, has actually been begun, an excellent example of the type of handbook mentioned is that issued by the Crown Agents for the Colonies on Uganda

Appointment of Secretary of the Committee – In July last, the Council of the Institute, on the recommendation of the Committee, appointed Mr Harold T. Pooley, Barrister-at-Law, to be Secretary of the Committee.

Speaking generally, it may be stated that the Committee has exercised in the period under report a great part of its functions with increasing activity. The immense range of the Institute's oversea sources of information, together with the representative knowledge of the Members of the Committee, and the access to the very large collection of commercial works and reports in the Institute Library, have enabled the Committee to carry on a practical and widely extended campaign A pleasant feature of the work of the Committee is the fact that it has been able to pursue its propaganda in excellent and friendly relationship with other organisations concerned in the securing of enemy trade, or in the development of inter-Imperial commercial and economic relationships.

City Luncheons.

20 In connection with the work of the Empire Trade and Industry Committee mid-day luncheons in the City were held up to the period of the outbreak of war The following guests were entertained —

E. H Cunningham Craig, B.A., F.G.S.
The Hon Digby F. Denham (Premier of Queensland).
The Right Hon. Sir George Reid, G.C.M G. (High Commissioner for the Commonwealth of Australia)
Sir J. Percy Fitzpatrick, K.C M G.

Visit of the Secretary to Australia and New Zealand

21. In accordance with the hope expressed in the last Report, the Council made arrangements for the Secretary to visit Australasia during the latter half of the year He left England in July, and, after touching at Cape Town and visiting in turn all the more important cities of Australia and New Zealand, he returned in January. Despite the preoccupations of the war, his mission was everywhere successful, not only in bringing the aims and objects of the Institute before the public of those Dominions at a time

when their patriotic feelings were deeply stirred, but in materially increasing its membership. The formation of local Committees and Branches and the spirit of good fellowship displayed by the Victoria League and the Overseas Club were prominent features of the tour, which has in all respects fulfilled the expectations of the Council.

During the absence of the Secretary, Sir Godfrey Lagden, at the request of the Council, kindly consented to act as Honorary Secretary, and rendered very valuable services to the Institute, both in regard to the ordinary routine work and in connection with the many activities undertaken by the Institute on account of the war.

Emigration Committee.

22. The Members of this Committee represent the leading Emigration Societies of the country. The following questions have been dealt with :—

1. The High Commissioners and Agents-General in London have been requested to approach their respective Governments as to the necessary steps for enforcing upon married emigrants the necessity for maintaining their families, left behind in England.
2. The question of emigrating widows and orphans has been considered, and the High Commissioners and Agents-General have been invited to co-operate with the Board of Trade in the matter.
3. The Dominions Royal Commission has been asked :
   (*a*) To report on the subject of the emigration of ex-service men, women and orphans.
   (*b*) To recommend that greater facilities should be granted for teachers moving from one part of the Empire to another; that certificates granted in one part should qualify for service in others; also that, in connection with Pension Funds, transfer values should be granted, so that teachers may change from the Pension Fund of one Dominion to that of another without loss of benefit.

   As a result of the Committee's efforts, the National Health Insurance Commissioners have issued a Table of Transfer Values, and it is hoped that similar steps will be taken in the case of the various Teachers' Pension Funds.
4. The Chairmen of County Councils and the National Union of Teachers have been asked to emphasize the importance of teaching the geography of the British Empire in schools, and to secure a fuller observance by young people of Empire Day.

Social Committee.

23. A Social Committee has been formed for the purpose of promoting general good fellowship and of welcoming Fellows from overseas. Members of the Committee attend every Thursday afternoon in the Smoking Room to receive visitors; while, on the first Thursday of each month, tea is provided, and notices are sent beforehand to new arrivals. Many friendships are made on these occasions.

Gold Medal for Scientific Enquiry.

24. With the object of encouraging scientific enquiry into Imperial problems, the Council offer annually the Gold Medal of the Institute for the best Research Monograph

on some subject bearing directly upon the practical problem of the Closer and Permanent Union of the Empire. A prize of one hundred guineas accompanies the medal, together with Honorary Life Fellowship of the Institute. The competition is open to British subjects in all parts of the world. The subject for the Monograph for 1914 was "The interaction, if any, between the economic interests of a State and its foreign relations, with special reference to the question whether or how far the self-governing States of the British Empire (with or without a more centralised system of Government than it now has) could co-operate permanently for the purpose of defence without co-operating for the purpose also of trade." The winner was Mr. F. A. Kirkpatrick, of Celbridge, Ireland, and Mr. F. W. Eggleston, of Melbourne, Australia, was second. The prize monograph has been published in book form, and can be purchased at 2*s.* per copy. The subject for 1915 is "The applicability of the dictum that a democracy cannot manage an Empire (*Thucydides*, Bk. III., ch. 37, Jowett's translation), to the present conditions and future problems of the British Empire, particularly the question of the future of India." The monographs must be received at the Institute not later than April 29.

Essay Competition.

25. The Essay Competition for the year 1914 for prizes offered by the Council to young men and women undergoing education in the Universities and Schools of the United Kingdom, resulted as follows:—

University Section.—Prize of £20 awarded to Mr. N. A. Turner Smith, of Edinburgh University.

Schools Section.—First prize of £20 awarded to Miss R. J. H. Rowe, of Bournemouth High School for Girls; Second prize of £10 awarded to Mr. H. Beighton, of King's College School, Wimbledon; Certificate of Merit awarded to Miss Kathleen Gibberd, of the County School, Enfield, Middlesex

The subject of the essay was: "In what sense can an Empire prove itself to be great?"

The thanks of the Council are due to Professor Egerton for having adjudged these competitions and for a valuable report upon them.

Imperial Studies.

26. The Council have observed with much satisfaction the formation of a School of Imperial Studies in connection with the University of London, and note with pleasure that two of their colleagues, viz., Sir Charles P. Lucas, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., and Dr. George R. Parkin, C.M.G., are Members of the Committee. The Council have informed the authorities of the school that the Institute will gladly co-operate in furthering the success of the movement, and have also drawn the attention of the Honorary Corresponding Secretaries to the excellent opportunities thus offered for education in all matters affecting the history and sociological development of the British Empire.

Naturalisation Act.

27. The Council, acting in co-operation with the Victoria League and Overseas Club, have for some time past taken considerable interest in the reform of the laws of

Naturalisation governing the admission of aliens to the status of British subjects, and are glad to note that the Naturalisation Act came into force early this year. According to the terms of the Act, the cost of becoming a British citizen is much reduced, and the tests made much more efficient.

The Honorary Corresponding Secretaries have been requested to endeavour to induce their respective Governments to adopt the provisions of the Act.

Halifax (Nova Scotia) Memorial Tower

28 The pair of Bronze Lions to be placed at the entrance of the Halifax Memorial Tower, which were subscribed for by Fellows of the Institute, were shipped to Halifax in May last and were duly acknowledged by the Mayor of the city on behalf of his Council. The Right Hon Sir Robert L. Borden, G.C M.G., Prime Minister of the Dominion of Canada, who is also a Vice-President of the Royal Colonial Institute, undertook to present the gift to the city of Halifax on behalf of the Council. The date fixed for the ceremony was July 29 last, but Sir Robert Borden was unfortunately unable to fulfil his engagement The ceremony was therefore postponed until the coming summer, when it is expected that the occasion will be made one of great interest In the meantime the position of the lions has been definitely settled, and they have been placed on specially erected pedestals in readiness for the formal ceremony of unveiling.

Honorary Corresponding Secretaries.

29. The Council tender to the Honorary Corresponding Secretaries their most cordial thanks for the valuable work they have gratuitously rendered during the past year. This co-operation is much appreciated by the Council who are kept in close touch with current events in all parts of the Empire. The number of Honorary Corresponding Secretaries has been greatly increased, with the result that better representation has been secured, not only throughout the British Empire, but amongst British communities in foreign countries

Council Room.

30. The use of the Council Room was granted for the following purposes :—

To the High Commissioner for the Union of South Africa to establish a Fund for the dependants of those serving with the Forces under the Union. Over £40,000 was raised for this Fund

To the Australian Voluntary Hospital Association for their Committee meetings.

To the London Sub-Committee of the Child Emigration Society.

To the Overseas Club for their Committee meetings.

Freemasonry.

31. The death of Major G. S. Beeching is deeply deplored by every Member of the Royal Colonial Institute Lodge No man probably had a wider circle of friends in the Masonic world than the late Secretary. His name was known throughout the British Empire, and the cordiality of his welcome to Brethren from Overseas was one of the outstanding characteristics of his charming personality. The Lodge has now a membership of over 100. The Hon. J. Greeley Jenkins is the Deputy Master for the current year, and Mr. T. Boevey Barrett has become Secretary in succession to the late Major

Beeching. A Chapter of Royal Arch Masons has also been formed in connection with the Institute.

CONCLUSION.

32. In conclusion, the Council congratulate the Fellows on the successful results which were attained during the past year, in spite of the outbreak of the most terrible War in the history of the World, which nevertheless may have the effect of promoting the cause of Closer Union more thoroughly and effectively than any event that has yet occurred in the history of the British Empire.

J. BEVAN EDWARDS, *Chairman of Council*

JAMES R. BOOSÉ, *Secretary*

16*th March*, 1915.

RECEIPTS AND

FOR THE YEAR ENDING

RECEIPTS.								
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Subscriptions:—											
Arrears ..	..	..	..	..	..	412	5	0			
For current year	..	Resident	..			3,102	0	0			
,, ..	.	Non-resident	..			3,699	0	4			
,, .	.	Associate	..			413	2	0			
Paid in advance	.	Resident	..			70	19	0			
,,	.	Non-resident	..			318	19	0			
,,	..	Associate	..			36	0	0			
Entrance Fees .	.	Resident	.			416	14	0			
,, .	.	Non-resident	..			1,206	9	0			
Life Subscriptions	.	Resident	..			178	19	0			
,,	..	Non-resident	..			1,349	5	0			
,,	.	Associate	..			59	0	0			
									11,262	12	4
Joint Subscriptions with the Empire Club of Canada—*Institute Proportion* .									84	15	0
Subscriptions, Bristol Branch, proportion .									144	6	0
											11,491 13 4
Less Subscriptions paid in error, refunded .											36 17 0
											11,454 16 4
Journal ..	..	..	..	..	..						888 16 4
Year Book	..	..	..	.	.						117 19 6
Miscellaneous	.	.	..	..							158 8 1
Rent .	..	..	.	..							25 0 0
Interest on Deposit	..	..	..	..							93 12 9
											12,738 13 0
Balances 31st December, 1913:—											
African Banking Corporation—Reserve Fund .	..	..	..						1,250	0	0
Do.	on Deposit								100	0	0
At London County and Westminster Bank .	.	..	..	..					462	19	3
In hands of Secretary	..	..	..						4	13	5
									1,817	12	8
Less Balance due to the Empire Club of Canada ..	..	..	..	..	..				5	6	0
											1,812 6 8
											£14,550 19 8

PAYMENTS ACCOUNT.

31st December, 1914.

Payments.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Office:—Salaries and Pensions	2,526 9 3	
Stationery	321 14 9	
Printing	73 8 10	
Postages	328 9 10	
Miscellaneous	55 7 5	
		3,305 10 1
Library and Newspaper Room:—Salaries	777 8 9	
Books £224 1 0		
Binding 62 19 0		
	287 0 0	
Newspapers and Annuals ..	196 19 3	
Printing	1 15 0	
Stationery	3 11 3	
Furniture	73 15 0	
		1,340 9 3
House:—Wages: Hall Porters, Charwomen, and Maintenance ..	767 18 3	
Rates and Taxes	1015 1 11	
Insurance	93 4 5	
Fuel, Light, and Lift	175 12 9	
Telephone	111 6 3	
Furniture and Building Renewals and General Repairs	167 15 10	
Furniture, additions to	132 13 11	
		2,463 13 4
Organisation Department, Expenses of		433 1 4
Journal:—Printing, Wrappers, and Addressing	1,787 8 10	
Postages	770 2 2	
Editor, Contributors and Reviews	705 0 0	
		3,262 11 0
Year Book:—Printing, Wrappers, and Addressing	379 14 9	
Postages	132 3 0	
		511 17 9
Meetings:—Reporting	43 2 0	
Advertising	25 5 10	
Printing	110 5 8	
Guests' Dinners and City Luncheons	68 18 10	
Expenses	308 13 7	
		556 5 11
Entertainments:—Annual Dinner £333 6 8		
Less Amount received 304 4 0		
	29 2 8	
Conversazione 320 0 6		
Less Amount received 94 10 0		
	225 10 6	
Dinner to Governors-General of Australia and South Africa 204 13 2		
Less Amount received 187 4 0		
	17 9 2	
		272 2 4
Empire Lectures	308 18 9	
Postages	8 15 8	
		317 14 5
Secretary's Australasian Tour		425 11 0
Essay Competition Prizes, &c.		175 19 0
Local Committees, Expenses of		39 10 7
Law Charges		51 11 4
Audit Fee, 1913		26 5 0
Donations:—The Misses Young Aid Fund	20 0 0	
Australian Tour of Garden Cities Association	10 10 0	
Cartier Centenary Fund	10 0 0	
Society of Comparative Legislation	5 5 0	
		45 15 0
		£13,227 17 4
Balances 31st December, 1914:—		
African Banking Corporation—Reserve Fund	1,250 0 0	
At the London County and Westminster Bank	58 11 0	
In hands of Secretary	24 9 4	
	1,333 0 4	
Less Balance due to The Empire Club of Canada ..	9 18 0	
		1,323 2 4
		£14,550 19 8

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BALANCE SHEET, 31ST DECEMBER, 1914.

Liabilities.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Sundry Creditors				1,091 0 4
,, Subscriptions paid in advance at 31st December, 1914 ..				425 18 0
,, Accumulated Funds Account, as at 31st December, 1913			£70,919 10 3	
Deduct Subscriptions on account of 1914 included therein			794 14 0	
			70,124 16 3	
Add Excess of Income over Expenditure for Year to date			*260 19 4	
				70,385 15 7
* Receipts during year as per Account		£12,738 13 0		
Add Subscriptions outstanding at 31st December, 1914 .		435 1 6		
Subscriptions paid in advance at 31st December, 1913 ..		794 14 0		
Sundry Debtors		12 10 0		
		13,930 18 6		
Less Subscriptions paid in advance, 31st December, 1914	£425 18 0			
Subscriptions outstanding 31st December, 1913	382 11 0			
Sundry Debtors, 31st December, 1913 ..	109 11 1			
		868 0 1		
		13,112 18 5		
Deduct:—				
Payments during year as per Account	£13,227 17 4			
Add Liabilities at 31st December, 1914	1,091 0 4			
	14,318 17 8			
Less Liabilities at 31st December, 1913	1,187 14 5			
	13,131 3 3			
Add Depreciation of Furniture and Fittings	214 4 9			
	13,345 8 0			
Less charged to Furniture & Library, per contra	†493 8 11			
		12,851 19 1		
Income in excess of Expenditure for the year to date		*260 19 4		
				£71,902 13 11

Assets.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
By Freehold Property, Northumberland Avenue, *Cost of Site in 1886*			30,520 0 0	
,, Cost of Building, as at 31st December, 1912			26,073 15 11	
				56,593 15 11
,, Furniture and Fittings as at 31st December, 1913 ..	£2,650 3			
Expenditure during the year	†206 8 11			
			2,856 10 2	
Less Depreciation, 7½%			214 4 9	
			2,642 5 5	
,, Books, as at 31st December, 1913	10,608 18 9			
Expenditure during the year	†287 0 0		10,895 18 9	13,538 4 2
Books purchased as above..	10,895 18 9			70,132 0 1
Books presented as Donations to the Library since 1901, valued by the Council at..	19,391 1 3			
	£30,287 0 0			
,, Subscriptions outstanding, estimated to produce				435 1 6
,, Sundry Debtors:—Rent				12 10 0
,, Cash:—				
At African Banking Corporation, Reserve Fund			1,250 0 0	
At London County and Westminster Bank			58 11 0	
In hands of Secretary			24 9 4	
			1,333 0 4	
Less Balance due to The Empire Club of Canada			9 18 0	
				1,323 2 4
				£71,902 13 11

ROBERT LITTLEJOHN, *Hon. Treasurer.*

We have examined the foregoing accounts with the books, vouchers, and other records of the Institute, and find the same to agree therewith.
The Deeds of the freehold property have been inspected by us.

3, Frederick's Place, E.C., *March 5th*, 1915.

PRICE, WATERHOUSE & CO., *Chartered Accountants.*

The PRESIDENT (EARL GREY): The Annual Meeting to-day takes place at a time when our country is plunged up to the very neck in the gravest crisis that has ever assailed our national existence. Whether we shall emerge from the crisis alive or dead, as freemen or as slaves, depends on the courage, the tenacity, and the resolution of our own people and of the nations with whom we are allied. We have good reason to rejoice at the spirit with which this life-and-death struggle has been met in every portion of the Empire. The universal desire to help that has been shown in every part of the United Kingdom, and over the rest of the Empire—the abundant contributions of food, men and material which have been lavishly poured into the lap of the Motherland from every part of the world—these have been staggering blows to poor, misled, bewildered Germany, but, on the other hand, they have been regarded as birthday gifts by the rest of the world. And why is the whole world of neutral nations watching with heartfelt hope for the complete and conclusive triumph of our arms? It is not because we are fighting in any selfish battle, but because we are fighting for ideals which are as precious to them as to ourselves. It is too soon to discuss the conditions of peace. I, for one, agree with Dr. Eliot, ex-President of Harvard University, that it would be a sin to pray for peace until the barbarous and world-enslaving pretensions of the Germans are killed. But two prominent landmarks stand out so as to be visible to all. The first is that no peace is acceptable to us which is not also acceptable to the oversea Dominions and to India, who have rallied so gallantly to the flag; and, secondly, that no peace will be satisfactory or contain the germs of permanence unless based on principles leading not to our own isolated and exclusive aggrandisement, but to the general benefit of humanity at large. At the conclusion of the war, if we are true to ourselves, we shall be more powerful than ever before. Let us so act as to give the whole wide world reason for its confidence that our powerful Army and Navy will never be used for the purpose of pressing down foreign peoples, but, on the contrary, will be used for the purpose of lifting them up by securing to them the same blessings of fair and equal opportunity we may endeavour to obtain for ourselves.

I have made these few remarks because they lead up to what I desire to say about the Royal Colonial Institute. What is its primary aim and object? It is to help by its efforts all round the world to keep the Empire as a solid integral unit for the efficient and disinterested service of mankind, so that the smallest and weakest community shall learn to look with hope, confidence and affection to our rule. On what does the continuance of the Empire depend? Undoubtedly two things—first the greatness of its ideals, and, second, the adequacy of its organised strength to protect every portion against the greed and vindictiveness of the aggressor. And that in turn depends on the existence and on the strengthening and development of a sense of Imperial consciousness in every portion of the Empire. How to foster and promote that sense of Imperial consciousness on which the maintenance of our Empire and the hope of its organic union depend has for some time been the constant problem of the Council of the Institute, and, I believe, of the members themselves. It is hardly necessary to point out the close intimacy between the general pervading sense of Imperial consciousness and Imperial defence. It is sufficient to say that in those British communities beyond the seas where the ratio of Fellows of the Institute to the white population is highest there also is to be found the highest percentage of enlisted soldiers. It would be invidious where all have done so well to make comparison, but without offence I may point out that Rhodesia, where the Institute has a larger percentage of Fellows to the white population than in any other portion of the Empire, has contributed to the Army the largest percentage of soldiers. Take again the British community in the indepen-

dent republic of Guatemala. Before the war there were eighty-two British male subjects of the age of manhood. Thanks to the energy and enthusiasm of our Corresponding Secretary, Captain Jenkins, eighty out of those eighty-two are Fellows of the Institute to-day, and no fewer than fifty-six have left their homes and crossed the Atlantic through the organisation of the Guatemala branch, at an average cost to themselves of over fifty pounds, in order that they may, if necessary, shed their blood for the cause of civilisation. It is quite obvious to all who have given the subject a moment's reflection that the unity and maintenance of the Empire depend on the existence in all its parts of a real living sense of Imperial consciousness. Our Institute exists to promote this sense of Imperial consciousness, and that being its object the Institute should be supported by everyone who has the well-being of the Empire at heart. I am going to call upon the Chairman of the Council, Sir J. Bevan Edwards, to move the adoption of the Report. The eloquent diagram on the wall supplies convincing proof of the great advance the Institute has made as an Imperial factor. It has doubled its membership during the last five years—increased its members from 5,000 to over 10,000—and before the war broke out arrangements were in contemplation, both at home and overseas, for a vigorous organised campaign which, we believe, had the times permitted, would have ultimately brought our membership nearer 100,000 than 10,000. The fear of German aggression was one of the causes which prompted the Institute to consider what organised effort could be made to increase the membership among British communities overseas. The object was, by increasing the members, to strengthen the Empire in its preparations against the day of possible conflict, and the illustrations from Rhodesia and Guatemala will convince the most sceptical that we should have been well advised in taking this action. The outbreak of war more than justified the efforts of this Institute, which with its sister organisations, the Victoria League and the Overseas Club—the founder of which, I am glad to say, as a member of the Council, is attending this meeting—are doing Imperial work of real value. I cannot refrain from referring with the greatest satisfaction to the example set by the ancient city of Bristol, where, through the generosity and Imperial enthusiasm of Mr. T. J. Lennard, a well-equipped institute has been established, which hopes, on the day of opening, May 18, to show a roll of members of over 1,000 strong. I hope the example of Bristol may be followed by other cities of the United Kingdom, and I would like to add that every man and woman who becomes a Fellow or an Associate of the Institute is helping to support not only the most influential non-official Imperial organisation which exists, but an Imperial organisation whose power and influence must to a very large degree depend upon the number of its adherents. This fact alone should be a claim to the support of every patriotic Briton. The increase in the number of our members will enable the Institute to do two things, both essential to the increase of its influence and efficiency—first, to enlarge our Institute buildings, and, second, improve our "UNITED EMPIRE" Journal, which serves the double purpose of advertising the Institute and inoculating the whole British race with the virus of Imperial enthusiasm. As regards our buildings, they are quite inadequate to the requirements of the members, and I am glad to be able to tell you that the Council have concluded, on what I think are satisfactory terms, negotiations for the purchase of buildings adjoining the Institute, which will, however, only be converted into club premises when the increase in our membership provides us with sufficient revenue to justify us in incurring the expenditure. As regards the Journal, I think I am expressing, not only my own personal view, but the sense of the whole Institute, when I speak of the loss we have sustained by the death of its editor, Mr. Colquhoun. His zealous and disinterested service made him a

soldier of the Empire, whose service we could ill afford to lose. Practically by the single-handed efforts of himself and his wife the Journal had been lifted to a higher level than ever before. It is our duty to continue his work and to endeavour to raise the standard of the Journal still further until, by the dignity of its form, the excellence of its paper, the beauty of its illustrations, the style of writing, and the soundness of its doctrine, the Journal is regarded as the first periodical of the Empire, to which every patriotic Briton should turn.

Sir J. Bevan Edwards has been Chairman of the Council for six years. During the term of his stewardship the membership of the Institute has been more than doubled and its efficiency has increased in an even greater ratio. The Imperial value of the Institute, which, when he entered office, had become, in the opinion of some, almost non-existent, is now universally acknowledged in every part of the Empire. The time has now come when, in Sir Bevan Edwards' opinion, he should pass on his official trusteeship to other hands. In parting from him as Chairman of the Council, which we do with feelings of regret and of grateful affection, I hope I may be allowed to express the hope that we may keep him in the team of the Institute as one of its Vice-Presidents. I trust I shall not be regarded as betraying an official secret when I say that the first act of the Council on the retirement of Sir J. Bevan Edwards will be, on his own suggestion, to elect Sir Charles Lucas to the honourable and responsible position of Chairman. Those who are acquainted with the value of Sir Charles Lucas's Imperial work will, I know, agree that we could not do better in parting with Sir J. Bevan Edwards, than to put in his place Sir Charles Lucas, whose high character, lovable personality and great experience will make him an ideal Chairman for an Institute which is charged with the responsible duty of keeping the highest British ideals continually before the attention of Britons in every part of the world. I now call upon Sir Bevan Edwards to move the adoption of the Report and Statement of Accounts.

Lieut.-General Sir J. Bevan Edwards, K.C.B., K.C.M.G. (Chairman of Council): The Report of the Council for the year ending December 31, 1914, is given at such length, and embraces so fully every subject of the work of the Institute, that in moving its adoption it will be unnecessary to repeat the information which it gives; and I, therefore, propose only to make a few remarks upon it. Under the circumstances that the Empire was engaged for the last five months of the year 1914 in the greatest war that it has ever undertaken, we may feel satisfied that the Report for last year shows that we have not only maintained the number of our members, which was 9,088 at the end of the year 1913, but increased them by 1,038, bringing up the total number to over 10,000 for the first time in the history of the Institute.

I will first refer to the Statement of Receipts and Payments as certified by the Auditors. Up to December 31, 1912, the accounts were rendered in a form which gives only the actual receipts and payments, without grouping the payments in a manner which shows at a glance the actual cost of the different branches of our work. In the following year—1913—the payments were divided under the following heads: (1) *Office*, which includes the salaries and pensions of the staff, stationery, printing, postages, etc.; (2) *Library and Newspaper Room*; (3) *House*, including all expenses connected with the Institute building; (4) *Recruiting*; (5) *Journal*; (6) *Year Book*; (7) *Meetings*; (8) *Entertainments*; (9) *Empire Lectures*; (10) *Miscellaneous*. The same arrangement has been carried out in the accounts for 1914. So now we can compare them with those of the previous year. The total subscriptions show a decrease on last year of £237 16*s.* 8*d.*, which may be attributed to the war. There has, however, been a

rearrangement of the accounts this year, by which the receipts for the annual dinner, conversazione, and the dinner to the Governors-General of Australia and South Africa, instead of being included in the total receipts for the year, have been deducted from the payments on these accounts. If it had not been for this, the receipts for this year would have shown an increase of £55 18*s.* 8*d*, instead of a total decrease of £529 19*s.* 4*d.*

As regards the payments, the *Office* is increased by £189 15*s.* 11*d*, as compared with 1913, which is accounted for by a rise in the total salaries and pensions of £240 11*s.* 4*d.* The increase in the *Library and Newspaper Room* is £171 2*s* 9*d* —£98 8*s.* 9*d.* in salaries, and £73 15*s.* for furniture. *House* payments are increased by £46 13*s* 4*d* *Organisation* expenses, £128 7*s* 7*d* *Journal*, £122 13*s* 5*d* , but there is a decrease of £169 14*s* 4*d.* in the *Year Book.* The Essay Competition shows an increase of £115 9*s* on that of the previous year The Balance Sheet shows that our liabilities are £1,091 0*s.* 4*d.*, while on the other side our assets are lightly valued at £71,902 13*s* 11*d.*

As this is the last opportunity I shall have of addressing you as Chairman of Council, I will ask your permission to recall, as shortly as possible, the history of the Institute, and more especially the work which has been done during the last five years. The progress as regards the number of its members since its foundation in 1868 to December 31, 1914, is shown by the diagram attached to the Report. It appears that 796 Fellows were recruited in the first ten years of the life of the Institute , that the increase in the next decade was 2,425 ; 918 in the third, and only 299 in the fourth decade from 1898 to 1908 In fact, between the years 1905—1908 the number of Fellows actually decreased from 4,487 to 4,438. The increase of 2,425 in the decade 1878—1888 was in a great measure due to the work of the Duke of Manchester, who was Chairman of Council, backed up by the late Sir Frederick Young, at that time Honorary Secretary of the Institute. After the death of the Duke of Manchester in 1890, the post of Chairman of Council was abolished, and the routine work of the Institute was left to the Secretary, who prepared the agenda for the meetings of the Council The members of Council took it in turn alphabetically to preside at its meetings, and consequently no one was responsible for preparing and carrying out any systematic scheme for advancing the work of the Institute This state of affairs continued for nineteen years, till 1909, and it resulted in a general stagnation of interest in the Institute, and an actual decrease in its membership.

Early in 1909 the discontent of the Fellows came to a head, and, on the requisition of twenty-five of their number. a Special General Meeting was called " to consider the revision of the Constitution of the Institute, with special reference to making the Council more representative." The meeting was attended by nearly 200 Fellows , a very interesting discussion followed, and finally a resolution was unanimously agreed to " That the Constitution of the Royal Colonial Institute be revised, with special reference to making the Council more representative." A joint committee, consisting of three members of the general body of the Fellows and three members of the Council, was appointed " to consider the present rules and working of the Institute, and report to the Council " The Committee consisted of Professor W. L. Grant, the late Mr. Archibald Colquhoun and Mr R S. Bond, on behalf of the Fellows ; and of the late Sir Nevile Lubbock, Dr. G R. Parkin and myself, as representing the Council.

Here I will take the opportunity of recording the great services rendered to the Institute by the late Mr. Colquhoun, as it was entirely due to his initiative that this Committee was appointed, which has resulted in the recent satisfactory progress of the Institute. Mr. Colquhoun afterwards became Editor of the Journal, and raised it from

a simple record of the doings of the Institute to the deservedly high position it now holds. The loss we have sustained by his death is a very severe one, and it is a great satisfaction to the Council that Mrs. Colquhoun has been for some months past so closely associated with the production of "UNITED EMPIRE," which was her late husband's creation.

The Committee made many recommendations, and those immediately bearing on the general efficiency of the Institute were as follows —

(1) Restoration of the office of Chairman of Council.
(2) The formation of local branches throughout the Empire
(3) Annual provincial conferences.
(4) Lectures illustrated by slides or cinematograph.
(5) The Journal to be issued monthly instead of only eight months in the year.
(6) City luncheons.
(7) Closer connection between the Institute and commercial and industrial interests in the city of London, and other commercial centres.
(8) Co-ordinating its work with other societies whose objects were connected with the unity of the Empire, with a view to common action.

Here was a complete programme for what may well be called the "Revival of the Institute." These recommendations were approved by the Council, and confirmed by the Fellows at a General Meeting in the autumn of 1909. Some of these proposals have been carried out—the office of Chairman of Council was restored; the Journal has been greatly improved, and issued monthly instead of only eight months in the year; city luncheons were instituted and found a great success; and the object to be effected by a closer connection between the Institute and commercial and industrial interests is being attained by the Trade and Industry Committee. So far, however, the very important proposals to form local branches throughout the Empire and co-ordinate the Institute's propaganda with other societies working with the same object have made little progress. Though much has been done by our Official Lecturer, Mr Garrison, it has not been possible to establish a fully organised Lecturing Department, but the Council have recently appointed a sub-committee to deal with this particular subject. The question of holding provincial councils, which is largely dependent on the formation of local branches, has up to the present remained in abeyance. The effect of the above recommendations, and the increased energy of the Council and staff in regard to recruiting, is that the number of Fellows has been more than doubled during the last five years, chiefly owing to the following causes:—

(1) The exertions of the Honorary Corresponding Secretaries.
(2) The visits of the Secretary of the Institute to Canada in 1912, and South Africa in 1913, and of the Editor of "UNITED EMPIRE" to South America in the latter year.
(3) Empire lectures and recruiting carried out by the Official Lecturer.
(4) Individual recruiting by Councillors and Fellows.
(5) City luncheons.

It would be difficult to state the exact number of new members obtained by these different agencies respectively, but the appeals made to the Corresponding Secretaries to exert themselves in obtaining recruits, and the Secretary's visits to Canada and South Africa, Australia and New Zealand account in a great measure for the increase of members in the last five years. Indeed, after the Secretary's visit to Canada in 1912, the number of Fellows in the Dominion increased from 342 to 1,109; and after his visit to South Africa there was an increase of 760 Fellows in the Union and in Rhodesia,

At the suggestion of the President, the late Mr. Colquhoun developed a new sphere of influence in South America, which had been opened up among British subjects in Chile, Argentina and Brazil. At least 1,000 Fellows and Associates were obtained by Mr. W. H. Garrison, the Official Lecturer, and a further increase of Fellows was due to the individual exertions of the President, members of Council and other Fellows of the Institute. While the Resident Fellows have only increased by 714 in the last five years, the Non-resident Fellows have increased by 3,810. This great disparity between the increase of Resident and Non-resident Fellows is accounted for partly by the higher rate of subscription and entrance fee paid by the former, and also because we have not yet been able to establish a complete system of recruiting Fellows resident in the Mother Country. It will, however, be difficult to increase the number of Resident Fellows until local branches are established throughout the United Kingdom to assist in recruiting them. The result of our efforts during the last five years shows that there is no reason why the Non-resident Fellows in the Dominions, India, the Colonies, Dependencies, and especially in foreign countries, should not be increased to an indefinite extent.

The admission of Associates was approved by the Council in 1909, to assist in the formation of local branches in the United Kingdom, because it was found that the Resident Fellows would never be in sufficient numbers to form satisfactory branches. Associates are non-corporate members, who have no voice in the administration of the Institute, and cannot make use of its building, but they are given certain privileges, and, when local branches are established, will be able to join in the propaganda of the Institute as its members. This has been already shown in the case of the Bristol Branch, which has been formed and endowed with a splendid building by the energy and generosity of our esteemed Vice-President, Mr. T. J. Lennard. The number of Associates at present is 1,215, but this may be increased to an unlimited extent.

Recruiting from British subjects resident in foreign countries was commenced in 1911, and has so far resulted in an increase of over 1,000 Fellows. There is undoubtedly a great opening for the recruitment of Fellows and the formation of branches among the British residents in foreign States. Such branches would tend, as has been amply proved in the little Republic of Guatemala, to bring British residents together, and keep them in touch with the Mother Country, at the same time giving the members a place of meeting in London. Recruiting of Fellows overseas and in foreign States entails a certain amount of expenditure—not necessarily large. The results of the expenditure which has already been made have been very satisfactory. This will be seen by the large increase made in the Fellowship in 1912 and 1913, the actual increase during these two years from all sources being 2,399 Fellows and 620 Associates. The greater part of this large increase of Fellows was made by the expenditure of only £997—the cost of the Secretary's visits to Canada and South Africa, Mr. Colquhoun's visit to South America, and Mr. Garrison's expenses for recruiting. The immediate increase of income derived from these 3,019 Fellows and Associates amounted to over £7,000, which shows the advantage derived from the moderate expenditure in these two years of only £997.

Let us see how we stand as regards the distribution of our members in the United Kingdom. Residing in London and its immediate neighbourhood, say, within fifty miles, there are just over 2,000 Fellows and Associates; but outside this area, including Scotland, Ireland and Wales, there are only some 1,200 Fellows and Associates—included with the latter 600 Associates of the Bristol Branch. In Scotland there are 77 Fellows and Associates; in Ireland 23, and Wales 14. Taking the counties of

England, Gloucestershire is the only one that has over 100 Fellows and Associates—due to the formation of the Bristol Branch. Kent is the next highest with 96 members, most of whom are in the London area, Sussex with 68 comes next, which is partly in the London area; and Surrey with 60, entirely in the London area. In Lancashire, with a population of nearly two millions, we have 11 Fellows and 4 Associates; Manchester having only 3 Fellows and 1 Associate, and Liverpool 4 Fellows and 1 Associate. In Yorkshire, with its population of over three millions, there are only 20 Fellows and 8 Associates, of which Leeds provides 3 Fellows and 1 Associate, and Hull 2 Fellows; but in neither Sheffield nor Bradford is there a single representative of the Royal Colonial Institute. In Warwickshire we have 12 Fellows and 6 Associates, of which the great Imperial city of Birmingham contributes 5 Fellows and 2 Associates. The facts as regards Scotland, Ireland and Wales have been already stated—the whole membership of these parts of the United Kingdom making up a beggarly total of 114! From this statement of the distribution of our members in the United Kingdom it is apparent that the Institute derives its support from London and the country for fifty miles around, and that from the great cities and towns of Lancashire and Yorkshire, and cities like Birmingham, Edinburgh and Glasgow, the Institute derives practically no support. Overseas nearly everywhere we have made good progress. Five years ago the Non-resident Fellows were just over 3,000; to-day they are well over 7,000

Besides the recommendations of the Committee of 1909, the Council have taken other steps for the advancement of the work of the Institute. In 1910 it constituted a Standing Committee on Emigration at the request of all the societies engaged in emigration, which was presided over by the Duke of Marlborough as Chairman. It has founded an Empire Trade and Industry Committee, with Mr. Ben H. Morgan as Chairman, which is doing excellent work, capable of great extension. It has also enlarged the Council and added to it as Vice-Presidents members from the various Dominions. In 1912 another important step taken by the Council was when the Duke of Connaught was appointed Governor-General of Canada, and became Vice-Patron of the Institute instead of President, the Council took the opportunity of inviting Earl Grey to become its President—a position which he accepted with so much advantage to the Institute.

I have already stated that one of the most important suggestions of the Committee of 1909 was the formation of local branches throughout the Empire. It is desirable that we should clearly understand the object for which we want these branches.

Comparisons have been made between the Institute and other societies, such as the Royal Geographical Society and the Royal United Service Institution. The former of these is a scientific society for the encouragement and diffusion of the science of geography; the latter society confines its members solely to officers in the Army and Navy, who meet from time to time to discuss and hear papers read on naval and military subjects. I have been a member of both of these societies for many years, and I have not yet discovered that either of them had any political object, or that they were anything more than scientific societies formed for a definite object. On the other hand, the Royal Colonial Institute has a great political object, the "preservation of a permanent union between the Mother Country and the various parts of the Empire", it is also a great patriotic society with an inspiring ideal, expressed by its motto "United Empire." Its political object can only be gained by pushing our propaganda, not only in the Mother Country, but among British subjects overseas and in foreign countries; and this can only be done effectively by decentralising our efforts by means of local branches wherever there are a sufficient number of members to form them. There is

another and most important reason why there should be no further delay in forming local branches in the United Kingdom. It has already been shown that the influence of the Institute does not extend outside London and a small area of the Home Counties; and yet it is essential that we should largely increase our Resident Fellows and Associates, as it is only through them we derive our chief financial resources. In a population of forty-six millions in the Mother Country we are only supported by 3,000 Fellows and Associates; on the other hand, we have 7,000 Non-resident Fellows and Associates from sixteen millions of British residents overseas. The subscription paid by these Non-resident Fellows barely suffices to meet their share in the cost of the office, house, library and newspaper room, Journal and Year Book, so that the main support of the Institute must come from its members in the United Kingdom.

Recently the Council appointed an Organisation Committee to deal with this most important subject, and I feel certain that with due diligence and energy it will be able, within a reasonable time, to increase the number of Resident Fellows and Associates, while at the same time it will lose no opportunity of adding to the number of our Fellows overseas. No serious steps have yet been taken to co-ordinate the work of the Institute with that of other societies engaged in similar work, as was recommended by the Committee of 1909. What has been the cause of the multiplication of societies whose objects are the same? Can it have arisen from the possibility that this Institute has not fulfilled its mission, and that it has left openings for the formation of other societies to carry out work it should itself have undertaken? However this may be, sixteen years after the birth of the Institute the Imperial Federation League was formed "to secure by federation the permanent unity of the Empire." Its founders were Mr. W. E. Forster, Sir Frederick Young and Sir John Colomb, all of whom were on the Council of this Institute, and, to quote the words of our first President—the late Earl of Albemarle—"the League was invented in the Colonial Institute." In 1894 the British Empire League was founded and supported by Sir Robert Herbert, Sir Frederick Young, and other members of the Council; and its object was "to maintain and strengthen the connection between the United Kingdom and the outlying parts of the Empire." It is difficult to understand why it was necessary for these two Leagues to be created—by members of the Council of the Institute—to do work which might well have been initiated and carried out by the Royal Colonial Institute.

In 1901—thirty-three years after the Institute was founded—the Victoria League came into existence, with the object of promoting "the closer union between British subjects living in different parts of the world," and this was followed nine years later—in 1910—by the Overseas Club, founded to "promote the unity of the Empire"; so now there are four different societies formed to promote the same object, with practically the same motto as that of the Institute, "United Empire." It cannot be denied that, while they may have each their special function to perform, the more these societies work together the more capable they will be of fulfilling the object which they have undertaken. If you look at the list of members on the Governing Body of these three societies, you will see many of the same names appearing in all, and it surely should not be difficult to come to an understanding, and work together for our common object. Now that Imperial feeling has been so deeply stirred by the common effort which the war has called forth from all parts of the Empire, the time seems propitious for the question to be taken up again, with a view to a closer co-operation between the different societies doing similar work.

I would specially wish to express to you how much we are indebted to some of the members of Council, and to the whole of the staff, for the work done during the last

year. To Sir Godfrey Lagden for his valuable services as Deputy Chairman and while acting as Honorary Secretary in the absence of the Secretary in Australia and New Zealand. Also to Colonel H. E. Rawson, the Acting Chairman of the Emigration Committee, and Mr. Ben H. Morgan, Chairman of the Trade and Industry Committee; and to Sir Harry Wilson for his great services in connection with the Journal since the Editor's death, and also for the work he is doing as Honorary Secretary during the absence on account of illness of the Secretary; to Mr. Harry Brittain, Chairman of the Overseas Committee; and to Mr. Coleman P. Hyman, who has laboured as Honorary Secretary of the War Services Committee. I am sure also that the Council would not wish this opportunity to pass without expressing their thanks to our Secretary, Mr. Boosé, for the work he has recently done in Australia and New Zealand. I regret to say he was taken seriously ill soon after his return to this country, and, though making good progress towards recovery, is still absent from his work. To Mr. Evans Lewin, our Librarian, for the way he has carried out his duties, and the order and arrangement which he has brought about in our magnificent library; to our Chief Clerk, Mr. Chamberlain, who after forty years' service in the Institute continues to throw all his energies into his work; and to Mr. Farrow, his assistant. Nor must we overlook the services of our Lecturer, Mr. Garrison, who has delivered a most important series of lectures on the war in behalf of various charities. Finally, we must not forget the work of our Secretarial Staff, and especially that of Miss Hozier, who has proved herself during the last five years to be a most valuable servant of the Institute, and capable of carrying out much more important work than that of simply typewriting.

In conclusion, I will say, although the Institute has made great progress during the last few years, we must not remain satisfied with the result of our labours. We have succeeded in laying the foundations of a great structure, and I take this opportunity—on behalf of the Council—to make an appeal to the Fellows and Associates, and especially those resident in the United Kingdom, to do all in their power to increase our membership, so that eventually we may enrol in our ranks every Imperial-minded man and woman to assist us in the realisation of the great Imperial objects of the Royal Colonial Institute.

The PRESIDENT: I cannot help confiding to the members, what some of you might never have guessed from his speech, that Sir J. Bevan Edwards was in the Crimean War. His youthful appearance and heart suggest that he would be more likely to identify himself with the present war had he the opportunity.

Hon. Sir JOHN TAVERNER, K.C.M.G.: I beg to second the motion. It must have been a matter of great satisfaction to Sir J. Bevan Edwards to speak of the very excellent work the Institute has carried on during his term of office. It is pleasing to us to know that Sir Charles Lucas will succeed him. I myself have had an official connection with Sir Charles Lucas for some years and know how thoroughly and deeply he is interested in the welfare of the Empire. Sir Bevan Edwards has drawn attention to the comparatively small measure of support which the Institute receives from the provinces in the Motherland. On that point I would venture to suggest that, if the Council could be induced to move about somewhat, if it could be induced to hold a meeting occasionally in Liverpool or in Manchester, or in one of the other large provincial cities, the result might be to interest the inhabitants in its work and procure for us a larger degree of support, for during my travels through the country I have never failed to find a

sympathetic interest in every movement for the consolidation of the Empire. I am pleased to notice in the Report a reference to the action of the Oversea Dominions in connection with the present war. It was an historic day when Sir Edward Grey pressed the button of the Empire—the spark flashed throughout the Oversea Dominions and to every part of the world where there lived a Britisher. I am glad, indeed, to know that Mr. Harcourt, Secretary of State for the Colonies, has announced that the Government intend to allow the Oversea Dominions to have some voice in the terms of peace. That is a very wise decision. It is a pity that a like feeling did not actuate Governments in the old days, when we allowed so many Colonies to be taken from us without so much as the little finger of the British Government being raised to stop it. Time after time, as the records show, the Oversea Dominions claimed that the Pacific Islands belong properly to the Empire, and urged the British Government to take them till such time as the Oversea Dominions were strong enough to hold them themselves. We were tried very hard, but our respect and loyalty to the Mother Country never wavered, and we clung on to that part of the Empire which has responded so nobly to-day when the Union Jack is threatened by our foes. Herr Dernburg and the military despots of Germany got the greatest shock in their lives when they saw the response made to that touch of the button. It is now, forsooth, suggested that we should cease to give a preference to the Mother Country and allow Germany to pursue her policy in Africa and elsewhere. I feel sure that the Oversea Dominions are not going to stand quiet and see country that was taken in spite of their wishes handed back to our enemies. I am extremely pleased, as I have said, that the Government think the time has come when we should be recognised as part of the Empire. We are prepared to take our share of responsibility, but we want proper recognition from the Mother Country. I do not suppose there has been a time in the history of this Institute when its members had such opportunities as they have to-day of bringing about the advancement of our Empire, and I am in great hopes that our After-the-War Committee will bring forth some valuable recommendations in due course. There is a large field before them, and under our new Chairman I feel sure that this time next year we shall be able to hand down a still better record.

Mr. T. J. LENNARD: I must first thank you for the honour you have accorded to Bristol by adding its representative to your list of Vice-Presidents. We have heard a good deal recently about the driving force of the Empire, but I think the remark to be applied to your President is that he is a leading force—certainly where he leads there are many willing to follow. Reference has been made to the diagram on the wall. The only complaint I make is that that diagram is not tall enough. It only provides for 20,000 members, and you have 10,000 already. The German Navy League have over 1,000,000. If Bristol can contribute 1,000 out of 10,000, I think London itself should be expected to add more largely to the Resident Fellowship. Bristol will never cost you a penny. It will, I hope, be a source of income and support during years to come. The only thing we ask from the parent Institute is some little help from the magnificent library. I hardly know what shape that help should take, but I am sure we may be helped in some way by such a magnificent storehouse of information. By its past history and present energy Bristol may be expected to do its share in Empire work. Your President has kindly promised to come down to receive the gift of the Institute on May 18, and the Lord Mayor has promised to preside, and I hope that, following that meeting, we may be able to achieve some useful work for the Empire. I thank you on behalf of Bristol.

Mr. Edward Wakefield referred to the paragraph in the Report announcing that Sir J. Bevan Edwards, among others, was retiring, pursuant to rule 7, and was not eligible for re-election as a Councillor. In his view, he said, this was a most unfortunate time to make a change in the Chairmanship of the Institute, which had entered upon perhaps the most momentous year in the whole of its history. He yielded to none in his respect for the name of Sir Charles Lucas, but he would point out that Sir J. Bevan Edwards had had great experience and that they would shortly have before them problems which not even the ablest man in the Empire would be able to help them to solve so well as Sir J. Bevan Edwards. There was no man in the Empire who had more to do with a federation of Australia. It was Sir J. Bevan Edwards who gave that immense advance in Imperial affairs its practical shape. For ten years, Mr. Wakefield said, he himself took an active part in the preliminary proceedings leading up to federation, but none of them could see their way to give the idea practical effect. Sir J. Bevan Edwards, without putting himself forward at all, showed them how to do it. Moreover he had had more to do with the question of Imperial defence than any other man. If they allowed him to leave the chair at this moment, they would be making a great mistake. The Institute ought to be prepared to extend the field of its operations to an almost illimitable extent and to face duties they had never been called upon to face before. Among the problems with which they would have to deal were the larger federation of the Empire, the extraordinary extension of the Empire which must inevitably follow the war, and the question of the hundreds of thousands of young men, soldiers and sailors, who would have to be placed on the land in the Colonies under some kind of organisation. There were many similar duties and responsibilities arising out of the war which would afford a new field for their exertions, and he should be grieved if the Institute were to abnegate its proper functions in regard to them. In the circumstances he felt that a change in Chairmanship would be a grave calamity, and he moved as an amendment: "This meeting desires to convey to the Council its high appreciation of the valuable services rendered to the Institute by Sir J. Bevan Edwards and expresses its great regret at his retirement and its hope that the Council will request him to retain office at least until the end of the war."

Sir J. Bevan Edwards: First let me take the opportunity of thanking Mr. Wakefield for all the kind things he has said about me. The amendment he has moved is, of course, a surprise to me, but let me explain why I am leaving the Council. It does not follow I am going to leave the Institute, or to cease to help forward its work. You know the rules provide that a certain number of members of the Council shall retire every year. It is my turn, with two others, to retire this year. Quite independently of that, consider what the Chairman has said. I joined the service two or three years before the Crimean War. It was my bad luck, by the way, not to be there all the time. But that explains the reason why, even if I had wished, I could not have gone on with this work. I have had six years of very severe work indeed. It has occupied my thoughts, more or less, both night and day. Moreover, as you know, I have had a serious illness and I am only just recovering. There is a time for all things, and perhaps I can serve the Institute quite as well in some other way. I will ask Mr. Wakefield not to press his amendment, while I thank him exceedingly for his kindness.

Mr. Wakefield: It would, of course, be grossly improper for me to proceed with the amendment after what Sir J. Bevan Edwards has said, but I do not think the meeting will regret that I made the remarks I did.

Admiral Sir N. BOWDEN-SMITH, K.C.B., was glad to hear that the Council at their next meeting proposed to elect Sir J. Bevan Edwards a Vice-President. It would be a still greater compliment, he thought, if the present meeting were to elect him. As it was at his suggestion some years ago that Sir J. Bevan Edwards was elected Chairman of the Council, he thought he was a very proper man to make this proposal. He might add one other thing, viz., that while Sir J. Bevan Edwards served his country in the Crimea, he (Sir N. Bowden-Smith) saw active service even before the outbreak of that war.

Mr. J. MUNFORD regretted to learn from the Report that the propaganda work so ably carried on by Mr. H. Garrison was to be suspended owing to the exigencies of the war. He understood that in one week Mr. Garrison had delivered seven lectures, travelling 1,600 miles for the purpose, and by this time he would have given his hundredth lecture since last spring. In addition, Mr. Garrison had been successful in collecting a large number of recruits and large sums for the war funds. He believed that Mr. Garrison had induced a large number of persons to join the Institute, and, as mentioned in the Report, Sir Edward Hutton spoke in glowing terms of the lectures Mr. Garrison had given to the troops under his command. In view of the pernicious doctrines which had been taught, not only in Germany, but even in some quarters of this country, he proposed that the Council should be requested to give this matter their earnest attention.

The PRESIDENT stated that the Council had appointed a Committee which would shortly present its report to go thoroughly into the subject of lectures given under the auspices of the Institute.

Captain CHARLES SLACK suggested a further enlargement of the Journal with an increased number of illustrations and maps. The increase in the size of the Journal would no doubt, under present conditions, entail extra charges for posting, but he hoped that something might be done to persuade the Government to allow such literature to go to the Colonies at cheaper rates. He understood that the United Service Institution received a grant from the Government of £500, and the Royal Geographical Society a grant of £1,250, and he asked why they could not get some grant from the Government for the Royal Colonial Institute.

The PRESIDENT: Captain Slack's very valuable suggestion with regard to the Journal will receive very careful consideration. But as to the suggestion that we should go on our knees to the Government for a grant, I would rather cut off both my hands than make such a request. I maintain that we can get all the revenue we want from the spontaneous gifts of the Empire, and that what we have to do is to increase our membership.

Mr. D. HOPE JOHNSTON reminded the meeting that he had taken a special interest in the social life of the Institute and had suggested the formation of a Social Committee. He cordially recognised the support the Council had given to that scheme. It had resulted in a considerable increase of visitors on the days they held their meetings. While they were already doing a good deal in this direction he thought this was one of the channels through which the membership could be largely increased. He had a good deal of experience in introducing visitors and showing them over the building. There

ought to be no such thing in London as a lonely colonial. While the Institute was sociable once a week, they were not nearly so sociable any other day, and he did not think that ought to be at a time like the present.

Mr. JOHN HUGHES felt gratified at the increased membership, but unfortunately, he said, this increase had been accompanied by a decrease of receipts. Two years ago a small meeting adopted a proposal that Associates should be elected on payment of £1 a year. The effect of that proposal was now being felt. It was clearly impossible that a subscription of £1 a year could be remunerative to the Institute, considering that that subscription covered the magazine, the privilege of attending the meetings, and refreshments. The present system introduced a sort of division between the members that was most unusual. For these reasons he urged that the Council should consider the advisability of reverting to the former conditions of things.

Mr. E. H. TURNBULL called attention to the fact that the Council had allowed the Secretary to leave for six months in order to go on a mission to Australia. It was, in his opinion, a great mistake to allow so important a person as the Secretary to be away for so long a period. He himself had always found the Secretary a very busy man, and he did not see how he could possibly be spared for a whole six months. It was true they had had the services of an Honorary Secretary, but they could not expect an Honorary Secretary to give the time and service given by a paid officer. The Secretary of an institution like that was a very important person. He thought the Council should take a broad-minded view of this matter. If they were to give a salary of from £1,500 to £2,000 a year, they would be able to get the services of a really active, competent and progressive man.

The PRESIDENT: I can assure Mr. Turnbull that when he requires a good Secretary he will be lucky if he got for £2,000 the same value as Sir Harry Wilson is giving the Institute for nothing.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

Mr. RALPH S. BOND: The Council have for some considerable time been very carefully considering the question of how to increase the Institute premises, for, owing to the gratifying progress that the Institute has made in recent years, the office accommodation afforded by our existing building has already become insufficient, and it is evident that in the very near future it will become absolutely necessary to provide more accommodation for the staff if the work of the Institute is to be conducted in an efficient manner. We found that we could not extend in the direction of the Embankment, as the property on that side of the Institute is not for sale. On the other side of our premises there is a very fine building, namely, No. 21, Northumberland Avenue, but the price which we understand would be accepted for that building at the present time is excessive, and would involve the expenditure of a very considerable sum of money, which would be beyond the means of the Institute. It may be that in a few years, if the membership of the Institute continues to increase, it will be possible to consider the acquisition of this property with a view to embarking on a large rebuilding scheme for the erection of a really fine building, worthy of the Institute; but that is for the future. An opportunity has, however, occurred of acquiring the premises immediately adjoining the rear of the Institute premises and fronting Craven Street. The property consists of Nos. 16 to 20, Craven Street, and has a frontage of 121 feet, running from the rear of our premises to the corner of Craven Passage. Nos. 16 and 17 are old buildings, let on

short tenancies, and are immediately behind the Turkish baths. Nos. 18 and 19, which are immediately behind No. 21, Northumberland Avenue, have been amalgamated into one building, now known as No. 19. These, with No. 20, which is immediately behind part of our own building and, therefore, abuts on our premises, are let on lease, but an arrangement has been made whereby possession could be had on giving six months' notice. Nos. 19 and 20 are larger houses than Nos. 16 and 17 and substantially built, and could easily be adapted for offices for our staff at a comparatively moderate cost, communicating doors being made from our present building into No. 20. We could in this way make use of both houses or only one as necessity required. The net income to be derived from the whole of the premises, after deducting all outgoings, is £651 per annum.

Now as to the price. When these negotiations were started in 1913 the South Eastern and Chatham Railway Company, who are the owners of the freehold, asked £16,275. The Council then consulted the eminent surveyors, Messrs. Geo. Head & Co., and throughout the negotiations the Council have been guided by their advice. The Council made an offer of £15,000, which was refused. It was then found that the tenants of Nos. 19 and 20 were also in the field as purchasers and were bidding against us. Gradually we went to £17,000, but still did not get the property which went to the railway company, who offered us the [illegible] before the war. The other bidders, however, did not [illegible] ago we were again approached by the building lease at a ground rent of £650 a year. [illegible] original figure of £15,000, or a and again went into the matter very carefully, consulting [illegible] obtained a short option ticularly having regard to the altered circumstances due to the [illegible] surveyors again, par- were advised by the surveyors was that, if we wished either now or [illegible] Shortly, what we our premises, this was an opportunity that should not be missed, and [illegible] fter to extend it slip and allow the premises to pass into other hands, we should find, [illegible] if we did let wished to buy the premises, that it would be a much more difficult and [illegible] reafter we taking, for there would be other interests to buy out. We endeavoured to ge[illegible] further reduction from the railway company, but they were not prepared to make any [illegible]rther abatement in the price, and were in a position to be quite firm, as we were [illegible]nform they had received offers from two other parties, who were willing to take the premi[illegible] on building lease, one party having offered £675 per annum by way of ground rent, [illegible]ch was more than the ground rent the railway company had asked from us in the even[illegible]f our taking the property on lease. The Council, therefore, decided to purchase t[illegible] property, subject to the approval of the Fellows being obtained to-day to the raisin[illegible] of the money by way of mortgage.

The property is freehold, but there is one point I think I should mention. The property, together with all the other houses in Craven Street which are owned by the railway company—practically the entire street—is subject to a rentcharge of £11,000 per annum in perpetuity, which was created when the railway company purchased the property from the Craven Estate. The rentcharge is secured upon a large amount of property, of which the premises we are buying only forms a very small part, and it is also a first charge upon the rates and tolls of the railway. The railway company are prepared to covenant to pay the rentcharge and to give the Institute a full and complete indemnity against it. It will, however, technically remain a charge on the property, but Mr. Geo. Head has advised us that, so far as actual value is concerned, he is of opinion that the existence of the rentcharge makes little or no difference. There is, however, the point that, should we at any time wish to dispose of the property, the

existence of this rentcharge might have a deterrent effect. Mr. Head is, however, of opinion that the advantages which would accrue to us from the acquisition of the property outweigh any possible disadvantages which might arise owing to the existence of the rentcharge. I have here a very full report from Mr. Head, but I will only read you the concluding paragraph. He says :—

> "After a careful consideration of the whole matter the conclusion I have arrived at is that the Council have been very wise in deciding to avail themselves of this opportunity, and that if they had neglected to do so, they would probably at some future time, should they then have been anxious to purchase, have had to pay a considerably larger sum in order to fulfil their wishes."

Now it may be said that this is not a time to buy property or to borrow money. In a general way I agree, but in this particular case the answer is : First, we are getting the property for £2,000 less than we were prepared to give for it prior to the war. That is a very considerable reduction. Secondly, it is a case of now or never, for if we do not buy now the property will pass into other hands and be rebuilt. Thirdly, the acquisition of this property will increase the value of the present Institute building, and in the same way the new premises, when added to our present property, will immediately become of more value than if owned separately. In other words, the conjunction of the two properties in one ownership puts up the value of both, and Mr. Head advises us that the value of the whole would exceed that of the two parts taken separately by at least 10 per cent. in his opinion. Fourthly, the property, by reason of its position, is the key to the larger properties, No. 21, Northumberland Avenue and the Turkish baths, and to a large extent controls those properties if at any time we should wish to purchase either or both and embark on a large rebuilding scheme. The Council, therefore, have no hesitation in recommending the purchase, and they hope it will meet with your approval.

With regard to the mortgage, we are asking leave to borrow up to £20,000. We do not propose to borrow the whole of this at once, but in the first place to obtain an advance of £16,000 to enable us to complete the purchase and pay the expenses incidental thereto, but we propose to arrange for the right to draw a further £4,000, if and when required, to meet contingencies either in connection with this new property or for the general purposes of the Institute. The mortgage will be secured on the present Institute building only. The security is ample, as we have, of course, a very valuable property. We have negotiations on foot in two or three quarters for the loan and the money has been offered us at 5 per cent., or at 4¾ per cent. if coupled with a capital redemption policy, and we hope that it may be possible to arrange for it at 4½ per cent. if a capital redemption policy be taken out providing for the repayment of the loan in thirty years. This, however, is a matter which I think you may safely leave in the hands of the Council. You may rest assured that the Council will arrange the loan on the best terms possible.

I, therefore, now beg to move :—

> "That the approval of the Fellows be granted, in accordance with Clause XI. of the Charter, to the raising of a loan, not exceeding £20,000, by a mortgage upon the Institute building on such terms as the Council may approve, for the purchase of Nos. 16 to 20, Craven Street, W.C., and expenses incidental thereto, including necessary alterations and repairs, and for the general purposes of the Institute."

Mr. A. Moor Radford seconded the resolution and said that he had not the slightest doubt that when the purchase was completed the value of the property as a whole would be greatly enhanced.

The President said the resolution was the outcome of deliberate consideration by the Council.

The resolution was agreed to.

Sir Harry Wilson moved a resolution deleting rule 37 and substituting the following:—

"There shall be six permanent working Committees of Council, namely:—

(1) Finance and General Purposes.
(2) Organisation.
(3) Library.
(4) House and Social.
(5) Emigration.
(6) Trade and Industry."

He explained that the alteration was due to some extent to the increased activities of the Institute. The new House and Social Committee would undertake the supervision of the Institute's domestic economy and social activities. With regard to the social work of the Institute, he said they were greatly indebted to the efforts of Mr. Hope Johnston, who suggested at the last Annual Meeting the formation of the Social Committee. If this feature of the Institute's work could be extended nobody would be better pleased than himself. Mr. Coleman P. Hyman had also proved an efficient Honorary Secretary of the Social Committee.

The resolution was seconded by Captain Slack and agreed to.

The meeting confirmed the appointments of Vice-Presidents and Councillors made during the past year in accordance with rule 6, and re-elected the President, Vice-Presidents, Councillors and Treasurer, as recommended by the Council. Messrs. Price, Waterhouse & Co. were appointed Auditors.

On the motion of Admiral Sir N. Bowden-Smith, Lieut.-General Sir J. Bevan Edwards was elected a Vice-President.

Sir J. Bevan Edwards: I am extremely obliged to you. Nothing will give me greater pleasure than to devote the rest of my energies as far as possible to furthering the interests of the Institute.

On the motion of Colonel Rawson, seconded by Mr. E. L. Martin, a vote of thanks was given to the Honorary Treasurer and to the Honorary Corresponding Secretaries for their services during the past year.

A vote of thanks was also given, on the motion of Mr. F. Dutton, to Earl Grey for presiding and for his services to the Institute.

XXVIII.—STATISTICS OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE, 1914.

INDIAN EMPIRE.

Viceroy and Governor-General—THE RIGHT HON LORD HARDINGE OF PENSHURST, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.
Governor of Bombay—THE RIGHT HON LORD WILLINGDON, G.C.I.E.
Governor of Madras—THE RIGHT HON. LORD PENTLAND, G.C.I.E.
Governor of Bengal—THE RIGHT HON LORD CARMICHAEL, G.C.I.E., K.C.M.G.
Chief Commissioner of Assam—SIR ARCHDALE EARLE, K.C.I.E.
Lieutenant-Governor of Bihar and Orissa—SIR CHARLES S. BAYLEY, K.C.S.I., I.S.O.
Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab—SIR MICHAEL F. O'DWYER, K.C.S.I.
Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh—SIR JAMES S. MESTON, K.C.S.I.
Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces and Berar—SIR BENJAMIN ROBERTSON, K.C.S.I.
Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara—SIR ELLIOT GRAHAM COLVIN, K.C.S.I.
Lieutenant-Governor of Burma—SIR HARVEY ADAMSON, K.C.S.I., LL.D.
Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province—LIEUT.-COL. SIR GEORGE ROOS-KEPPEL, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
Chief Commissioner of Baluchistan—LIEUT.-COL. C. ARCHER, C.S.I., C.I.E.

	Area sq. miles	Population	Imports £	Exports £	Revenue £	Expenditure £	Public Debt £
British India .	1,092,994	244,221,377	169,739,444	176,319,344	86,862,598	83,754,964	307,451,664
Native States .	709,118	70,864,995					
	1,802,112	315,086,372					

Chief Articles of Export.

Cotton, Coir, Coffee, Opium, Indigo, Rice, Wheat, Hides and Skins, Jute, Hemp, Lac, Oils, Saltpetre, Linseed, Rapeseed, Silk, Spices, Sugar, Tea, Timber, Coal, Gold, Silver.

BRITISH PROVINCES AND PRINCIPAL NATIVE STATES.

Bombay Presidency.

Area sq. miles	Population	Imports	Exports	Revenue	Expenditure
186,923	27,084,317	Rs.74,96,17,905	Rs.87,85,96,755	Rs 18,94,83,279	Rs.9,21,89,065

Chief Articles of Production.

Cotton, Opium, Dyeing and Tanning Materials, Wheat, Rice, Hides and Skins, Seeds, Spices, Sugar, Tea, Wool.

Bombay Presidency (*continued*).—

States	Area sq miles	Population	Imports	Exports	Revenue	Expenditure
Bhavnagar	2,860	441,367	—	—	Rs. 47,00,000	—
Cambay	350	72,656	—	—	Rs. 4,60,613	Rs. 6,19,285
Deccan or SataraJagirs (6 States)	3,301	437,317	—	—	Rs. 18,06,184	Rs 15,93,869
Junagadh	3,284	434,222	—	—	Rs. 26,00,000	—
Kathiawar Agency (188 States)	20,882	2,496,057	Rs 2,94,34,120	Rs 2,38 44,532	Rs.2,00,00,000	—
Khairpur	6,050	223,788	—	—	Rs. 14,32,724	Rs.14,15,954
Kolhapur	3,217	833,441	—	—	Rs. 64,05,325	Rs.59,81,384
Kutch	7,616	513,429	Rs 1,13,13 312	Rs. 12,83,499	Rs. 18,83,615	Rs 44,37,067
Mahi Kantha Agency (63 States)	3,124	412,631	—	—	Rs. 13,87,504	Rs 14,79,902
North Konkan (2 States)	670	68,669	—	—	Rs 2,47,451	Rs. 2,61,123
Palanpur Agency (17 States)	6,393	515,092	—	—	Rs 17,51,081	Rs 20,17,394
Rewa Kantha Agency (11 States)	4,956	665,099	—	—	Rs 32,58,657	Rs 31,00,207
Savantwodi	926	217,240	—	—	—	—
Savanur	70	17,909	—	—	Rs. 1,35,298	—
Sholapur (Akalkot)	498	89,082	—	—	—	—
South Gujarat (3 States)	968	178,492	—	—	Rs. 14,76,563	Rs.15,22,468
South Konkan (2 States)	1,303	318,330	—	—	Rs. 13,71,283	Rs.12,37,181
Southern Maratha States (8 States)	3,021	616,121	—	—	Rs. 67,58,657	—
Surat Agency (3 States)	959	178,492	—	—	Rs. 12,50,000	—
Thana Agency (Jawhar)	310	53,489	—	—	Rs. 2,00,000	—

Madras Presidency.

Area sq miles	Population	Imports	Exports	Revenue	Expenditure
141,726	41,405,404	Rs.13,36,59,285	Rs 24,95,59,095	Rs 18,38,51,100	Rs 9,47,11,218

Chief Articles of Production.

Coffee, Coir, Cotton, Indigo, Rice, Hides and Skins, Oils, Seeds, Spices, Sugar, Tea.

States	Area sq miles	Population	Imports	Exports	Revenue	Expenditure
Baganapalle	255	39,356	—	—	Rs. 2,80,000	—
Cochin	1,361	918,110	—	—	Rs. 43,43,454	Rs. 40,07,563
Pudukottai	1,178	411,878	—	—	Rs. 18,48,000	—
Sandur	161	13,517	—	—	Rs. 92,410	Rs. 72,432
Travancore	7,129	3,428,975	Rs.2,03,01,684	Rs.3,82,99,641	Rs.1,37,67,588	Rs.1,34,54,991

Bengal Presidency.

Area sq miles	Population	Imports	Exports	Revenue	Expenditure
84,092	45,483,077	Rs.64,29,52,875	Rs 100,21,16,925	Rs.17,83,65,000	Rs.7,41,84,647

Chief Articles of Production.

Cotton, Opium, Indigo, Rice, Hides and Skins, Jute, Lac, Seeds, Silk, Tea.

States	Area sq miles	Population	Imports	Exports	Revenue	Expenditure
Cooch Behar . .	1,307	593,052	—	—	Rs.31,92,502	Rs.30,22,163
Hill Tippera . .	4,088	229,613	—	—	Rs.25,69,602	Rs.20,49,409

Assam.

Area sq miles	Population	Imports	Exports	Revenue	Expenditure
61,471	7,095,857	Rs.5,98,84,234	Rs.12,87,38,435	Rs.1,69,42,636	Rs.1,44,18,765

Chief Articles of Production.

Tea, Rubber, Cotton, Silk, Rice, Mustard, Timber.

States	Area sq miles	Population	Imports	Exports	Revenue	Expenditure
Manipur . . .	8,456	346,222	—	—	Rs.5,08,133,000	Rs.5,22,731,000
Khasi Jaintia Hills (25 States) . . .	3,900	126,000	—	—	—	—

Bihar and Orissa.

Area sq miles	Population	Imports	Exports	Revenue	Expenditure
111,829	38,432,776	Rs.3,22,31,000	Rs.1,64,42,196	Rs 5,29,85,176	Rs.3,39,46,970

Chief Articles of Production.

Silk, Rice, Jute, Indigo, Sugar, Wheat, Seeds, Cotton, Timber, Tea, Opium, Coal, Mica, Dyes and Tans.

States	Area sq miles	Population	Imports	Exports	Revenue	Expenditure
Chota Nagpur (2 States)	602	144,934	—	—	Rs. 1,80,275	—
Orissa (24 States) .	28,046	3,798,038	—	—	Rs.53,15,148	—

Punjab.

Area sq miles	Population	Imports	Exports	Revenue	Expenditure
136,330	24,187,750	Rs.33,53,00,000	Rs.32,84,00,000	Rs.8,73,93,000	Rs.5,49,11,000

Chief Articles of Production.

Wheat, Barley, Gram, Cotton, Oilseeds, Sugar, Salt, Timber, Hides, Wool.

States	Area sq miles	Population	Imports	Exports	Revenue	Expenditure
Bahawalpur . .	15,000	780,641	—	—	Rs.39,00,000	Rs.24,00,000
Chamba . . .	3,216	134,351	—	—	Rs. 4,00,000	—
Dujana . . .	100	25,485	—	—	Rs. 77,000	—
Faridkot . . .	642	130,374	—	—	Rs 10,50,000	—
Jind . . .	1,259	271,728	—	—	Rs.22,00,000	—
Kalsia . . .	168	55,915	—	—	Rs. 2,37,283	—
Kapurthala . .	630	268,133	—	—	Rs.31,00,000	—
Loharu . . .	222	18,559	—	—	Rs. 81,200	—
Maler Kotla . .	167	71,144	—	—	Rs.12,25,000	—
Mandi . . .	1,200	181,110	—	—	Rs. 5,00,000	Rs. 4,82,351
Nabha . . .	928	248,887	—	—	Rs.17,00,000	—
Pataudi . . .	53	15,943	—	—	Rs. 1,18,594	—
Patiala . . .	5,412	1,407,659	—	—	Rs.86,00,000	—
Simla Hill States (19 States) . . .	5,603	376,334	—	—	Rs.12,54,063	—
Sirmur	1,198	138,564	—	—	Rs. 6,00,000	—
Suket . . .	420	54,928	—	—	Rs. 2,50,000	—

United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Area sq miles	Population	Imports	Exports	Revenue	Expenditure
107,164	47,692,277	—	Rs 34,85,56,512	Rs.6,59,00,000	Rs 7,31,00,000

Chief Articles of Production.

Wheat, Oilseeds, Cotton, Sugar, Molasses, Opium, Hides.

States	Area sq miles	Population	Imports	Exports	Revenue	Expenditure
Rampur .	893	531,898	—	—	Rs.45,36,000	—
Tehri . . .	4,200	299,853	—	—	Rs. 7,79,804	—
Benares . .	988	—	—	—	Rs.18,21,000	Rs.19,00,000

Central Provinces and Berar.

Area sq miles	Population	Imports	Exports	Revenue	Expenditure
130,997	16,033,310	Rs 13,50,00,000	Rs.22,00,00,000	Rs 4,79,92,265	Rs 4,05,36,535

Chief Articles of Production.

Cotton, Grain, Oilseeds, Dyes and Tans, Rice, Manganese, Coal.

States	Area sq miles	Population	Imports	Exports	Revenue	Expenditure
Bastar . . .	13,062	433,310	—	—	Rs 3,00,000	—
Jashpur . .	1,963	174,458	—	—	Rs 1,00,000	—
Kanker . .	931	155,471	—	—	Rs.2,00,000	—
Khairagarh . .	931	155,471	—	—	Rs.3,00,000	—
Nandgaon . .	871	167,362	—	—	Rs 4,00,000	—
Raigarh .	1,486	218,860	—	—	Rs 2,00,000	—
Surguja. . .	6,055	248,703	—	—	Rs 2,00,000	—
Eight other States .	5,377	411,824	—	—	Rs.6,00,000	—

Ajmer-Mewara.

Area sq miles	Population	Imports	Exports	Revenue	Expenditure
2,711	501,395	—	—	Rs 17,45,488	Rs 15,47,759

Chief Articles of Production.

Cotton, Barley, Sugar.

Burma.

Area sq miles	Population	Imports	Exports	Revenue	Expenditure
261,899	12,115,217	Rs.13,98,33,465	Rs.25,40,44,875	Rs 12,96,03,000	Rs 9,00,95,000

Chief Articles of Production.

Cotton, Rubber, Cutch, Gambier, Rice, Hides and Skins, Oils, Teak.

States	Area sq miles	Population	Imports	Exports	Revenue	Expenditure
Chin Hills . .	8,000	119,556	—	—	—	—
Hsawnghsup (Thaungthut) .	579	7,697	—	—	—	—
Karenni (5 States) .	4,280	63,627	—	—	Rs 1,25,000	—
Northern Shan States (5 States) . .	16,594	480,390	Rs.1,24,75,000	Rs.1,35,62,000	—	—
Southern Shan States (33 States) . . .	36,154	836,574	Rs. 99,53,000	Rs.1,00,86,000	—	—

North-West Frontier Province.

Area sq miles	Population	Imports	Exports	Revenue	Expenditure
38,665	3,819,027	Rs.1,46,38,822	Rs.2,75,55,607	Rs.51,16,183	Rs 1,18,03,939

Chief Articles of Production.

Wheat, Cotton, Tobacco, Maize, Oilseeds, Sugar, Fruit, Salt.

Baluchistan.

Provinces	Area sq miles	Population	Imports	Exports	Revenue	Expenditure
British Baluchistan	132,315	414,412	Rs.18,38,031	Rs 34,76,550	Rs 25,77,969	Rs 43,95,093
Baluchistan States		396,432	—	—	—	—
		810,844				

Chief Articles of Production.

Horses, Ponies, Mules, Drugs, Fruits, Grain, Wool.

States	Area sq miles	Population	Imports	Exports	Revenue	Expenditure
Kalati Baluchistan (i.e. Sarawan, Jhalawan, Kachhi, Makran, Domki-Kaheri-Umrani, Nasirabad-Niabat)	71,593	470,336	—	—	—	—
Kharan	14,210	19,610	—	—	Rs. 90,000	—
Las Bela	6,441	56,109	—	—	Rs.2,25,000	—

Other Principal Native States.

(Including Rajputana).

States	Area sq miles	Population	Revenue	Expenditure
Alwar	3,141	791,686	—	—
Banswara	1,946	165,463	Rs. 4,00,000	Rs. 3,00,000
Baroda	8,099	1,952,692	Rs.1,72,00,000	Rs 1,40,00,000
Bharatpur	1,982	626,665	Rs. 31,00,000	Rs. 28,00,000
Bhopal	25,041	665,961	Rs. 30,00,000	—
Bikaner	23,311	701,035	Rs. 26,00,000	Rs. 21,00,000
Bundi	2,220	218,730	Rs. 6,00,000	Rs. 5,60,000
Coorg	1,582	174,976	Rs. 8,59,962	Rs. 9,53,343
Datia	911	154,603	Rs. 9,00,000	—
Dhar	1,783	154,070	Rs. 9,00,000	Rs. 8,00,000
Dholpur	1,155	270,973	Rs. 15,00,000	Rs. 12,00,000
Dungarpur	1,447	159,192	Rs. 3,00,000	Rs. 1,40,000
Gwalior	25,041	2,933,001	Rs 1,40,00,000	Rs 1,33,00,000
Hyderabad	82,698	13,374,676	Rs 5,21,00,000	Rs 4,78,00,000
Indore	9,500	850,690	Rs. 85,62,100	Rs. 66,36,800
Jaipur	15,579	2,644,072	Rs. 65,00,000	Rs 59,00,000
Jaora	568	75,951	Rs. 8,00,000	Rs. 4,00,000
Jaisalmer	16,062	86,278	Rs. 4,00,000	—
Jhalawar	810	96,271	Rs. 4,00,000	—
Jodhpur (Marwar)	34,963	2,050,131	Rs. 56,00,000	Rs 36,00,000
Karauli	1,242	156,786	Rs. 5,00,000	Rs. 4,40,000
Kishangarh	858	87,191	Rs. 5,70,000	Rs. 4,60,000
Kashmir and Jammu	80,900	3,157,352	Rs. 93,00,000	—
Kotah	5,684	639,542	Rs. 31,00,000	Rs. 26,00,000
Mysore	29,433	5,449,800	Rs.3,33,00,000	Rs 3,27,00,000
Orcha	2,079	330,032	Rs. 11,00,000	Rs. 6,50,000
Partabgarh	886	62,704	Rs. 1,70,000	Rs. 1,40,000
Rewah	13,000	1,327,385	Rs. 53,00,000	—
Shahpura	405	47,397	Rs. 3,00,000	Rs. 2,60,000
Sikkim	2,818	87,920	Rs. 2,85,000	—
Sirohi	1,964	189,127	Rs. 7,00,000	Rs. 6,00,000
Tonk	1,114	303,181	Rs. 11,00,000	Rs. 9,00,000
Udaipur (Mewar)	12,753	1,293,776	Rs. 26,50,000	Rs. 26,00,000

Independent Indian States.

States	Area sq miles	Population	Revenue	Expenditure
Bhutan	18,000	300,000	£13,000	—
Nepal	54,000	5,000,000	£1,000,000	—

Aden.

Political Resident—Major-General Sir James A. Bell, K.C.V.O.

Area sq. miles (inclusive of Perim)	Population	Imports	Exports	Revenue	Expenditure
80	46,165	£4,377,482	£4,149,129	Rs.48,97,704	Rs 13,00,169

Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Superintendent of Port Blair—Lieut.-Colonel M. W. Douglas, C.I.E.

Area sq. miles	Population	Imports	Exports	Revenue	Expenditure
3,143	26,459	—	—	Rs.7,60,482	Rs 19,81,694

Chief Articles of Production.

Tea, Coconuts, Coffee, Sugar, Limes.

Socotra.

Area sq. miles	Population	Imports	Exports	Revenue	Expenditure
1,382	12,000	—	—	—	—

DOMINION OF CANADA.

Governor-General—Field-Marshal H.R.H. The Duke of Connaught, K.G., G.C.M.G.
Prime Minister—The Right Hon. Sir Robert Laird Borden, G.C.M.G., K.C., LL.D.
Lieutenant-Governor of Alberta—Hon. G. H. V. Bulyea.
Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia—Hon. Thomas W. Paterson.
Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba—Sir Douglas C. Cameron, K.C.M.G.
Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick—Hon. Josiah Wood, D.C.L., LL.D.
Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia—Hon. J. D. McGregor.
Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario—Hon. Col. J. S. Hendrie, C.V.O.
Lieutenant-Governor of Prince Edward Island—Hon. Benjamin Rogers.
Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec—Hon. Pierre Evariste Leblanc.
Lieutenant-Governor of Saskatchewan—Hon. George W. Brown.
Commissioner of Yukon—George Black, Esq.
Commissioner of the North-West Territories—Le Knottsford Fortescue, Esq.
High Commissioner in the United Kingdom—Hon. Sir George H. Perley, K.C.M.G. (Acting), 17, Victoria Street, S.W.

Provinces	Area sq. miles	Population (1911)	Imports £	Exports £	Revenue £	Expenditure £	Public Debt £
Alberta	253,540	374,663					
B. Columbia	383,000	392,480					
Manitoba	257,000	455,614					
N. Brunswick	27,177	351,889					
Nova Scotia	20,907	492,338					
Ontario	407,262	2,523,274					
P. Edward Island	2,133	93,728	135,155,582	99,791,235	33,989,665	26,532,079	112,998,210
Quebec	706,834	2,002,712					
Saskatchewan	250,560	492,432					
Yukon	207,076	8,512					
N.W. Territories	1,242,224	17,196					
Total	3,757,713	7,204,838*					

*Total estimated population 8,075,000.

Chief Articles of Export.

Agricultural Implements, Asbestos, Bacon and Hams, Cheese, Coal, Copper, Fish, Flour, Fruit, Furs, Wheat, Oats, Barley and Rye, Seeds, Hay, Hides, Live Stock, Wood and Timber, Wood Pulp, Gold, Silver, Nickel, &c.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Governor—Sir Walter E Davidson, K.C.M.G.
Prime Minister—The Right Hon. Sir Edward P. Morris, K.C.M G.

Area sq miles	Population (Estimated)	Imports	Exports	Revenue	Expenditure	Public Debt
42,734*	243,576	$15,193,726	$15,143,543	$3,618,329	$3,920,178	$30,450,765

* Not including the Labrador Coast.

Chief Articles of Export

Copper, Iron, Asbestos, Lumber, Cod, Herring, Salmon, Lobster, Cod Oil, Whale Oil, Seal Skins.

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

Governor-General—The Right Hon. Sir Ronald C. Munro-Ferguson, G C.M.G
Prime Minister—The Right Hon. Andrew Fisher.
Governor of New South Wales—Sir Gerald Strickland, G.C M G.
Governor of Victoria—Hon. Sir Arthur Lyulph Stanley, K C.M G.
Governor of South Australia—Lieut.-Colonel Sir Henry L. Galway, K C.M G , D S.O.
Governor of Western Australia—Major-General Sir Harry Barron, K.C M G., C.V O.
Governor of Queensland—Sir H. J Goold-Adams, G C.M G., C.B.
Governor of Tasmania—The Right Hon Sir William G. Ellison-Macartney, K.C M G.
Administrator of the Northern Territory—John A Gilruth, Esq.
High Commissioner in the United Kingdom—The Right Hon. Sir George H. Reid, G.C.M G., 72, Victoria Street, S.W.

States	Area sq miles	Population (Estimated)	Imports £	Exports £	Revenue (Commonwealth and State) £	Expenditure (Commonwealth and State) £	Public Debt (Commonwealth and State) £
New South Wales	309,460	1,831,716					
Victoria	87,884	1,412,119					
South Australia	380,070	440,047					
Northern Territory	523,620	3,672					
Queensland	670,500	660,158	79,749,653	78,571,769	64,939,529	59,605,476	301,903,435
Tasmania	26,215	201,675					
Western Australia	975,920	320,684					
Federal Capital Territory	912	1,988					
Total	2,974,581	4,872,059					

Chief Articles of Export.

Bark (for tanning), Butter, Coal, Copper, Flour, Fruit, Gold, Wheat, Meat, Oil, Silver and Silver-Lead, Hides, Skins, Horses, Leather, Tallow, Tin, Wine, Wood and Timber, Wool, Zinc.

Territory of Papua.

Lieutenant-Governor—J. H. P. Murray, Esq., C.M.G.
Government Secretary—H. W. Champion, Esq.

Area sq miles	Population (Estimated)	Imports	Exports	Revenue	Expenditure	Public Debt
90,540	400,000*	£218,323	£128,016	£100,335†	£89,170	£15,000

* Including 1,219 Europeans.
† Including Commonwealth grant of £48,000.

Chief Articles of Export.

Gold, Pearl-Shell, Sandal-Wood, Rubber, Copra.

DOMINION OF NEW ZEALAND.

Governor—THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF LIVERPOOL, K.C.M.G., M.V.O.
Prime Minister—THE RIGHT HON. W. F. MASSEY.
High Commissioner in the United Kingdom—HON. THOMAS MACKENZIE, 13, Victoria Street, S.W.

Area sq. miles	Population (Estimated)	Imports	Exports	Revenue	Expenditure	Public Debt
104,751	1,084,662	£22,288,302	£22,986,722	£12,313,610	£11,922,194	£99,730,427

Chief Articles of Export.

Butter, Cheese, Flax, Kauri Gum, Frozen Meat, Hides, Oats, Skins, Tallow, Timber, Wool, Gold.

Cook Islands.

Resident Commissioner at Rarotonga—H. W. NORTHCROFT, Esq.

Area	Population	Imports	Exports	Revenue	Expenditure	Public Debt
—	6,935	£93,812	£101,708	£9,420	£11,508	—

Niue, or Savage Island.

Resident Commissioner—H. G. CORNWALL, Esq.

Area	Population	Imports	Exports	Revenue	Expenditure	Public Debt
100	4,456	£19,119	£15,709	£2,680	£2,320	—

FIJI.

Governor and High Commissioner in the Western Pacific—SIR ERNEST BICKHAM SWEET-ESCOTT, K.C.M.G.
Colonial Secretary—EYRE HUTSON, Esq., C.M.G.

Area sq. miles	Population (Estimated)	Imports	Exports	Revenue	Expenditure	Public Debt
7,435	153,704	£903,968	£2,329,908	£266,031	£258,793	£71,915

Chief Articles of Export.

Sugar, Copra, Fruit (Bananas and Pineapples), Molasses, Trocas Shell.

BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS.

Resident Commissioner—CHARLES M. WOODFORD, Esq., C.M.G.

Area sq. miles	Population	Imports	Exports	Revenue	Expenditure
8,500	150,000	£131,761	£109,921	£15,432	£15,571

Chief Articles of Export.

Copra, Ivory Nuts, Shells, Tortoiseshell.

TONGAN ISLANDS PROTECTORATE.

British Agent and Consul—H. E. W. GRANT, Esq., C.M.G.

Area sq. miles	Population	Imports	Exports	Revenue	Expenditure
385	21,500	£81,044	£82,321	£32,489	£39,103

Chief Articles of Export.

Copra, Fruit

NEW HEBRIDES.

(Administered by Great Britain and France jointly.)
British Commissioner—M. KING, Esq.
French Commissioner—M. MARTIN.

Area sq. miles	Population	Imports	Exports	Revenue	Expenditure
—	100,000 (est.)	—	—	—	—

Chief Articles of Export.

Copra, Maize, Coffee, Timber, Sulphur.

GILBERT AND ELLICE ISLANDS PROTECTORATE.

Resident Commissioner—EDWARD CARLYON ELIOT, Esq.

Area sq. miles	Population	Imports	Exports	Revenue	Expenditure
180	31,121	—	£233,950	£21,331	£17,965

Chief Articles of Export.

Phosphates, Copra.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

Governor-General—THE RIGHT HON. VISCOUNT BUXTON, G.C.M.G.
Prime Minister—THE RIGHT HON. GENERAL LOUIS BOTHA.
Administrator of the Cape of Good Hope Province—HON. SIR N. F. DE WAAL, K.C.M.G.
Administrator of the Province of Natal—HON. C. J. SMYTHE.
Administrator of the Province of the Orange Free State—DR. A. E. W. RAMSBOTTOM.
Administrator of the Transvaal Province—HON. J. RISSIK.
High Commissioner in the United Kingdom—HON. W. PHILIP SCHREINER, C.M.G. (ACTING), 32, Victoria Street, S.W.

Provinces of the Union	Area sq. miles	Population* (Estimated)	Imports £	Exports £	Revenue £	Expenditure £	Public Debt £
Cape of Good Hope .	276,995	2,622,500	42,797,077	66,659,552	17,284,931	19,975,218	118,987,624
Natal . .	35,371	1,228,600					
The Transvaal .	110,426	1,878,000					
Orange Free State .	50,392	594,000					
Total .	473,184	6,323,100					

* The Europeans number 1,276,242. (Census of 1911.)

Chief Articles of Export.

Gold, Diamonds, Fruit, Wool, Wine, Ostrich Feathers, Copper, Coal, Hides and Skins, Mohair, Tin, Tobacco, Whale Oil, Maize.

BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.

Resident Commissioner—LIEUT.-COL. F. W. PANZERA, C.M.G.
Government Secretary—J. C. MACGREGOR, Esq.

Area sq. miles	Population	Imports	Exports	Revenue	Expenditure	Public Debt
275,000	125,350 (1,692 are whites)	No returns	No returns	£65,139	£66,749	

Chief Articles of Export.

Cattle, Gold.

BASUTOLAND.

Resident Commissioner—SIR HERBERT C SLOLEY, K C M G
Government Secretary—CHARLES E BOYES, Esq

Area sq miles	Population	Imports	Exports	Revenue	Expenditure	Public Debt
11,716	404,507 (1,411 are whites)	No returns	No returns	£161,417	£203,461*	—

* Including £37,842 capital expenditure

Chief Articles of Export

Grain, Cattle, Wool, Horses, Mohair.

SWAZILAND.

Resident Commissioner—R T CORYNDON, Esq , C M G
Government Secretary—DE S M G HONEY, Esq

Area sq miles	Population (Estimated)	Imports	Exports	Revenue	Expenditure	Public Debt
6,536	107,117 (1,083 are Whites)	No returns	No returns	£64,284	£63,967	£100,000

Chief Articles of Export.

Tin and Gold.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA.

Administrator—F DRUMMOND P. CHAPLIN, Esq
Imperial Resident Commissioner—HERBERT J. STANLEY, Esq , C M.G.

Area sq miles	Population (Estimated)	Imports	Exports	Revenue	Expenditure	Public Debt
148,575	743,000 (23,606 are Whites)	£3,018,204	£3,505,157	£781,051	£763,916	—

Chief Articles of Export

Maize, Tobacco, Gold, Silver

NORTHERN RHODESIA.

Administrator—L A WALLACE, Esq , C M G.
Secretary to Administration—R A J GOODE, Esq.

Area sq miles	Population (Estimated)	Imports	Exports	Revenue	Expenditure	Public Debt
291,000	877,000 (1,497 are Whites)	£263,485	£232,000	£137,993	£186,169	—

GOLD COAST COLONY.

Governor—SIR HUGH CLIFFORD, K C M G.
Colonial Secretary—A. R SLATER, Esq

Area sq miles	Population	Imports	Exports	Revenue	Expenditure	Public Debt
80,237	1,501,793	£4,952,494	£5,427,105	£1,301,566	£1,257,540	£2,449,118

Chief Articles of Export.

Cocoa, Kola Nuts, Copra, Lumber, Palm Kernels, Palm Oil, Rubber, Gold.

SIERRA LEONE.

Governor—Sir Edward Marsh Merewether, K C V.O , C M.G.
Colonial Secretary—A. C Hollis, Esq , C M G

Area sq miles	Population	Imports	Exports	Revenue	Expenditure	Public Debt
24,908	1,403,132	£1,750,303	£1,731,252	£615,383	£556,646	£1,295,676

Chief Articles of Export.

Ginger, Kola Nuts, Palm Oil, Palm Kernels, Rubber

NIGERIA.

Governor-General—Sir Frederick J D. Lugard, G C M G , C B , D S O
Lieut -Governor (Northern Province)—C L Temple, Esq , C M G
Lieut -Governor (Southern Province)—A G Boyle Esq , C M G.
Administrator—F S. James, Esq , C M G
Central Secretary—D C Cameron, Esq
Secretary (Northern Province)—G R Matthews, Esq
Secretary (Southern Province)—Major H C. Moorhouse, C M G

Northern Nigeria.

Area sq miles	Population (Estimated)	Imports	Exports	Revenue	Expenditure	Public Debt
255,700	9,609,000	—	—	£794 309*	£820,490	—

* Including Grant-in-Aid of £136,000

Chief Articles of Export.

Palm Oil, Palm Kernels, Tin, Rubber, Ivory, Ground Nuts

Southern Nigeria.

Area sq miles	Population (Estimated)	Imports	Exports	Revenue	Expenditure	Public Debt
79,880	7,891,000	£7,201,819*	£7,352,377*	£2,668,198	£2,096,311	£8,267,569

* Includes Northern Nigeria

Chief Articles of Export

Cocoa, Cotton, Palm Kernels, Palm Oil, Rubber, Shea Butter and Nuts, Tin, Mahogany.

GAMBIA.

Governor—E J Cameron, Esq , C M G
Colonial Secretary—W. T Campbell, Esq

Area sq miles	Population	Imports	Exports	Revenue	Expenditure	Public Debt
3,619	138,401	£1,091,129	£867,187	£124,995	£95,210	—

Chief Articles of Export.

Ground Nuts, Palm Kernels, Hides, Wax

EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE.

Governor—Sir Henry C Belfield, K C M G
Chief Secretary to Government—C C Bowring, Esq , C M G.

Area sq miles	Population (Estimated)	Imports	Exports	Revenue	Expenditure	Public Debt
246,800	2,834,927	£2,147,937	£1,509,630	£1,123,798	£1,115 899	£625,000

Chief Articles of Export.

Chillies, Coffee, Copra, Cotton, Grain, Hides and Skins, Horns, Ivory, Rubber.

UGANDA PROTECTORATE.

Governor—Sir F. J. Jackson, K.C.M.G., C.B
Chief Secretary to Government—H. R. Wallis, Esq., C.M.G.

Area sq. miles	Population (Estimated)	Imports	Exports	Revenue	Expenditure	Public Debt
223,500	2,909,122	£1,021,255	£607,253	£291,559*	£290,180	£295,000

*Including grant-in-aid of £35,000.

Chief Articles of Export.

Chillies, Coffee, Cotton, Ground Nuts, Hides and Skins, Ivory, Rubber, Sesame Seed.

SOMALILAND PROTECTORATE.

Commissioner—G. F. Archer, Esq., C.M.G.

Area sq. miles	Population (Estimated)	Imports	Exports	Revenue	Expenditure	Public Debt
68,000	359,819	£248,512	£224,749	£29,370	£68,646	—

Chief Articles of Export.

Ostrich Feathers, Coffee, Ghee, Gum and Resins, Hides, Cattle, Sheep, Goats, Skins.

NYASALAND PROTECTORATE.

Governor—Sir George Smith, K.C.M.G.
Chief Secretary—H. L. Duff, Esq.

Area sq. miles	Population (Estimated)	Imports	Exports	Revenue	Expenditure	Public Debt
39,801	1,065,119	£208,711	£266,089	£124,849	£733,106	£115,000

Chief Articles of Export.

Beeswax, Coffee, Cotton, Ivory, Rubber, Tobacco

ZANZIBAR PROTECTORATE.

Sultan—Seyyid Khalifa bin Harub.
High Commissioner—Sir Henry C. Belfield, K.C.M.G.
Resident—Major Francis Barrow Pearce, C.M.G.
Chief Secretary—J. H. Sinclair, Esq., C.M.G.

	Area sq. miles	Population	Imports	Exports	Revenue	Expenditure	Public Debt
Zanzibar	640	114,069	£1,103,347	£1,048,866	£275,126	£248,356	£100,000
Pemba	380	83,130	—	—	—	—	—
	1,020	197,199					

Chief Articles of Export.

Cloves, Copra, Rice, Ivory, Dried Fish, Ghee.

MAURITIUS AND DEPENDENCIES.

Governor—Major Sir John R. Chancellor, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., R.E.
Colonial Secretary—J. Middleton, Esq.

Area sq. miles	Population (Estimated)	Imports	Exports	Revenue	Expenditure	Public Debt
809	381,853	£2,492,623	£2,262,191	£735,709	£682,374	£1,285,000

Chief Articles of Export.

Aloe Fibre, Rice, Molasses, Coconut Oil, Rum, Sugar, Vanilla.

SEYCHELLES.

Governor—LIEUT.-COLONEL CHARLES R. M. O'BRIEN, C M G.

Area sq miles	Population (Estimated)	Imports	Exports	Revenue	Expenditure	Public Debt
156	23,777	£83,329	£165,613	£37,144	£37,246	£13,269

Chief Articles of Export.

Copra, Guano, Vanilla, Cinnamon Bark, Coconut Oil

CEYLON.

Governor—SIR ROBERT CHALMERS, K C B
Colonial Secretary—R E. STUBBS, Esq., C M.G

Area sq miles	Population (Estimated)	Imports	Exports	Revenue	Expenditure	Public Debt
25,332	4,262,097	£13,309,386	£15,657,570	£3,498,428	£3,351,267	£6,100,352

Chief Articles of Export.

Areca Nuts, Cardamoms, Cinnamon, Cocoa, Coconuts, Coir, Copra, Oil (Citronella and Coconut), Plumbago, Poonac, Rubber, Tea, Tobacco.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS (INCLUDING LABUAN).

Governor—SIR ARTHUR H. YOUNG, K C M G
Colonial Secretary—R. J WILKINSON, Esq., C M.G
Resident in Labuan—F. W. DOUGLAS, Esq (Acting).

Area sq miles	Population (Estimated)	Imports	Exports	Revenue	Expenditure	Public Debt
1,600	743,010	£56,484,472	£45,375,132	£1,446,401	£1,221,339	£6,913,352

Chief Articles of Export.

Areca Nuts, Bran, Coffee, Copra, Cotton, Fish, Gambier, Gums, Rice, Rubber, Hides, Opium, Pepper, Pineapples, Rattans, Sago, Sugar, Tapioca, Tin, Gold.

FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

High Commissioner—THE GOVERNOR OF THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS
Chief Secretary—SIR EDWARD L BROCKMAN, K C M G
British Resident in Negri Sembilan—A H LEMON, Esq.
British Resident in Pahang—E J. BREWSTER, Esq
British Resident in Perak—R G WATSON, Esq
British Resident in Selangor—E G BROADRICK, Esq

	Area sq miles	Population	Imports	Exports	Revenue	Expenditure	Public Debt
			$	$	$	$	
Negri Sembilan	2,500	130,199	6,399,896	13,360,780	3,071,799	2,681,529	—
Pahang . .	14,000	118,708	3,268,983	7,006,474	1,729,458	2,076,163	—
Perak . .	7,800	494,057	34,286,777	71,402,985	23,970,058	25 804,040	—
Selangor . .	3,156	294,035	41,186,141	56,897,277	15,561,395	16,725,848	—
	27,456	1,036,999	85,141,797	148,667,516	44,332 710	47,287,580	—

Chief Articles of Export.

Rice, Sugar, Tapioca, Copra, Rubber, Tin.

PROTECTED MALAY STATES.

Adviser to the Kedah Government—W GEORGE MAXWELL, Esq
Adviser to the Perlis Government—H. C. ECKHARDT, Esq (Acting).
Adviser to the Kelantan Government—W. LANGHAM-CARTER, Esq. (Acting)
British Agent to the Trengganu Government—C N MAXWELL, Esq
Adviser to the Johore Government—D G CAMPBELL, Esq , C.M G

	Area sq miles	Population	Imports	Exports	Revenue	Expenditure	Public Debt
			$	$	$	$	$.
Kedah . .	3,800	245,986	—	—	2,045,322	1,798,529	2,720,526
Perlis . .	240	32,750	—	—	142,000	182,000	495,000
Kelantan .	5,870	286,752	2,729,912	1,529,827	535,669	665,608	250,000
Trengganu . .	6,000	154,073	1,053,911	1,513,194	—	—	—
Johore. . .	9,000	180,412	—	—	4,348,641	3,231,406	—
	24,910	899,973	—	—	—	—	—

Chief Articles of Export.

Rice, Tin, Rubber, Pepper, Betelnuts, Cattle, Fish, Gold.

NORTH BORNEO.

Governor—C. W C. PARR, Esq
Secretary—F. W. FRASER, Esq.

Area sq miles	Population	Imports	Exports	Revenue	Expenditure
31,000	208,000	$5,438,897	$7,398,128	$1,819,265	$2,571,741*

*Including $1,581,394 capital expenditure.

Chief Articles of Export.

Tobacco, Coconuts, Sago, Rubber.

SARAWAK.*

Rajah—H. H. SIR CHARLES JOHNSON BROOKE, G C.M G.
Administering the Government—THE RAJAH MUDA, H. H. C. VYNER BROOKE.

Area sq. miles	Population	Imports	Exports	Revenue	Expenditure
42,000	500,000	$8,299,458	$8,865,153	$1,462,032	$1,399,431

Chief Articles of Export.

Rubber, Rattans, Gambier, Pepper, Sago Flour, Manufactured Gutta
* Placed under British Protection in 1888.

BRUNEI.

High Commissioner—SIR ARTHUR H. YOUNG, K.C M G.
Resident—F. W. DOUGLAS Esq. (Acting).

Area sq miles	Population	Imports	Exports	Revenue	Expenditure
4,000	30,000	—	—	$140,847	$153,724

Chief Articles of Export.

Coal, Cutch, Rubber, Rotans, Sago, Damar

HONG-KONG AND NEW TERRITORIES.

Governor—Sir Francis Henry May, K.C.M.G.
Colonial Secretary—Claud Severn, Esq.

Area sq. miles	Population (Estimated)	Imports	Exports	Revenue	Expenditure	Public Debt
390	389,750	No returns	No returns	£833,497	£847,764	£1,485,733

WEI-HAI-WEI.

Commissioner—Sir J. H. Stewart Lockhart, K.C.M.G.

Area sq. miles	Population	Imports	Exports	Revenue	Expenditure	Public Debt
285	147,133	No returns	No returns	$79,582*	$146,146	—

*Exclusive of grant-in-aid of £6,000.

WEST INDIES.

Windward Islands.

Governor—Sir George B. Haddon-Smith, K.C.M.G.
Colonial Secretary—F. H. Watkins, Esq., I.S.O.
Administrator of St. Lucia—Hon. Charles Gideon Murray.
Administrator of St. Vincent—

	Area sq. miles	Population (Estimated)	Imports	Exports	Revenue	Expenditure	Public Debt
			£	£	£	£	£
Grenada	133	69,307	282,927	367,149	91,258	85,827	123,670
St. Lucia	233	50,658	288,405	133,421	67,490	68,353	140,130
St. Vincent	140	45,605	122,886	115,201	34,373	38,173	1,000
Total	506	165,570	694,218	615,771	193,121	192,353	264,800

Chief Articles of Export.

Cocoa, Nutmegs, Spices, Cotton, Sugar, Arrowroot.

Leeward Islands.

Governor—Sir Henry Hesketh Bell, K.C.M.G.
Colonial Secretary—T. A. V. Best, Esq.
Administrator of St. Kitts-Nevis—T. Laurence Roxburgh, Esq., C.M.G.
Administrator of Dominica—A. D. Mahaffy, Esq.
Commissioner of Montserrat—Lieut.-Colonel W. B. Davidson-Houston, C.M.G.
Commissioner of the Virgin Islands—T. L. H. Jarvis, Esq.

	Area sq. miles	Population	Imports	Exports	Revenue	Expenditure	Public Debt
			£	£	£	£	£
Antigua (including Barbuda).	170	32,265	168,274	164,968	52,218	51,017	123,500
Dominica	305	33,863	175,590	190,701	48,143	47,572	65,300
Virgin Islands	58	5,557	8,397	7,301	7,335	6,036	—
St. Christopher	65	26,283	200,036	203,626	53,880	55,061	67,250
Nevis	50	12,945					
Anguilla	35	4,075	—	—	—	—	—
Montserrat	32½	12,196	36,762	37,409	12,881	11,579	11,100
Total	715½	127,184	589,059	604,005	174,457	171,265	266,850

Chief Articles of Export.

Cocoa, Fruit, Limes and Lime Juice, Sugar, Molasses, Arrowroot, Rum, Cotton.

British Guiana.

Governor—Sir Walter Egerton, K.C.M.G.
Government Secretary—C. Clementi, Esq.

Area sq miles	Population (Estimated)	Imports	Exports	Revenue	Expenditure	Public Debt
90,500	304,149	£1,611,439	£2,110,395	£608,633	£592,715	£883,415

Chief Articles of Export.

Balata, Gum, Diamonds, Molasses, Molascuit, Rum, Sugar, Gold, Cocoa, Rice.

Jamaica.

Governor—Sir William H. Manning, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Colonial Secretary—Major H. Bryan, C.M.G.

Area sq miles	Population (Estimated)	Imports	Exports	Revenue	Expenditure	Public Debt
4,207	865,760	£2,837,446	£2,430,207	£1,267,543	£1,276,236	£3,849,807

Chief Articles of Export.

Cocoa, Coffee, Bananas, Coconuts, Oranges, Ginger, Honey, Pimento, Rum, Sugar, Tobacco, Logwood.

Cayman Islands.

Commissioner—A. C. Robinson, Esq.

Area sq miles	Population (Estimated)	Imports	Exports	Revenue	Expenditure	Public Debt
89	5,847	£25,000	£10,000	£3,397	£3,107	—

Trinidad and Tobago.

Governor—Sir George Ruthven Le Hunte, G C.M G.
Colonial Secretary—S. W. Knaggs, Esq , C.M.G.

Area sq. miles	Population (Estimated)	Imports	Exports	Revenue	Expenditure	Public Debt
1,754	350,626	£4,968,360	£5,205,673	£970,789	£951,982	£1,041,192

Chief Articles of Export.

Asphalt, Balata Gum, Cocoa, Coconuts, Coffee, Hides and Skins, Molasses, Oil, Rubber, Rum, Sugar, Tobacco.

Turks and Caicos Islands.

Commissioner—G. Whitfield Smith, Esq.

Area sq miles	Population	Imports	Exports	Revenue	Expenditure
169	5,615	£30,231	£27,808	£10,867	£8,505

Chief Articles of Export.

Salt, Sponge, Sisal.

Barbados.

Governor—Sir Leslie Probyn, K.C.M.G.
Colonial Secretary—Major the Hon. J. A. Burdon, C.M.G.

Area sq miles	Population (Estimated)	Imports	Exports	Revenue	Expenditure	Public Debt
166	173,359	£1,353,059	£865,618	£214,865	£222,177	£436,990

Chief Articles of Export.

Cotton, Fish, Molasses, Rice, Manures, Sugar.

BAHAMAS.

Governor—W. L. ALLARDYCE, Esq., C.M.G.
Colonial Secretary—W. HART BENNETT, Esq., C.M.G.

Area sq miles	Population (Estimated)	Imports	Exports	Revenue	Expenditure	Public Debt
4,404	57,241	£403,529	£263,954	£100,753	£94,496	£94,391

Chief Articles of Export.

Pineapples, Sponge, Sisal, Turtle Shell.

BRITISH HONDURAS.

Governor—SIR WILFRED COLLET, K.C.M.G.
Colonial Secretary—R. WALTER, Esq.

Area sq miles	Population (Estimated)	Imports	Exports	Revenue	Expenditure	Public Debt
8,598	41,170	£654,770	£642,613	£121,479	£125,275	£194,541

Chief Articles of Export.

Bananas, Cedar, Coconuts, Gum, Plantains, Rubber, Tortoise Shell, Logwood, Mahogany.

BERMUDA.

Governor—LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR GEORGE BULLOCK, K.C.B.
Colonial Secretary—R. POPHAM LOBB, Esq., C.M.G.

Area sq miles	Population (Estimated)	Imports	Exports	Revenue	Expenditure	Public Debt
19	19,935	£570,575	£104,647	£80,576	£87,779	£45,500

Chief Articles of Export.

Lily Bulbs, Vegetables.

MALTA.

Governor—FIELD MARSHALL RT. HON. LORD METHUEN, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., C.M.G.,
Lieut.-Governor and Chief Secretary—H. A. BYATT, Esq., C.M.G.

Area sq miles	Population (Estimated).	Imports	Exports	Revenue	Expenditure	Public Debt
117	219,311	£2,589,272	£1,154,363	£423,108	£402,521	£79,081

Chief Articles of Export.

Vegetables, Fruit, Lace.

GIBRALTAR.

Governor—LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR HERBERT S. GOULD MILES, K.C.B., C.V.O.
Colonial Secretary—W. C. F. ROBERTSON, Esq.

Area sq miles	Population	Imports	Exports	Revenue	Expenditure	Public Debt
1⅞	18,446	No returns	No returns	£104,635	£82,078	—

CYPRUS.

Governor—MAJOR SIR J. E. CLAUSON, K.C.M.G., C.V.O., R.E.
Chief Secretary to Government—CAPTAIN C. W. J. ORR.

Area sq. miles	Population (Estimated)	Imports	Exports	Revenue	Expenditure	Public Debt
3,584	286,442	£675,145	£699,913	£341,816	£296,165	£263,343

Chief Articles of Export.

Asbestos, Barley, Carobs, Cotton, Fruit, Oxen, Silk Cocoons, Wine, Wool.

ST. HELENA,

Governor—MAJOR H. E. S. CORDEAUX, C.B., C.M.G.

Area sq. miles	Population	Imports	Exports	Revenue	Expenditure	Public Debt
47	3,519	£43,394	£7,568	£9,411	£10,632	—

Chief Articles of Export.

New Zealand Flax, Lace.

FALKLAND ISLANDS.

Governor—W. DOUGLAS YOUNG, Esq., C.M.G.
Colonial Secretary—C. F. CONDELL, Esq.

Area sq. miles	Population (Estimated)	Imports	Exports	Revenue	Expenditure	Public Debt
7,500	3,223	£243,093*	£1,460,119†	£42,830	£25,240	—

Chief Articles of Export.

Wool, Whale Oil.

* Including imports into South Georgia valued at £109,167.
† Including exports from South Georgia, valued at £556,209.

EGYPT.*

Sultan—HUSSEIN KAMEL.
High Commissioner—COL. SIR ARTHUR H. MCMAHON, K.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., C.S.I.
President of the Council of Ministers—HUSSEIN RUSHDI PASHA.

Area sq. miles	Population	Imports	Exports	Revenue	Expenditure	Public Debt
400,000	11,287,359	£E.27,865,195	£E.31,662,000	£E.17,703,898	£E.17,659,961	£94,349,680

Chief Articles of Export.

Cotton, Cotton-seed, Onions, Eggs, Phosphates, Rice, Sugar, Skins, Wool, Ostrich Feathers, Gum, Cigarettes.

* Egypt was occupied by British troops in 1882, and was proclaimed a British Protectorate on Dec. 17, 1914.

ANGLO-EGYPTIAN SUDAN.

Governor-General—LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR FRANCIS REGINALD WINGATE, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.

Area sq. miles	Population	Imports	Exports	Revenue	Expenditure	Public Debt
984,520	3,000,000	£E.1,489,611	£E.1,116,285	£E.1,644,000	£E 1,615,000	£E.3,000,000

Chief Articles of Export.

Cotton, Gum, Ivory, Sesame, Skins.

XXIX.—HONORARY CORRESPONDING SECRETARIES.

United Kingdom :—

W. H. Allen, Esq , Bedford.
The Rev. T. S. Carlyon, LL.D., Bournemouth.
R Christison, Esq., Louth, Lincs.
T. S. Cotterell, Esq , J.P., Bath.
Capt. G. Crosfield, Warrington.
Martin Griffiths, Esq., Bristol Branch.
C. B. Hamilton, Esq., C.M.G., Purley
A. R. Pontifex, Esq., Winchester.
Gilbert Purvis, Esq., Torquay.
Councillor Herbert Shaw, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
John Speak, Esq , Kirton, Boston.
Professor R. Wallace, Edinburgh.

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Andrew Miller, Esq., Calgary.
A. R. Creelman, Esq., K.C., Montreal.
Leonard W. Just, Esq , Montreal.
G. R. Duncan, Esq., Fort William, Ontario.
Hon. D. M. Eberts, K.C., M.L.A , Victoria, B.C.
R. FitzRandolph, Esq., Fredericton, New Brunswick.
Crawford Gordon, Esq., Winnipeg.
W. Lawson Grant, Esq., Kingston.
C. Frederick Hamilton, Esq., Ottawa.
Ernest B. C. Hanington, Esq., M.D., Victoria, B.C.
Reginald V. Harris, Esq., Halifax, Nova Scotia.
Lt.-Col. E. A. C. Hosmer, Virden, Manitoba.
Lt.-Col. Herbert D. Hulme, Vancouver, B.C.
Capt. C. E. Jamieson, Peterboro, Ontario.
L. V. Kerr, Esq., Regina.
John A. McDougall, Esq., Edmonton.
Capt. J. McKinery, Bassano, Alberta.
J. Prescott Merritt, Esq., St. Catharine's, Ontario.
J. S. Niven, Esq., M.D., London, Ontario.
T. J. Parkes, Esq , Sherbrooke, Quebec.
Lt.-Col. W. N. Ponton, K.C., Belleville, Ontario.
Lt.-Col. S. W. Ray, Port Arthur, Ontario.
M. H. Richey, Esq., Danville, Quebec.
Isaac A. Robinson, Esq., Brandon, Manitoba.
F. M. Sclanders, Esq., Saskatoon.
C. S. Scott, Esq., Hamilton.
John T. Small, Esq., K.C., Toronto.
C. E. Smyth, Esq , Medicine Hat.
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Frank Biddles, Esq., Fremantle, W.A.
Major Henry Brew, Ballarat.
F. W. Croaker, Esq., Brewarrina, N S.W.
B. H. Darbyshire, Esq., Perth, W.A.
C. A. Earp, Esq , Newcastle, N.S.W.
Kingsley Fairbridge, Esq., Pinjarra, W.A.
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Arthur C. Trapp, Esq., Melbourne.
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Hon. A. J. Thynne, M.L.C., Brisbane.
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D'Arcy W. Addison, Esq., Hobart, Tasmania.
E. Morris Miller, Esq., Hobart.
W. P. Dobson, Esq., Launceston, Tas
E. N. Westwood, Esq., Port Moresby, Papua.

Dominion of New Zealand :—

Lionel Abraham, Esq. (acting), Palmerston North.
Col. Hon. James Allen, M.P., Dunedin.
Hon. Sir Charles C. Bowen, K.C.M.G , M.L.C., Christchurch.
Colin C. Hutton, Esq., Wanganui.
Capt. J. R. Kirk, Gisborne.
R. D. Douglas McLean, Esq., Napier.
Patrick McLean, Esq., Napier.
W. J. Napier, Esq., Auckland.
Hon. Oliver Samuel, M.L.C., New Plymouth.

New Zealand :—*(cont)*
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H. G. SETH-SMITH, ESQ., AUCKLAND.
C. H. TRIPP, ESQ., TIMARU.
LEONARD TRIPP, ESQ., WELLINGTON.
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PROFESSOR E. P. WORLEY, AUCKLAND.
DAVID S. WYLIE, ESQ., F R.C.S., NEW PLYMOUTH.

Union of South Africa :—
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE: HARRY GIBSON, ESQ., CAPETOWN.
PERCY F. FRANCIS, ESQ., PORT ELIZABETH.
JOHN POOLEY, ESQ., J.P., KIMBERLEY.
DAVID REES, ESQ., J.P., EAST LONDON
MAJOR FREDERICK A. SAUNDERS, F.R C S , GRAHAMSTOWN.
MAX SONNENBERG, ESQ., VRYBURG.
F. WALSH, ESQ , M.A., J.P., CARNARVON.
J. P WASSUNG, ESQ , MOSSEL BAY.
THE VEN. ARCHDEACON A. T. WIRGMAN, D.D., D.C.L., PORT ELIZABETH.
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DACRE A SHAW, ESQ., PIETERMARITZBURG.
E. W. NOYCE, ESQ., BOSCOBELLO.
ORANGE FREE STATE: MAJOR K. P C. APTHORP, CRICHTON.
C A. BECK, ESQ., BLOEMFONTEIN.
TRANSVAAL: W. E. FERRYMAN, ESQ , C A , 7 STANDARD BANK CHAMBERS, COMMISSIONER STREET, JOHANNESBURG.
F. C. STURROCK, ESQ., 10 GENERAL MINING BUILDINGS, JOHANNESBURG.
S. C. A COSSER, ESQ., PRETORIA.

Argentine : WM. WARDEN, ESQ , BUENOS AIRES.
W B. HARDING GREEN, ESQ., BAHIA BLANCA.

Bechuanaland : W. H W. MURPHY, ESQ., FRANCISTOWN.

Bermuda : HON. HENRY LOCKWARD, HAMILTON

Borneo : G. C. IRVING, ESQ., SANDAKAN.

Brazil : CHARLES O. KENYON, ESQ., SAO PAULO
HENRY L. WHEATLEY, ESQ., RIO DE JANEIRO.

British East Africa : ALEXANDER DAVIS, ESQ , NAIROBI.
MAJOR E. H. M. LEGGETT, D.S.O., MOMBASA.

Ceylon : R. H. FERGUSON, ESQ., B.A , COLOMBO
ALFRED LEWIS, ESQ , COLOMBO.

Chile : W. HUSON ROBINSON, ESQ., ANTOFAGASTA.

Cyprus : J. R. HOLMES, ESQ., NICOSIA.

Egypt : RISDON BENNETT, ESQ., ALEXANDRIA.
E. B. BRETT, ESQ., SUEZ.
H. BOYD-CARPENTER, ESQ., M.A., CAIRO.

Falkland Islands :

Federated Malay States : W. LANCE CONLAY, ESQ , IPOH.

Fiji : C. A. LA TOUCHE BROUGH, ESQ., LL.B.

France : SIR JOHN PILTER, PARIS.

Gambia :

Germany : R. MELVILLE, ESQ , HAMBURG.

Gibraltar : W. J. SALLUST-SMITH, ESQ.

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POOR LAW ASPECTS OF NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE

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POOR LAW ASPECTS OF NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE

The Fallacy of Prophecy

The poor law aspects of national health insurance best illustrate the fallacy of the alluring promises held out by those who are making propaganda for compulsory health insurance, indifferent to the facts and the lessons of past experience. Thus Mr. Lloyd George, in his address to the House of Commons in 1911, held out the hope that "there ought to be an immense saving in the *cost of pauperism*," but as a matter of fact no evidence is extant that compulsory sickness insurance has materially, if at all, in even a single poor law union, reduced the amount of dependence upon public funds. There was available in 1911 an address on the National Insurance Bill by Mr. (now Sir) C. S. Loch, Honorary Secretary of the Charity Organisation Society, which included a most painstaking summary of German poor law experience under compulsory sickness insurance, with all the evidence pointing in the opposite direction. To disregard that evidence was a wrongful perversion of the truth, the consequences of which are likely to be suffered for generations to come. The proof afforded by the German evidence, quite to the contrary, was that there had been an immense increase in reliance upon public aid of every kind, obviously the result of the paralyzing effect of compulsory health insurance upon every sentiment of personal independence and mutual thrift, for, as Sir C. S. Loch points out: "Poor Relief is now claimed (in Germany) without regard to restrictions that held good formerly, and on the other hand, the greater number of workmen who before would have considered the receipt of poor relief a slur on their good name, and would have sought to avoid it by saving and retrenchment, now claim as a right that they should be relieved out of the Poor Fund amply in addition to the Insurance money that they receive." The German government never faced the problem, and regardless of an immense machinery for collecting statistical information, never gave adequate publicity to the facts. The same is true of Great Britain, for which it is next to impossible to secure a trustworthy statement of the amount of poor relief granted to insured persons in poor law infirmaries or otherwise.

It requires no extended amount of serious reflection upon the principles and details of compulsory health insurance legislation to make it clear that even with the best of laws the poorest poor cannot possibly be reached through a system which rests upon compulsory contributions on the one hand and on the other upon the continued wage-earning capacity or remunerative employment of the insured. Nor is a system of compulsory health *insurance* conceivable under which those who do not pay their contributions continuously are cared for in the same manner as those who do. It is the tragedy of the poor that the want of continuous

and remunerative employment or the steady receipt of weekly wages is one of the causes of the very poverty which it is claimed sickness insurance will aid in removing or do away with in its entirety. Those who hold out promises of far-reaching changes in the condition of the poor as the result of compulsory health insurance must needs have but a slight acquaintance with the true problem of poverty and pauperism, which are by no means synonymous terms, for there is a vast amount of poverty which it is impossible to reduce to the status of pauperism, just as there is a large amount of pauperism which no remedial legislation can possibly raise to the condition of the independent self-respecting poor. It is worse than hypocrisy to delude those who are destitute with the promise of benefits under a new social order which cannot possibly be realized in the light of past experience, and as made evident upon a careful inquiry into the underlying principles and facts. Poverty is a relative term, depending largely upon the viewpoint of the critic of social conditions; and what is poverty in one country or at one time may be affluence or well-being in another country and at another time. The fundamental fallacy of most of the reasoning on poverty and pauperism is the superficial concern which is had as to the condition of the very poor and the circumstances of those who have fallen far below the average standard of social and economic well-being and security. Such inquiries should be directed not so much towards the reasons why people are paupers or in poverty, but to the ascertainment of how the infinitely larger portion of the population maintain themselves in independence or secure, by their frugality and thrift, a condition of comparative affluence and comfort. To this aspect of life most of the social workers, unfortunately, give practically no serious thought, and as a result no measurable progress has been made, in spite of many well-meant efforts to raise through charity or philanthropy the status of the self-respecting poor to a much higher level of social and economic security. Fatuously believing in panaceas or visionary methods of social reform, social workers are often indifferent to the much more important lessons of daily experience of how the problem of poverty is being successfully solved by those who have faith in their own answerableness to society and in the effort which they themselves make at their own cost and in their own way to attain a higher standard of labor and of life.

The Poor Law Origin of Health Insurance

The poor law aspects of national health insurance in Great Britain cannot be fully understood without some knowledge of the antecedent conditions which have been dominant in the lives of British wage-earners for practically three centuries and more. The poor law of 1601, known as the 43 Elizabeth, is practically the dividing line between the old order, when some measure of responsibility was still attached to individual misconduct or indifference to elementary considerations of social progress, and the new, under which by the fiat of the state provision is made for the

needs and even the comforts of every one, without regard to his or her deserts. Long before the 43 Elizabeth, the monasteries, the hospitals and charities of the Middle Ages had, however, laid the foundation for that sense of dependence upon public aid which perhaps nowhere in the civilized world has gained a more complete foothold than in Great Britain, among what otherwise would be a thoroughly self-respecting, independent and industrially efficient wage-earning element, and as such a credit to a modern democracy. Nowhere in the world is pauperism more thoroughly ingrained in the life of the people than in England, regardless of strenuous efforts, extending over three hundred years, to eliminate the poor law taint from the lives of hundreds of thousands of men, women and children, entitled of right to a better chance in the struggle for social survival, on the basis of self-respect, voluntary effort and mutual thrift.*

The Futility of Efforts to Abolish the Poor Law

It would be utterly impossible, however, to even briefly review, by way of introduction, the evolution of the English poor law and the numerous efforts, individual and collective, at depauperization from a condition which by 1909 had reached a state of practically hopeless despair. The total number of paupers of all kinds, both able-bodied or otherwise, including men, women and children, in 1908 was 1,125,601 for the United Kingdom, or 25.7 per thousand of total population. For England and Wales the number of indoor or almshouse paupers was 255,958, equivalent to a rate of 7.4 per thousand of total population† (which compares or happily contrasts with a rate of 0.9 per thousand of almshouse paupers in the United States, as disclosed by the special census of 1904). The number had been steadily rising since about 1889, and a condition prevailed where far-reaching and drastic measures were called for for the security of the state. The experience was a repetition of the disastrous years preceding the reforms of the poor law in 1834, based upon the report of a fearless and high-minded commission, a document which to this day constitutes a classic in the literature of reform. A Royal Commission of Inquiry had

*Of exceptional value is a treatise on "The English Peasant," by Richard Heath, London, 1893, emphasizing the degradation of the poor by ill-advised legislation. The following two extracts are particularly suggestive: (See also Appendix B, on Pauper Badges.)

"The degradation of pauperism is far worse than that of slavery, and of all pauperism none surely exceeded in cruelty this which fell to the lot of the English labourer Pampered at first, led even into a coarse luxury, he was rapidly let down until he was treated to such degradation as being put up to auction, and his labour sold to the highest bidder, or to being made to drag gravel carts like a beast of burden" (p. 46)

"By this system it was admitted that every man in the country had a right to an adequate maintenance, whether he was idle or industrious, honest or dishonest; and that he ought to receive public aid in proportion to the number of his family. English people are frightened at the word Socialism. Who ever conceived a worse type of Socialism than this?" (p. 43)

As the author properly observes. "Never, perhaps, in history has there been a state of things so ridiculously immoral" But the warning was as readily disregarded as the implied menace of national health insurance to democracy and social progress.

†For 1911 the indoor relief rate for England and Wales was 7 7 and for 1915 it was 6 8 per thousand The outdoor relief rates changed from 15 6 per thousand for 1908 to 10 6 for 1915 The fact, of course, must not be overlooked that there has been a tremendous rise in the nominal wages, and a consequential raising of the standard of life, making the acceptance of minimum poor relief less attractive as an inducement to imposition, malingering and fraud.

been appointed in 1905, and it may be questioned whether any social or economic subject was ever more fully and impartially reported upon in matters of fact than was made available by this commission in a long series of reports published during the succeeding five or six years. The final report of the commission was issued in 1909, including a large number of recommendations, both by the majority and minority of the commission, but exceedingly suggestive, and in agreement as to many essential methods of urgent change. The report considered exhaustively the question of medical relief, defined such relief and the class of persons entitled thereto, and practically every detail of procedure to bring qualified medical attendance within the reach of the poorest poor as well as of those quite remote from the danger of pauperism or abject poverty. All of this mass of evidence, which is so extraordinary as to command the respect and appreciation of all who believe that the future progress of society depends in no small measure upon the lessons to be learned from past experience, was entirely and contemptuously disregarded by the government of the day, and by Mr. Lloyd George and those who succeeded to the control of the House of Commons, and upon whom alone rests the responsibility for national health insurance legislation.

In 1908, as an urgent measure of reform a non-contributory old-age pension act was passed, which, it is true, did away with much of the obvious poor law support in old age, but made untold additional paupers by granting as a right what had previously been accepted as a charity in the strict sense of the term. All fundamental principles of voluntary thrift and voluntary effort were violated in the passing of that act, and no legislation is likely to prove more disastrous in its ultimate effects upon national life and character except the national health insurance act of 1911.

The Destruction of the Gilds of the Middle Ages

There has hardly ever been a time when the voice of protest has not been raised in England against ill-advised poor law legislation. The subject has a vast literature of its own, difficult of access in this country and much of it unfamiliar to even earnest students of poor relief problems, complicated by the vast industrial changes of recent times. One of the earliest tracts to which I may briefly refer is one on "Observations on the Defects of the Poor Laws, and on the Causes and Consequences of the Great Increase and Burden of the Poor," by Thomas Alcock, issued in 1752. This tract concludes with a proposal for redressing the grievances, clearly presented in brief outline, but nothing of importance resulted from this work, nor from many other similar efforts, of which I may mention one set forth in a tract on "The Complaints of the Poor People of England," by G. Dyer, published in 1793. This work includes observations on public hospitals and provident societies, but the suggestions proved as fruitless as those subsequently made by the same author in a tract entitled "A Dissertation on the Theory and Practice of Benevolence," issued in 1795. This report

again considers in detail the question of medical attendance, particularly hospitals, asylums and philanthropic societies, but all to no purpose. A little more than a hundred years later, Dr. John C. McVail, county medical officer of Stirlingshire and Dunbartonshire, Scotland, prepared a report for the Royal Commission on the Poor Laws and Relief of Distress and on Poor Law Medical Relief in certain unions in England and Wales, which may be said to constitute a complete treatise on the subject, but which was also contemptuously disregarded by the government of the day, as were the earlier and equally carefully framed proposals of a hundred years ago and more.

As I have said, the literature of the subject is very extensive. If the writing of essays or reports upon the question could have materially advanced poor law reform, ideal conditions should long since have been secured. The facts have always been available and the truth has been proclaimed by persons in authority or in private life, only to find the appeal for a rational procedure fall upon deaf ears. This conclusion, however, does not apply to the report of the Poor Law Commissioners of 1834, which is the foremost classic in the literature of relief and to this day a work of real value as a guide to all who wish to make sure that their own conclusions are not at variance with the lessons of the past. It may be said without fear of contradiction that the report of the Poor Law Commissioners of 1834 and the legislation subsequently adopted unquestionably saved England from physical and moral ruin. Yet even the reform laws did not go to the root of the real question; but at least the early legislation did not as deliberately and seriously hinder wage-earners' thrift and voluntary effort as is true of the mischievous laws regarding old-age pensions and national health insurance. The destruction of the gilds by Henry VIII, which in a large measure were the provident institutions of the Middle Ages, was one of the principal causes of the modern pauperism in the United Kingdom, in that the voluntary institutions which subsequently came into existence never had the full support on the part of the state to which by virtue of their intrinsic merit they were so obviously entitled. The friendly societies came into existence to meet the most urgent need of wage-earners and the poor for adequate pecuniary assistance in the event of sickness and death. There is nothing more interesting in the immense literature of the labor movement than the associations of British wokingmen, including a due consideration of the principles of wage-earners' insurance, evolved largely in their own way and at their own cost to meet their own needs.

Early Essays on Poor Relief

The government never encouraged these institutions as they deserved, and as early as 1793, Sir F. Morton Eden, the famous author of a treatise on "The State of the Poor," believing that the limit of wrongful parliamentary interference had been reached, took occasion to point out that he

was "thoroughly convinced that if Parliament attempts any further regulation of these useful institutions the inclination to enter into them will be greatly dampened if not entirely repressed." The objection was not so much against parliamentary interference *per se*, as against governmental incapacity to deal adequately with a method of voluntary self-help in its early stage of evolution, when experience only could be the guide. Some of the best minds in England concentrated their ability upon the defects of friendly societies' management, and though by slow degrees progress was being made, much more would have been achieved if the government had been wise, had been liberal in its viewpoint and given the real aid of which these institutions were in most urgent need. Instead, encouragement was given to further methods of poor relief by burdensome rules and restrictions upon personal conduct and to objectionable laws against the right to free associations. Governmental responsibility was shirked and the failure of many societies is directly attributable to past governmental incapacity and indifference to the facts.

The Failure of Poor Law Reforms

In other words, the government and the pseudo-social reformers throughout the long history of the friendly society movement failed in their faith in sound principles of voluntary thrift and in the high-minded motives behind voluntary effort and they gave the preference to palliative measures or methods of poor relief, productive of immediate results, though invariably disastrous in the end. Yet the principle had been clearly realized by British wage-earners that vast benefits could be made to result from perfecting the principle of association or by means of contributions to a common fund intended to meet contingencies arising out of the uncertainties of human life. I cannot do better than refer, if only by title, to "An Appeal to the Public on the General Utility of Benefit Societies, Instituted by and for the Relief of Their Respective Members, proving the necessity of securing the approval and the sanction of Parliament to the remarks and observations on the present system of the poor laws," unfortunately by an anonymous author, issued in London in 1792. Four years later, Mr. Edward Jones issued a treatise on "The Prevention of Poverty by Beneficial Clubs," and during the next ten years was published the "Letter to Samuel Whitebread," by the Rev. T. R. Malthus, the famous author of an essay on Population, followed by a tract entitled "Remarks on Mr. Whitebread's Proposals for the Amendment of the Poor Laws," issued in 1807. Elaborate reports of Royal Commissions of Inquiry into the operations of friendly societies, though frequently not for the friendly purpose of helping these associations, still constitute a source of valuable information accessible to those who wish to understand the underlying principles of British wage-earners' progress, achieved rather in spite of than because of governmental aid. The report of the Poor Law Commissioners of 1834 (reprinted as a parliamentary document, Cd. 2728, in 1905) fearlessly

disclosed a truly appalling state of public dependence and prevailing distress. They refused resolutely, in the words of Edmund Burke, to call any one poor "who has health and strength to work for his living." They went further, however, in holding that any one was to be considered a pauper who would not exert himself to the utmost to provide for his own sustenance and for those dependent upon him. The law of 1834 applied the workhouse test, which if rigorously enforced would have prevented much of the poverty subsequently brought into being rather because of a lax attitude on the part of the authorities than because of efforts to exact from each and every one a full measure of useful service, however humble, in the furtherance of the general good. That the reforms introduced by the act of 1834 were not effective is made clear by the later history of the English poor, so admirably outlined by the late Thomas Mackay, and by the earlier works of the '40s and '50s, such as Kay's book on the "Social Condition and Education of the People in England," and a still more striking work on "The White Slaves of England," by John C. Cobden, published in 1854. Even before this, or about six years after the reform laws of 1834, Mr. C. Edwards Lester had published his well-known treatise on "The Glory and Shame of England," and at about the same time the Health of Towns Commission issued a series of important reports on the Sanitary Condition of the Laboring Classes, which aroused England as she perhaps had never been aroused before, or has been aroused since. An effort was made to refute the arguments advanced by Lester in a volume of glittering generalities, bearing the title "The Fame and Glory of England," published in 1842, but the facts could not be gainsaid, and the charges were left unanswered.

The Royal Commission on the Poor Law

There has been a vast improvement in the health and well-being of British wage-earners during the last seventy or eighty years, fortunately measurable because of the statement of facts available for the time when the Health of Towns Commission made its elaborate and strictly scientific reports. The housing conditions then as now were deplorable, and primarily the cause of a vast amount of the prevailing ill health and the consequent necessity for poor relief. Nothing of material value was done by the government, but the local authorities throughout England and Wales made progress in health administration and to a certain extent in housing, and particularly in the control of infectious diseases, which challenges the admiration of the world. But there was not then, as there is not now, a clear recognition on the part of the government of fundamental principles of social and economic reform, aiming primarily at prevention rather than amelioration and social content. The present housing policy of the government rests upon the same false principle as national health insurance and old-age pensions, i. e., on grants-in-aid, gratuities and subsidies, all of which tend to confuse cause and effect in the public mind and pro-

duce an ever-increasing reliance upon authority instead of developing the priceless traits of self-reliance and self-help.*

Indifference to the Lessons of Experience

It has been necessary for me to present the preceding historical outline and statement of facts for the purpose of making clear that by 1910 a mass of material was available to the government which if carefully and properly considered would have suggested radical reforms for the removal of the causes and conditions giving rise to much pauperism and poverty instead of a visionary scheme derived almost exclusively from German governmental sources. Mr. Lloyd George gained public support for national health insurance largely because of the definite assurance that "there ought to be an immense saving in the cost of pauperism," though all experience in Germany and elsewhere had been to the contrary. It is true that in Great Britain the number of official paupers has been reduced since 1909, but this is largely in consequence of the old-age pension act adopted in 1908, and the reduction does not justify the conclusion that a lessening in poor law expenditures has been achieved in consequence of national health insurance. The old-age pension, originally 5s. a week, was increased to 7s. 6d. by a war bonus and to a statutory 10s. a week in 1919. The number of old-age pensioners, which was 447,000 in 1909, had increased to 984,000 by the outbreak of the war, being 920,000 on March 1, 1919. These non-contributory old-age pensions, however much disguised as a civil right, are as much poor relief as if given under that name, except that the actual amounts paid in the form of outdoor relief are often higher than the sums paid to old-age pensioners.

It is difficult to separate the old-age pension question from national health insurance, for both grant benefits wholly or in part to beneficiaries making either no contributions at all or inadequate contributions on account thereof. That the amounts disbursed in old-age pensions are reaching alarming proportions is shown by a recent official return, according to which the old-age pension payments had increased from about £8,500,000 in 1910 to nearly £13,000,000 during the year ending March 31, 1919. These figures clearly indicate that the official poor relief statistics of Great Britain cannot be relied on as evidence of the true extent of pauperism or public dependence, least of all in its relation to the involved poor law aspects of national health insurance.

A brief reference only need be made to out-of-work donations, the cost of which has been far in excess of the original estimates; but no full account of which has been made public by the government. The final report

*It has been pointed out in connection with the larger question as to the best course that should be pursued to bring about national economic stability: "Voluntary effort throughout its entire history has been profoundly influenced by the ebb and flow of state intervention The future of *associative* effort depends in no small degree on the wisdom which the statesmen of the future may exhibit in invoking state aid without *quenching the forces of spontaneous organizations.*" ("The Spirit of Association," by M. Fothergill Robinson, London, 1913, pp 2-3) This hope, however, is not likely to be realized.

of the Committee of Inquiry issued under date of May 7, 1919, contains no financial statistics of value for the present purpose. The abuses under this method of outdoor relief, also skilfully disguised as a war measure, finally raised such a protest from boards of guardians, town councils, chambers of commerce, and other public bodies, that measures were at last adopted to do away with the allowances, although immediately, in place thereof, the weekly payments under unemployment insurance were increased from 7s. 6d., including war bonus, to 11s., without an increase in the contributions.

Poor Relief and National Health Insurance

The national health insurance act of 1911 contains no reference to the poor law; and any such connection was deliberately disavowed in the parliamentary debates and the public discussions of the period. The text-books on national health insurance are also silent on the question of actual procedure in cases where poor relief is being paid to insured persons by local authorities, particularly in the case of medical treatment in poor law infirmaries. Persons thus cared for frequently on their discharge receive considerable sums of money upon which the poor law guardians have no legal claim. Standard works of reference on the poor law also contain but fragmentary references to national health insurance, although cases are of common occurrence in which poor relief is paid to insured persons, as best illustrated by a statement made in the House of Lords by Lord Balfour, under date of January 29, 1918, that "In Edinburgh nearly a thousand people in the year have got this benefit wrongfully, as I think; and in Glasgow, between January, 1917, and January, 1918, nearly 10,000 people received this insurance benefit, having been supported in Poor Law institutions during illness." No answer has been made to this charge, which, as Lord Balfour took occasion to point out, is "a public scandal." There has been no investigation by the government to determine the proportion of insured persons in the various poor law unions who receive poor law medical treatment, regardless of the fact that they are supposed to be provided for under national health insurance; but that this porportion is fairly large is made evident by such inquiries as I have personally made and from the fragmentary references thereto in the published reports of poor law unions giving attention to the facts. The situation has, of course, been much complicated by the war and the favorable economic conditions resulting from the truly tremendous increase in nominal wages, which naturally must affect the claim rate of approved societies and make the forthcoming valuation much less an index of national health and well-being than would otherwise have been the case.

Experience of the Derby Poor Law Union

Thus, for illustration, the clerk of the Poor Law Guardians of Derby, in a report for the year 1913, states that the number of insured persons

in that relatively small community receiving outdoor relief in some form or other was 51, while in addition 26 insured persons were admitted to the workhouse. It is pointed out in this connection, by the clerk of the board that, "while it is, of course, recognized that the Act is still in its infancy and that it is too early to form a definite opinion," yet he is, nevertheless, "inclined to think that there has not been and is not likely to be any appreciable benefit to the Union from the passing of the Insurance Act," it being explained that he accounts for this opinion, first, "by reason of the casual nature of the employment of the persons who become chargeable," and, second, "by the number of insured applicants who have found the benefit received inadequate to maintain themselves and their dependents without assistance from the Guardians." In continuation, it is said, "My observations lead me to think that the Guardians will benefit in a slight degree only; probably—as the Insurance Act has brought about compulsory thrift and may be regarded as a preventive measure—its beneficial operations as regards Poor Law Relief may, in a decade or two, be felt in an increased degree."*

These observations are amplified by a return for which I am under obligations to Mr. Grantham, the clerk of the board, showing for the five years ending with 1917 the number of insured persons receiving insurance benefit and at the same time poor relief. The number of insured persons admitted to the workhouse has increased from 26 in 1913 to 50 in 1917. The table is as follows:

STATE INSURANCE—DERBY POOR LAW UNION

	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917
(1) Insured persons receiving insurance benefits and receiving out-relief	34	65	64	86	76
(2) Insured persons receiving out-relief but not in receipt of benefits for some cause or other . .	17	86	42	32	35
(3) Insured persons admitted to the workhouse	26	38	45	36	50
(4) Number of cases referred to in clause (3) in which maintenance has been recovered	3	1	0	4	2

*The strongest argument against compulsion was raised as early as 1797 by Sir Frederic Morton Eden, in his treatise on "The State of the Poor," which includes an exceedingly important chapter on friendly societies This work which is, unfortunately, almost inaccessible in this country, contains the following highly suggestive observation: "There are great objections to all compulsory schemes for erecting Friendly Societies: whatever benefit is intended the Poor, obliging them to subscribe, is, in effect, taxing them; nor can I imagine a severer tax, in the present confined state of financial resource, than a twenty-fourth, or thirty-sixth, of a man's daily earnings, imposed as a direct tax It may be said, perhaps, that this cannot, with propriety, be considered as a tax; it is only forcing him to do, what, in many instances, he willingly does;—to secure himself a comfortable maintenance through life. This, however, is an argument which in some measure shews that that coercion is unnecessary Why use force, when mutual convenience will make that palatable, which legislative direction may render nauseous? Few of us will be driven, but most of us may be led."

This statement of an actual increase in poor law expenditures to insured persons, though subject to certain exceptions, due to local conditions, which it seems unnecessary to enlarge upon, is confirmed by returns for other poor law unions, of which, for illustration, the following statement for the city of Birmingham as given in the Birmingham *Post* of September 15, 1919, is of special interest:

> "An analysis of the actual expenditure of the Birmingham Board of Guardians for the first half of the current year shows that the amounts estimated in February last as being required to meet the expenditure for the year are inadequate, and that an additional sum (approximately £86,000) will be required."

Furthermore, it is said in this connection, that

> "The estimated amount of outdoor relief required for the year was £34,000, and the additional sum required is £12,500. The committee state that when it has been ascertained that outdoor relief is necessary in any case, it has been, and is, the policy of the Board to give adequate relief. The increases in the cost of food and living generally bear with great severity upon the poor. The Guardians have considered it their duty to raise the outdoor relief from time to time to meet the increased prices and to maintain the recipients in health and strength, and the committee do not consider that the policy of the Board in this direction is any defence."

Equally suggestive is a statement in the Derby *Express* of September 17th with reference to conditions in Nottingham:

> "There was another shock for Nottingham ratepayers yesterday, the estimate submitted to the Board of Guardians showing a deficit of £30,000, which means a probable poor rate of 3s. in the £. Before the war it was 1s. 8d., then it went up to 1s. 10d., and last year it was 2s. 4d."

This report is further confirmed by a return of the Poor Law Guardians of Derby, according to which:

> "The total expenditure was set forth as £37,723, including £9,850 for indoor maintenance of the institution and £9,100 for outdoor relief. The receipts were estimated at £6,265, with £6,365 balances in favour of parishes and £293 separate parish contributions, leaving a common fund deficiency of £28,300, which required a rate of 11½d. in the £ on £591,546, the accessible value of the Union, as against 11d. for the corresponding half of last year, when the common deficiency was £28,130."

This evidence can be amplified by similar statements for many other poor law unions throughout England and Scotland, if, in fact, the experience has not been practically universal.* It may therefore be said without fear of contradiction that national health insurance in typical industrial sections has not effected a reduction in poor law expenditures, but, quite to the contrary, the expenditures have risen regardless of the enormous outlays on account of old-age pensions, out-of-work donations, bread subsidies, coal subsidies, health insurance subsidies, etc.

*The number of persons receiving out-relief in the Edmonton Union has increased from 9,000 in 1914 to 15,000 in 1920. (London *Times*, March 30, 1920.)

Insured Persons in Poor Law Infirmaries

In the earlier years of national health insurance it was the custom of some poor law unions to require an agreement on the part of insured beneficiaries seeking relief in poor law infirmaries or otherwise, of which the following is an illustration:

NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE ACTS A39:

I, the undersigned, being an insured person under the National Health Insurance Act, and having received an Order for my admission into the Workhouse Infirmary of the Derby Union, *hereby agree and consent* to pay to the Guardians of the Derby Union, upon my discharge, an amount of benefit accruing and becoming due to me under section 13 of the National Insurance Act, 1913, during the period of my chargeability, or part thereof, if in the circumstances the Guardians consider it advisable to appropriate only a portion of such sum.

AS WITNESS my hand hereto this..... ... . day of..... .. .. .19.....
(Signature of insured person)..... ....
(*WITNESS* to the above signature)..... ....

This method resulted in a substantial return to the poor law guardians and in a consequential relief in poor law burdens; but by order of the Local Government Board the use of the agreement was discontinued.

Penalizing Thrift Under Health Insurance

In a publication on Poor Law Reform, issued by the Ministry of Reconstruction, there occurs the following significant statement, which may be read in connection with the earlier discussion:

"As regards the labouring classes, independence and thrift were directly penalised. *The subsidy which the poor law afforded to pauper labour inevitably reduced the level of wages.* Employers in competition with one another could not afford to employ independent labour when pauper labour was cheaper or was forced upon them; so that the independent labourer was not only placed in an inferior position, but by losing his employment was driven into pauperism, even if he succeeded in resisting its attractions. Labourers in receipt of relief rapidly developed dishonest, degraded and work-shy habits; they had no interest in their occupation, no incentive to satisfy their employers. The characteristics thus induced lasted from generation to generation, while the separate grant of relief to members of the same family perverted domestic relations and fostered intense selfishness. Employers, while forced to employ pauper labour, found it not only inefficient and unprofitable, but malignant and even destructive."

A similar condition has been brought about in consequence of lavish expenditures under national health insurance, subsidized as the act is by parliamentary grants, which account for approximately forty per cent. of the total payments made at the present time.* All of this was practically

*It is extremely difficult to present even an approximately accurate statement of the finances of national health insurance. According to a very recent actuarial report, however, on the new "National Health Insurance Bill, 1920," the present grants and subsidies, exclusive of special grants to medical services and possibly other grants, direct or indirect, amount to £5,170,000. It is proposed under the new bill to increase this sum by £1,772,000 to a total of £6,942,000, or approximately $35,000,000 There, however, is no question of doubt but that other items properly chargeable to this account would very materially increase the sum stated.

anticipated by the members of the Royal Commission on the Poor Law in 1909, who in their report that year drew attention to the fact that,

> "In token of a definite break with some of the traditions and principles of the past, and for the sake also of ridding the new authority of some of the odium which attached to its predecessors, a new nomenclature was to be adopted; 'poor law' became 'public assistance,' 'out-door relief' 'home assistance,' while the province of the new authority was to become the 'necessitous' instead of the 'destitute.'
>
> "The provision of medical treatment was to be specially dealt with: A Medical Assistance Committee was to be established consisting partly of members of the Public Assistance Committee, partly of members of the local Health Committee of the Council, together with other persons representative of the local medical profession, hospitals, etc. Medical assistance was to be organized upon a provident basis, following the lead of the friendly societies, and the working classes were to be induced to subscribe. In the case of certain classes of the necessitous, e. g., the aged and widows with children, the Public Assistance Committee might pay their subscriptions for them; but otherwise medical treatment to the necessitous would be afforded through the Public Assistance Committee only, who were to employ for that purpose as occasion arose local practitioners engaged upon dispensary work."

The Viewpoint of Organized Charity

If the government in 1910-11 had initiated a new policy of public assistance adequate to the purpose and with a due regard for the preservation of the essential functions of voluntary thrift much of the consequential mischief would have been avoided. It must be clearly recognized from the preceding extract that relief in any other form than poor relief undisguised is a menace to the social and economic welfare of the people. The giving of 9d. of insurance for 4d. worth of contributions, or a benefit, large or small, on a definite joint proportionate basis, is poor relief, irrespective of the political object to disguise the fact. This viewpoint has always been recognized by the foremost authorities on poor law administration and by the officials in charge of the Charity Organisation Society, with perhaps the largest actual experience in poor relief in densely congested industrial districts. Mr. (now Sir) Charles S. Loch, the Honorary Secretary of the Charity Organisation Society, has presented the case against national health insurance from this viewpoint in an address delivered in 1911, when the act was under consideration by Parliament. His address on "The National Insurance Bill" should be read by all who desire to thoroughly understand the principles and the facts of a problem seriously confused by conflicting interests, but most of all by the want of actual experience in matters of health administration, insurance and poor relief.* Sir Charles S. Loch observes that "The National Insurance Bill, if it is passed, will affect the social interests of the people as a whole more (far more, probably) than any Act of the last hundred years." And, he adds, "While other Acts have introduced far-reaching reforms in the industrial

*Published by the Charity Organisation Society, Vauxhall Bridge Road, London, 1911, price 4d.

condition of large classes and the Poor Reform Act of 1834 enabled the nation to free itself from the burden of an overwhelming pauperism, the National Insurance Bill introduces a new system of medical provision that under the form of insurance places in the category of recipients of State help practically all of those who are not income tax payers. It does not limit its intervention to those who have been considered the poor or the poorer classes," but "it entails the reorganization of the friendly societies and may profoundly affect the development of the trade unions."*

A Reckless Policy of Expediency

The years that have passed have abundantly fulfilled this prophecy, disregarded at a time when the first duty of enlightened statesmanship should have been to inquire impartially into *all the facts* and to act in conformity to the best judgment of those qualified to render an opinion entitled to respect and consideration. No Royal Commission of Inquiry was appointed and not even a departmental committee was requested to examine into the subject; but fatuously the measure was rushed through Parliament and became a law before there had been time to deliberate upon the principles involved and even more so upon the probable consequences of the act to those directly concerned and to the nation at large. There is nothing in the history of English philanthropy and English politics which more clearly illustrates governmental subserviency to political expediency at the present time and the disregard of fundamental principles of politics which are familiar to all who have given thoughtful consideration to the broadening functions of government and the duty of the community at large to provide adequately for the needs of the helpless few.

Pauperizing Effects of National Health Insurance

The protest by Sir C. S. Loch was disregarded, yet his arguments were based upon experience and a profound knowledge of the history of British philanthropy, which may be said to date from the poor law of Elizabeth in 1601, followed by more than three hundred years of effort to eliminate its malign influence from the wage-earners' struggle for a higher

*One of the most illuminating recent discussions of this phase of the subject, though not directly with reference thereto, is a treatise on "The Spirit of Association," by M Fothergill Robinson, London, 1913, in which, by way of introduction it is said, "We stand at the parting of the ways. The purely voluntary character of associative effort in Great Britain for mutual assurance *is now a thing of the past.* The State has stepped in, and by the passing of the Insurance Act confers on the one hand certain benefits, and on the other *makes a demand to exercise* a definite control over all societies which afford Friendly benefits, and which bring themselves as "approved" bodies within the scope of the Act."

Of interest, also, are the following remarks, written, however, when the act of 1911 had become only partially operative, on the conduct of British wage-earners: "To what extent voluntary effort would, in the fullness of time, have achieved the economic security of the working classes must now remain purely problematical. The strides which have been *made in this connection during the last century certainly* give colour to the view that, with a task made easier in the future by education, an increased attention to sanitation, and a growing knowledge of actuarial science, progress, even if slow, might have been continuous" There is no question of doubt that if the government had faced deliberately the problem of effective progress and assistance to established mutual aid institutions, the present compulsory system would have been found wholly unnecessary, particularly if amplified by a rational method of well-considered poor relief.

standard of life. Sir C. S. Loch presented the strongest possible case against the German system by an appeal to the facts of German poor law administration, proving conclusively that there had been no reduction in poor law expenditures under national health insurance but rather the reverse. He emphasized "the weakening effect of these measures upon the character of the people," having reference to all forms of social insurance resting upon the principle of compulsory thrift. He drew attention to the extraordinary fact, however paradoxical the statement may sound, that "the provision for sickness creates sickness, or that the German people are becoming more sickly, or that their sick people are always being more indulgently treated, or that Germans are becoming more dependent; and that meanwhile the cost of the provision made for them against sickness tends to double itself."*

Sickness Statistics Misleading

The term *sickness insurance*, as Sir Arthur Newsholme has recently pointed out, is a misnomer. The preamble to the national health insurance act, that the objective is "to provide for insurance against loss of health and the prevention of disease," is a deliberate perversion of the truth. It has been much more accurately stated by an American writer on social insurance that the main objective (at least from the wage-earners' viewpoint) is the provision for a cash benefit, which under given conditions must necessarily serve as an inducement to unnecessary prolongation of absence from work or downright malingering and fraud. The so-called sickness statistics of German sick funds are unworthy of scientific consideration, in that they do not represent true sickness occurrence but largely prolonged absence from work on account of alleged sickness, endowed by the wrongful liberality of the state in a manner sufficient to serve as a constant temptation, and particularly so during periods of industrial depression, unemployment, etc. It is for these reasons that so-called sickness insurance increases the demand upon public funds, or, in other words, the poor rate, and no evidence has been forthcoming from any source that a material reduction in poor relief has followed the most thorough-going introduction of sickness insurance even under the radical methods of bureaucratic control, as in the late German empire.

Pauperizing the Independent Poor

Thus national health insurance tends, and with increasing pressure, to make paupers out of those who have heretofore been far removed from the need of poor relief, while it makes no provision for those whose precarious existence makes such relief a continued necessity as a matter of public support. No evidence has been forthcoming from either English or German sources that the poorest poor are adequately provided for under compulsory health insurance, which rests, as it must, upon the principle

*"The National Insurance Bill," by C. S Loch, Charity Organisation Society, London, 1911, page 13.

of continuity of employment or the continued payment of contributions if all the benefits are to be realized that are promised under the act. There is nothing more disgraceful than the deliberate delusion of the poor in the name of national health insurance, providing for the so-called "deposit contributors" in a manner totally inadequate to the purpose and totally at variance with prevailing conceptions of equity and civil rights.* Although as much has been paid by the deposit contributor under certain conditions as by a member of an approved society, the results are never precisely the same, and they vary grotesquely in the case of urgent need when there has been failure to make all the contributions required under the act. No qualified investigation has ever been made into the status of the deposit contributor, and while much is being done to encourage persons to join approved societies, the deposit contributors, numbering a considerable proportion of the whole, suffer as a result of either their poverty or their personal independence in a manner which would be considered contrary to public policy if carried on by private insurance undertakings.

The Status of Deposit Contributors

The contributions of a deposit contributor, as the term implies, are treated as a savings deposit subject to certain qualifications, in much the same manner as if the amount represented were standing to the private credit of the insured. The discrimination against deposit contributors is obvious but inevitable. It rests upon the false principle that the government can transact an insurance business upon commercial principles where profit or personal advantage is a necessary element of business conduct. The approved societies are allowed to exercise discrimination in the selection of members, so that the results of their business experience may in time justify the payment of additional benefits. It was therefore assumed at the outset that deposit contributors would represent a sub-standard class, although no provision was made for the adequate care of what at its worst would represent the most unfortunate element of the population. It was assumed and is being held today that there would be among the insured population a considerable number of unhealthy persons whom approved societies would not be justified in accepting under the ordinary conditions. For this class of bad lives the deposit system was created as a temporary expedient, the actuaries apparently finding themselves unable to suggest any

*See in this connection the references to deposit contributors in the reports of the Executive Committee of the Scottish Association of Insurance Committees for 1916 (p. 7) and for 1917 (pp. 6-7). In the 1916 report it is said that "The Executive Committee regret that it has not been possible to obtain information as to whether any action is proposed to be taken by the Government with regard to the Benefits payable to Deposit Contributors. The present position seems indefensible It appears to the Committee unreasonble that no effort should be made to provide a *real measure of insurance* to this considerable body of insured persons The Executive Committee propose to continue to press upon the Commissioners the urgency of this matter" The 1917 report contains the following extremely suggestive admission with particular reference to the poor law: "It seems regrettable, however, that time should pass and that no real attempt should be made by the Government to solve this pressing problem. It is undoubted that to a considerable body of these persons greatly in need of assistance there is nothing of the nature of genuine insurance A comparatively short period of sickness exhausts their funds and they must thereafter rely on the charity of neighbours unless they are prepared to avail themselves of the provisions of the Poor Law."

basis upon which they might be otherwise insured. The provisions of the act providing that the conditions regarding deposit contributors should be reviewed before the end of 1914 indicated a desire on the part of Parliament to make some further provision when it was possible more clearly to estimate the liability. There has been no investigation and no rectification of the original error to apply business principles or insurance principles to an element obviously in part uninsurable according to the methods common to insurance transactions in private life.

Unrealized Expectations

The error, however, was not limited to the comparatively small group of incapacitated or impaired lives, for the deposit contributors include a considerable number of strictly first-class lives who for some reason or another are unwilling to become members of approved societies. Among these, again, are many who insure simply because they must, for their contributions are deducted from their wages, although they make practically no use of the medical or sanatorium benefit and only a partial use of the maternity benefit, drawing, however, the cash benefits, which merely represent their own accumulations, plus the two-ninths for which, in the event of any benefit being paid, the state is responsible. In the case of maternity benefit it is the rule rather than the exception that the wives of deposit contributors receive less than the 30s. provided under the law, and they are lucky if they average two-thirds of the amounts received, as a matter of statutory right, by members of approved societies for precisely the same contributions, paid under precisely the same condition and subject to practically the same rules and regulations.

The Failure of the Deposit System

The status of the deposit contributor represents the needs of the poorest poor who follow precarious occupations or who are frequently out of employment, or who drift from one occupation to another and who in consequence are always perilously near to the poverty line or the poorhouse. The deposit contributor is frequently referred to as representing the uninsurable under an act ostensibly providing identical benefits for all contributors, without reference to their physical or mental condition, since all who earn wages *must* be insured, whether they so wish or not. The status of a member of an approved society is enormously enhanced in value by the collective aggregate of which he is a part; while a deposit contributor, much more in need of the benefit of association,* retains his character as an individual and his payments are treated as an individual account "upon which depend the benefits to which the contributor will be entitled." There could be nothing more cruel or unjust than this discrimination so adverse to the interests of an element most urgently in need of the benefits which flow from associated action, and of which the friendly

*See in this connection Chapter VIII, on "The Friendly Society Movement," and Chapter IX, on "Expansion and Reform," in "The Spirit of Association," by M Fothergill Robinson, London, 1913.

societies are a most illustrious example. It has been said of the deposit contributor that in his case there is "a vital necessity of no arrears," for if the sum at the beginning of the year standing to the credit of the deposit contributor does not amount to 11s., such a contributor may lose his right to any benefit during the year in question. Although it is provided that this loss of benefit may be mitigated in the discretion of the insurance committee, what is such "discretion" but poor relief under another name?

Unfair Discrimination Against the Poorest Poor

Once the funds to the credit of a deposit contributor are exhausted, all benefits are forfeited. Though most in need of the assistance which flows from associated action, the poorest poor must stand alone and suffer the consequences. It is absurd to say that there are no lapses under national health insurance, for in thousands of cases no benefits are realized though contributions have been paid. It is true enough, as said by Horace B. Samuel, in a treatise on "The Insurance Act," that "the deposit contributor though regarded as damned by a great many persons is not necessarily doomed."* Much is being done in the discretion of the insurance committees, but the fact remains that such "discretion" is but poor relief under another name. No element of the insured population is more entitled to public consideration, yet none has been more neglected. The text-books on national health insurance are practically limited to the legal provisions and in the vast realm of charity and philanthropy the courage seems to be wanting to go to the root of a national injustice which imperatively calls for early and drastic reform. It is estimated that the number of deposit contributors is about half a million, which is less by three hundred thousand than the original actuarial assumptions at the time of the passage of the act (see "Everybody's Guide to the National Insurance Acts, 1911-13," by Thomas Smith, p. 15); but what proportion of this number represents the poorest poor cannot be stated, if, in fact, the information is at all ascertainable.†

Poor Relief of the Insured Population

It would carry me entirely too far to enlarge upon the details of this aspect of national health insurance, but the question lies at the root of the whole problem, and of the assertion that compulsory health insurance will aid in materially reducing the poor rate. Much more important is the question as to the not inconsiderable number who do not have even the precarious advantage of deposit contributors, but who, in fact, derive *no benefit* from national health insurance in that they are uninsurable by reason of their poverty or the precariousness of their employment, or because of some legal provision or another which

*"The Insurance Act and Yourselves," by Howard B. Samuel, London, Thomas Murby & Co., 1912.

†The latest official estimate of deposit contributors in the United Kingdom is 450,000, of which 150,000 are estimated to be women. But a revision of this estimate is under way by the government, and with the probability that the actual figures may fall considerably below or considerably above the preceding statement. (See report by the Government Actuary upon the Financial Provisions of the National Health Insurance Bill, 1920, London, 1920, Cmd 612, P. S. King & Son, Great Smith St., London.)

precludes their insurance under the act. How large a number and proportion of the people are uninsured can also not be stated, if in fact the information is ascertainable at all without a highly specialized inquiry, such for illustration as the admirable "Study of Poverty in York," by Mr. B. Seebohm Rowntree. There has been no adequate inquiry into the whole question and the reports of poor law officials fail to present a statement of the insured and uninsured population cared for in poor law infirmaries or receiving indoor or outdoor relief. It is the judgment of some of the best authorities on the subject that national health insurance has had no effect on the poor law, but the statistical evidence is unfortunately wanting to furnish a trustworthy answer to a question necessarily of the utmost concern to the public at large. It is to be hoped that in time data will be forthcoming from representative poor law unions showing respectively the fact of insurance in the case of persons relieved, whether outdoor or indoor, by the public authorities, differentiating compulsory from voluntary insurance, so as to avoid what might otherwise lead to seriously erroneous conclusions. At the present time national health insurance in any event seems to be entirely disregarded in English poor law practice, chiefly, of course, because no power is granted to the authorities to recover money due from national health insurance, or requiring a reimbursement for poor law expenditures. An examination of many of the year books issued by poor law boards of guardians fails to reveal any reference to national health insurance as a source of support in the direction of efforts to prevent a recurrence of pauperism rather than to provide liberally for relief. It may be said in this connection that the minimum amount of outdoor relief granted to a widow with one dependent by an important parish council is 12s., in contrast to a 7s. 6d. cash benefit paid under national health insurance; a widow with six dependents receives as much as 29s. 6d. a week, although if ill and insured, but otherwise independent, she would receive only 10s., no allowance being made under national health insurance for the number of children in the family or a possibly larger number of other dependents.

Overlapping of Insurance and Poor Relief

In this connection the following suggestive remarks are quoted from a small treatise on "Some Recent Developments of Poor Relief," by W. A. Bailward, originally printed in the *Economic Journal*, December, 1912. Mr. Bailward remarks that "Neither can we leave out of consideration the Insurance Act, which came into operation in July, and which to the extent of 'ninepence for fourpence' is admittedly eleemosynary. It is clear that this measure, whatever its advantages, must result in a large subsidy to the wages of the working classes." Mr. Bailward calls attention to the movement known as "the break-up of the poor law" and the rapidity with which today different bodies administer poor relief "where there was one before." One effect of this, he points out, has been "that the total public expenditure for the relief of the poor has in the last twenty-five years

risen from £8,000,000 to approximately £30,000,000," or, in American currency, from about $40,000,000 to $150,000,000. As a concrete illustration, Mr. Bailward gives particulars of the overlapping of the national health insurance act and the poor law, than which no more illuminating evidence has yet been forthcoming, although it is regrettable that the information cannot be brought down to date:

OVERLAPPING OF NATIONAL (HEALTH) INSURANCE AND THE POOR LAW

Case-paper Number	Period 1913	Particulars
18364	June to October	Man in infirmary. Wife and five children receiving 10s. weekly from N. H. I., and 7s. weekly *outdoor relief*. Man now (13-11-1913), in infirmary, children in Poor Law schools, and wife apart.
23575	October	Man in infirmary. Wife receiving 10s. weekly from N. H. I., and four children being fed at school.
25462	July and October	Man in workhouse (Mental Wards). Wife receiving 10s. from N. H. I.
25112	May to October	Man phthisical. *Ill* May to October, 10s. weekly from N. H. I. Out-relief food; 3s. 6d. four weeks (August). Man in infirmary May 27th to July 1st. *Now at Sanatorium.*
20645	July to August	Man sick, 17-7-1913. Wife applies for Parish Doctor because the Panel Doctor has a notice exhibited in his surgery that he would only see panel patients at their homes on alternate days, and man had suddenly become worse. July 21st to August 23rd out-relief, 39s. 3d. on account of sickness of man and sickness benefit not yet available.
3890	September	Widow and four children chargeable at intervals since 1900. September 3rd woman applies for Parish Doctor. *She is an insured person,* but not entitled to Panel Doctor because the sickness is the result of an accident. 13-9-1913. *Woman reported to be receiving 7s. 6d. weekly sickness benefit.*
2534	May to July	9th June man admitted to infirmary. *No insurance benefit.* "Card three stamps short." Out-relief in kind seven weeks.
18458	24th-30th July	Out-relief. Man sick, and *insurance benefit not sufficient.*
	7th to 21st October	Has had six weeks' benefit at 10s. week and 30s. *maternity benefit.* Benefit exhausted and out-relief granted.
25601	September	Man in infirmary 24-9-1913. 8th to 11th October. Out-relief to wife and four children because insurance benefit not yet received.
19295	October	Widow. Has been relieved indoor and *outdoor for* four years past, at intervals. Out-relief 4th to 17th October, 14-10-1913 applies for relief, under Panel Doctor, *because no insurance benefit yet.*

Overlapping of Old-age Pensions and Poor Relief

There is a similar overlapping of old-age pension cases and poor law relief, illustrating the urgency of a qualified inquiry if only for the purpose of removing false conceptions of alleged benefits not realized under modern so-called reform legislation. Mr. Bailward cites a case which came before the guardian of a poor law union, "in which the father, an insured person, was in the infirmary at a cost of 25s. a week, the wife was receiving sick benefit at 10s. a week, and the children were being fed at the schools." He cites several recent cases in the same union, "in which women have come into the lying-in wards for their confinement, where, of course, they received every medical care and attention, and where they are encouraged to stay till they are entirely convalescent, and have then gone out and claimed maternity benefit either themselves or through their husbands before they were really fit to go." Of interest is an account rendered by a relieving-officer, who states that: "I have had in several instances to supplement inadequate sickness benefit. Several persons have applied, not being satisfied with their panel doctor. Single women have been admitted to the lying-in wards and have obtained maternity benefit after leaving." And another relieving-officer is quoted in connection with maternity and sanitorium benefit cases, as follows:

> "On making enquiries into the matter of the National Health Insurance, I find we have given nearly 700 certificates to enable inmates of our infirmary and lying-in wards to draw their benefits under this Act. In very few cases, certainly less than a dozen, have the Guardians recovered anything towards their maintenance. Married men have sent their wives into the workhouse for their confinement and then applied for a certificate to obtain the maternity benefit. I also find that certificates have been given to several single women for the same purpose, but I am unable to say for certain whether they have obtained the benefit. The same thing also applies to single persons, without dependents, who have been in our infirmary. Cases needing sanatorium treatment are always referred back to the Commissioners, but we have two cases who are receiving home treatment and the family is in receipt of relief. In one case a man, after waiting nine weeks for admission, was sent for, receiving only two hours' notice, but as he was a widower with three children he had to wait a further two days while arrangements were made to take his children into the workhouse, where they remained from February to July without payment The father returned in May and went to work. In August he re-married, and we have now received another application from him for his admission to the infirmary and his children into the workhouse, as his wife has gone off and left him. He has been told to make another application for sanatorium treatment."

Diminishing Aversion to Poor Law Support

Mr. Bailward observes in this connection that "The fact that 700 certificates under the Insurance Act have been given in a year in a single Union gives some indication of the extent of the overlapping between the Insurance Act and the Poor Law." It is extremely suggestive that Mr. Bailward should have to point out a conviction which is growing with

relief-officers, that the national health insurance act tends rather to create a new form of pauperism than to prevent dependence upon public charities, and of this tendency to secure supplementary benefits under the insurance act by poor relief it is said: "It is noteworthy that it was extremely rare in old days for any member of a friendly society to apply for parish relief, and no one can fail to remark the lowering of the standard of self-reliance under the new order of things."*

Abuses of the Panel System

Finally, I may quote the same writer to the effect that an opinion has been frequently expressed that there will be a tendency for panel doctors to order into the infirmary their longer and more troublesome cases. "For," he points out, "not long ago a panel doctor in Chelsea advised a patient to apply for admission to the infirmary, not because he was destitute—it was admitted that the relatives were in a fairly comfortable position—but because in his opinion the care of the patient was too great a strain upon them." Most significant is the conclusion that while the guardians refused the relief applied for, "they were eventually severely censured by the coroner." Under circumstances like these it is not a matter of surprise to find the actual increase in the number of sick poor cared for in poor law infirmaries, as illustrated for example by the city of Glasgow, where during the year ending May 15, 1918, 3,411 were cared for against 3,668 during the year ending May 15, 1919, regardless of the improvement in economic conditions in the meantime.

A question here arises which also has received but very inadequate consideration. Broadly speaking, medical relief under the poor law is superior to medical assistance obtained under national health insurance.† The poor law infirmaries of England and Scotland have been raised to a high degree of efficiency. Generally speaking, excellent accommodations, inclusive of the whole range of modern medical and surgical skill, are available to the patient at public expense. In an address read at the sixth annual meeting of the National Conference of Industrial Assurance, Approved Societies, Mr. A. C. Thompson, the president, took occasion to point out that "Many of the Poor Law infirmaries are among the best equipped hospitals in the country; but nevertheless, because of a strong aversion of the public against poor relief in any recognized form, they are sometimes half empty, while the general hospitals in the same district,

*Illustrating the pernicious effect of a reckless administration of the poor law as an inducement rather than as a deterrent of pauperism, Charles Hardwick, the author of "A Manual for the Use of Friendly Societies," London, 1859, points out that "Hope speedily forsakes his mind and Despair lays his benumbing hand upon the once industrious, thrifty, provident man; He gradually submits to be pauperised. He has forfeited his most cherished treasure—the sense of self-dependence—without which he knows independence in its true sense is an idle word, an unsubstantial boast. Constant familiarity with the path to the overseer's office is one of the most efficient deteriorators of moral resolution; nay, habitual pauperism has too often proved a stepping-stone to crime." (p. 269)

†Sir Arthur Newsholme, for many years the medical officer of the Local Government Board, but lately a lecturer on public health administration at Johns Hopkins University, has placed on record his conviction that in the light of his experience poor law medical relief at the present time is superior to the medical provision available under panel practice.

although much less efficiently equipped and organized, are full to overflowing." The strongest possible objections lie against a confusion in the public mind of benefits to be derived from the poor law and similar public benefits provided for by parliamentary grant or subsidies or gratuities in the name of old-age pensions, health insurance, out-of-work donations, etc.

Hidden Hand of the Poor Law Taint

At the annual meeting of Insurance Committees, held October 17, 1918, the president, Mr. F. C. Davies, took occasion to say that he "did not wish to associate the insurance benefits with the poor law," for, he said in continuation, "there are a large number of insured persons who were associated with the thrift movement. They have been carrying on the work commenced three hundred years ago and they do not wish to be associated with the poor law." He therefore approved of a resolution that the then proposed Ministry of Health should be entirely disassociated from any existing department and the elimination from the scope of the bill of the non-medical side of poor law administration. The resolution was disregarded by the government, for the functions of the new Ministry of Health were made to include the poor law administration, with other functions of what was formerly the Local Government Board. As observed in this connection in a letter to the *National Insurance Gazette* of December 21, 1918, "The hidden hand of the Poor Law taint now stands revealed." Mr. P. Rockliff, the Honorary Secretary of the Joint Committee of Approved Societies, as a member of a deputation of friendly societies which met at the House of Commons on October 17, 1918, voiced the prevailing viewpoint in opposition to any association of the poor law with the Ministry of Health, in quoting Mr. Sidney Webb to the effect that the Local Government Board is "still the Poor Law Board, for you merely let it change its name and call itself the Ministry of Health." That conclusion applies with equal force to national health insurance and old-age pensions, both of which more or less represent poor law functions in that relief is dispensed for which no adequate payment has been made in the contributions, though, as in the case of health insurance, the beneficiaries may have actually paid 4d. out of the 9d. paid in benefits.

Friendly Society Opposition

The friendly societies have strongly opposed any direct association with the poor law, but they failed in not effectively opposing national health insurance at the time when the act was under consideration and largely so because it was to their direct pecuniary advantage to save a large number of insolvent societies from impending bankruptcy.* It would serve no purpose to recall the circumstances under which the act was

*Hardwick, in his "Manual for the Use of Friendly Societies (London, 1859), in his opposition to compulsory thrift directs attention to "the true origin and rapid growth, amongst the sound-hearted British populace, of sick clubs and other Friendly Societies, the Insurance Companies of the *industrious* operatives—the honorable substitute for the parish relief of the semi-slave by Act of Parliament, and for the compulsory provender of the territorial serf" (pp. 32-3)

passed, and which if carefully considered from every point of view would never have become a part of the law of Great Britain. Just as the government failed at the time to inquire fearlessly into the facts, so the government of a century ago had failed in dealing adequately with the friendly society situation because of the political consequences involved in the drastic action called for by the needs of a situation not far from desperate. There had always been a leaning towards tolerance in the case of weak and insolvent societies at the expense of the large and unquestionably solvent institutions. There was never a willingness on the part of the government to accept the principle that government control and government direction implies government accountability for the results. As long as the government prescribes the rules and regulations under which societies can be formed and the table of rates under which contributions are collected, the government should assume responsibility for the results, as would be the case in any private institution operated with the sanction of the law.* There is nothing in the history of the British labor movement which is deserving of more thoughtful and sympathetic consideration than the development of friendly societies managed by the workmen themselves, in their own way and at their own cost. There is nothing more commendable than the long struggle, extending over generations, to bring solvency out of insolvency and order out of chaos, and ever-increasing benefits to the membership fortunately allied with well-managed institutions.† Yet these orders and societies which in 1910 had a membership of 14,507,963, representing voluntary thrift of the most desirable kind, were deluded by glittering promises held out under national health insurance and the plea that compulsory thrift would very materially enhance voluntary activities in the same direction!

*Mr. M. Fothergill Robinson, in his work on "The Spirit of Association," refers to some observations by Mr Justin McCarthy, in his "Short History of Our Own Times" (p. 327), in which he gives expression to "some doubt as to whether the Legislature has done the Friendly Societies more good than harm, though he fully admits that there was frequent misappropriation of the funds which often produced great distress among the depositors It is doubtful," he concludes, "whether they would have emerged as successfully from this period when blundering and mismanagement were common, without some guidance and protection from the State." No one questions not only the ability but the duty of the state to supervise and control the development of mutual thrift associations of all kinds, from burial clubs and friendly societies to insurance associations or companies, as the case may be. It is not the question that Parliament has gone too far in matters of intelligent and expert direction, supervision and control, but that Parliament has not gone far enough There is, however, a fundamental difference between the legitimate duty of state supervision and the assumption of state authority and responsibility in matters of detail properly of private or corporate concern. (See pp. 153-159)

†It would be utterly impossible to do justice to the value of the friendly society movement as a method not only of social amelioration but of strengthening the power and the functions of good government Charles Hardwick, in his "Manual for the Use of Friendly Societies," as far back as 1859 took occasion to point out that "the men who have had the making and administration of the laws for the collection and dispensation of this capital, are not very likely to join any party whose course of action would tend to destroy public credit Truly, every member of a Friendly Society has 'a stake in the country' of immense value to himself, and, therefore, a direct pecuniary interest in the prevention of anarchy, and in the preservation of order. He has been practically taught that obnoxious enactments are not to be repealed or amended by violence, but by intellectual and moral suasion, exercised within the limits prescribed by existing law." And, as is said in this connection by M. Fothergill Robinson, referring to the spirit of association as illustrated by the friendly society movement and its forerunners, the gilds, etc , "We shall see that by its means character has been trained and raised, a religious spirit has been manifested, discipline has been enforced, and also that the various forms of association in England have served as schools of citizenship. Through its ministrations vast numbers have been rendered independent during periods of sickness and unemployment, who would otherwise have required State maintenance " (p. 3)

The Discouragement of Voluntary Thrift

Some of the larger friendly societies in 1910 offered benefits and advantages to their members on a voluntary basis in return for a contribution not materially different from the rates charged under compulsory health insurance, though paid for to the extent of one-third by the employer and two-ninths by the state.* Voluntary thrift was considered of no consequence because it failed to achieve the impossible; but what had been realized was of infinitely greater advantage to the British people by way of character building than the possible increase in the amount of comfort attainable under national health insurance. The hope was held out in 1911 that large numbers would voluntarily insure for benefits supplementary to national health insurance, but these expectations were not realized and voluntary sickness insurance has practically come to an end.† Nothing worth while has been done by the government to encourage voluntary insurance, and the amended act of 1918 discourages such insurance except on the part of married women going out of employment, who for a time continue their insurance on a voluntary basis. None of these aspects of national health insurance have received the adequate consideration of social workers familiar with the facts of the everyday life of the poor.‡

Fundamental Principles of Self-Help

It is not an easy matter to ascertain the facts. Even years of experience among the poor may fail to develop the judgment required to pass upon questions not directly concerned with the pressing problem of relief. It has well been said by Miss Sewell, warden of the Women's University Settlement, Southwark, in an address on "The Conditions of Effectual Work Among the Poor," that the mental attitude to be brought to bear upon such work "is the habit of observing and noting facts." She might have said further that equally important is the duty to develop the power of drawing

*Mr M Fothergill Robinson takes occasion to point out in this connection that "Voluntary association may build more slowly than legislative action, but it tends to act more surely. It is in its essence more truly democratic; its well-spring is conviction. It is infinitely more elastic than are the crystallised results of statutory regulation, and moulds itself decade by decade and even year by year to meet new requirements. Legislation in a progressive community is continually outgrown; it lags behind, while voluntary association constantly leads the van." And finally, "Progress can only be surely attained by the building of individual character, by the fitting of each human being to fulfil worthily life's task, and by the consequent elevation of the whole moral plane, and the ennobling of the impulses by which our home, social and industrial relations are controlled." All this is hindered rather than fostered by national health insurance at the one extreme and by an ill-advised poor law administration at the other.

†On account of the confusion introduced into the administration of the act by the method under which the state pays only two-ninths of the benefits but not two-ninths of the contributions, it is impossible to say precisely what share the direct payment on the part of the state bears to the total cost of national health insurance or the proportion paid for by the employee It is equally difficult to determine the precise proportion of the payment made by the employer, and I have therefore, merely as a matter of convenience, adopted the 9d generally assumed as the total cost of the benefits in arriving at the proportion of one-third of the cost being paid for by the contribution of the employer

‡This is so much *more* regrettable since many social workers enthusiastically support the theory of compulsory sickness insurance. The most useful observations on the act are to be found in Chapter VII. (Insurance) of the treatise on the "Prevention of Destitution," by Sidney and Beatrice Webb. Equally suggestive is the Fabian report on the national health insurance act, published as a supplement to the *New Statesman* of March 14, 1914. In this connection it may be suggested to social workers that they read Thomas Mackay's book on "The English Poor," London, 1889, and the posthumous essays of Mackay on "The Danger of Democracy," with a valuable introduction by Sir Arthur Clay, London, 1913.

correct inferences, free from bias or prejudice. But as Miss Sewell stated on the same occasion, "Our peculiar need today is to put aside all preconceived ideas and faithfully study the life of the people, patiently and impartially, noting the facts over a long period of time, not as mere observers, but as those who hope to use their knowledge for good." And in this connection she remarks that "we need a knowledge of what the people are already doing for themselves." She directs attention to the fact that while the friendly and trade societies are immensely important, "the scope and extent of their operations are hardly recognized nor the deep interest felt in them by their members." This explains perhaps the most lamentable deficiency in the mental attitude of the average social worker towards the true nature of the problem of poverty and pauperism. National health insurance, it was argued when the act went into operation, would very materially encourage voluntary habits of thrift and advance the interests of the friendly societies and similar organizations administering the principle of mutual thrift. It should not have required more than a superficial knowledge of the underlying facts of human nature to make it clear that so-called compulsory thrift is a misnomer and a hindrance to voluntary effort not only in this but in practically all other directions.

Compulsory Health Insurance a New Form of Poor Relief

It is the judgment of those who are best in a position to express a qualified opinion on the subject that national health insurance has been a blow to the friendly society movement from which recovery may be practically impossible. Complaints are common from multitudes of societies that they are not only making no material progress, but that on the contrary that either a stationary condition has been reached or a period of decline. Sir Edward Brabrook, chief registrar of friendly societies, is on record as having given expression to the view, free from all bias, that national health insurance has irreparably damaged the cause of the voluntary friendly society movement. The question asked of those concerned with the administration of outdoor relief, as to whether "the National Health Insurance Act in its present form has perceptibly diminished the necessity for State relief," is almost without exception answered in the negative. So high an authority as Professor A. V. Dicey, of Oxford, has given expression to the view that old-age pensions "are in essence but a new form of outdoor relief for the poor."* The honorary secretary of an important organization writes that "There is a margin of persons, such as self-employed men, street sellers, and working women of low earning capacity who need insurance but who are not legally insurable." And that there is a further margin of persons "who though they pay for insurance neglect to comply with the terms of the Act, fail to register, or fall

*Lectures on "The Relation Between Law and Opinion in England During the Nineteenth Century," by A. V. Dicey, K C, Hon D C L, London, 1917.

into arrears and lose the benefits which the Acts are intended to confer upon them."

Causes of Poverty and the Housing Problem

Such a situation was a foregone conclusion as a self-evident result of conditions of poverty outside of the range of effective economic adjustment. Of course in many cases the interests of the very poor are advanced by whatever form of relief is granted; but it makes all the difference whether such assistance is forthcoming in the form of poor relief properly so-called or in the specious disguise of an old-age pension, a bread subsidy, or national health insurance.* To determine the effect of national health insurance on the poor law an analysis requires to be made of actual cases of relief. With this end in view I visited some twenty-five homes in the Hoxton and Shoreditch districts of London. Under the guidance of a supervising nurse of one of the large approved societies I called from house to house, or practically from bedside to bedside, but the facts ascertained were such as to make a descriptive account difficult if not impossible. The situation disclosed was simply appalling. Such poverty and hopeless wretchedness as is here to be seen cannot be relieved by any method of so-called health insurance, which is rather a travesty than an even half-way measure of social amelioration. All the cases seen were such as should have been properly a matter of adequate poor relief. If such wretchedness cannot be relieved by a material raising of the standard of life, it is for the government to admit its failure to bring about a state of affairs more in conformity to modern conceptions of what constitutes a civilized and decent life. To alleviate such wretchedness by the small amount paid under national health insurance is merely to invite a continuance of pauperism in its most hopeless and degraded form. It would be far better for these people to realize that they are paupers than to delude them with the belief that because of the 4d. a week paid for health insurance they are independent, self-respecting wage-earners. For they could not possibly pay for the full benefit received, which is unquestionably more than the so-called 9d. for 4d., when full allowances are made for all the numerous grants, gratuities and allowances on the part of the government. Nothing but such a visit can make clear the truth that national health insurance is in very fact but an insidiously modified form of poor

*Upon this important aspect of the whole question reference may be made to a "Minute of the Poor Law Board," dated November 20, 1869, reprinted as one of the "Occasional Papers" No. 24 of the Charity Organisation Society, London. This minute contains the extremely important restatement that "The fundamental doctrine of the English Poor-laws, in which they differ from those of most other countries, is that relief is given *not as a matter of charity but of legal obligation*, and to extend this legal obligation beyond the class to which it now applies—namely, the actually destitute—to a further and much larger class—namely, those in receipt of *insufficient* wages—would be not only to increase to an unlimited extent the present enormous expenditure, but to allow the belief in a legal claim to public money in every emergency to supplant, in a further portion of the population, the full recognition of the necessity for self-reliance and thrift." It is precisely this objection to national health insurance which should have the utmost weight with all those who are sincerely and impartially concerned with questions and problems of relief administration in its more restricted but decidedly more important form.

relief, for however small the amount granted, the pecuniary aid is a barrier between absolute destitution and the poorhouse.

Relation of Deplorable Housing Conditions to Health

The housing conditions in this district of London are simply frightful. Remedial measures now in progress will require years to show their effect on health, decency and longevity. The housing policy of the British government cannot be discussed on the present occasion, but the most serious questions may be raised as to the method under which an uneconomic rent will be charged in the future, and to an increasing extent in the case of houses which otherwise self-respecting and independent wage-earners could not afford to occupy. If it is true, as generally stated, that the government loses from £35 to £50 a year and for many years to come on every new house built, it is self-evident that private enterprise in such a field must come to an end.* That it has come to an end is made evident by the fact that a subsidy of £150 is paid to every builder of a house which conforms to the rules and regulations of the Ministry of Health. These housing subsidies follow bread subsidies, coal subsidies, out-of-work subsidies, and last, not least, old-age pensions and subsidies in the name of national health insurance. Some of the cases seen are briefly set forth as follows:

Cases of Panel Practice Among the Poor

The first case was that of a man sixty-four years old, living in a lodging-house, where he paid 3s. a week for his bed. Eleven other lodgers lived on the same floor. It was an extremely poor place, and while the man was not in a first-class condition physically, he certainly was able to be about and seemed fit to render some manual service not incompatible with a common-sense definition of capacity for work.

The second case was that of a woman with a sickly child, both in a condition of extreme malnutrition or under-feeding rather than illness in the true sense of the term. Such cases are diagnosed, and by the thousands, in panel practice as "debility." Instead of being given nourishing food, the patient is let go with a bottle of stock medicine, ill adapted to his or her needs.

The third case was a discharged soldier living in a very poor tenement, in a basement in a far from sanitary condition. The man had been losing weight for some months, and was suffering from persistent cough, probably being in the initial stage of tuberculosis. The medical treatment was purely palliative and apparently for some cardiac trouble, when what was really needed was fresh air, good food and wholesome exercise. The man in addition to his sick pay had an army pension of 30s. 9d. on which he lived with his wife and two children in the condition stated. He made no complaint against his panel doctor, but he was sufficiently intelligent to

*According to an article in *The Nation* of April 10, 1920, of the proposed 500,000 houses to be built by the government to relieve the dreadful congestion, thus far only 246 have actually been built!

realize that much more was needed in his own case to bring about a cure. He suffered a complete breakdown in the army on account of having to lift heavy weights far beyond his strength, and he now was drifting rapidly toward premature death because of a false theory of the government, which considers its duty discharged by paying 10s. a week and giving an inferior medical treatment where the best possible service is required to produce results.

The fourth case was a most pathetic one and a further illustration of the total inadequacy of the present system. This case was a man about sixty years old, suffering from a fractured hip requiring continuous surgical care, and possibly orthopedic treatment. He had been suffering for three months, and to the best of his ability with the aid of his wife he was managing to give himself massage, though of a kind totally inadequate to his needs. Permanent lameness in his case was a foregone conclusion. Yet such lameness was clearly preventable if proper treatment was forthcoming. It was a plain case of sheer deception in the name of panel practice. The man explained that his daughter had recently lost an entire day's work in an effort to secure for him hospital treatment, but without success. He had been X-rayed in a dispensary, but nothing further had been done about it. It would seem incredible that such a case could occur anywhere in the United States, even in poor law practice, in the case of the poorest poor. He paid 9s. 6d. for three miserable, dark and far from sanitary rooms, or almost the amount paid as a weekly cash benefit under national health insurance. By trade he was a decorator of more than average skill, but now a hopeless wreck, with the certainty of becoming a permanent invalid and therefore for the remainder of his life entitled to a cash benefit of 5s. a week. Such cases clearly illustrate the perversion of a true poor law function and the insidious deception of national health insurance, granting a minimum of relief as a matter of right where very much more is required as a matter of humane consideration or abstract social justice, as the case may be.

The fifth case was an elderly woman suffering from phlebitis, in a serious condition. She had been receiving more or less sick benefit for the last five years. Every Thursday she was examined by a panel doctor of whom she spoke in terms of praise. No progress toward recovery, however, was apparent, and for the time being, at least, she was not taking medicine, while the prognosis of the case was clearly unfavorable. Personally the woman made an excellent impression as one who was trying in every way to meet domestic demands far beyond her strength. She was looking after the needs of four children, of whom the eldest was only fifteen years, one being both deaf and dumb. Her husband was near to a mental breakdown, in fact on the point of insanity, due to the after-effects of the war. He was receiving no pension or allowances of any kind. Aside from the children at home the woman had a boy in an asylum, but, nevertheless, she made no complaint of panel treatment or insufficient sickness

allowances. Yet evidently this was a case for adequate poor relief, properly administered in a humane sense of the term. The woman was not a pauper; she was simply unfortunate and poor. She had done and was doing her duty, but was cast aside with 10s. a week and medical treatment wholly inadequate to her needs.

The sixth case was a woman about forty years of age, the mother of ten children, of whom, however, only two were living. She was suffering from uterus inversion, and was receiving medicine only. Her twenty-six weeks at 7s. 6d. having expired, she was now receiving 5s. a week disability pay. It was clear in her case as in the previous cases that the medical benefit was totally inadequate to her needs and that otherwise the attention given to her needs was unsatisfactory. Proper poor law functions, in other words, were neglected, upon the assumption that the situation was being met by the relief provided by national health insurance.

The next case was one of heart disease, of a duration dating back to 1918. The case, of course, was on disability pay of 5s. a week. The woman looked very much under-nourished and in need of nutritious food. She was nursing a baby twelve months old. The opinion of the doctor was quite superficial and the treatment was also superficial. The woman's ignorance did not permit of an expression of views worth while, for her condition was so desperate as to make any pecuniary assistance worthy of acceptance. There was no evidence that the medical treatment was likely to cause an improvement, but clearly the case was one of coddling practice; of keeping the patient contented with a bottle of medicine and the hope of a cure at some remote period of time. The woman paid 5s. 3d. a month for two rooms not in a sanitary condition.

The last case for the present purpose was one of a young woman about twenty, suffering from tuberculosis of the spine. She had been ill for two years and had received no really useful sanatorium or institutional treatment. It was obviously a case of neglect on the part of the authorities, although the girl herself was apparently unwilling to submit to the reasonable requirements of sanatorium regime. Her early death was a foregone conclusion unless radical measures were forthcoming and, which is doubtful, unless she were placed under the supervision of a tuberculosis officer. It was two years since she had been to a hospital for a really thorough examination, and it was evident that the case was one of indifference and neglect, for with patience and skill it might have been possible to save a really valuable and promising young life.

Sanatorium Treatment and Poor Relief

It is difficult to understand the viewpoint of the authorities responsible for such evident and not far from criminal indifference to the real needs of the really poor. It is easy to hold the war responsible for the lack of sufficient institutional accommodation, but where so much has been made of sanatorium treatment it cannot be considered otherwise than that the

government has lamentably failed in squaring performance with promises. As far as known, since 1913 the total number of beds available in London hospitals for the treatment of tuberculosis has increased only from 11,496 to 13,088. The plan adopted by the London County Council in 1914 provided entirely insufficient accommodations for those in urgent need. It must be kept in mind in this connection that an insured person is not *of right* entitled to sanatorium treatment, but that such treatment is granted only on the recommendation of the insurance committee, after inquiry into the merits of each and every individual case. There has unquestionably been much progress in the care of the tuberculous in the city of London, but the evidence is entirely conclusive that the real situation is not being met by the halfway measures adopted from time to time and which bear unfavorable comparison with what has been done in the United States during the same period of time. The duration of sanatorium treatment in England is much shorter than in the United States, and would probably average not much over two months, while in the United States, for illustration in the Chicago Municipal Sanatorium, it is six months. Of course the war has been a tremendous hindrance to the progress which would, no doubt, have been made if the men and the means had been available; for there is the same determined attitude in Great Britain as in the United States and elsewhere to solve the problem of tuberculosis at any cost in the light of the best knowledge extant at the present time. But the problem is hopelessly confused in Great Britain by national health insurance, and in no direction as much as in the so-called sanatorium treatment of tuberculosis.

Sanatorium Treatment a Misnomer

The so-called sanatorium treatment as defined in the insurance act is a misnomer. The treatment is not a *right* but a privilege granted upon individual inquiry regarding the merits of each and every case. Those who have sufficient means are either denied the privilege of institutional treatment or such treatment is curtailed. This is not *insurance*, but poor relief. So-called domiciliary treatment is to an increasing extent being given the preference over institutional or sanatorium treatment, in the strict sense of the term. Domiciliary treatment includes a more or less adequate provision for nutritious food, occasionally extended so as to include clothing and even house rent. This is not insurance but poor relief, for there is nothing contained in the act which bears upon the question of discrimination, either upon the ground of economic condition or material relief, as necessity may suggest. In practice there is no difference whatever in the treatment or care of the insured and the uninsured patients. In most cases the entire sum available for such treatment is surrendered to the local health authorities by the insurance committee, and administered by them, plus such additions as the needs of the patient call for. All this is in violation of the fundamental conceptions of insur-

ance upon a contractual basis, clearly understood by both the insurance society and the insured. Largely on this ground the Ministry of Health, realizing the unsatisfactory circumstances, has agreed to surrender sanatorium treatment to the public authorities, who should from the outset have had entire charge of a matter clearly not one for insurance societies to manage.

Poor Law Experience of Newcastle-on-Tyne

It has very properly been said in the "Year Book of Social Progress" that "almost every type of social question is involved, directly or indirectly, in the administration of national health insurance," and that "it would be difficult to set a limit to the types of questions on which national health insurance may have a secondary and indirect bearing." The accuracy of this observation is clearly illustrated by an analysis of the returns of any poor law union or of the experience which has been had in the local administration of charitable and philanthropic organizations. In the city of Newcastle, for illustration, Mr. Gladstone Walker, a recognized authority on the subject, has drawn attention to the relation of health, wages, pauperism and the housing problem to the poor rate, leaving no other conclusion than that these fundamental causes of much of the abject poverty which continues to exist in England are not removed by national health insurance administration. An analysis of the evidence does not justify the conclusion that health insurance has had a perceptible effect upon poor law expenditures; but quite to the contrary, here as elsewhere, *the poor rate has increased.* The assumption is that the money comes easily and is easily wasted. The increase in the poor rate of Newcastle since the outbreak of the war has been substantial and there certainly is no evidence of a favorable effect of health insurance on poor law expenditures. In part, of course, the increase has been brought about or is explained by the increased cost of living; but there has apparently also been a corresponding increase in the number of persons relieved. The view prevails locally that to an increasing extent persons in moderately well-to-do circumstances apply for poor relief who would normally be supposed to provide for their own needs or shrink from the necessity of aid from the authorities. Cases are frequently reported in provincial newspapers illustrating the diminishing reluctance to accept poor relief even where the necessity for such relief can be shown to exist. The London *Daily Mail* of November 26, 1919, contained a statement of a family found to receive outdoor relief although living on an income of £14 a week. Applications from persons earning from £4 to £5 a week are said to be quite common!

Reimbursement of Poor Relief Through Insurance

The situation everywhere is seriously complicated by the fact that poor law guardians are not allowed to be reimbursed by insurance com-

mittees for relief granted to persons who in part at least derive their support in sickness from national health insurance. Considered from this point of view national health insurance is fostering pauperism and dependence rather than serving as a means toward social amelioration and a higher standard of life. On account of the war few reports have been printed by poor law authorities in recent years, but between 1904 and 1914 there has been a practically stationary condition in the annual expenditures for outdoor relief in England and Wales of approximately £12,000,000.*

That the prevailing attitude of the government on the question of reimbursement of poor law guardians serves rather as a discouragement of the thrift habit than otherwise has been clearly brought out in a discussion of "Administrative Reform," by J. Theodore Dodd, London, 1906, having reference to friendly societies and old-age pensions, since health insurance had not then come into being. Mr. Dodd quotes a circular of the Local Government Board of 1871, in which it said that "If the applicant receives relief from any charitable sources, the same should be taken into account by the guardians in determining the amount, if any, to be allowed by them." This original rule is amplified by the following:

> "With regard to relief to members of sick benefit societies, in the opinion of the Poor Law Board the guardians were not justified, according to the strict law applicable to such cases, in giving any further relief than such an amount as would, together with the sum that the person was receiving from the benefit society, render the amount of such person's weekly income equal, *and no more than equal,* to that amount which the guardians hold to be necessary to relieve the destitution of a person similarly circumstanced, but who has no other means of support"

Thus the poor law board admitted the value of benefit societies, but under the above rule discouraged any one from being a member of one, unless he could obtain from his club sufficient for his total maintenance in the event of illness. It is an exceedingly difficult question to answer, as to what the public policy should be, for if such insurance payments are deducted from the support granted, insurance or voluntary thrift is discouraged, whereas if it is not imposed the condition of the semi-pauper is made decidedly superior to that of the true pauper who depends for his entire income upon public charity. It does not fall within the present discussion to enlarge upon this phase of the matter further than to emphasize the need of extreme care in accepting conclusions based upon a superficial consideration of the facts.

The questions involved, however, are of very considerable practical concern. A disability benefit of 5s. a week in the case of prolonged illness is little more than a gratuitous insult to those who need easily four or five times that amount to meet the minimum requirements of everyday life.

*The pauper rates for England and Wales per thousand of population have been as follows. 1908, 25 7, 1909, 26 1; 1910, 25.9; 1911, 24 8; 1912, 21 6; 1913, 21.5; 1914, 20 3; 1915, 20 3.

There may be quoted in this connection a statutory enactment relating to the poor law of 1894, to the effect that:

> "Notwithstanding any orders or regulations of the Poor Law Commissioners or the Local Government Board under and by virtue of the Poor Law Amendment Act, 1834, or of any Act amending the said Act, it shall be lawful for any board of guardians, if they think fit, to grant relief out of the poor rates to any person otherwise entitled to such relief, notwithstanding that the said person shall, by reason of his membership in a friendly society, be in receipt of any sum, and in estimating the amount of the relief that shall be granted to such person being a member of a friendly society as aforesaid, it shall be at the discretion of the board of guardians whether they will or will not take into consideration the amount which may be received by him from such friendly society."

This law was changed in 1904, when the discretionary powers were limited, it being enacted that, "In granting out-door relief to a member of any friendly society, the board of guardians shall not take into consideration any sum received from such friendly society as sick pay, except in so far as such sum shall exceed five shillings a week." That qualification does not apply to national health insurance, which is not allowed for in any poor law expenditures granted where conditions otherwise make such relief seem desirable to the guardians.

Prevention Not the Primary Object of Insurance

Men with neither knowledge nor understanding of insurance and poor law problems have advanced the preposterous theory that the true objective of insurance is to *prevent* instead of providing a pecuniary indemnity for the losses sustained, whether material or otherwise, as the case may be. There can be no better authority than Mr. and Mrs. Webb's "The Prevention of Destitution," in which it is properly pointed out that "*insurance does not prevent*" although "insurance in no way weakens the case for actual preventive measures against the occurrence of sickness, or against the occurrence of unemployment, any more than it does the case of evil-mindedness uncontrolled or neglect to provide infants, children and adolescents with the requisites for a healthy development." And they urge the importance of realizing that "insurance is not an alternative to prevention," and that "its adoption affords no excuse for not embarking on the campaign against the social evils that have been described." For, they conclude, "insurance has come, in England, to be indissolubly connected in thought with doing without Poor Relief, and requiring none of the charitable alms of the rich and middle classes." It is precisely for this reason that the strongest objections lie against the misuse of the term "Insurance" in connection with the national health insurance acts, for, once more in the words of Mr. and Mrs. Webb, "The very word 'Insurance' has come, in England, to be, as it were, encircled with a halo of consecration,"—and deservedly so; for though the war has thrown all Europe into a turmoil of financial chaos, insurance conducted by proper

means, as a method of private enterprise, has emerged unscathed as the one sure reliance of which it no longer need be said that "an insurance policy is as good as a government bond," but, rather, to the contrary, that a government bond, of a European power at least, is fortunate if it has the intrinsic merit of an insurance policy!

National Health Insurance a Relief and Not an Insurance Measure

The viewpoint that national health insurance is not insurance in the accepted sense of the term cannot be too often or too emphatically restated. Mr. and Mrs. Webb properly observe that "Compulsory insurance is almost a misnomer," for "the special features of thrift and foresight, the independence in self-government and the willingness to subordinate the present to the future, which are characteristic of the insurance which is an optional and voluntary act of individual prudence, disappear altogether in a national, compulsory and universal system." As the authors of the minority report of the Royal Commission on the Poor Laws, the opinions of Mr. and Mrs. Webb are entitled to most thoughful consideration. They go so far, indeed, as to say, "Compulsory insurance, as we see it in the German empire, and as it is embodied in the Chancellor of the Exchequer's scheme of 1911, with its automatic and obligatory deductions from wages, entails on the contributor no act of thrift, involves no exercise of the quality of foresight, demands no responsibility for administration, and implies no subordination of present impulses to future needs." The case against compulsory health insurance could not be stated in stronger or more convincing terms.

Complex Causes of Pauperism and Poverty

These general observations and conclusions are sustained by a mass of evidence, unfortunately not available in the form of a condensed analysis, which in time, no doubt, will be forthcoming in response to an urgent demand upon the government for the whole truth. Amateurish contributions without number are being made to the literature of the causes of poverty, clearly emphasizing the complete confusion of causation in the strict sense of the term. If it is difficult to arrive at definite conclusions regarding causation in disease, it is much more difficult when the problem concerns poverty and pauperism or social misfits who for some reason or another have failed in the delicate process of social adjustment. A cause, as the late Dr. Mercier has pointed out, is something more than appears at the surface, and, it may be said, frequently all efforts to trace causation defy the power of the human intellect or the most subtle methods of analysis. Vague reasoning on the subject involves the serious hazard of misleading the public in matters of the utmost concern to the state. Causes and remedies are frequently wide apart, both in antecedent conditions and in the order of sequence, leaving an equally confused state of the public mind, requiring rigorous thinking and absolute impartiality if most

serious errors are to be avoided. No one who has studied the question of poverty and pauperism, and the terms are far from being synonymous, cannot but feel humiliated at the prospect of an ultimate solution where so much has been attempted and so little has been realized by direct human agencies and the best considered methods of reform. There is a want of faith, and, even more so, a want of patience with the slow and orderly processes of human improvement to which we owe practically all that we call civilization and the moral advance to which every nation points with pardonable pride. Voluntary thrift, as best illustrated by insurance, deserves to be placed in the front rank of the agencies by means of which actual progress has been achieved in the past and will be achieved in the future on a scale out of all proportion to former attainments, considering the truly enormous amounts of insurance now in force practically throughout the whole civilized world. Teaching thrift in one direction leads to voluntary effort in other directions, to more systematic habits of saving, to better forms of investment, to more rational family expenditures in conformity to a family budget compatible with modern theories of what constitute the true "human needs of labor" or a proper and attainable standard of life.

Compulsory Health Insurance Opposed to Social Progress

Compulsory health insurance, from this point of view, is opposed to social progress resting upon individual effort, and the characteristics which form the backbone and the pride of our Anglo-Saxon civilization. The late Prof. Henry Fawcett, in his book on "Pauperism: Its Causes and Remedies," took occasion to point out that "one of the chief causes of poverty is that too much is done for those who make no proper effort to help themselves, and thus improvidence in its various forms is encouraged." But in direct antagonism to these opinions he observes, "Large sections of the public think a great deal more ought to be done for those who seek relief." In this lies the vice of national health insurance, typical of much of the modern legislation which unconsciously aims at the destruction of the thrift function by exaggerating the duty of the state to provide for wage-earners a comfortable as well as a healthy and happy existence. Those who aim at these results are ignorant of or indifferent to the lessons of past experience and the supremely important history of English philanthropy, which, unfortunately, is only too superficially known by those who would apply foreign experiments in social legislation to the United States. In the light of this experience and the long history of the English poor law* nothing could be more fatuous, nothing more reckless, than the proposal to substitute compulsion for voluntary effort and approval of a pseudo form of alleged *compulsory* thrift, opposed to all that is real and virile in the lives of those who struggle by their own efforts to become masters of their own fate.

*For an excellent summary see "The Evolution of the English Poor Law," by Gladstone Walker, Clerk, Poor Law Guardians, Newcastle-on-Tyne, 1917.

Urgency of a Full Inquiry into the Facts

I have gone far enough into the details of a single phase of health insurance to make further discussion needless. If the results are as favorable as they are alleged to be, it is for the British government to prove its case by a fearless publication of the facts. There has been no thorough and qualified inquiry into the operations of national health insurance with reference to the effects of the methods of medical attendance on the interests of the medical profession on the one hand and voluntary thrift on the other. Great Britain is today drifting rapidly towards a form of state socialism, which must imperil the financial future of a nation proud of its history in public finance and good government.* The mania for state interference and state assistance has grown to the proportion of a national disaster. At the present time, aside from enormous expenditures on account of poor relief, Great Britain pays approximately £60,000,000 in bread subsidies; £30,000,000 in coal subsidies; £20,000,000 in non-contributory old-age pensions; £40,000,000 for out-of-work donations; and £30,000,000 for health insurance; aside from enormous grants and gratuities, costing countless millions, for housing subsidies and war pensions. The demand is continuously for more and more.† Unemployment insurance has just been increased and will cost many millions in additional benefits to be paid for by the state. Housing subsidies have just been enlarged to provide direct payments (of £150) to all who build houses in conformity to the rules of the Ministry of Health. National health insurance will be increased to provide larger cash benefits, larger disability allowances, larger maternity allowances, larger payments for approved societies, higher remuneration for doctors and druggists, and a wider range of sur-

*The special grants on account of national health insurance, exclusive of grants to medical services, but including supplementary grants to the Women's Equalization Fund and the Central Fund, amount at the present time to £5,170,000; but it is proposed to increase these grants to not less than £6,942,000, with the practical certainty of further additions in the future. Actuarial estimates, while generally useful, cannot be relied upon as conclusive on account of the uncertainty of many of the facts considered in the estimates. The special medical grants in 1917 amounted to £1,148,000; but it would be impossible to forecast the government's new liability on account of the revised terms of remuneration, new medical benefit regulations, mileage grants and the practical assumption of the entire cost of the pharmaceutical services under the act It would therefore seem to be no exaggeration to estimate that within a comparatively few years the government will contribute not less than £10,000,000 per annum in direct grants and subsidies, aside from statutory contributions, towards the operation of the national health insurance acts

†The *normal civil service* expenditures of the British government for 1914 were placed at £92,000,000 against a budget estimate for 1920-1 of £557,000,000 See in this connection an editorial in the London *Times* of March 13, 1920, on "The Road to Ruin: Another Stage," in which attention is drawn to the *discouraging fact* that "anything which the department can do to make public accounts confusing seems to be adopted with zest" As a further illustration, attention may be directed, also, to the national health insurance fund accounts for the year ended December 31, 1917, printed by the order of the House of Commons, under date of *February 10, 1920*. Such a return would be unthinkable as a balance sheet for a legal reserve life insurance company reporting to a State insurance department. Nothing is more important in questions of public or corporation finance than that the revenue accounts or balance sheets shall clearly disclose all the actual facts of the situation. In this respect the British government accounts of national health insurance are a grotesque imposition upon public intelligence There can be no economy in public expenditures until the facts of the situation are thoroughly understood. It may be said in conclusion that the *Times* editorial directs attention to war pension expenditures for the current year amounting to £123,000,000, and it is pointed out, "one person in 16 of the whole population of these islands is said to be now drawing war bonuses or allowances in some form or other." To meet the just demands arising out of the war, rigorous economy in every direction is not only advisable, but an imperative necessity, for faith has to be kept with those who went forth to do battle and save our civilization in the hour of most urgent need.

gical and other appliances, all to be paid for out of general taxation, direct or indirect, while the productive power of the nation has been enormously curtailed, including an immense labor loss on account of alleged illness or undue prolongation of sickness under national health insurance.*

The Menace of Ill-advised Legislation

A discouraging lesson is written in unmistakable language across the dark horizon of poor law history as a warning to all who would fatuously interfere in the orderly processes of the social development of that large element of society which by its industry, its labor, its thrift, or in other words, by its character, is responsible for practically most of the progress that we proudly call our own. Once the national character is ruined it is practically impossible to undo the harm which has been done, as has abundantly been shown by the history of every nation which has suffered a material decline. The evil consequences of the 43d Elizabeth continue to curse the life of the English nation three hundred years later, and even more so now than at the beginning when the world was younger, when wider opportunities and a larger sphere of action were available to those who by their own efforts desired to raise themselves above the rest. National health insurance likewise will continue to curse and to hinder the British nation, vastly more so in the years to come than today, when its pernicious effects on labor and industry will have become evident in the life of the people who have suffered pauperization, not by any act of their own but by the wrongful guidance of those whose duty it is to either lead men upwards toward a higher level of social well-being or to refrain entirely from any interference in the orderly self-regulating processes of social development.

*The bill to amend the act relating to national health insurance (Bill 41) was introduced into the House of Commons on March 1, 1920. Its most important provision is the increase in the normal rate of sickness benefit from 10s. to 15s. a week in the case of men, and from 7s., 6d. to 12s. a week in the case of women. The rate of disablement benefit for both sexes is increased from 5s. to 7s., 6d. a week; maternity benefit is increased from 30s to 40s The joint weekly contributions are increased from 7d to 10d in the case of men and from 6d to 9d in the case of women. In each case 2d. of the increase is to be borne by the employer and 1d by the worker

APPENDIX A

NOTES ON DEATH FROM STARVATION

Returns of deaths for England and Wales from or accelerated by privation have been published by the Local Government Board since 1871. For recent years the returns show considerable fluctuations, but annual deaths from starvation numbered from 26 to 66 during 1914-1918. The individual cases indicate a strong reluctance to accept poor relief, regardless of much suffering and the obvious want of the necessaries of life. In 1918 out of 66 cases of starvation no applications had been made for relief in 48 cases. The fact of national health insurance is not indicated, but with a due regard to age it is apparent in numerous cases that prompt medical aid, if forthcoming, would have conserved and possibly considerably prolonged human life. Deaths from starvation are frequently reported in English newspapers, but without comment. Nor are the returns published by Parliament utilized to practical purpose in the direction of prevention. The individual returns clearly indicate the failure of national health insurance to reach the poorest poor. The following will illustrate this important conclusion:

Case No. 1. About 58 years of age. Casual laborer. Found dead. Cause of death possibly heart failure, accelerated by insufficient nourishment and exposure to weather.

Case No. 2. Age 52. Cause of death heart failure, accelerated by starvation and exposure.

Case No. 4. Age 53. No definite occupation. Cause of death aortic disease and pleural adhesions.

Case No. 6. Age 42. Laborer. Cause of death epilepsy, accelerated by exposure and want.

Case No. 12. Age 55. General hawker. Cause of death heart failure consequent on exposure and want.

Case No. 14. Age 61. Shoemaker. Cause of death pulmonary phthisis accelerated by exposure and want of suitable nourishment.

Case No. 28. Age 34. Cause of death bronchial pneumonia and ulcerated leg.

Case No. 29. Age 48. Cause of death pneumonia and self-neglect.

Case No. 41. Age 44. Widow. Cause of death cold and exposure.

Case No. 60. Age 51. Hawker. Widow of file maker. Cause of death valvular disease of the heart, general dropsy and self-neglect.

Case No. 61. Age 45. Cause of death right and left basal pneumonia with emaciation due to want of food.

Case No. 64. Age 44. Formerly a miner. Cause of death cardiac failure, starvation and exposure.

Obviously this class of cases is precisely the element which it is most important to reach by any plan or method of social amelioration. Such cases are practically unknown in the United States.

APPENDIX B

Notes on Pauper Badges

For the reproduction of the pauper badges at one time required to be worn in England and Scotland by persons in receipt of outdoor relief or allowed to beg, or who were otherwise recognized as permanent paupers, I am under obligations to Dr. Matthew Hay, the Medical Officer of Health of Aberdeen. These badges have an interesting history which illustrates the extreme cruelty of an earlier period towards the most unfortunate element of the community. The badges have been reproduced for the present purpose of illustrating visible class differentiation, which finds its modern equivalent in the distinction of those who are compelled to insure under national health insurance and those who are not. There is unquestionably a growing dislike to being included in the former class on the part of those whose income is near to the borderland of the insured and the uninsured, which has recently been changed from £160 per annum to £250. Among the historical references to pauper badges mention may be made of a discussion on the "Practical Operation of the Scottish System of the Management of the Poor," in the Journal of the Royal Statistical Society, October, 1840 (p. 216). With reference to the poor at Dumfries, it is said that:

> "About 60 of the permanent paupers had, for many years, been privileged to beg through the town every Saturday, with a large badge, or brass plate, with many others who joined in the ranks with no badge, but took their chance. They had also their set day in the country, and their set hour and call at every house and shop; some served them weekly, others every fortnight, and others monthly; houses and shops were besieged at the time. The town resolved to abandon this system and to suppress all public begging; about £400 was subscribed annually, for four years, and each 'badger,' as he was called, was paid 1s. 6d. per week, and a lodginghouse keeper was engaged, to whom all beggars and vagrants were referred by tickets, for supper and bed; this cost upwards of £100 per annum. Subscriptions began to fail from those who could well afford it, and this system was of necessity abandoned. A voluntary assessment was next resorted to, for one year, but it also failed; hence our legal assessment since June, 1834."

Lamond, in his work on "The Scottish Poor Laws," (Glasgow, 1892), also refers to these badges and the act of 1503, under which the impotent poor were required to be identified by the possession of a badge or token (p. 26).

Robert Pashley in his treatise on "Pauperism and Poor Laws," (London, 1852) refers to an enactment which provided that "every person receiving relief in a parish, should wear a badge, consisting of a large Roman P on the right sleeve of his uppermost garment, 'in an open and visible manner,' on pain of having his allowance withdrawn, or of being imprisoned, and kept to hard labour and whipt; and even the overseer who relieved unbadged paupers, was subjected to a penalty." This author refers to a reference in Dean Swift's works (vol. vii, p. 574), where there is an extended discussion on "Giving Badges to the Poor."





PAUPER BADGES

REQUIRED TO BE WORN IN GREAT BRITAIN A. D. 1424–1810

The history of these badges is well worthy of more extended consideration. It is the best illustration of the obvious trend under an undemocratic form of government to visibly distinguish one group of persons from another. It is immaterial whether this is brought about by a leaden badge required to be worn, or by a compulsory insurance differentiation, be the consideration what it may. Since the literature of the subject is not easily accessible to the average reader, the following additional references are herein included:

According to Sir George Nicholls' work on "A History of the English Poor Law," an act of Henry VIII provided that "Such licensed beggars are to wear openly, on the breast and back of their outmost garment, some notable badge or token to be assigned by the parish authorities, with the assent of the justices" (vol. i, p. 42). By an act of William III it was provided that "every person receiving relief of any parish shall, together with his wife and children, openly wear upon the shoulder of his right sleeve a badge or mark with a large Roman P, and the first letter of the name of the parish whereof such poor person is an inhabitant, cut thereon in either red or blue cloth. And if any such poor person shall refuse or neglect to wear a badge any justice of the peace may, upon complaint, punish such offender, by ordering the relief or usual allowance on the collection to be reduced, suspended, or altogether withdrawn, or else by committing such offender to the house of correction, there to be whipped and kept to hard labour not exceeding twenty-one days. And if any churchwarden or overseer shall relieve any such person not wearing a badge or mark as aforesaid, and be thereof convicted, he is in every case to forfeit the sum of twenty shillings, one half to the informer, the other half to the poor of the parish" (vol. i, p. 341).

These enactments continued to the early part of the nineteenth century, as made evident by an act of George III (1810), passed to amend the act of William III, repealing the whole of the obnoxious provisions, in the words of Sir George Nicholls, "to the credit of the humanity and intelligence of the times" (vol. ii, p. 145). Thus for almost four hundred years, if not for a longer period, the inhumane provisions were enforced, to the incredible humiliation and sorrow of those who were the helpless victims of a misguided political philosophy.

There is a very brief reference to pauper badges in Eden's "State of the Poor" (vol. i, p. 106), and to the practice of pauper certificates being required, which it is not going too far to say in some respects resemble the medical cards or certificates of identity which today entitle the insured person to medical care, subject to important qualifications in the case of deposit contributors. The earliest legislation regarding pauper badges appears to have been enacted during the years A.D. 1424-5 ("Report on Scotland, Royal Commission on the Poor Laws," p. 289, London, 1909).

Leaflet No. 1.

THE BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING ASSOCIATION.

Some classes of the population in modern towns have to pay an excessive proportion of their income as house rent. One remedy for this evil is for tenants to become their own landlords through co-operation. That this is not an impossible task has been proved by the lessons taught by European countries where thousands of tenants, by co-operative methods, have been enabled to live in their own houses, the total value of which in England now amounts to crores of rupees.

The earlier institutions known as Co-operative Benefit Building Societies enabled their members individually to purchase or build a house by advancing them loans repayable with interest by instalments in a number of years. But this method, though it answers its purpose well in places where building land is cheap, or where the members concerned are in a position to purchase a house on the instalment system, may be found to be difficult of application on any large scale where sites are dear, the cost of construction high, and where the residents are not in a position to own a house purchaseable by the instalment system or are more or less of a migratory character.

Another co-operative method has overcome these difficulties and is found to be not only successful but full of large possibilities in various directions. This method is known as COPARTNERSHIP. Here the tenants own their houses not individually but collectively. In Bombay, for instance, tenants having mutual sympathies by reason of their employment in the same office or factory or of their belonging to the same community could join together to form Co-operative Housing Societies. Capital would be raised by small shares, say of Rs. 10 to Rs. 50 each, payable by easy instalments. The tenants may subscribe as many of them as they possibly can and induce sympathisers of the movement also to take them up. Additional capital may be raised by loan or debenture stock.

When the Society has collected capital sufficient to commence work, it can next proceed to purchase a plot of ground in some healthy locality and construct decent houses on sanitary lines. A reasonable rent is fixed and after paying rates and other charges, dividend on share capital, interest on loans, and a contribution to the Reserve Fund, the remainder is divided among the tenants themselves by way of profits. As tenants become their own landlords they can have the best housing conditions on the most moderate terms and can provide themselves with all the amenities of good neighbourhood and healthful recreation.

Even persons who are in a position to purchase a house with or without a loan might find the copartnership system to be more beneficial than the individualistic plan of building, as it will enable them to have a neighbourhood of their own choice and to preserve its amenities for a long time to come.

Tenants' Copartnership Housing Societies have proved a great success in England, such as those at Ealing, Hampstead and other places. In Bombay and other thickly populated cities such societies can be started in any number and they in turn can join together to form a federation whereby they can purchase building materials at wholesale rates, minimise working expenses and provide common play-grounds and other amenities of life.

Copartnership Housing Societies can be registered under the Co-operative Societies Act II of 1912, which secures to them many important advantages among which are: (1) Exemption from Stamp Duty, (2) from Registration Fees, (3) from Income Tax, (4) Share or interest of a member in the capital of the Society is not liable to attachment or sale under any decree or order of a Court, and (5) The accounts are audited by a Government Auditor.

With a view to pave the way for the organization of such Societies a Co-operative Housing Association has been established in Bombay, with the following objects:—

(*a*) To collect information about Co-operative Housing and to promote its application in practice.

(*b*) To engage in propaganda work by distributing leaflets, by publishing cheap literature on the subject, and by lectures, conferences, etc.

(*c*) To move Government and other public bodies to agree to give to the Housing Societies that may be established in Bombay on approved principles such facilities as are given in other parts of the world and such additional facilities as may be considered necessary having regard to local conditions peculiar to the City.

(*d*) To draw up schemes for establishing Co-operative Housing Societies in Bombay and to start or assist others in starting such Societies under the auspices of the Association.

(*e*) To supply advice and render help to any other Societies that may be formed independently of the Association.

Library.

The Association maintains a Library consisting of books on housing which will be issued to the members of the Association. The following is the list of books ordered from England.

List of Books.

1. Copartnership in Housing, by 'E. B.' 2. European Cities at Work, by F. C. Howe. 3. Garden City Movement Up-to-date, by E. G. Culpin. 4. Garden Cities of To-morrow, by Ebenezer Howard. 5. Garden Suburbs, Villages & Houses, a Series of Articles. 6. Housing in Town & Country by Thomas Adams. 7. Housing of the Working Classes in London, London County Council Report. 8. Letchworth, by H. Heckford. 9. Letchworth (pictures of). 10. Nothing Gained by Over-crowding, by Raymond Unwin. 11. Practical Housing, by J. S. Nettlefold. 12. Rules of Second Hampstead Tenants, Ld. 13. Rules of Couffley Tenants, Ld. 14. Rules of Ealing Tenants, Ld. 15. The Pioneer Copartnership Suburb. 16. The Cheap Cottage and Small House, by J. Gordon Allen. 17. Town Planning in Theory and Practice, (Cellection of Papers). 18. Town Planning Powers, by E. G. Culpin. 19. What Town Planning Means, by G. L. Pepler. 20. Where Shall I Live. 21. Copartnership in Housing, by H. Vivian.

Lectures.

The Association will arrange for a series of public lectures on Co-operative Housing and kindred subjects. All such lectures will be published *in extenso* in *'Commerce and Co-operation'* a weekly paper published in Bombay and specially devoted to co-operative and kindred subjects. Announcement of lectures will be made in the local papers.

Membership.

Any person in sympathy with the objects of the Association can become a member by paying in advance the annual subscription, which is provisionally fixed at a minimum of Rs. 5 only. Membership is open to all persons resident in Bombay or outside. Copies of the rules can be had on application to the Honorary Secretary.

'Commerce and Co-operation.'

Concession rates for Members.

The ordinary annual subscription of this paper is Rs. 12 in Bombay and Rs. 15 in the mofussil, inclusive of postage. But by a special arrangement with its proprietor, its subscription in the case of the members of the Association is reduced to Rs. 8 in Bombay and Rs. 11 in the Mofussil.

Address of the Manager: YUSUF BUILDING,
Carnac Road, Bombay.

Meetings of the Associatiation.

Meetings of the members of the Association will be held until further notice on every Tuesday at 6 p. m. (S. T.) at the Improvement Trust Office to consider what steps can be taken in furtherance of the objects of the Association. All proceedings will be published from time to time in *'Commerce and Co-operation.*

S. S. TALMAKI,
Honorary Secretary,
4/63, Javji Building,
Grant Road, Bombay.

Leaflet No. 2. D/P. 26

THE BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING ASSOCIATION.

Address delivered by the Hon. Mr. J. P. Orr at a public meeting held in the office of the Bombay City Improvement Trust on the 17th March 1914 for the purpose of instituting a Housing Association in Bombay.

GENTLEMEN,

For many years past there has been a general complaint in Bombay about the rise in house rents which, combined with the rise in the price of food and fuel in recent years, has made it very hard for people of the poorer and middle classes to make ends meet.

2. It has always seemed to me that it is the lower middle classes rather than the poorest classes who are hardest hit, because their earnings have not gone up in nearly so large a proportion as the wages of the lower classes; and I have long been considering whether it is not possible for the lower middle classes in Bombay to meet their difficulties in the same way as similar difficulties have been met and overcome in England and elsewhere, concurrently with a rise in the standard of comfort, by means of co-operation in building enterprise.

3. In the admirable *paper which Rao Saheb S. S. Talmaki read at the last conference of Co-operative Credit Societies, copies of which have been distributed to you all at this meeting, a clear account has been given of the different methods of co-operation which Building Societies have suc-

*Copies of this paper can be obtained from the Librarian of the Bombay Co-operative Housing Association at the Improvemet Trust Office Bombay.

cessfully followed in England, and it has been shown that the latest and most successful method is that of Co-partnership Tenancy in which groups of houses are built and held in common by the very people who are to be tenants of those houses.

4. For some years past I have, whenever opportunity offered, been conferring with those of my Indian friends whom I found interested in the subject of the housing of the poorer and middle classes as to the possibility of forming similar societies or any kind of Building Societies here; and I must confess to a feeling of disappointment at finding that while there is any amount of grumbling against landlords, there is little evidence of any real desire to stir people up to effective aspiration to higher standards of comfort and to seeking means of escape from the present housing conditions.

5. The usual objection to any proposed building enterprise is "you will never get capital cheap enough to make it pay, if you are going to charge rents that are not beyond the means of the middle classes" or "you may spend money on providing decent housing accommodation; but you won't be able to get people to take it up, if you provide it any where except exactly where they want it, which is generally where they and their fathers have lived and where, in consequence of congestion of houses, land is too dear for your scheme, even if any land can be got at all."

6. Some years ago the Bombay Improvement Trust leased a large area of land in Gamdevi to the Bombay Villas Syndicate at specially reduced rates in order to encourage the erection of small houses suitable for the middle classes; but the Syndicate have not found sufficient demand to justify them in erecting more than a small portion of the large number of Villas originally contemplated. Similarly in

Bándrá there is little demand for addition to the few tenements for middle classes erected on Mr. Tata's Estates; and recently prolonged negotiations for the erection of cheap cottages in small groups on cheap land in Matunga for Goans and in Agripada for Anglo-Indians have proved abortive.

7. Again about a year ago the Improvement Trust erected a Model Cottage for their rent-collector on their Imamwada Chawl Site with a view to showing people what a nice little cottage can be erected at a cost of four thousand rupees odd and encouraging them to erect similar cottages on the Trust Estates in the North of the Island; but though many people have gone over this model cottage and have expressed themselves very pleased with it and surprised to know that it cost so little, no one has yet built another of the kind, and the few who have made serious enquiries about it have ultimately declared themselves baulked by inhability to borrow the necessary capital.

8. In these discouraging circumstances I feel very doubtful whether we have yet reached in Bombay the stage at which public opinion as to the necessity of bettering housing accommodation generally can be raised to the necessary pitch of enthusiasm to justify the hope that substantial good will come of the formation of a Housing Association charged, as suggested in the Circular convening this meeting, with the duties of

(*a*) collecting information about Co-operative Housing and promoting its application in practice.

(*b*) engaging in propaganda work by distributing leaflets, by publishing cheap literature on the subject, and by lectures, conferences etc.

(*c*) moving Government and other public bodies to agree to give to the Housing Societies that may be established in Bombay on approved principles such facilities as are given in other parts of the world and such additional facilities as may be considered necessary having regard to local conditions peculiar to the City.

(*d*) drawing up schemes for establishing Co-operative Housing Societies in Bombay and starting or assisting others in starting such Societies under the auspices of the Association.

(*e*) supplying advice and rendering help to any other Societies that may be formed independently of the Association.

9. Nevertheless it seems to me that the Bombay Public ought to be given a chance to have their say in the matter, because, as I shall presently explain, there is now an opportunity which, if not taken advantage of at once, may before long be no longer available, for putting Housing Societies in possession of large continuous tracts of building land in new sanitarily developed estates: such tracts can of course be far more favourably developed than disjointed estates made up of a plot here and a plot there amid varying surroundings for the sanitary development of which there can be no guarantee.

10. The possession of a large estate which is not liable to depreciation through insanitary development of its surroundings is a valuable asset to a Building Society, and as such has an important bearing on its credit and therefore on the rate at which it can raise loans, while at the same time vacancies are likely to be smaller and therefore nett return larger in such an estate than in one which is liable to be

depreciated by the growth of insanitary surrounndings. Moreover, as with the spread of education standards of comfort rise, it will be easier to get people to migrate to the large sanitary estates than to others.

11. In Bombay people have hitherto looked in vain for any large estate which the owner is willing to develop on sanitary lines for the benefit of the middle classes. The few people who have owned large stretches of building land have generally subdivided them for sale to smaller owners, among whom the general rule has been "every man for himself"; and even since the Municipal by-laws were revised in 1910, (much more, of course, under the old by-laws), the result has been that houses which originally commanded an extensive view of open land around them have been built in by other houses subsequently erected on those open lands, and very few houses in residential areas outside the Improvement Trust Estates have that minimum of open space surrounding them which we may hope will with the rise in the standard of comfort 20 or 30 years hence be considered a *sine qua non*. Even in the more open areas not yet built upon there is no guarantee of future development on far reaching sanitary lines except in Improvement Trust Estates. In the few areas where it is still possible to introduce Town Planning Schemes with advantage, there will be such a guarantee when such a scheme is sanctioned; but I am afraid it will be many years before we shall have a Town Planning Act applied to Bombay City.

12. As an instance of the depreciation which may result from existing methods of estate development I may cite the case of a well known citizen who wrote to me soon after I had delivered my lecture on "Light and Air in Dwellings in Bombay" and asked me to come and see the new house which he

had built, as he said, with due regard to the latest sanitary principles, but which had been to a large extent spoilt through a neighbour having built a solid wall within a foot or two of one face of the new house. On inspection of my friend's house I found that his neighbour, a shrewd widow, had acted entirely within her rights. My friend, like so many other land owners, had built his house right up to the edge of his land hoping that the neighbours would leave their land open. He had thus secured the maximum area on which to build rent-earning rooms at the risk of the rent earning capacity of the house being seriously reduced should his neighbours wall him in. He should rather have made terms with his neighbours by which both he and they would keep a certain margin free of buildings on each side of the common boundary line before he built his house. He preferred to chance being able to make favourable terms after the house was built, and I could only tell him that in my opinion it served him right that the widow declined to come to terms.

13. The same risk of depreciation is illustrated by the case of that large area near Matunga Railway Station which some 14 years ago was taken up by a lot of Bhatias for development as a kind of plague refuge. The original owner sold his open land to 3 persons, and they in turn subdivided their land into fair sized bungalow plots which were taken up by a number of Bhatias who built quite decent little bungalows with out-houses and a fair amount of open space round them in each plot. Certain strips of land were left open to provide access to the several plots, and there was an understanding that each owner should set back his buildings to a certain distance from these strips so as to admit of the construction of roads later on. There was also an understanding that the bungalows were to be reserved for vegetarians and that

no man should sell his plot or any part of it to a non-vegetarian. It was also generally understood that the settlement should be kept to its original character viz : a residential area for small bungalows and not for chawls. A recent visit to this settlement in connection with a request made by some of the occupants that the Improvement Trust should undertake the construction of roads through the settlement has shown me how hopelessly the good intentions of the original founders of the settlement have been frustrated. Several plots have been sold in whole or in part to Iranis or other meat eaters. New buildings are going up right on the edge of the reserved strips, so that it is impracticable to convert these strips into roads. Here and there a compound has been crowded with new buildings, and in one place a huge straggling chawl has entirely spoilt the appearance of the place. There are no proper drains; Municipal night soil carts find it difficult to get to the privies for want of proper roads; and the residents are now clamouring for the Municipality or the Improvement Trust to set matters right for them at the expense of the public purse.

14. As more modern instances of this same kind of depreciation due to bad development of estates in Bombay Island under the inadequate control of even the latest 1910 By-laws, I might cite the case of the group of buildings to the west of Lamington Road just south of the old Sassoon Reformatory site or lands of the newly developed building sites formed out of the estate recently sold by H. H. the Aga Khan to the south of Love Lane in Mazagon, and I might multiply such instances to illustrate the risks of building enterprise in localities in which the builder has no control over lands in the vicinity of his buildings and no certainty of their being developed on sanitary lines.

15. As I said before, there has till now been little or no chance of escape for the would-be sanitary builder from the risk of depreciation of his property through insanitary development in its vicinity; but now has come his opportunity, which I referred to in para 9 above, for the Improvement Trust are making a rapid advance in the development of their estate of over 700 acres between Dadar and Sion. They already have a largish area of land which they are willing to offer to the pioneers of cottage building @ Rs. 6 per square yard, a price at which it may safely be predicted no land offering equal advantages will be available anywhere in Bombay five years hence; and my anxiety to urge the public to start building associations now is based on the consideration that the Improvement Trust are bound to raise their prices as the demand for their land increases; that they cannot reserve land for building societies for indefinite periods; that every advance in the square yard value of their land will make it more difficult for cottage building societies to pay their way; and that every allocation of particular building plots to individual builders reduces the area available to allot in large stretches to building societies, so that the building society which comes late into the field may be unable to secure a large stretch of land and will have to content itself with securing a less satisfactory allotment of a few plots here and a few plots there. It is on this account that I feel it to be the duty of those who have at heart the interests of their poorer fellow citizens to do their best even in the face of discouraging apathy to fan any little spark of enthusiasm they can find, so as the sooner to kindle that fire of zeal for improved housing which has done such an immense amount of good for the poorer classes in England and elsewhere. It will be a thousand pities if for want of enthusiasm we allow

that movement for co-operative housing, which I am sure is bound to come in the long run, to be unduly delayed so that the opportunities which now offer for the acquisition of large stretches of land at cheap rates are irretrievably lost.

16. To my mind it is clear that it is only by organising themselves into co-operative building societies that the lower middle classes can ever hope to become their own landlords. It is only a very limited number who can afford to become owners each of his own house. For the others the co-partnership tenant system seems to offer the best prospects, because while no single one of them can expect to get a building loan at moderate interest, there is a better chance of this for co-operative societies, especially when they are building on estates developed on sound sanitary lines and have the advantages which are conferred by the co-operative Societies Act.

17. In the course of my enquiries I have ascertained that there are benevolent people in Bombay who for the sake of seeing an improvement in the housing of the people would be willing to advance capital to sound building societies even at the low rate of 4 %; but before I appeal to them, I want to be sure that there are people who deserve to be so helped; and I would base my recommendation on the principle of helping those who help themselves. I would not move my philanthropic friends to lend money at 4 % to a Building Society unless I found that it was impossible with the rent which the members of the Society could afford to pay to erect houses of the type required except with the aid of a 4 % loan. Anything that tends towards pauperisation of the people is to be avoided. A building scheme cannot be called really sound, if it cannot be financed on loans raised at the ordinary market rate. We should try to bring this rate down

by improving the security for the loan. This can be effected partly by the co-operative credit system and partly by satisfying investors as to the security of mortgages on well developed sanitary building estates. I have no doubt that when investors have seen sanitary building estates for small cottages actually in existence for a few years they will realise that the mortgages on them are very well secured. The difficulty is to make a start in bringing such estates into existence ; and it seems to me that to get over this difficulty temporary recourse to what is called in England 4 per cent. philanthropy will be thoroughly justified. If the Housing Association which I want to see established is actually started, I would make its first business outside the educational work of issuing leaflets and public lectures etc. to conduct an enquiry for each caste of the middle class people as to the type and extent of the accommodation most commonly required among them and the rent they can afford to pay, and then I would investigate the finances of any practicable scheme for supplying such accommodation; and only if a loan at the rate obtainable in the open market would be too costly to permit of the scheme being self-supporting would I turn to the philanthropist for a loan at a rate just so far (but no farther) below the ordinary market rate as may be found necessary to make the scheme financially sound.

18. Several individual would be builders have said to me "If you can only get me a loan of Rs. 5,000 @ 4 % and allot me a plot @ Rs. 6/- per sq. yd., I will start building at once". But I am for helping societies, groups of individuals, rather than individuals. In the first place, there is a better chance of groups of individuals making a happy settlement than there is in the case of single individuals even on the Trust's Estates. A single individual certainly knows when

he builds on the Trusts Estates how the neighbouring plots are going to be developed so far as the type of building, the user, the extent of open land, the height of the building, etc are concerned; and he can be pretty sure that his neighbours will be men of about his own financial standing, so that there will be no risk, as there is outside Improvement Trust Estates, of his house being spoilt by having *e. g.* a group of mean shops close to it or his neighbour's privy up against his own drawing room; but he cannot be sure that his neighbours will be friends or will be at any rate of his own caste, whereas, if he takes one of several plots of land belonging to a Building Society of his own caste fellows, he is more certain of having congenial neighbours. Again in the matter of assisting builders it is easier to economise for groups of individuals taking up contiguous plots than for a single individual, Contractors' and Architects' rates can be reduced and materials can be more economically purchased in large amounts than in small. Again, as to the future tenants of the house, an individual owner cannot be restrained as to whom he may choose for his tenants, whereas when a group belongs to a Society, the Societies' Rules may contain provisions ensuring that tenants shall always be, if not members of the society, at any rate tenants of a particular class *e. g.* vegetarians. In every way it seems to me that an individual tenant can secure the continuance of those amenities which he desires in and around his house to the farthest extent, if he joins a Society owning a whole group of houses in a particular neighbourhood. It will therefore be to the advantage of a man of small means to join a Building Society rather than to build on his own. For all these reasons it seems to me that 4% philanthropy

can better be enlisted in the cause of Societies than in the cause of individuals.

19. With Building Societies it is always the first steps that are the most difficult and the first ventures that are the most precarious. Everything, therefore, that tends to reduce initial out-lay, is a distinct advantage. This furnishes another reason for expediting the formation of Building Societies, while there is still a sufficiency of land available on Improvement Trust Estates; for though I hope there may yet be found a few land owners who will combine to follow the example of the Improvement Trust and develop their estates on permanent sanitary lines, few such, I fear, will be found willing to offer their land at an annual rent, as the Trust do, instead of taking the whole price outright. It sometimes suits a man who has had an unexpected wind-fall to pay the price outright rather than run the risk of his descendants forfeiting their land through being unable on some occasions to pay the rent regularly. For such cases the Improvement Trust make due provision; for they will at any time accept twenty five times the annual rent in composition of all future rents. Another advantage which the Trust offer to builders on their estates is that they allow a free period of one year during which they take no ground rent.

20. To recapitulate, public opinion is as yet, I fear, very far from being enthusiastic about the formation of Building Societies. It is therefore to my mind all the more necessary that Housing Associations should be formed with a view to educating public opinion and making it realise the great advantages which at any rate the middle classes may derive from such Societies towards the betterment of the

Housing conditions of which they have long been justly complaining. The matter is of the greater urgency and importance at this time by reason of the fact that the Improvement Trust, the only large landlords in Bombay who are prepared to offer land on sanitarily developed estates for middle class residences, are now ready to put upon the market every year larger and larger areas out of their new estates between Dadar and Sion, and that the great advantages they now offer to Building Societies will be to some extent lost if there is delay in the formation of such Societies and if consequently portions of the land available are allotted to individual builders instead of Societies; and I therefore trust that this meeting will resolve to start a Housing Association with the objects stated in the Circular convening this meeting, (vide para 8 above).

21. As there seems to have been some misunderstanding on the point, I take this opportunity to explain that the Housing Association is not to be itself a Building Society and that members of the Housing Association are not pledged to contribute towards Building Societies that may be formed, but are only pledged to doing what they can to educate public opinion in favour of the creation of such Societies on such lines as the Association may hereafter determine.

22. It is proposed to meet the expenses of this propagandist work from the annual subscriptions of the members of the Association. The amount of the subscription will be finally fixed hereafter; but for the present each member will be asked to subscribe Rs. 5/- only.

23. It is proposed that, if an Association is formed, the members should meet for discussion at 6 P. M. every Tuesday at the Improvement Trust Office.

24. The Association's main work will necessarily be done, in the first instance at any rate, in Bombay; but it is not necessary that members of the Association should be residents of Bombay City or even of Bombay Presidency. Already, as the result of references to this movement in the Press, inquiries as to the lines on which we propse to work have been received from such distant places as Hyderabad, Madura and Colombo. There are many large towns in India which are just as badly in need of improved housing as Bombay and many in which by reason of land being comparatively cheap there are better prospects for building Societies than in Bombay ; so I hope many residents of the Mofussil will come forward to join the proposed Association. I am sure that the Bombay members will be only too glad to consider suggestions from up-country as to the lines on which the Association should conduct their investigations and to place at the disposal of up-country members the results of those investigations. They will, I am sure, heartily welcome every form of co-operation in the good cause of educating the poorer classes to a higher standard of comfort and making them realise that good housing is of vital importance to the true wealth of every community.

D/P-27/12

Leaflet No. 3

THE BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING ASSOCIATION.

PROGRESS REPORT.

1. At the Provincial Co-operative Conference held at Poona in September 1913, a Committee was appointed to report what action could be taken on the suggestions made by Mr. S. S. Talmaki in his paper submitted to the Conference on "Co-operative Housing." In accordance with the suggestions made by the said Committee the following resolutions were passed by the Conference on the 20th September 1913 :—

1. That the proportion of rent to income paid in growing towns by families of moderate means is unduly high and it is urgently necessary to form Co-operative Housing Societies on the lines of the Co-partnership Societies in England in order to reduce as much as possible the cost of House accommodation.

2. That cheap capital is a first necessity for the working of such Societies in India and that the question of granting long term loans to such Societies by Government and public bodies is worthy of consideration.

3. That it is desirable to form a Co-operative Housing Association whose objects would be :—

   (*a*) to collect information about Co-operative Housing and to promote its application in practice ;

   (*b*) to engage in propaganda work by distributing leaflets, by publishing cheap literature on the subject, and by arranging for public meetings ;

(*c*) to organize Co-operative Housing Societies ;

(*d*) to supply advice and render help to such Societies as may be formed.

4. That a Committee be appointed to take steps to establish such an Association.

5. That the following gentlemen be requested to form a Committee to start the Co-operative Housing Association :—

1. The Hon'ble Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas.
2. Sir Vithaldas Thackersey.
3. Mr. N. M. Joshi.
4. „ P. V. Ramunni.
5. „ S. S. Talmaki (Hon. Secretary).
6. „ B. W. Kissan.

with powers to add some experts on the Committee.

2. The Provisional Committee appointed at the Conference soon set to work in Bombay and held its first meeting on 1st October 1913. At this meeting the Committee co-opted the Hon'ble Mr. J. P. Orr and Messrs. R. H. A. Delves and F. G. B. Hawkins. Before further work could be proceeded with, it was thought expedient to get the necessary literature on Co-operative Housing from England. The books sent for not having arrived till the beginning of January following, the Committee was not in a position to transact any business during the interval. The Association may practically be said to have commenced work from the beginning of the current year, and the following is a brief chronological summary of the work done upto 5th May 1914.

3. On the 24th January 1914, Mr. Talmaki delivered a lecture on "A Co-operative Housing Society" under the presidency of Mr. B. W. Kissan.

4. On the 5th February, the Provisional Committee drafted a Prospectus for the formation of the Association which was soon after printed and published in "COMMERCE AND CO-OPERATION" now the recognized organ of the Association and in other local papers.

5. On the 28th February, a lecture was delivered by Mr. S. S. Talmaki under the presidency of the Hon'ble Mr. J. P. Orr on a "Popular Type of Housing Society" explaining the principles of Co-partnership.

6. On the 7th March, a public meeting was held under the presidency of the Hon' ble Mr. J. P. Orr to consider the formation of the Association. At the suggestion of the meeting the *Prospectus of the Association was amplified and revised. It was thereafter reprinted and issued to the public and the press.

7. On the 17th March, another public meeting was held under the presidency of the Hon' ble Mr. J. P. Orr who gave an address setting out his views as to the desirability of forthwith forming a Co-operative Housing Association in Bombay. After some discussion the following proposals put from the chair were unanimously adopted :—

I. That a Co-operative Housing Association be formed of the gentlemen named in the Schedule hereto annexed with the objects mentioned in (a) to (e) in the *Prospectus of the Association.

II. That an initial contribution of Rs. 5 be paid by each member to meet the expenses of the Association.

III. That meetings of the Association be held at 6 P. M. every Tuesday in the Improvement

* Vide Leaflet No. 1 appended.

Trust Office unless otherwise notified; the next meeting to be held on the 24th March.

IV. That Sub-Committees be formed at the next meeting to investigate the housing needs of different classes of people.

8. Mr. Orr's address has been printed and copies can be obtained at the Improvement Trust Office.

9. The Association having thus been formed with 36 original members, a General meeting was held on the 24th March at which the Rules of the Association were framed and the Managing Committee and Officers were appointed. Sub-Committees were appointed to enquire into the housing needs of the different communities in Bombay. Reports of these Committees will be taken as a guide to the Association in laying down the lines of their further work. The prospectus of the Association has since been revised and re-issued and its rules are also printed and published.

10. On the 7th April, Prof. O. V. Muller delivered a very instructive lecture on "Co-operative Credit Unions of Denmark" explaining their method of advancing money on houses and other immoveable property. The Hon'ble Mr. C. H. A. Hill who presided on the occasion made a very interesting and sympathetic speech.

The Association hopes to discuss the proposals made by the Professor in his lecture in the course of the following few months to consider how far it would be possible to form similar Unions in Bombay.

11. On the 14th April, the Association discussed a Note which had been prepared by Mr. Kissan showing the lines on which a possible Co-partnership Housing Society might finance a scheme for building a chawl of two room tenements. The points raised at the discussion were referred to Mr. Kissan who will in due course submit his remarks on them to the Association.

12. On the 20th April, Mr. Ewbank, the Registrar of Co-operative Credit Societies, met the Managing Committee and discussed with them the two drafts of Bye-laws for Co-operative Housing Societies that had been prepared by Messrs. Kissan and Talmaki, respectively.

13. On the 21st April, another lecture was delivered by Mr. F. G. B. Hawkins, the Bombay City Improvement Trust's Architect, on "The Small Bungalow: its Architecture and Surroundings." This lecture with the diagrams shown by the lecturer by lantern slides is being printed and copies will soon be available at the Improvement Trust Office.

14. On the 28th April, the Association discussed a Scheme brought forward by Mr. R. M. Ketker for forming a combined Insurance and Building Society for the labouring classes.

15. On the 5th May, Mr. Ketker's Scheme was thoroughly discussed, and Mr. Kapadia kindly undertook to work up plans and estimates for work-men's Chawls suitable for the purposes of the combined Housing and Insurance Society.

16. On the same day Mr. Ewbank's Notes on the draft Bye-laws for Building Societies were further considered and it was resolved to ask Mr. Kissan to appoint a day to finally discuss them with the Association.

17. The Managing Committee are arranging to have a series of lectures given in the Vernaculars in different parts of Bombay with a view to inducing the people of the poorer classes to combine to secure better housing for themselves.

18. The members of the Association meet in the Bombay City Improvement Trust Board Room every Tuesday at 6 P. M. to discuss the various aspects of the housing question; and the proceedings of the meeting

and all the lectures delivered under the auspices of the Association are being printed from time to time in "Commerce and Co-operation." By an arrangement made with the Proprietor of this paper its annual subscription has been reduced from Rs 12 to Rs. 8 in the case of members of the Association.

J. P. ORR.

Chairman of the Managing Committee.

6th May 1914.

D/P 28 13

THE AYURVEDIC & UNANI SYSTEMS OF MEDICINE.

19.2

Published by

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES

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THE AYURVEDIC & UNANI TIBBI COLLEGE,

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"*The healing art consists in the drawing off of what is over-abundant and the Supplying of what is deficient, and whoever can do these things best is the best physician.*"

(*Hippocrates*)

"I press God's lamp

Close to my breast; its splendour, soon or late
will pierce the gloom: I shall emerge one day."

'*Paracelsus*':
(Robert Browning).

The time has come when the question of the protection, organisation and improvement of the Ayurvedic and Unani systems of treatment can no longer be allowed to await decision in the ante-chambers of unconcerned and unsympathetic Government officials, whose pronounced predilections in favour of the modern western system of medicine can hardly suffer them to incline to a favourable consideration of the claims of the indigenous systems. On the contrary the accumulated evidence, furnished us during the past six years, in the shape of various Medical Registration Acts passed by the Bombay Madras, Bengal, United Provinces and the Punjab Local Governments, goes to show that the administrative policy of the Government leaves us very little to hope for, unless we determine to combat the powerful antagonism of our rivals, the practitioners of the western system. Judging by circumstances as they are to-day it seems tolerably certain that the indigenous systems are under the shadow of official disapprobation, and in spite of the endeavours of a resolute band of representative Vaids and Hakims to save them from the deliberate onslaughts of interested parties, they will be relegated to oscitation if not to total oblivion, unless deliberative

national assemblies espouse their cause and fight their battle in responsible circles.

The Vaids and Hakims of the country constituted themselves into an All-India-Ayurvedic and Unani-Tibbi-Conference in 1911, with the object to organise, preserve and improve their ancient systems along progressive scientific lines. The Local Government of Bombay, acting on the representation of interested rivals of the indigenous systems passed a Medical Registration Act in the same year, which did not embody any provision directly dealing with Vaids and Hakims, but which, in effect, dealt a deadly blow at the prestige and status of Vaids and Hakims by deliberately precluding all their teaching and examining bodies from the schedule of institutions whose licenciates, Bachelors, Masters and Doctors, nay even Sub-Assistant Surgeons are among those eligible for registeration, or in other words, are recognised qualified persons possessing the requisite knowledge and skill for practising as medical men! Bombay entered its emphatic protest against such manifest partiality in no unmistakable terms at public meetings, in memorials submitted to the Local Government, and in debates in the Legislative Council. But all that went unheeded, and the Medical Registration Act, ostensibly devised to protect the Indian Medical Service and private practitioners of the western system against "incompetence and quackery", became law and has been operating against the interests of all but a kind of Trades-Union of practitioners of the western system, the only favourites of the Government. This was followed by the passing of similar Acts by other Local Governments, in glaring contravention of Government's

time-honoured policy of neutrality. The invidious distinctions imported into the realms of science by legislation must necessarily expose Government to the obvious charge of indiscriminate nepotism; and the graveness of the charge becomes all the more accentuated in the light of the "unanimous opinion of all the Local Governments" with respect to placing "the indigenous systems on a scientific basis", as put before the Imperial Legislative Council at Simla this year. The Hon'ble Mir Asad Ali Khan urged a resolution in the Imperial Legislative Council, the other day, requesting the Government to take steps to put the indigenous systems of medicine on a scientific basis, and succeeded in eliciting a promise from them that they would address an inquiry to the Local Governments regarding the possibility of translating Mir Asad Ali Khan's resolution into action. The following, however, is what was said in the council in reply to a question :—

"The opinion unanimously expressed by Local Governments is that it is practically impossible to place the indigenous systems of medicine on a scientific basis. The systems are a survival of a state of medical knowledge which once prevailed in Europe but has been superseded by a series of scientific investigations and discoveries extending over several centuries. They ignore the instruments of scientific investigation which have made modern medicine and surgery possible, and the theories on which they are based are demonstrably unsound. Even at the present time there are numerous practitioners who have superimposed a knowledge of Western medicine on Ayurvedic instruction, or "vice versa," but there is evidence that these men do not possess the confidence of the people to the same degree as practitioners

who have been trained solely in accordance with the strict tenets of the Ayurveda, and the latter are strongly opposed to any form of Government interference. If advance is to be made on these lines, it is essential that there should be a strong movement among indigenous practitioners, supported by public opinion, to reform and organise themselves, and of such a movement there is at present little or no evidence.

"The hold which the ancient systems undoubtedly have on the masses of the population is attributable in part to a form of credulity analogous to the belief in the magical efficacy of quack drugs and patent medicines which, in spite of constant exposures and a much higher level of education, is still so widespread even in Western countries; but the popularity of these systems is chiefly due to the smallness of the fees which their practitioners are willing to accept. Training in Western methods involves expense, and it is inevitable that practitioners so trained, should raise their fees. The attendance at Government hospitals and dispensaries where the treatment, is gratuitous, proves that the policy of the Local Governments is to increase the facilities for such treatment. To divert the funds available for the purpose to the encouragement of systems which they cannot but regard as unsound, would in their opinion be a grave misuse of public revenues."

"There is, however, one line of research which is likely to be fruitful and that is the scientific investigation of the properties of indigenous drugs. Several Governments have already considered measures for conducting such an investigation but these measures have had to be postponed owing to the impossiblity of obtaining during the war the services of competent pharmacologists."

This being the result of the labours of the Local vernments in what way the attitude of the Imperial vernmet is going to be determined, may well be ticipated.

It may be pointed out here, that the mode of quiry adopted by Local Governments was so manitly perfunctory and highly exceptionable that the l India A. & U. Tibbi Conference felt constrained to otest against it in the year 1917. Local Governments re pleased in most instances to entrust the investigan of this matter, worthy of the attention of experts, Police, and Executive officers, all laymen to a degree, d in some instances to Civil and Assistant or Subssistant Surgeons, the avowed rivals of the indigenous stems with the most hostile prepossessions. This was ought to the notice of the Imperial Government and apprehension was expressed that the result of an vestigation conducted in this manner, would be neither vourable, nor satisfactory, nor can the Government ow be justified in claiming any weight for so superficial view of Local Governments as against the overhelming force of Indian public opinion. The preseration of national institutions should ever be our first re, and therefore, to rescue the Ayurvedic and Unani ystems from the avalanche of proposed official obscuntism is our imperative duty. A variety of devices, eliberate and otherwise are daily undermining the restige and status of the Ayurvedic and Unani Tibbi ystems. Personal interest and state prejudice have ombined their forces to overcome them, and, therefore national efforts are needed to withstand the onslaught nade upon them by such powerful antagonists.

It would be reprehensible partisanship to deny hat incompetence and quackery often enough go

masquerading as Vaids and Hakims, thus compromising the status of the sciences of which they pretend to be efficient practitioners. Nor can it be either wise or at all defensible on the part of anybody to undertake to protect incompetence and quackary in the name of legitimate sciences, against the treatment they rightly deserve. It is not impossible for subtlety to argue even quackery into the domain of empiricism, by urging that the better part of the medical science must essentially remain empirical for some time to come, and inasmuch as the so called quacks claim to possess the empirical knowledge of certain physical disorders and their remedies their right to exist independently must be recognised. But no sensible person can be deluded by such obviously logic-chopping casuistry. On the other hand, the claims of the legitimate Ayurvedic and Unani Tib are based on no such plausible platitudes nor do they sue for any preferential immunity from the strong arm of law. Their claim is for equality of status, not as relics of ancient and antiquated systems entitled to respect as landmarks in the history of medicine, but as independent systems of the healing art, based on theories not rendered untenable in the light of modern advancement, and on the accumulated experience of ages not to be so lightly treated, as some enthusiasts of the rival systems may be inclined to do. It must, however, be conceded that a variety of potential causes have led to a certain state of unprogressiveness apparent in the Eastern systems, while peculiar facilities and state patronage have helped the western world to improve their knowledge of anatomy and surgery to a remarkably high degree. Moreover, the latest discoveries of science have materially contributed to the

umulated knowledge of centuries, quickening the sire for research and the formulation of new theories. it while the Ayurvedic and Unani Systems have ankfully acknowledged the value of many useful medies discovered or rediscovered by the western prld, they have most carefully refrained from express- g their approval of the crop of conflicting theories hich seem to be the pride of the western systems. hey maintain that so long as physical disorders remain hat they have been for centuries, and so long as their eatment of them is justified by daily experience there) so necessity for rejecting the theories on which the ystems are based. A time may come when the yurvedic and Unani systems too may emerge from heir agelong stronghold and explore new regions of esearch. Their present claim is a very modest one. They claim no finality of achievement—no progressive cience can afford to do so but the neglect and contempt o which they are subjected in responsible Government circles are calculated not merely to injure their present status, thereby grievously affecting their utility to the population of India, but very gravely jeoperdise their future.

The Local Government in passing on *ex parte* and patently partial judgement on the indigenous systems of medicine as relies of a bygone age, incapable of being brought into line with the state pampered systems, or in other words declining to place them on a scientific basis, have exposed themselves only to a charge of partiality but their action apparently "in the interests of the people of India" is a very serious blow, deliberately dealt at the Ayurvedic and Unani Systems. The Hon'ble Mir Asad Ali Khan's resolution in the Imperial

Legislative Council aimed at securing the indigenous systems against the stagnation into which a combination of unfortunate circumstances seems to have brought them. The entire scope of the resolution was singularly modest. But while in other countries vast sums of money are voted for research, and considerable energy is devoted to the development of arts and sciences the most modest of our requests in that respect are met with discouragement.

"The opinion unanimously expressed by Local Governments, is that it is practically impossible to place the indigenous systems of medicine on a scientific basis..... To divert the funds available for the purpose (that of providing facilities for allopathic treatment) to the encouragement of systems which they cannot but regard as unsound would in their opinion be a grave misuse of public revenue." The full text of the answer from which the above has been extracted has been quoted before. If one thing can be more ridiculously illogical in it than any other, it is the astounding assertion that the State is helpless to place the indigenous systems of medicine on a *scientific basis!* And again that it would be a grave misuse of public money if it were used for the encouragement of these systems. If the audacious absurdity of the argument, and the grim irony of guarding against the misuse of public revenue were not patent on the very face of them, it would be worth while to embark upon an eloborate refutation of both. But who can resist the temptation to examine the relevancy of the opinion of the Local Governments, bearing in mind the proceedings of the 16th March 1916 in the Imperial Council, when the late Sir Pardy Lukis accepted Hon'ble Mir Asad

Ali Khan's resolution on behalf of the Government in he following words:—

"Sir, although I cannot agree with the remarks in regard to the alleged unsympathetic attitude of the Indian Medical Service towards the indigenous systems of medicine, it gives me very great pleasure to be able, on this occasion, to associate myself with the Hon'ble Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee in supporting the motion of my Hon'ble friend Khan Bahadur Mir Asad Ali Khan, a motion wich deals with practically the same subject as the Resolution recently proposed by the Hon'ble Dr. M. N. Banerji, viz., the provision of competment medical aid for people in rural areas. The motion now before us deals with a subject to wich I have devoted considerable thought during the 36 years of my residence in the East, and as I said the other day at Indore, the longer I remain in India and the more I see of the country and its people, the more convinced I am that many of the empirical methods of treatment adopted by the Vaids and Hakims are of the greatest value.

"I may say also that I do not recognise any fixed line of demarcation between the Eastern and the Western systems of medicine. The main difference between the two is, that we whereas one has advanced, the other has remained stationary, and that is why I am an advocate for placing the ancient and indigenous systems of medicine upon

a scientific basis, thus increasing their usefulness. Modern medicine, as we know it to-day, is very different from the rough methods of treatment of the 'barber surgeons,' and we are ourselves only just emerging from the slough of empiricism. I well remember that in the early seventies, at which time disease-causing bacteria were unknown, I was almost howled down when I tried to deliver an address on the germ theory of disease before a Student's Debating Society. Hon'ble Members will recollect also that, until a few years ago, we believed malaria to be due to foul air, as its name implies.

"Why then should the Allopath arrogate to himself the right to appropriate for his individual benefit all new discoveries, denying these priveleges to the practitioners of other systems of medicine? This appears to be especially unfair when it is borne in mind that 90 per cent of the Indian population live in rural areas where the Vaids and Hakims are and will be for many years to come the chief attendants of those dumb millions alluded to in recent speeches in this Council. It was in view of this, and in the hope that something might be done to raise the status and improve the education of Vaids and Hakims, that I insisted on a definite standard of education for the new type of vernacularly trained village practi-

strongly of opinion that, in the interests of the masses, the improvement of the education of those who profess the indigenous system of medicine is quite as important as the invention of a lower grade of Allopthic practitioner. Personally if I were ill, I say frankly that I would prefer to be treated by a good Vaid or Hakim rather than by a bad doctor. I resent strongly that spirit of medical trades-unionism which leads many modern doctors to stigmatise all Vaids and Hakims as quacks and charlatans, and I shall always be proud of the fact that I was privileged to have the friendship of two such learned men as the late Nawb Shafa-ud-dowlah of Fyzabad and Kaviraj Bijay Ratan Sen of Calcutta. I will not trouble a lay audience with all the evidence that exists to show that many of the so-called discoveries' of recent years are merely 're-discoveries' of facts known centuries ago to the ancients. I will merely remark that I am not alone in my opinion as regards the value of the ancient systems of medicine. If I err, I do so in good company, amongst whom I may mention my friend and former colleague, Sir Havelock Charles, Colonel King of Madras, to whom India owes the magnificent Research Institute at Guindy, and that distinguished Sanitarian, Dr. Turner, the Health Officer of Bombay. For these reasons, Sir, it gives me great pleasure to be able to announce that I am authorised to accept this Resolution on behalf of the Government of India."

But quite apart from this, why on earth cannot the indigenous systems of medicine be placed on a scientific basis, whether they are survivals of the systems which prevailed in Europe once or not? Conceding for a moment, for argument's sake, that they are only relics of historical value, but relics in which the modern western system is organically rooted, is it not wholly fallacious, in fact deliberately so, to assert that the systemisation of these "survivals" and their evolution along progressive lines is impossible of achievement. Is it not pompously self-contradictory? And to talk of grave misuse of public revenue in its being applied to the encouragement of such an object is little better than calculated affectation; for it is redeemed from its hypocritical character only by lapsing into ill-informed prejudice. The accredited representatives of the tax-payer, the non-official members of the Imperial & Provincial Legislative Councils have almost unanimously and emphatically declared themselves in favour of encouraing and developing the indigenous systems of Medicine but the *Ma Bap* of the tax-payer, the "irresponsible" Local Govt. think otherwise! But it is not our purpose to deny the possibility of grosser perversity of reason. It would be idle on any sensible person's part to deny that as far as the vast population of India is censured, the Allopathic System is like a pyramid standing on its apex supported by official patronge snd state control; for although Hakims and Vaids are precluded from all official patronage, and the Indian Medical Service, the vast majority of the Indian population still resort to them. Every effort has been and is being made by interested rivals to discredit them, but so far their inherent vitality and intrinsic worth have helped them to survive.

Let us realise that the time is approaching fast when the Indianisation (in the scientific sense) of the Indian Medical Service will become as serious and urgent a problem, as the Indianisation (in the ordinary sense) of the Indian Civil and Military services seems to be to-day. Unless early steps are taken to come to the rescue of the indigenous institutions, legitimate hopes may have to be indefinitely deferred.

The Japanese had a system of their own and improved it to such an extent by adopting what they consistently could from the Western system, that they are reported to have saved 75 per cent of their wounded during the Russo-Japaneese War against 25 per cent of the Russian wounded dealt with by Russian Doctors. The Japanese Medical Service is thoroughly Japanese in this respect.

It would be worth while to analyse, further, the assertions contained in the "suming up of the views of Local Government and administrations on the question of placing the indigenous systems of medicine on a scientific basis", for they seem to form the very quintessence of the critical judgment of a respectable variety of perfervid Surgeon-generals and other powerful supporters of the European System of Medicine, and as such deserve to be rather closely scrutinised. Thus taking the first assertion, namely "the systems (*indigenous*) are a survival of a state of medical knowledge which once prevailed in Europe, but has been superseded by a series of scientific investigations and discoveries extending over several centuries", we find that the Local Governments have not taken the trouble to inform themselves about a matter regarding which their serious opinion was called for. No one who has

ever cast a cursory glance at the history of medicine would have the temerity to hazard so exceptionable an opinion, and characterise the indigenous stystems as something unworthy of a modern scientist's attention.

India reached the highest pinnacle of glory and excelled in arts and sciences long before Europe awoke to the dawn of civilization indeed, long before even the Islamic world came to see light. The fame of her erudite doctors of letters and science, the sages of the time, had, it is no longer disputed, reached the savants and philosophers of Greece. In fact it is asserted on the strength of documentary evidence that some of the most astonishing scientific theories enunciated by the Greeks bear inherent evidence of having been inspired by ideas commonly prevalent in India at the time. A careful perusal of Indian arts and philosophical systems reveals remarkable kinship between what the world has inherited from the Greeks, and what India claims to be her own ancient heritage in the realms of arts and sciences. How readily the newly risen Islamic world adopted the Greek-Persian culture needs no recapitulation. The Arabs and the Moors voraciously swallowed all they could lay their hands on and digesting it all with astonishing swiftness reproduced a vastly improved culture. Their subsequent disappearance as a world-dominating power, and the concomitant stagnation of their culture are matters of common history. How they blended their culture with that of the Aryans in India, by free and copious exchange and interchange and helped to erect a type of culture peculiarly suited to the special needs of the country, they had voluntarily and permanently adopted, is not difficult to gather from the fragnents now discernable in certain

specified areas in the country. But with the rise of a new governing power viz. Britain which was destined to overshadow and outstrip the achievements of the past, the indigenous arts and sciences began to be considered the land-marks of a history whose last chapter had been closed in India. It was natural, for, the rising sun is generally regarded the fit object of adoration. Inferiority was stamped on all articles of indigenous manufrcture and growth and the western influence strode forth as a giant whose Herculian stature compelled and commanded admiration. National institutions were rapidly re-organised on western lines. State patronage came to be invariable monoply of every thing alien, and the dwarfed aspirations of the subject people came to be so thoroughly dissociated from national pride and higher conceptions of things as to be abandoned to complete mental and moral enslavement. All institutions irrespective of the fact that most of them bore the seal of centuries of development and proud advancement, fell under the denationalising influence of western institutions laboriously reared under official care and state patronage.

It cannot be denied that the system of medicine known as the "*Arabian Medicine*," which was really the original Hippocratic System as subsequently improved by Galenus, Averroes, Avicenna and others, and which has endured to this day in India under the popular appellation of Unani Tib, held absolute sway in Europe till the middle of the seventeenth century, when Avicenna's "Canon" was a text book prescribed by the Medical Faculty of leading universities of Europe. The fifteenth century saw the overthrow of the Moors, in Spain, whence dates the gradual decline

of the influence Arabian Medicine had exerted on Europe. With the disappearance of the political power of the Moors began to wane their literature and science also and social and political reaction in Europe went so far as to affect the value of the scientific contributions of the Moors and the Arabs to the positive knowledge Europe possessed at the time. The spirit of *national* reorganisation took so strong a hold of the newly emancipated, that in respect to so highly technical a science as medicine and the art of healing as taught in Moslem Universities as well as in other European Universities, "The movement of reform" says an eminent authority in the Encyclopedia Britannica, (11th edition, in the article on medicine Vol. 18. Page 48.) "started, of necessity, with *scholars* rather than practising *physicians*, particularly with a group of learned men, whom we may be permitted for the sake of a name, to call medical humanists, equally enthusiastic in the cause of letters and medicine..... Thus was the compaign opened against the mediæval and the Arabian writers, till finally *Greek Medicine* assumed a pre-dominant position and Galen took the place of Avicenna." Who can, in the face of this historical fact, deny the reactionery spirit of those whose entire claim to be the critics and judges of Arabian Medicine seems to rest on the fact that they could construe Greek with the ease of scholars: And who indeed can deny the preposterous proceeding of these scholars in *going back* with a rebound to original Greek classics, several centuries behind the improvements, the Arabs and the Moors had effected on the Greek system as the result of nearly 6 or 7 centuries of sedulous labours in the fields of various sciences. Thus

on the showing of the Westerners themselves, a backward step was taken which brought the "reformers" to the starting point of the Arabians. But let us analyse the situation a little further, for *reform* did not stop here. The rival systems began, henceforth, to exist side by side, and in Paris, which remained true to her Arabic masters till long after this, the Arabian system's influence ruled supreme. But the reactionery revolt was spreading with the rapidity of wild-fire, affecting powerful personages, which fact is related in the Encyclopædia Britannica (11th edition Vol. 18. Page 48.) thus: --

"The nature of the struggle between the rival systems may be well illustrated by a formidable controversy about the rules of bleeding in acute diseases. This operation, according to the Arabian practice, was always performed on a vein at a distance from the organ affected. The Hippocratic and also Galenic rule, to let blood from, or near to the diseasd organ was revived by Pierre Brissot (1470-1522) a professor in the university of Paris. His attempt at reform, which was taken to be, as in effect it was, a revolt against the authority of the Arabian masters, led to expulsion from Paris, and the formal prohibition by parliament of his method. Upon this, apparently trifling question arose a controversy, which lasted many years and occupied several universities, and led to the interposition of personages no less important than the Pope and the Emperor, but which is thought to have largely contributed to the downfall of the Arabian Medicine. All this and a great deal more, which need not be recapitulated here form a very unedifying story, nor does it redound to anybody's credit to talk of the *Unani* system as a "survival of a state

of knowledge" which has been superseded by something so far advanced as to make it appear a useless relic of antiquated classics. If the above is not sufficient to prove the reactionery character of the movement which definitely retarded the progress of the healing art, inspired as that movement was by political hatred and undiscerning prejudice, one can turn to another very notable landmark of the history of revolt against Arabian Medicine in Europe. There rose in the sixteenth century a man by the name of Paracelsus in Germany, who was perhaps the most outstanding figure among these rebels, and "of whose character and importance the most opposite opinions have been expressed." He proclaimed his revolt against the authority of the Arabian masters in a most original manner by beginning his lectures at Basel before the ashes of the books of Avicenna and Averroes, carefully burning Galen's works, and "he afterwards boasted of having read no books for ten years." This was not all, for "he protested that his shoe-buckles were more learned than Galen and Avicenna". Again we find that, "there is no record of Paracelsus, knowledge of Greek, and as at least in his student days, the most important works of Greek medicine were very imperfectly known, it is probable he had little first-hand acquaintance with Galen or Hippocrates, while his breach with the humanists is more conspicuous from his lecturing and writing in his native German." Such is the description of one who is one of the most remarkable "reformers" of the day. And yet he was the man who rejected the "humoral theory" in favour of a dogma of his own, according to which "the human body was a 'microcosm' which corresponded with the 'macrocosm' and contained

in itself all parts of visible nature, moon, stars and poles of heaven. "To know the nature of man and how to deal with it, the physician should study *not anatomy*, which Paracelsus utterly rejected, but all parts of external nature." His teaching was so mystical that unless one were wholly blinded by prejudice, it was not possible for one to believe in his dogma as against the rational teachings of the Arabians. And still he is hailed as one of the great men who overthrew the yoke of the orientals, and emancipated modern medicine. If this was reform, (and this spirit of reform remained uniform during the succeeding years), one is welcome to institute a close inquiry into the stages by which modern western medicine came to be estranged from what is generally known as the Unani system of medicine. Let us not forget that this was about the time when India was in a more or less liquid state politically and socially. Some time then or later indigenous arts and sciences received considerable attention from the Emperor Akbar and were cultivated with sedulous labours. Physicians, Hakims and Vaids of profound attainments were in charge of the medical faculty and were provided with every possible facility for research work, and *Tibb-i-Akbar* is the monument of the industry of research scholars and physician of the day. So that it is not a little anachronistic to assert that after the revolt of Paracelsus the Western system monopolised all the advancement, and the indigenous systems of India have remained stagnant since the rejection of Avicenna's authority in Europe. An infinitely more comprehensive reply to the charge that the theories on which the indigenous systems are based are demonstrably unsound is not impossible.

Again it is an unpardonable inexactitude to ave that there is no evidence of any movement among Hakims and Vaids to organise themselves. The All-India Ayurvedic and Unani Tibbi Conference has held no less than seven annual sessions in various parts of India, and has declared with the blast of the trumpet the resolve of the Hakims and Vaids to organise and improve their institutions along progressive lines. Again the establishment of various schools and colleges in different parts of India for teaching Ayurvedic and Unani systems of medicine along approved modern lines may be urged in further refutation of the same charge. It is not necessary to emphasise the conclusion, which must enforce itself upon the attention of an intelligent person. Whatever may have been the force of circumstances in the past, including the sins of omission and commission of our immediate ancestors if we permit any interested parties to trample under foot our medical systems now, our crime will be utterly unforgiveable in the eyes of posterity. The only honourable course for us in this respect is to extend a helping hand to the cause of our medicine, and persuade the Government to change its angle of vision in this direction as well.

How Hakims and Vaids are affected by the various Medical Acts passed between 1912 and 1917, is a matter which needs some explanation. Previous to the establishment of Medical Councils in various provinces, according to the provisions of the Medical Acts, no preferential distinction existed between practitioners of the western and the indigenous systems of medicine. The privilege of eligibility for the Indian Medical service was certainly the monopoly of men of Western

qualifications as far as Government was concerned. No special protection however, was extended to other practitioners of the Western system which was not also claimed by Hakims and Vaids of recognised standing. Rivals between themselves, they stood equal in the eyes of Law, while the practitioners of the Ayurvedic and Unani system have not yet ceased to claim 90 per cent adherents among the population of the country, as was admitted by the late Sir Pardy Lukis in the Imperial Legislative Council in 1916. The Status of Hakims and Vaids was recognised in Courts of Law, and in all responsibles circles. Their professional opinion was not discounted in official circles, and on the whole they enjoyed the privileges appertaining to men of recognised qualification and standing. No invidious line of demarcation existed between Hakims and Vaids, and Doctors. But ever since the passing of the Medical Acts even distinguished Hakims and Vaids, though not directly "tabooed" in the Acts, have been reduced to the position of unrecognised, unqualified, laymen whose professional opinion is at a discount in courts of Law and in the eyes of Government. This result has been secured in a very subtle manner. First of all the Medical Acts provide for the establishment of Medical Councils, from which Hakims and Vaids are precluded. The Medical Councils appoint registrars and provide for the registration of medical men, and no provision is made for Hakims and Vaids here either. And finally none but those duly registered in this manner are recognised by Govt. as "duly qualified medical practitioners," The Acts explicitly lay down that "no certificate required by any Act from any medical practitioner or medical officer shall be valid unless the person signing the

same shall have been registered under the Medical Acts", and again "no person shall hold any appointment as a Physician, Surgeon, or other Medical Officer in any dispensary, hospital, infirmary or lying-in-hospital . . . as a Health Officer, . . . unless he be registered under the Medical Acts". Now, there is absolutely nothing *per se* exceptionable in these provisions, if Hakims and Vaids of recognised standing were not debarred from being registered. But the bare fact of their being ineligible for registration according to the Medical Acts is enough to injure the very prestige of their systems. In their operation the Acts have come to be interpreted in such a manner as to prevent even sympathetic practitioners of the Western system from being in any way associated with any Ayurvedic and Unani institution A registered medical practitioner was actually removed from the Bombay Medical Council's Register for being associated with an Ayurvedic College, his connection with the institution being characterised and interpreted as "professionally infamous conduct". Is it not calculated mockery then to assure us that these enactments are not meant to affect the indigenous systems adversely? It may be urged that such Ayurvedic and Unani teaching and examining bodies as exist in the country are of unequal, and, therefore, unreliable standard. To urge that is to make out a case for the standardisation of such institutions. The Government may recognise no institution, which does not satisfy the standard approved of by them. They should, further, provide for the affiliation of these institutions to universities established by Government Charter, and prescribe a specified course of medical instruction according to Ayurvedic and Unani systems, and thus ensure the due qualification of Vaids

and Hakims. Finally, recognising the fact that "the vast majority of people still resort" to Hakims and Vaids, provision should be made for the improvement of the standard of the Ayurvedic and Unani medical aid, available at present, by establishing State—aided Ayurvedic and Unani hospitals and dispensaries. In the interests of the people who are beyond the access of the Allopathic institutions and must necessarily remain so, and also in response to our national demand, it is the imperative duty of the Government to concede the points urged by us.

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MEDICAL RESEARCH COUNCIL
AND
DEPARTMENT OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH.

REPORTS

OF THE

INDUSTRIAL FATIGUE RESEARCH BOARD.

No. 7.—INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES IN OUTPUT IN THE COTTON INDUSTRY.

(Textile Series No. 1.)

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PREFATORY NOTE.

In December, 1917, the Secretary of State for Home Affairs invited the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research to appoint a Committee to investigate the Subject of Industrial Fatigue on comprehensive and systematic lines, and a similar proposal was made by the Medical Research Committee.

A Research Board was accordingly appointed by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research and the Medical Research Committee (now the Medical Research Council) jointly. The present membership is as follows :—

C. S. SHERRINGTON, Sc.D., F.R.S., (Professor of Physiology, University of Oxford)—*Chairman.*

E. L. COLLIS, M.D., M.R.C.P., (Talbot Professor of Preventive Medicine, Cardiff).

WINIFRED CULLIS, D.Sc., (Professor of Physiology, University of London).

SIR WALTER FLETCHER, K.B.E., M.D., F.R.S., (Secretary, Medical Research Council).

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MONA WILSON.

R. R. BANNATYNE, C.B., (*Assessor* representing the Home Office).

D. R. WILSON, (H.M. Inspector of Factories)—*Secretary.*

Its terms of reference are: "*To consider and investigate the relations of the hours of labour and of other conditions of employment, including methods of work, to the production of fatigue, having regard both to industrial efficiency and to the preservation of health among the workers.*"

The duty of the Board is to initiate, organize, and promote by research grants or otherwise, investigations in different industries with a view to finding the most favourable hours of labour, spells of work, rest pauses, and other conditions applicable to the various processes according to the nature of the work and its demands on the worker.

Shortly after the appointment of the Board, a suggestion was received from the Home Office that an investigation should be carried out in the Cotton Industry. The reasons for this selection were :—

(i). The trade, as the largest textile industry, is a specially important one.

(ii). Standard hours are worked throughout the industry, equivalent (at the time the suggestion was made) to the maximum permissible under the Factory and Workshop Act of 1901, viz., 55½ per week.

(iii). Special conditions attached to the industry (such as heat, noise, and humidity) tend to make it particularly trying and have given rise to much complaint.

(iv). The variety in the processes involved affords an opportunity of studying work of different kinds.

(v). Some difference of opinion existed between employers and operatives as to the optimum spell of work.

In January, 1919, the Board decided to initiate an investigation into the cotton industry. In accordance with their usual practice they invited the Interim Reconstruction Committee to nominate representatives of the industry to join the Board as Panel Members for the purpose of this inquiry, and they are now receiving the help of Mr. John Taylor, of the Blackburn and District Cotton Employers' Association, and Mr. Cephas Speak, J.P., of the Amalgamated Society of Weavers. Mr. John Jackson, O.B.E., H.M. Superintending Inspector of Factories, was also, with the sanction of the Chief Inspector of Factories, co-opted a Member of the relative Committee of the Board.

The investigation was entrusted in February, 1919, to Mr. S. Wyatt, M.Sc., M.Ed. who is now engaged with a staff of four Assistant Investigators in an extensive research into the weaving section of the industry, dealing with the nature, extent and effect of the factors which influence the efficiency and fatiguability of the operatives.

The present Report embodies the results of a small preliminary inquiry which was undertaken whilst the main investigation was being initiated, and for which the necessary data were already in existence. It describes the individual differences in output that exist in various processes in the cotton industry and illustrates the extent to which in each process production depends on human, as opposed to mechanical, efficiency.

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INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES IN OUTPUT IN THE COTTON INDUSTRY.

By S. WYATT, M.Sc., M.Ed., *Investigator to the Board.*

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§1.—INTRODUCTION.

This investigation represents an attempt to collect information on the question of the relative importance of the human and mechanical factors in various branches of the cotton industry. It is essentially preliminary in nature, and is intended to be suggestive rather than conclusive. It was thought that a general survey of this kind would result in the collection of many interesting and useful facts which would form the nucleus of more detailed and intensive investigations later. Thus the aim is to raise problems rather than to solve them, and anything approaching finality is not to be expected.

As a result of several visits to various types of cotton mills, it appeared that in some operations, such as spinning, the output is controlled almost entirely by the machine, and consequently the effects of individual differences in ability are reduced to a minimum. On the other hand, a process such as drawing-in (by hand) is entirely dependent upon the skill and speed of the worker and there appears to be much scope for the expression of individual differences in ability. Between these two extremes the individual and mechanical factors seem to be combined in different proportions, and one of the aims of this investigation is to determine the extent of individual differences in output in various departments of the cotton trade.

It is probable that the existence of large individual differences in production means that the mechanical factor is by no means predominant, and that it may be possible to modify the human conditions of employment so that increased efficiency, prosperity and comfort will result.

§2.—METHODS.

Almost the whole of the information collected in this investigation has been obtained from the books at the various mills visited. The reliability of the figures given is accordingly limited, but every possible precaution has been taken to eliminate inaccuracies. In most of the operations connected with the cotton industry the operatives are paid wages according to standard piece rates, and usually the only data available in mills consisted of the weekly wage list. These figures have been used as the chief source of information in this enquiry.

In any process connected with the preparation and manufacture of cotton goods, the output depends upon many different factors. Thus in weaving, the amount produced is a resultant of such variables as the speed of the loom, the pick and reed, the count of weft and twist used, &c. The standard piece rates are supposed to eliminate the effects of these variables in the same kind of loom so that the same weaver will obtain the same wage whatever quality of cloth she may be weaving. Notwithstanding the fact that these wage adjustments are probably very accurate, it has been thought advisable to avoid them whenever possible, and to use only those figures for comparative purposes which have been obtained under approximately similar conditions of work. In most cases, the weekly wage, taken over a period of eight consecutive weeks, has been considered to be sufficiently accurate for the purposes of this investigation, and by this means many sources of error have been avoided. Thus, in many mills, a record of the number of hours worked by each weaver is not kept, consequently a low wage may be due to short time and not to inability or other similar causes. In such a case, the doubtful wage has been compared with the weekly wages of the same weaver over an extended period, and if a discrepancy existed, it was excluded from the results. Similarly, in most mills the weavers are paid according to the number of cuts actually woven. This means that an unfinished cut is carried forward to the next week, consequently the wages for two consecutive weeks may be very different in amount. Because of this fact it is very necessary to find the average wage over a period of about two months. In general, every attempt has been made to eliminate unnecessary variables and to retain only those figures which are affected by the least number of different factors. By this means we approach the condition in which the differences between the figures represent individual and not mechanical differences and the reliability of the data is determined by the extent to which the mechanical variables have been ascertained and avoided.

Precautions of a similar nature have been taken in connection with the collecting of figures for the other processes under consideration.

It has not been possible to find a mill which possessed reliable and valuable information on all the processes in the preparation and manufacture of cotton cloth, hence a comparison of individual differences in all the operations connected with spinning and weaving in the same mill has not been made. Only those processes have been chosen which yielded reliable figures over an extended period, so that a process of selection has taken place and the results are somewhat discontinuous.

In order to reduce the results obtained from the various processes to a comparable basis, the average, whether in hanks, weight, or money, has been converted to 100 and all the other quantities have been modified in the same proportion. Thus, if the actual average wage of weavers is 33*s*. 9*d*. and the highest and lowest wages earned are respectively 38*s*. 2*d*. and 29*s*. 6*d*., these values on the new scale would be 100, 113 and 87.

It is fully recognised that complete reliability can only be obtained when results are derived from actual observations and experiments carried out inside the mill, and it is hoped that this statistical enquiry will be extended to an accurate determination of all the factors which influence efficiency and fatigue.

§3.—Results.

(a) *Weaving.*—The first impression one receives on entering a weaving shed is that of a busy hive of industry. The stoppages seem to be exceptionally few and everything appears to be running smoothly. The impression becomes modified after a few hours have been spent in the shed, and an estimation made of the number of looms actually working at any particular moment. Frequently a loom is stopped for a considerable time because of the discovery of a defect in the cloth, and during this period the other looms controlled by the same weaver may stop for various reasons, with the result that only one loom out of four may be running at a given time.

On the whole, it has been possible to collect some interesting and instructive information on the question of individual differances in weaving, and as a result of a careful consideration of the conditions of work in the various sheds at the time when the figures were obtained, it is hoped that most of the possible sources of error have either been partially discounted or entirely removed. Whenever the conditions have been very variable the figures have not been used, and with one exception, the information obtained relates to the weaving of plain cloth. In some of the mills visited, in which a large number of looms are engaged in weaving fancy cloth, it was found that the differences due to the nature of the work might possibly magnify the differences due to the operation, and although these mechanical differences are supposed to be uniformly adjusted by the standard piece rates, it was thought advisable to exclude them from the investigation.

In a "plain" shed the conditions of weaving vary slightly from loom to loom, but since it is fairly easy to arrive at a correct adjustment of the piece rates under these comparatively simple conditions, the possibility of a faulty interpretation of the results is greatly reduced. In these cases, the weekly wage has been taken as a measure of individual effort and ability, but only those figures have been used which seemed to be representative of the weaver's average ability. This standard has been obtained by taking the wage over a period of eight consecutive weeks when the shed has been working full time at a steady rate. If discrepancies in the figures existed the overlooker was asked for an explanation and if this was not forthcoming the figures were excluded. By means of this method of eliminating doubtful cases it is probable that the results are approximately proportional to individual effort and ability and the variations represent human and not mechanical differences. The figures obtained from four different mills are given in the following table:—

TABLE I.—*Variations in wages (Plain weaving).*

Mill.	Cloth.	Number of Looms.	Looms per Weaver.	Wage.			*Mean Variation.
				Maximum.	Minimum.	Average.	
A	Plain ...	260	4	113	87	100	4·4
B	„ ...	104	4	112	87	100	5·7
C	„ ...	388	4	126	73	100	7·8
D	Dhootie ...	348	4	127	70	100	8·7

The values in the last column (mean variation) are measures of the variability of individual wages from the average wage and consequently represent the magnitude and extent of individual differences, providing the mechanical factors are either constant or made uniform by suitable corrections. A very small mean variation denotes approximate uniformity in production and a probable overwhelming influence of the mechanical factor, while a large mean variation indicates large individual differences and the existence of an influential human factor. Thus a mean variation of 7·8 or even 4·4 based upon a large number of cases is very significant and means that considerable differences in the productivity of the different weavers exist. A diagrammatic representation will probably make these facts clearer:—

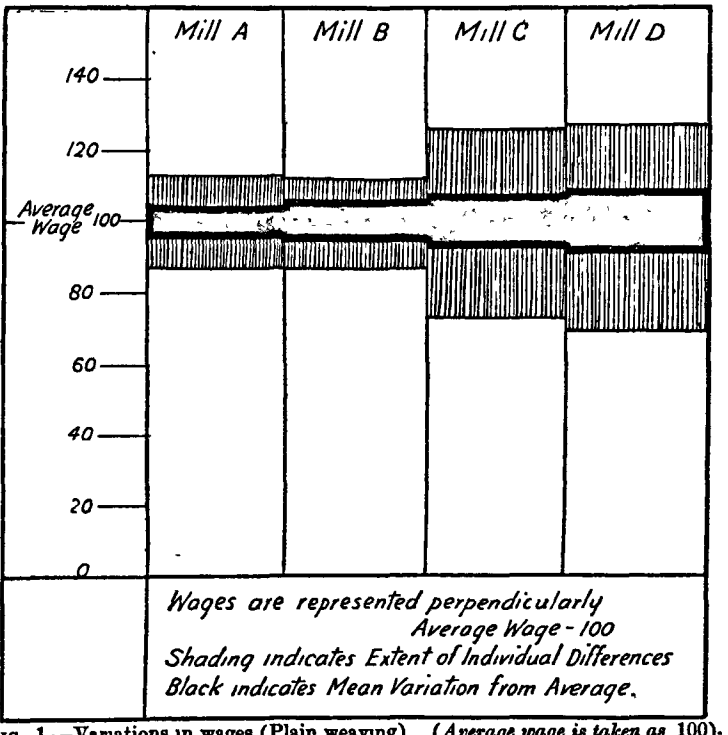


FIG. 1.—Variations in wages (Plain weaving). (*Average wage is taken as* 100).

* The mean variation is the mean of the differences between individual wages and the average wage and is a measure of variability

In the first three mills there is an average difference of approximately 9, 11·5 and 15·5 per cent. in efficiency between the two groups of poorer and better weavers and a difference of 30, 29 and 72 per cent. between the worst weaver and the best weaver in the same mill. These differences are very considerable and show that human variability in weaving is very great. It should be possible by means of a careful determination of all the factors which produce variability to reduce the extent of these individual differences and thereby raise the standard of efficiency. It is probable that individual difference in ability is the most important component of these variable factors, but it is hoped that more definite evidence on this point will be obtained later.

One of the mills visited contained motor driven Northrop Looms and one weaver had charge of 16 looms.

The following table shows the results obtained at this shed:—

TABLE II.—*Variations in wages (Northrop looms).*

Mill.	Cloth.	Number of Looms.	Looms per Weaver.	Wage.			Mean Variation.
				Maximum.	Minimum.	Average.	
E	Plain ...	160	16	108·5	95·7	100·0	3·3

As might be expected, the individual differences in this shed are comparatively small (M.V. = 3·3) because the functions of the weaver are considerably reduced by the automatic nature of the looms. However, the figures are interesting when compared with those obtained from the Lancashire looms and illustrate the relative importance of weaver and loom.

At another mill, engaged on all kinds of fancy weaving, it was possible to get some interesting results. In this case the results have been classified according to the kind of cloth woven, consequently within each class, the looms have been running at approximately the same speed and using the same weft, twist, pick, and reed. The following are the results obtained:—

TABLE III.—*Variations in wages (Fancy weaving).*

Mill.	Cloth.	Number of Looms.	Looms per Weaver.	Wage.			Mean Variation.
				Maximum.	Minimum.	Average.	
F	(*a*) Plain	201	3	118·8	74·9	100·0	7·5
"	(*b*) Fancy	306	3	127·2	66·6	100 0	9·8
"	(*c*) "	423	3	132·6	64·6	100·0	10·0
"	(*d*) "	174	3	131·3	69·3	100·0	9·7
"	(*e*) "	57	3	139·3	76·2	100·0	8·7
"	(*f*) "	54	3	140·9	67·6	100·0	13·0

It will be seen that the deviations from the average wage vary considerably according to the kind of cloth woven. An independent enquiry revealed the fact that the cause of these variations was probably due to the count used. Thus counts[1] of 30, 16, 14, and 13 gave respectively efficiencies of 71·4, 66·7, 66 3, and 52·1 per cent.[2] A fine weft requires less re-shuttling than a coarse weft and consequently time is saved accordingly. The individual differences in efficiency are greater here than at the other mills visited, but it will be remembered that the other mills were engaged in weaving plain cloth while here a large variety of fancy goods is made. A complicated fabric probably makes greater demands on the weaver than a plain cloth in so far as the continuous running of the looms is liable to more numerous interruptions.

Thus it appears that the human factor is most important in the weaving of fancy goods even when the number of looms under the control of a weaver is reduced from four to three The full meaning of these figures probably becomes more obvious in the following diagram·—

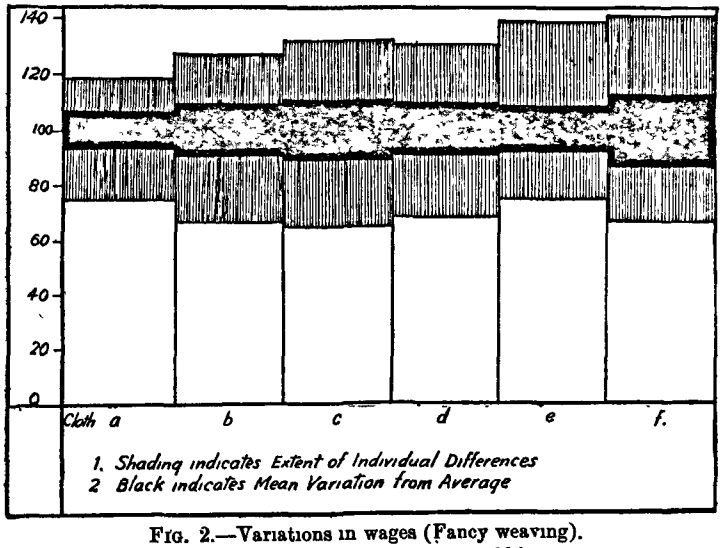


FIG. 2.—Variations in wages (Fancy weaving).
(*The average wage is taken as* 100.)

In this mill the highest efficiency obtained is about 90 per cent. yet even this apparently high figure means that on the average the loom is stopped for one minute in every ten. In the case of the more common efficiency of 50 per cent., it means that the loom is actually stopped during half the week. This surprising fact certainly suggests the existence of unnecessary waste, the removal of which would be beneficial to everyone concerned. If the weavers are divided into two groups by the

[1] Count = number of hanks to a lb., a hank being 840 yards long.

[2] These figures represent the relation between the actual amount of cloth produced and the amount which would be produced if the looms worked continuously throughout the working week.

average value then the difference in efficiency between the groups amounts approximately to 20 per cent. It is not unreasonable to believe that by attempting to eliminate some of the more obvious causes of variability this difference could be greatly reduced.

(b) *Mule Spinning.*—With the exception of weaving, it has been difficult to obtain a large number of cases for comparative purposes. Although the difference in output due to using different counts of yarn has been taken into account in fixing the piece rates, it has been thought advisable to classify the results according to the count spun, rather than risk the possibility of introducing an additional error by combining all the figures obtained at one mill.

This method of treatment, while increasing the accuracy of the results, has reduced the number of cases available for comparison, but it is believed that the lesser of two evils has been chosen. Thus the figures in each group are obtained from conditions which enable fairly accurate comparisons to be made, and differences in the results are due almost entirely to human and not mechanical variations. The results are given in the following table:—

TABLE IV.—*Variations in wages (Mule spinning).*

Mill.	No. of Mules.	Wage.			Mean Variation.
		Maximum.	Minimum.	Average.	
A	8	104	96	100	2·2
B	6	107	91	100	2·9
C	3	102	97	100	1·4
D	4	103	97	100	1·1
D	4	102	96	100	2·6
D	3	103	97	100	1·9
D	4	103	98	100	1·4

The above results refer to mills engaged in spinning fine to medium counts.

Although the number of cases in each group is small, the results are remarkably uniform even though they were obtained from four different mills in different localities. The chief feature of the above table is the comparative smallness of the mean variation and the slight differences between the maximum and minimum values. This means that in mule spinning, the part played by the operative is very small compared with the overwhelming influence of the machine and the necessity for taking into consideration the existence of individual differences is proportionately reduced.

(c) *Ring Spinning.*—Ring spinning is another process in which it is difficult to obtain comparable figures from a large number of operatives. As in the case of mule-spinning, the results have been classified so that all the significant objective variables, such as the count of yarn spun, and the number of spindles on the frame have been eliminated.

In some of the mills visited, the operatives are paid a fixed daily wage,[1] consequently figures showing individual differences in production were not obtainable at these mills. The results obtained at other mills are given in the following table:—

TABLE V.—*Variations in wages (Ring spinning).*

Mill.	No. of Cases.	Wage.			Mean Variation
		Maximum.	Minimum.	Average	
A	5	103	96	100	2·0
A	6	106	97	100	2·2
A	13	104	97	100	1·7
A	4	104	97	100	1·4
A	8	103	96	100	1·9
B	9	109	92	100	2·4
B	6	108	93	100	2·5

Here again, the results obtained are very similar to those derived from mule spinning, and the same remarks seem to apply to both cases equally well. Marked individuality is not apparent in the results and does not appear to have scope for expression. The mechanical continuity of the spinning process is not conducive to the expression and development of individual differences in ability but tends to reduce the human factor to comparative uniformity and insignificant proportions.

(d) *Winding.*—Winding is a process which seems to assume various degrees of importance in different mills. In some places it is looked upon as a necessary evil, which is tolerated but not seriously considered, with the result that it is controlled entirely by production in spinning. If the output in spinning is decreased or delayed, the winding operations suffer accordingly, and in some mills the adjustment of the winding to the spinning operations seems to be very defective. In other mills, winding is looked upon as an important link in the chain of operations, and an attempt is made to secure an accurate adjustment to the contiguous processes of spinning and warping, thereby eliminating waste and increasing efficiency.

Because of these variations in the conditions existing in different mills, the collection of reliable data has been most difficult and the number of mills represented in the following table is only a small proportion of the total number of mills visited:—

TABLE VI.—*Variations in wages (Winding).*

Mill.	No. of Cases.	Wage.			Mean Variation.
		Maximum.	Minimum.	Average.	
A	10	118	81	100	8·5
B	9	117	80	100	8·7
C	11	111	91	100	6·9
D	5	119	75	100	10·0
E	5	113	90	100	8·4
E	6	109	87	100	7·5

[1] *i.e.*, a "time" as opposed to "piece" rate.

Thus, the individual differences in productivity are very considerable, and although the number of operatives in each group is small, the general similarity of the results is suggestive.

In order to get an approximate idea of the actual efficiency of a few winders who seemed to show considerable differences in ability, a few additional observations were made in the winding room of one mill. Each winding frame consisted of 100 spindles in a single row, and the theoretical time required to fill a bobbin was determined by finding the actual time taken to fill three bobbins and deducting the time taken to repair breakages and to replace the finished yarn. The filled bobbins were then weighed and the actual weight of yarn on the bobbins obtained by subtracting the known weight of the bobbins from the total weight. Thus the theoretical weight of yarn which should be wound in a given time was determined, and hence it was possible to find the theoretical output for the week of 54 winding hours. This process was repeated with different counts on different frames, and the following are some of the results obtained:—

TABLE VII.—*Efficiency attained in winding.*

Winder.	Count.	Theoretical Weight.	Actual Weight.	Efficiency.
A	18	3305 lbs.	2175 lbs.	65·8%
B	18	3305 „	1751 „	52·9%
C	20	2771 „	1476 „	53·2%
D	20	2771 „	1686 „	60·9%

Winder A was an exceptionally capable worker and probably represents the high-water mark of efficiency under the existing conditions. These observations were made at a mill where an unusually large number of labour-saving devices are in use and where the welfare of the operatives is specially considered. It is probable that similar figures obtained from other mills would show still lower efficiencies, yet even in this mill, it means that on the average winding is only in progress for a little over half the working week in the case of some winders.

(e) *Drawing, Slubbing, Intermediate and Roving.*—The figures relating to these processes are probably not quite as reliable as those given in the other tables. In many mills it has been quite impossible to obtain data on the existence of individual differences because the results of the operatives' efforts are pooled and the wages are paid on this basis. In other cases the work is often discontinuous since the frames may be stopped for lack of work. Even under the best conditions the number of operatives is comparatively small, consequently the reliability of the figures given will be affected. However, only those

figures have been selected which seemed to be free from the disturbing factors mentioned above, and they are given in the following table:—

TABLE VIII.—*Variations in wages (Drawing, Slubbing, Intermediate and Roving).*

Mill.	Process.	No. of Cases.	Wage.			Mean Variation.
			Maximum.	Minimum.	Average.	
A	Drawing ...	12	105	94	100	2·6
B	" ...	6	108	91	100	3·8
C	" ...	4	106	89	100	5·5
A	Slubbing ...	9	109	91	100	5·2
B	" ...	4	106	97	100	3·9
C	" ...	4	106	93	100	5·0
A	Intermediate..	7	105	96	100	2·5
B	" ...	4	104	95	100	2·4
C	" ...	4	108	94	100	4·7
A	Roving ...	13	107	92	100	2·9
B	" ...	8	109	94	100	2·6
C	" ...	6	109	93	100	3·2

These results tend to show that the relative importance of the human factor in the processes mentioned is intermediate between that of spinning and weaving. It is probable that the efficiency of the drawing, slubbing and intermediate processes is comparatively low, and it is hoped that this question will be studied in greater detail later.

In order to compare at a glance the extent of the individual differences in each of the processes considered, the results of each operation have been collected together and are given in the following table:—

TABLE IX.—*Variations in wages in different processes compared.*

Process.	No. of Cases.	Wage.			Mean Variation.
		Maximum	Minimum.	Average.	
Weaving (Fancy) ...	423	132	65	100	10·0
Winding	46	119	75	100	8·3
Weaving (Plain) ...	752	126	73	100	6·0
Slubbing	17	109	91	100	4·7
Drawing	22	108	89	100	4·0
Intermediate	15	108	94	100	3·2
Roving	27	109	92	100	2·9
Spinning (Ring) ...	51	109	92	100	2·0
Spinning (Mule) ...	32	107	91	100	1·9

They are tabulated according to the magnitude of the mean variation, and consequently show how far they are instrumental in providing individual differences. The following diagram gives the same results in a graphical form:—

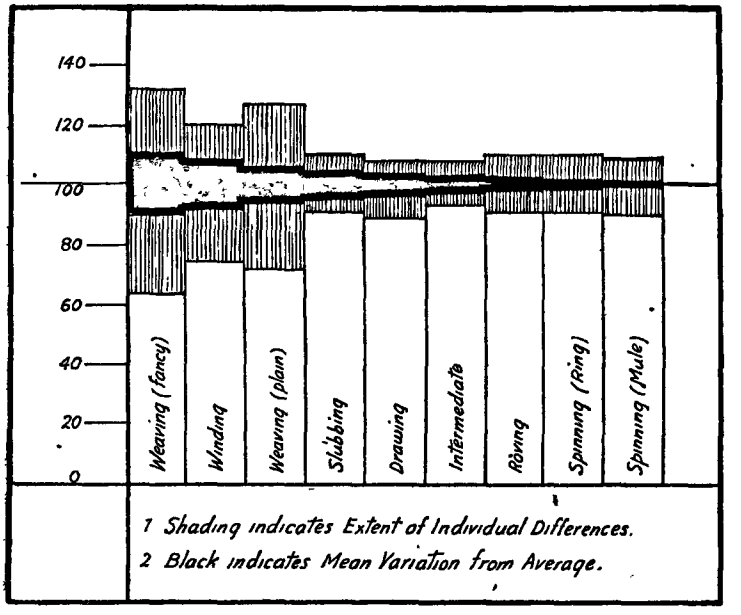


FIG. 3.—Variations in wages in different processes compared.
(*The average wage is taken as* 100.)

It will be seen that weaving and winding give rise to the largest individual differences while spinning is at the bottom of the list. The table probably represents the order of importance of the human element in each of the processes investigated, and an attempt will now be made to determine all the variables which affect production and to study the effect of each in detail.

§4.—SUGGESTIONS AND APPLICATIONS.

It was realised at the outset that this preliminary investigation would not lead to very conclusive results, but at the same time it was hoped that it would be rich in suggestions, and point the way to further investigations. It has undoubtedly opened up many fields of enquiry and has suggested new avenues of approach to old and much debated questions.

It is evident from the results that the various processes in the cotton trade can be classified and graded according to the magnitude of the individual differences which they produce, and that one of the most important factors in the production of individual differences is the relative importance of the human and mechanical forces.

A machine of predominant influence diminishes the expression of individual differences, in fact, there seems to be an inverse relationship between the influence of the human and mechanical factors. Yet individual differences will exist as long as human labour is necessary for industrial processes.

Of the various operations considered in the present enquiry, spinning, either mule or ring, is the process in which the least individual differences exist, while weaving and winding give rise to large individual variations in output. Thus the human element in weaving and winding is of great importance, and suggests that it is in these processes, rather than in spinning, that efficiency may be increased and fatigue reduced by the elimination of waste in method and movement. This does not mean that reform in the conditions of spinning is either impossible or unnecessary; on the contrary, there is much work to be done in this department in the discovery of the best methods and conditions of work and a comparison of the fatiguability of the operatives at different times of the day and week.

The complexity of any performance is another factor which gives rise to individual differences, and it is also a measure of the amount of skill required. Thus it appears that the magnitude of individual differences in any single occupation may also be an indication of the amount of skill involved. But since the magnitude of individual differences is not entirely dependent upon the amount of skill required to accomplish the task, it cannot be used as an accurate indication of skill needed. A better criterion of skill would be the average length of time required before proficiency in a certain task is reached, and the determination of this quantity would have far-reaching effects.

It would enable the various industries to be classified and graded according to the amount of skill involved, and also a similar classification of the different processes within the same industry. This information, together with a tabulation of the conditions of employment in various industries (*e.g.*, mining and smelting) would provide a scientific basis for the payment of wages. It would also yield reliable and instructive information which would be of inestimable value in the training of apprentices. At the present time the duration of the period of apprenticeship seems to have a purely empirical basis and does not appear to be accurately adjusted to the conditions and requirements of the various industries.

The inquiry has also revealed the almost complete absence of any form of records giving a reliable indication of the efficiency of production. In most of the mills visited, the only figures kept seem to be those which are necessary for the payment of wages. In only two cases was any attempt made to determine efficiencies in the various processes, yet it seems that such data would be invaluable. In the two sheds in question, a record was kept of the efficiency of each loom, so making it possible to

investigate such interesting and instructive points as the following:—

(*a*) A general idea of the efficiency and variability of the weaving process. This knowledge would lead to an investigation of the causes of variability and would probably result in the removal of disturbing factors.

(*b*) A comparison of the efficiencies obtained in the manufacture of different kinds of cloth by different methods.

(*c*) A determination of the causes of low efficiencies *e.g.*, bad warp, indisposition of operative, &c. Measures could then be taken to prevent a repetition of this defect.

Above all, the collection of statistical data would make the employer and manager take a scientific interest in their work, would stimulate enquiry and investigation and lead to improved methods and results. Obviously, if efficiency records are to be of any value, they must be compiled with the greatest care and accuracy, and a reliable and capable person should be appointed to take charge of the work. Complete efficiency will never be realised until the employer knows exactly what he is doing and is able to trace the connection between cause and effect.

May, 1920.

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AGRICULTURE IN INDIA

JAMES MACKENNA, M.A.,
Indian Civil Service.



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H. M. The KING-EMPEROR.



CALCUTTA
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Foreword.

Mr. Mackenna's book brings out very clearly that although a certain amount of work, spasmodic and intermittent in character, was done before 1905, it is only within the last ten years that scientific agriculture has been seriously taken up in India. Ten years ago Lord Curzon, greatly assisted by Sir Edward Law and Sir Denzil Ibbetson organized the Department on its present lines and although a great deal of spade work had to be done, an excellent beginning has been made and results of real value have already, within this short period, been achieved.

The band of zealous workers who labour to benefit the people of India have before them great opportunities and if the work so well begun be steadily continued an economic revolution should, within the next twenty years, be effected in this country, especially if the co-operative organization be utilized to the full in making known the results of research and experiment.

R. W. CARLYLE.

SIMLA:
The 30th June 1915.

Preface.

This is not a text-book of Indian Agriculture. It is merely an attempt to give, in brief compass, an account of the efforts which have been made, from time to time, to improve it, and to indicate the main lines on which the Agricultural Departments have been working since their re-construction in ~~1915~~. For any opinions expressed the author is solely responsible.

I desire to express my acknowledgments to the Directors of Agriculture in the various provinces for the cordial way in which they have assisted me in the compilation of this book.

In particular I am indebted to Mr. and Mrs. Howard, Dr. C. A. Barber and Mr. R. S. Finlow for much valuable help in the preparation of the chapters dealing with the crops on which they are specially engaged.

J. MACKENNA

MYAUNGMYA :
The 10th July 1915.

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Frontispiece.

The Agricultural College and Research Institute, Pusa.



AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE AND RESEARCH INSTITUTE, PUSA.

AGRICULTURE IN INDIA.

CHAPTER I.

Historical.

Of the industries of India agriculture is, by far, the greatest and in a rough estimate recently made the annual value of the agricultural produce of British India is taken at over 1,500 crores of rupees or £1,000,000,000. Of its immense population at least two hundred millions are dependent for their livelihood on agriculture or the industries subsidiary to it and, except in the few manufacturing cities, the atmosphere is altogether agricultural. Over vast tracts of the country the only common interest is agriculture: the monsoon, the state of the crops, the health of the cattle.

1866—1879.

Of the new-comers to the East many find themselves in congenial surroundings. They have had an early and close connection with rural life. They have been brought up in the country and to them "rural sights and rural sounds" appeal. If they have not had these early advantages, they soon become infected by the charm. They find that the one subject which interests the people amongst whom their lot is cast is their crops and their cattle. They are brought into contact with a peasantry whose interests seldom extend beyond the limits of their fields and their simple village life. These interests appeal strongly to them and the desire to assist in the rural development of the country becomes an ambition. How can the labours of these silent toilers be aided? How can their material condition be improved?

Such problems have again and again come into particular prominence and especially when the dark shadow of famine falls on India. The rains fail; the crops wither; the cattle die.

It is at such times that men's thoughts turn to the means of obviating these disasters, and the problem of ensuring a greater certainty of crops, either by the introduction of drought-resisting varieties or by the extension of irrigation, becomes a pressing one. Thus the great famine in Bengal and Orissa in 1866 first raised the question of an Agricultural Department. But the project did not find favour and the more practical view was taken that money might better be spent on irrigation, the results of which were obvious and immediate.

The formation of a separate Department of Agriculture was first seriously considered by Lord Mayo's Government in 1869. Outside pressure had been brought to bear by the Manchester Cotton Supply Association in a representation to the Secretary of State. Though primarily interested in cotton, they urged the establishment of a Department of Agriculture in each province and the more active employment of district officers in matters connected with cotton cultivation.

In some quarters (as has always been the case) the idea of an Agricultural Department doing any real good was scouted and the familiar argument was used that the cultivator knew his own business best. But this counsel did not prevail and proposals were submitted by the Government of India for the formation of a Department of Agriculture, under the supervision of a specially qualified officer, to be called Director-General of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce. This officer was to be charged with the superintendence of all measures connected with revenue, agriculture, forests, commerce and the industrial arts of India.

The proposal to send out a specially trained officer as Director-General of Agriculture was not sanctioned, but in his place an additional Secretary was added to the Government of India and placed in charge of revenue, agriculture and commerce. No scientific officers were employed either by the Government of India or in provinces. Nothing in the way of agricultural development was achieved and attention was limited entirely to the collection of statistics. In 1879, under the stress of financial pressure, the new secretariat was absorbed in the Home Department.

1880—1904.

The report of the Famine Commissioners of 1880 revived the question. Their scheme contemplated, as before, a central department controlled by the Imperial Secretariat, but they insisted on the absolute necessity of the simultaneous formation, in each province, of a Department of Agriculture, with a large subordinate establishment under an executive officer. This part of their proposals was indeed the corner-stone of the main administrative reforms which they projected. Mr. (now Sir Edward) Buck was appointed Secretary and under his guidance the development of provincial agencies was at once taken in hand. *Agricultural enquiry, agricultural improvement* and *famine relief* were laid down as the duties of the new departments, and Directors of Agriculture were appointed in most provinces.

The record of provincial development, described in a subsequent chapter, will show that the work was largely statistical and that little was done in the way of systematic agricultural improvement. In point of fact, the Government of India had, themselves, in a Resolution published in 1881, decided to postpone agricultural improvement until the scheme of agricultural enquiry had been completed, and provincial departments seem, in most cases, to have followed this instruction to the letter.

But, in any case, it would have been difficult at that stage to have made any advance. Agricultural science was in a very backward state in England. In agricultural chemistry alone had any great progress been made, and the supply even of trained chemists was small. The earlier proposals for the recruitment of an agricultural staff were confined to chemists and the employment of trained agriculturists was hardly mentioned.

Between 1881 and 1889 various questions were considered. The appointment of an agricultural chemist to the Government of India was discussed and a proposal to attach an agricultural branch to the Dehra Dun Forest School and to utilise it as a National School of Agriculture for Northern India also came to nothing.

No real progress was, indeed, made until the Secretary of State took a line of his own and, at the end of 1889, sent out Dr. Voelcker of the Royal Agricultural Society to advise as to the best way of applying the teachings of agricultural chemistry to Indian agriculture. Dr. Voelcker arrived in India towards the end of 1889 and left early in 1891. He toured over India meeting representatives of all provinces and the record of his journeyings and impressions is contained in his book "Improvement of Indian Agriculture." Dr. Voelcker did not share the view so commonly held that Indian agriculture was primitive and backward. He believed that in many parts of India there was little or nothing that could be improved, while, where agriculture was manifestly inferior it was more generally the result of the absence of facilities which exist in the better districts than of inherently bad systems of cultivation. That improvement, however, was possible was clear from the differences of agricultural conditions and practice found in different parts of India. He recommended therefore the systematic prosecution of agricultural enquiry and the spread of general and agricultural education and laid down, in considerable detail, the lines on which agricultural improvement was possible.

A conference of provincial delegates was held to discuss these proposals. The possibilities of improvements, it was agreed, were sufficiently great to justify the gradual establishment of a sound system of scientific investigation and of agricultural education. With regard to the general character of this system, it was agreed that an expert was required *for the purposes of scientific investigation* apart from the requirements of agricultural education and great stress was laid on the importance of having a man able to deal with the practical side of agricultural questions and competent to direct general enquiries. The conference concluded by advising the appointment of a really first-class man as agricultural chemist (for the conduct of general investigation) and an assistant (for purposes of instruction). An agricultural chemist and an assistant chemist were accordingly selected and arrived in November 1892. The duties of the senior officer were research; of the

junior, teaching at Poona, Dehra Dun and Saidapet and the disposal of chemical questions connected with forests and agriculture. Thus, in a modest way, was laid the foundation of a scientific staff for the Agricultural Department.

The next decade saw a marked development in the scientific side of the work. The need for something more than chemistry was being felt and interest in agricultural development was increasing in the provinces. Agricultural science, moreover, was becoming better organised in Europe.

In 1897, in view of the considerable development in the provinces, it was thought that the time was ripe for the appointment of an Inspector-General of Agriculture, but great difficulty was experienced in finding a suitable man and it was not till 1901 that the vacancy was filled by the appointment of Mr. J. Mollison, who for some years had been doing excellent work as a Deputy Director of Agriculture in Bombay. Broadly speaking his duties were to act as an adviser in agricultural matters both to the Imperial and Provincial Governments. Attention was at once directed to the expansion of the Imperial department, which, at this stage, consisted only of an agricultural chemist (in addition to the Inspector-General of Agriculture). A cryptogamic botanist (now known as the Imperial Mycologist) was added in 1901 and an entomologist in 1903.

Such were the beginnings of agricultural policy—if it can be called a policy. Early endeavours were too ambitious and the machinery—a centralised secretariat—was imperfect. The object aimed at was to increase the revenues of India by the improvement of agriculture; but nothing was done for that improvement, and the expansion of the land records staff and the compilation of statistics almost entirely occupied the attention of the provincial departments. But the foundation had been laid and the next few years were to witness a rapid development.

From 1885 there were definite strivings after something practical. Agricultural chemistry, it was thought, was the one essential, and this was not unnatural as English agricultural science to the ordinary man meant Lawes and Gilbert—both

chemists—at Rothamsted, and Voelcker—also a chemist—in London. Interest in general agricultural science had not yet awakened, as it did later, under the stimulus of a demand from the colonies.

Towards the end of the last century there was a great revival in agricultural science in England, and even in India the demand for scientific workers became insistent. There were indications of a keenness for agricultural research in India before the facilities for giving effect to it became available. When scientific workers did arrive they found that the years that had gone were not altogether barren, as, if no definite scientific progress had been made, a great deal of valuable information had been accumulated.

CHAPTER II.

Work in the Provinces before 1904.

It has already been remarked that most people bring to India, or soon develop, an enthusiasm for its agriculture. But with this enthusiasm there is generally linked, at the outset, a conservative preference for all that is Western. It is assumed that the Indian cultivator knows nothing about his own business: that anything that is good must come from the West. And so the kindly, but in many cases, misdirected, efforts of early workers took the line of introducing into India crops or implements of Western origin, regardless altogether, in the case of crops, of the effect of climatic change, or, in the case of implements, of considerations of cost.

This feeling died hard. It was long before the stage was passed of considering that the West must teach the East, that the East had nothing to teach the West. Real progress came only when it was realised that in India we have to deal with an agricultural practice which has been built up on the traditional custom of years and in which reside, though unexpressed and unexplained, deep scientific principles, the reasons for which can only gradually be elucidated.

But the labours of these early enthusiasts were not altogether in vain. A stimulus had been created, a basis had been laid for an Agricultural Department when the time was ripe. A few new crops proved successful and were established; a few implements were found suitable to local requirements. But there was no continuity or system. One man sowed but another did not reap; or, if he did, he did not trouble himself about the produce or retain the seed for further sowing, and the new crop was lost. There was no attempt to obtain from these isolated experiments any lessons of general application. Again, all men's interests are not the same, and the frequent transfers of officers led to the abandonment of experiments which, if systematically continued, might possibly have yielded important results. Progress depended mainly on the spasmodic

efforts of individuals keenly interested in the subject rather than on organised and continuous departmental action, and with the transfer of an officer who had initiated some experiment interest in it ceased.

These influences colour the earlier efforts in the provinces; but it is only just that these efforts should be recorded, not only that credit may be given where it is due, but also to bring into bolder relief the early causes of failure.

Bombay.—The Government of Bombay had from a very early date interested themselves in agricultural improvements. Cotton was one of the first Indian products to attain commercial importance and to the improvement of the cotton crop early efforts in Bombay were chiefly directed. They are reported as early as 1788, but little good appears to have resulted. It is interesting to note that in 1839 the Court of Directors sent to India twelve American planters to teach the people of the country an improved way of ginning and cleaning cotton. They found that the people had nothing to learn as regards picking, and that a small additional price was all that was necessary to induce them to clean cotton better. Efforts to introduce exotics, conducted by these planters and by private agency, entirely failed. In 1870 the experiments were abandoned and efforts were made to improve the indigenous variety in Broach and Surat and to select better seed. The operations were, however, found to be very expensive and the experiments were abandoned. But Bombay was working on right lines.

In Khandesh persistent and continuous efforts were made to introduce American cotton, and, after many vicissitudes, "Dharwar American" was established on a firm footing. The early history of agriculture in Bombay is the patient persistence with which these experiments were conducted. The introduction of exotic tobacco and wheat also engaged attention and, with the former, some success was achieved.

A Director of Agriculture was appointed in 1883, and, although his duties were for the first decade largely statistical, agricultural work was not neglected. In 1890 a Superintendent of experimental farms was sanctioned, and work on the

improvement of agriculture on scientific lines was commenced. Mr J. Mollison, late Inspector-General of Agriculture in India, was appointed to the post and under his capable administration the department was organised and the subordinate staff which he trained reached a high degree of efficiency.

Madras.—To Sir William Denison, Governor of Madras, is to be ascribed the credit of founding in 1863 the Madras Department of Agriculture. But his Government fell into the mistakes we have already noted of turning for aid to the West, and their first act was to order from England a steam plough, some harrows and cultivators, seed-drills and horse-hoes, threshing-machines and winnowers, chaff-cutters and water-lifts. As Mr. Chadwick remarks, it was perhaps natural that thoughts at first flew to the material aids of Western agriculture and that the need for trained observers was not recognized. That stage indeed had not been reached even in England.

To find employment for this elaborate consignment the well-known Saidapet farm was started in 1864 and entrusted, as a "model farm," to a committee of amateur enthusiasts, who boldly undertook to conduct—

(*i*) a full trial and exhibition of the agricultural implements received from England;

(*ii*) a full trial of artificial manures,

(*iii*) an exhibition to the people of the *improved* system of agriculture.

This committee laboured on heroically at its great task till 1871, when it was dissolved and the farm passed to official control.

An era of gloom supervened. The implements and methods of Western agriculture were in ill-favour. The raiyat apparently *did* know his own business best. But manure was obviously the thing. Let manure manufactories arise in the land; give the raiyat advances to buy from them and the Agricultural Department could settle down to the collection of statistics.

But, while statistics and famine analyses were the principal concern of the department, the scientific officers worked steadily on various problems which came into prominence. Between

1895 and 1897 sugarcane in Godavari was steadily declining owing to "red rot." Nothing was done until the position became practically hopeless, but in 1901 Dr. Barber was allowed to lease land in Godavari to attempt to discover resistant varieties of cane. In this he succeeded. Again in 1898 complaints were received from the Chamber of Commerce regarding the deterioration of groundnuts. A farm was opened in 1904 for the study of groundnuts in South Arcot district and another on the West Coast to investigate the diseases of pepper, and these farms were apparently managed by revenue inspectors trained by, and working under, Mr. Benson, Deputy Director of Agriculture, a trained European expert.

Thus gradually the nucleus of a staff and an equipment was built up.

The North-Western Provinces of Agra and Oudh (now the United Provinces).—In 1874 the Lieutenant-Governor, Sir John Strachey, who had been a member of Lord Mayo's Government, established a Provincial Department of Agriculture. The new department was started on thoroughly sound lines. It took over charge of the three model farms which had formerly been managed by the district officers. The objects which the Director was instructed to keep in view were "to establish and "prove to native agriculturists the advantages to be gained "from small improvements such as they are able with the means "at their disposal to carry out, and to make experiments as to "staples and industries which it may be possible to introduce, if "new, or to familiarize and improve if already existing in the "country." Sericulture, the improvement of indigenous fibres and the manufacture of a better class of tobacco were first taken up by the new department. Mr. (now Sir Edward) Buck was the first Director and his name will go down to posterity as the pioneer of agricultural progress in India.

The Cawnpore farm—one of the oldest, if not the oldest, farm in India—was extended; a tobacco farm was started at Ghazipur, a silk farm in the Dun, and a fruit farm in the Kumaon Hills. Tobacco and sericulture failed, but marked success was obtained in the Kumaon Hills with fruit and potatoes, and the firm establishment of these industries as well

as the improvement of arboriculture stand to the credit of the young department.

The work of the United Provinces' department has always been distinguished by its practical economic character and, in the 'eighties, attention was first directed to well-boring and well-sinking, which to the present day is not the least important side of the department's activities. The reclamation of *usar* land and of ravines and the eradication of *kans* were amongst the practical problems attacked, and in the first two lines of work great success was achieved. On a reclaimed area of *usar* land at Cherat was laid the foundation of the well-known Aligarh dairy farm. Cattle-breeding and the improvement of cotton were not so successful, the lack of trained officers to conduct the work being the main cause of failure. Nevertheless the American cotton then tried was gradually acclimatised and formed the basis of the type now known as "Cawnpore American." Rapid progress was achieved with the introduction of improved cane-crushing machinery while the departmental workshops, established at Cawnpore, were another practical success.

Work in the 'nineties was much on the same lines. Improved implements had been multiplied and their distribution was carried out on a large scale. Special indigenous and foreign varieties of seeds were tested and proved on the experimental farms and seed depôts were established for their distribution the well-boring establishment was largely increased, an agricultural school was opened at Cawnpore; and a Deputy Director of Agriculture was appointed in 1901.

The rapidly expanding work of the department had indicated the necessity for a trained staff—engineers for well-boring and sugar machinery, economic botanists for seed-selection and hybridisation and agriculturists for experimental research. The department as originally constituted had achieved considerable success and where it had failed the failure was due mainly to the want of expert guidance and continuity of effort. It had in many directions paved the way for large development in the future and was, in a peculiar measure, ready for the expansion which the reforms of 1905 made possible.

Bengal (including Bihar and Orissa and Assam).—For the purposes of an historical retrospect it will be convenient to link together these four areas disregarding the administrative redistribution of recent years.

Interest in agricultural problems would appear to have awakened about 1871. A scheme was started to place "a good "man in charge of a Government estate, with a home farm of 50 "or 60 acres and a number of small, inspected and controlled "farms in the hands of raiyats, while to the raiyats in general "would be given seed, prizes and encouragement." Half the cost of this kindly and paternal scheme was met by the Government of India, and, under these orders, "model farms" were established at seven places in the province. The famine troubles of 1874 killed them in their infancy.

The history of the decade from 1870 to 1880 is one of controversy as to the utility or otherwise of an Agricultural Department. It culminated in the decision that the first step should be the education at Cirencester of one or two distinguished science graduates of the Calcutta University and the matter ended with the establishment of two State scholarships. A Director of Agriculture with three assistants trained at Cirencester was appointed in 1881 and experimental farms were started on Court-of-Wards' estates.

In 1887 it was laid down that, "if retained," the department would be concerned more with surveys and settlements than with agriculture. Even then there seem to have been some doubts, and the final judgment on the work of the department is recorded in the caustic review of 1893-94:—"The "record of ignorant and unsuccessful experiments conducted "on private estates at the instance of the department is rather "ludicrous and at the same time rather lamentable. It is per-"haps good for Government officers and zemindars to have "taken this interest in the crops and learnt a few rudimentary "lessons in cultivation and enabled themselves to share in the "feelings of agriculturists as to the vicissitudes of weather, but "it is idle to hope for any serious improvement in the agricul-"ture of the country to be effected in this way." It would appear, however, that things continued to go on much as before

till the end of the last century. The Sibpur farm, started in 1887-88, absolutely unsuitable on account of variability of soil, was the central part of the scheme, but it was abandoned in 1898.

From 1902 to 1904 the Government of Bengal were engaged upon a revision of their Agricultural Department, but as its proposals went into the melting-pot when the general scheme of Imperial expansion came to the front, they need not be described.

The Central Provinces.—The Agri-Horticultural Society of Nagpur—started in 1862—marks the commencement of agricultural development in the Central Provinces. Amongst strictly agricultural products, cotton early attracted attention. An agricultural survey of the cotton tracts was started in 1861 and Egyptian seed was distributed in 1863, but without success. Successful efforts were, however, made to establish gins and presses in the cotton tract to provide baled cotton for export by the Nagpur-Bombay Railway, which was approaching completion. In 1866-67 a Cotton Commissioner was appointed for the Central Provinces and Berar. Attempts to introduce exotics failed and *Hinghanghat*—the local *Bani*—was found the best type and was distributed throughout the province. More success was achieved on the commercial side, in the cleaning and handling of the cotton, the multiplication of baling presses and gins and the arrangements for exports to, and sales at, Bombay.

After various attempts to introduce *Hinghanghat* experiments were concentrated at Nagpur, but the yearly reports of the farm up to 1882-83 are a continuous record of failure. There is nothing on record to show for what reasons the various experiments were tried. The causes of failure were similar to those found in the early work of other provinces. The natural surroundings and methods of cultivation of exotic varieties were not understood or taken into account and there was an entire absence of expert supervision.

In 1882-83 a new site for the farm was selected and experiments of a more practical kind were started. But these were not continuous, and no results of real agricultural value were obtained. In 1890-91 the record of experiments conducted at the Nagpur farm was examined and a fresh scheme drawn up care being taken to secure equality of conditions in the areas intended for each separate experiment. The scheme was again

remodelled in 1893-94 on the advice of the Agricultural Chemist to the Government of India and work continued on these lines until the reorganisation of the department in 1904.

Its early labours had not, however, been in vain. The department, at all events, was a centre for the dissemination of agricultural knowledge and for agricultural education among Government officials. A large amount of useful knowledge regarding the relative values and outturns of local crops, their methods of cultivation and how these were conditioned by local differences of soil and climate had been obtained, and this knowledge, widely disseminated among the higher ranks of Government officials, was found to be of great value when the time came to discuss the recommendations of the Irrigation Commission. In addition, a farm staff had been trained with some idea of the necessity of careful and conscientious observation and record. The reasonable efficiency of cultivation secured on the farm rendered it possible for the department to demonstrate, with a confidence never possessed before, such simple improvements as they had tested and proved, and the foundation was laid of the present system of demonstration, by the deputation of labourers from the Nagpur farm to demonstrate the line cultivation of cotton and *juari* in the black soil tracts of Chhattisgarh.

Amongst direct improvements the introduction of the Meagher system of sewage disposal, the use of sulphate of copper for the disinfection of *juari* seed, the advantages of winnowers and ploughs of the modern type represented real and useful additions to local agricultural knowledge.

Punjab.—There is nothing on record to show that the Punjab Government interested itself to any extent in the development of agriculture till 1881, when the Famine Commission Report was published. It is clear that, when a Director of Agriculture was appointed, he was mainly concerned with statistics and the organization of a subordinate revenue establishment. For the rest a number of disconnected agricultural experiments were carried out on a small scale, such as trials of exotic varieties of cotton, wheat and maize—practically all of which ended in failure. In 1901, 56 acres of land at Lyallpur were turned into a farm and in 1902 three agricultural assist-

ants trained at Cawnpore started work there, but with little success. The Punjab therefore started the new era with an almost clean slate and with few of the mistakes of a misdirected past to correct.

Burma.—While the scientific study of agriculture has only recently been taken up its improvement had been attempted by the Government of Burma soon after the occupation of the province. This took the line of protective embankments, and the material wealth of the delta is largely due to the extensive system of these works Government seems also to have considered that both the crops grown and the methods of cultivation were susceptible of improvement and, for several years after the annexation, it endeavoured to introduce improved varieties of paddy—for instance Carolina—and agricultural implements of a western type. None of the exotic varieties of paddy seem to have done well in Pegu, though there is some reason to believe that a Carolina or other imported variety is the ancestor of the present Moulmein *kaukkyi* paddy, which has more than a local reputation. A few unsuccessful experiments with implements, and some work on tobacco manufacture, carried out by Mr. Cabaniss—the Assistant Director—are instances of the work done between 1882 and 1887, when the department was under a Director.

After the annexation of Upper Burma agriculture became the care of a Director of Land Records and Agriculture—an arrangement which held good till 1905. During these eighteen years the time and attention devoted to agriculture was very small; there was no expert staff, no experimental farms. Some half-dozen gardens were maintained at outlying frontier posts and seeds, if asked for, were supplied to district officers. Still, even under these conditions, some definite results were obtained. The distribution of Havana tobacco seed has established a superior grade of tobacco in Maubin, the introduction of groundnut has revolutionized the agriculture of the dry zone and saved that tract from the recurring danger of scarcity; while by means of the experimental gardens wheat and potatoes have been established in the Shan States and Chin Hills. The early efforts of the department cannot therefore be considered to have been altogether fruitless.

Summary.—Such is the record of achievement in the provinces up to the beginning of the 20th century. Viewed in the light of more recent developments it may not have amounted to much. It could hardly in the circumstances be expected that it would. The principles of agricultural research were, at that stage, but vaguely understood even in England. The vast problems of Indian agriculture were being attacked by a mere handful of isolated workers with no trained staff and no organisation to give effect to their recommendations. The general impression one gets from the record of these early efforts is that men were groping in the dark. The problems were so numerous and overwhelming that they did not know where to begin.

Until an adequate trained staff became available the early policy, which laid special stress on agricultural statistics and a proper appreciation of local conditions, was, in the circumstances of the case, probably the correct one. A so-called Agricultural Department which contained scarcely any scientific officers could at least manage this and there were obvious advantages in collecting information which an expert staff could utilise when it arrived.

But from the failures which followed many amateur efforts some useful lessons were learned. It was found that, in many cases, a more hopeful line was the improvement of indigenous varieties by selection rather than the introduction of exotics. If exotics were to succeed the information at least had been gained that the effects of change of environment were matters of first importance.

Where environment was suitable a few notable successes in the introduction of new crops were achieved: groundnut in Burma; potatoes and fruits in the Kumaon Hills; American cotton in the United Provinces. And the lesson also had been learned that the East had much to teach the West and that it was wrong to assume that the cultivator had not sound reasons for his practice. At any rate the fallacy of foisting western ideas on him, without reference to local conditions, was fully exposed and the fact emphasised that the true line of development was the improvement of indigenous methods.

CHAPTER III.

The Establishment of the Agricultural Research Institute at Pusa and the Development of Provincial Departments.

Rapid developments followed the appointment of the Inspector-General of Agriculture in 1901. A number of scientific workers had been recruited. But scientific workers are handicapped if they have not adequate laboratories: and their discoveries are of little practical value if they cannot be demonstrated on a farm. It was therefore necessary to provide both for the staff of the Imperial department.

Very opportunely, early in this century, a proposal emanated from the Government of Bengal to utilise a large Government estate at Pusa in the Darbhanga district of Bihar as a provincial research station and college. The Government of India considered that this site might suit their needs and, with the full concurrence of the Government of Bengal, the estate was taken over for the purposes of an agricultural research institute, an experimental farm and an agricultural college. At this juncture a generous donation of £20,000, to which £10,000 was subsequently added, was made to the Viceroy by Mr. Henry Phipps of Chicago. This gift was fortunately tendered when the extensive development of agricultural departments was under consideration and Lord Curzon decided to devote the greater portion of it to the equipment of the new research institute.

It was intended that the farm should serve as a model for similar institutions in the provinces. On it would be initiated lines of enquiry which would be tried before being recommended for trial under local conditions on provincial experimental farms. Varieties of crops would be tested and improved; the seed of improved varieties would be grown and distributed. It would test under different conditions and more highly skilled supervision results reported from provincial farms, and in particular would secure continuity for any experiments which

might have been tried, and then discontinued, on a provincial farm. Finally, it would serve for the practical training of students at the Imperial Agricultural College, and provide for field experiments connected with research work.

The programme was an ambitious one and has not been fully worked up to. The capacity of the farm is limited by the conditions of climate and soil. But it has done much good work already in producing improved seed in large quantities and has carried out a considerable number of important experiments of general application, while experiments with cattle and sheep have also been undertaken.

The Research Institute challenges comparison with any similar institute in the East and is fully equipped with laboratories, museums, herbaria, library and lecture rooms. Pusa is six miles from Waini on the Bengal and North-Western Railway and is easily reached by train from Calcutta. It attracts annually an increasing number of visitors. No visitor to India who is interested in scientific agriculture, should leave the country without seeing Pusa. From the Institute an increasing mass of work is being turned out. The staff consists (in addition to the director, who is also Agricultural Adviser to the Government of India) of an agricultural chemist, a mycologist, an economic botanist, an agricultural bacteriologist, an economic entomologist, a pathological entomologist and an agriculturist who is in charge of the farm.

The idea of attaching to the research station an agricultural college really grew out of the necessities of Bengal. The agricultural college at Sibpur had not been successful, and the Bengal scheme for the utilisation of Pusa contemplated the transfer of this college to Pusa. When, therefore, the Pusa scheme was taken over by the Government of India, it appeared essential that Pusa should include a college to provide for Bengal, even though admission should not be confined to that province. This, though one of the objects, was not the chief reason for the establishment of a Central Imperial College. It was hoped that it would serve as a model for, and raise the standard of, agricultural colleges in other provinces, and provide for a more complete and efficient agricultural education

than was then possible in any of the existing institutions as it was necessary to provide for the extension and completion of provincial educational facilities. It was, moreover, necessary to arrange for the training of the teachers of the future and of specialists in the various branches of science connected with agriculture, who up till then had to be recruited in Europe.

On the educational side the aim at the outset was twofold. In the first place it was intended to train students who could not attend any of the provincial colleges or schools and in the second place to provide a higher course of training to those who had studied at provincial institutions and who desired to qualify themselves for professorships, research work or for posts requiring special scientific attainments.

It was fortunate for the institute as a centre of research that the rapid extension of agricultural colleges in the provinces rendered it unnecessary for Pusa to provide for the first class of students, while the number of students qualified to avail themselves of the second part of the scheme was, in the early stages, small.

The position now is that no regular course of instruction is given at the Institute, except short courses in special subjects. As regards post-graduate work or work in special subjects, selected graduates from provincial colleges receive instruction in the laboratories from members of the expert staff—an arrangement which is in every way satisfactory The time of the experts is not wasted on the drudgery of formal teaching, while the graduate who has completed his general agricultural education can specialise in one branch under the personal supervision of an expert in his subject and with every advantage in the way of laboratories and libraries.

Pusa may, of course, ultimately become the training ground for Indian students who desire to enter the superior service—the Indian Agricultural Service—and it may perhaps be decided that this, and not a British qualification, should be the prescribed standard for admission. Should that stage be reached considerable additions to the staff would certainly be necessary if there was to be no interference with research, which now,

and for many years to come, must be the principal concern of the Institute.

Apart from the establishment of a central research institute with an Imperial staff, the development of provincial agencies was seriously taken in hand. An immense stimulus both to Imperial and provincial development was given when, in the financial statement of 1905-06, it was announced that a sum of 20 lakhs (subsequently raised to 24 lakhs) would annually be available for the improvement of agriculture. Without this grant the development which has taken place during the past ten years would have been impossible. Considerable discussions as to the best method of utilising the funds which had become available took place. That a rigorous policy of agricultural improvement should be pursued was accepted, but at the same time the necessity for caution was emphasised.

With this annual grant it was contemplated to establish, in each important province, an agricultural college and research station, adequately equipped with laboratories and class rooms, to which would be attached a farm of suitable size. The superior staff proposed at each of these provincial institutions was an expert agriculturist, an economic botanist, an agricultural chemist, an entomologist and a mycologist, one of the members of this staff discharging the duties of principal of the college. The staff was to combine teaching with research. It was held that research would ordinarily be more active and better sustained if associated with lecturing as this would check any tendency to the investigation of problems unlikely to lead to practical results. To enable the experts to carry on research and to tour an adequate number of assistants and demonstrators were to be provided. They would also assist in the teaching so that the time of experts might not be wasted in elementary tuition.

To direct the work civilian directors were appointed in all the larger provinces. But the expansion of staff was not as rapid as anticipated. The view was taken that the backbone of the scheme was the *educational* aspect, and the establishment sanctioned for each of the provinces was limited to an all-round agriculturist as principal of the college, an agricultural

botanist and an agricultural chemist and, in the words of Lord Morley, the creation of provincial colleges having the above-mentioned staffs would remain a primary feature of the scheme. Colleges were accordingly reorganised or started at Poona, Cawnpore, Sabour, Nagpur, Lyallpur and Coimbatore.

However desirable the establishment of colleges may be, it is clear that, apart from teaching, there is an enormous amount of experiment and research to be done if agriculture is to be improved. Officers are necessary for the superintendence of farms for experiment and for the supervision of demonstration and seed distribution. The duties of such officers cannot be carried out satisfactorily by experts who are tied to their headquarters by educational duties. To meet this want deputy directors were appointed. The importance of a staff of entomologists and mycologists for the larger provinces was again emphasised. It was pointed out that the annual losses from wheat-rust amounted to two millions sterling, while from bollworm, in the Punjab, there had been a loss, in one year, of one and a half millions sterling. The addition of entomologists and mycologists was however considered by the Secretary of State to be premature as it was thought that the Imperial Entomologist and Mycologist could undertake important investigations for the provinces and could train Indian assistants.

Madras is the only province which possesses an entomologist and a mycologist and these have not been trained as contemplated but have been recruited from England.

The expansion of provincial establishments has, in recent years, been very rapid and, at the present time, there are employed twenty-nine agriculturists, nine agricultural chemists, eight economic botanists, three agricultural engineers, one entomologist and one mycologist. In addition special appointments have been made, such as the Government sugarcane expert, the sugar engineer, the fibre expert, the Imperial cotton specialist and the scientific officer for planting industries in Southern India.

CHAPTER IV.

The Organisation and Work of Provincial Departments of Agriculture.

In each province agricultural and veterinary work are under the control of a Director of Agriculture. Up to the present this officer has generally been selected from the Indian Civil Service. In the early days of the department an officer familiar with the language and agriculture of the country can probably best discharge the duties of Director, and as the initial work is largely administrative, an officer from this service with administrative and settlement experience is perhaps best qualified to direct operations. It is not improbable however that these appointments may ultimately be held by members of the Indian Agricultural Service.

In provinces in which there are agricultural colleges, the scientific officers are stationed at the college and have their laboratories, herbaria, etc., there. Attached to the college is a farm, used for training the students in practical agriculture, for the demonstration of collections of the cultivated plants of the locality and for a certain amount of experimental work. Here also are the botanical areas where the economic botanist carries out his work of crop selection and crop improvement. When sufficient progress has been made these crops are tested on a field scale with seed produced on the college farm. The agricultural chemist also has an area where he conducts manurial and other experiments and tests the results of his laboratory investigation in the field. Here all the botanical and chemical work for the Deputy Directors is done.

Deputy Directors, each in charge of a circle, are posted at different stations and, aided by a staff of Indian assistants, control the experimental, demonstration and seed farms.

This in broad lines is the constitution of a provincial department.

The problem which it sets itself is the improvement of Indian agriculture. The basis of all progress is research. Whatever the problem undertaken, this is the first process. The results of research are then tested on a field scale. The experiment proved, the stage of demonstration is reached. These processes apply, whether the subject be chemical, agricultural or botanical. Finally, there is, in the case of seed, distribution from seed farms, where the improved seed is multiplied. There is thus the laboratory, or the small research plot which is the agriculturists' laboratory; the field test, on a small scale, still under strict supervision; the demonstration farm, where the improvement can be brought home to the cultivator; and the seed farm, where the improved seed is produced and distributed.

This all seems very simple, but the difficulties in agricultural work in India are really very great. Let us proceed to consider a few of them.

To see how these difficulties arise we must go back to the days when railways were few and the means of communication indifferent. We find the self-contained village growing its food crop for its food, its fibre crop for its clothing: content with little and practically independent of the outside world. In his village the cultivator ground the grain into flour. in his house the fibre was woven into cloth. The food crop he grew, say wheat, was of the quality he wanted: at least it had to be: if it was not he could get nothing better. The village taste set the standard of quality: if the quality deteriorated there was no means of improving it. To this village, in the course of his tours, comes one of our amateur enthusiasts. He sees the village crop; he talks to the people; he finds that their outturn of wheat or cotton is low. He remembers some higher-yielding exotic and he sends them seed. It is tried but gets mixed with the local varieties and, in addition, cross-fertilisation goes on. But, so far as the village is concerned, it is wheat or cotton: they notice no difference. And there are no buyers from outside to tell them what is good or bad. Or perhaps they have been advised to try some new crop from some other part of the district. It is grown and proves a useful addition to the

village dietary. The village is still self-contained : the requirements of the outside world do not interest or concern it.

But, suddenly, the whole outlook is altered by the opening of a railway which passes hard by the village. A stranger arrives who takes an interest in their crops and wants to buy, paying rupees for what he takes. The villagers go further afield. They visit a large neighbouring town. They find that all sorts of things can be bought if only they have the money. The stranger, ready to buy their produce, is a welcome visitor and they increase their sowings and so have a surplus for sale.

For two or three seasons the buyer comes and then his visits cease; or, if he comes, he pays a lower price than he did because the grain is not of even quality but is mixed or discoloured and is not what the market wants. The nice discrimination of the market has begun to affect the little village. The villagers meet the situation with equanimity : there is nothing else to be done : in any case they do not know what to do. Few of them connect their trade misfortunes with the kindly intention of the visitor who sent them the foreign seed. But the ground has been prepared for the lessons which the Agricultural Department may, in course of time, have to teach.

When the officers of the Agricultural Department arrived in India they found, in nearly every crop they studied, an extraordinary number of mixtures. The cultivator whose interests were limited to his village saw no harm in this. But when the demands of outside trade set a standard the disadvantage was brought home to him and was reflected in reduced prices.

Before any improvement can be effected it is necessary to make a careful study of the crops and varieties of crops that actually exist. Innumerable varieties and deteriorated samples are found and it is first necessary to determine by selection what is the best. This is done by an examination of the plants growing in the field. What appears best are selected and grown side by side. Their characters and outturn are studied and, when the superiority of one or two types is demonstrated and proved, the seed is multiplied and distributed.

This is the method of *improvement by selection.* It is an admirable method for India as there can be little doubt that there are already in the country numerous crops of high quality if they are grown pure to the best type. This quality not only meets the local taste, but also the export market.

There are two problems to be solved. In the case of crops the bulk of which form the food of the people and are consumed locally, improvement without losing those qualities which meet the local taste, is the first problem. But it may be that there is an export demand. If the requirements of the local taste and export trade can be made to agree then the problem is enormously simplified. It seems unlikely that in many cases they will differ—at any rate in food crops. The local taste can easily adapt itself to the quality which commands money as an article of export. This point has already been proved in the case of wheat and it is improbable that it will be otherwise in the case of rice. The problem therefore is to raise a crop of a quality which meets the demands of the export trade and, at the same time, satisfies the local taste. In the case of food crops improvement by selection from existing varieties seems the most hopeful line of work.

It frequently happens, however, that, although there is an export demand for the local variety, that variety is still capable of improvement both in quality and yield, without upsetting its general utility. Indian wheat is a case in point. The Howards have shown that so far as grain is concerned India already possesses wheats of a very high order which suit both the local taste and the export market. But many varieties are liable to rust; the straw is weak and the crop falls before the high hot winds of March with consequent shedding and loss of grain. Or again, in the case of tobacco, to suit the demands of the market for cigarettes it is necessary to obtain light burning and light coloured tobaccos. If these qualities can be given to the Indian tobaccos the gain to the country would be immense. Fortunately this is now possible by the process of *improvement by cross-breeding or hybridisation.* This is the second great method of improving plants.

The process of *cross-breeding* and *hybridisation* has been completely revolutionised by the discovery of Mendel's work on hybridisation. His theory, originally given publicity in a paper read before the Natural History Society of Brünn, eclipsed perhaps by the work of Darwin on the "Origin of Species," remained unnoticed for nearly forty years. Its rediscovery has completely altered the lines of plant improvement by hybridisation. Under the old methods crossing was purely accidental. One never could tell what one would get. Out of the resulting crosses one could pick out what seemed to approximate most closely to what was wanted; the remainder would be thrown away. There was no guarantee that the cross would breed true in the second generation.

As frequent references will subsequently be made to work on Mendelian lines I shall give a simple description of what it means.

The law of Mendel has made it possible to obtain practical and certain results from plant breeding in a comparatively short time. By means of this method it is possible to create new plants combining the desirable qualities of both parents.

Hybridisation, like selection, is only possible after the separation of mixed plants into their ultimate constituents. Most of the Mendelian work in India has been done on wheat and if we take the concrete example the method can perhaps best be understood. In wheat breeding it is desirable to use for crossing only pure lines, *i.e.*, the progeny of single plants. It frequently happens, when a wheat mixture has been resolved into its constituents, that all the desirable qualities are not found in any one wheat. Thus some wheats, characterised by high-yielding capacity, may be defective either in quality, in resistance to rust or in strength of straw. Others may possess these characters but give poor yields. It is in producing new wheats, perfect in all respects, that hybridisation as a method of improvement has its value.

Mendelism implies a complete study of the inheritance of characters in which each character is considered to act as a unit or a group of units. Thus, in wheat, grain-yielding power,

strength of straw and resistance to rust are characters which act as units and pass over as a whole to the various hybrid generations. For example, when a rust-liable and rust-resistant wheat are crossed, the plants of the first hybrid generation are all rust-liable like one of the parents. In the second generation, however, *splitting* takes place, some of the crosses are still rusty: others (a lesser number) are rust-resistant. The latter, in succeeding generations, breed true to a rust-resistant character. It is possible, therefore, by crossing to introduce the character of rust-resistance into a wheat wanting in this quality. Similarly such characters as high grain quality, strength of straw, etc., can be introduced into a wheat defective in these characters. These are the lines on which the Pusa experiments on wheat have been carried out. High-yielding wheats of poor quality have been crossed with wheats of high quality but poor yield. In the third and fourth generations of the progeny of these crosses it has been possible to select and fix wheats which possess the high-yielding power of one parent with the high grain quality of the other

Mendelian work is slow and requires an infinity of patience. The difficulty is to isolate plants which are an improvement, that is, which contain within themselves a large number of desirable characters. The successful Mendelian worker must have a strong power of discrimination and the courage to abandon, ruthlessly, what does not suit his purpose.

The question of the supply of *pure seed* is one of the most important in India. Types of good crops exist, but, by neglect and lack of appreciation of the importance of the problem, they have, accidentally and by natural cross fertilisation, become hopelessly mixed. The isolation and testing of pure lines, produced from a typical selection of a single plant, must be the basis either for improvement by selection or by hybridisation. The former work can be efficiently done by Deputy Directors, who receive a botanical training in their agricultural course: the botanists can undertake improvement on both lines. All the characteristics must be studied—botanical, field and physiological. Any other method of selection,

such as choosing good-looking plants out of a field crop, is absolutely useless and waste of time.

Why, it may be asked, should such importance be attached to seed selection as the primary duty of an Agricultural Department? Surely an expensive department is not required for this.

The answer is that it is useless to attempt to improve agricultural practice if the seed is not good and the best obtainable. The seed is the rock on which the house of agriculture must be built. The vast majority of the cultivators of India cannot select this seed themselves. There are practically no seedsmen in India who deal with the seed of the main field crops. There is little likelihood of their appearance for some time to come and the agricultural departments must do the work, isolating the pure types on central control stations and multiplying the seed on their own seed farms, or, as is done, in England, through selected farmers.

With a task of this magnitude I would place, as the second great problem of Indian agriculture, the organisation of an agency to disseminate this seed. This must be done by the multiplication of seed farms in charge either of the department itself, of co-operative societies or of private individuals, but all, for the present at all events, controlled from the central control station. There is reason to hope that, ultimately, with the appreciation of the advantages of good seed, cultivators will themselves adequately control and protect the quality of their seed. But the time is not yet.

Improvements in the methods of agriculture; manures; implements—these are all lines of development which suggest themselves. With regard to the first, we must remember that the existing agricultural practice of India is based on the accumulated experience of years. There is no school like that of experience and we must be very sure of our ground before we recommend anything. It is only in the rarest cases that we can say that that practice is wrong. We can teach the Indian cultivator little about rotation of crops, although we may know the reason while he does not. But slight improvements of prac-

tice may be possible. These should be very cautiously recommended and only after they have been thoroughly proved and demonstrated. The Indian raiyat probably has very good reasons for shallow ploughing in certain tracts. Deep ploughing must be proved to have advantages before we recommend it. Our greater knowledge of agricultural science may enable us to discover reasons and, with wider experience, we may bring to bear on Indian agricultural practice the discoveries of modern science the advantages of which might otherwise be denied to this country. But we must exercise judgment and caution in our application of them to Indian conditions.

We have seen that the introduction of European machinery has always figured prominently in the efforts of the amateur agricultural reformer. Much success has, undoubtedly, been obtained in the introduction of grain-winnowers, cane-crushing machinery, etc. But in recommending the introduction of reaping machines or heavy English ploughs caution is necessary. Reaping machines may be useful on large estates where labour is scarce, but the whole rural economy of a tract where population is dense may be upset by their use. A large amount of cheap labour which ordinarily does the reaping is thrown out of employment: the gleaners lose their recognised perquisites. In the case of heavy ploughs, the advisability of deep ploughing has first to be proved. In both cases the capacity of the available cattle and the difficulty of replacing broken spare parts and of carrying out repairs are serious obstacles to the introduction of foreign machinery. As in the case of plants, the improvement of the local material which the cultivator can himself make and repair and which his cattle can draw, seems the more hopeful line of improvement.

The question of manures is also a difficult one in India. Farmyard manure there is, but not in quantities to admit of generous application. Artificial manures are expensive. Even if their application produces a largely increased crop, it is the present expenditure and not the future profit that the cultivator considers, and until artificial manures can be economically manufactured in India it seems doubtful whether they can be introduced on any considerable scale.

In short, the problem of bringing the conclusions of science to the aid of the ordinary cultivator of India is a very complex one There are the limitations of his conservatism, of his scant education, his small holding and his restricted means.

In India the officers of the Agricultural Department must take the place both of the intelligent landlord of Europe and of the seedsman. All the experimental work must be done by the department and its results offered for application in a cheap and simple way. The cultivator is not concerned with the process of discovery. The concrete results of chemical, botanical and bacteriological research must be presented to him in a form which he can readily apply. The cultivator wants none of the reasons for it or the process by which it is arrived at.

It is obvious that if results of practical value are to be obtained the agricultural worker must have a thorough knowledge of Indian agriculture and a sympathetic feeling towards the people. Above all, he must " go slow."

CHAPTER V.

Cotton.

We may now proceed to examine what the department of agriculture has done, or is doing, for the improvement of the crops of the country.

Convention has decreed that civilised man shall be clothed climatic considerations indicate, for large parts of India, light raiment: Nature has supplied cotton.

We have seen that in Bombay, the United Provinces and the Central Provinces attempts to improve this crop had from the earliest days been made and that these took the line of the introduction of exotics. But no allowance was made for differences of climate and environment and no systematic agricultural experiments were carried out to ascertain under what conditions of sowing and cultivation these new varieties would succeed. Practically all the experiments, therefore, ended in failure. But "the little seed falling by the wayside" has in some cases borne fruit. The present American cotton of the Punjab was, probably, established by a general distribution of seed made in 1903 without much attention to its possible success or failure. This seed, as might be expected, became hopelessly mixed with the local varieties and the problem now is to isolate the original pure American strain, and to develop it, if, on examination, it is found to be worth keeping. In many cases it is doubtful whether exotics introduced in the early days are now of any value, and deterioration has been so great that in some provinces a wholesale campaign to eradicate them would be justified. They have become the "tares" amongst the cotton.

In the United Provinces an early promiscuous distribution of exotics laid the basis of the present "Cawnpore American." In an earlier chapter we have seen what was attempted in Bombay where the establishment of "Dharwar American" is the only achievement that can be claimed. The verdict passed

by Mr. Mollison on Bombay is generally applicable to these early experiments. He was of opinion that exotic cottons were unsuited to the conditions of Indian agriculture. An indigenous variety found suitable in one district might prove unsuitable in another and the only hope of improvement lay in taking the varieties that were found in general cultivation and endeavouring to improve them by steady and continuous seed selection.

Early workers were largely in the dark. No allowance was made for changes of environment or climate. Economic botany was in its infancy and plant selection, hybridisation and cross-breeding were only believed in by a few specialists. It was not until a trained staff applied the methods and technique of modern science to the agriculture of the country that any real progress on correct lines could be expected. But if little or no success was achieved on the agricultural side, solid results were obtained in some provinces in the handling of cotton and in arranging for its marketing and disposal.

Of the total cultivated area of India proper over 6 per cent. is under cotton and within the last twenty years the area has increased by over 67 per cent. The local demand has increased by as much as 80 per cent., it has been estimated, during the last sixteen years and Japan, China, Africa and Central Asia import Indian cotton in increasing quantities. The cotton crop of 1913-14 was estimated at over 5 million bales. Of this crop nearly 3 million bales, worth more than 27 million pounds sterling, were exported. Japan is our best customer and took more Indian cotton than Germany, Belgium, Italy, Austria Hungary, France and the United Kingdom combined, and these countries are, in the order stated, after Japan, our largest buyers. Japan takes nearly twelve times as much as the United Kingdom and, of the crop of 1913-14, absorbed 1,348,000 bales.

On the average about 44 per cent. of the whole crop is retained for local manufacture and consumption and, in addition, India imports cotton and cotton goods to the value of over 44 million pounds. From its numerous mills India exports enormous quantities of cotton yarn, woven goods and piece goods valued, in 1913-14, at over eight million pounds.

In Madras during the last twenty years the area under cotton has increased by a million acres · in Bombay by nearly a million and a-half acres : in the Punjab by 900,000 acres : in the Central Provinces and Berar by over a million and a-half acres. The smaller provinces show a steady proportionate expansion, while the Native States show an increase of nearly a million and a-half acres The Indian Empire has thus responded to the increase in the internal and external demand.

What has the Department of Agriculture been doing for this crop which brings so much money into India?

The problem of the improvement of Indian cotton falls under two heads—the first, the selection of the best pure types from existing varieties, the maintenance of these types and the increase of the yield by better cultivation, the second, the introduction of exotics or the production of hybrids. The first is concerned principally with the improvement of short-stapled cottons, for which India has a reputation, and it is to this that efforts have for the most part been directed; the second is an attempt to meet the demands of Lancashire for long-stapled cottons.

But whether the problem is the replacement of a mixed crop by a selected indigenous type or the introduction of exotics many difficulties have to be overcome The variety must be fixed so as to breed true from seed. Large quantities of seed must be available so as entirely to replace the old variety, for, if this is not done, the new variety may be cross-fertilised from a field of the old in the neighbourhood. It must be ginned separately or it will become mixed with other cotton at the public ginneries. Further, when the improved type has been produced, it requires the encouragement and preferential treatment of the trade to establish it.

Without an efficient organisation to attend to all these details, the chances of success are small unless the new variety can be confined to a compact area or can be introduced into a fresh tract where no other variety of cotton is cultivated.

We have said that efforts have been for the most part devoted to the indigenous crop. When agricultural workers first examined the existing crops, they found admixtures almost

everywhere. A survey of the indigenous cottons of India had been made by the Imperial Cotton Specialist and, aided by this, provincial officers proceeded to isolate and maintain pure types, to improve their outturn and quality by selection and to introduce the improved plant into general cultivation.

On these lines rapid success was achieved. Soon Bombay could claim a selected variety of Broach cotton which yielded 500 to 600lb per acre with a ginning percentage of 32·5 against 450lb per acre with a ginning percentage of 31·9 obtained from unselected seed. In the Central Provinces a white-flowered cotton, *Roseum*, was selected as the best local variety and was developed for lint percentage. No. 1 Roseum yields a percentage of from 39 to 41 of lint. This has been developed and by an admirable network of seed farms and agricultural unions—all controlled by the department—no less than 1,760,000lb of seed have been produced, which sells at more than twice the price of unselected bazaar seed.

In the United Provinces, by similar methods of selection, " Aligarh white-flowered " cotton, which gives a ginning percentage of about 40 and yields well, has been established and this cotton commands a premium of from 12 annas to Re. 1-4-0 per maund. Selected cultivators grow the seed, which is specially ginned under the supervision of the department, and co-operative societies have also been utilised in the work.

The efforts of the Madras department to isolate pure Karunganni cotton and to distribute pure seed has met with the cordial approval of the trade and this seed sells at 40 per cent. above the price of bazaar seed. A variety has been produced giving a 7 per cent. increase of lint while, by selection, another staple has been evolved which will spin up to forties. Similar work has been done at Nandyal, and the local trade are so impressed with the excellent results obtained that they have urged the department to improve by selection local varieties district by district.

Simultaneously with the improvement of the indigenous plant, the possibility of introducing superior exotic cottons has not been lost sight of. In the United Provinces the hybridisation and crossing work of Martin Leake, which is being con-

ducted on Mendelian lines, may have far-reaching results, but it is too early to describe these experiments in detail. Egyptian and Upland American cottons have been introduced in Sind, the latter with most prospect of success. In Bombay, the Punjab and the United Provinces, Americans have been established, but their extension has been retarded by the difficulty of finding a market. This, however, will be overcome as the grade is established. In the Central Provinces a type of Upland Georgian known as *buri* has given good results. The maintenance of these new varieties, true to type, is one of the problems before the department.

The greatest achievement, however, in exotics is the introduction of Cambodia in Madras, and chiefly to Mr A. Steel of Messrs. Harvey & Co. is to be ascribed the credit. Seed was obtained from Pondicherry in 1904 : the correct method of cultivation and the conditions under which it would thrive were worked out by the Department of Agriculture. It was at once a success The trade co-operated : the cotton was boomed and within seven years the outturn had risen to 45,000 bales. The lint was better and the ginning percentage higher than that of any indigenous variety and it could be cultivated with considerable profit on lands unsuited to Indian cotton. Valued at Rs. 180 per acre it supplanted crops which yielded only some Rs. 30. The inevitable boom followed and with it adulteration The goose that laid the golden egg was killed. Dealers mixed it with local cotton and tried to pass off the mixture as genuine Cambodia. Raiyats grew it on unsuitable land and the staple deteriorated. This was mixed with good Cambodia and palmed off on the buyer. The crop fell under suspicion : a premium price was no longer given. The Madras department will have much to do in re-establishing it on its old footing.

The rapid establishment of Cambodia cotton was one of the greatest achievements of the new department. Had it been discovered before an organised department existed it would have been distributed indiscriminately to up-country district officers and would probably have failed as its habits were not known. But its success has been its undoing : it has got completely out of hand. While, therefore, it marks a great

achievement it indicates also a great limitation and emphasises the necessity for a rapid increase of staff if such successes are to be kept in check.

As regards the improvement of agricultural practice, experiments in cultivation, in crop rotation and on manures are being carried out on experimental farms and the results, when proved, are being introduced into general practice. The greatest care is being devoted to the production, maintenance and distribution of pure seed. Seed farms are being rapidly multiplied and it may confidently be asserted that in localities where cotton is a crop of importance as much attention as is possible is being devoted to it consistent with the legitimate demands of the other great staples.

There is no branch of their activities in which the Agricultural Departments benefit more from the healthy stimulus of friendly criticism than in cotton. Some would have them devote all their energies to cotton: some would have only long-staple cotton to the exclusion of the indigenous short-stapled varieties. Is our present policy of dividing our attention the right one?

As to the first suggestion—if we consider the relative importance of cotton among Indian crops, it would clearly be wrong to devote our undivided attention to this crop to the detriment of others of equal or greater importance. But, as our staff of workers increases, cotton and its problems will engage us more and more.

Then there are those who would have us develop only long-staple cottons. Whatever the quality and staple of Indian cotton may be, there is a strong and increasing demand for it, and it is merely a question of economic expediency whether it would be politic to interfere drastically with the present state of things. Taking everything into consideration it would seem that our experts are working on right lines in attempting to bring the indigenous crop to its fullest possible perfection. Whether India will ever be able to produce on a large scale the long-stapled cottons required by Lancashire is a difficult question. Exotics require a far more careful preparation of the soil than the cultivators consider sufficient for the varieties

which they now grow. The plants are more delicate and are more easily affected by adverse conditions and greater care has to be exercised in picking and preparation for market.

At present there is a strong and increasing demand for the coarse cottons spinning under twenties, for the production of which India is particularly suited. So long as this demand continues it would be difficult to persuade the cultivator to abandon their cultivation. Nor would it be wise to sacrifice a sure and certain market for a fluctuating and speculative one. India is now predominant in the market for short-stapled cottons, which, as the statistics show, is a considerable one, and while such a market lasts the Indian cultivator could not be persuaded to give it up. The small cultivator requires and is content with little and, so long as he can get the necessary minimum without undue exertion, he is not likely, willingly at all events, to undertake more laborious cultivation unless the advantages are beyond doubt.

At the same time the duty of India in the matter of the production of a certain amount of long-stapled cotton has not been lost sight of, and efforts are being made to introduce it where possible.

The policy which is being pursued may briefly be summarized. In view of the well-established and increasing demand for the indigenous cottons of India the first concern of the department is the improvement of these in quantity and staple by careful selection, seed-production and seed-distribution. Attention is being devoted to the improvement of the methods of cultivation and to the marketing of the produce in a cleaner, drier and more even condition. But in the latter case success must largely depend on a discriminative preference on the part of purchasers, seeing that if a cultivator can get the same price for dirty cotton as for clean, he is not likely to worry himself about the condition in which his crop reaches the market. Simultaneously, in all cotton-growing provinces of importance, efforts are being made to introduce superior long-stapled exotics, especially into tracts where cotton cultivation is being introduced for the first time. Such efforts can only succeed if it be found that the yield per acre is as good as, or better than, that of the

indigenous varieties and if the additional price obtained will compensate the cultivator for the extra labour involved. Insistence on these two conditions is only natural, for human nature demands the maximum of return for the minimum of effort. If, then, the trade insists on getting long-stapled cotton they must provide the necessary stimulus by the offer of better prices.

CHAPTER VI.

Wheat.

Wheat is the main food staple of the people of Upper India and it is, therefore, in the Punjab and the United Provinces that the crop is most important. Nearly half the cultivated area of the North-West Frontier Province is also under this crop and it is of considerable importance in the Central Provinces. About 10 per cent. of the total cultivated area of India is under wheat and about 15 per cent of the total area of cultivation in Native States. The expansion of cultivation has been very marked in recent years. In five years there has been an all-over increase of about $8\frac{3}{4}$ million acres, while this year owing to special causes, there has been a further increase of no less than 6 million acres.

As wheat is the favourite food of a large part of the population, the amount of the crop retained in the country is considerable and amounts to from 80 to 90 per cent. of the total. In a commodity, however, like wheat, the market for which is a world market, influenced by the world supply and demand, as also by the local harvest and local requirements, no fixed percentage of the crop is exported and violent fluctuation must necessarily occur. Thus in 1904-05 exports amounted to well over 2,000,000 tons and in 1908-09 only to 109,000 tons. This year conditions are altogether abnormal, but taking into account the increased acreage and the excellent weather conditions some authorities consider that the export figure will be a record one. More than two-thirds of the exports in normal years go to the United Kingdom: the other principal purchasers are Belgium, France, Italy and Egypt.

As early as 1877 a complete report on Indian wheat was called for by the Secretary of State for India. Samples of all the Indian wheats grown were sent to England, where they were examined by Forbes Watson. Milling and baking tests were also applied to representative samples. The result of Forbes Watson's examination was most satisfactory and it was clear

that India was capable of growing wheats of the highest quality, it being found that a considerable number of the samples sent from India were far superior to any of the Indian wheats usually seen on the London market. This, however, was probably due to the fact that the samples were selected and were better grown wheats than the ordinary trade consignments. When subjected to milling tests they showed no particular superiority.

Be this as it may, had India at this time possessed a staff of economic botanists who could have followed up this opinion, they would have set themselves the task of selecting these superior strains and developing them. But there was no one who could undertake this obvious line of work and attention was directed to the eradication of rust, an affection to which Indian wheats are peculiarly liable. The line taken was the introduction of exotics—principally from Australia—so that rust-resistant varieties might be acclimatized. A good deal of interest was taken in the matter in Australia. Farrer recommended hybrids between a good rust-resistant variety and Indian varieties, but the results with these at Cawnpore and Nagpur were unsatisfactory. Some slight measure of success was achieved in the Punjab, but what was gained in rust-resistance was lost in milling and baking qualities and in yielding power.

Many attempts to introduce Australian, English and North American wheats were made in the provinces, but all ended in failure, the main reason apparently being that the new varieties matured too late and were therefore either withered up by the hot winds or killed off by rust. The results would probably have been better had rapidly maturing varieties been introduced from the Mediterranean or Southern Russia, where conditions are, to some extent, similar to those in India.

Greater success was achieved in the introduction of Indian varieties into new localites. Seed from the United Provinces was sent to the Southern Shan States of Burma and an agricultural industry, sufficient to meet the local demand, has been established there and in the Chin Hills. Buxar wheat was distributed widely in Bengal and Muzaffarnagar wheat in Bombay, Sind and Bengal. In the United Provinces depôts

were established for the distribution of Muzaffarnagar wheat, which proved much superior to the local variety, with a view to encourage an export trade

If early workers did little to improve the variety at least they extended the area. This was something gained and except in years of deficient rainfall India is now practically self-supporting.

Such was the record of achievement, and such the position, when Mr and Mrs. Howard arrived in India Forbes Watson had indicated that India could produce wheats of first class appearance and that it already possessed wheats of better grade than it put on the market. On the economic side India produced enough wheat for home consumption and ranked third (after Russia and the United States) as an exporter of wheat. The problem was to improve the crop on lines which would suit both the local taste and the export market.

The first task, therefore, which the Howards set themselves, was to find out these better varieties and study their characteristics. They undertook a complete survey of Indian wheats and separated type specimens of almost every Indian variety. From the wheats of the Punjab 25 types were isolated. These, it was proved, yielded as pure types enormously increased outturns, though great variations in yield were found. None of the Punjab wheats however indicated any " strength " a point of great commercial importance as English millers want " strong " wheats to mix with the " weak " varieties grown in England and imported largely. A strong wheat is necessary to produce large well-shaped or well-piled loaves. Most of the wheats of the world are weak or starchy, poor in gluten and, when baked, give heavy loaves. To obviate this, strong flours have to be mixed with the weak varieties. If, therefore, India can produce " strong " wheats she will command a special market and preferential prices. She will also meet the taste of the local market, for Indians appreciate good flour. The introduction of this quality of " strength " into Indian wheats becomes, therefore, a problem of primary importance.

But, besides want of " strength," the Howards detected other defects in these pure types. They found that all Indian wheats

have weak straw—another serious disadvantage. In India the winter rains are often accompanied by high winds and in March hot dry winds prevail, with the result that the crop, if the straw is weak, is laid by rain and wind and much damaged. Weak straws, moreover, are very brittle and much loss of grain occurs when the crop is laid It is essential, therefore, to strengthen the straw so as to obviate these dangers, and also that it may be able to carry the heavier heads which improved cultivation will produce.

Another important point is that the wheat should mature early. The Indian wheat season is a short one. There is the danger of rust about the time of flowering and the possibility of drying up by early spring hot winds. In particular, it is desirable to obtain varieties which rapidly pass through the stage between flowering and ripening so as to minimise the risk of rust. In their investigations the Howards found in all Indian wheats a great liability to rust and in some varieties a great tendency to shed the grain. Finally varieties differ in yield. This is also a varietal character: though good cultivation, of course, increases yields.

To eliminate these defects and obtain those qualities which are essential in a good wheat was the problem which the Howards set themselves. So far as "strength" of flour was concerned, rapid progress was made by selection from existing varieties and their propagation as pure types. For the other characteristics such as strength of straw, experiments on Mendelian lines have been conducted and are in progress. Briefly put, this process consists in introducing into a plant, by cross-breeding, any quality in which it is deficient. The complexity of the problem will be recognised when it is remembered how many characters it is necessary to combine in the one wheat. Systematic selection and comparison had to be carried out with patience and discrimination from the second to the sixth generation before the well known Pusa 12 could be fixed as a type.

From the results already achieved there is good reason to believe that Pusa wheats, obtained either by selection and pure culture or by hybridisation, are the future wheats of India. But if in any tract they should prove unsuitable (though this

is unlikely) the *technique* for improvement has been suggested by the Howards' work and local workers following similar lines can bring local varieties to the highest pitch of perfection of which they are capable.

The ultimate judge of the export market is the baker, who wants a strong wheat capable of making a well-piled loaf. To this ultimate test the Pusa wheats have been subjected by an expert—Mr. A. E Humphries—and they have emerged triumphantly. As milling and baking wheats they have been placed above all the wheats of India and ranked, by some of the trade, with Manitoba Spring wheats—the wheats which are in greatest demand for bread-making in England and which command the highest prices.

There remains the question whether the special qualities of the new wheats which, we have seen, are welcomed by English millers, suit the local consumer, who is the person principally affected by any change in the quality of his staple nourishment Any improvement in quality must satisfy both classes of consumers, the people of India on the one hand and English millers on the other. Fortunately the tastes coincide. Numerous enquiries and tests have been made and it is gratifying to find that the Indian consumer has expressed a preference for the varieties which are finding favour on the English market

Finally arose the question whether these Pusa wheats would be equally successful in other provinces, and in a new environment. Extensive experiments have demonstrated that this is the case and that, too, under the most unlikely conditions. Samples from stations so far apart and distant from Pusa as Lyallpur, Mirpurkhas and Gurdaspur were pronounced to be even better than those raised at Pusa. Mr Humphries has noted that the progeny appear to possess intact the great strength of the strong parents. Seed distribution is being energetically pushed in the United Provinces, the Punjab and especially in Bihar, where local planters are giving valuable assistance. Experiments are being continued in the Central Provinces and everything goes to shew that the problem of environment has been solved. High grain quality can now be obtained in all the great wheat-growing tracts of India,

including the Punjab and the black cotton soils of Peninsular India, with or without irrigation, and there is no longer any reason why the distribution of inferior seed should be continued since increased yields and better quality can be obtained almost everywhere.

The first set of improved Pusa wheats has now been widely distributed and seed farms are being opened in all the main wheat tracts. They will still be grown at Pusa as pure cultures so as to maintain the type and from this supply seed farms can be restocked when necessary.

But the task is not finished. Work still goes on to improve the best of the Pusa wheats in standing power, rust-resistance and general hardiness. For this purpose crosses between Indian wheats with good grain quality and various English and American varieties were made in England in 1910. Two series of these hybrids are now in the fourth generation and from these it is hoped that the strong straw, rust-resistance and general vigour and hardiness of the English parent will be introduced into Indian wheats.

It is impossible to estimate the value or importance of these results to the agricultural prosperity of India, but the work of Mr. Howard and his talented wife can always be referred to as a great achievement accomplished in a remarkably short space of time. So rapid has the progress been that arrangements have been made to ship to England this year trial consignments of Pusa wheat, in order that its value may be tested on a commercial scale. The education of the home market is not the least important stage in the work of improving Indian wheat and the fate of these trial shipments will be awaited with interest.

While the bulk of the work on wheat has been concentrated at Pusa, workers in the provinces have not been idle. Complete surveys of local wheats have been made and the best varieties selected. Cultivation and manurial experiments have been carried out. But the success of Pusa wheats, under all environments, has been so great that the tendency is to adopt these in the wheat-growing provinces, and provincial workers are loyally co-operating with the Howards in endeavouring to

establish Pusa wheats throughout India. The maintenance in the provinces of pure types of these wheats, the multiplication of seed farms and the development of an organisation for distribution of seed, combined with attention to details of cultivation, are matters in which deputy directors can assist and this, it is satisfactory to know, they are doing. So far as one can predict, the establishment throughout India of these Pusa wheats is the solution of the improvement of Indian wheat.

It has been calculated that a safe estimate of the gain to Indian wheat-growers, if the crop were replaced by varieties like Pusa 12, would be Rs. 15 per acre per year. The rate at which extension will take place will depend on the efficiency of provincial organisations for seed distribution. In view of the favour with which these wheats have been received and the cordial co-operation of provincial officers it is a modest estimate to assume that in the course of a very few years the area under Pusa wheats will reach at least five million acres. This means an increase in the near future in the value of the agricultural produce of India of 750 lakhs of rupees or five million pounds.

CHAPTER VII.

Rice.

As wheat is the food of Northern India so rice is the staple food of the eastern provinces and Burma. The statistical data of this crop are striking. The area exceeds 80 million acres. Thirty-five per cent. of the total cultivated area of India is under rice; in Assam nearly 80 per cent., in Burma 74 per cent. and in Bengal 70 per cent. The total value of the exports is about 18 millions sterling. About 9 per cent. of the total production is available for export, the remainder being consumed locally. India's share of the world production of rice is about 46 per cent. and she is the largest exporter of rice in the world, Burma alone contributing three-quarters of the total Indian exports. In addition Burma also exports rice to India and it has been estimated that Burma ships as much rice to India proper as the rest of the world sends to western markets.

It is probably due to the magnitude and complexity of the subject that little progress has so far been made with this crop. The varieties of paddy are legion and, from the fact that it has been grown on such a scale for so many years, the disentanglement of the admixture of varieties is practically hopeless. Although considerable progress has been made, the preparation of a botanical classification will be a work of many years and it is doubtful whether, when completed, this will be of much value otherwise than as a means of reference for the local worker. A classification on broader agricultural lines, with reference to the period of growth, yield, etc., would be of greater practical value and this should be prepared as a ground work for improvement.

The problem really varies from province to province, but everywhere, except in Burma, may be looked at merely from the point of the local food supply. In such cases the people themselves are probably the best judges of varieties. Where rice is the general food of the people they themselves become specialist judges and the best basis for a classification would

probably be the varieties which are most popular with them. This would considerably lessen the scope of the enquiry. The original collection, on this basis, would be large, for every district has its own local names, but a careful agricultural study of all varieties, grown side by side, would soon make it clear that large numbers of these are the same. Further study would soon demonstrate which were the best.

As rice is the food of such a vast population it seems desirable that the question of its nutritive value should receive attention. This is a question for the chemist. Some work on it has already been done by Mr. Hooper, but, in provinces where rice is the staple food of the people it is probable that this investigation should form the basis of selection. It is not indeed improbable that the most nutritive strains may also prove to be high yielders. In any case selections so made can be tested and experiments with the selected varieties can be conducted with a view to increase their outturn and yield. A certain amount of work on these lines has already been done by Warth in Burma and Meggitt in Bengal and as more than half the rice exported to Europe is used for human consumption this is a line of investigation which may considerably increase the value of the crop in the European market.

In Burma, where rice is not only the universal food of the people but a large export crop, this question of nutritive value is of considerable importance. And, as more than a-third of the exports of Burma rice goes to India, improvement on these lines would meet the taste of this considerable market and might even increase the demand. In point of fact Burma rice is at present very much inferior to many of the Indian varieties, but there seems no reason why it should not be improved up to the quality desired.

As an indication of the lines on which work on this crop is being conducted it will probably be sufficient to give an account of what is being done in Burma, where the crop is of greatest commercial importance.

The problem presented to the department in Burma by the rice trade is the general production of a white grain of even milling quality. This is a counsel of perfection and no parti-

cular stimulus is given by the offer of a preferential price Burma dominates the rice market of the world and can set the standard. Competition amongst brokers leads to reckless buying without discrimination of quality and the cultivator has not the inducement of a higher price to make him trouble much about the improvement of his crop. As things stand an increased yield would probably be a greater advantage to the cultivator. But the present position is economically unsound, and the department is right in attending to quality as well as quantity.

The problems underlying the improvement of Burma rice refer particularly to the shape, colour, uniformity and consistency of the grain. A primary rough classification has therefore been made with reference to these qualities and single-ear cultures have been separated and arranged accordingly. Coloured grain is highly objectionable and any culture showing this defect is summarily rejected.

In addition to the essential qualities of the grain the agricultural characteristics must be considered, the most important being growth-periods and yields. The results of this work will give a standard collection of the paddies of the provinces with accurate details of each.

This, however, is a tedious process and will take time. Side by side with this work, therefore, inter-varietal selection has been taken in hand. Half a dozen varieties which already possess an established reputation among millers and cultivators —types suitable for the export market—have been selected. These have been grown and studied, plants which show marked superiority being selected and the seed separately collected. This will again be sown and the variation in growth-period, resistance to disease, standing power and uniformity of ripening observed. Finally the grain-weight and straw-weight of each will be studied. As a result of this a final selection of the best varieties will be made and the seed of these selected cultures will be propagated for distribution on a large scale as rapidly as possible. Each selection will be given a name and number and these, as well as its history, will finally be entered in a pedigree register. It is scarcely necessary to add that before

any variety is distributed it will be thoroughly tested on a field scale.

The work is being duplicated by McKerral at Hmawbi with unirrigated rice and by Thompstone at Mandalay with irrigated. If nutritive tests are also applied by the agricultural chemist, a rapid improvement in Burma rice may confidently be expected.

With regard to red grain—which is a trade disadvantage—preliminary experiments indicate that redness and whiteness are Mendelian characters and the solution of the problem is being worked out on Mendelian lines. A complication, however, is natural crossing—a problem which has also been investigated by Hector at Dacca.

Spacing and manurial experiments are also being conducted in all provinces. With regard to spacing it is probably unsafe to lay down any definite rules for any but the locality where the experiment is conducted and among Burman cultivators the rule is that the better the soil the greater is the tillering and hence the greater the planting distance required.

As regards manures, on which a good deal of work has been done, the general experience appears to be in favour of green manuring for transplanted paddy. Bonemeal is, however, in many provinces reported to give good results and it would be a great advantage if the local crushing of bones were extended. The present large export is an enormous agricultural loss to the country. General experience is against chemical nitrogenous manures except cyanamide and possibly sulphate of ammonia, but the cost of these is a serious handicap to their general adoption. A limitation on the use of artificial manures is also imposed by the fact that as the plant is aquatic and the fields always covered with water, soluble manures are apt to be washed away.

On the agricultural side the effects of hot weather cultivation and of ploughing in the stubble immediately after harvest have been tried. Experiments on seed rate and the number of seedlings have led to a saving to cultivators in Madras which is estimated at 10 lakhs annually. The seed bed is sown thin instead of thick, as was formerly the case, and plants are

planted out singly or by twos and threes and not in large bunches, which was the local custom. Similar experiments are being carried out in other provinces.

A remarkable achievement in connection with rice—although it involves no new discovery—has been the success which has attended Mr. Clouston's efforts to introduce transplantation of paddy into the Chhattisgarh division of the Central Provinces Here, till seven years ago, the primitive custom of broadcast sowing was universally practised. About 100 lb of seed per acre were broadcasted and the young seedlings were subsequently thinned out by ploughing with the result that most of them were killed. After a series of experiments on the Raipur farm which demonstrated a profit of about Rs. 15 per acre if transplanting were adopted instead of broadcasting, steps were taken to bring this improvement before the notice of cultivators. The new method has been demonstrated in thousands of villages during the past five years by a staff of trained men of the ploughman type working under agricultural assistants. The work has been accelerated by the co-operation of the district authorities, and is now so firmly established that it has been handed over to the revenue staff, who work side by side with the agricultural assistants. The result has been that the area of transplanted rice has risen to over 30,000 acres, which means a profit to the cultivators of $4\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of rupees per annum.

There was no new discovery involved in this, and it may be said that few workers have such an opportunity presented to them as the backward condition of Chhattisgarh offered. But this does not detract from the value of the work and every credit is due to Mr. Clouston for the patience and tact with which he has managed to improve so materially the agricultural practice of a conservative and lazy tract.

The insect pests and fungus diseases of paddy present a vast field of work, with which it will probably be impossible to grapple until the entomological and mycological staffs are enormously increased. The fungus diseases of paddy, which, fortunately, are not yet very numerous in India, have been investigated by Dr. Butler and concerted action is being taken against *ufra* in Bengal, a disease supposed to be caused by an

eel-worm. Many of the insect pests of paddy have also been discovered. But the difficulties are the enormous tracts affected and the difficulty of control. Burning the paddy-straw on the field is probably the most effective cure for such diseases as are not carried in the seed or in the ground, but the claims of the cattle have to be considered as the wholesale burning of straw seriously affects their food supply.

If, however, small local outbreaks are promptly reported, they can probably be dealt with before they spread and become universal.

Harrison's important work on the Gases of Swamp Rice-lands will be referred to later.

CHAPTER VIII.

Sugarcane.

In comparison with the crops we have already discussed sugarcane, though of much importance, occupies a humble place in the agricultural economy of India. Foreign competition, principally in the form of Java sugar, has hit it hard and imports have increased in 25 years from 70,000 tons to over 800,000 tons This has tended to a considerable diminution of the area under the crop in certain provinces, notably in Bengal, Bombay and the Central Provinces. But, as a set-off, there have been large increases in Madras, the United Provinces and Assam and the average outturn per acre has also increased.

The total area under sugarcane in 1913-14 was 2,519,800 acres, of which the United Provinces contributed 1,379,900 acres and the Punjab 411,200 acres. It will be noted that Northern India has a predominating interest in this crop. On the other hand while the area in Southern India is small we find there much thicker and finer canes than in Northern India.

The total yield of the crop of 1913-14 was estimated at about 2,600,000 tons of sugar and *gur* and 460,000 tons of palm sugar, of which only 16,000 tons were exported—mostly to the United Kingdom. On the other hand, over 800,000 tons of a value of nearly 10 millions sterling were imported. Although, therefore, India is the greatest producer of cane sugar in the world she cannot meet her own needs.

The early history of the treatment of this crop in India can be dealt with very briefly. In Bengal successful experiments were conducted at Burdwan in manuring, planting in parallel trenches and " ratooning." In the United Provinces and Burma iron crushing-mills were substituted for wooden ones. In Bombay manurial and varietal experiments were carried out. To the earlier days belongs also the introduction of the Hadi process of sugar manufacture as a village industry, which, after promising well, was unfortunately found to be unsuitable for general adoption.

We have already mentioned the difference between Northern and Peninsular India as regards the quality of the cane, and this is of importance In Peninsular India, which falls within the tropics, thick canes predominate and yields are large. Great care is often taken in cultivation and comparatively heavy doses of nitrogenous manures are given in the form of oil-cake with excellent results But, though the quality is so good, the crop is relatively unimportant The area under it is small and is limited by the amount of water available and the quantity of paddy grown. It is in fact a luxury crop and as such is grown on a very small scale on any one holding.

The great North Indian sugarcane tract, on the other hand, is not in the tropics and the climate is, in fact, better suited for wheat than sugarcane. Except in some of the submontane tracts of the United Provinces and the Punjab, where thick canes and heavy yielders succeed, the canes are thin and, as a rule, short. They display no tropical luxuriance but they are hardy against drought and water-logging and are consequently often grown on unsuitable land.

Dr. Barber has said that the limiting factor in cane-growing in South India is water and in North India warmth. The latter is generally insufficient for the ripening of tropical canes and they cannot hold their own with the small local varieties which for centuries have been adapting themselves to local conditions. The growing period also in South India and Burma, if canal, well or river water is available, is 12 to 14 months; the growth period in North India is much less.

There is, however, little indication of a desire to expand the industry in Southern India and it is to the large sugarcane tracts of Northern India that attention must be devoted if India is to become self-supporting.

The systematic study of sugarcane may be said to date from 1901-02, when, in consequence of the destruction of the crop in Madras by "red rot," Dr. Barber started the well-known Samalkota farm, where efforts were made to discover "red rot" resistant varieties. "Red Mauritius" was found to be the hardiest. Arrangements were made for its distribution and by 1912 the area in the affected tract had risen from 4,000

to 9,000 acres, while the cane was also distributed in new tracts.

Before coming to Madras Dr. Barber had worked on sugarcane in the West Indies, and in Madras he kept sugarcane in the fore-front of his work. A specialist thoroughly conversant with his subject and with a large amount of preliminary material was, therefore, available.

The Board of Agriculture at its meeting in 1911 recommended that the question of sugarcane improvement should be seriously taken in hand. Public opinion was awakening to the threatened danger to the industry by the annually increasing imports of sugar from Java. Cheap refined sugar was not only being largely consumed as sugar, but was being mixed with Indian sugar in the manufacture of *gur*. It is as *gur*—an inferior soft brown sugar—that a very large proportion of the sugar of India is consumed. The sugar problem has, therefore, to be considered both from the point of view of refined sugar and of *gur*. The former is most affected by the imports of foreign sugar but, so far as the improvement of the varieties of cane is concerned, the problem is the same whether *gur* or white sugar is ultimately manufactured. And in view of the different purposes to which sugarcane is put both aspects of the question must be attended to, the improvement and the fostering of the indigenous methods of *gur* making as well as the production of cheap white sugar.

The present state of things in India is due to three causes: first, wrong and wasteful methods of manufacture; secondly, poor varieties of cane; and, thirdly, bad cultivation. There are thus two problems to be faced. On the one hand there is the mechanical or engineering problem, which is to discover the best methods of extracting and concentrating the juice to yield *gur* or white sugar on a scale within the means of small cultivators or groups of cultivators or of the Indian capitalists now engaged in the industry. Next, and of far greater importance, there is the agricultural problem, which, as in the case of all other crops, can only be solved by the survey and testing of local varieties, the improvement of varieties by cross-breeding, the distribution of the best varieties, manurial and cultural

tests and the development of an organization for the demonstration of improvements and for extension of cultivation.

As a result of the recommendations of the Board of Agriculture a skilled sugar engineer (Mr. W. Hulme) has been employed in the United Provinces. Considerable success has already been achieved in the rearrangement of factories which were formerly working on wrong lines and experiments are being carried out to devise a machine which can be worked cheaply and which will be suitable for sugar making on a small scale by small cultivators or groups of cultivators. Mr. Hulme has also given a great deal of attention to the introduction of a better and cheaper crushing plant and a more economical boiling process for the manufacture of *gur*. On the agricultural side the central control in sugarcane work is vested in Dr. Barber, who has been appointed sugar expert.

The main lines on which he is working have been suggested by the experience of the sugarcane growers of Java. Between 1882 and 1892 the sugarcane crop of Java was devastated by disease and although scientific investigations were carried out no remedy was found. It was then decided to import canes from other countries. A number of these imported varieties proved to be less subject to the disease than the local canes and thus the industry struggled on, but none of the imported canes were altogether satisfactory. The important discovery, however, that canes produce seed opened up a new possibility, and by the use of a resistant parent for cross-breeding the industry has been completely re-established in Java.

A similar calamity visited India. The Samalkota station was started but work was confined to the introduction of canes from other countries in the hope that by this haphazard method some might be found to replace the dying canes of Madras. The results, Dr. Barber notes, were unexpectedly and perhaps undeservedly successful and Madras may now claim to have as fine a set of canes as any part of India. But the method is tedious and costly and many disappointments are met with. Of the canes imported it is found that none are really immune and there is always the risk that they will ultimately succumb when faced with the adverse conditions of local agriculture. Further,

hardly any of these varieties are suitable for introduction into the large areas under cane in Northern India. In these tracts we find that the better class canes, which are heavily diseased, have given place to inferior but hardier varieties and in Dr. Barber's opinion the varieties in the great sugarcane areas of the north of India are among the poorest in the world. In the east of the United Provinces, North Bihar, certain parts of Assam, Burma and the Central Provinces there are a number of canes which have been introduced in recent years—Barbados, Java and Mauritius seedlings and Samalkota canes—which may succeed, and the introduction of hybrids may not be necessary. But the fact remains that the local canes grown by the cultivators and on which many factories wholly or partly depend are poor yielders.

The problem, therefore, with which we are faced is the introduction into the main sugarcane tract of Northern India of richer canes giving higher yields, with greater resistance to disease and yet adaptable to the methods of cultivation employed by the cultivator. Improvement in cultivation is only likely to come if the variety of cane provided is worth intensive cultivation.

There are several ways in which the improvement of Indian canes may be attempted. An effort may be made to select better strains from the existing varieties at present grown. Again, canes of better quality may be introduced from countries where scientific work has been carried on for years. Lastly the production of seedling canes, which has worked such a revolution in Java, may be tried in India also. The first two methods may succeed and, indeed, have succeeded in Southern India. But, as a general principle, it has been found that these imported canes, all of which come from the tropics, are not suited to the sugar tract of Northern India or the prevailing methods of agriculture. The tropical thick canes, which require good cultivation and heavy manuring, are often out of the cultivator's reach for lack of the means to cultivate them properly. What is wanted is a more hardly type of cane capable of holding its own with the canes grown under field conditions in Northern India. Such types are not usually available among the canes

grown in tropical countries, and it is to the production of these that Dr. Barber has devoted himself. Coimbatore has been selected for the work as it has been noted that canes there flower every year and produce pollen.

The work of the sugar expert is in the main directed to the production for Northern India of superior hybrid seedlings between the local northern canes and the best southern canes. These hybrids will, it is hoped, eventually displace the inferior local varieties. The aim is to obtain such hybrids as will grow under raiyats' conditions and given a greater yield under the same treatment as is at present devoted to the crop. With such canes it is hoped that the cultivator will be induced to improve his cultivation. At present the margin of profit on jaggery manufacture is very small and it is improbable that there will be any permanent extension or improvement until the raiyat is provided with better hardy hybrids. The thicker canes are useless because they will not grow under the treatment they receive.

The first duty of the research station therefore is to produce hardy hybrids to supplant the present inferior local canes. But there is also another aspect of the work. It has been found that canes under cultivation have only a certain length of useful life, after which they have to be discarded. A batch of good new canes will only last a certain time, after which they will die out on account of deterioration and disease. Improved canes, introduced through the Samalkota farm, have disappeared in eight years. A similar fate will overtake the thick imported canes in other provinces and new hybrids. Cane-breeding must therefore never slacken if the wastage is to be made good, and to effect this the number of stations and workers must be increased.

Such is the work on which Dr. Barber is engaged on his own research station at Coimbatore. The seedlings and superior canes, when sufficient have been obtained, will be distributed to provinces. Dr. Barber also advises provincial officers in the survey and selection of the best indigenous varieties and on the method of propagating hybrid seedlings and since his appointment great advance has been made in the provinces. In the United Provinces farms have been opened at Nawabganj, near

Bareilly, for the collection and growth of the canes of the tract and their comparison with imported varieties, and at Shahjahanpur, for chemical work, under Mr. Clarke. A sugar station is to be opened in Bihar, while much good work has been done by Messrs. Taylor and Woodhouse at Sabour. A large area has been taken up in the Kamrup district in Assam, where the thick canes already successfully grown at Jorhat will be developed on a commercial scale. Large areas in this province, apparently suitable for cane growing on a commercial scale, have been located and surveyed. In the Punjab much excellent work has been done on sugarcane by Messrs. Barnes and Southern and the survey here and in the Central Provinces is being rapidly pushed on. In the latter provinces an option over a large area for a factory has been given to Mr. McGlashan of Cawnpore, and a nursery of canes has been laid down at Sindewahi to start it. In Burma a Rangoon firm proposes to experiment in the Mon canal area with the assistance of a Java expert, Government contributing half the cost.

It will thus be seen that serious efforts are being made to encourage the industry and the prospects of success are good.

It only remains to refer to Mr. Annett's work on date-palm sugar and Mr. Robertson-Brown's experiments with sugar-beet at Peshawar. It is perhaps too early to record any results as the work is only in the experimental stage and success will depend on a clear demonstration of financial possibilities. The problems of the former are improvements in extraction and manufacture and in co-operative organisation.

CHAPTER IX.

Jute and other Fibres.

Jute.—Of the fibres of India jute is, commercially, by far the most important. India is the only country which produces it on any scale and, within India, its cultivation is limited practically to Bengal and Assam. Experiments, however, are being tried with it in various parts of the world and there is thus the chance that Bengal may lose its monopoly of this crop. There is another danger. The greatest recommendation of jute has always been its cheapness. This advantage is disappearing and the high prices which have ruled in recent years are beginning to cause some uneasiness lest, like indigo, it may be supplanted by a synthetic or natural substitute. The area under this crop varies, but averages, in recent years, about three million acres.

Another feature of the crop is that part of it is exported as raw jute, compressed in bales for manufacture in Europe (principally at Dundee), while the remainder, apart from the amount consumed locally, is manufactured in India and exported as gunnies and cloth. On an average, about half the crop would appear to be exported as raw jute, and the remaining half as manufactured goods. The last recorded figures give exports of raw jute at 4,303,000 bales of a value of 30,83 lakhs of rupees or £20,553,334. The United Kingdom is our best customer, but Germany, the United States and France are also heavy purchasers.

The local manufacture of jute has expanded enormously in the last ten years and the number of jute mills in Calcutta has increased from 38 to 66.

Although the export of raw jute from India in any quantity probably only commenced about 90 years ago (the figures given for the year 1828 are just over 300 cwts.), its cultivation on a considerable scale has been carried on from a remote period. Buchanan Hamilton estimates that there were, in

1802, about 20,000 acres under jute in Rangpur. The whole of the jute produced was manufactured in India; and there was a considerable export of jute gunnies and packing cloth. At that time, however, gunnies were made from other fibres, and those exported from the Ganjam and Vizagapatam coasts were in all probability made from *Hibiscus Cannabinus*. Once the export of raw jute had been firmly established (about the year 1828) the trade increased rapidly and the Crimean war gave it a strong impetus.

So far back as 1872 jute was cultivated in 47 out of the 58 districts of the old Bengal Presidency and at that time the area under the crop was less than one-third the present acreage. It would appear, therefore, that the cultivation of jute in the past was spread over almost as wide an area as it is at present and that the large expansion in production is due rather to an increase in the percentage of jute cultivation in the old districts than to its introduction into new tracts. Even in 1872, when less than a million acres were under jute, it was feared that the large increase of jute cultivation would in some districts interfere with the cultivation of food grains as it was fairly certain that at least two-thirds of the area then under jute was formerly devoted to food grains.

The demand for an investigation into the possibility of improving the yield—and incidentally, if possible, the quality—so that jute might not further encroach on the area devoted to food crops thus arose quite naturally. A commission was appointed in 1872 to investigate " the cultivation of, and trade in, jute in Bengal " and a voluminous report was issued two years later by Hem Chandra Kerr. This may be taken as the starting point of experimental work in connection with jute.

It is interesting to note that, even then, some people thought that the jute fibre was deteriorating. Hem Chandra Kerr's report admits that a larger proportion of inferior fibre may have been coming into the market, but attributes this not to any intrinsic deterioration in the plant but to defective cultivation and preparation and also, to some extent, to fraudulent watering. These matters were again represented seventeen years later—in 1901—when the Calcutta Baled Jute Association

asked Government that the Agricultural Department should examine whether the cultivation and yield of jute could be improved. This was acceded to and a sub-committee of the Board of Scientific Advice was appointed. During the years 1902-03 the practice of fraudulent watering appears to have increased considerably and the outcry regarding deterioration was renewed, accompanied by an insistent demand from the trade for penal legislation.

Mr Finlow was appointed Government fibre expert in 1904, and, since that date, work on jute and other fibres has been concentrated in his hands. The first investigation was to determine the normal moisture content of the fibre and, later, to examine a considerable number of watered samples in order to gain some idea of the extent to which adulteration was practised. It was next necessary to examine what the maximum moisture content should be in case legislation required a standard. These investigations showed that although the watering of jute to a considerable extent was very common, any legal standard would have to be fixed in the neighbourhood of 25 per cent. moisture, which is at least 10 per cent. higher than the normal moisture content of good jute fibre. Penal legislation would therefore have legalized the fraudulent addition of 10 per cent. of water.

Government finally decided that the real cause of the evil was an insufficient supply of jute, the obvious remedy for which was to increase the quality and yield by improved cultivation and seed selection and also to extend the area devoted to the crop and similar fibres. These considerations have determined the lines on which all subsequent work has been carried out.

In 1905 Mr. Finlow made an extensive tour through India to investigate the possibility of extending the cultivation of jute or similar fibres in tracts outside those in which it is at present grown. Extensive trials carried out in tracts representative of a large portion of India, shewed the successful cultivation of jute to be quite possible over a wide area outside the jute-growing districts and that in Burma, Asssam and North Bihar the area is capable of a large extension. But the dearness and scarcity of labour are obstacles. In other tracts—the irrigation colonies in the Punjab for instance—the crucial diffi-

culty which would prevent jute cultivation on any large scale would be the want of retting facilities. It is, however, probable that other means of extracting the fibre may be brought into use in the near future.

In 1906 Mr. Finlow, in collaboration with Mr. I. H. Burkill, commenced an elaborate survey of the races of jute in Bengal, both by an examination of crops in the field and by the study of plots grown from seed obtained from all parts of the jute-producing tracts. It was found that very wide and important differences existed between *C. Capsularis* and *C. Olitorius*. Some races have a considerably taller stature and therefore—other things being equal—a correspondingly greater yielding power than others. A suitable basis for pure line selection as regards yielding power was thus found and work on these lines has been continued. At the same time, in order to secure a better fibre, a careful chemical and microscopic examination of the fibres of different races was adopted as a second basis for pure line culture. So far no single plant has been found which combines in the highest degree the two most desirable qualities, *viz.*, high yielding power and strength and durability. Some, however, approximate to this criterion and it is hoped ultimately to obtain what is required by hybridisation. In the meantime the seed of pure lines have been isolated. Some of these pure lines have been multiplied and seed is now available for distribution. A campaign of considerable magnitude has been organised for the final testing of these pure lines against local races. It is quite certain that they are amongst the heaviest—if not actually the heaviest—yielders in the province and the tests will soon shew whether they are absolutely the best or not. In any case it seems clear that in the near future the best will have been obtained and, in the meantime, it is quite safe to multiply the pure lines on a very large scale in the certainty that this seed can advantageously replace the very large amount of poor bazaar seed which is at present bought for sowing over large areas.

The distribution of improved seed, it should be added, is rendered the easier because its flower is normally self-fertilised. This has been proved by hybridisation experiments carried out by Mr. Finlow in collaboration with I. H. Burkill.

Manures and cultivation.—While the selection and breeding of improved varieties has taken up a large amount of time, improvements in cultivation have not been neglected. The early experiments at Burdwan shewed that, on a normal soil, the cheapest and most effective manure is cowdung and all subsequent work has supported this conclusion; but it has also been shewn that oil-cake can profitably be applied.

It is obviously advisable, therefore, to utilize the supply of cowdung to the best advantage. But to secure such a desirable end involves making available as a manure a large proportion of the nitrogen which is so largely wasted in Bengal, as well as in other parts of India, by the use of cowdung for burning and other purposes. The loss is, of course, greatly aggravated in Bengal by the heavy rainfall. Jute is a rapidly growing crop, producing, as it commonly does in Bengal, twenty tons per acre of green matter in a growing period of less than four months and the best results with jute are obtained where intensive methods of cultivation and manuring are followed. On this account it is for jute, at least as important, if not more so, than for any other crop that the wastage of cowdung should be curtailed so far as possible. This vital matter was taken up a few years ago by Mr. Finlow. He persuaded cultivators to keep their manure in pits protected by rough sheds, the idea has developed and the conservation of cowdung is now taught by the department. Last year nearly 500 pits were dug and the practice will undoubtedly spread as, apart from the avoidance of loss due to physical agency, the superiority of pitted manure is well known.

Besides cowdung, artificial manures and oil-cake there must be reckoned green manures. It has still to be established that it would pay the cultivator of Eastern Bengal to lose a grain or jute crop in the rains in order to grow green manure, but the possibility of raising a quick growing catch crop such as cow-pea on high lands between the *kharif* and the *rabi* has now been established and will soon be capable of demonstration. The crop may either be fed off or ploughed in.

From what has been said it will be seen that, both as regards the production of pure strains of the best seed and improve-

ments in the methods of cultivation, results of great value have now been obtained and are ready for demonstration to the cultivator. It rests with the Agricultural Department of Bengal to organise the dissemination of these improvements through demonstration and seed farms and co-operative societies. The question is one of organisation. With this the responsibilities of the Agricultural Department end, the vagaries of the market being the concern of the trade.

Flax.—The attention of agriculturists in India has, from time to time, been drawn to the possibilities of flax cultivation. The decay of the indigo industry in Bihar induced the Bihar Planters' Association to take up systematic experiments and a Belgian flax expert—Mr. Vandekerkhove—was engaged by the association for five years (1908-1913) Complete experiments, both on the growing of the crop and its preparation for the market, were carried out on a business basis.

It was definitely proved that flax can be successfully grown and prepared at a profit of from Rs. 60 to Rs. 63 per acre. But there is no general inclination to take up its cultivation and manufacture as prices are uncertain and as planters are unwilling to sink capital in a new industry. But it has been proved that the crop can be grown in Bihar at a fair profit, and a possible investment for capital has thus been indicated.

Other Fibres.—Overshadowed by jute, none of the other fibre-producing crops of India are deemed of sufficient importance to be classified in the agricultural statistics of India. But there are about 800,000 acres under such crops, mostly in Madras and Bombay. The principal are *Sunn* hemp and *Hibiscus Cannabinus* (Bombay hemp or Bimlipatam jute). Originally grown for home consumption they are now being manufactured and exported, the latter as "Bimlipatam" jute. The examination of these and other fibres as possible substitutes for jute is one of the lines of enquiry on which Mr. Finlow is engaged.

Hibiscus Cannabinus requires a moderate rainfall. It is established in Madras and Bombay and is used for domestic purposes. *Sunn* hemp, which is a popular green manure and also a fodder crop, is grown for its fibre in the Central and

United Provinces and there is a regular trade in it. In the Central Provinces the seed is used as a cattle food. In many provinces these fibres are grown as mixed crops. These, with cocoanuts, are the principal fibre crops within the reach of cultivators.

It seems doubtful whether plantain fibre can profitably be manufactured in India, while agave and rhea require capital. A considerable increase of agave cultivation might be possible in Assam and in tracts which have similar physical and climatic conditions, but rhea requires very special conditions of climate and soil and its cultivation does not appear to be very promising.

Besides Mr. Finlow's preliminary work on fibres, the Howards have done a considerable amount of selection work on *Sunn* hemp and *Hibiscus Cannabinus*. The extension of the latter may bring it into competition with jute, while *Sunn* hemp might also prove a substitute if necessary.

Cocoanuts.—Cocoanuts have been called the " Consols of the East," but India has not, as yet, invested as much as she might in them. There is no waste about a cocoanut. The husk yields fibre; the kernel *copra* from which oil is expressed and the residue is compressed into cake. The industry is one which might be taken up more extensively on the west coast of Madras and in the maritime tracts of Lower Burma. On account, however, of the length of time one has to wait for a return, capitalist efforts must be looked to for any great expansion of the industry. But in these tracts of India the question is certainly worthy of investigation.

Beyond some entomological and mycological enquiries (resulting in much practical advantage to the industry) the Agricultural Department has not, so far, been able to devote much attention to this crop. As the exports—principally from Madras—are already valued at 284½ lakhs of rupees, it is clear that the industry has great financial possibilities. Systematic investigations will, it is hoped, be seriously taken up in Madras and Burma when a staff is available.

CHAPTER X.

Indigo.

The rapid decline in this valuable crop is one of the tragedies of Indian agriculture. Twenty years ago the area was well over a million and a-quarter acres; it is now only 131,700 acres and steadily decreases. The reason for this is the discovery and manufacture of synthetic indigo in Germany, and the difficulty which the natural indigo has had in competing with this substitute at the price at which the latter can be put on the market. The effects of this discovery were at once felt, and, since 1897, the indigo industry of Bihar has steadily gone from bad to worse. Heroic efforts have been made by the Bihar Planters' Association, with the assistance of Government, to rehabilitate the drooping industry. Although the area under indigo in Madras now exceeds that in Bihar, the crop has not the commercial importance that it has in Bihar, and in many places a large amount of the crop would appear to be ploughed in as green manure. As a commercial product the industry belongs to Bihar.

When synthetic indigo came to the front in 1897 the plant grown in Bihar was the variety known as *Indigofera Sumatrana*. This plant was a low yielder of colouring matter and it soon became apparent if any fight was to be made against the synthetic substitute that something better would have to be found. In 1898 Mr. H. A. Baily, a Bihar planter, visited Java and, as a result of his visit, introduced into Bihar what is known as Java indigo. The cultivation caught on and by 1910 the area under Java indigo exceeded that under the old *Sumatrana*. The plant gave a very large increase of colour and it was thought, not unreasonably, that this crop would save the industry.

Suddenly, in the monsoon of 1907, an insect pest called *Psylla* attacked the plant. In addition, the plant regularly wilted away as the result, it was supposed, of some unknown disease. The outturn was much reduced. The disease

steadily became worse. Java indigo could not be induced to form seed as the disease killed the plant before the seed set. The industry was on the verge of extinction. Work at the Planters' Research Station at Sirsiah, which had been opened for the scientific investigation of the crop, was brought to a standstill as selection work, which formed the main item of the programme of investigation, became impracticable when seed could not be produced. Chemical investigations were useless, it being a question of saving the life of the plant. The Bihar Planters' Association, in view of the great decline in the industry, could not face any further expenditure and it was decided that the investigations should be taken up by Mr. and Mrs. Howard at Pusa.

This is not a scientific treatise and I do not propose to discuss the numerous chemical controversies which have raged around indigo and indigo manufacture. Whatever importance they may assume when the growth of the crop is re-established, they are of little moment when it is a question of the life or death of the plant. On the question of manufacture the view taken by the Bihar Planters' Association is, in the circumstances, the practical one that the most efficient methods of manufacture now in vogue in Bihar, extract certainly not less than 70 per cent. of the total colouring principle. The present state of the industry does not justify further search for improved methods, which promise, at best, a further 15 per cent. of outturn in return for a heavy capital expenditure. If the indigo plant can be induced to grow healthily, and if the area and yield can be increased, the industry run on its present lines will be sufficiently remunerative and it may be possible to compete with synthetic.

Until the transfer of the work to Pusa attention had mainly been concentrated on the chemistry of the manufacturing process and very little work, beyond manurial experiments, had been done on the agricultural or physiological side. The inability of the plant to produce seed had also been considered by the Pusa staff. Mr. Lefroy did not consider this to be in any way connected with the *Psylla* or any other insect and Dr. Butler could not attribute it to any definite fungus. Mr. Hutchinson also found no indication of bacterial disease.

Such was the position when the Howards took the subject over. Mr. Howard had already expressed the opinion that the diseased condition was due to bad cultivation and water-logging of the soil and subsequent work has been devoted to proving this theory.

Three urgent problems presented themselves. In the first place it was necessary to discover some method of growing Java seed if the industry was to be saved. It was found that in wet years a crop of really good seed was impossible after cutting the indigo for leaf. Leaf-growing and seed-growing had therefore to be dealt with separately. For seed, Java indigo should be sown about the middle of August on highlying, well-drained and fertile land. The seed should be sown in lines about two feet apart so as to promote branching and ensure abundant pollination and thorough cultivation and cleaning of the seed beds is necessary. Proper aëration of the soil is, moreover, essential. A full supply of air to the roots is necessary for the production of a good crop of indigo seed. If grown in this way it is claimed that indigo escapes the so-called disease and large crops of good well-grown seed can be obtained. The disease, which ends in the wilting of the plants, is really due to long continued wetness of the soil, which destroys the young feeding roots. The theory has been verified in practice and good crops have by this method of cultivation been obtained at Pusa and on the Dholi estate.

The second problem was the improvement of the crop by selection. Parnell had found that in indigo pollination by means of bees was the rule and this view has been confirmed by the Howards. There is thus extensive natural crossing in the crop and any plant selected on account of the high *indican* content of the leaf is not likely to breed true but to give rise to all kinds of offspring as regards *indican* content. It has also been proved that the crop, as ordinarily grown, consists of several distinct types of plant, some of which grow much more rapidly and robustly and carry far more leaves than the bulk of the crop.

Ordinary single-plant selection methods are inapplicable to Java indigo. Hand-pollination throughout all stages of the

pure-line selection and breeding experiments would be necessary. The task of improving a character so difficult to estimate and so elusive as *indican* content would not be worth the great labour and expense involved.

The Howards propose therefore to take those individual plants in the mixed crop which grow rapidly and strongly and which by their habit of growth and amount of leaf-surface are likely to give the highest yield of leaf. These will be grown separately, apart from other indigo, so as to avoid cross fertilisation by bees. It is hoped, in a short time, to isolate by these means a superior type of plant with a larger yield of leaf and probably also a large outturn of finished indigo.

From this superior type further selection will be made for wilt-resistance. Experiments on these lines will be conducted both with Java and Sumatra as the latter will still continue to be grown as a catch crop after rice.

The third problem is the improvement of cultivation. The Howards recommend harrowing after the removal of the cover crop, pruning instead of cutting back, the removal of the crop after the second cut. As a cover crop they recommend Pusa wheat No. 4, an early maturing variety with little foliage and stout straw. Drainage of the land on the Pusa system, described later, is also recommended.

Although work has only been carried on for a couple of seasons the question of seed production seems to have been solved. The so-called disease has been shown to be no disease at all but merely the result of bad cultivation and water-logging, which not only kills off the plant but also, even if the plant survives, affects its *indican* content.

Indican is the colouring matter contained in the leaves. The plant itself has first to manufacture this raw material before it can be commercially prepared by steeping and vatting. On the natural process of the manufacture of *indican* in the leaf the Howards have arrived at some interesting conclusions.

Like all leguminous plants indigo has a high percentage of nitrogen in its seeds. After sowing, early development is most marked in the root system, which soon develops nodules. These contain bacteria which assimilate the free nitrogen of the air

and so feed the plant and also help it to make the *indican* in its leaves. Thus, in a sense, the first stage in the production of *indican* is the nodule of the indigo root and the source of this *indican* is the nitrogen of the air. Again, substances are passed down from the leaves into the nodules to feed the bacteria. The activity of the nodules depends on two main factors—a full continuous supply of air from the atmosphere and a supply of food from the leaves for the nodule bacteria. If, then, the soil becomes compact or water-logged the aëration of the roots ceases and the plant withers off and decays because the nodule bacteria cannot feed it. It literally becomes suffocated. All its functional operations cease. If, again, the plant is cut back too much, the leaf supply of food to the nodule bacteria ceases. It is for these reasons that the soil must be kept thoroughly aërated by constant cultivation and that the plants should not be cut down completely at the first cut. Some leaves should be left to carry on the transpiration current and to feed the nodule bacteria.

The work is only in its early stages. But the preliminary results obtained seem to indicate the possibility of again establishing the crop on a firm basis. Whether it can regain its old glory is a matter of cost of production and quality. When the industry has been re-established the services of the chemist and manufacturer will probably be again required. And the outlook is full of promise.

CHAPTER XI.

Tobacco: Oilseeds: Planters' Crops.

Tobacco.—Smoking is an almost universal habit in India and being a habit is hardly regarded as a vice. Cheap imported cigarettes can be bought in every village bazaar; in places they are supplanting the *hookah*. The imports of cigarettes in 1913-14 amounted to a value of nearly 58½ lakhs of rupees or £388,300, but it is satisfactory to find that these imports have, in recent years, been decreasing, due no doubt to the establishment of Indian factories for the manufacture of cigarettes from local tobaccos.

The opening of these factories has not only given a fillip to tobacco cultivation, but has also led to a study of the intricate questions of curing and manufacture, in which expert trade workers can give much assistance. On the other hand, there is the disadvantage of a monopoly which allows factories to fix a price and, when improved varieties are taken up on a large scale (as is being done by Bihar planters), higher prices will have to be offered if cultivation is to be encouraged.

The early attempts with this crop did not amount to much. A considerable sum of money was wasted in Burma in the early 'eighties in attempts to improve the methods of curing. More successful, though purely by accident, was the indiscriminate distribution of Havana seed, which has produced a superior variety in Lower Burma and in Arakan. Early experiments in the United Provinces demonstrated the unsuitability of the crop and no further money has been thrown away on it. In Bombay attempts to introduce exotics had the accidental result of producing a superior hybrid which ousted the local variety. In Madras early efforts were very spasmodic, and achieved nothing. It was only when manufacturers like Spencer & Co. and Mr. Barry came into the field that work on practical lines was seriously taken up.

The problems in connection with tobacco are two—improvement in the quality, curing and manufacture of the indigenous

varieties, and the introduction of finer exotic varieties or hybrids. But we must be careful not to lose in the process of improvement those distinctive characteristics which make the Burmese or Indian cheroot what it is.

The ordinary Burman and Indian cigar has an increasing popularity—about $1\frac{3}{4}$ million pounds are exported—and exports increase. It is a cheap and a good cigar, but it is capable of improvement, principally by a better outer leaf or wrapper of finer tobacco.

We should therefore aim at increasing the outturn of genuine Indian cigars, improved, as they can be, without loss of their individuality, by the selection of leaf, and at decreasing the imports of foreign cigarettes by producing tobacco suitable for this purpose. The present coarse varieties seem to meet the local taste and that of our main export markets, which are Aden and its Dependencies and the Far East. There is, however, no reason why these local varieties should not be brought to their highest perfection by selection or why improvements should not be possible in curing. The most pressing commercial problem, however, is to oust the foreign cigarette.

This question has been taken in hand in Bengal and Bombay, where efforts are being made to establish exotics. These have met with only qualified success. We can only say, so far, that experiments continue, but whether they will prove commercially successful remains to be proved and indeed seems somewhat doubtful.

At Pusa, where much excellent work has been done by Mrs. Howard on the purely botanical side, attention has mainly been concentrated on the indigenous varieties with the result that a type has been discovered of light colour, fine product and good texture, which has been favourably reported on by the trade as suitable for cigarettes. The cultivation of the plant has also been studied and it has been found that *Sunn* hemp as a green manure is most successful—a result which has been confirmed by Mr. Barry in Madras. In the existing rough methods of cultivation many of the seedlings die off and are lost. This loss, it has been found, can be prevented by making fires on the seed beds and so sterilising them. Some progress has also been made

in the curing process; and by a slight modification of the local methods it has been found possible to preserve the colour better. Selected seed has been distributed to planters and it now rests with the factories to assure a steady supply by offering prices which will compensate for the extra trouble involved.

Mrs. Howard has completed and published her work on the inheritance of characters in tobacco and this will form a basis for attacking the problem of the improvement of the quality of local tobaccos. It has been found that the possibility of obtaining better tobaccos by breeding is certain, and several promising varieties have been isolated during the progress of the work. It now remains, on Mendelian lines, to isolate and fix these qualities which are most desired by the trade.

Burma and Madras should take up tobacco seriously when a staff is available and a great stimulus would be given to the industry if a tobacco expert could be employed. There are many problems connected with curing, fermentation, etc., which can only be handled by an expert skilled in the chemical and manufacturing aspects of the subject.

Oilseeds.—The Indian export trade in oilseeds and vegetable oils is worth on an average about 2,500 lakhs of rupees annually or over 16½ million pounds sterling and only about a-third of the total output is exported. The local consumption of oil, both for cooking and toilet purposes, is enormous. Very little work has yet been done on these crops and they offer a large field both for the botanist and the chemist.

A preliminary classification of the varieties of sesamum has been undertaken in Burma, where the crop, covering as it does something like a million acres, is very valuable. The oil is largely used in cooking and from the seed a rich cattle cake is made which does much to keep the cattle of that province in their excellent condition.

The extraordinary expansion of groundnut cultivation in this province is one of the most remarkable achievements of recent years. From very small beginnings in 1902, the crop is now firmly established in the dry zone, where it has proved a safeguard against the scarcity to which the tract is liable. The crop has also expanded enormously in the United Provinces.

A certain amount of botanical and selection work on rape and sesamum has been done by Mr. Hector at Dacca while Messrs. Woodhouse and Taylor have done excellent work on Soy-beans and have selected the varieties which are most likely to succeed in Bihar.

The subject of oilseeds is a very large one and can only be satisfactorily taken up when the more important food crops have been dealt with. The chemical aspect is an important one, and the commercial qualities of the oils extracted are the dominating factor.

In the case of groundnut, the extraordinary ease with which it can be grown under conditions absolutely unfavourable to any other crops has led to constant cropping year after year with the result that yields have deteriorated and *tikka* disease (which causes shrivelled and dry nuts) has made great ravages. The introduction of resistant varieties and insistence on a correct rotation seem to be the lines of work which call for immediate investigation. Rotation experiments will be particularly important as in some cases it has been found that the crop gives too much nitrogen and makes the soil too rich for certain crops. In Madras Cambodia cotton is proving a promising rotation, while the growth of a mixed cereal crop has also proved advantageous. In the United Provinces it is mixed with maize. In Bombay *tikka* disease has practically disappeared as the result of the introduction of exotics.

The crop has, however, expanded with such rapidity and has proved such a boon to certain tracts that it may only be under a visitation of complete failure or a very sericus slump in prices that it will get a set-back and cultivators will be induced to listen to advice.

Tea.—Difficulties with China towards the end of the 18th century turned the attention of the Home Government to the possibilities of India as a tea-growing country and a Government plantation was opened in Assam about 1836. The industry has, generally speaking, prospered from that date and is now firmly established. From the first it has been in the hands of capitalists and is a planters' industry. In Bengal and Assam, the investigation of scientific problems has since 1900

been in the hands of the Indian Tea Association, which receives an annual subsidy from Government. The scientific department of the association now consists of a chemist as scientific officer, an entomologist and a mycologist, with laboratories in Calcutta and an experimental station in Assam, where the problems connected with the industry, such as the study of soils, manufacturing processes, fungus diseases and insect pests are investigated. The effects of various manures on quality and yield are being tested in the field and experiments are being carried out with different methods of pruning and plucking. By the use of oil-cake important results have been obtained at one of the stations in reviving deteriorated tea.

In Madras tea is cultivated in the Nilgiris, Wynaad and the native state of Travancore. Here also it is a planters' industry. The United Planters' Association of Southern India are carrying out a large number of experiments on tea, coffee and rubber and have the assistance of a planting expert who is now a member of the Indian Agricultural Service.

That scientific work on tea has borne fruit is indicated by the fact that while, between 1886 and 1910, the area had increased by 98 per cent. the production in the same period had gone up by 266 per cent., and it is noticeable that in recent years the output has increased much more rapidly than the planted area. The latest figures give the total outturn at 305 million pounds. The United Kingdom and Russia take over 80 per cent. of the total, and the stimulus to Russian trade which is likely to follow the recent prohibition of vodka manufacture will probably largely increase the trade in tea with that country.

Coffee.—Like tea, coffee is also a planters' crop. Sir George Watt is inclined to endorse the view that it was brought to Mysore some two centuries ago by a Mohamedan pilgrim named Baba Budan, who, on his return from Mecca, brought seven seeds with him. There is no doubt that it had found its way to India by the beginning of the 19th century. The industry is practically confined to the Madras Presidency, Mysore, Coorg, the Wynaad, the Nilgiri, Pulney and Shevaroy hills Coffee has been developed on a large scale since about 1860, but it encounters very severe competition with cheap Brazilian coffee

and it does not enjoy the same prosperity as tea. Exports in fact are dwindling steadily although prices have risen. The problems connected with the industry are being investigated by the planters' association, who now have their own scientific officer, and the officers of the Agricultural Department assist in the investigation of mycological and entomological questions. The decline of the industry seems to be due rather to the competition of Brazil and conservatism in the choice of markets than to any inherent defects in the crop itself.

Rubber.—Rubber is another planters' crop which is coming into prominence, especially in Burma and Madras. The exports in 1913-14 amounted to 1,163 tons valued at 79 lakhs of rupees or over half a million sterling. No scientific work seems so far to have been done, although its liability to disease would seem to warrant some expenditure on mycological and entomological research. The relatively high cost of labour in Burma has caused attention to be given to economical methods of cultivation and management and to care in the preparation of the finished product.

CHAPTER XII.

Fruit: Silk: Irrigation: Drainage.

Fruit.—The institution of a Department of Agriculture in India was hailed by some as the harbinger of a new era with regard to a supply of fruit and vegetables. These hopes have been rudely dispelled and the department has much more important work to occupy it. But the question, as a subsidiary one, has not been wholly neglected and has been taken up in some provinces. The most prominent work has been that of the Howards at Quetta and Robertson-Brown at Peshawar. Burns in Bombay and Graham in the Central Provinces have also devoted some attention to the subject.

It must be emphasized at the outset that, whereas in agriculture the results of improvements can be rapidly made available by the distribution of seed, this is not the case to the same extent with fruit trees. Improved varieties cannot be multiplied so rapidly, and although a certain number of improved plants can be distributed, any general increase must depend on the dissemination of a knowledge of the correct methods of grafting, propagating, etc. The development and improvement, therefore, of fruit culture depend upon the multiplication of central gardens stocked with good varieties and manned by trained superintendents, though it seems unlikely that the general body of fruit growers will exert themselves to any great extent in the matter of plant improvement if they depend on a central garden for replenishing their stock. For the investigation of the main problems two central research gardens—one in the hills and the other in the plains—would probably suffice, and when results have been obtained local growers should be trained in the methods recommended.

It is hardly possible to give details of the work which has been done on various fruits and it is not a subject on which one can lay down general principles. Each variety requires separate treatment and it is to be hoped that a handbook on

fruit culture in India will ultimately be produced by some of the workers on the subject.

An important matter in connection with fruit is its packing and transport. As a rule the general cultivation of any variety of fruit is peculiar to some locality. Within that tract the fruit usually commands no price. It is necessary, if it is to be a source of profit, to carry it to some less favoured locality where there is a demand and where it will command a good price. To these questions of packing and transport the Howards and Robertson-Brown have devoted a considerable amount of attention. The organisation of the fruit industry is a most important matter which must probably in each case be worked out with reference to local conditions. When it is said that a clear profit of ₹1,500 per acre on tomatoes has been obtained in Baluchistan it will be seen that market gardening in India is not to be despised. Combination of fruit-growers so as to obtain freight advantages seems advisable.

Silk.—The silk industry is indigenous in many parts of India and a great deal of work in connection with it has been done at Pusa and by the Bengal Department of Agriculture. Silk manufacture has also engaged attention in Burma, where an improved loom has been introduced by Mr. L. H. Saunders, I.C.S., and at numerous centres throughout India the Salvation Army are doing admirable work.

Eri silk was taken up by Mr. Lefroy at Pusa in the hope of improving its production as a cottage industry. Sericulture has also engaged attention and much progress has been made in the production, weaving and dyeing of the silk, while large numbers of students, from tracts where a development of the industry is possible, have been passed through the short courses on the subject which are given at Pusa.

The industry is scattered and comparatively insignificant. It has steadily declined owing to a variety of causes, and, if it is to be resuscitated, must be taken up on a systematic and organised basis for India as a whole. One main cause of this decline is the organised competition of Japan and other countries where State aid has been freely given, with the result that Indian and Burmese silk no longer hold their own. The

revival of the Indian silk industry is partly an agricultural and partly an industrial problem and there is here a promising field for co-operative organization. The question well merits attention, and the somewhat depressing record of provincial effort leads one to believe that little can be expected unless the matter is taken up on broad lines and for India as a whole.

Irrigation.—The rapid extension within recent years of large irrigation schemes has turned many barren wastes into pleasant places. The fact that in no part of India is the rainfall sufficient to maintain field crops in full growth all the year round has always been a severe handicap to Indian agriculture compared with that of moister regions in the same latitude and irrigation is necessary to make up for Nature's deficiencies. In connection with these large schemes the problems of Indian agriculture are the introduction of new and more valuable crops and the economical use of water. The latter is an engineering as well as an agricultural problem and both departments have concerned themselves with its investigation. In this connection Dr. Leather's enquiry into the water requirements of crops is of importance. But whatever theoretical conclusions may be arrived at, the wasteful tendencies of the cultivators introduce a human factor with which it is difficult to cope.

Apart from the larger irrigation schemes, a great advance has been made in well-boring, well-sinking and pumping in Madras, Bombay, the United Provinces and the Punjab, and, in Madras this has resulted in the artificial lengthening of the season so as to admit of the maturing of a heavy crop of the long-stapled Cambodia cotton. Well irrigation means more capital, more thrift and steadier profits for the cultivator and, especially if an oil-engine be used for lifting the water, the whole agricultural economy of the country is deeply affected. Apart from every other consideration, the saving of animal power for other purposes is a great economic gain. The development of work on these lines under agricultural engineers is one of the most promising with which the department can concern itself.

Drainage.—The question of surface drainage, originally raised by Sir Edward Buck many years ago, has been revived

and has come into fresh prominence in connection with the work done on indigo in Bihar. Without surface drainage of some kind water-logging is bound to occur, and this, as we have seen, will militate against the healthy activity of the plant. In the case of wheat Mr. Howard's experiments showed an annual loss due to this cause of 16 bushels per acre. Again, an enormous amount of fine soil is annually lost through rain wash, and to obviate this a system of surface drainage by means of trenches and grass borders has been devised. Each plot deals with its own rain. This has been tried with success at Pusa and on some of the Bihar estates. A further advantage claimed for the system is the ease with which lands, drained in this manner, can be kept free from weeds during the rains and so put down to cold weather crops in good time. It is claimed that, by this method of treatment, the value of lowlying heavy lands in Bihar, which are capable of drainage, can be doubled.

This method of surface drainage, when each field is separately drained, prevents also the loss of fine soil by surface wash, with the result that a process of natural terracing goes on. Instead of the fine soil being washed away into the lower-lying lands, each field retains its own surface wash and the levels of the lower-lying parts of the fields are raised.

Drainage, however, cannot be regarded only from the standpoint of a particular field or a particular farm. The spill water must go somewhere and a neighbour with low-lying lands may object to the overflow from the drained area. The question must therefore be dealt with on broad lines. Levels and outlets must be examined, drainage maps made, and, if any improvements on a large scale are to be effected, the expert engineer is required.

CHAPTER XIII.

Scientific Research.

It is impossible to describe in any detail the purely scientific work which has been done by officers of the department, nor does this come within the scope of a popular review. Much of this work has already found its application in improvements already introduced, and in the following paragraphs a brief and very general account only of this scientific work is attempted.

Chemistry.—At Pusa the economical use of phosphatic manures on a large range of Indian soils has been demonstrated. Valuable work has also been done on *usar* or alkali land, and the question whether this alkaline condition is increased by irrigation has also been considered

As water is the prime factor underlying the successful growth of crops its conservation and economical use are naturally of the greatest importance. An investigation of the water requirements of some Indian crops has been taken up, and the amount of water and the period of growth during which the crop requires the principal portion of this water has been determined. The interesting and important discovery has also been made that practically the whole of the water assimilated by a crop is obtained within the root range—from 6 to 8 feet—and that the great stores below this depth are of no real service to the plant. Results obtained from drain gauges at Cawnpore and Pusa as to the rate of evaporation of water from fallow and from cropped land and as to the formation and movement of nitrates in the soil are also of interest.

Important work has also been done on the chemistry of sugar-cane and sugar-beet and the composition of Indian milk. On the latter subject work has been done by Mann and Meggitt.

In the provinces agricultural chemists have, naturally, been first concerned with the soils of the various departmental farms, but they have also, in most cases, been able to attack problems of local importance. Clarke in the United Provinces, Barnes in the Punjab, Somers-Taylor in Bihar and Plymen in

the Central Provinces have taken up sugarcane. Annett has studied the chemistry of date-palm sugar Mann has devoted his great energies to many subjects, Meggitt is specialising on the manurial requirements of crops, Somers-Taylor has done some work on the chemistry of Soy beans, while Harrison in Madras and Warth in Burma have taken up rice. Warth is concerning himself principally with the commercial aspects of rice, its nutritive qualities, breakage in milling, the food value of its bye-products, etc. Harrison's work on the gases of swamp paddy soils is highly technical, but may have far reaching results in agricultural practice. The practical aspect is that a beginning has been made by explaining the significance of drainage and the film of *algœ* which one finds in rice fields. The practical results will, it is hoped, demonstrate how to use to the best advantage the sometimes limited supply of water available for paddy cultivation and how best to maintain the fertility of continuously cropped paddy fields.

Mycology.—Mycology is the science which deals with fungi and the diseases of plants, the number of which is legion. This, and entomology, offer great fields for work in India but the workers are few. There are in fact only three trained European mycologists in the Agricultural Department and the same number of entomologists. The work is highly specialised and, in mycology especially, there is enormous scope for research. Diseases of plants, as of human beings, must first be diagnosed. But, whereas in medicine long research and experience have evolved methods of treatment which have become more or less standardised, the mycologist has not only to diagnose but also, in most cases, to devise the treatment, and in view of the complexity of the subject the greatest credit is due to the small band of workers in India that results of great practical value have already been obtained.

The first step was a preliminary survey of the important fungus diseases of Indian crops and the formation of a type collection as a detailed examination of each fungus was a necessary preliminary to practical work. There are various ways of dealing with fungus diseases and the treatment is, in many cases, drastic. Spraying is not likely to succeed in India except with garden crops and is not practicable on any large scale. The

destruction of diseased parts of plants or of the whole of a crop by burning is, in many cases, the only effective treatment, but it is not always possible to get the cultivator to agree. *Smuts*, which are conveyed in the seed, may be killed by disinfection while the use of thoroughly healthy seed is another and a very effective way of preventing an increase of certain forms of disease. Finally, for many diseases, the breeding of resistant varieties is the only certain method to avoid epidemics.

Applying one or other of these remedies Dr. Butler has already dealt with potato blight, the rusts of wheat, red rot of sugarcane, the wilt of arhar, and the *tikka* disease of groundnut, but these are only a few of the many investigations that have been carried out.

In its directly practical results an elaborate campaign against bud-rot disease of palms in the Godavari Delta calls for remark. An organised scheme to prevent the spread of the disease, and to stamp it out in the affected area in Godavari and Kistna districts, was started in 1907. The parasite attacks the crown of the palm only, killing the tree by destroying the growing point. The only practicable method of checking the spread of the infection was to burn the diseased tops before spores had time to form. A large staff was employed by the Madras Government to carry out this work and over half a million palms were cut out. In Godavari the disease has been limited to the area originally affected and it is hoped that its spread to other areas has been checked. Madras values the work at a saving roughly of 20 lakhs of rupees annually. A similar campaign against a disease of areca-nuts has saved tens of thousands of rupees.

An important discovery recently made by Dr. Butler is that an eel-worm is probably the cause of the disease of *ufra* in paddy and experiments to combat it are being carried out by the Imperial Mycologist in conjunction with the Bengal department. The losses caused by this pest are enormous and its spread must be checked. The most hopeful method of attack appears to be the destruction by burning of the stubble of diseased fields, and, if experiments prove this to be correct, the remedy is simple and easily applied. This investigation occupies a foremost place in the programme of the department.

It is impossible, in a popular review, to detail the excellent work which is being done in this abstruse subject by Dr. Butler and Messrs. McRae, Shaw and Dastur. The field is unlimited, the problems new. Samples of unknown diseases are being constantly sent up by provinces. In each case the disease has to be diagnosed, the cause discovered, remedies tried and proved. Progress is slow, but it is to the credit of the handful of mycologists in India that they have already achieved so much, and that their work has led to such practical results.

Entomology.—India teems with insect life, some useful, but the majority not, and the scope for entomological work in India is unlimited. The application of remedies is exceedingly difficult. It is only when attacks are concentrated and when wholesale damage has been done that public attention is attracted. The early attacks are not noticed but their effect is cumulative, and it is only when they assume large dimensions that the danger is realised. Prompt remedies are expected, though in many cases prevention would probably be better than cure. Again, in many parts of the country there are prejudices against the only method of cure, which is destruction.

India was fortunate in securing Mr. Maxwell Lefroy as its first economic entomologist. In the short time he was in the country he did an enormous amount of spade work in the collection and study of the habits and life-histories of Indian insects. In addition, he started the training of field assistants, —a most important work, as it is only by multiplying these men that we can hope to get into touch with the cultivators. Next to veterinary assistants there is no class of fieldmen who require greater sympathy and tact. They must understand the cultivator and gain his confidence. Mr. Lefroy's "Indian Insect Pests" and "Indian Insect Life" are monuments to his industry and he has also left in India a number of well-trained Indian assistants. In the absence of entomologists in the provinces his advice was taken on various matters. In Madras good work was done against the hairy caterpillar and the Deccan grasshopper In Bombay successful work was done against the rice grasshopper. A method for controlling potato moths was successfully devised. An enquiry into the industries

dependent on the products of insects led to the starting at Pusa of silk manufacture and the cultivation of lac.

With the increase of provincial assistants much of the work at Pusa consists of identifying specimens and advising as to control or eradication. Except in Madras, which has its own entomologist, work is centralised at Pusa, where reference collections have been got together Provinces consult the Imperial entomologist and the remedies recommended are applied locally by the entomological assistants under the supervision of the expert officers of the department

Marked success has been achieved by Mr. Woodhouse of Bihar in the application of two methods directed against insect attacks. Patna is the market-gardening centre of Bihar and the producer of seed-potatoes for Bihar and Bengal. In 1907-08 the potato moth made its appearance in the Patna district and caused such losses to the potato-growers that the area under potatoes is said to have been reduced by one-half, and the quantity of potatoes exported reduced, within four years, to one-third of the former quantity. Mr. Lefroy recommended storage in sand. This proved to be successful, was demonstrated and has been widely taken up. There is no doubt that the production of seed-tubers would have been abandoned if this method of storage had not been recommended and adopted, and this would have meant the loss of an industry worth annually about 14 lakhs of rupees. Again, the trapping by means of *Andre Maires* traps of the *Agrotis* pest, which does enormous damage to *rabi* crops, is estimated to have saved 3½ lakhs a year to the cultivators of the province. In both cases a good organisation and the confidence of the cultivator have contributed to the success of the work.

As I have pointed out, a great amount of spade work has been done by Mr. Lefroy and his successor Mr. Bainbrigge Fletcher. The latter officer has published a very interesting volume on " South Indian Insects of Economic Importance " and the work of provincial botanists, who are at present in charge of entomology in the provinces, is simplified by these books of reference. But no great impression can be made till the number of entomological workers—both European and Indian—is largely increased.

Pathological Entomology.—A fascinating branch of entomological work is under the direction of Mr. Howlett. He starts from the standpoint that agricultural, veterinary and medical entomology have reached a stage at which methods based merely on a general knowledge of life-histories, combined with a more or less superficial study of habits, have been, to a great extent, worked out. This has been done by men possessed of ingenuity and ability, and in most cases it is difficult to see how their recommendations are to be improved upon with knowledge at present at our disposal.

For example, the chief anti-mosquito measures now advocated are the destruction of breeding places by oiling or drainage, the destruction of larvæ by fish, and the use of mosquito-nets—*all measures well known long before the definite connection of mosquitos and malaria was established.* Similarly, the only practical preventive of several animal parasites (practically all the "external" ones) is to wash, spray, or dip the animal in one of a few well-known mixtures such as lime-sulphur or crude-oil emulsion, while spraying the crop with these or similar mixtures is also recognised as the only method of destroying a large number of plant-feeding insects.

There are thus a number of stock methods which are quite familiar to professional entomologists, veterinary officers, and medical men. In some cases these methods can be effectively used at comparatively small cost, but frequently the cost makes it difficult to recommend them unless the crops or animals to be treated are specially valuable and unless a cure can be guaranteed.

Particularly is this the case in India, where perhaps more than in any other country it is *cheap* methods that are required for general use.

Economy and efficiency can be attained only by more accurate knowledge in certain directions, and Mr. Howlett is attempting to ascertain the factors which influence the more practically important activities of insects, such as pairing, egg-laying, blood-sucking, and the choice of food plants.

He advocates the principle of what he terms "control-breeding" for the reduction of noxious and parasitic insects, the

idea being to encourage breeding by the provision of breeding-places, as far as possible ideal, in areas which can be easily controlled.

It is a method which economizes energy to a marked extent, and will, it is hoped, have a wide application when more precise knowledge is available as to the factors which influence the choice of breeding places. Partly with the object of furthering knowledge in this direction Mr. Howlett is paying special attention to chemical influences, and has succeeded in isolating the actual compounds which exert a remarkable attractive influence on male fruit-flies. This it is believed is the first instance of the kind in which the chemical nature of such substances has been ascertained, and the discovery opens up a wide field of research which it is hoped to pursue with the ultimate object of introducing more efficient and economical methods of dealing with insect pests, particularly those concerned in the conveyance of animal disease.

Agricultural Bacteriology.—Bacteria play a large part in vegetable as they do in animal life and agricultural bacteriology concerns itself with their action. The subject falls into two main branches, soil bacteria and plant pathology

It has long been known that bacteria are among the chief agencies by which physical variations produce a chemical result in the soil. But the detailed connection between cause and effect still remains to be analysed before satisfactory methods of control can be introduced. On this enquiry Mr. Hutchinson is engaged, the main lines of work being on the one hand an investigation of the soil conditions affecting the supply and utilization of combined nitrogen and on the other the production in, and elimination from, the soil of plant toxins or poisons. The work is highly technical and immediate results cannot be expected, but the enquiries are of much importance and may have far reaching effects on agricultural practice.

In the region of plant pathology the wilt of tobacco and the rot of potato tubers have been investigated. Milk problems are also likely to come into prominence as interest in dairying increases.

CHAPTER XIV.

Agricultural Education.

There is probably no subject connected with agriculture on which so much has been written as agricultural education; none, perhaps, in which less has been effected. It is a constant anxiety to agricultural workers who vainly strive after an ideal which seems unattainable. It has been debated at numerous conferences and has been the text of many writers, but there are practically no results to show.

This question has from the outset been obscured by the confusion of two objects,—the collegiate training in advanced agricultural science of those who wish to qualify for the higher appointments in the Agricultural Department or as teachers, and the dissemination in primary and secondary schools of agricultural education amongst the children of the agricultural classes. A further confusion has been introduced into collegiate education by the hope—so far unrealised—of attracting to the college course the sons of landowners so that they may complete their education by obtaining a degree in agricultural science rather than in arts or law.

Primary Schools.—It will be convenient to consider first the question of teaching agricultural principles in primary and secondary schools. Bed-rock was struck in the very first reference we can trace on the subject. The Famine Commissioners, so long ago as 1880, expressed the view *that no general advance in the agricultural system could be expected until the rural population had been so educated as to enable them to take a practical interest in agricultural progress and reform.* These views were confirmed by the Agricultural Conference of 1888, which urged that the measure most immediately necessary was that of educating teachers competent to give instruction of the *required kind.* If the "required kind" had been defined as a *good general education,* many of the subsequent Will-o'-the-wisps would have been avoided. The train-

ing of teachers, moreover, clearly required a teaching institution of a very special kind.

Dr. Voelcker's report dealt with this question. The most important and, probably, the soundest proposition laid down by the conference which considered his report was that it *was most desirable to extend primary education amongst the agricultural classes.* But with the enunciation of this basic principle other resolutions were passed which, while containing much that was excellent, probably led to the extraordinary confusion of subsequent years. Instruction in agriculture, it was laid down, should be combined with the existing system of education; the elementary principles of agriculture should form a prominent subject in the curriculum of village schools; steps should be taken to provide suitable teachers and readers for such schools. education in the lower schools should be of such a practical character as to fit the pupils for technical pursuits, including agriculture, as well as for literary and commercial pursuits; text-books should deal with familiar subjects in simple language and object lessons should be freely used, and the system of training in normal schools should be modified so as to qualify teachers to give education of the kind contemplated.

The numerous discussions which followed, to which it is unnecessary to refer in detail, reiterate the same sentiments. The rudiments of agriculture should be part and parcel of the primary system of instruction. Any system of practical education in rural schools must, for whatever class intended, be given an agricultural colouring because the surrounding objects are themselves agricultural.

It will thus be seen that the dominating idea was that it was necessary *to teach agriculture*, somehow or other, in rural schools. Fortunately this idea has now been abandoned. Agriculture is not a science in itself but a combination in practice of many sciences and to be understood requires a sound general education and a considerable knowledge of science. It is now agreed that agriculture, as such, cannot be taught in schools; that rural education must be general and agricultural education technical.

It seems remarkable that this idea of teaching agriculture should have been so strongly insisted on if any regard had been paid to the actual state of general education. The present figures—and they are a good deal better than they were when these discussions were going on—show that of the total school-going population of India more than half leave school from the second standard. There are just over half a million pupils in Standard III, about 324,000 in Standard IV, 167,000 in Standard V and 119,000 in Standard VI. Figures are not available to show how many of these belong to the cultivating classes, but in any case—even on the most liberal assumption—the proportion of these classes, touched as yet by education, must be very small indeed.

This being the case, it seems clearly undesirable to add to the burden of the infant mind—which is struggling with the effort to learn to read—by weighting it with crude and undigested agricultural knowledge. But in primary schools there is at the same time no reason why the lessons which the pupil learns should not have to do with things with which he is familiar. A reading lesson on rice, for instance, should tell him what he already knows about it from seeing it every day. The animals described should be those with which he is familiar; not the monsters which are only met with in menageries. In the higher classes his arithmetic may contain simple calculations of assessment rates and of the values of crops which his father sells and with which he will himself have to deal. Simple nature study and school gardens will also help to adjust his education to his environment. But the basis of all education in India, as everywhere else, must be a good grounding in the "three R's" and it is only in this way that the intelligence of the pupil can be awakened so as to enable him to read and himself to apply what he reads to his surroundings. The ability to read intelligently must come first, its practical application will follow.

For the time being, therefore, the idea of teaching agriculture in rural schools has been abandoned and no attempt is now made to include agriculture in the curriculum either in primary or secondary institutions. The view now taken is that, instead of endeavouring to teach agriculture as such, an attempt

should be made to impart to the general scheme of education a markedly agricultural colour and to encourage powers of observation and the study of nature with special reference to the surroundings of each school. With this object text-books are being rewritten so as to include lessons on familiar objects: nature study is being taught and school gardens have been started. There are, however, serious difficulties in obtaining suitable teachers. But, as I have already said, more will depend on the natural awakening of the intelligence of pupils by the spread of general education than on specialised training. And in primary schools the essential thing is to establish general education on a firm basis so that the pupils may develop powers of observation and of reasoning. If this be done interest in their surroundings will naturally follow.

Secondary Schools.—The teaching of agriculture in secondary schools does not find favour with the Agricultural Department and is in fact considered a positive disadvantage in the case of boys who propose to enter an agricultural college. It has been observed that applicants for admission to the agricultural colleges are deficient in powers of observation; that they have an insufficient command of the English language and little manual dexterity. To follow the collegiate course it is essential that the student should have a good general education, that his powers of observation should have been developed by nature study, that he should have received some manual training and a grounding in the rudiments of some science such as botany or chemistry—taught practically. Just as a better general education is required in rural schools to awaken the interest of pupils in their surroundings, so also is it necessary in the case of those who wish to enter our agricultural colleges.

Collegiate Education.—Prior to the establishment of Pusa and the organised development of the Agricultural Department, facilities for higher agricultural training existed in Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the United Provinces and the Central Provinces, but it cannot be said that any results commensurate with the time, labour and money spent were obtained—due mainly to the fact that the agricultural schools and colleges were regarded primarily as an avenue to Government service. The training

offered was not taken advantage of to any appreciable extent by those who desired to turn their instruction to practical account in private farming and estate management. This was the class that, in those days, the colleges hoped to attract, but then, as now, these hopes were disappointed. By the beginning of this century doubts began to be expressed whether there was any need in India for advanced theoretical instruction in agriculture and whether it would not suffice if practical knowledge were supplemented by elementary instruction in such subjects as botany and chemistry.

In the statement of policy enunciated in their Resolution of 1904, the Government of India emphasised the importance of Pusa as a training ground, amongst other things, for the teachers of the future and for specialists. If the scheme of agricultural education was to be placed on a broader basis and made really efficient some organisation by which the men required for these purposes might be trained in India was essential and the necessity for such an education was constantly becoming more apparent. But progress must begin at the top and spread downwards. Before education in the vernacular was possible it was necessary that the people of the country should be taught in English so that text-books for general use might be provided. For the production of a satisfactory text-book even of an elementary character in any subject a high degree of training is requisite and in the scientific subjects connected with agriculture such training was at the time only possible in English. It was therefore proposed to train Indians in English so as to make possible in the future the spread of vernacular agricultural education. In addition to the dearth of teachers, trained practical men were required to manage experimental and demonstration farms or to take service with the Court of Wards, Native States or large landowners and it was also thought that a considerable number of students might be attracted if higher agricultural education were made an avenue to appointments in the higher posts of the Revenue service.

These were the ideas held regarding Pusa—but, as we have seen, they have not been given effect to as Pusa, fortunately,

has become a centre of research and has little concern with education. Should, however, it become in the future an educational centre, it will certainly have something to teach.

The scheme of agricultural development as originally drafted by the expert advisers of Government contemplated in the first place, and as the groundwork of the whole policy, the provision of agricultural experts with a farm in each important tract *for the special work that must be done as a foundation for all other research work*, and the extension of research by specialists. In the second place, for the *intermediate* subject of agricultural education, it was necessary to have agricultural colleges to train men for agricultural and research work. Finally, the men so trained would demonstrate what they had been taught. Unfortunately, in the scheme as sanctioned, the agricultural college became the central feature instead of being merely subsidiary to research. In at least two provinces of Northern India expenditure on purely agricultural work was, if anything, restricted rather than encouraged and money went into bricks and mortar instead of being spent on research and experiments.

Any attempt to teach agriculture in India, before investigation has provided the material, is a fundamental mistake which has seriously retarded development, and this mistake has affected, not only elementary, but to a much greater extent collegiate education. In the former case simple general principles might suffice; in the latter more advanced instruction bearing on Indian conditions is required, but such instruction certainly cannot be given until research has provided the material.

We have seen that when in the provinces the departments of agriculture were expanded, an agricultural college was made the central part of each scheme; and practically everything was subordinated to the fetish of agricultural education. The Agricultural Department certainly did not make things any easier for itself. A "standard" curriculum was drawn up in 1906 and amended in 1908 without reference to professional teachers. The syllabus in each subject was drafted by specialists in that subject,—chemistry by the chemists, botany

by the obtanists and so on—with the result that the curriculum consisted of a number of independent courses each complete in itself, but arranged without any reference to the capacity of students in general or of Indian students in particular. The course in each subject was a " specialist " course and there was no inter-relation between the various courses. Their blending in a scheme of general education, their advantage to the practical agriculturist was not considered. As might have been expected, this standard curriculum has broken down hopelessly, as there is not, in Northern India at all events, any educational basis on which such a curriculum can be grafted. Where any success has been achieved this has been due entirely to the higher standard of general education which existed and to the efficiency of the staff. The bitter experience of attempting to work up to this standard curriculum led to its revocation by the Board of Agriculture in 1913. Uniformity is not now insisted on and each province can best work out its own salvation by framing its scheme of agricultural education with reference to the stage of general educational development and agricultural research that may have been reached.

The fact of the matter is that no real progress will be made till we realise clearly what we are aiming at. In the first place there is, and for some time to come must be, a very large section of the agricultural population of India who are absolutely illiterate, or whose education is of a very rudimentary type. In any case it is not such as to enable them to profit by reading. The reasoning faculties are not developed. In such cases there can be no question of agricultural education. Demonstration of improved methods on their own fields and the rule-of-thumb observance of recommendations is the only way in which the Agricultural Department can influence them.

Then there is the son of the small landowner who is better educated and will either farm or manage his own estate. He does not require a " standard curriculum " course, but he would probably be glad of, and benefit by, some shorter course more in keeping with the general education which he has received. An interesting experiment in vernacular agricultural schools in Bombay seems a step in the right direction.

This school takes boys of from 14 to 16 after they have passed the 4th or 5th standard. They are drawn from the sons of village headmen, small landowners and the like. The course is thoroughly practical and lasts two years, and general education is continued along with the special instruction in agriculture.

Finally, there is the collegiate course, which must train men for the Agricultural Departments. Unfortunately, in recent policy, the training of the sons of landholders has also been emphasised as a duty of the colleges, and it is in the failure to attract them that the greatest disappointment has been experienced. Down to 1904 the policy was different. It was felt that something less advanced would meet the case. A special school of a somewhat superior class was needed for the sons of landholders, in which instruction, while perhaps following to some extent the ordinary school course, would include practical training in subjects such as agriculture, land surveying and farm book-keeping, which would be of use to the student in after life This is practically what the Bombay vernacular agricultural schools are attempting. Unfortunately, with the development of colleges, it was hoped to attract this class of large landholders, and the failure to do so has been the main cause of disappointment.

I think that this disappointment would not be so great if it were realised that a very large percentage of the students who attend the degree course at our British universities do so with the deliberate intention of obtaining appointments. The position in England and India is in this respect very similar. It is true that an increasing number of the sons of wealthy landowners do take an agricultural course instead of going to Oxford or Cambridge and we may hope that this will also be the case in India, but there need not be too much despondency because they are not trooping to us at present. The thorough training of the staff of the department will supply ample scope for the energies of the colleges for some time to come, and the standard will rise with the general standard of education. The time of the staff can also be usefully employed in conducting or supervising less advanced courses, if necessary in the vernacular, for students of the class which the Bombay verna-

cular schools attract. But uniformity is neither necessary nor desirable and it is for each province to work out its own salvation with reference to the existing state of education and local requirements.

It is for the Agricultural Department to decide the standard of general education necessary for admission to an agricultural college. Experience so far has not been encouraging and reports all record a lack of independent thought and application and too much cram. The standard for admission cannot be lowered: it may be raised. The field of selection may thus be further restricted and the course may less and less attract the large landowner. If so, he must be provided for otherwise as local conditions may dictate. Nor will our colleges attract the best available material until prospects are offered no less attractive than those of other branches of the public service or of the professions. The standard of our agricultural colleges is high and a high standard of work is demanded from the Indian professors and assistants. This standard can only be satisfactorily worked up to by students with a first-class general education. The qualifications demanded are as high as those of any other profession and the prospects must therefore be as good.

CHAPTER XV.

Veterinary Matters and Cattle.

The prosperity of Indian agriculture depends greatly on the maintenance in health of the cattle of the country, and this has always been recognised. A Cattle Commission was appointed in 1869 and disconnected efforts were made in the provinces from time to time to deal with cattle-disease. With the development of Agricultural Departments in 1882 the question of a Civil Veterinary Department was also considered, and this, as finally constituted in 1889, consisted of the military veterinary officers of the horse-breeding establishment and a few isolated officers employed in the various provinces. In the earlier stages a great amount of the time of the new department was taken up with horse and mule-breeding, but in 1903 this work was taken away from it and, since that date, attention has been mainly given to questions relating to cattle.

At first the department was manned entirely by officers of the Army Veterinary Department, but since 1901 recruits have been drawn from veterinary colleges in England. The provincial organization consists of superintendents, who are members of the Civil Veterinary Department; deputy superintendents, who are graduates of provincial colleges; inspectors—either graduates or promoted veterinary assistants—and veterinary assistants. The ideal, which is being worked up to gradually, is that there should be a veterinary assistant in each *taluk* or township.

The backbone of the organization is the veterinary assistant, who is trained at a provincial veterinary college or school. A remarkable feature of veterinary education which reflects the greatest credit both on the teacher and the pupil, is the success which has been achieved, notably in the Punjab and Burma, in training these assistants in the vernacular. The best assistant is the son of the small cultivator who is accustomed to handle cattle, and who can easily gain the confidence of the people. In some provinces he is a peripatetic officer, going about from one outbreak of disease to another and applying

remedies—medical or segregative. In others he has a local dispensary from which he dispenses medicine or advice, visiting villages as necessity arises. The inspector supervises the work of a number of veterinary assistants and also attends serious outbreaks of cattle-disease. The veterinary establishments are being rapidly developed in all provinces and in the last ten years the number of assistants has more than doubled. There are now 909 assistants, 95 inspectors and 19 deputy superintendents. In provinces administrative control rests with the Director of Agriculture.

Veterinary Instruction.—For the training of the staff there are veterinary colleges at Bombay, Lahore, Calcutta and Madras and a veterinary school at Rangoon. A course for veterinary assistants is given, and special and post-graduate courses for inspectors and deputy superintendents. The teaching is of a thoroughly practical type, and the results are very gratifying.

Research.—A large amount of research work has been done by officers of the department, notably by Colonels Pease and Evans, Majors Baldrey and Walker and by Mr. Gaiger and Dr. Hartley. A camel specialist is employed for the investigation of the many diseases of that susceptible animal. The Hissar cattle-breeding farm under Lieutenant-Colonel Farmer has attained more than a local reputation.

But as provincial officers have many other demands on their time, continuous research work is difficult and such work is concentrated at the Imperial Bacteriological Laboratory at Muktesar. Muktesar is 23 miles north-east of Naini Tal and 13 miles south-east of Almora; magnificently isolated—a condition desirable, if not essential, for concentrated scientific research. The systematic investigation of the diseases of animals in India began in 1890 when Dr. Lingard was appointed Imperial Bacteriologist at the College of Science at Poona. But the climate of Poona was not favourable for bacteriological research or for the manufacture of vaccines and sera, and Muktesar was eventually selected, where work in a modest way was commenced in 1895.

Rinderpest has always been the scourge of India and the necessity of finding a remedy early engaged attention. In 1896 the distinguished bacteriologist, Professor Koch, visited Muktesar and demonstrated his bile method of inoculation. During the next few years rinderpest and the preparation of a potent serum were the principal interests of the laboratory and with the discovery of this serum the scale of operations rapidly extended. A temporary stoppage was caused by the destruction of the laboratory by fire in 1899, but a new one was soon built and a branch laboratory was also opened at Bareilly so that a certain amount of research work might be carried on during the winter months. The Bareilly laboratory is being enlarged considerably so that the manufacture of anti-rinderpest and other sera can go on all the year round. Between 1901 and 1904 the preparation of sera for anthrax and hæmorrhagic septicæmia, of black-quarter vaccine and of mallein (the test for glanders) was taken up. In 1908 Dr. Lingard retired and was succeeded by the late Lieutenant-Colonel Holmes, C.I.E. By his sudden and untimely death Government have lost a brilliant scientist and a capable administrator.

The staff of the Imperial Laboratory has recently been strengthened and now consists of an assistant bacteriologist, a physiological chemist and a pathologist.

Many difficulties beset veterinary officers in India in their attempt to fight cattle diseases. Treatment by approved methods cannot be forced upon cattle-owners and although segregation may be insisted on and disobedience of rules punished the areas are so vast and difficult to control that no direct attempt to eradicate any endemic disease is feasible. Again, even if eradication were possible within British India, there is always the risk of infection from across frontier lines. In view of these numerous difficulties the veterinary departments are content to suppress outbreaks of disease as they occur.

To meet such conditions the most efficient weapons are *sera* and *vaccines*, and these can only be used within the consent of owners. It is the highest tribute, not only to the soundness of the recommendations made by the Imperial Laboratory, but

also to the patience and tact of officers of the department that there is an increasing demand for these remedies. The prejudice of the cultivator has been overcome; his confidence has been gained.

The discovery of these sera and vaccines has completely revolutionised the practice of veterinary science and the success achieved in India has been marvellous. It is true that the immunity given is only temporary, and the object aimed at is not so much the preservation of each animal treated as the control of the epidemic and the prevention of the spread of the infection. The animal of any individual cultivator may die, yet he willingly takes the risk.

As rinderpest or cattle-plague is the most prevalent disease in India the main work of the Muktesar laboratory is the manufacture of anti-rinderpest serum. The object of anti-rinderpest inoculation is to protect healthy cattle at the time of an actual outbreak by inoculating them. They are then turned out with the infected herd in order that an opportunity of contracting natural infection and a larger immunity may be given. The risk seems great and it is not surprising that considerable opposition was at first encountered. After a few years, however, the successful results obtained, combined with the patient propaganda of provincial officers, overcame this opposition, and cultivators now eagerly demand inoculation when an epidemic breaks out. In consequence, for some years, the demand exceeded the supply, but this has been remedied by improved methods of manufacture which allow of a larger output. So popular is the Muktesar serum that large indents have been received from the Straits Settlements, Egypt and Rhodesia.

Vaccines and sera are also manufactured for hæmorrhagic septicæmia, anthrax and black-quarter, although the necessity for their application is fortunately not so great.

The Veterinary Department has succeeded to a remarkable extent in securing the affection and confidence of the people. An old Burman once said to me that the veterinary officers must be remarkably clever men. When I asked him why, he replied, that if he was ill he could tell the doctor his symptoms and how he felt. But a dumb animal could not do so,

and yet the veterinary officers could find out what was the matter and administer the proper cure. Cases are not indeed unknown of human subjects being brought for treatment to veterinary hospitals.

Cattle Insurance.—The greatest calamity which can befall the small cultivator is the loss of his cattle. It is a knock-down blow. In some parts of the country the kindly consideration of his neighbours supplies him with the money to repair his loss. But the homely cultivator would rather be independent of charity, and, in some provinces, cattle insurance societies on co-operative lines have been started. These are numerous and successful in Europe, but in India this development of the co-operative movement is in its infancy. There can, however, be no doubt of the advantages of co-operative cattle insurance if it became general. Agricultural development would be assisted; the cultivator would be saved from the grim nightmare of losing his cattle—his chief stock in trade—without any hope of replacing them; rural indebtedness would be reduced; and a spirit of independence fostered. Mutual responsibility leads to better attention being given to cattle, as each member of the society has a direct interest in the health of every animal insured. A further stimulus to care is that the society pays only two-thirds of the value of the animal. Further, no indemnity is paid when the cause of death is a contagious disease, if the member has failed to carry out rules or to report the outbreak. The educative value of the system cannot be overestimated.

Cattle-breeding and Milk-supply.—The important question of cattle-breeding, with which is linked that of milk-supply, has been the subject of disconnected effort in some of the provinces. The subject was discussed at the last meeting of the Board of Agriculture, which considered that the production of the " dual purpose animal " should be aimed at so as to combine breeding for draught and milk in the same operation. The improvement of the milk yield by the importation of bulls of high-yielding milk breeds from Europe is not in India a practical proposition owing to the great susceptibility of such cross-breds to rinderpest. At the same time the producing powers of the best Indian milking breeds can probably be improved by selection

and an experiment on these lines is in progress with the Montgomery herd at Pusa.

If any real advance in cattle-breeding is to be made efforts must be co-ordinated and work carried out on a fairly large scale. One idea that has been mooted is that an Imperial officer should be appointed and that, working on the excellent material available in the military dairy farms, he should have high-class bulls and buffalo bulls which would be distributed among the provinces. A record of their progeny would be kept and in course of time a pedigree stock of the various breeds would be built up. Co-operative societies would supply the organised machinery necessary for controlling the distribution of these bulls and for recording results The officer would also advise local departments as to the lines on which provincial cattle-farms should be run. On some such lines as these cattle-breeding might be placed on a systematic basis throughout the country and method introduced into the business. Till now fancy and caprice have run riot and there has been little method or system.

An Imperial officer of this kind might also control dairying schools, where courses in the practical handling of cattle and instruction in dairying processes would be given.

CHAPTER XVI.

Conclusion.

In the preceding pages I have attempted to give a general account of the agricultural development which has taken place since the Department of Agriculture was organised on its present basis. For more detailed information I would refer those interested to the numerous publications of the department *The Agricultural Journal of India*, which is issued quarterly by the Imperial department, may profitably be studied by the general reader interested in agriculture and kindred subjects. The Imperial department also issues an annual report which contains a record of the progress made from year to year, both in the Imperial department and in the provinces, while the report of the Agricultural Research Institute and College, Pusa, gives a more detailed account of the work of each of the sections of the institute.

The results of scientific research, both at Pusa and in the provinces, are published from time to time as memoirs of the department classified under Botanical, Chemical, Entomological, Bacteriological and Veterinary. The institute also issues a series of bulletins on subjects of more general interest.*

In the provinces, each department issues an annual report and occasional papers and leaflets, all of which can be obtained from the local Director of Agriculture or from the Government Press. Cultivators' leaflets are generally issued both in English and in the vernacular.

The Proceedings of the Board of Agriculture in India are also of interest. The Board meets once every two years, alternately at Pusa and in one of the provinces. It is attended by members of the Imperial staff and by representatives of the provinces—official and non-official—and many important questions connected with agricultural and veterinary subjects are discussed.

* The publications of the Imperial department can be obtained from Messrs Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta, or any of the authorised agents for the sale of Government publications.

Material Progress.—The decade to which this review refers has been marked by an organised and systematic effort to improve the agriculture of India. The labours of earlier years were spasmodic and disconnected, and left little impression on the general agricultural condition of the country. Scientific workers were few. Their work was not co-ordinated and they received little encouragement either from officials or from the cultivators in whose interests they were working. Their presence and their efforts were viewed at best with sympathetic toleration or amused unbelief.

But all this is now changed. The Agricultural Departments are now regarded as an integral and important part of the administration. The few European and Indian workers of 1905—158 in all—now number 866, their labours are concentrated and co-ordinated; they now work on general schemes of development. Farms and demonstration plots, formerly scattered and disconnected, have increased from 35 to 374 and work on them is concentrated on main problems and not dissipated, as used to be the case over a number of subsidiary and unimportant enquiries.

As a result the department can claim credit for great advances in general agricultural practice. Cultural and manurial problems have in many cases been solved. Local machines have been improved and adapted, or better implements introduced. Real and substantial work has been done on the improvement of such important crops as wheat, cotton, rice, sugarcane and tobacco. The general principles of crop improvement have been definitely settled. The most important crops have naturally been dealt with first, but given more men and more money all the crops of India will be taken up.

Money spent on agriculture is a good investment but material results are difficult to gauge. Many factors have to be considered. A whole industry, threatened by destruction, may be saved by the discovery and application of preventive and protective methods. The treatment of the palm industry and areca-nut industry of Madras and the protection of the potato crop of Patna are illustrations of this kind. Again, there are the direct gains following the introduction of new or improved

crops, improved implements, well-boring, and improved methods of cultivation. We may, at a conservative estimate, claim that the increase to the value of the agricultural products of India, as a result of the labours of its Agricultural Departments, is already about 3½ crores of rupees annually or over £2,300,000. This is the result of only ten years' work, and it must be remembered that every year will show a progressive increase. On the debit side we have an annual expenditure on agriculture which has risen from Rs. 8,81,124 or £58,742 in 1904-05 to Rs. 51,30,652 or £342,043 in 1913-14.

Economic Progress.—But the progress of the past decade has been more than merely material. A mutual understanding and friendship has grown up between the officers of the department and the cultivators. The former have long ago given up the idea that the East has nothing to teach the West. They have found that the only way to real progress is a due appreciation of local conditions and difficulties, based on an accurate study of indigenous methods, and a sympathetic co-operation with the cultivator. Without this they labour in vain. Agricultural development cannot be fostered by compulsion or force. The adoption of the methods recommended is entirely optional and the cultivator need not take them up unless he wants to. He certainly will not do so unless he is convinced that they are better than his own. The days of suspicion and mistrust are however gradually passing away and with the cordial and increasing co-operation of the cultivator an era of real progress has begun.

But if we are to influence to any extent the vast agriculture of India some arrangement must be devised to deal with large bodies of cultivators, as it is an economy of time to deal with a group of people rather than with single individuals. The physical capacity, even of members of the Agricultural Department, has its limits. As we have seen, the stages of their work are research in the laboratory or the field; experiment on a field scale; demonstration on demonstration farms; and multiplication of seed on seed farms for distribution. But it is clear that direct distribution to individual cultivators is much less efficient than distribution to a group of cultivators or a whole village. In the former case control would be difficult, if not impossible,

and the improved seed would rapidly disappear; in the latter the new seed can be concentrated, controlled and established in a defined area.

Co-operation.—The decade which has witnessed this striking improvement in agriculture has also seen the rapid growth of the co-operative credit movement—that great factor in all schemes of economic development. It is a happy omen for India that the two lines of development should have come into prominence simultaneously. By the establishment of the co-operative movement the propagandist work of the Agricultural Department has been immensely simplified. Improvements can be taken at once to a group of cultivators bound together by common interests instead of to isolated individuals working selfishly. By the provision of credit improved methods, expensive though they be, have been brought within the reach of the small cultivator. And by co-operation, facilities for the more favourable disposal of his produce have also been provided. The small cultivator is lifted out of his narrow and restricted surroundings and brought into direct touch with outside markets.

Co-operation must be the bond between the cultivator and the department, between the cultivator and the market, between the cultivator and the large body of well-to-do Indians whose sympathy and interest, prior to the advent of co-operation, found an outlet in Agricultural Associations. Co-operation and sympathy must be the driving force all along the line. There must be less talk and more work and the "dignity of labour" must be recognized. All are working for a common cause—*to improve the position of the individual cultivator and to increase the material wealth of India.*

The economic and social regeneration of India lies in the co-operative development of her agriculture and her industries. Fortunate are they who have been given the opportunity to assist in this development. Let the motto of the department be "Sympathy and Co-operation": *its one great aim being to work with the people and for the people, for the people's good.*

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PAMPHLET NO PART I.

SARAN'S PRAYER :—

To His Imperial Majesty King George V, Emperor of India, and to Her Imperial Majesty the Queen, Empress of India.



REQUEST :—

To The Hon'ble President and Delegates of the Calcutta Industrial Conference.

OPEN LETTER :—

To The Hon'ble Chirman and Members of the Calcutta Industrial Association.

MESSAGE :—

To Christians, Hindoos, Parsies, Mahommadans *and to all those whose muscles, bones, blood, and brain are made by eating the grain and* **salt of Mother India.**

viz,

A short Pamphlet with a proposed Scheme, "How to improve the Economic Condition of India";

Serial No.

Presented to .....

with sincere love, affection and respect,

SARAN.

**Sold to* .....

with the best compliments of

THE PUBLISHER.

or Hony. Industrial Leader

* *Note.*—For price of the Pamphlet please refer last page.

NOTICE.

To our Indian brethren and to the Hon'ble President and Delegates of the Calcutta Industrial Conference 1911.

It is hereby notified, that the Pamphlet viz, "Saran's message to Indian brethren, viz, A Short Pamphlet with a proposed Scheme, *How to improve the Economic Condition of India practically,*" shall be placed by me or by some other supporters of the Scheme in the coming Industrial Conference for the consideration and final disposal of the said Scheme.

The organisers of the Conference are hereby *requested* to *inform* me and the general public *of the date*, on which the Conference shall take up the Scheme for its discussion and final disposal.

Dated the 29th Nov. 1911.

SARAN,
Industrial Servant of India,
Mahat Ashram
Cornwallis Street, *Calcutta.*

Note.—All letters etc. intended for me are to be sent to the above adress till 31st January 1912.

REQUEST.

I..... ...(1) Editors of Papers and Magazines,
(2) Managers and Managing Directors of Limited Companies.
(3) *Recognised Leaders* of India and
(4) Other learned brethren *interested in the Industrial Regeneration* of India,

Are requested to send their opinions, regarding the Scheme, within 15th December, 1911. to enable the undersigned to publish the same in part II of the Pamphlet which is *to be out on* or *before, 20th Dec.*, 1911.

II.....*Supporters* of the Scheme, are *requested* to take *active part* in the Scheme, and they should attend the Conference *prepared.*

Note..... The *complete Scheme* (Part I and II) shall be placed *by me or by some supporters* before the Hon'ble President and Delegates of the coming Industrial Conference *for their consideration* and *final disposal*

SARAN'S PRAYER.

VIVAT REX ! VIVAT REGINA !

Saran's prayer :—

To His most excellent and Imperial Majesty King George V, King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India and to Her Excellent aud Imperial Majesty the Queen Empress :—

May it please Your Gracious Majesties :—

1. That the petitioner is your Imperial Majesties' *most loyal Subject.*

2. That your Royal Majesties' *loyal Subject* is neither rich nor a title-holder, and is thus not entitled to open his heart before your Royal Majesties.

3. That having full faith in your Imperial Majesties' *sympathy* and *mercy especially* to the poor and for loyal subjects,yonr *poor loyal subject* through the medium of this Pamphlet *humbly* and *respectfully prays* to your Imperial Majesties to consider his case.

4. That the grants, concessions, reliefs and benefactions, which your *most Excellent* Majesties have been *graciously pleased to bestow* on our Indian brethren upon *this memorable occasion, have immensely gladdened the hearts of our Indian brethren.*

There *can not be any difference of opinion that this great event* in the Annals of India, *has been utilised to the greatest advantage of the people by your Excellent* Majesties.

But, if your Royal Majesty *pa your poor subject, your poor loyal su respectfully crave leave* to bring to notice of your *Excellent* Majesty, your *most Excellent Imperial* Maj *has not been pleased enough to g any concession for the Industrial* Reg ratlon of India.

5. That your *loyal subject* is m interested in the *Economic* Regenera of India. In 1909, your *most loyal ject* prepared a Scheme for *practi* improving the *Economic* Condition India.

6. That the said Scheme was s ported by the *Public* and the *Pres* most parts of India.

7. That the Scheme is inten for *all Classes.* The following two C nions, one from a Paper (which is far for its independent views) of Madras, the other from the Managing Dire of a *Limited* Co., will clearly sh that the Scheme is *actually* intended *all Classes*,—the rich, middle-class the poor.

Opinions :—1. "Mr. Saran t much pains to give details about ev Branch of his Scheme. His Schem *laudable. There can be no second nion about the utility of such an stitution.* It is within our pair knowledge that many Co-operat Institutions died and are dying want of experience, proper organi

tion and supervision. *Mr. Saran's Scheme is calculated to prevent, as far as it lies in our power, the possibility of such mishap* which are bringing in a sense of our National worthlessness. In this view, it is a Scheme *which should recieve our best and careful attention.* There may be difference of opinion as to its details, but we should remember that it does not pretend to be a matured and settled Scheme put before the public for their co-operation, but that it has been drawn up to invite public attention, criticism and suggestions *to a matter of highest public importance.....*"

Dinajpore 15-4-11 } Sd. Lalit Chandra Sen, Managing Director Dinajpore Trading and Banking Co., Ltd.

(2) Charan :—"This gentleman seems to have taken great pains to study the present Economic and Industrial Condition of India. He has drawn a Scheme for the foundation of a National Bank *with Capital enough to make an appreciable start in some of the major Industries and thus envolving an organisation,* which will reach *the lowest strata of Society and bring the rich and the poor alike within the reach of Co-operative Unity.* His Scheme *even* on the broad lines in which it has been placed before us *deserves the careful perusal of all public-spirited gentlemen who are now interested in the Economic Re-generation* of India...."

"Madras Standard".

8. That the said Scheme will be placed before the Industrial Conference to be held in ensuing Dec. in Calcutta.

9. That your loyal Subject *cherish a belief* that the Scheme *can not satisfactorily* be carried out, *without the support and supervision of your Royal Majesties.*

10. That the above-mentioned *boons* (grants, concessions, reliefs and benefactions), *have not gladdened the heart of your poor loyal subject, nay, of a section of the Indian Community,* who are *heartily interested* in the *Economic* Regeneration of India.

11. Under the above circumstances your *poor loyal subject respectfully prays,* that your Royal Majesties may bestow the following boons on your *poor loyal subject, nay, on the whole Indian Community.* And if your *Gracious* Majesties consider that *all the boons* prayed for can not be granted, your *poor loyal subject will be happy and contended* if the *first* of them be granted by your *Excellent* Majesties :—

1. That the proposed Amalgamated Industrial Association and the Industrial Bank be exempted from Registration fee and Income-Tax for *at least 30 years from February,* 1912.

2. That all Government Servants, without distinction of position, caste, colour, or creed be permitted to take Shares of the said Industrial Bank, according to their means and discretion.

3. That the grains, specially wheat, and hides, specially cow and buffalo hides, be stopped from being exported from India, *from January 1913, at least for 15 years.*

4. That articles of luxury specially essences, and boots and shoes which are being manufactured in India, strong and in good style, be stopped from being imported into India, *from January 1913, for at least 15 years.*

5. That the above-mentioned prayers, (1), (2), (3), and (4) may, at *Your most Excellent Imperial Majesties'* discretion, be published in the Government Gazette, to enable future Historians to mark your Majesties sympathy and mercy, *specially, for the poor subjects.*

Dated 20th Dec. 1911. } Your most Excellent Majesties Poor and loyal subject, Saran, Industrial Servant of India.

Notice *(Most important)*

It is hereby notified that gentlemen (or ladies) to whom *copies of the Pamphlet* have been *presented*, are *earnestly* requested to send their *opinions* regarding the Scheme *before 29th December* 1911.

Notes 1. If any gentlemen (or lady) to whom a copy of the *Pamphlet* has been *presented*, has not a mind to send *his opinion*, he is *requested* to return the copy (paid or bearing), as only a limited number of copies has been published ; but if he wants to keep back the copy he is required to remit the price of *the Pamphlet* (vide page 40).

In otherwords, the *immediate object of presenting the Pamphlet is simply to gather Opinions from all parts of India, to publish them and to place them before the Industrial Conference for its disposal.*

2. *Their Opinions should be independent. It is not necessary* that they (opinions) *should be favourable* but they *must be supported by reasons.*

3. They should try their best *to bring the Scheme on a practical basis*, and thus only those *broad points*,—which in their opinion *are not practicabl* disadvantageous *are to be pointed ou*

4. *All criticisms should be ac panied by suggestions.*

5. Editors of Newspapers and M zines etc *are requested* to send one of the *reviewed issue* to the follo address.

6. Opinions shall be publis along with Part II of the pamphlet.

7. *With regret* the undersig begs to inform our brethern that *pre ly* there is not sufficient Funds *to di bute copies* of the pamphlet *free of ch* but as the price has been fixed *s* as to suit all pockets, *it is expected* each family shall have at least a cop the *pamphlet* for perusal.

8. *Opinions* and *voluntary* cont tions are to be sent to ·

Saran,
Industrial Serv of India
Mahat Ashra 9 Cornwallis St Calcutta.

Dated 20th Dec. 1911.

1

SARAN,
Industrial Servant of In
MAHAT ASHRAM
19 Cornwallis Street,
CALCUTTA.

DEAR BROTHER.

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PREFACE.

I. In this small Pamphlet, I have attempted to express my thoughts, without the least prejudice of colour, caste or creed; but I don't know how far I am successful in my attempt. In some places, our brethren may think that I have criticised, but I respectfully beg them to understand that in all my endeavours I never mean criticism. *I have not forced (made out) any statement.*

II. If there is any word, sentence, or statement, which looks like criticism or insult on some person or personality, I beg my brethren to excuse me, *because it is not my intention, but it is my inability to express my thoughts.*

III. Some of our Indian brethren may think that *to improve the Economic Condition of India* is a *National* problem, but in my humble opinion, it is *International.* Some may think, that it is a question of *Patriotism*, but I think, that *at the present time*, it is a question of *Humanity.*

IV. In carrying out my duty, I am greatly indebted to those gentlemen, who have contributed for publication of the Scheme. (Vide page... ..), and I am sorry that on account of my negligence I could not publish it earlier and hope to be excused for keeping our brethren waiting for such a long time.

V. My special thanks are also due to the following gentlemen who have encouraged me in one way or other :—

1. The Hon'ble Kt. Sir, Subramania Iyer, K. C. I. E., Madras.

(For his noble treatment, simplicity and permission to put his Photo on the cover page of this Scheme, though I am sorry, I could not carry it out, for want of a suitable block).

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(For his noble treatment).

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10. Mr. S. Vaid Nath Iyer, Head-master Government School of Commerce, Calicut.

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VI. Again, I, in the position of *an Indian*, respect-fully beg my *recognised* Indian Leaders specially our *gifted orators*, that I have taken a duty from the last two years, and also made a vow (*not blindly*, but knowing full well that there are supporters to the Scheme, and that the principles of the Scheme are sound and have been approved by many intelligent brethren) ; but, now I find that without their immediate help I shall not be able to carry out my duty ; because some of the supporters of the Scheme have clearly explained t that, *though the principles of the Schem sound, yet they cannot take any active part Scheme, unless it is placed before them by recog leaders.* I explained to them that I differed their principle. My principle is that any which seems to me good and sound I am w to accept and to help so far as it lies i power, without the least prejudice, wheth comes from a recognised leader or from a dinary man. In other words, my principle i things ought to be judged on their own n and demerits. In support of my principle I cited the following instances, viz, . -

1. *Will you refuse* to accept Ba Inductive Logic on the plea that he used to bribe ?

2. Will you refuse to engage an abl telligent Barrister because he is lame ?

But our supporters still persisted th ought to be placed before us by some *recog leaders.* Thereupon, I explained to them it is a common mistake *to throw every bu on recognised leaders.* Our recognised lea are generally from some learned professio Barristers, Vakils, Editors etc. I have pr cally experienced that the recognised le of a town is generally,

(1) The Chairman of the Municipality,

(2) The President of the Social ference,

(3) The Superintendent of the Wic Home,

(4) The Prominent leader of Relig Society,

(5) The Delegate of the National Congr

(6) The Managing Director of the In Stores,

(7) The Supervisor of a Boarding Hous

(8) The Leading member of the Depre Class Mission.

Besides he has a good practice, and h also a petty Zemindar and thus spends a por of his time in Zemindary affairs.

Lastly, he is *also a family man*, and naturally has to spend a portion of his t with his wife and chidren. In short, in his town *he is all-in-all.*

VII. Some of our learned Indian breth can do better work than the recognised lea

of their town, because the former have more time to devote. But the fact is, *they have no faith in themselves.* They want to follow. They don't wish to go under apprenticeship but still they wish to be leaders. Without practice how can they be recognised leaders? They have spent three years for the Bar and after passing the Examination have become Vakils or Barristers. In the same way, they should spend some time in apprenticeship, and in course of time, they will also be recognised leaders in their special branch.

VIII. *India should stand for the service of the whole, seeing that whole India is embodied in every son. In other words, let every educated and intelligent son of mother India be a leader to whole* India *of a special branch.*

IX. There are thousands of Branches in which mother India requires recognised leaders, and thus each educated son of India should choose a certain Branch, *for which he has a taste, and for which he seems to be fit.*

X. I also put the following question to one of my brethren, who advised me to go to a recognised leader, on the plea that he had no influence in the town. "I believe when any client comes to you, you also tell him to go to Mr. ..., who has a good practice. But in practice I find that you don't do such things." He began to laugh.

XI. The conclusion is, that now I find from my practical experience, that my Indian brethren may give their good opinions or even may contribute, but they will not take any active part in the Scheme, unless it is placed before them by some recognised Leaders or Associations.

XII. Under the above circumstances, I respectfully intimate to my recognised leaders that I am unable to carry out my duty *without their help.* The burden is too much for me, and at the sametime I am poor and unable to support myself, and secondly I have no power of speech. Notwithstanding, I have courage and am even willing to risk my life, *if it* be *beneficial for the success of the Scheme.* I have been carrying the load for a couple of years, but now it has fallen down from my head and it is lying on the road (though I am watching); and thus it is the duty of the learned recognised Indian leaders to remove the load from the road and to arrange to send it to its destination.

XIII. Some of our learned brethren may put me the folowing question, *perhaps half in joke.*

"*Why did you take a load which you think you would not be able to carry?*"

My reply is, that *I had and also now have faith in my brethren,* and I thought that I would carry it for some distance, and then my benevolent Indian brethren would *positively pity* me, and would take the load from my head, and in this way the load will reach its proper destination.

XIV. Lastly, experience has taught me, that our Indian brethren are too busy, especially, in this month, and they have very little time to spare; and thus, I think it advisable to publish the pamphlet in two parts. (Vide Contents page).

Calcutta,
1.-12-1911

Saran.
Industrial Servant,
of India.

INTRODUCTION.

The production of wealth has 3 requisites :—

(1) Land,
(2) Labour,
(3) Capital.

Land :—India possesses sufficient fertile and mineral-producing lands. There are very few articles, specially human necessaries, (not luxuries), which mother India is not producing or is unable to produce.

Labour :—Though India's labour is cheaper, in comparison with any other manufacturing countries in the world, *yet it is not as much developed* as that of other manufacturing countries.

Therefore there is *only one* advantage in India's favour.

Capital :—But one of the *greatest disavantage* is that India has no sufficient capital (Savings).

What is Capital ?

Capital is the saving of an individual or a nation, (as the case may be), which is set apart and may be utilised for the future production of wealth.

I. Another difficult problem is, that India, the *poorest country among the civilized nation*, has been tied up with Britain, *the richest country in the world, and naturally her necessaries of life have been increased at the cost of health.* Indians are obliged to indulge in luxuries.

In other words, our Indian brethren are using collar and necktie, and are very careful whether their boots and shoes are daily cleaned by "Nubian" or "Royal Navy dressing polish" and to get these e expenses they have *even left using G and Milk*, the only nourishing fc which they are accustomed to use fr ancient time.

They have also left keeping c which used to give them fresh milk, thus used to nourish their brains, *on plea that it is very expensive and t blesome*, and have adopted the Europ policy of keeping a dog, or bull-dog bicycle or a tomtom. A proper enq will reveal the fact. Some of us h cut short even their meal expen specially wheat-flour and Ghee, the plea that they are expensive are luxurious articles and are o intended for rich classes, but trying their best to be like Europe in outward appearance.

This is one of the main causes General and Nervous Debility, Headac weak brain, *specially*, of the educa (English knowing) Indians of the 2c Century.

How can an Indian Head Clerk, dra ing Rs. 100/-, copy his super European officer, drawing Rs. 100 or Rs. 1500/- per mensem,

What is the result of such change

Ghee and Milk, and, in some pla even wheat-flour are reckoned as lu rious articles, and are *intended only rich classes ;* but Brandy, Whisk Champagne ; tea, coffee, Cocoa ; cig cigarettes ; spectacles, collar, neckti coat, pant, breeches ; stockings, tan kid boots, sticks ; dogs, cycle, if n

motar Car, are *necessaries of life* of the gentlemen of the 20th. century.

Some of our brethren may object that Degeneration of health has no connection with Industrial question, but I respectfully ask them to consider for a moment, that as an individual whose health is not good will never prosper in his business, so the nation whose children are growing weak, day by day, can never surpass another nation whose health is improving day by day.

Even the definition of "respectable man and gentleman" of the 20th. century should be changed.

II. *India's present position is one of the most complicated.* She has to face hundreds of difficulties, most of which come under Political heads which will be dealt with in another Pamphlet.

Many of our Indian brethren may think, that it is unwise to issue such Pamphlet at a a time when Their Majesties are coming to India, but I request them, in a nutshel, that *it is cheating in its pure sense*, if any loyal Indian subject *is hungry, but* out of love, respect, and courtesy, says to his relative, friend, master and even to the King that *his belly is full.*

There will be no better opportunity than the present one.

It must be clearly known, that King George V. is coming to India in the position of King of England and Emperor of India, and History tells us that since 12th. century, no King of England has ever attempted to make a journey outside the bounds of Europe.

Indian brethren ! Such an Auspicious Day will never come, *at least, in your life-time.* Those of our brethren who do not take the advantage of such an Auspicious time are *really unfortunate.*

Good opportunities fall occasionally, and those men are to be considered wise who take advantage of such opportunities.

I beg my Indian brethren to take advantage of the present opportunity.

Oh, brother Indians, beloved sons of mother India, for your personal good, and for the credit of mother India, please submit your grievances to Their Majesties *in an earnest way.*

It must be heard, and I guarantee that it will bear good fruit, provided you be able to express your ideas ; Their Majesties will consider that your grievances are *genuine.*

Every Indian subject, who is a loyal and faithful subject of Their Maiesties (in the truest sense of the words), has a right to submit his or her grievances and difficulties to Their Majesties.

Their Majesties must know the difficulties and grievances of their subjects, whom they govern from a far distance through their Representatives.

I do not mean to say, that *every Indian should make out some grievance or other,* and thus confuse Their Majesties by presenting innumerable grievances.

I mean, that *genuine grievances* of the Indian subjects, without the least regard of position, colour, or creed, must be placed before Their Magesties.

What more solid proof is neeessary ? Their Majesties *real object in heart* is

to know the grievances or difficulties of their subjects, and *the Coronation is the secondary object.* (Customary Show)

Do our Indian brethren wish to satisfy the *inner wishes* of Their Majesties or the *outward* ?

Their Majesties are inquisitive to know the real facts from their personal experiences, and it is the duty of every loyal Indian subject to explain the grievances to Their Majesties, as clearly as possible.

Though all their grievances may not be considered by Their Majesties, Yet the *genuine and real ones will, in course of time, be considered.*

I guarantee such a boon.

Those who are against such opinion, I *charge them openly* that such men are flatters, and are not the loyal and faithful subjects of their Majesties.

If the grievances of Indian subjects are crushed or hidden by the influence, *nay, threatening of Government Officials*, they will grow and grow in their minds and, in course of time, *at the slightest provocation*, will come out like a Volcano, and may do lots of injury.

It is the fallacy of Government Officials to check the feelings of Indian subjects, and to induce, *nay, threaten them to keep quite, so long as the King Emperor remains in India.*

It is one of the gravest mistakes of Government Officials, *if they even try* to suppress the feelings of loyal Indian subjects *during Their Majesties* stay in India.

These days should be the days of liberty, and Government Officials need not put any undue hindra These days should be marked future Historians.

Government Officals are simply vants of Their Majesties and the p est Indian subject *has a right and cl* to lay his grievances before his Ma or Protectioner.

In the same way, it is the fallac loyal Indian subjects, if out of l courtesy, influence of Governm Officials, they suppress their feelings

Their Majesties are inquisitive, how can they know the grievances difficulties of Their subjects, unless t are explained to them,

A child, when his mother is b with house-hold affairs,—if he f hungry,—*must cry*. Such is the case v the subjects. It is not only *In* which Their Majesties have to gov and take care of. There are *m Indias* under Their Majesties.

It is the duty of India to exp its grievance, when Their Majest with great trouble and inconvenier have graced the country with Th presence.

The King Emperor, George V. is *noblest* grandson of the Graci mother, Queen Victoria, and His v shall affirm the Gracious declaration His noblest grand-mother, viz :—

"*That it is our earnest desire to mulate the peaceful industry of India promote works of public utility and provement, and to administer the Gove ment for the benefit of our subj resident therein. In their prosperity be our strength, in their contentment security, and in their gratitude our b reward.*"

Further, how the King Emperor will carry out his noble mission, if His Indian subjects and His Officials will show Him only the *bright side* and will suppress or hide the *dark side.*

His Majesty, in order to carry out His noble mission, must see *both the dark and the bright side.*

Such men as will show to the King Emperor only the *bright side*, are not faithful subjects or servants of His Majesty, the King Emperor of India.

In other words, they are disloyal and unfaithful subjects or servants of His Majesty, who may actually hinder the King Emperor from carrying out His gracious noble mission.

III. Anglo-Indians.—

I respectfully to pray my Anglo-Indian-brethren to bury the *colour and race prejudice, 'rulers and ruled distinction'*, and thus confer a boon on Indians, in commemoration of their Majesties Coronation.

Future Historians shall be compelled to mark such boon on Indians.

I earnestly request my Anglo-Indian brethren not to lose such opportunity, as it will not come again, *at least, in their life time.*

There is a gap between Anglo-Indians and Indians, and it should be filled up on such an Auspicious Day.

At the same time, I wish that my Indian brethren should give up their *general hatred* towards the Anglo-Indian brethren, and in future love them like brethren, nay, *respect them, not because they belong to the white-coloured and ruling race*, but because they are well-to-do, business-like, intelligent, and enterprising, and their help specially in the Industrial regeneration of mother India is essential.

Though I admit that a change is already perceptible in the last few years, specially in the higher classes, yet such slight change is insufficient for the general progress.

Secondly, Anglo-Indian brethren must also consider, that as long as they live in India and eat India's grain and salt, they are *Indians*, in the strictest sense.

They will share in the prosperity of Indians, and they will be *obliged to share*, if any mishap may happen to Indians.

For instance, if some Indian merchants, say, cloth merchants, dealing with a big Anglo-Indian firm die of Plague, Cholera, or if any other mishap happen to them, the effect of such mishap will positively be on the Anglo-Indian firm.

Again if an Indian clerk fall sick, it will affect his Anglo-Indian Employer Further, Anglo-Indian brethren are mostly Government Officials or big merchants. *Any mishap to the Indians must have an effect on the Anglo-Indians.* In the prosperity of the Indians, Anglo-Indians *must have a share.*

Therefore, *mutual love, mutual respect, mutual sympathy, and mutual understanding should be the principle of Anglo-Indians and Indians of* the 20th Century, if they desire the progress of India, nay, even of the world.

It will be a happy day for mother India, nay, for the whole world, *when Anglo-Indian* brethren, who have already settled in India and are eating India's grain and salt, *will be proud* to be called themselves *Indians first, and then Anglo-Indians.*

Under the above circumstances, our Anglo-Indian brethren should also work side by side with Indians, in improving the Industrial regeneration of India, because as long as they live in India, they are also the sons of mother India, and thus they should do their duty in improving the Industrial condition of mother India.

IV. Charity and Pauperism.—

In India, from ancient times, individual charity was much encouraged, and still it is recognised as one of the principal duty of an Indian.

An Indian, who is not accustomed to distribute a portion of his wealth as charity, is hated in the society. *Even*, at the present time, a section of the Indian people have faith, that if they happen to see in the early morning any man, who is not prone to charity, their

whole day will pass miserably, and some mishap *must happen* in the family which will prevent them, from taking their meals.

Thus, individual *charity* is coming down to us, from generation to generat on.

In course of time, *Mendicancy became a profession, in which the greatest success is often secured by the least deserving.*

The idea of Charity has gone to its zenith, and thus Charity in every form is considered as one of the virtues, without the slightest consideration of its result.

Those evidently obtain the largest share in Charity, who can excite in others the *strongest sympathy for their sufferings.*

At the present time, pauperism is a very remunerative business. Of all provinces, U. P stands first in this respect.

Secondly, what good it will bring, if we feed thousands of poor for one day? This *indiscriminate Charity* will simply help in *breeding respectable paupers.*

"Charity" says, a French writer, "Causes half the sufferings she relieves, but *she cannot relieve* half the sufferings she has caused."

"Charity" should be judged, not by its motives, but by its results.

The weak-minded Yatry, who pays a pittance to the persistent beggar, may complement himself on having done something to save his soul in the next world.

Be that as it may, there is not the least doubt, that his noble action is a direct road to *indolence* and ruin to the present nation.

In other words, it should be borne in mind, that *indiscriminate* Charity, *always in the end, demoralises those whom it seeks to elevate.*

Instances are not wanting to show that, in ancient time, out of five brothers in a family, one or even two members of the family never earned in their whole life, and yet the unearning brothers were always treated like other earning members.

The reason was, that necessaries of life were few and they could easily procure them.

But at the present time, in a family, say, of five brothers, if one *unfortunately* is out of employment for a short time, he is positively a burden on the whole family.

The reason is not for to seek, and is clear. In those days a man was able to su himself, say, with rupees four; now, not less rupees twenty p. m. is required High e ses for the education of children and fe them up to a certain age, when the family is living from hand to mouth, are now k felt *even* in the middle classes.

This (indiscriminate Charity) is another which is quietly sucking mother India

V. Political causes :—

Another difficult problem is, that *even* this insufficient savings *poor* India has to s a major portion of her savings for her Pol causes. Very few British people know this Not even Anglo-Indians have any about this. But if the latter try to find ou amount which she spends annually, it is ce (though they may not be able to find o accurate amount), that they will have to that she spends a major portion of her sa for her political causes.

The British people know that she spe lac or two annually for the National Con and besides that, some eminent well leaders are coaching students on political and thus must be spending a portion of savings. Some of the Anglo-Indians migh know, that the Presidency towns ke permanent staff for that purpose This i ther item of expenses

But, these are not *only* the three items she spends for her Political causes.

The inquisitive should also include the f ing items .—

(1) How many of her sons mother has actually lost for her political cause in these last ten years. If they had li full age, what would have been their Sa (in money)?

(2). How many of her beloved sons have sent to goal for *her* Political causes, and would have been the Savings, if they h such misfortune.

I do not wish to discuss here, whet was the foolishness, over-enthusiasm, anc perate attempts, of her sons, which br them such result; *and I do admit*, that of them have to bear the consequen

their actions. But the question is, what was the real cause of their actions?

Political, no one can deny that.

Thus, it gives a very clear idea, that mother India lost such portion of her capital for her Political causes.

(3). What amount she had to spend in defending the political charges of her sons? What would have been her Savings, if her sons would not have any necessity for defending Political charges?

(4). How many of her sons, at the present time, are secretly working and thus spending a portion of their savings and energies, and what would be the equivalent of such energies and savings in money?

(5). How many of her intellectual sons daily spend a portion of their energies and Savings for her Political causes at the present time, and what would be the equivalent, if they utilise such energies and Savings for the Industrial improvement of mother India?

(6). In how many places annual meetings are held against Partition of Bengal, and how many of her sons attend such mettings, and what is the cost for arranging such meetings? What would have been the equivalent in money, if her sons would not have attended the meetings, and would have utilised such time in their reapective professions?

(7). How many columns the Indian Papers are devoting to Anti-Partition of Bengal, and what would have been the total amount, if these columns would have been utilised for advertisements?

This (Political causes) is one of the largest item which mother India has to spend from her insufficient Savings.

VI. INDIANS :—

Again, India's well-to-do classes are not so rich as the British, Americans and Germans. Besides that, they think that *it is beneath their dignity* to use a portion of their Savings for Industrial Investment, and thus they content themselves with their present resources and income. They make their budget of expenses according to their income, without any regard for Savings (Capital).

Thus, in India, even the riches cannot afford to put so much capital, as common-class people in European Countries invest in Industrial Enterprises.

According to *Manu*, this investment business, viz, *Baipar* was carried on by a special sect of people known as *Vysas.*

The necessaries of life, were also few. For instance, in ancient time it was not necessary for a Raja or a Navab to keep a Motor car, cycle, electric fan, electric lamps and many others luxurious articles. But, in the 20th century, a Raja or a Navab, *in order to keep up his dignity, is required* to keep such articles.

As the Vysas caste was the third caste, higher than the Shudra, but lower than Brahmans and Kshittriyas, the trade was not recognised as the occupation of higher classes.

Even at the present time there are a number of Rajas and Navabs *who thinks it beneath their dignity, nay, even positive disgrace upon themselves and their ancestors*, if they put some of their savings for trade investment.

Instead of placing a portion of their Savings in trade investment, they are quite willing to distribute such portion, by way of *Charity*, among the poor classes.

But as human nature always changes, and follows the time, these Rajas and Navabs, in course of time, have left their ancient customs and are obliged to keep Motor cars, etc. In other words, they have left their first principle, which their ancestors have followed, *because the time has compelled them to do so.*

So, the question now arises, why should not they, with the change of time, give up their *prejudice and hatred against trade*, and invest a portion of their Savings for Industrial enterprises, which will do good to the country as well as to themselves?

If they yearly invest a certain amount of their Savings in Industrial enterprises, this amount (which they usually spend extravagantly), in course of time, shall be a big amount. This amount can be utilised, in a moment's notice, in unforseen circumstances, such as, famine, flood, or even in marriage ceremonies of their daughters which generally they perform with great pomp, without going to Bankers and losing their credit.

But this *prejudice and hatred of trade* has its origin in the ancient time ; and *thus it will take some time* before a major portion of them will acknowledge its benefits, though a few Rajas and Navabs, especially of Bengal, have set an example.

Heaven bless those who set an example for a right and noble cause !

But there is another difficulty. Some of them are in debt, some are living from hand to mouth and *just keeping the ancestrial pomp*, and very few of them are in a position to invest a lump sum in Industries.

Middle Class :—What to speak of middle class? Most of them have gone beyond their limits, especially in necessaries of life.

Some of them are in debt, others are just up-keeping themselves, and there is a third section *who have actually begun to place a portion of their energies and savings for the Industrial* development of mother India.

Poor Classes :—According to their means, their neccessaries of life have also been increased.

Some are in debt *from generation to generation*, others live on 1¼ meal (half anna in the morning and 1½ anna in the afternoon) ; there is a third section who can save something, and if some educated class which hase some influence on them try to spend a few minutes, daily or weekly, and use their influence, they may be able to invest a portion of their Saviags. (though insignificant.)

But their number is such a large one, that even this *insignificant amount, when* actually collected, shall be a big sum.

Under the above circumstances, mother India requires for her regeneration *the support of the benevolent Government* and *financial help from all her well-to-do, middle and poor sons, without the least distinction of rank, colour, caste, or creed.*

VII. CAPITAL :—

Nothing can be done without Capital, and Capital cannot come forward, unless some Bank is opened on a firm basis.

The following quotation published in the "London and Paris Exchange Limited" in their Colonial Pamphlet viz, "Modern Banking and Investment" will also clearly explain that great difficulties persons have to undergo in establ ing a financial Institution on a *firm basis.*

The Establishment of the Bank of England :—

"All reforms and great Inventions *that tended to shake settled beliefs* or *to upset e lished methods, have had to contend with b prejudice and violent opposition.* It has b so in religion, in science and in politics, in introduction of machinery to manufactu and in the adaption of Railways. It was s some extent, when it was proposed to estab a National Bank in England, that a rad change, was needed in our monitary syst *was manifest to many.* After the Revolut William's Government was continually in st for money. The usual mode for obtaining vances was, for the Government, to apply to Corporation of the City, and the Official the Corporation, applied to the separate w in smaller sums, the amount they had to vance to the state. Thus it was, that inte and premiums were paid to the extent c and 30 per cent, and the trader found his po filled, at the expense of the public The moters of the Bank proposed to rectify state of affairs, and *strenous opposition wa result.*

The Capitalist and the Money—len opposed, from fear of diminished profits ; Goldsmith or private Banker, because foresaw the curtaling of his priviliges."

The above affords interesting reading, *a fully indicative of the difficulty of establis on a firm basis, a new financial* Institution. these difficulties will be over as soo enthusiastic persons begin to work earne in a systematic way and within law.

Every male or female above 18 years of irrespective of rank, caste or creed (an exp ed above regarding Indian) *is expected to* s cribe, *at least, for one share.*

Well-wishers and benevolent person India are sure to encourage those poor cla who are not in a position to subscribe eve one share.

For example, a well-to-do man is expect subscribe at least, one share, on behalf o relative or friend who may be unable to dc

In marriage cermonies.—Instead of giving presents to the Son-in-law in gold and silver, well-wishers of India should make it a point to present a sufficient number of shares of the said Bank.

When celebrating the birthday of a son or a daughter, the true *well-wisher of India* should, instead of giving Rs 5 10, 20, to the Padha. or Prohit (priest) or to their near relative, present them share certificates of the said Bank

Such practice ought to be continued for two or three years, untill every Indian is in possession of at least one share in the said Bank.

He is not a true well-wisher of India who has no share in the said Bank.

He is not a true well-wisher of India whose relatives and friends have no share in the said Bank.

He is not a true master whose servants do not hold, at least, one share in the said Bank.

In short, every Indian, *without the slightest distinction of rank, caste* or creed, *is expected* to take, at least, one share in the said Bank.

In such a case, the said Bank would be *Indian*, in the truest sense of the word.

In course of time, encouragement should also be given to the poor classes and the masses, and *it is the masses only to whom stimulation should be given.* An ordinary Cooly or even a Scavenger is as much an Indian as any other son of the soil. If poor classes and masses be excluded from such Bank, *the said Bank cannot be called Indian in its true sense.* It can be so arranged that *even a poor widow*, vegetable or betel-leaf seller, holds a certificates of the said Bank, as it is a matter of one pice per day.

Every well-wisher of India should choose a ward for his sphere of action according to his own convenience, and must exert himself to see that all the individuals of his ward are in possession of the certificates of the said Bank. At the end of the month, if it is found that all the residents of a purticular well-wisher's ward have subscribed one share each,his service in the cause of the Bank should be published in the Industrial Gazette, *thus holding out an example to create well-wishers of his type*

Any of our readers who intends to interest himself about the financial state of European countries should subscribe to Financial Journals of Germany, England, America and Japan.

Most of the European Companies exsisting in England and America are Limited Companies, and are owned and subscribed *not only* by well-to-do classes, but masses also take shares in the said Companies.

Dunlop, Humber, Rover, (Cycle manufacturers) Liptons, Bovril etc., thousands of Companies are successfully doing business throughout all parts of the globe.

Sufficient Capital and systematic work are the chief causes of their success. The question now arises,why our Companies do not succeed ?

During these last 6 years hundreds of Indian Stores were opened in all parts of India, with this result that about 25 per cent were obliged to close their business in some way or other ; 25 per cent are still lingering on and very soon will be closed ; 25 per cent are pulling on without declaring any Dividend and *only* 25 per cent have declared dividend.

Our readers shall be rather anxious to know, what were the chief causes of their failures. Without any doubt, I must conclude that :—

1. Want of Capital,
2. Want of Supervision,

were the chief causes.

As regards the first, I do not intend to discuss much ; but as regards the second,I can say in a few words that the Directors of those Stores were mostly Barristers, Vakils, Pleaders, Doctors, Editors or those persons *who had no knowledge of the business.*

Besides the want of necessary knowledge, they have no time to attend to the business side. Their time is worth 20, 30, 50 and 100 rupees per hour. How can the public expect good work in connection with the business from such *other-wise-busy* (*name-sake*) Directors ? I am quite sure, that some of them, in the beginning, actually busied themselves with enthusiasm in supervising some of the Stores and making necessary enquiries for the furtherence of the business ; but their enthusiasm passed away slowly, and they were obliged to return to their former occupation. In some cases, manufacturers of Indian articles are also to blame. They advertised, throughout India, certain articles, for example, lead pencils, nibs, and

matches etc The *enthsiastic* managers (*mostly graduates*) gave orders for sufficicent quantities, *with this result* that, *instead of profit, they had to lose even a portion of the capital. There was no check on the mauufacturers,* and *there was no question as to whether such an article was worthy of being placed in the market.*

Some of the manufacturers placed their goods in the market simply to cheat and make money.

I quite concur with the manufacturers, that for some time the articles manufactured by them will not be like those of European *manufacture ; but they should be of use*

For example, how can the public continue to patronise articles (such as pencils, nibs etc) which are not fit for use. This was *the chief cause, why many of the Indian Stores underwent loss.*

There is a vast difference between our trade and European trade. Our well-to-do merchants generally go and purchase manufactured articles from the nearest port, viz, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and Karachi etc. *Such persons are designated 'business men.'*

Europeans, even with £10- in hand, shall try to manufacture a particular article. Besides that, Europeans have many advantages which help them in their manufacture, and the public are willing to support them. But here, we have neither so many advantages nor the support of the public. For example, an ordinary article of daily consumption, say, Tooth-powder, requires air-tight tins which are not manufactured (in large scale and cheap) in any part of India. Thus the Indian manufacturer *is bound to send* his order to Germany, (which means extra cost), *for not less than 100 grosses,* and must wait at least for three months.

Again though the best Tooth-powder, *in bulk,* can be manufactured (say), with Rs. 500 only, but *to bring it in trade form* requires not less than 5000 Rupees, and *to compete* with a foreign-made article, say *Calverts'*, it would require not less than *fifty thousand.*

This clearly gives the idea that even an ordinary article, *though it can be manufactured with small capital,* requires *a very large capital in bringing the article in trade form, and a much larger one in competing with a foreign made article.*

Under the above circumatances, our reader can very well Judge that :—

1. Sufficient capital,
2. Systematic work,
3. Intelligent and experts of particular branches of Industry *are the essentials that we require at the present time.*

Summary of the Scheme :—

1 A Scheme has been outlined these pages for improving the Economic Condition of India The Indian Industrial Associations and Industrial Conferences are no doubt contributing towards the realisation of this object. *But unless systemetic and organised efforts are made, we cannot be nearing our goal.*

The effort, moreover, should be made in a definite, clearly defined and lawful direction which must at the same time be fruitful of beneficial results.

2. To develop and foster Indian Industry, and making India as a whole participate in the benefit of such developments, *are the things that we should aim at.*

3. There are two essential requirements for this :—

(*a*) An enormous Capital.

(*b*) A central organ which may serve as a medium of communication in respect of everything that concerns the Industrial welfare of India.

4. The Capital is proposed to be realised by starting a Central Industrial Bank, with shares of nominal value, say Rs. 5 each. (Vide Part I statement, No. 1.)

5. Every Indian, irrespective of his race and creed, must be requested

to take shares, to the extent of his ability.

6. There are fruitful lines, on which we may work to raise this Capital. Religious people who are inclined to endow temples and mosques with a portion of their wealth and philanthropic persons who are inclined to provide Charitable Institutions with funds, should be asked to make such endowments in the shape of the shares of this Bank.

7. The Scheme must necessarily be sketchy in mapping out the directions in which one should work to make up the required Capital. But as soon as the Scheme is taken up, details can be framed, and with the gain of experience *acquired by actually working the scheme, greater details and more effective plans of action will suggest themselves.*

8. Such a Bank, then, will have the interest of whole India involved in it. The affairs of the Bank must, therefore, be a matter of concern to whole India. Its workings and its proceedings, *must* reach the remotest corners of India. *These will and must be critised,* and such criticisims are necessary for the progress of the work. Moreover, suggestions for the proper utilisation of Capital and for improvement and sound working of the Bank, *must be invited*, through public notice, so that *they may undergo criticisms and thus take acceptable forms.*

9. To meet these requirements, the Scheme suggests the opening of an Industrial Gezette for the whole of India. This will be maintained by the Bank, and one of its Secretaries will be its Editor.

10. How to work this Bank? How to utilise this Capital in the most profitable way, the scheme gives some idea.

11. The Bank, will serve as a Central Custodian of the Finances of the *most* Indian Concerns. It will provide and protect them, and be a sort of medium, through which they may act in harmony with each other.

12. The Industrial Bank, on account of these enormous responsibilities, must have a large staff, and it will therefore open out avenues of well-paid posts to Indian's of ambition and intelligence.

13. The Scheme may be outlined thus :—

(a) How to establish an Amalgamated Indian Industrial Association with the *immediate object* of opening an Industrial Bank, with the largest available Capital to be raised by shares of nominal value, say, Rs. 5/ each. (Vide Part II. statement, No. 1), and thus placing the shares within the reach of all,—well-to-do, middle and the poor classes alike,—like the sacred Ganges ready to quench the thirst of any person, whether he be a Maharaja, Raja, Taulqdar, or an ordinary peasant; whether a High Court Judge, Sub-Judge, Munsiff, Peshkar or an ordinary Copyist; whether a Civil Surgeon, Asst. Surgeon, Sub-Asst. Surgeon, or an ordinary Compounder; whether a Superintndent of Police, Deputy Superintendent, C. I. D. Inspector or an ordinary Constable; whether a Post Master General, Post-Master or an ordinary Postman; whether an Arya Samajist, Brahmo Samajist, Sanatan-

Dharma, or a Nanak Shahi ; whether a Sunni or a Shiah ; whether a Roman Catholic, Protestant or a Presbyterian ; whether a Kashi Brahmin or a Madras Parieya. Each of them can fill his utensils (Ghara or Lota), according to his requirements, whether it holds 40, 20, 15, 10, 5, 1, ½ and ¼ seer of water.

On the same principle, the Industrial Bank should be ready to *quench* the *Industrial thirst*, of every Indian *without the slightest distinction of position, colour, caste or creed.*

In other words, a Maharaja may take 1 lac shares of the Industrial Bank, say, of Rs. 5 each ; a Raja, 50 thousand; a Taluqdar 20 thousand; a Zemindar 5 thousand ; and an ordinary Ryot, one share.

A Post Master General	...	5000	shares.
A Postman ...	...	1	,,
A High Court Judge	...	10,000	,,
A Sub-Judge ...	...	2,000	,,
A Munsiff .	.	1,000	,,
A Copyist ...	...	5	,,
An Ordinary Peon ...	...	1	,,
A Barrister ...	...	10,000	,,
A Vakil ...	. .	5,000	,,
A Pleader ..	. .	500	,,
A Muktear ...	...	50	,,
A Poor client ...	. .	5	,,
An ordinary Ardali (Peon).	..	1	,,

(b) How to establish an amalgamat Indian Industrial Association ?

(c) How to Supervise and Contr the existing Indian-Stores of India ?

(d) How to start an Indian Indu trial Gazette to save a good deal correspondence in connection with tl proposed Bank ?—and thus to keep tl Shareholders in touch with the workir of the said Bank ?

(e) How to turn these Stores in Indian Model Co-operative Stores ?

(f) How to raise sufficient Cap tal for Indian Model Manufactory ?

(g) How to keep a portion Reserve ?

(h) How to compensate the Loss any) and the Dividend at 6¼ %, of particular Town by its Supervisi Office ?

(i) How to minimise the loss any) of a Town ?

(j) When Government aid, operation and guidance is required ?

SCHEME.

How to Improve the Economic Condition of India? ***By practically carrying out the proposed Scheme.***

What is that Scheme ?—The Scheme is simply a structure which should be built *on an elevated land* (on sound principles), in any part of India (Calcutta or Bombay).

In the beginning,—the structure, may look weak, ugly and awkward, but *in course of time*, the same structure, with the help of **Capital** (Money-savings), of all classes, viz, the well-to-do, the middle and the poor, according to their means, and the **Labour** (both paid and honorary), *specially of the educated-class*, will look so strong, beautiful and grand, that no wind, storm or even an ordinary earthquake, will be able to pull it down, *nay, shake it.*

Object of the Scheme :—

I. To establish an Amalgamated (specially Calcutta, Bombay and Madras) Indian Industrial Association.

II. To Supervise and Control the existing Indian Stores of India.

III. To establish an Institution which has the following advantages :—

1. In which the poorest, the middle and the higher classes can invest their Savings, according to their means.

2. In which there is not *the slightest risk of Capital.*

3. In which there is a *guarantee of Dividend, say at* 6¼ % *per annum.*

4. Whose workings and full proceedings, *in course of time*, can be found in all the current languages of India.

5. Which itself (without canvassing), annually brings a sufficient Capital, for establishing one more New Industries.

6. Which, in course of time, requires the services of a large number of Indians, in the Industrial line, on sufficient pay.

7. Which, in course of time, may be in a position to pay large salaries (like Civil and Medical) to Indian Industrial Experts.

8. Which may utilise the leisure-hours of Indians of learned profession, on some remuneration, in the Industrial Branch, for which they appear to be *most fitted.*

9. Which, in course of time, engages practical experts in different branches of Industries, and thus in a position to give practical-advice to persons intending to establish a new Manufactory *on a nominal fee.*

10. Which may encourage the honest Indian-Manufacturer.

11. Which may crush dishonest Indian-Manufacturers.

12. Which may improve the quality of Indian-made articles by giving advance—orders to Manufacturers.

13. Which may try to lower the prices of Indian-made articles.

14. Which may give *practical* Commercial Education to the masses.

15. Which may raise the status of the Indians.

16. Which may teach *practical lessons* on Economy to the masses.

17. Which may teach "Co-operation and its advantages, in a practical form, to the masses."

Advantages of the Scheme :—

1. Economy and *Commercial* Education of the masses.
2. Unity and Commercial Progress.
3. How to organise ?
4. How to raise sufficient Capital ?

Special Advantages of the Scheme :—

In *theory* the Scheme looks very grand, and *to those, who are not in the business line and have no power organisation (however clever* and intell gent they may be in another line), — *principles seems to be sound but difficu in operation. But in practice*, it is ver simple and sound, and to a shrewed m *in the busi ness line, with power organisation,—its principles are perfect sound and quite practicable.*

THE AMALGAMATED INDIAN INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATION LIMITED :—

Object—To improve the Economic Condition of India by every possible means. At the start the chief means will be :—

(1) The establishment of an Indian Industrial Bank.

(2) The publication of an Indian Industrial Gazette.

Privileges :—

(1) The Members of the above Association shall have Legislative functions *in all that relates to the Association and its Bank.*

(2) The Members shall have one to six votes according to their classes, viz,

1st.	Class Members ...	6 votes
2nd.	„ „	4 „
3rd.	„ „	3 „
4th.	„ „	2 „
5th.	„ „	1 „

(3) One-fourth of the Managers and Private Secretaries of the Chairman may be taken from the *business-knowing* Members of this Association by votes.

Qualifications for Membership :—

(a) *Life* :—All persons contributing not less than 5 thousand rupees in lump sum shall be the *Life Members* of this Association, *unless exempted by the Special Commitee.*

(b) *Ordinary* :—All persons contributi not less than Rs. 50/- monthly, shall be *ordinary Members* of this Association *unl exempted by the Special Committee.*

Class of Members :—There shall be 5 clas of Members, viz,

(a) *Life* :—

I	class . contributing	one lac	in lump sum.
II	„ ... „	50,000	„
III	„ ... „	20,000	„
IV	„ ... „	10,000	„
V	„ ... „	5,000	„

(b) *Ordinary* :—

I	Class...contributing	1000	per Mensem.
II	„ ... „	500	„
III	„ ... „	200	„
IV	„ ... „	100	„
V	„ ... „	50	„

Ordinary members :—*Ordinary Mem* after ten years, shall be considered as *Life M bers*, provided they have continually paid amount of their contribution.

Advantage of *Life* Members o *ordinary* :—*Preference* shall be given to members over Ordinary Members, in the e tion of marble Statues, in commemoration their respective services to the Industrisl Ba

Privileges of the Members :—(1) All Members shall be reckoned as *recognised Officers* of the Industrial Bank, and each of them shall get a silken Aba or Kaba (gown).

(2) Members shall have power to inspect or check accounts of any Office of the Industrial Bank.

(3) A marble full-size or half-size Statue shall be erected of each Member and his wife by the Industrial Bank, in some part of India, in recognition of his services to the Industrial Bank.

(4) The cost of the Buildings of the Industrial Bank in which the Statues will be erected shall not be less than what he *actually contributed* to the Association.

(5) In the principal entrance of the Building where the Statues shall be erected, the Statue of the Member will be on the left hand side, and that of his wife on the right hand side ; and the following sentences in all the current languages of India shall be engraved at the foot of the Marble Statues :—

1 A worthy daughter of mother India.

2 A worthy son of mother India.

In case of death of any Member of this Association.

(a) *If he is a member of the 1st. class* :—

There shall be general mourning throughout India, and the Association, the Industrial Bank, including all its Branches, District Offices and Town Offices, shall be closed on that day.

(b) *If he is a 2nd class Member* :—There shall be general mourning throughout India, and the Industrial Bank, including its Branches, District Offices and Town Offices, shall be closed on that day.

(c) *If he is a 3rd. Class Member* :—There shall be general mourning throughout India, and the Branch Office of the Industrial Bank, where the Member of the Association actually died including its District and Town Offices, shall be closed on that day.

(d) *If he is a 4th. class Member* :—There shall be general mourning throughout India, and the District Office of the Industrial Bank, where the Member of the Association actually died, including its Town Offices, shall be closed.

(e) *If he is a 5th. class Member* :—There shall be general mourning throughout India on that day, and the Town Office of the Industrial Bank, where the Member of this Association actually died, shall be closed.

Special recognition for the *first batch* Members of this Association.

If he is a First Class Member :—

There shall be general mourning every year, throughout India on his Anniversary day, and all Offices mentioned in class (a) above shall be closed.

If he is a 2nd. class Member :—There shall be general mourning throught India, on his Anniversary day, and all offices mentioned in class (b) above shall be closed.

If he is a 3rd. class Member :—There shall be general mourning every year throughout India on his Anniversary day, and all Offices mentioned in class (c) shall be closed.

If he is a 4th. class Member :—There shall be general mourning every year throughout India on his Anniversary Day, and all Offices mentioned in class (d) above shall be closed.

If he is a 5th. class Member :—There shall be general mourning every year throughout India on his Anniversary Day and all Offices mentioned in class (e) above shall be closed.

Duties of the Association :—

(1) To Supervise and Control the Indian Industrial Bank Limited.

(2) To *compensate* the annual Loss of the Branch Offices of the Industrial Bank (if any).

(3) To *guarantee* the Dividend of the Branch Offices of the Industrial Bank, say, at 6¼% per annum.

(4) To select competent men for all vacancies, under the Industrial Bank, between 150 and 300 Rupees.

Amount realised—*How to be disposed of* :—

75%.....Government Security Paper is to be purchased as a Security for the compensation of the Loss (if any) in the Branch Offices and for the Divident at 6¼% per annum. Its Interest is to be utilised above mentioned purposes.

If there be no loss in the Branch Offices, the said interest shall be deposited in some established Bank, as Industrial Bank Head Office Loss Fund.

25%.....For Supervision and Control of the Industrial Bank.

Marble Statues in the Building of the Association.

In the entrance door of the Building of this Association, the Marble Statues of full-size of the Emperor and the Empress of India shall be erected, and the following sentences to be engraved in *all the current languages of India.*

A true Emperor of mother India.	A true Empress of mother India.

Marble Statue in the Building of the Industrial Bank.

Shall be selected from *first batch of first class Members of this Association by Votes.*

Marble Statues in the Buildings of Branch Offices and the Industrial Gazette.

do

Marble Statues in the Buildings of the District Offices.

Shall be selected from *1st batch* of 2nd and 3rd class members of this Association.

Marble half-size Statues in the Buildings of the Town Offices.

Shall be selected from the 4th and the 5th class Members of this Association.

Preference to the 1st batch Members.

Preference shall be given to them ac to their Class.

General preference to the Membe

Suppose there are ten members *of t class*, and the fund for erecting the Bu and the Statues is only for three ; th following procedure should be adopted :-

(1) Among the ten Members, *pr* shall be given to those who contribut largest amount.

(2) If the contribution of the ten M be equal, preference shall be given to h contributed *first.*

(3) If all the Ten Members cont on the same date, *preference* shall be g those who paid their contributions.

(4) If all the ten Members also paid the amount of their contribution on th date, in that case the Special Committe page.....) shall decide the point by Vote

Meeting .—The Members of the A tion shall meet at least once a year.

Quorum :—75% of the registered M

Preliminaries .—The first busine Association shall be to establish an Industrial Bank Ltd. *with the largest a Capital.*

THE INDIAN INDUSTRIAL BANK LIMITED.

(Registered under Indian Company's Act VI of 1882, whereby the Liabilities of Share-Holders are limited to their respective Shares).

Capital :—

Fifty crores (*with power to increase*), divided into ten crore Shares of rupees five each (Vide Part II statement No. 1).

Offices :—(Registered).

(1) Calcutta	(6) Dacca.
(2) Bombay	(7) Jubbulpore.
(3) Madras	(8) Hyderabad (Sind).
(4) Delhi	(9) Rangoon.
(5) Allahabad	(10) Colombo

Head Office :—

Calcutta or Bombay

The said Bank shall be *Indian*, in and proper sense.

By *Indian*, we mean, members community in India, irrespective of rank creed.

It also includes Europeans resident

Objects :—

The Industrial Bank shall have th ing for its *immediate object* :—

(1) To start an Indian Industrial

(2) To serve as a Central Custod

Finances of most of Indian concerns, *specially the existing Industrial Associations and Indian Stores.*

(3) To guide and protect them, and be a sort of medium through which they may act in harmony with each other.

(4) The Bank, on account of these enormous responsibilities, must have a large staff. It will therefore open avenues of well-paid posts, to Indians of ambition and intelligence.

(5) There are number of Industrial concerns which are dragging on an unprofitable existence for want of expert management and Capital. The Bank *may* bring these under its fostering care, and thus enable them to thrive.

In course of time, the Industrial Bank may also undertake the following lines of business :—

(1) The appointment of a number of Representatives in the manufacturing centres of Europe, America and Japan, who will gather information about particular Industry from the manufacturing countries.

(2) To encourage private Companies, already floated, and, if advisable, to work as Managing-Agents.

(3) To send a sufficient number of students to European countries to learn different Industries (*in course of time*).

(4) To manage for their employment on their return.

(5) To open Tecnological Institutions, at least one in each Presidency Town (in course of time, say after ten years).

(6) To do any other business which *suggests itself*, from time to time.

CAPITAL HOW TO BE UTILISED.

25%....The *Model* Indian Co-Operative Stores.

25%.....The *Model* Indian Small Loan Company and Savings Bank.

25%.....The *Model* Indian Manufactory, as advised by the Chairman, or to be given to its Supervising Office as loan on 9/6- percent per annum (compulsory).

17/3/0%...The *Model* Indian Agency approved by the Chairman.

6/4/0%...Reserve in its own Town.

1/9/0%...By remitting to its Supervising Office, for (Supervision and Dividend Guarantee) Charges.

THE MODEL INDIAN CO-OPERATIVE STORES.

Chief points :—

(1) *Only those articles*, which bear the certificates of Chairman, are to be kept in the Stores.

(2) Profit as low as possible, to be calculated by the Supervising Office, (*specially* on articles of daily consumption.)

(3) If possible,a Board is to be hung in each Store, showing the *sale prices* of each article specially those of daily consumption.

Object :—

(1) To keep in Stock *only first class* Indian-made articles, and to sell them at reasonable prices.

(2) To prove that the business can well prosper by dealing in fair means.

General Stores for Co-Operative Stores, how to be purchased ?—

1. Each, T. O., D. O., and B. O., shall send an estimate of its monthly or quarterly requirements, together with the cheque or the G. C. Notes of the total value of the estimate, to the Suprintendent General Order Supply, at the Head Office.

Arrangment with Indian Manufacturers :—

The said Superintendent shall make all arrangements with the Manufacturers through out India, Burma and Ceylon, and shall supply the articles contained in the estimate, *at the lowest rate.*

Commission :—

The Suprintendent shall charge a commission of half pice per rupee on all orders.

Inspectors :—

The Superintendent shall also appoint one or more Inspectors in each Branch Office or in any other part of India, Burma and Ceylon, *to facilitate the purchase and early despatch of the articles.*

Whole-sale Price-List —

The Superintendent shall also issue, quarterly or annually, a whole-sale Price-List *of all first-class Indian-made articles* obtainable in India, Burma and Ceylon.

Account Books :—

The Superintendent shall also arrange to print Day Books, Stock Books, Cash Books and Ledger Books etc.—and shall sell them at a *reasonable* price, according to their requirements, to the T. O., D. O. and B. O.

General Benefits :—

Immense good this system will do to the Indian Manufacturers, *and also* to the *Model* Co-Operative Stores which can be judged, by the following :—

(a) The Manufacturer shall have no necessity of sending a Travelling Agent,—which means extra expenses for his pay, commission, allowance, Railway fare etc.,—and *thus shall be in a position to reduce the present rates.*

The Indian Store shall not have to send its Manager (at the inconvenience of the Store and at an extra expenses of the Railway fare, allowance &c. of the Manager) and, thus, the Store shall be saved from extra expenses which are presently incurred in purchasing store materials.

(b) There is a great difference of prices in *wholesale-purchase* and *retail-purchase.*

The following statement shall give some idea of the same.

Article	*per*	*dozen*	*gross*	*hundred gross*
Keshranjan	0-11-0	7-8-0	90-	8400
Soap say	0-4-0 a tablet	10%-	Commission 15%-	30%-
Stockings	0-6-0	4-	45-	4200

For example, a Town Office, which requires, 2 dozens of Keshranjan oil monthly, say ½ gross quarterly, presently gets it at 7-8- per dozen ; but by the *wholesale-purchase* system, it will share with the Superintendent's order of 100 gross, and shall get at Rs. 7 per dozen which means a saving of annas -8- in Rs. 7. viz more than 14%.

Again, let us take another example. A Town Office, which requires Rs. 25 worth of soaps quaterly, shall get a commission say 15% *at the most.* But the Superintendent, who will book order for 100 gross shall get a commission of at least 30%. Thus, by the wholesale-purchase system, the Town Office shall share with the Superintendent's order of 100 gross, and shall get Rs. 25 worth of soaps at the commission of 30%, which means, a net of 14-3-6% (deducting 0-12-6% comm of the Superintendent the Store shall ha pay to the Superintendent). Keeping 4-3-6% for its establishment charges, f the Store sells the said soaps at Manufact price, it will get a net profit of 25%.

By such system, as explained above (a) (b), the prices of many Indian-made ar be reduced, which will pursuade *even* swadeshists to use the articles . and *in cou time* shall exterminate the *wrong belie Indian-made articles* are dearer, than Foreign-made ones

Such System, *shall also*, improve the *q* of the Indian-made articles, because the M facturers shall get advance-order from Superintendent,and shall not be anxious f disposal of the manufactured-articles and shall exereise all his energies and resourc the improvement of the articles.

There will be a check on the Manufact because they will be always in the hand o Superintendent and shall never forget that manufactured-article is depreciated by nu of Stores, the Superintendent *may* stop bo order next time, and it means a *whol ruin* of their business.

Presently, Manufacturers of the In article may send any rubbish article, *spe to the distant Town.* This was one of the cause of the loss of most of the Indian-S

The Model Indian Small Loan C pany and Savings Bank.

Loanes :—

Chief points :—

(1) Rupee one to hundred 1-9 per cent
Rupees 100 to 250 . . . 1-4 per cent p
Rs. 250 to 500 1 per cent. per mensem.
Rs. 500 to 1000 . . . 0-12-6 per cent p
(On sufficient Security).

(2) Rules, *strict but* liberal.
(3) Minimum amount.....One Rup
(4) Mintmum time.....One week

Deposit :—

Chief points :—

(1) Interest :—*One pie* per rupee per sem.

(2) Minimum amount . . . . One
(3) Maximum amount . . Five tho

The Model Indian Manufactory :—

Chief points :—

Each Town shall try to manufacture a *particular article* which is to be *approved* by its District and its Branch Office, and *sanctioned* by the Chairman noting the following points :—

(1) Capital available in the said Town.

(2) Capital required for such Manufactory.

(3) Special facilities.

If any of the things are wanting in the said Town, the Supervising Office of the said Town, shall make arrangement to utilise this amount in any other neighbouring Town or in a District Town, *as a loan* with an interest of Rs. 9-6 per cent, per annum *until and up to the time*, the said Town requires its Capital.

In course of time, by such arrangement hundreds of articles of daily consumption can be manufactured by a large number of Towns throughout India.

(2) If an article is *being manufactured* in one Town, the Chairman will not allow any other Town under his Supervision to manufacture *the same article*, and shall issue notices and circulars to keep *only the approved* articles in all Stores. This will bring a large demand for such manufactured-articles.

(3) Later on, the Chairman, through Branch and District Offices, and through the medium of the Industrial Gazette, shall decide *what particular article can be manufactured with advantage in a particular Town.*

Model Indian Agency :—

Chief points :—

(1) The Chairman, with the advice of the B.-O., D.-O., and T. O. Managers, shall try to take the *sole agency* of a number of Indian-made articles.

(2) The Chairman, with the advice of B. O., D. O., and T. O. Managers, shall arrange direct with Germany, France, England, America or Japan, as the case may be, and shall take the *Sole Agency* or a "special quotation" for such a machine or machinery as is generally used or likely to be used in any part of India.

(3) The Chairman, with the advice of B O., D. O , and T. O , shall try to take the *Chief Agency* of one or more *well-established* Indian Life, Marine, Fire and Provident Companies, and he will also try through the Directors of such Companies to introduce Four anna Life, Marriage, and Death Policies *for the masses.*

(4) *The benefits of such Special and Chief Agencies shall be equally utilised by B. O., D. O., and T. O. alike.*

Honorary Directors of the Industrial Bank :—

Each office of the Industrial Bank, whether T. O., D. O., B. O., or H. O., shall have a number of Honorary Directors, attached to it (Vide Part II Statements).

Honorary Directors :—

No. :—	*H. O.*	*B. O.*	*D. O.*	*T. O.*
Minimum	20	10	5	2
Maximum	100	50	10	5

Qualifications :—*Must be* in possession of (H. O). 2000, (B. O.) 400 ; (D. O.) 200 and (T. O.) 100 Shares of the Industrial Bank, *unless exempted by the Chairman.*

Privileges :—(1) Shall be considered as recognised Officer of the said Bank, and shall get a silken Aba or Kaba (Gown) *in recognition of his service* to the Bank.

(2) Shall have power to examine the Accounts of any Town, District, Branch, or Head Office of the Industrial Bank.

(3) Shall be entitled to get remuneration mentioned in Statements Part II, or such other remuneration that may come in force from time to time.

(4) Shall have the free use of the Industrial Library.

(5) Shall be entitled to contribute one column twice a week in the Industrial Gazette.

(6) Shall have 4, 3, 2, & 1 Votes in the Special Committee, according to his office, viz, H. O., B. O., D. O., and T. O.

Duties :—

(a) Shall have to select a Department for which he *has a taste* and for which he thinks himself, to be *fitted.*

Note. H. O=Head Office ; B. O=Branch Office ; D. =District Office ; T. O=Town Office.

(b) Shall have to submit an Annual Report to the Chairman of the Bank *noting the following points* :—

(1) That he is in charge of such Department, (say Insurance) from January, 1912.

(2) That he has spent his whole leisure in studying the subject with the following results :—

(*a*) That .....Companies are working in India.

(*b*) That to his knowlebge and ablity, such a such Company, is working at a loss, or is not safe, and its future is not bright.

(*c*) That in his *honest opinion*, such a Company ought to be closed.

(*d*) That in his *honest opinion*, such help is to be given to the said Company.

(*e*) That in his *honest opinion*, Rule No... in the Memorandum of Association of such Company, is against the business principle

If he is incharge of say, Medicine :—

(a) That such seeds or roots, as the case may be, are found in abundance in such parts of India.

(b) That a lb. of such seeds or roots, was sent, as sample in February last to America.

(c) That they have quoted the price, as 3 dollars per ton.

(d) That the intimation, should be given to the said Town, through Branch Office, about the usefulness of such seed or root, as the case may be.

(e) That the Branch Office, be instructed, to make full enquiry and report the result.

If he is incharge of Town Offices :—

(a) That suct Office of the Industrial Bank, is working at a loss.

(b) That such step should be taken, about the *working system* of such a Town.

(c) That the Manager of such an Office, of the Industrial Bank, is careless or incompetent, (as the case may be) and ought to be fined or dismissed.

(d) That the milk is very cheap in such a Town.

(e) That the cows and she-buffaloes can be purchased, at a very low rate in such a Town.

(f) That the labour is cheap.

(g) That following, are the *special facili* for manufacturing such an article, (say, butt in such a Town.

(h) That Rs. 50,000 is required for estab hing a Dairy.

(i) That Rs. 20,000 is a Manufact Reserve in the the said Town.

(j) That Rs. 30,000 is further requi by the said Town to establish a Dairy.

(k) That in the last month, the Mana has sent an Application, through its Supervis Office for a loan of Rs. 30,000.

(l) *That in his honest opinion, such loa not risky.*

Special Committee :—

Shall consist of the following Members :-

(1) Representative of the Share-holders the Industrial Bank.

... Voting powers. 50 Vo

(2) Chairman, of the Special Committee *(at his discretion, casting* votes) ... 25

(3) Chairman of the Industrial Association. 12

(4) Chairman of the Industrial Bank. 8

(5) Editor, Industrial Gazette 6

(6) Secretaries of the Chairman Industrial Bank, each, . 4

(7) Members of the Industrial Associa with voting powers of 6, 4, 3 2, and 1, accor to their class.

(8) Honorary Directors of the Indus Bank, with voting powers of 4, 3, 2, an according to their Offices viz, H. O, B. D. O. and T. O.

(9) Managers of the Industrial Bank voting powers of 4, 3, 2, and 1, accordir their Offices, viz, H. O., B. O., D. O., and

(10) Share-holders of the Industrial I with voting powers of 12, 8, 4, 2, and 1, a ding to their Shares viz, 20,000, 10,000, 2000, and 1000.

Meeting :—

Only, once a year.

Privilege :—

(a) All permanent appointments o Industrial Bank Limited above 300- per sem shall be fillled by this Committee

Annual General Meeting by votes, but the temporary ones can be filled by the Chairman of the Industrial Association or Bank, as the case may be.

(b) Erection of Buildings and Statues :—

To be decided by this Committee by votes at its Annual General Meeting.

(c) Disputes between Chairman of the Industrial Associasion and the Chairman of the Industrial Bank :—

To be decided by this Commitee at its Annual General meeting *by votes.*

(d) Disputes between the Chairman of the Industrial Association and the Share-holders Representative :—

To be decided by this Committee at its Annual General Meeting *by votes*

Building Reserve how to be utilised ?—

The H. O., B. O., D. O., T. O, shall send all their *Building Reserves* annually to the Superintendent of Buildings, who shall enter their respective amount in the credit of the Offices concerned, and shall report to the Special Commitee the total Receipts of the Building Reserves from the Offices.

The Special Committee shall decide in its Annual General Meeting, *in what part of India* and *with what amount* the Building and the Statue to be erected—? *considering the amount at the disposal of the Superintendent of Buildings.*

Such Buildings shall be the property of the Special Committee, but they shall be rented for the Offices of the Industrial Bank.

RENT :—

4% annually on the total cost of the Building.

When Building shall be the property of the Industrial Bank ?

When any Office has *actually* paid total cost of the Building which it occupies by its Annual Reserve Fund, such Building shall be the property of the Office concern, and shall not have to pay the rent in future.

Statue Charges shall include :—

In calculatin the Building Charges, the Statue Charges shall also be included.

Power to sublet :—

Offices shall have power to sublet a portion of the Buildings under their occupancy.

Rents, how to be disposed of ?—

Shall be disposed of as follows :—

(a) 25% for Annual Building Repairs.

(b) 25% for Statues (Vide page.....).

(c) 25% for Establishment of the Special Committee.

(d) 25% for Permanent Building Repair Reserve.

1st three years :—

For the first three years the General Building Reserve Fund shall meet the above-mentioned Charges.

THE INDIAN INDUSTRIAL GAZETTE :—

Objects :—

(1) To publish Memoranda of Association, Prospectus and General Rules, in connection with the above-mentioned Industrial Bank.

(2) To appoint Chairman, Managers &c., through its medium.

(3) To prepare Rules etc., for the guidance of the above-mentioned Officers.

(4) To issue weekly, or monthly, the Balance-Sheet of all Receipts and Expenses.

(5) To acknowledge its Subscription through its medium.

(6) To issue circulars, notices etc.

(7) To carry on all business through its medium.

(8) To discuss all matters in connection with the Industrial-welfare of India.

(9) This Gazette shall be the medium between the Chairman of the Industrial Bank and the Public.

(10) All criticisms of importance should be decided through the medium of this Gazette.

(11) All particulars in connection with the carrying out *of the objects of the Industrial Bank* shall be discussed through the medium of this Gazette.

(12) *A special column* in the Gazette shall be issued, from time to time, showing in detail how a particular Industry can be improved.

(13) To discuss any other point in connection with the Financial-Welfare of India.

The Industrial Gazette shall *fully explain the object of the Industrial Bank.* Such a Bank, then, will have the interest of whole India involved in it. The affairs of the Bank *must therefore be a matter of concern to whole India. Its workings, its proceedings must reach the remotest corners of India.*

These will and *must* be criticised, and such criticisms are necessary for the progress of the work.

Moreover suggestions, for the proper utilisation of the Capital, for the improvement and sound working of the Bank *must be invited through Public notice,* so that, they may undergo criticisms, *and thus take acceptable forms.* The said Gazette, shall be the medium, for all the Provinces.

Therefore, an Industrial Gazette, for whole of India *at a nominal rate,* is ba required.

Publication :—

Presently the Gazette shall be published English at the Head Office. *But in cours time,* it shall also be published in Beng Tamil, Telegu, Deva-Nagri, Urdu, Guj Canarese, Malayam and other current langua of India.

Subscription :—

There shall be 14 Classes of Subscribers detailed below :—

Persons whose monthly income are 25,(16,000, 10,000, 5000, 2000, 1000, 500, 200, 75, 50, 30, 25, 15 shall pay an annual subsc tion of Rs 150-, 130-, 120-, 100-, 80-, 50-, 15, 8-, 6-, 4-, 2-, 1-8-0, and 1 respectively. (\ Part II, Statements).

Government aid, Guidance and Co-ope tion, especially on the following points :

(1) That this Industrial Association its Bank *be exempted from Stamp and Regis tion fee.*

(2) That this Industrial Association an(Bank be *exampled from Income-tax, at for 30 years.*

(3) To give facility and to assure econc Government be requested to issue inst tions to the heads of each Departmen, to duct the subscribed—amount from the Gov ment servants' monthly pay, and to deposit same in lump sum to the Offices concerned.

EXISTING INDIAN STORES :-

How the Bank shall bring them under Supervision ?

1. The Chairman at the Head Of through the medium of the Industrial Ga and with the help, co-operation and influe of their Travelling Representatives, Hono Directors, Influential Officers and recogn Leaders of India *shall bring first the exis Indian-Stores of India under its Control.*

2. These Indian-Stores *shall work i pendently,* but shall be *under the Supervisio the Head Office* for which they shall l

to pay Supervision Charges, say 1-9-0 per cent. of the Capital. This amount, each Branch Office shall enter in their cash book as Supervision and Loss and Dividend (Guarantee) Charges.

3. These *existing* Indian-Stores, say,of Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Delhi and Allahabad, shall be the Branches of the Indian Industrial Bank Limited.

4. Their Directors shall be designated as Honorary Directors of the Industrial Bank, or shall be the Members of the Industrial Association, as the case may be. Their Shares of Rs. 100-, 50- and 10-, as the case may be, shall be converted into five-rupee Shares of the Industrial Bank. Thus the five existing-Stores *having thus amalgamated* and converted into the Branches of the Industrial Bank shall try to collect Subscribers for the Industrial Gazette and also Shares of Rs. 5- each for the Industrial Bank. (Vide page .).

5. Each of these Branch Offices shall utilise its realised Capital *in its own Town.* (Vide page...) viz, :—

A portion of the realised-Capital of its Town, (say, 25%) for the *Model* Indian Co-operative Stores (already existed) ; *another portion,* (say, 25%) for the Model Small Loan Company and Savings Bank (few Stores are working) ; *25%for Model* Indian Manufactory. (This amount shall be kept in Reserve, unless,there are *special facilities* for manufacturing a certain article (Vide page...), or may be given as a Loan on Rs. 9-6-0 per annum to any Branch or District Office *sanctioned* by the Chairman.

Another portion for Agency :—Shall work as Sole Agents for one or more Indian articles. (Vide page...)

6. These Branches shall also work as Chief-Agents for one or more existing well-established Indian Life-Insurance and Provident Companies.

Thus the Scheme shall be completed as regards the Branch Offices.

7. Now, *each* of these Branch Offices thus formed, through the medium of the Industrial Gazette and with the help and co-operation of the Hony. Directors, influential leaders, travelling Representatives shall bring all the existing District Stores in its jurisdiction under its Control and Supervision.

These District Offices thus formed shall *also* work *on the same line and on the same principle as the Branch Offices.*

8. *In the same way, each* District office shall try to bring all the Town Offices in its District under its Control and Supervision. These Town-Offices shall also work *on the same line and on the same principle* as *the District-Offices.*

9. These District and Town Offices thus formed shall be the District and the Town Offices of the Industrial Bank Limited ; their Directors shall be the Hony. Directors of the Industrial Bank and their Shares shall *also* be converted into Five-rupee Shares of the Industrial Bank.

10. By such means, within a year, more than 100 Towns shall be under the Supervision and Control of the Industrial Bank.

After 5 years, the number of Towns under the Control and Supervision of the Industrial Bank *may rose* to thousand, and *then the Scheme shall be completed.*

11. To save time and to carry out the Scheme at an early date, *the well-wishers of India* should try *first* to bring the existing 5 Indian-Stores under the Control and Supervision of *the Bank* in the next Session of the Industrial Conference (in the coming December.)

When these 5 existing Stores have come under the Control and Supervision of *the Bank,* half of the work will be completed.

A few weeks before the Industrial Conference, each Indian Stores should arrange a Meeting of the Share-holders in his own town, and should discuss the following points :—

1. Principle of the Scheme.
2. Utility of such an Institution.
3. How its Store can *safely* come under the Supervision and Control of the Industrial Bank ?
4. Any other point which the Director deem necessary to discuss.

The Directors should also discuss the abovementioned points through the medium of their Local-Papers.

Unnecessary discussions *about the details* to be avoided *in the beginning.*

The Scheme should be discussed *on its principle, as it does not pretend to be a matured and settled Scheme.*

They should send their Opinions to the leading English Dailies, so that the Editors shall discuss the main points, and thus the interested Delegates attend the Industrial Conference *fully prepared.*

By such system, *it is quite possible*, that the Industrial Association be formed, and the Chairman, Editor, Branch Managers, Private Secretaries (though temporary) be appointed at the Industrial Conference, and the work shall begin from February 1912,—*as this is the only opportunity* when most of the leaders, well-wishers of India, brain workers *meet face to face and exchange their views.*

As the Scheme has its Supportors in many parts of India and as *it concerns the whole of India*—therefore, it *should be discussed in the Industrial Conference.*

The Supporters of the Industrial Conference, ought to take the Scheme in earnest, and should notify the date on which it will be discussed.

HOW TO WORK THE SCHEME PRACTICALLY ?

1. To begin the Scheme in a practical form, *the Industrial Association of Calcutta* (an Association, which is no doubt meant for the Industrial Improvement of India, and which *rightly claims* to be one of the largest in India), *should take the Scheme in earnest, and do its duty* by bringing it before the Industrial Conference, so that all aspects of it be discussed by the Delegates present.

It should also adopt the following method —

1. Should publish at least 5000 copies of the Scheme.

2. Should present one copy of the Scheme to well-known leaders, Managers, and Managing Directors of all Indian Stores, and to those persons who are actually taking interest or likely to take interest in the Economic Regeneration of India.

3. *Should fix* a date for the discussion of the Scheme, to suit the convenience of a sons likely to take interest.

4. Should discuss the Scheme th Local Papers, so that some of its poi settled before the Conference is actually and *only* the unsettled points be left f Industrial Conference to decide.

II. If the principle of the Sche approved (with additions or alterations) l majority of Members present, the Ind Conference should try to from an Amalga Industrial Association, (as detailed in p & 20,) say, with 76 Members and with tot tribution of 10 lacs (Vide Statements P *which seems to be quite possible and prac in the face of the facts, that the Delegates senting for each Association must be persons—the cream and butter*—of its dency.

To save time and to begin the pr work, the Amalgamated Industrial Asso should also settle the following points :—

1. The apointments of :—

(a) Chairman .....1 (thougl
(b) Managers.....5 ,,
(c) Editor (English Edn.) 1 ,,

2. About the location of the *Office* Amalgamated Indian Industrial Associati the *Head Office* of the Industrial Bank.

That other Delegates and the Publi also be requested to contribute accord their ability.

That the Members of the Amalgamat dustrial Association and the Public r requested to *remit* the amount contribu them to the Head Office, within the time by the Chairman of the Amalagamated trial Association, so that the work shall from first week of February 1912.

Thus, when the Amalgamated Indian trial Association has been formed and ent amount has been deposited for the pensation of the Loss (if any) of Branch and the Guarantee of the Dividend, say, per annum, the Branch Offices shall als rantee the District Office Loss (if any Dividend on the same principle—and h the District Offices shall *also* guarante Town Offices under its Control and Supe

By such Guarantee of the Loss (if any) and the Dividend at 6/4/-% per annum, *the public shall have faith in the said Bank* and *such faith* by the Public *is the secret of the success* of the Institution. *Besides that it will also minimise the cost of canvasing the Shares* and it is *certain* that large numbers of Shares shall be pouring in to the Offices of the Industrial Bank from all parts of India.

Concluding Remarks.

Can any one of us deny the utility of such an Institution ? Can any one of us say that the said Institution shall be of less importance ?

It rests with the public to give their verdict. *I am quite sure, if the Scheme is taken up in earnest* by the Calcutta Industrial Conference and supported by respectable, well-known and influential leaders, sufficient money shall pour in, in a few days, *nay, in a few hours*, to begin the work practically, as it requires a nominal amount (say, ten lacs Vide Statement, No. 23 Part II), to begin the Scheme.

There is a general complaint throughout India, to quote the words of Dewan Bahadur, Mr. K. Krishnaswami Rao Avergal, C. I. E., President of the National Fund, and Industrial Association Madras :—

"The *most difficult* problem is, how to utilise the services of youngmen who have been trianed in foreign countries and in Bombay in various useful Industries. *The Association cannot find the Capital required for the starting of New Industries.*" (Vide 3rd. Annual Report, National Fund and Industrial Association, Madras, page 8 last 2 lines and page 9, 1st 2 lines.)

Further,

"With reference to D. O., No. 12 I, dated 10th June, 1908, sent by the Government of Madras, to Dewan Bahadur K. Krishnaswami Rao, Avergal, as President of this Association, requesting him to attend the Industrial Conference, which is proposed to be held at Ootacamund in September, 1908, and to submit a note in advance, setting forth the general views and suggestions of the Association, as to the practical measures to be taken, for the promotion of Industrial development and Technical Education, a meeting of the Managing Board, was convened on the 19th June 1908, and the point indicated in D. O. No. 12 I. dated 10th June, 1908, and in the G. O. No. 1421, dated 20th May, 1909, were considered, and according to the Resolution passed at the meeting, the following views and suggestions were communicated to the Government of Madras". (Vide third Annual Report, National Fund and Industrial Association, Madras) :—

"The opening of one first rate College of Technology, for this Presidency, similar to those existing in Europe and America, *is absolutely* necessary. The provision made for the supply of trained Indians, by means of Scholarships granted by Government and Private bodies, for Technical Eudcation in foreign countries, *is most inadequate to satisfy the needs of the country.* The expenses of Technical Education and training in Foreign countries *are so prohibitive*, that it would *never be possible* for private individuals to give to their children, Technical and Industrial Education in Europe or America, *especially in the face of the fact*, that *there is no organised, and well-paid Industrial service. like the Civil and Medical Services, with an assured income and prospects.*"

The above statements of a recognised Industrial Association, which has C. I. E.'S, Honourables and Dewan Bahadurs as its President and Members, clearly show, that there is an urgent need for an organised Industrial Institution, and the said Scheme is supposed to fill up the abovementioned requirements.

Though the Scheme *does not claim to be a complete and settled Scheme*, in detail, *yet it claims* to be *one* of the *soundest* and most *practical Scheme* for the Industrial regeneration of India.

It also *claims* the following advantages .—

1. *That, from its very beginning, it will give employment to thousands of persons every year, and at its fifth year more than a lac of persons from Rs. 3,000* to Rs12. per mensem (*Vide* Part II, Statement, No. 19...) *will be under its employment.*

2. *That, from its very birth, it will have a sufficient Capital at the end of each year*, for

starting one or more new Industries on an organised and sound principle.

Again, we must bear in mind that each Province, especially Bengal, Bombay and Madras, has its own Industrial Association, and that each of them has the same object in view viz, .—

"To improve the Industrial Condition of India."

The details of their action may vary, e. g. some are establishing fly-shuttle Loom Factory, in its own Province; some are paying full passage and Scholarship, say, of Rs. 150 p. m. tenable for 3 years, to a student, to enable him to go to Japan and learn Dyeing and Calico-printing; while others are granting Rs. 25 only, (tenable for 2 years) to a student, to enable him to learn Electrical Engineering in the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay.

In short, each of these Associations is doing something according to its own resources for the Industrial improvement of India.

But one thought troubles me now and then, and I consider that the same thought haunts many others like me viz.,

"That, since each of the Industrial Associations has a common object, *is it not possible and advantageous for the country* to amalgamate the Presidency Industrial Associations into one?—and thus to act in harmony with each other *in an organised way and on sound principles.*"

Secondly, we are spending more than a lac annualy for the Indian National Congress, in another words, *"for our Political Rights"*; *is it not our duty*, to spend a portion of our resources and energies for our Industrial progress—? *which is the root of all progresses*—whether Social, Religious or Political.

Every progress—Social Religious, or Political—requires *directly* or *indirectly* some Capital (Savings of some benevolent persons)

Is it not advisable that we may reserve a portion of our energies and resources for our Industrial progress?

Will not a few Industrial Leaders come forward and help in our critical position, and *thus infuse in us some hope for our Industrial Regeneration*?

Moreover, it must be borne in mind that some of the Indian Leaders may discard the Industrial subject altogether and may think it *ben their dignity to be called Industrial Lea* (who, they think, are only Matric's and not A'S), but I have no hesitation in openly decla that *the greatest besetting evil* in India is poverty of the masses, *nay,of the middle an higher classes, and that these people cannot n any great progress—whether Political, Socia Religious—until and unless a decided impr ment has taken place in their material (I strial) condition.*

In other words, a poor family has m to support *only* six persons while the fa members are 8, but having faith in fate, must take what our fate has provided) some or other manages to pull on; a middle-c family is just up-keeping itself; and a hig class family is just keeping up the ancest pomp and custom; *what contribution or help* Political, Social, or Religious Leader or Asso tion *expect* from such families! The objec the Political, Social or Religious Leader Association may be a *guaranteed boon* to said families, *but to what extent these fam can share* in the Political, Social or Religi Progress? It rests with the public to decide

Another question is, that many of our Ind brethren blame the noble Government for appointing Indians as Viceroys, Governors, Lieutenant-Governors; and they say that th will be a good deal of Savings in the Ind Budget, by appointing Indians as Vicer Governors and Lieutenant-Governors, beca the latter draw large salaries, viz., 20,000, 10, and 8,000, p. m., (exclusive of passage money a lots of different kinds of allowances), wh Indians shall be *quite willing* and *happy e* with *half* of the above-mentioned pay a allowances.

The fact is, that Viceroys, Governc and Lieutenant-Governors belong to *most r pectable families* in England, and they co from thou-sands of miles off the sea-shore, le ing their mother country *even* at the risk of th life, and thus they are entitled and *must dr* such large salaries.

There are very few Indians who shall willing to go to European countries leaving th relatives, *especially* father and mother *even w double the* pay they draw here.

There is no doubt that the Indian Government wants Economy, *but they can not help in appointing Europeans*, because Indians are *not as yet* fit for Supervising and Controlling a Province or a Country, *nay, a District.*

We have not *practically* proved our abilities.

Our abilities for Controlling and Supervising a Province is doubtful, nay, denied by our critics.

The following quatation from Sir Andrew Fraser's, (K. C. I E., late L. G., Bengal,) book "Among Indian Raja and Ryots" page 317," clearly shows, that our abilities for Controlling and Supervising *even a District is doubtful, nay, even totally denied.*

"A very interesting incident, occurred in regard to the transfer of the five Uriya States to Bengal. The Chiefs of these States, had known me, as the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces. They came to me as a friend, and presented to me a petition, in which they stated, that they had three objections to the proposed transfer of Bengal. The first.....The second was, that *Orissa had twice* been *under the charge of an Indian Officer as Commissioner*, and that, it was the *only division* in Bengal of which up to that time *an Indian Officer had been Commissioner. They strongly urged*, that *they preferred very much to be under the Supervision and Control of a European Officer*.....that there was a European Commissioner in Orissa now and that there was neither more nor less chance of an Indian Commissioner being appointed there in future than in Chhattisgarh."

"It is interesting and important to observe the desire of these Chiefs *to be under European Supervision and Control* and the personal regard and attachment that they had for their *European* Political Agent."

Under the above circumstances, it is our duty to give evidences of our abilities for Supervising and Controlling a District or a Province in a *practical form.*

It is our own fault. I have experienced that a few Munsifs and Sub-Judges resign, but are very soon appointed in the States. Why? Because they are competent and fit.

Again I have also noticed that a cart loaded with bricks passed a certain road and a brick dropped on the road without the knowledge of the cart driver. The brick was only 2 minutes on the road, and it was picked up by another man.

Why did the man pick up the brick ? Because he thought it to be a useful article and so he picked it up for his use. In the same way, no useful article will be lying on the road and no competent man will be out of employment.

Thus, if we have not so much Political liberty, we have enough Industrial liberty. If we cannot amalgamate Political Associations, we can and have a right to amalgamate Indutsrial Associations. If we cannot unite Politically, still *let us unite Commercially.* If we cannot have our own Indian L. G.'s, Governors, let us have our Industrial Managers. If we cannot have an Indian Viceroy, let us have our Industrial Chairman.

Let us respect our Industrial Chairman and Branch Managers as we respect our Viceroy, Governors and L. G.'s. In short, we must see, *with our own eyes*, whether the words of Chairman are respected throughout India, whether the Branch Managers can Control their Branches, and whether the Industrial Chairman can Control the whole India. If the noble Government finds practically that Indians are happy to be under an Indian, and that that they can actually Control a Province, nay, even whole India, the Government will be satisfied that Indians can Control India peacefully and at a less cost.

Our abilities for Controlling whole India, *nay, a Proviuce* will not be *doubtful*, and our critics will have no opportunity for finding our deficiency.

Under the circumstances, it is absolutely necessary for our Indian Leaders to show to the benevolent Government that *Indians can Control India, peacefully and at a less cost.*

Again, some of our Indian brethen think,*nay, even have a faith, that unless and until India has Self-Government, its Industrial Problem can't be solved satisfactorily.* I respectfully beg to such of my Indian brethren that I *do concur* in their opinions, but in my humble opinion the fault lies with us. We have not *practically* proved our abilities.

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

When our inability to Control and Supervise *even a District* has been pointed out by one of the (late) Highest Officer of one of the Provincial Governments, (Bengal Government), whose people are most intellectual than those of other Provinces,—how can the Indian Government, *in the face of such fact, dare to bestow* the boon of Self-Government *on India* ?—

We must prove our abilities in a *practical way*, and in course of time we will succeed.

"Home Rule" for Ireland, after a struggle for more than a century, will be a *settled fact* in a few months ; *why shall not Self Government for India under British Suzeranity, in course of time, be a settled fact* ?"

Our respected and learned Leaders !

Do you sleep sound at night ? *I believe not.*

Do you feel the burden which has been put by the Millions you lead on your shoulders ?

Are you satisfied that you are doing your duty satisfactorily ?

If you have chosen another line and thus have sufficient work, *can't you create a few more Leaders*, by your intellectual power and influence, for this special work which you cannot attend to, (because you have no time, as you have taken up another line), *but which, you will have to admit, ought to be done.*

Industrial Leaders ! Industrial Leaders ! Can't you show your light. *Don't you see that people are stumbling in the dark, and you keep your light beneath the bushel.*

I assure you people *are stumbling.*

Beleive me, noble Industrial Leaders, people are *stumbling*, and they require your light.

Preaching and lectures on Political Economy have resulted in growing numbers of trees throughout India, *but very few are bearing fruit* ; and the growers have stopped *even giving water* to those which bear no fruit, and thus some of them have fallen down, while the rest are waiting their time.

Is it not a heinous crime to keep the light beneath the bushel, when people are stumbling in the dark ?

In other words, in these last 6 years a number of Indian Stores has been closed ; a number of them is still lingering and will be closed, in course of time ; numbers of new Industries started by enthusiastic persons failed ; a num of them has not yet declared any Dividend f their birth (like Banga Lakshmi Cotton M and the people are grumbling—in this *most* of our Indian brethren *have actually their faith in the new Industries.*

Is it not the duty of the Industrial Leader find out the real causes of such failures ?—an adopt some possible means (to avoid fu failures), and *thus to reconcile* and bring *f energies* in the millions of whom they cl to be Leaders.

Not to organise the existing Swadeshi St and Manufactories, and *not to find out the causes of failures of* such Stores and Ma factories in order to avoid future failures, *merely preaching Swadeshi !* Swadeshi ! sheer *mockery of preaching.*

It must be borne in mind, that Swed articles *will never* find such a sufficient ma as they should, *unless and until* the purcha *get the value* of their money.

The price of Indian-made articles mus equal to, *if not lower* than, the Foreign-r ones. Indian-made articles *must be of* and *durable, if not fashionable* and of *good* like Foreign-made articles.

In other words, Swedeshi articles will r find a sufficient market *on the strength* that are *Swedeshi*, and thus they must be dearer ugly in shape.

As long as there is enthusiasm the ar shall find some market, but, in course of the enthusiasm *will* pass away,and the ar will be lying down in the Stores and in Godowns,and the Manufactories of such art will be closed.

In these last six years, hundreds of Man tories of articles of daily consumption have obliged to close.

Again, I don't mean that *Swedeshi* cles, *as as a general rule, are* dearer and u in shape than foreign-made articles ; the *principle* of the Manufacturers of Swe articles must be that they should *a expect* the sale of their articles *on the ts and demerits* of their own articles and *t the strength of Swadeshism.* The influe Swadeshism may increase their sale, but

should not place *worthless articles* in the market, with full hope of getting large demands for such articles, because they are Swadeshi and therefore *there must be a very large demand*, as the majority of our Indian brethren are Swadeshists.

I have personally noticed in many Indian Stores, especially in the Bombay Swadeshi Co-operative Stores, Times Building, Bombay, that many Europeans and Eurasians, (non-Swadeshist) usually purchase numbers of Swadeshi articles (*not curiosities, but articles of daily consumption*, such as Delhi Biscuit, Kashi silk, Bose's Essences etc.)

Secondly, there is so much *keen competition* in the trade market, at the present time, that the manufacture of *even* an ordinary article of daily consumption, say Tooth-powder, requires a very large capital, and *to compete* with a *foreign-made*, say, Calverts', a Factory and also a sufficient capital for advertisements etc. are required.

The chief cause of the success of the foreign-made articles are :—

(1) Business in an organised form.

(2) Capital more than required.

Manufacturers of these articles are large Capitalists or Joint Stock Companies *with a very large Capital*; and thus they are in a position to manufacture cheaper than Indian manufacturers and with the help of Capital (advertisements, placards etc.), *they crush the minor* and petty Indian Manufacturers

A single instance will prove the fact.

How many lacs (not thousands) of rupees of

Tooth-powder, (say, Calverts').

Biscuit (say, Huntley and Palmers).

Condensed Milk, (say, Nestles Milk-maid),

Infants food, (say Millans),

Sarsaparilla (say, Burgoyne's) and thousands of other articles,

India imports from foreign countries.

Can any one of us say—? that India does not possess those raw materials which are generally required for the manufacture of the above-mentioned articles.

No one can deny that India actually possess—largely those raw materials, and *even* their prices are cheaper than those of European Countries; but the fact is that we *seldom* do business in an organised way and on sound principles, and, therefore, *naturally* we find difficulty in raising sufficient Capital; and thus for want of sufficient Capital, Indian Manufacturers can not compete with foreign Manufacturers *with the result* that the business of Indian Manufacturers generally fails in the end.

Please note that if the Industrial Problem of India is to be left *unsolved, all talk about National Unity and mutual amity will remain a Utopian Chimera.*

Noble Bengal Leaders! The future Historians of India will *no doubt* give you *special credit* for sowing the seeds of Swadeshism in all parts of India; but the future Historian *will also blame you first*, if the seeds of Swedeshism, which have resulted in growing big trees in many parts of India, wither for want of manure (Capital) and for carelessness of the growers (Supervision).

I assure you, noble Leaders! I am not forcing anything. In other words, I *am not criticising. It spontaneously comes. I cannot help it I have no control over it.*

I do appreciate your services and I do *acknowledge* and know your critical positions and difficulties, but I *cannot* help it. *Some one must do*, and the work *must* be done.

Some one among your good-selves must come forward and take the charge of the Industrial Problems, and must find out the causes of the failures and the means to avoid such failures in future; must devote his whole time, *nay, his whole life*, for this most important and *neglected* Branch, and thus console and bring fresh energies in the millions *crying helplessly for help. The people have lost faith in the new Industries, which (faith) is the secret of success*

Again graduates and undergraduates are working on Rs. 40-, 30-, and 20-, say, on the average Rs. 30 p. m. (10 s. weekly).

Do you think that a *family* (consisting of younger brothers, sisters, mother, wife and also the *Karta*) *can live* on Rs. 30- p. m!—"*not the family of a workman but that of a Bachelor of Art*—while, according to the Lord Chancellar, Sir Llyd George, the average wages of workmen

(*not graduates and under-graduates*) is 24 s. per week, i. e. nearly 2½ times.

Have you ever tried to find out the number of graduates and under-graduates that are working in the *Unemployed-Department*, and *how many of them have misused their energies* for which this Department (*Unemployed Department*), *gives special facilities ?*

Is it not your duty to transfer them to the Employed Department ?

A female without children cannot be happy, so a male without work cannot be happy.

Some of you, may call the Pamphlet o Scheme *Utopian*, but what is written is (*truth*).

"Truth, *even* crushed to earth, must rise a The eternal years of God are hers".

Learned brethren, please note, *that t not a criticism on any person or personality.*

It is the fiery lava that has come out from a Submissive, Amicable, Reaso Acquisitive and Needy (poor) human breast

SARAN,
Industrial Servant of I

OPINIONS :—

Mr. Saran's Scheme for the Commercial develcpment of India *deserves consideration*, though its success can only be gauged by the actual working of the Scheme. The Scheme may be made public, and opinions thereon invited.

Sd. P. Lakshmi Narasu Naidu Garu, B. A.
Secy. National Fund and Industrial Association, Madras.

2. As I understand ..... Saran's Scheme of a Commercial Bank, which he read out and explained to me, I think it too large and elaborate to be immediately practicable. But *the principle seems to be sound* He wants to have a Central Bank with various Branches all over the country connected together in one organisation. He also wants a Journal to be published in connection with these Banks ; considering how necessary Banks are in the present condition of the Country, I think.....Scheme *deserves consideration by all interested in the subject.*

Sd. G. Subramania Iyer Avergal, B.A.,
Secy. The National Fund and Indnstrial Association Madras.

3 *NATIOFAL BANK* :—We hav the Scheme of a National *Bank explained* by Mr. Saran. *The aim seems to be one ving Public discussion*, so that all aspect may be considered. *The idea has mi commend itself*, and if a practical Scher the line proposed can be realised, an effc be worth making for the furtherance object. We quite approve of the idea t Lsh the Scheme and rouse public inte the matter.

Indian Patriot M

4 Scheme for a National Bank Saran of the United Provinces who is Madras, has thought out a Scheme for t motion of a National Bank and a N Commercial Journal. The Scheme ex to our Representative contains some *suggestions worthy of consideration* understand that Messrs. G. Subraman P. Lakshmi Narshu Naidu and other *his suggestions worthy of consideration.*

Mr. Saran is anxious to publish his with details in Pamphlet form, and to t soliciting the help of the public of Mad

We hope the.....efforts for the pur recieve sympathy and help from the pu

November, 1909. Hindu (

5. Charan :—This gentleman seems to have taken great pains to study the present Economic and Industrial Condition of India. He has drawn a Scheme for the foundation of a National Bank with Capital enough to make an appreciable start in some of the Major Industries and envolving an organisation, which will reach the lowest strata of Society and bring the rich and the poor alike within the reach of Co-operative Unity. His Scheme even on the broad lines in which it has been placed before us deserves the careful perusal of all public-spirited gentlemen who are now interested in the Economic Re-generation of India.

He proposes to bring out his ideas in *Pamphlet* form, and desires us to announce that he will thankfully recieve contributions to help him to publish his Scheme.

November 1909. Madras Standard.

6. I have gone through Mr. Saran's Scheme with his Representative and I believe it to be surely a step towards uplifting and unifying India Commercially. I wish it every success.

Sd. Umagati Roy,
Managing Director (Trading Dept.)
18. 4. 1911. Jalpaiguri Banking & Trading Co. Ltd.

7. I have gone through the Scheme of Mr. Saran for improving the Economic and Industrial Condition of India. It seems to me *to be a good and sound one.* The idea is a grand one and it will prove beneficial to our countrymen if it could be worked on the lines suggested in the Scheme. I wish Mr. Saran success in his endeavours.

Jalpaiguri, The 20th. April, 1911. } Sd. Kumudnath Karmakar B.L., Pleader and late Managing Director of the Jalpaiguri Banking and Trading Co. Ltd. (Trading Dept).

8. Mr. Saran took much pains to give details about every branch of his Scheme. *His* Scheme is laudable. *There can be* no second opinion *about the utility of such an Institution.* It is within our painful knowledge that many Co-operative Institutions died and are dying for want of experience, proper organisation and supervision—Mr. Saran's *Scheme is calculated to prevent,* as far as it lies in our power, *the possibility of such mishaps, which are bringing in a Sense of our Natioual Worthlessness.*

In this view, *it is a Scheme which should receive our best and careful attention.* There may be difference of opinion as to its details, but we should remember that it does not pretend to be a matured and settled Scheme put before the public for their co-operation, but that it has been drawn up to invite public attention, criticisms and suggstions to a matter of highest public importance. We should not throw it away as an impracticable Scheme quite incapable of being worked out in a country like India. Even if it is so proved *we should try to bring it on a practical basis.* There are some persons who are of opinion that the Scheme should be settled at first by some experts. I am fully conscious of the importance of this suggestion. But the Scheme has not attained that stage which would make it fit for submission to the experts.

Dinajpur, 15. 4. 11. } Sd.—Lalit Chandra Sen, Managing Director, Dinajpur Trading and Banking Company Limited.

Note. Other opinions shall be published in Part II of the Pamphlet.

SARAN'S ACCOUNT SHEETS OF INCOME AND EXPENSES REGARDING *the Scheme, from 29th Oct. to 31st Dec. 09.*

Income :—

Dr.

	Rs.	A.	P.
To (1) Saran (balance in hand) ...	8	11	0
„ (2) The Hon'ble Kt. Subramania Iyer K.C.I.E., Madras	2	0	0
„ (3) The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. Sivasami Iyr, Advocate-general, Madras ...	10	0	0
„ (4) Mr. P. R. Sundra Iyer Avargal, High Court Vakil (presently High Court Judge) ...	7	0	0
„ (5) Rao Bahadur Mr. M. Adinarayan Garu, Vice-President, National Fund and Industrial Association, Madras	5	0	0
6) Mr. A. Ranga Swami Iyer, Manager, "Hindu," Madras	2	0	0
„ (7) Mr.C.P. Rama-Swami,Aiyer High Court Vakil, Madras	5	0	0
„ (8) Mr. A. Lakshman Rao, Tenapet, Madras ...	1	0	0
„ (9) Mr. R. M. Rao, Tenapet, Madras		4	0
„ (10) Mr. G. C. Logandan, Mount Rd. Madras		8	0
„ (11) Prof. Lakshmi Narsu B.A. Secretary National Fund and Industrial Association Madras	2	0	0
„ (12) Mr. G.A. Netason, Publisher Madras	1	0	0
„ (13) Mr. M. A. Parthasarthy Iyenger, Madras ...		4	0
„ (14) Mr. M. Ramanujan— C/o. "Madras Standard"		8	0
„ (15) Mr. S. Selva— C/o. "Madras Standard"		8	0
„ (16) National Trading Co. Madras	1	0	0
„ (17) Mr. A. S. Balsubramania Iyer Madras ...		4	0

Expences :—

Cr

	Rs.	A.
By Railway fare from Chingleput to Madras, (29-11-09.) ...		
„ Railway fare from Madras to Chingleput, (8-12-09) ...		
„ Railway fare Chingleput to Nagapatam, No. 703, (17-12-09)	2	
„ Railway fare Nagapatam to Trichinopoli Fort, No. 6193, S.I.R., (19-12-09)... ...		1
„ Railway fare Trichinopoli Fort to Calicut, No. 078, (21-12-09)	1	1
„ Excess fare, Receipt No. 1224, from Podima Junc., via., Mail Train		
„ Calicut to Mangalore, No. 4456, (23-12-09)	1	
„ Mangalore to Bombay, No. 5876, (27-12-09), by Steamer. Arrived Bombay, (30-12-09) ...	4	
„ Wire sent to Hon'ble Mr. Hari Krishna Lal, Lahore, S. I. Ry. Co., Rt. No. 61, (21-12-09) ...		
„ Wire sent to Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee, S. I. Ry., Rt. No. 60, (21-12-09)		
„ Wire sent to Congress Camp, Lahore, Rt. No. 73, (27-12-09), (1) Mr. S. N. Banerjee, (2) Hon. Madan Mohan Malivya, etc., ...	1	
„ Visiting cards, Rt. No. 862-D., (22-11-09)	1	
„ Handbills 500 The Indian Printing Works, Madras, Rt. No. 53-D., (25-11-09) ...	4	
„ Typing 3 copies of the Scheme with paper. T. Kuppswami & Bros., Rt. No. nil-D., (9-12-09)	10	
„ Stationary, covers 200 and letter Bk. 1, etc., ...	2	
„ Postage stamps	5	
„ Coolie, etc., ...	1	

	Rs.	A.	P.
„ (18) Proprietor "Hindu," Madras	1	0	0
„ (19) Through Mr. A. Seshadre Iyer— C/o. "Swedesh Mitram," Madras	1	4	0
„ (20) Mr. Teru Venkata Chari, Madras	1	0	0
„ (21) M. T. N. Krishnama Chariar Vakil, Chingleput ...	1	0	0
„ (22) Mr. V. Appaswami Aiyanger Vakil, Nagapatam ...	3	0	0
„ (23) Mr. T. V. Swami Natha Aiyar, High Court Vakil, Trichinpoly	1	0	0
„ (24) Mr. K. Narayan Swami Iyer, High Court Vakil Trichinpoly ...	1	0	0
„ (25) Mr. P. S. Krishnamurti, B.A., B.L., Trichinpoly ...	1	0	0
„ (26) Mr. A. T. R. Swami, B.A., B.L., Trichinpoly ...	1	0	0
„ (27) Mr. E. R. Aiyar, B.A., B.L., Trichinpoly	1	0	0
„ (28) Mr. N. D. Lakshmi Narayan B.A, B.L., Trichinpoly ...	1	0	0
„ (29) Mr. N. S. Kailasa Iyar Nellichery, Palghat ...	1	0	0
„ (30) Mr. D. Ganpatrao, Pleader, Calicut		8	0
„ (31) Mr. E. Srinivasa Rao, B.A., B.L., Calicut ...		8	0
„ (32) Mr. Ramanud Menon, Calicut		8	0
„ (33) Mr. P. V. Shesha Iyar, B.A., B.L., Calicut ...	1	0	0
„ (34) Mr. S. Vaidnath Iyar, Hd. Master Government School of Commerce, Calicut ...		8	0
„ (35) Mr. Bhujang Rao, B.A., B.L., Mangalore ...	2	0	0
„ (36) Mr. V. S. Kanath, Editor, "Swedesh Chani," Mangalore	1	0	0
„ (37) Mr. A. Dinappa Punja, Mangalore	1	0	0
„ (38) Mr. Ram Krishna Rao, Land-lord, Mangalore ...	1	0	
„ (39) Mr. K. Ranga Rao, Pleader, (Mangalore) Presented a dhoti from his hand-loom	1	8	0
„ (40) Mr. T. Kuppuswami, Typist Madras. ...	5	0	0
Total Rs. ...	75	11	0

	Rs.	A.	P.
„ Jatka hire	2	15	0
„ Tram-car hire from 30th Oct. to 17th Dec. 09	10	11	6
„ Personal expenses for 2 months and 2 days viz from 29th Oct to 31st Dec. 09.	21	14	6
„ Balance in hand	0	0	0
Total Rs.	75	11	0

NOTE.—To my knowledge and belief the above account is correct.

SARAN.

PAMPHLET.

The Pamphlet can be had at the following places, or direct form Saran, Industrial Servant of India, 9 Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.

Agra.—The Indian stores.

Allahabad.—

(1) The Manager "Leader" The Swadeshi Karbar Co. Chauk. (2) The Indian Trading Co. Johnstonganj

Ahmedabad.—The Guzerat Stores.

Amrtsar.—The Punjab Commercial House.

Benares City.—

The Benares Co-operative Union Club, 224 Madanpoora.

Bombay.—

(1) The Bombay Co-operative Club, 1 & 2 Churni Road. (2) The Bombay Swadeshi Co-operative Stores Ltd., Times Building, Fort. (3) The Deccan Co-operative Stores Ltd.

Bezwada (Madras).—

The Kistna Swadeshi Industrial Co.

Calcutta.—

(1) Calcutta Co-operative Club, 85 Harrison Road. (2) Graduate Bros. (3) Manager, Lakshmi Printing Works 64-1 Sukea's Street. (4) The Chatra Bhandar Ltd. 4-1 College Square. (5) Saran, Industrial Servant of India, 9 Cornwallis Street.

Calicut.—Mr. B. Srinivasa Rao B A., B.L.

Chingleput (Madras).—

Mr. T. N. Krishnama Charlar, B.A, B.L.

Coimbatore.—

The Co-operative Stores Ltd.

Chapra.—

The Chapra Home Stores Ltd.

Cocanada.—

The National Ware-House Ltd.

Cattack.—Orissa Art Works.

Dacca.—

Dacca Co-operative Union Club, Ukil's Institution.

Delhi.—

The Indian Stores and Manufacturing Co. Central India, Co-operative Stores.

Dinajpore.—

B. Lalit Chandra Sen Managing-Director Dinajpore Trading and Banking Co. Ltd

Erode.—Swadeshi Articles Depot.

Fyzabad.—Mr. Maha Deva Singh B.A., BL.

Gauhati.—The Assam Valley Trading Co Ltd.

Hyderabad (Sindh).—

People's Swadeshi Stores.

Jalpaiguri.—

Managing Director, Jalpaiguri, Banking Trading Co.

Kumbakunum.—Co-operative Stores.

Lahore.—

(1) Manager, "Punjabee". (2) Manag A. Y. College Magazine. (3) Swadeshi Bha Lohari Gate, Lahore. (4) Punjab and Ka Trading Co.

Locknow –

(1) The Indian Goods Supply, Co. Ltd. nabad park. (2) "Advocate" Office, Amin

Ludhiana.—Swadeshi Trading Co.

Masulipatam.—

The Kistna Swadeshi Industrial Co.

Mangalore.—

Mr. V. S. Kanath, Editor "Swadeshcha

Madras.—

(1) Madras Co-operative Club, 8 Bro (2) Mr. A. S. Balsubramania Aiyer Hg. Vakil. (3) Messrs. Natasan and Co., Publi (4) Messrs. Ganesh & Co. Publishers. "Swadesh-Mitram Office."

Muttra,—New Friend & Co.

Mirzapore.—Mirzapore Co-operative Clut

Midnapore.—

(1) Mr. Upendra Nath Maity B. A. Nutan Bazar.

(2) Mr. Trailakya Nath Paul B. A., School Bazar.

(3) Babu Girish Chandra Banerjee Pah

Mysore.—Srikanthiah & Bros.

Negapattam.—

Mr. V. Appasami Aiyanger, Vakil.

Nellichery (Palghat).—Mr. N. S. Kailas

Poona City.—Mr. Bhaskar Vinayak Pa Budhwar Peth.

Rajshahi.—The Indian Stores.

Rawalpindi. Oriental Co-operative Stor

Rangoon. The India and Burma Stc Moghal Street.

Tanjore.—The Tanjore National Co-op Emporium.

Trichinopoly.—

The Aryan Stores. (2) Mr, T. V. Nathan Ayer, Hg. Ct. Vakeel.

Vizagapattam—Desiya Stores.

INDUSTRIAL SCHEME PRIZE COMPETITION.

50 Silver Medals shall be given to Editors and Editresses of the Papers in the following languages.

English.....11
Bengali..... 1
Deva-Nagri..... 1

Urdoo 1, Gujrati 1, Marhati 1, Telugu 1, Tamil 1, Burmese 1, Gurmukhi 1, Singali 1, Canari 1, Assami 1, Uriya 1, Sindhi 1.

25 for Editors,
25 for Editresses.
Total } 50 Medals.

Rules :—1. Competition is open only to Editors of Newspapers, (Daily, weekly or fortnightly) Magazines in any of the current languages of India.

2. The advantages and disadvantages of the Scheme are to be given in the simplest language, and all its issues bearing on the subject or its cuttings are to be sent to the Hony. Secretary Industrial Conference, Calcutta, within 29th December, 1911.

3. Editors are requested that they should try their best to *bring the Scheme on a practical basis*, and thus only those broad points, which —, in their opinion are not practicable or disadvantageous are to be pointed out.

4. The disadvantages of the Scheme *should be accompanied* by suggestions to make it advantageous.

5. The decision of the Industrial Conference shall be final.

6. The Medals shall be despatched on the 31th January, 1912.

7, All voluntary contributions in support of the "Scheme" or the 'Competition' are to be sent to the following address,which will be thankfully acknowledged in the Local Papers as well as in Part II of the Pamphlet.

SARAN,
Industrial Servant of India,
Mahat Ashram
Cornwallis Street,
Calcutta.

PRICE OF THE PAMPHLET.

Class.	Monthly income of the Purchaser.	Each part.	2 parts complete.
	Rs.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
I	... 25,000	2 0	3 8
II	... 16,000	1 12	3 0
III	... 10,000	1 8	2 8
IV	... 5,000	1 4	2 0
V	... 2,000	1 0	1 12
VI	... 1,000	14	1 8
VII	... 500	12	1 4
VIII	... 200	10	1 0
IX	... 100	8	14
X	... 75	7	12
XI	... 50	6	10
XII	... 30	5	8
XIII	... 25	4	6
XIV	... 15	3	4
XV	Less than 15	Free.	(only 10 per cent.)

Notes.—1. *There should not be any discussion about the income of the Purchasers. Their own words must be believed.*

2. Presently, only ten percent will be given free.

3. Copies shall not be sent by V. P. Purchasers are requested to send the money in advance, or to send the intimation for the number of copies they require, and on receipt of the same they should remit the amount.

4. If less than six copies are required, 0-0-6 postage-stamps for each copy should be added to the above price.

5. If there be sufficient number of Purchasers in other languages besides English, the Pamphlet shall also be published in the said-language.

6. Every well-wisher of India is expected to purchase at least one Pamphlet for himself, *nay*, he is also requested to examine in his own Mohalla (quarter), whether each family is in possession of at least one Pamphlet.

7. When more than 100 copies are required, orders should be booked by wire,as only a limited number of copies is being issued.

8. Telegraphic address : —.
"Scheme, Mahatashram, Calcutta.

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WANTED IMMEDIATELY! WANTED IMMEDIATELY!

Temporary, Practical Industrial Leaders (both Male and Female) for the following places :—

Towns.	Minimum	Male	Female.	Maximum.	Male.	Female.
Calcutta	20	18	2	100	90	10
Bombay	20	18	2	100	90	10
Madras	20	18	2	100	90	10
Delhi	10	9	1	50	45	5
Allahabad	10	9	1	50	45	5
Rangoon	10	9	1	50	45	5
Dacca	10	9	1	50	45	5
Hyderabad (Sindh) ...	10	9	1	50	45	5
Jabbulpore	10	9	1	50	45	5
Colombo	10	9	1	50	45	5
All other District Towns—each	6	5	1	20	18	2
All other Towns—each ..	3	2	1	5	4	1

Qualifications :—

(1) Straight-forwardness.
(2) Courage.
(3) Faith in *themselves*.
(4) Taste in the line (Industrial).
(5) Can devote a portion of their Spare *time* & *Savings* for the Industrial Regeneration of mother India.

Admission fee :—

(1) Senior.....Rs. 5 to 20 } according to their discre-
(2) Junior.....Re. 1 to 10 } tion.

Last date of Admission :—

29th Dec. 1911.

Test Examination :—

Subject—Saran's Industrial Pamphlet Part I

Place :—

In their own Town.

Conditions :—

(1) Each Candidate is required to explain the Objects of the Scheme to 10 persons (*at least*) especially to his relatives, friends and subordinates.

(2). No force or undue influence is to be used.

Result :—

To be judged by themselves. If half the number (persons), *voluntarily* purchase the Pamphlet and also pay some Contribution in support of the Scheme, the said Candidate is passed in the 3rd division, if six persons, 2nd Division, if 8 persons 1st Division.

Annual Examination :—

Subject—Saran's Industrial Pamphlet in two parts (complete).

Senior Candidates :—

Senior Candidates shall have to use their intelectual powers in bringing *the object of the Scheme* to the *notice of his most Excellent* Imperial Majesty the King Emperor.

Junior Candidates :—

Junior Candidates shall have to deliver a speech in the Calcutta Industrial Conference, —on the *advantages* and *disadvantages of the Scheme.*

Place—Calcutta.

Examiners :—

The Hon'ble President and Delegates of the Industrial Conference, to be held in Calcutta in ensuing December.

Successful Candidates :—

Each of them shall get a silver or gold Medal and a silken Aba or Kaba (Gown), according to his merit.

The first in Annual Examination :—

In course of time, Marble full-size Statues of the Candidate and his wife, shall be erected on both sides of the entrance door of the Building of the Industrial Bank, the Statue of the Candidate shall be on the left-hand side and that of his wife on the right-hand side.

At the foot of the Statues, the following words shall be engraved in the principal current languages of India.

A true son of mother India. } A true daughter of mother India.

Applications to be sent to :—(before 30th Dec. 1911).

SARAN,
Industrial Servant of India
MAHAT ASHRAM,
9, Cornwallis Street,
Calcutta.

* *Note.*—Shall be made *permanent* after one year's *approved service.*

THE FORTH COMMING ROYAL VISIT.

A suggestion to responsible Members of Committees in charge of the Corc nation Fund in Districts,Towns and Villages, **who wish to mark this uniqu and unprecedented event,** not only in India,but in the History of the whol **civilized** world , and **further, who wish to** utilise the Fund under their tru and responsibility in **carrying out the noble desire of Their Majesties.**

Their Imperial Majesties, with **genuine feelings of sympathy** toward their Indian subjects, **have rightly commanded all public bodies to re frain from presenting costly caskets to Them, and have very kindl suggested that the money saved by this procedure should be spent i works of permanent utility.**

What are the works of **permanent utility ?**

(1) Display of Fire-works for few hours, (2) feeding the poor (mostly pr fessional beggar-drones) for a day, **nay,** for a meal, are the **works** of **per manent utility,** in the sound Judgment of most of the Committiees (if I ar not mistaken). Do the Members of the Committees think that the *Nob Desire* of Their majesties, in *Whose August names they have raised the Fund* will be carried out by fire-works and by feeding the poor?

In my humble, but **honest** opinion, all money spent in **Fire-works i lost in ashes,** after affording some slight and temporary amusement t the by-standers , while giving the poor (professional beggars) a mea nay, feeding them for a day is giving them satisfaction for a few hours.

Have the responsible Committees, considered the following point ?— which may be a unimportant to many of our brethren but to me it i **most important.** Who will be the guests in the feeding procession ?— mostly **professional beggars.**

Another point is, that it is a very difficult task to feed 10,000, or 20,00(poor (mostly professional beggars).

They will have to wait, at least a couple of hours, to get the meal an(those only will get the meals, who will patiently wait in the temporary Jai created for them and shall obey the orders of the then Superintendent.

Another point to be noted is that "mendicancy" is the profession of mos of them who will attend the feeding procession ; the meals which will b(given to them are their **hard-earned wages,** because they will have to wai a couple of hours, nay, obey the orders of the Superintendent. Professiona beggars can easily earn one meal in a couple of hours.

Be that as it may, "Fireworks and feeding mostly professional beggars." in my **humble** opinion, **are not works of permanent utiliy,** and thus they **are against the wishes of our Majesties.**

In my humble but **honest** opinion, the savings may be kept in Reserv(for the purchase of the Shares of the proposed Industrial Bank, of Rs : each, and the Share-Certificates, may be distributed to the poor with th(following conditions :—

(1) That the receiver has no power to sell or **even** mortgage such Share

(2) That he is **only** entitled to the yearly Dividend.

On his death, he can transfer his or her right to any of his relatives neighbour or friend.

Besides that, when they shall get the yearly Dividend, they will **practically** understand the following points :—

(1) What is a Share Certificate ?
(2) How the Dividends are given ?
(3) From where the Dividend comes ?
(4) What is meant by a Share-holder ?
(5) What is a Proxy ?

In short, it will teach them **practical** lessons on Industrial Education.

It is quite possible that, **in course of time,** most of them will purchase more Shares of the said Bank, **with their own savings.**

It will thus impart Industrial Education to the poorest class (beggars).

What will be the effect of such an example on the Middle Class and the Higher Class ?—the readers can themselves Judge.

To my mind, there are hundreds of benefits from such procedure, but the space does not permit me to mention *even* a few of them.

The above-mentioned suggestions, if carried out are *sure* to mark such an Auspicous Day, and future Historians of India **will be compelled** to mark such a **unique and unprecedented event.** Besides that, it is just according to the Noble Desires of Their Majesties, because none of us can deny that it (suggestion) does not come under **"works of permanent utility."**

Do the Committees think, that they have well-utilised the Fund ?—which has come, **not only** from the loosened purse of the well-to-do, **but also** from the **hard-earned** savings of the middle, **nay**, even poor classes

Noble members of the Committes ! I respectfully beg you, to consider that India and most of her sons, at the present time, can not afford to waste money **unproductively** in "fireworks" and "feeding to the poor."

I do not mean, that this should *not* be done. *But I mean,* that **a very small portion** should be spend for above-mentioned purposes, and that the **maior portion** of the Fund be utilised in *"works* of permanent utility" **according to their (members) discretion.**

India's Industrial **position is** one of the gravest at the present time.

Let India be in a position, (say after 30 years), to stand herself in the Industrial war (keen competition), and then she will be quite willing to spend *even* double the amount in "Fireworks and feeding to the poor" (say, in the Jubilee of His Majesty the King Emperor of India.

The following Hindustani proverb just suits the present case.

"Ma karay koo-tauni, pisauni ; Baytay ka nam Navab Zulficar Ali Khan." (mother earns money, by grinding wheat etc and somehow managing the household expenses, but her **son's** name is Navab Zulficar Ali Khan).

In other words, she (India) is trying her best to feed her beloved famine-stricken and sick (Malarious fever, Small Pox and Dysentry etc.) sons, and a majority of her sons are living from hand to mouth, but a few of them (sons) are trying to be Navab Zulficar Ali Khan.

SARAN
Industrial Servant of India.
MAHAT ASHRAM, Cornwallis Street, *CALCUTTA.*

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[*From the Publicity Bureau.*]

THE INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT OF SOUTH INDIA.

MANUFACTURES.

[*A lecture by Dr. Slater, Professor of Indian Economics.*]

Industry is the adaptation of natural material to human needs. In some cases the process is simple and direct. A ryot grows paddy, his wife husks it and cooks the rice, the family eats it. There is here only a short chain of industrial processes. In so short an industrial chain manufacturing industry, or what is recognized as such, does not appear. But instead the paddy may be sent to a rice mill, and there be husked, and thence be sent to some large town; and with the intervention of the rice mill there appears what is recognized as a manufacturing industry. Consider again the case of the cotton fibre, which is grown in the fields of Georgia, and sent to Augusta to be ginned, thence railed to Charleston, thence shipped and conveyed by steamer to Liverpool, railed again to Oldham, where it is passed in succession through the blowing rooms, the carding rooms, and the spinning rooms, and emerges as cotton yarn. From Oldham it may go to Manchester to be dyed, and then to Rochdale to be woven into cloth, be shipped again from Liverpool to the Gold Coast, and finally delight the heart of a negress in Upper Nigeria. Here the industrial chain is lengthened considerably and all the industries of ginning, carding, spinning, dyeing and weaving receive the material in turn, and pass it onwards; but in this case also the journey starts from the gifts of nature and ends with the satisfaction of a human want. And so is it if the process is more complex, as frequently happens in metal-working industries. However complicated the industrial processes may be, they still must necessarily be of the nature of links in industrial chains, all originating in the resources of nature and ending with the satisfaction of human desires.

Manufacture is therefore doubly dependent on agriculture and its kindred extractive industries forestry, hunting, fishing, mining and quarrying. From these it must receive the materials on which it works, and among the men who pursue these extractive industries it must find a large proportion of the consumers of its products, people who are willing in return to supply food as well as raw materials to the manufacturing population. A manufacturing country without agriculture and cut off from agricultural countries would be like the mythical group of families which lived by taking in one another's washing.

This is the cardinal fact that has to be kept in mind in considering the problem of the development of manufacturing industries in India. It is possible for a country to so develop its manufacturing skill and efficiency as to be able to depend, for food,

for raw materials, and for markets, upon other countries. Thus Lancashire obtains raw cotton from America and Egypt, and sells the manufactured product in India, China, South America, Africa, Europe, the United States, and the British Colonies, and out of the payment for such labour buys grain and meat from all over the world to feed her operatives. But this is an exceptional feat, not easily imitated. So far as India is concerned, since it is on the one hand rich in natural resources, and on the other sustains a vast population, almost entirely by agriculture, it is wise to concentrate attention at first on forging links in industrial chains, at least one end of which is already here in India; and by preference in those of which both ends are here. In other words Indian enterprise should first apply itself to those manufacturing industries for which India itself supplies *both* the raw material *and* the market, and then to those for which India supplies *either* raw material *or* the market.

Some time ago I took a number of students over the Madras Harbour. There we saw in the godowns waiting for export at one spot a great collection of raw skins and hides, and at another a great mass of tanning materials. My students felt disgusted and ashamed at this evidence of the lack of enterprise and efficiency of Indian industry. As the skins and hides are here, and the tanning materials also, why not tan the skins and hides before exporting them? And as under peace conditions India imports millions of pairs of boots and shoes annually, to say nothing of a great variety of other leather manufactures, why not retain out of the tanned skins and hides enough to supply India with all the boots and shoes required in the country?

Text-books on Economics are apt to tell you that the factors of production are Land, Labour and Capital. I notice that people are apt to take hold of this statement, and reproduce it with the air of uttering a valuable truth. But without a good deal of explanation it does not help. It rather misleads than guides those whose desire it is to develop new agencies of production. Let me beg of you to use your own intelligence instead of going to text-books, and to consider what is necessary for success in production.

Let us suppose that a group of Madras men resolve on entering upon the tanning and boot and shoe making industries in combination. They have then two out of the necessary factors of production, (1) access to the necessary raw materials, (2) access to a sufficiently large market. What else do they require? Four more factors, three of which are immaterial, or I may say, spiritual. They must have in the first place the enterprise to risk their capital resources, and the determination to go through with the undertaking to the end; they must have in the second place the intelligence to plan wisely, to choose the right site for their factory, to have it well designed, to enlist the right manager, sense enough to discard the Indian delusion that it is profitable to underpay employees; they must have in the third place sufficient honour and business morality to abstain from attempting to cheat one another, or the people with whom they enter into business relations. And they must also have sufficient cash and

credit to be able to buy land, erect buildings, equip them with plant and machinery, and employ labourers.

Once the business is well started success depends on good management. Good management has two aspects, external and internal. I have noted that the Madras University graduate in History and Economics has grasped the idea of good management in its external aspect. He understands the necessity of efficiency in the purchase of raw material and in the sale of the product. But, so far as I can discover, the idea of efficient internal management has never been the object of study among educated Indians, and I have found it very hard to give them any conception of what it entails.

The essence of it is enthusiasm for good and efficient work. Just as a painter should rejoice in beauty of form and colour, and a musician in beauty of tone and rhythm, so a works manager should rejoice in smoothness and effectiveness of organization. Just as the painter hates falsity and crudity of colour, the works manager should hate waste, waste of time, waste of material, waste of by-products, waste of space, and, most of all, waste of human energy and working power. He must study the processes, so that the journey of the material from tool-point to tool-point, as it is subjected to different processes, shall be short, quick and easy; so that each tool works with the highest attainable efficiency; and so that power is used without waste. He must study the problems of lighting, ventilation, minimising of noise, prevention of dust and of noxious gases; he must above all study the men whom he employs, selecting them, grading them, and, if need be, shifting them from one task to another till each has the work suited to his character and capacity.

If therefore you are not able to secure good management, I would recommend you to keep away from manufacturing enterprises. But if you realize the nature and necessity of good management, and see how to secure it, together with these other essentials which I have mentioned, then there is a big field for manufacturing industry waiting for your efforts. Let us leave aside the years of the war, and go back to 1913–14, and see what goods India imported from abroad, while itself producing the raw materials, or at least the most important of the raw materials, from which they are manufactured. In the first place, we find imports of manufactured cotton goods to the value of Rs. 66,57,66,000, side by side with exports of raw cotton to the value of Rs. 41,04,25,000. India is extraordinarily rich in coal and iron, but the imports of iron and steel goods came to Rs. 16,00,79,000. Silk manufactures totalled Rs. 3,10,13,000, matches Rs. 89,65,000, paper Rs. 1,58,77,000, biscuits, cakes, patent foods and preserved milk Rs. 1,34,07,000, soap Rs. 75,06,000, earthenware and porcelain Rs. 63,49,000, and boots and shoes Rs. 79,26,000. The least important of these indicates an Indian market of over 60 lakhs per annum, affording quite sufficient scope for well-organized businesses.

On the other hand let me offer a caution. Do not be too imitative, too much like a flock of sheep all rushing through an opening immediately one has led the way. I have been in various towns in India where rice-mills have been started. The story I have been told has been that at first they were very successful, but then more and more

mills were started to seize a portion of the profits, till now they are too many for the district. Just the same report was given to me with regard to tile works on the West Coast. From the daily papers it would appear that there is a craze just now for Insurance Companies, and, though so many are floated, yet the capital asked for has been in some cases even subscribed before the prospectus is out. I am not sure that India (or perhaps I should say Bombay) is not infected with a mania for plunging into ill-considered ventures somewhat like the time of the South Sea Bubble in England. We appear to have the same phenomenon of speculators greedily buying shares already at an absurdly high price in the expectation of their going higher still. That sort of mania is more likely to hinder than to help industrial development. I would strongly advise you if you have money to invest and are tempted by these new floatations, to wait a few months, and meanwhile take up stock in Government loans, and when finally you put money into some industrial company, do so with the intention of making that a permanent investment, and study its prospects thoroughly first.

Then, when you are in business, I hope you will shed the notion so common in India, that it is good business to pay the lowest possible wages. You will admit that the Americans know something about the art of making profits. There the manager is considered an able man, not because he pays the lowest, but because he pays the highest wage in his particular industry. You have heard no doubt of the Ford motor-cars, and that they are famous for four things, their great sale, their cheap price, the vast profits made by the manufacture, and the very high wages paid to the men who make them. Indian labour is extremely low paid. Some people say that it is not cheap, because low as the wages are the efficiency is lower still. In particular sorts of work this may be so, but it is certainly not universally the case. In a great variety of employments Indian labour is very efficient in proportion to its cost, or, what means the same thing, very cheap in proportion to its efficiency. One of the most wonderful things in India is the Post Office. If you tell people in Europe that a letter with a half anna stamp, or a postcard with a three pies stamp, will be carried if so addressed from Aden for five days' journey by mail steamer to Bombay, thence many hundred miles by rail to Calcutta, thence again by steamer to Rangoon, then to the limit of the Burmese railway system, and finally many miles by runner, they find it hardly possible to believe that so much can be done at so ridiculously small a cost. And yet the Post Office yields a profit in aid of taxation. There you have clear proof that Indian labour of the type required for postal work is extraordinarily efficient in proportion to its cost. There is seldom any valid excuse for the very low wages that are customary. In my opinion the wise employer instead of trying to pay as small a wage as possible will always pay a wage high enough to make the man who gets it value his job, and be anxious to keep it. And he will encourage as many of the men whom he employs as possible, to try to do continually better work by giving just and fair increases of pay.

It is not the inefficiency of the ordinary workman which is, in my opinion, the chief obstacle to Indian industrial progress, but the

inefficiency of the employing class. And if this is the chief obstacle it can be removed. India is not a country doomed to poverty by lack of natural resources. It is rather a country doomed to poverty because it has not yet taken the trouble to acquire the mental and moral equipment necessary to escape from poverty. Both public and private effort are necessary in order that India may acquire this equipment. Now is the time to concentrate energy upon this task.

Let me give you an example to illustrate the principles on which I think we ought to act. I have already referred to the old bad habit of exporting at once raw skins and hides and tanning materials instead of tanning the leather in India. You are doubtless aware of the fact that the war interfered with this crude method of dealing with these products, and that during the war the tanning industry developed enormously; the exports of raw skins and hides fell to half the pre-war figure and that of leather doubled. What is more important, the quality was excellent, and a new and much higher reputation for Indian leather was won. But this was because Government inspection stopped adulteration. Directly that inspection is withheld the practice reappears of soaking the hides in Epsom salts, to increase the apparent weight while spoiling the leather. Is it not a folly and a shame that this should be permitted? If we have no consideration for the foreign purchaser of Indian leather, if we have no regard for the good name of India in commerce, at least let us have some mercy on the honest tanner, who hates such methods, but is driven to adulterate like his neighbours, lest by competition with them he is driven to bankruptcy. A big firm can hold out, because it can get a name and reputation for its own goods, but the small man's goods are mixed up with the mass of the product, and he gets a price determined by the average quality of the whole. The small tanner who adulterates more than the average makes a profit, he who adulterates less makes a loss. It is a vile and horrible system, and as it has been proved during the war that inspection can be made efficient, it is the clear and manifest duty of the Government of India to maintain that inspection.

But the duty of Government in regard to industry is not confined to the negative function of preventing wrong-doing. There is also the positive duty of taking such action for the encouragement of industrial development as under the particular conditions which prevail in India cannot be expected from private individuals and voluntary associations. Just as Madras can claim the best Agricultural Department of any Indian Province, so it can claim to have been the pioneer in this field. It was as far back as 1897 that Sir (then Mr.) Alfred Chatterton, of the Educational Service, demonstrated the possibility of establishing an aluminium industry in Madras. In 1905 the Government of Madras established its Department of Industries. But, alas! after a few years' working, there came from Lord Morley, Secretary of State, the following despatch which practically crushed the Madras Department, and sent Sir Alfred Chatterton to take refuge in the State of Mysore. Here are the very words to which Lord Morley put his signature. I invite your attention particularly to the passages I have italicised.

"I have examined the account which the Madras Government have given of the attempts to create new industries in the province. The results represent considerable labour and ingenuity, but they are not of a character to remove my doubts as to the utility of State effort in this direction, unless it is strictly limited to industrial instruction and avoids the semblance of a commercial venture. So limited, interference with private enterprise is avoided, while there still remains an ample and well-defined sphere of activity. The limit disregarded, there is the danger that the new State industry will either remain a petty and ineffective plaything, or will become a costly and hazardous speculation. I sympathize with the Conference and the Madras Government in their anxiety for the industrial development of the province, but I think that it is more likely to be retarded than promoted by the diversion to State-managed commercial enterprises *of funds which are urgently required for the extension of industrial and technical instruction.*

"The policy which I am prepared to sanction is that State funds may be expended upon familiarizing the people with such improvements in the methods of production as modern science and the practice of European countries can suggest; further than this the State should not go, and it must be left to private enterprise to demonstrate that these improvements can be adopted with commercial advantage. Within the limits here indicated it appears to me that the objects which the Industrial Conference had in view can all be accomplished by means of technical and industrial schools; *it is in such schools that a knowledge of new industries and new processes can best be imparted, that the use of new implements can best be taught and the technical skill of the artisans most readily improved.* In a leather school the method of chrome tanning can be demonstrated and taught; in a weaving school the indigenous hand loom can be improved and the advantage of the improvement demonstrated. If the schools are properly managed they will supply the private capitalist with instructed workmen and with all the information he requires for a commercial venture. To convert the leather or weaving school into a Government factory in order to demonstrate that articles can be manufactured and sold to the public at a profit, goes, in my view, beyond what is desirable and beyond what is found necessary in other provinces. My objections do not extend to the establishment of a bureau of industrial information, or to the dissemination from such a centre of intelligence and advice regarding new industries, processes or appliances, provided that nothing is done calculated to interfere with private enterprise."

I want to draw your attention here to two obvious fallacies. In the first place, in writing about the diversion of funds from industrial instruction to industrial enterprises Lord Morley confused between current expenditure and investment of capital. If the Madras Government invests a lakh of rupees on building and equipping a soap factory it does not follow that it will have to withdraw a lakh of rupees from its expenditure on technical education, or on any other necessary annual expenditure. As there is every reason for supposing the venture will be successful it is probable that there will be more money, not less, available for technical education.

But a far worse mistake was made in supposing that technical education can be effective if suspended in the air, as it were, with no

connection with any existing industry. When Lord Morley said "it is in such schools," i.e., schools not associated with any workshop experience "that a knowledge of new industries and new processes can best be imparted," he was saying the exact opposite of the truth, as any one experienced in technical education will tell you. Besides, supposing young men could be taught in Madras schools the processes of a new industry, what encouragement would there be to them to take the course, with no chance of employment afterwards?

Now, happily, as the result of the Indian Industrial Commission the policy of Lord Morley's despatch has been repudiated, and the old policy of the Madras Government vindicated. I hope therefore it will go ahead with courage and determination. But there is one thing I regret. It was in December 1915 that I came to Madras. Then Mr. Tressler was in charge of the department, of which Sir Alfred Chatterton was still nominally the head. Since then I have known as Directors of Industry Mr. Couchman, Mr. Innes and now Mr. R. W. Davies—four heads within the space of less than four years. I was appointed to my post by the University of Madras for a definite period of five years, as a minimum. I do not think that the minimum period for a University Professor is at all too long for a Director of Industries. I do hope that now we have Mr. Davies he will not also be hastily moved to some other job, to make room for yet another new man who will have to learn the work from the beginning.

There are many varieties of useful work possible for young men of good education in India besides entering into Government offices and practising as vakils. A strong Department of Industries, under an able head, pursuing a continuous policy, and well supported by Government and by public opinion, can turn these possibilities into actualities.

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INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT OF SOUTH INDIA.

I—Agriculture.

(LECTURE BY DR. SLATER, PROFESSOR OF INDIAN ECONOMICS.)

(*From the Publicity Bureau.*)

Of all industries agriculture is the most ancient and the most fundamental. We can live without Universities and without lectures; in such a climate as that of South India it is possible to live without houses and without clothes; but it is impossible to live without food. Mr. K. Sundara Raju, one of the contributors to the volume published by the University of Madras called "Some South Indian villages", remarks of the Nayudus that "they think, and pride themselves on the thought, that agriculture is the noblest, the least harmful, and the most independent of all professions." They have good reason. Manufacturing industry is dependent on agriculture, for its function is, very largely, to work up raw materials which are themselves the product of agriculture. For these reasons it is right that the first of this short course of lectures on "Industrial Development of South India" should be devoted to the pressing problems of South Indian Agriculture.

It may, I think, be fairly claimed that of all great industries agriculture is the one that yields that greatest enjoyment in their work to the workers engaged in it. Tastes differ, and I can only speak positively for myself; but while I never, when on a holiday, desired to find my recreation by working in a coal mine or in a cotton mill, I find a fascination in agricultural work. When early this year I secured a passage home, and landed at Plymouth, and spent some time there with my mother and sisters, I took the first opportunity of digging in their allotments, and looking at the crop on a little plot I had brought into cultivation for them two years before. When I went to my own house I dug my own allotment, and rejoiced in the opportunity of getting the physical exercise which is desirable for health in that way, instead of being driven to resort, as in Madras, to the childish pursuit of knocking tennis balls over a net; and later I enjoyed the pleasure of going to Woolwich and seeing how fruit trees which I had planted years before were thriving and finding out from the present occupier what crops he had obtained from them. The pleasure of working on the land, particularly if it is your own bit of land, is twofold. There is the pleasure of the sun and air and exercise and seeing the things grow and gathering in the fruits of the soil; and there is the pleasure, by deep digging and manuring and planting trees and by other means, of increasing the fertility and beauty of the plot upon which you work. Therefore it is not altogether a misfortune for a country to have an exceptionally large

part of its population engaged in agriculture. In the Madras Presidency there are about 5 adult male workers engaged in agriculture for every 2 otherwise engaged. I admit it is too large a proportion, and that the economic prosperity of the country depends, in a great measure, upon the development of non-agricultural industries, and other forms of employment. There should be a reasonable proportion between agriculture and manufacture But if a community has a choice between an excess of agriculture, as in India, and an excess of manufacturing and miscellaneous employment, as in Great Britain, I think on the score of the general happiness of the mass of the people it should choose the former.

But the aspect of the matter to which I specially want to draw your attention is the fact that the very distribution of population between agriculture and other industries shows remarkable agricultural inefficiency. Five agricultural families in our presidency supply food and other agricultural produce for themselves, and for two Indian non-agricultural families, and a certain quantity of agricultural produce for export. Altogether, we may say that they produce enough for eight families, or for nine at the utmost. In western Europe, North America, Australia and New Zealand, I suppose five agricultural families produce, on the average, the necessary agricultural produce for fifty families in all. Hence we cannot say that India compares favourably in agricultural efficiency with those countries. Nor does it compare favourably with China or Japan. Yet India is a country of very ancient civilization—how ancient, no one knows. Civilization may be said to begin with the era when man ceased to live by gathering wild fruits and killing wild animals, and began to subsist by growing grain and harvesting cereal crops. No one knows what land was first tilled, what grain was first sown and harvested, what beast was first made to serve the cultivator; but my own opinion is that it was Indian soil that was first tilled, even before that of Egypt or Mesopotamia, that rice was the first grain planted, even before wheat, that the buffalo and not the ox was the first animal yoked to the plough, and that some ancient form of Dravidian language was the medium these first cultivators, these pioneers of civilization, used in their conversation one with another. Other people may disagree with this opinion but they cannot prove I am wrong, and they will at least admit that Indian agriculture is extremely ancient, if not the most ancient of all.

How then can we account for the fact that the art and science of agriculture is now relatively backward in India compared with other countries of less ancient civilization? I think it is very largely because of this very antiquity of the science and art of agriculture in India. Much was learnt many generations ago, and the knowledge won embodied in proverbs and customs and traditions passed down from father to son, and the fulness of such knowledge made the pursuit of more knowledge by organized research and experiment appear both very difficult and very unnecessary. One can quite imagine that to many villagers it must have seemed presumption, if not impiety, for a young ryot to want to know more than his grandfather did. So now we have to preach the importance of research; to tell people that of all the factors of production knowledge is one of the most important; to point out the need of a great collective organisation for the purpose of

carrying out research and diffusing a wide-spread acquaintance with the results of research.

We have that necessary organization in the Madras Presidency in the form of the Department of Agriculture. What no single agriculturist can do, by research, for himself, the department can do for them all. But in order that its work may be effective it must be understood by the people, and there must be close co-operation between the Government department, which is an organ of the whole community, and the individual ryots.

Unfortunately even in the educated part of the community there is a remarkable lack of understanding. Some two years ago I was at Kumbakōnam, and attended a meeting of the local Home Rule Association at which a lecture was given on Indian Agriculture, followed by discussion. One of the leading men in the city spoke at that discussion of some new appointments in the Department of Agriculture, and denounced the extravagance of paying salaries of Rs. 500 per month and upwards to Deputy Directors. The only improvements which the department had introduced, he said, which had benefited agriculture in the district of Tanjore, were single transplantation of paddy and growing green manure crops, though these, he admitted, were important improvements. I gathered that if this gentleman had his way under Home Rule, if the department were not shut down altogether, at least only men at very moderate salaries would be appointed; salaries such as would make it impossible to recruit a man trained in any country where agricultural science is more advanced than in India.

Is that a wise attitude? Just let us take the test suggested by that speaker. Suppose that the Department of Agriculture had done nothing else but introduce single transplantation of paddy and the growing of green manure crops, and think what the value of those improvements will amount to when, by the gradual diffusion of knowledge, they are fully utilized, compared with the cost of the department. Remember, on the one hand, that there are over 11,000,000 acres under paddy in the Presidency; on the other hand, that with single transplantation there is a great saving of seed *and* a heavier crop; and that even where green manure can be gathered from adjoining woods and forests the manurial value of a suitable crop specially grown is far greater, and vast areas have no adequate means of getting adequate supplies from woods and forests. I do not know whether any estimate has ever been made of the rupees per acre that these two improvements are worth annually over the eleven million acres under paddy, but at any reasonable estimate you can see that their value is so great that the salary of a Deputy Director at Rs. 500 or Rs. 1,000 per month is a trifle in comparison. In fact the Department of Agriculture is a sort of bank into which the taxpayers of the Presidency can put in annas by way of investment and draw out rupees annually by way of interest. It is the most magnificent investment possible.

Moreover it is not true that the department has only those two achievements to its credit. Still confining ourselves to paddy we have to note that as the results of prolonged single plant selection carried on for years it is now able to offer the Tanjore cultivators improved varieties of the local rice plant, so that they can either have a variety with the same period of growth and a 15 per cent heavier yield,

or a variety with the same yield but a shortened period of growth. Leaving rice, there was the introduction of Cambodia cotton, now the best cotton grown on a large scale in India, giving more than double yield of the cottons it has displaced as well as fibre of a far superior quality There was, admit, some luck in that, but when a department is making experiments in many directions, it is only natural that it should have unexpected good fortune in some. And luck alone does not suffice, it is necessary that there shall be continually skilful and assiduous work to safeguard the advantages won, to maintain and improve the quality of the foreign introduction, and safeguard it against pests. In the improvement of native cottons again a great triumph has been won at the Koilpati farm, the "Company Karunganis" yielding, by increased yield and improved quality, on an average an extra profit to the ryot of Rs. 20 per acre. These ryots pay about Rs. 1-8-0 per acre only in kist! There are many other things of which I might speak, the soil analysis of the deltas, the breeding of improved sugar-canes, the operations against palmyra bud disease, and so on, if time permitted. I must be satisfied with recommending you to study the reports of the Director of Agriculture yourselves.

But now I wish to direct your attention to five burning issues of South Indian Agriculture.

There is first the question of *exhaustion of the soil.*

When we take crops out of the ground we take certain elements from the soil itself. If we keep on taking crops without giving sufficient manure to replace what has been taken from the soil we diminish its fertility, and finally the soil is exhausted. In China it is considered gross impiety and neglect of the religious duty due to the Earth Goddess not to return to the soil the human excrement which represents the part of the food consumed which came from the soil. I must not speak of Indian sins in this matter without confessing that no country in the world sins so greatly as Great Britain. But here also in Madras every monsoon, when the bar is open, we pour out into the sea a whole river full of the most beautiful liquid manure. Great Britain has this excuse for its wastefulness, that it imports vast quantities of food from various countries, including much cattle food, which adds to the store of manure, and also gathers great quantities of fish from the sea.

But what are you doing in India? You are exporting the fertility of the soil. Each year the trade statistics show vast quantities of bones exported, and hides and oil-seeds. Export oil, by all means; that is, made by the plant from the air, but beware how you export the poonacs, or oil-cakes, which contain the part of the seed derived from the soil, or the whole oil-seeds containing both the oil and the poonac. In exporting these things you are exporting the fertility of the soil; and especially in exporting bones, which contain matter as indispensible and more difficult to replace, than that in the poonacs.

The second issue is the *question of pests and diseases.*

In dealing with these we have to look to Government, and Government is handicapped by the individualism which is characteristic of human nature, either in India or elsewhere. In Great Britain we have learnt that it is worth while to give Government departments

very drastic powers of interfering with individual liberty in order to cope with matters like hydrophobia and swine fever, and cattle diseases, and to make individuals submit to loss and inconvenience for the common good.

Similarly when a plant pest appears it can be combated only by common action systematically pursued by all cultivators under Government direction. You have doubtless heard that the boll-weevil which has done such harm in Egypt has appeared in the cotton fields round Cambodia; and energetic action is being taken by the Department of Agriculture to get rid of it. The measures prescribed involve a slight immediate loss to the cultivator to which it is necessary that he should submit, in order to save a great common asset. It is most necessary that in such campaigns as these the department should have the support of unofficial members of the Legislature, and of the educated public generally. It is fighting for the general good, and for the welfare of future generations.

Thirdly, there is the *question of adulteration*.

I have been told that whenever the Indian people find that they own a goose which lays golden eggs, they straightway proceed to kill the goose, by their habit of adulteration. There was, some time ago, a man living near Bombay who is said to have made a fortune because he possessed a pit from which he could dig clay of the same colour as Indian wheat, and that he kept a band of women there continually at work, kneading the clay into little pellets the size of grains of wheat, and sold it to the merchants to mix with the wheat they exported. The results of such adulteration of Indian wheat was that the price fell considerably below other wheats, although Indian wheat is, in itself, of superior quality. There was all the needless expense of adding the earth, of transporting it, and then washing it out again, and all this came, in the end, out of the price received by the Indian merchant and the Indian agriculturist But while the community as a whole suffers by adulteration, the tragedy is that the individual ryot or merchant who adulterates more than his neighbours makes an individual profit by so doing, and the honest man who hates the practice, and adulterates less, suffers an extra loss, as the reduction of price based on the average amount of adulteration is spread over the whole output. Similarly, when the trade in Indian indigo revived as a consequence of the war, the old practice of adulterating it with mud revived also. What dyer will prefer the Indian product to synthetic indigo in such circumstances? Specially important to our Presidency is the adulteration of hides and skins tanned here. The dishonest tanner can increase the apparent weight of the hide by soaking it, during tanning, in Epsom Salts and other similar solutions. The loss falls at first upon the foreign buyer, but he protects himself by refusing to buy from India, or buying only at a specially reduced price. So the whole tanning trade suffers, and is threatened with extinction, unless adequate steps be taken to deal with the evil.

In some cases this can be done by the trade itself, and this has been done in the matter of wheat. But it is a common interest of the whole community that is at stake, and the Government therefore, as the trustee for the whole community, ought to recognize its duty in the

matter. One grieves to say that in some matters attempts to enforce laws against adulteration would only lead to exaction of additional *mamuls* by the police. But whatever laws against adulteration can be enforced efficiently, ought to be enacted and executed. It is proved to be possible in the case of hides and skins, because it has been done during the war. There could be no better omen for the future of Indian industry than the enactment of such a law for the period of peace and its effective enforcement, to be followed by other applications of the same principle, until Indian products acquire a world-wide reputation for honesty, purity and excellence.

The fourth problem is that of *excessive subdivision of land and fragmentation of holdings.*

This I must pass over, as it is to large a subject to be treated here.

The fifth problem is that of *breeds of cattle.*

Some time ago I wanted to make an estimate of the amount of milk annually obtained from the millions of cows in Madras Presidency. I made inquiries in various directions, and finally worked out some figures based on the assumption that it took, on an average, no less than *twenty-five Indian cows* to produce the quantity of milk yielded by an average English cow. I showed my figures to Mr. G. A. D. Stuart, then Director of Agriculture. He immediately declared that I put the yield of an Indian cow much too high, and his opinion was confirmed by the Agricultural College, and, even more emphatically by Mr. Allan Carruth, whose special duty it is to deal with cattle. You can guess, therefore, what a vast field there is for improvement in the Indian breeds.

But are we going to get improvement? Not on present lines. Here also the saying about kil ling the goose that lays the golden eggs applies. In Britain, when we discover in some part of the country a breed of cattle with special merits, like Jerseys, or Herefords or Devons or Kerrys or Ayrshires, the breed, through such recognition, becomes more numerous, and more attention is paid to it, and the quality is still further improved. In India, sometimes at least, the opposite result happens. There was a specially good breed discovered at Punganur. When this was generally recognised, and the cows came into demand, all the best animals were sold away from Punganur, and no care was taken of the breed by purchasers, and now the Punganur breed is extinct. I found in Mysore the wide-spread belief that the repute of Mysore cattle is leading to the sale to other districts of all the best bulls, instead of to their retention for breeding purposes, and consequently to the deterioration of the breed; and many people think that the same thing is happening in the Ongole district. It is even, I believe, a Tamil proverb, that "the calf of the good cow dies". If that is true it is a disastrous truth.

We can hardly think of any manner in which a zamindar or other large landowner can deserve better of his country than in fostering and improving the best breeds of domestic animals. It is cheering to know that there are men who are now doing this work. I should like to see the value of their services recognized by Government in the annual distribution of honours, so that others may be made aware, not only of the reward, but of the lasting benefit to all future generations of the Indian people achieved by the man who gives us better cattle, or better sheep, or better strains of useful plants.

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INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT OF SOUTH INDIA.

III

General and Educational.

A lecture by Dr. SLATER, Professor of Indian Economics, University of Madras.

(From the Publicity Bureau.)

Since I began this short course of lectures, I have received communications from various gentlemen calling my attention to specific problems. On some of these I propose to touch this evening, using them as illustrations of general principles.

I. I have received a circular which proposes at once the establishment of Vernacular Schools of Navigation, and the launching of a 'Madras Ship-building Company, Limited', the greater part of the capital of which is to be devoted to the building of a steamship. Now industrial development must include development in the three fields of agriculture, manufacture and transport. Land transport is in India peculiarly a matter for Government, which in one form or other is almost entirely responsible for both roads and railways. But the sea lies open to private enterprise. I am therefore not surprised that Indian industrial ambitions are continually pointing towards the creation of a great Indian ship-building industry and the establishment of Indian steamship lines. But, on the whole, I fear I must warn you against hastily putting money into companies for this purpose at present. Established lines have an awkward habit of resenting the coming of a new competitor, and, if that new-comer is not very strong, of endeavouring to crush it out of existence. The general idea I would like to suggest to you here is the desirability of building on an existing foundation. The building of sailing-ships is an industry which has never ceased in India, and such ships make reasonably profitable trips from one Indian port to another, and even go further afield. Would not the next step in development be the building of somewhat bigger ships, equipped with auxiliary motors, either petrol or Diesel oil engines, which could make way against a calm or moderate head wind, while still exploiting the advantages which the comparative reliability of Indian winds afford to sailing-ships pure and simple? Such a development would not excite the jealousy of the British India Steam Navigation Company; and if it were sufficiently successful might serve for a fresh starting point later on.

II. Since last week another new enterprise was brought to my notice. Mr. S. Ramachandra Aiyar called upon me, and arranged for me to see the 'Ramachandra water-lift' in operation. You doubtless are all familiar with the ordinary bullock water-lift of the Madras

Presidency, said to have been invented many centuries ago by a famous Indian mathematician called Kabala, and hence termed the Kabalai. The Ramachandra water-lift is a simple and ingenious modification of the same idea. One ox takes the place of the pair. The slope away from the well is made slightly steeper, and iron rails are laid down on it. On these a low platform slides, supported on four cast-iron wheels. The ox faces the well instead of having his tail turned towards it. He stands with the driver on the platform, which then rolls gently down the inclined plane, drawing up the bucket full of water. At the end of the run the bucket automatically empties itself the ox and the driver step off the platform, and the weight of the bucket descending to the water draws the light platform up the slope. The ox and the driver walk after it and the whole process is repeated. I must say that I was greatly impressed by what I saw. The ox does the work by walking in a perfectly natural manner up a slope, and therefore uses his strength in the most effective and least tiring manner. I have great hopes that tests under expert supervision will justify Mr. Ramachandra's confidence in his invention. But the general principle I desire here to emphasize is that great gain will result when the ablest intellects in India are in some measure diverted from abstract and legal and political studies, and directed towards the solution of the ordinary problems of life.

III. A good many people have complained to me that in my two previous lectures I said nothing about the tariff question, and that, they consider, is the very root of the matter of Indian industrial development. Now rather more than three years ago, when I had newly arrived in Madras, I spoke upon this subject. I then expressed the opinion that as Indians appeared to be so unanimous in desiring a protective duty on cotton goods, this ought to be conceded, both because the refusal makes it appear as though Lancashire interests weighed more with the Secretary of State than Indian wishes, and also because as long as Indians believed that the tariff was the one thing necessary they were not likely to face the real problem until they were allowed to try their remedy. Since then the Government of India has moved, in my opinion quite rightly, in that direction, and we have now had, for some time, a protective import-tax of 7½ per cent ad valorem on all imported cotton goods. The real effect of this will be seen later. Hitherto a 7½ per cent tax has been a small matter compared with the difficulties of manufacture and transport created by the war, and still persisting since its close. I am bound however to confess that the response of the Indian manufacturer to the opportunities created for him by the difficulty of securing foreign goods, and to the need for increased production of Indian goods, has been somewhat disappointing.

Nevertheless a tax upon imported cotton cloth appears to me to have merits of another character. Since the Indian handloom weaver and the Indian mills supply the cheapest and coarsest cloths used in India, a tax on imported cloth is a tax on those who are best able to pay. It is tolerably well graduated according to income; whereas an income-tax proper is very unsatisfactory in India in consequence of the extreme difficulty in ascertaining what people's incomes are. An increase in the revenue seems to me imperative. Prices have risen greatly and are not likely to fall for many years to anything like the

pre-war level, therefore all the expenses of Government are greatly increased. They are not increased as yet nearly as much as they ought to be. All small salaries paid to Government servants have become, through the rise of prices, miserably inadequate, and ought to be greatly advanced; and there are also many directions in which a great increase of Governmental activity is required. People say the need should be met by eliminating waste. But there never was, and in our time there never will be, any Government that did not waste money. A certain percentage of waste is a constant feature of all Governmental machinery, just as a certain amount of friction characterises all mechanical machinery Compared with other Governments, that of India appears remarkably good, and I, for one, do not expect to see the slightest improvement in this respect coming as the result of the adoption of the representative principle. Representative Government has its merits, but nobody can say that has ever been found economical.

The question will have to be determined whether the small beginnings of a protective tariff already established in India shall be further developed. The modest 7½ per cent may be greatly increased. What will be the effect of that? In my opinion, simply that foreign capitalists will come into India and set up their factories here. The share of Indian firms in the industrial activities carried on in India would, I think, be reduced instead of increased. How are you going to deal with that difficulty? Obviously it can only be met by developing the capacities of the Indian people themselves.

So, therefore, stating the matter as seen from the broadest point of view, the problem of Indian industrial development is two fold; it is the problem of conserving and developing the natural resources of the country; and then of conserving and developing its human resources. Let us take the former first.

Are we conserving the natural resources of the country? Are we not rather allowing some of the most important of them to be destroyed recklessly?

India was at one time, there can be little doubt, almost entirely covered by forest. By slow degrees, the greater part of the country has been cleared and brought under cultivation. That is good, up to a certain point. It is calculated that in a temperate climate like that of France or Germany three quarters of the area may properly be cleared, but one quarter should be kept forested. In a tropical country like India the need of forest is probably greater, especially on hill and mountain slopes where the soil is washed away by the heavy rains wherever unprotected by tree roots. But India, leaving out Burma, has only 12 per cent of its area under forest. Further, much that is called forest and which was forest once is now treeless waste, producing nothing but rocks, prickly-pear, euphorbia, land ruined and devastated beyond hope of recovery. In the neighbourhood of Salem I have hunted for tree life over the unreserved forests Here and there is a sacred grove still surviving under the protection of a deity. But for the rest I discovered one tree, growing in the cleft of a rock, in a position equally inaccessible to goats and human beings. Even the condition of the reserved forests in the neighbourhood is but little better.

I think that one of the most discouraging features of Indian life is the manner in which this question is handled by the speakers and writers who have taken on themselves the responsibility of guiding and expressing Indian opinion Never does one find a speech delivered in the Legislative Council, or an article in the Indian Press urging upon Government more effective conservation of the forests. It is the officials of the Forest Department alone who are struggling to conserve this most valuable heritage of the Indian people, and they have every-man's hand against them. The peasant of neighbouring villages claims a fancied right to pasture his cattle on forests which by right belong just as much to villages at a greater distance. Forest is land bearing a growing crop of trees, just as much entitled to, and just as much requiring protection, as a growing crop of rice, or wheat or cholam. For one village to turn cattle—and still worse goats —into a forest which ought to serve many villages as a source of timber and fuel, is like one ryot in a village turning cattle to graze over the growing corn crops of the whole village. For a very small immediate profit to a few people the permanent interests of a whole community are sacrificed.

India must learn to be less tender of individual interests, more resolved to vindicate the general rights of the community. Her economic salvation depends upon it.

Now let us consider the question of the conservation and development of the human resources of South India.

Here let me give you the fundamental proposition of Economic Science which you will not find clearly expressed in any economic text-book hitherto published. It corresponds to one of the fundamental laws of Physics, Newton's third law of motion, 'action and reaction are equal and opposite.' We cannot make so precise a statement in economics The law must read 'action is always accompanied by reaction, and, taking the whole field of human activity, action and reaction are equally important'. In any particular case the action may be vastly more important than the reaction, or the reaction than the action If a blacksmith strikes the hot iron on his anvil, the action, what he does to the iron, is more important than the reaction of the blow on the mind and body of the smith. But if a University student strikes a tennis ball on the Court, it is the reaction that is more important. But both are present in both cases If it is the reaction which we have in view, the activity is of the nature either of education or recreation; if the action itself, the activity is industrial. But since the two are inevitably linked, it follows that every industrial activity has its educational reaction. When the department of Industries set up a pencil factory here in Madras it acquired two things; in the first place a certain quantity of pencils of various kinds and qualities, and in the second place the knowledge of the process of making pencils in Madras, and the power of doing so at a profit And as this is capable of being used as a means of acquiring the power of making other things also efficiently and profitably, it is of infinitely greater importance than the pencils themselves Similarly, if the well-to-do gentlemen of Madras were to successfully launch and carry on efficiently a Ship-building Company, Madras would acquire not ships only, but an increase of industrial capacity.

It is by effort and by action that humanity learns. I think we want to get that idea into the Indian educational system. Yesterday I happened to look into a book about my native country of Devonshire by the well-known novelist Mr Baring Gould. He described how he went into a school nestling below the hills of Dartmoor with His Majesty's Inspector. First the Inspector asked the children questions. He asked them to name the rivers of Siberia, and they did. He asked them to name the highest mountains of Africa, and they did. He asked them to give the height of the highest mountain of Africa, and they did And the Inspector was pleased. Then Mr. Baring Gould asked questions. He asked them to give the name of the river which flowed through their village, and they could not He asked them to give the name of the hill that overhung the valley, and they could not. He asked them how high the hill was, and they did not know. He asked the name of a common wild flower he had picked in the lane, and no one knew it. 'This' he cried 'is the rubbish which we inflict on the children and call education.' Is there nothing of that unreal, unimaginative bookish quality in Indian education ?

I have seen complaints that where the village school just teaches reading and writing in the vernacular, the ryots are very indifferent as to whether the children attend or not I think that is perfectly natural. The children probably learn a great deal more out of school helping their mothers when they are little, and their fathers when they are bigger, than they do in school. Boys and girls who learn to read English have access to all the science and most of the literature of the world opened to them. The boy or girl in a South Indian village who learns to read Tamil, what has it opened to them? Judging by the books I have found accessible in villages, scarcely anything of value Even the ancient poetic and dramatic literature of the country itself, so far as I can ascertain, is made quite as familiar, by travelling reciters and dramatic performances, in the backward districts where few know. how to read and write as in those better equipped with schools. In many a district of England the old songs, games, and dances which did so much to sweeten toil have vanished before the blighting contact of the public elementary school. I fear a similar phenomenon in India. The teacher who is of use is the man who has made and is making a success of his own education and his own life, the man who is efficient in other things than in the subjects he teaches in the school, the man who makes his power and influence felt by the adults in the village as well as by the children. Such a man can help children to grow up into efficient men and women and good citizens. One or two schoolmasters of that type are more good than hundreds who take to teaching and accept starvation pay for that exhausting work, because they are fit for nothing else.

For the details of educational reform I have no time now. I must content myself with the remark that a much closer linking up of the school curriculam with the actual industrial life of the village or town in which the school is situated will be good both for education and for industry.

In conclusion, as I am now completing this my third lecture on 'Industrial development', let me remind you that industry exists for man, not man for industry. India might hum from end to end with

the machinery of cotton mills and woollen mills and silk mills. Her stores of coal and iron might be exploited to the utmost, her ports might be crowded with ships of her own building, carrying her manufactures all over the world, and yet the average Indian might be no better and no happier than he is to-day. Industrial development gives economic power. Economic power is neither good nor evil in itself, all depends on the use which is made of it. The Western world has been too absorbed in its pursuit of industrial efficiency and material powers, too little careful about the application of such power to the best and highest uses, and it has received a terrible lesson. India needs to put more effort, more intelligence, and more conscientiousness into industry. But India must also realize the importance of securing the just distribution of the fruits of industry, and of wise use of economic power to promote health, happiness, intellectual culture and spiritual advance.

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ABSTRACT OF THE REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES.

[*From the Publicity Bureau.*]

The Government have laid on the Editors' Table G.O. No. 1647, Revenue (Special), dated the 28th August 1919, containing the Administration Report of the Department of Industries for the year 1918–19. A copy of the Government Order can be obtained for 3 annas from the Superintendent of the Government Press, Madras. The following matters of interest are contained in the report.

2. During the first half of the year the department was engaged chiefly in providing the supply of articles necessary for the war. It was only after the Armistice in November that the department could give the bulk of its attention to developing the industries for the time of the needs of peace. But before turning to the work which the department is doing now that peace has come and it will be interesting to see briefly what was done in this Presidency towards supplying munitions for the war.

MUNITIONS.

3. The following are the principal articles that were produced for use in the war. Great quantities of Indian leather were used for boots of soldiers. Coconut oil and castor seeds were exported and hay was sent from the Madras forest areas to meet the needs of the Army. Much timber was purchased on the West Coast to make boxes for packing food and other articles required for the Army.

CLOTHES.

The Buckingham and Carnatic Mills were fully engaged in producing khaki drill cloth and tape for the Army. The Anglo-French and the Coimbatore Spinning and Weaving Mills had large orders for pugrie cloth and dusootie. The Bangalore Woollen Mills were engaged entirely in the manufacture of army blankets. The Mysore Department of Industries organized the manufacture of army blankets amongst the hand-loom weavers of the State In the Ceded districts, the Madras Department of Industries arranged for the production of similar blankets. The tape-weavers of Chintadripet produced khaki webbing and tape for the Army. The manufacture of tents for the Army was undertaken in Madras. The Ministry of Munitions have found out that charcoal derived from coconut shells is specially effective as a protection against poisonous gas. Messrs. Tata & Sons arranged for the manufacture of coconut shell charcoal at Ernakulam and coconut shell charcoal worth a lakh of rupees was shipped to London before the Armistice. Great quantities of coir were purchased in Madras for use in the war for rope-making and other purposes. Bamboo and palmyra mats were sent to Mesopotamia to make huts. Besides this, nearly a million tiles, 40,000 gallons of fish oil and 76 tons of soap were supplied for the Army. All the leather-making and engineering firms in Madras and Bangalore were working throughout the year at their full capacity in supplying the miscellaneous needs of the Army and the Madras

carpenters also were kept busy. Straps, belts, boxes for the cartridges, oil cans rivets, harness for horses, bits, stirrups, tools for digging trenches, telegraph poles, axle-trees, cart wheels, stretcher poles and many other things were made and supplied in great quantities.

4. We will turn now to industries which will be no less important in peace than in war. The Director of Industries points out that as Madras is not rich in metal wealth its industries must depend on the use of the agricultural products which our ryots can supply to our factories. The principal industries to be developed are therefore (1) the manufacture of leather from the hides of agriculturists' cattle, (2) the application of mechanical engineering and machines to agriculture, e.g., the use of engines for pumping from wells, (3) weaving of cotton into cloth by hand-looms in villages and (4) the use of vegetable oils which can be extracted from groundnut, gingelly coconuts and other plants which grow in this Presidency.

Hides and Leather.

5. The export of hides from this Presidency was under the control of the War Office while the war lasted. Six and a half crores of rupees were paid last year by the War Office for hides of cattle purchased in this Presidency. The tanning of goat and sheep skins had been forbidden as the supply of tanning material was sufficient only for cattle skins. The order against tanning of goat and sheep skins was withdrawn at the beginning of 1919. Owing to the scarcity of tanning materials the Government had to take control of avaram bark to prevent the price from rising too high. All the avaram bark in the Presidency was distributed at fixed prices to tanners in proportion to the number of hides formerly tanned by them. The Government also imported wattle bark from South Africa for the use of private firms. Experiments were made at the Leather school in order to find whether the bark of any other Indian tree is useful for tanning. It appears that the bark of the *Anogeissus latifolia* can be so used and much of this was collected. Some of the bark was used by the tanners even in this year, especially in the neighbourhood of Ranipet.

Experience of control by the Military authorities has showed that tanners in India suffered a great loss on account of the prevalent practice of adulterating hides. The result of adulteration was that the leather was of bad quality and the market price for Indian leather was therefore low. The Military authorities were able to forbid the adulteration and the quality of the leather prepared by Indian tanners therefore improved and the price obtained was higher. The representatives of the Madras and Southern India Chambers of Commerce and of the South Indian Skins and Hides Merchants Association have decided to ask the Government of India to pass legislation prohibiting adulteration in peace time just as the Military authorities prohibited it in the war time. They believed that this will be for the profit of Indian industries.

Mechanical Engineering.

6. Owing to the war the cost of machinery and of the oil required to drive it grew very high. There was, therefore, little increase in the

use of machinery during the year as it might not pay to purchase and instal a pump for irrigation at the present high price. Further the number of rice mills installed before the war was sufficient to deal with all the rice to be milled. There were, therefore, very few new engines erected during the year.

7. But it is interesting to note that an arrangement has now been introduced by which the noise of oil and gass engines can be decreased, while the smell and smoke coming from them is also much diminished. It is proposed to fit this appliance which is called 'Exhaust Silencing Chambers' to all internal combustion engines erected by the department hereafter within the limits of a municipality.

8. *Compounding system.*—As there are in this Presidency very few skilled artizans who can properly look after repairing engines and other power plants in the villages the department undertakes for a compounding fee of Rs. 15 per annum to inspect and overhaul any power plant three times in a year and also at other times if a special summons is sent. The owners of power plants found this arrangement convenient and are making use of it. The number of plants for which compounding fees were paid rose during the year from 143 to 158.

9. The owners of rice mills and other plants experienced great difficulty during the year partly owing to the shortage of rice and partly to the lack of oil for fuel. Special arrangements were made by the department with the Asiatic Petroleum Company by which supplies of liquid fuel oil indented for Calcutta were diverted to Madras and some fifty owners of engines in Madras succeeded in obtaining a share of this oil.

10. *The power plants likely to be used in future.*—The Director points out that the price of oil has risen high and is likely to remain high; he therefore thinks that in future it will be best to use engines which do not use oil but are run by burning waste products, such as rice husks or groundnut shells. In towns it is possible that electricity will be generated at one central station and distributed to the various mills and other power plants in the town

11. *Machines for shelling groundnut.*—The best method for shelling groundnut was investigated during the year. At present groundnuts in this Presidency are shelled in two ways; one by hand and the other by machine. When groundnuts are shelled by hand the nut is first made wet so that the kernels can be easily taken out but the result of this is that the kernel goes bad rapidly. The oil produced from such kernels is rancid and bitter and not fit for food. It is only used for manufacturing soaps. Groundnuts shelled by machines are not wetted. In consequence they reach Europe in a better condition and a higher price is paid for them as they can be turned into oil to be used in cooking. Even now in the Ceded districts almost all the groundnut is shelled by machines and machines are also beginning to be used in Vizagapatam, Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Salem, Coimbatore and North Arcot. In these districts about half of the crop is shelled by machines. But South Arcot and Chingleput ryots still shell almost all groundnuts by hand.

12. Even the machines which are used for shelling groundnuts are not altogether satisfactory. The machines often break the kernels.

The broken kernels go bad and a few broken kernels may turn all the nuts in a bag bitter. Attempts are therefore being made to devise a machine which will shell the nuts without breaking the kernels. A new machine is now being designed which, it is hoped, will reduce the breakages of the kernel to 6 per cent, whereas the old machine broke about 30 per cent. If the new machine proves satisfactory it is hoped that higher prices will be obtained for the groundnuts sent to Marseilles.

Handloom Weaving.

13. The department sends out two weaving parties to teach better methods of weaving throughout the Presidency. The first party was able to introduce some improvements in the mechanical contrivances used for weaving in the North Arcot district. Then the party went to Anantapur to make arrangements for the production in villages of blankets for the Army from the sheep wool that could be obtained from that district.

The second weaving party founded co-operative societies in Peddāpuram and Berhampur and opened a Weaving school at Parlakimedi at the request of the Raja of Pārlakimedi. In Ganjām district it succeeded in introducing the weavers in several villages to make use of improved weaving appliances. It also started a co-operative society at Ichchāpuram which supplies yarn to weavers on credit. The manufactured cloth is taken back from them at a fixed price.

Dyeing.

14. During the year difficulties were experienced in obtaining good dyes. American dyes of inferior quality were on the market, but no first-class dyes capable of resisting constant exposure to the weather were exported to India. Such dyes were formerly made only in Germany and Switzerland. But many firms in Great Britain and America are now engaged in producing their best dyes and it is expected that dyes of the best quality will soon again be obtainable in India. Some special alizarine dyes were imported by Messrs. Best & Co. under agreement with the Board of Trade in Great Britain. Import was permitted on condition that the dye should be sold to dyers only; and the Department of Industries arranged for committees to distribute the dyes in the different dyeing centres.

Technical Education.

15. For many years the question of industrial education in Madras has been considered. But it was only last year that the Industrial Commission laid down a settled policy. In future, the department will be able to follow that policy without fear. The Madras Trades School which was founded two years before the issue of the Commission's report was organized from the first on the lines now approved by the Commission. The Commission has laid it down that the industries which are carried on in big factories cannot be successfully taught in industrial schools where there are no factories and that industrial instruction should be provided in classes attached to the existing industrial factories or workshops.

16. The Madras Trades School is the most important educational institution under the charge of the Department of Industries. The

school was started in 1916 with 40 students and only two classes. There are now 250 students and classes are taught in the following subjects :—

(1) Mechanical Engineering.
(2) Plumbing.
(3) Electric Wiring.
(4) Machine Drawing.

There are also special classes taught in the vernacular for maistris in wood-work, in metal-work and in building. There were railway classes for 30 apprentices at the Perambur Railway Works and the number has since been increased. These men are taught machine drawing and mechanics. The attendance is good and the men and boys are taught to work that is being done in the workshops and mills in Madras. Only those who are already engaged in an occupation taught are admitted to the school.

17. It is interesting to notice that many well-educated boys are now entering Engineering and similar trades in which they have to work with their hands and to undergo a practical training in workshops which are engaged in a profitable trade, while they get theoretical training in the Trade schools. Formerly the number of well-educated boys who were willing to undertake practical work in workshop was very much smaller. Much of the teaching at the Madras Trade School is done by gentlemen who are employed in Engineering and other firms in Madras. The teaching is therefore thoroughly practical.

18. The Director hopes hereafter to extend the technical education by establishing other centres of instruction, by teaching other subjects in addition to those at present taught and by undertaking the practical teaching of more advanced and more difficult work.

Industrial Experiments.

19. *Pencil factory.*—The Government have set up a pencil factory to see whether pencils can be manufactured in India with profit. The result has been successful, and the factory was sold to a Syndicate headed by Mr. C. Ramanujam Chetti, which is now carrying on the manufacture of pencils. Pencils are made from a wood imported from East Africa and graphite imported from Ceylon. Suitable wood for pencils has not yet been found in Madras.

20. *Manufacture of glue.*—Experiments were made in the manufacture of glue for war purposes, and the glue produced is now being tested. Hitherto no glue had been successfully made in India.

21. *Soap factory.*—The soapworks in the West Coast were started on the advice of Sir Frederick Nicholson to prove that good soap can be profitably made and sold at a reasonable price. The soap factory will be retained by Government in order to train chemists in the soap and oil trades and to show how soap manufacture can be carried on as a village industry. It is likely that many private companies will be formed in India to manufacture soap and other articles from vegetable oils, and it is therefore important that many Indian chemists should be able to get a practical training in the chemistry of oils

and soaps, so that the private companies may be able to get the services of well-trained chemists. It is likely that such companies will be ready to give employment to trained Indian chemists in the future.

22. It is thought also that if the villagers are taught the manufacture of soap in their houses in the village, good soap will be made in place of the impure soaps which are now sold throughout South India.

23. It is hoped that the soap factory which now does its work with difficulty in rented buildings will soon be greatly enlarged and improved, so that it will be possible to train those who desire to enter the industry.

24. The Director of Industries describes the aims of the department as follows :—

(1) To develop and make use of the resources of the Presidency to the utmost.

(2) In developing the resources of the Presidency to use Indian capital wherever possible.

(3) To train the youngmen of Madras to an industrial life.

(4) To help all those who seek our help in order to achieve the above-mentioned ends and to co-operate with others whose objects is the same.

P. B. L. No. 65—10,000—10-5-20.

THE CARE AND MANAGEMENT OF MANURE IN SOUTH INDIA.

By Mr. C. BENSON, Deputy Director of Agriculture.

(Reprinted by the Publicity Bureau.)

(If you want more copies of this, please apply to the Publicity Bureau, Victoria Buildings, Madras.)

In some places where wood fuel is scarce and near large towns, a very large proportion of the cattle dung is made into cakes and used for fuel, only a little ashes remaining for use as manure. When his cattle dung is burnt by the ryot himself, the ashes are generally thrown into a heap in the open, where they become leached of much of their valuable matters. That the practice of burning cattle dung is a cause of great loss is known to every one. By using the dung of his cattle for fuel, the ryot makes only a very petty saving in expenditure, whilst he could, by growing fences round his fields, as is done in parts of Coimbatore and Salem, or by setting apart a small portion of his fields on which to grow trees for fuel, easily provide himself with fuel sufficient for his wants. By such means the very wasteful practice of burning cattle dung may be avoided. Near large towns, the price of fuel is so high as to render the growth of fuel trees generally a profitable undertaking.

The more general practice of the ryot is, however, to accumulate the dung of his cattle in a loose heap in the open air. The dung there dries into hard lumps, and is thoroughly washed by any rain that falls. It suffers loss in every possible way, and the ultimate result is a small heap of very poor, almost valueless, stuff left to be carted to the fields. With the dung is to be seen a certain amount of straw and leaves. Each material is left to itself, the dung to lose its value, the stalks to become hard and desiccated. Because in India no litter is supplied to the cattle, not once in a thousand times is any attempt made to save the urine of the cattle when they are kept in the houses or sheds of their owners. Wasteful this process is, because the solid manure is exposed as described. Still more wasteful and injurious is it, because the liquid manure is not only not preserved, but is allowed to sink into the ground, and especially into the hollows made by the feet of the cattle. The soil on which the cattle stand is saturated below by the urine, and the air of the house or shed becomes foul and contaminated. Every one has noticed the strong and peculiar odour found in these sheds in the morning. This is due mainly to the evaporation of valuable matters contained in the urine which drops on the floor and is lost.

The value of the urine of his cattle as manure is not, it is to be feared, appreciated fully by the ryot, even if the value thereof is not totally unknown. The urine, as a matter of fact, is richer in fertilizing matters than the solid excreta of cattle, and the loss involved in letting

the urine go to waste is very large. This loss may be avoided by the use of litter to absorb the urine, or even by sprinkling the floors of the cattle-sheds with dry earth, if litter be unprocurable. By the latter process, much of the urine could be saved; the earth being allowed to accumulate in the sheds till required for use as manure, or being removed as soon as it becomes saturated and carefully preserved in a manure pit as is described below. In cases where cattle are tethered or penned in the fields, the urine soaking into the land is not lost.

If the ryot be asked why he does not use litter for his stock, he usually says that he has not enough fodder to feed them properly, still less has he straw for use as litter. The appearance of so much waste straw, etc., in the manure heaps is, however, often evidence that this is not the reason, for these matters, as well as coarse grass, weeds, leaves, and rubbish of all sorts might be used as litter, and the quantity required, especially if dry earth be also sprinkled over the floors, is not large.

As has already been said, the most valuable portion of farm-manure consists of the urine of the cattle. The manure comprises also, when properly made, the whole of the solid dung as well as the litter used for bedding the cattle. As it consists of litter and the voidings of animals fed on the produce of the soil, it forms in itself a complete fertilizer. In the making of good manure, it is of importance that all these matters should be thoroughly and intimately mixed and that they should be preserved carefully after they have been collected; so that the whole mass may ferment and decompose slowly and thoroughly. The value of farm-manure lies probably as much in the mechanical effect it has on the soil to which it is applied as on the fertilizing matters it contains. The mechanical effect depends greatly, if not chiefly, on the state of decomposition in which the manure is when applied to the land.

An excellent method of managing farm-manure suited to the conditions of the ryot is described below. In this method the dung and the urine are not removed from the shed except at intervals of several months, when the manure is required. The litter used absorbs the urine.

The floor of the cattle-shed should be made 2 or 3 feet lower than the surrounding ground, and the sides and the bottom of the pit plastered with clay. On the floor a layer of ashes should then be spread once for all, and every day a layer of vegetable rubbish should be spread over the surface as litter, that is, for bedding. For this purpose, leaves, coarse grass and other vegetable rubbish may be collected and stored during those parts of the year when they can be easily procured and when the ryot and his cattle have plenty of leisure. Waste fodder and various refuse portions of crops, such as the ear-heads from which corn has been thrashed, etc., may be used as bedding. The shed may be 10 feet long and 6 feet broad for a pair of cattle. It is best that the cattle should be left loose in the shed, so that they may tread on every part of the manure and press it down. If the manure is not pressed, it will rot too fast and become much heated and give off bad smells and the health of the cattle will be injured. Every morning the dung dropped by the cattle in the previous night should be evenly distributed and a thin layer of litter spread over it. In this manner

the manure may be collected until the pit is filled, which may take about three months.

Too much bedding should not be supplied; otherwise the manure will be too dry and not decompose with sufficient slowness, and thus lose in value. The manure in the pit should always be thoroughly moist throughout its bulk. If the manure has an ash-coloured appearance anywhere when it is being removed that is a sign that it has not decayed properly; this appearance being due to the great heat caused by the manure being too dry. If the straw, etc., supplied as bedding be long and hard, the manure will not rot properly; such litter should be cut up into short pieces. Unless the manure is well-rotted, it will not be of much use to crops, as it will not act quickly. It will also make the soil too open, so that the crops thereon may suffer much from draught. The manure, if properly managed, will be of a black colour and of mellow substance, thoroughly rotted throughout so that it may almost be cut with a knife. In removing manure from the pit the unrotted portion near the surface should be placed on one side, and after the well-rotted portion has been taken out, should be put back again at the bottom of the pit, and manure may be collected again as before.

By this method of managing manure, about 5 to 7 tons of good manure may be obtained yearly for each head of cattle kept, whereas if the dung be thrown out in loose heaps in the open air, only about half a ton of very inferior manure will be obtained in the year. The only objections raised to the system are—

(1) That it is supposed to cause unhealthiness amongst the cattle housed.

(2) That it requires a large amount of litter to be supplied.

In reference to the last, it may be noted that in some parts of South Kanara the ryots take great pains to collect leaves and grass, and supply bedding to their cattle; but they remove the manure at intervals of a few days, and throw it out in a hollow place where it can be compressed by the carts travelling to and fro over it. In reference to the first objection, experience has shown that it is groundless.

If, for any reason, it is inconvenient to a ryot to collect manure in the above-mentioned manner, the following method may be adopted:—

The floor of the cattle-shed should be made smooth and compact with a gentle slope towards the back, where a small channel should be placed so that all the urine falling on the floor may be carried by the channel to a pot placed outside the shed at one end. The dung can be removed every day and thrown into a pit, the sides and bottom of which should be plastered with clay, and over which a low thatched roof has been erected. Whatever vegetable refuse is available on the farm may be thrown into the pit, and the urine collected poured over the heap daily. The whole mass of dung, urine and vegetable rubbish should be kept uniformly mixed and well trodden and pressed down so as to make the mass decay uniformly and slowly.

If the manure pit last described cannot be protected by a simple shed, the heap should be covered with earth. It has in all cases been found very useful to cover manure heaps with earth, as this prevents the loss of valuable fertilizing matters into the air. This practice is

fully adopted in some places, e.g., in Tinnevelly, with the best results If the upper portions of a manure heap become dry, the heap should be turned over so as to mix the moister and the drier portions together, and if there be any tendency for the heap to dry up generally, it may be watered slightly with advantage. The covering of the heaps with earth to a great extent prevents undue drying The great aim should be to maintain the heap in a moist state, so that the whole mass may decay slowly and completely, and thus the fertilizing matters of the manure may be preserved and rendered more immediately useful than as they are found naturally.

[NOTE.—It is recommended that cattle-sheds should, in all cases, be placed outside the villages, and, if possible, in the ryots' fields, and that they should be sufficiently ventilated to admit of the free circulation of air.]

Kanara Forest Grievances

WITH

Critical Notes

ON

The **Forest Policy** and **Administration**

as enunciated in the Press Note of

the Government of Bombay, No 2699 of

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Part I.

A BRIEF STATEMENT OF KANARA FOREST GRIEVANCES.

Agriculture is the only source of sustenance for the great bulk of the population of Kar there being no other large industry worth the name. For centuries, it was a prospe and paying industry but since 1890, it is being carried on under such discouraging co tions that at the present day it has ceased to pay. The area under cultivation was 24(acres in 1890-91, 233,679 acres in 1900-01. 224,937 acres in 1910-11 and 210,826 in 1914 These figures taken from official records show a drop of 29,573 acres in 24 years and the no indication that the steady pace of decline has been arrested to an appreciable ext The figures given in the crop Reports for subsequent years are not helpful for purpos comparison as a different system of classification is adopted therein. The area under c vation again, furnishes at best a crude test of the progress or otherwise of agriculture. real condition can only be judged by the total agricultural output and the economical pos of the cultivator For these, official figures are not available. Independent investiga however, has revealed the gloomy fact that the actual decline in agriculture is consider more than what the decrease in the cultivated area would seem to indicate. The impove ment of the land and the impracticability of raising winter crops, neither being due to avoidable causes, have led to an enormous drop in the output under all the heads, w circumstance has made it increasingly difficult for the cultivator to live upon the land better proof of this would be needed than that afforded by the frequent relinquishmen considerable portions of good arable land which had been previously brought to a high of productivity.

In forwarding the Administration Report of the Divisional Forest Officer, E Kanara, for the year 1917-18 the Collector observed: —

"Deterioration is writ large over the country side, in the broken bands, silted ta deserted villages and general air of neglect to which Mr. Edie calls attention. Mr. would attribute this more to the fault of the people than to the increasing pressu forest, and he indulges in a comprehensive indictment of the entire agricult population, landlords and tenants alike. It is true that no one, landlord or tenant. put money into land. But to do so under existing conditions would be to throw money after bad. The simple fact is that agriculture under existing conditions has ce to pay. It used to pay and pay well, as the history of the last 4 centuries proves bey question. All that is required to make it pay again, is an alteration of Forest pc which will be as beneficial to forests as to agriculture."

These remarks apply not merely to any particular tract but to the District whole.

2. The cultivation of the main crops in Kanara is intimately connected with the provision of adequate supplies of forest produce . For centuries past, the ryot was accustomed to make unrestricted use of such produce to satisfy all his agricultural wants. So long as these wants were satisfied, agriculture prospered and ease and contentment reigned in the land. Even after the Forest Department was inaugurated in 1860, the customary privileges of the ryots were recognised and provision for their exercise was made by Rules under the heading "Kanara Forest Privilege Rules" (vide appendix to Kanara Gazatteer 1883 Part 1). Under these Rules, access was no doubt, restricted to forests not closed for timber, but the tract of open forest was then so large and the arrangements made by the Department were such that most of the ryots could have their wants satisfied without much inconvenience or harassment.

3. The clash between forest and agricultural interests was however inevitable and although in the case of Kanara it was not discernible till 1890, it had already drawn attention elsewhere. Dr Voelcker, who had been specially deputed by the Government of India to study agricultural conditions and to make suggestions for the improvement of agriculture in India, made the following remarks is his report (1890) with reference to the Forest Department:—

> "It has laid the foundations of a system which, if properly directed, may be made to conduce greatly to the agricultural prosperity of India. But when it began its work, its chief duties were the preservation and development of large timber forests. Its objects were in no sense agricultural and its success was gauged mainly by fiscal considerations. The Department was to be a revenue-paying one. Indeed, we may go so far as to say that its interests were opposed to agriculture; and its interest was to rather exclude agriculture than to admit it to participation in the benefits."

Further on, he observed:—

> "For practical purposes, Government are in the place of a landlord and as such it is their duty to look after the property and to see that it is kept up and not allowed to become impoverished. ... It therefore becomes, I maintain, the duty of Government both to themselves and to the people to supply manure to the land. In this now must rest practically the improvement of agriculture. Of what use will it be to cover the country with agricultural Schools and teach better methods unless the one great want of the cultivator be met viz, manure? Of what use will it be to demonstrate at experimental Farms the value of manure and how to preserve it when the cultivator has to burn it because he has nothing else to preserve? ..... The Forest Department in being a revenue earning one starts with the following advantage in favour of its old policy as against the one I recommend: that if the timber be sold the return is an actual one, whereas if the plan I advocate be followed the increase will be a potential one. It cannot be translated into figures. Nevertheless I trust I have said enough to show that action in the direction of providing for agricultural wants and primarily as regards the supply of fuel is inseparably bound up with the prosperity of the agricultural classes."

In the same year, the Government of Bombay passed the following Resolution:—

"In its management of forests, the ease and contentment of the people is an object of greater solicitude to Government than the realisation of revenue and while no relaxations of precautions necessary for the conservation and reproduction of timber and firewood can be permitted,..... Government have no desire to increase their forest revenue by the curtailment of conceded privileges or of local supply or by the levy of excessive charges for grass or other minor forest produce. The benefit of any revenue so obtained would be altogether insufficient to countervail the hardship and irritation that would be caused, were the ryots unduly pressed in the matter of obtaining rab and firewood, grazing for cattle or grass for thatching or other household purposes"

The Government of India also laid down as follows:—

"The Government of India accept the proposition that no impediment should be offered to the extension of permanent cultivation wherever the welfare of the agricultural communities demands it It must first be considered to what extent pastures, fodder reserves and forests are required in each locality in order to meet the public wants and to secure the proper protection of agriculture for the full efficiency of the agricultural operations.

The general principle which applies to all of them is that they should be permanently maintained in such manner as to provide a maximum benefit to the adjacent population at a minimum cost to the State. **It should also be remembered that the claims** of cultivation are stronger than the claims of Forest preservation".

4. It has already been said that in Kanara itself, the operations of the Forest Department had caused no serious trouble till 1890. Strangely enough, it was after Government enunciated their policy in the most emphatic manner that the Forest Officials began to concert measures to do the very things which they were required to avoid namely, curtailment of conceded privileges and harassment of the ryots. Government were aware of the consequences of letting the Forest Department have its own way and had taken particular care, as the following extracts would show, to provide what was then considered as an effective check:—

"Unless the Revenue Officers keep a watchful eye over all forest operations affecting local supply and local privileges, there is evident danger of the intentions of the Government being frustrated and misconstrued through excess of zeal for conservancy on the part of Forest Officers.....It is to the Collectors and Commissioners that Government must look to exercise the check which is required and to enable them to do so more effectually than at present it is necessary to direct that in future all orders effecting local supply and privileges in forests shall be issued exclusively by the Collectors and shall be communicated to the people interested through the ordinary revenue channels."

The hope however that the Revenue Department would be able to control the Forest Officials effectually and at all times, has not been realised Under the prevailing conditions the Revenue Official could not espouse the cause of the ryots without bringing upon himself the charge of being unsympathetic towards the Forest Department.

The first impression, again, created on the mind of an average Official by the facts supplied by the Forest Department, made him favour the forest point of view sooner than the agricultural. Owing to these and several other circumstances, the generality of Revenue Officers failed to give the necessary protection to agriculturists. A few Collectors had indeed taken pains to keep a vigilant eye over forest operations but they had to leave the District before they could bring about a change in the Forest policy.

5. The following is a brief statement of the customary privileges enjoyed by the people after the Indian Forest Act came into force. (vide Kanara Gazetteer Part I, page 24 & 418)

A. Cutting & collecting free of charge (i) bamboos of sorts (ii) jungle wood for small huts, houses, chappars, cattle-sheds (iii) dry wood for fuel (iv) leaves and grass for manure &c. (v) thorns, brush-wood and stakes for hedges and dams (vi) wood for agricultural implements, and (vii) dead sago and other palm-trees for water courses &c.

B. Free grazing in certain parts of the forests and in S. Nos set apart under the Survey Settlement.

C. Clearing patches of the forest for wood-ash or Kumbri tillage.

D. Lopping leaves for manuring spice and betel gardens.

E. Growing pepper-wine in certain evergreen forests.

The Forests then were divided into two classes (1) Reserved, consisting of rich forests and set apart for timber and conservancy purposes, and (2) Protected, containing poorer groups of forests and kept open to the exercise of privileges. In 1880, the area of the former in the whole district was 466 square miles, while that of the latter was 3048 square miles. Villages situated in forest had assigned to them portions of protected forests for the free exercise of privileges. Ryots of villages, not having such forests near them, were to take their free supplies from neighbouring Protected forests on producing a permit from their Village Officers. All villagers could take head-loads of fuel *free* and larger quantities than head-loads on paying a fee of four annas per cart-load. With permits from the Mamlatdar, they could cut good timber trees in any Protected forest excepting ten kinds which were reserved, on paying from one-eighth to a quarter of the market price.

6. The area of protected forest being then very large, suitable arrangements had been made apparently in consultation with Revenue Officers so that most of the ryots had their wants satisfied. This state of affairs was however not destined to continue long. Year after year, large tracts of protected forests were transferred to the Reserve, in consequence of which the area open to public privileges became restricted. In 1910, the protected area was only 132 square miles as against 3048 in 1880. Changes were also made from time to time in the area assigned to villages as well as in the nature of privileges exercisable by

the villagers These changes were not properly communicated to the villagers, large numbers of whom, in utter ignorance of them, over-stepped the bounds of law and became liable to heavy punishments and fine Catachu, which was the prevailing tree on the coast and very useful to the agriculturists was destroyed by the Forest Department for the sake of revenue. Similar destruction was made of inferior species of timber and creepers and minor growths interfering with the superior kinds of timber. These operations, which Forest Officials now admit as bad Forestry, deprived the ryot of much material needed for agricultural purposes. Free grazing was abolished and a fee of two annas per animal was levied under Government Orders. In the case of several villages, this fee was further enhanced to sums varying from four annas to one rupee per animal at the sole discretion of the Forest Officials, the enhanced fee being levied as a penalty for alleged offences of causing fires in forest, for which as will be presently shown, the villagers were not in fact responsible. The area of grazing was cut down from three acres to less than one acre per cattle head Cattle of particular hamlets were further restricted to areas assigned to them. "Cattle trespasses" followed, owing again to ignorance of ryots and large numbers of cattle were impounded and heavy penalties recovered from the owners. Kumri cultivation and pepper growing, which were as beneficial to the forests as to the cultivators, were stopped. The privileges of spice and betel gardeners were curtailed which gave rise to strong agitation Although a sort of a settlement was subsequently made with the gardeners, which they in sheer helplessness had to accept, discontent on this ground still continues.

7 In 1911 the Privilege Rules were revised. The whole forest was then constituted Reserve, a very small portion of which being set apart under the appellation "Un-organised" for the purpose of privileges exercisable by the ryots, as also grazing. The number of privileges was reduced and exercise was restricted to "assigned " areas only. The bulk of the Un-organised area has no forest worth the name and the assigned areas are either quite bare or contain nothing more than poor brushwood or other minor growth. For villages having no Forest, assignments have been made at very inconvenient places The non-enjoyment of the privileges under these conditions has naturally led to what are called "illicit" renewals, for which the Forest Department have awarded harsh punishments. For forest produce not obtainable under the Privilege Rules, the ryot has to apply to a Forest Officer for a permit and the materials have to be cut and collected in areas *specified* by that Officer and not chosen by the ryot as he could do formerly The permit again can be refused if within a certain radius there is a Forest Depot where the ryot can *purchase* the material. Under the Rules, a fee is to be levied only in the case of cutting trees, but the Forest Officials are illegally charging for other produce also In 1880 ten kinds of trees were reserved, while the Privilege Rules mention 25 kinds, so as to leave few or none for the ryot to cut under the Permit System. The re-organisation of the Ranges recently brought into force have added much to the already existing difficulties.

8. The various measures set out in the foregoing two paragraphs had presumably been directed from the very beginning towards one end namely, to compel the ryot to pay for all his requirements, and make him buy eventually all his supplies at Forest Depots. In the Forest Administration Report for 1914-15, the Conservator of Forests, S. C

observed — " the removal from forests by purchases is one of the safest indications of real progress and it is by this means that it is most desirable that the demand for forest produce should eventually be met".

An open avowel of such a policy was not permissible in face of the declaration of the Government in 1890, that increase of revenue was not desired by the curtailment of privileges. The end was, therefore, to be achieved by a recourse to other expedients. The most important thing was to discredit the people thoroughly so that Government might be induced to give the Forest Department a free hand to deal with them. Secondly, the ryots were to be harassed and harassed so well that they might of their own accord choose to give up their privileges and purchase their needed materials from the Department for the sake of securing immunities from molestation. Both these things were not difficult of accomplishment. Baseless charges were made against the people that they devastated the forests by indiscriminate cutting, and caused fires in forest to gain a trifling advantage. Frequent complaints were made that the privileges were invariably abused. The difficulties caused to conservancy were exaggerated. The large number of "forest crimes" was exploited to show the perversity and wickedness of the ryot. The constant reiteration of these charges and complaints made by high Forest Officials, was bound to have the desired effect. Some of the Revenue Officials, gave their entire sympathy to the Forest Department and even went the length of denying that the ryots had any rights or privileges at all. Laxity was observed in scrutinising forest operations which tended more and more to restrict the enjoyment of privileges. Every help was given to the Department by Magisterial Courts presided over by Revenue Officials and, to crown all, the Forest Officers themselves were invested with powers to employ punitive measures in case of forest fires, cattle-trespass &c. All these advantages gave the Forest Department such a mastery over the situation as to enable it to subject the people to considerable and incessant harassment, which will be referred to later on.

9. The main grounds on which the Forest Department resists the public demand is the contingency that the people would denude the forest if easy access were given to them. It is asserted that nature's bare tracts like those in Ratnagiri in some parts of the coast had forests which the people destroyed. There is no evidence that there ever was any forest in these tracts and it is admitted that denudation might have occured about two hundred years ago. If the accounts given in the Kanara Gazetteer be true, the denudation, if at all it took place, must be attributed more to pirates and the native militia than to the peaceful agricultural community. Every cultivator would desire to have a forest in the vicinity of his land. This is shown by the fact that forests have been voluntarily grown by the cultivators themselves. No ryot would be so improvident as to denude forest in his vicinity, as that would multiply his own difficulties. The value of property is increased when forest materials can be had near by and no landlord would permit his tenant to cut off the source of his annual supplies. Actual denudation within living memory has never been proved. It is only vaguely asserted by Forest Officials. If any devastation was made, it was at the instance of the Forest Department itself. The prevailing tree in protected forests was "Khair" (catachu). The whole species was cut down by Forest Contractors for the manufacture of catachu — a step which was regretted after the event in 1900 by the

Conservator himself in these words:— "the manufacture of catechu is a wasteful way of utilising Khair trees." The inferior species of trees prevailing in all forests were also destroyed by "girdling operations" conducted through Contractors. In the report for 1902-03 the Conservator remarks — "girdling of the inferior trees still continues. This is an old practice but not right It is not good forestry to exterminate poor species " Similarly were destroyed inferior vegetation and creepers interfering with the superior species as is admitted in several Forest Administration Reports.

10. Forest fires, about which much uncertainty exists, have enabled the Forest Department to ascribe incendiary habits to the people and prevail upon Government to punish the whole population of villages by way of stoppage of privileges or enhancement of grazing-fees. In most cases. the origin of fires has not been ascertained Responsibility has been thrown on the people on mere suspicion. The Forest Officials believe that the people fire the forest to produce new grass or to destroy cover for dangerous wild animals. In this connection, the following remarks made by the Collector in the Forest Administration Report for 1906 07 (page 83) would seem to be relevant.

> "At the recommendation of the D. F. O. 19 villages were punished by the levy of double grazing-fees, in three others quadruple fees have been ordered to be levied. The D. F. O. mentions four cases awaiting the undersigned's orders. Just as the protection of forests against incendiarism has become a problem of importance in the administration of State forests, so the punishment of villagers for the occurance of fires, of which the origin is, as observed by the D. F. O. unknown and which the people are merely suspected of causing in order to produce new grass or to drive out game is daily becoming a matter of grave concern. In nine of the villages recently punished by the undersigned all the reported fires originated in closed areas and partly so in a few others It is difficult to understand what may be the object of the people in setting fire to the forests to which they have no admission. When a fire occurs be that in closed or open forest, the villagers are invariably blamed for it and punished. At least as regards closed forests the allegation that the people kindle the fire with the intention of obtaining early grass cannot stand, since such forests are not presumably open to grazing"

> " At the instance of the D. F. O. twelve villages in Southern Division were punished by the undersigned by doubling the grazing-fees and by re-doubling the already doubled grazing-fees in four for the occurance of fires during the last season The D. F. O. states that the origin of the fires is at most a mere guesswork At any rate the infliction of punishment in doubtful cases of this nature must defeat its own object".

In the Report for 1891-92 (page 57) the Commissioner, S. D., observes – "In Kanara where forest conservancy is more stringent than elsewhere and where the Government forests are interlaced with private holdings the comparatively small number of fires and amount of damage done, point to the absence of any malevolent hostility towards the Forest Department on the part of the villagers generally".

Judgment in the case of forest fires, as in other forest matters has gone against the people by default. If careful investigation had been made, the responsibility for many fires might perhaps have been brought home to the subordinates or hired labourers of the Forest Department itself. In the case of recent fires it was found after investigation that they occured under such circumstances as to preclude the complicity of villagers and if timely steps had not been taken by non-officials the responsibility might have in all probability been laid on the people. Fires in forest proper do positive harm to the agriculturists in that they destroy all useful material needed for cultivation. And while this is so, the advantage to the forest itself is admittedly not small for the reason that the conditions are rendered more favourable to the regeneration of teak. The fire, when not caused by the Department, runs so lightly over the ground as to do practically no harm (vide Mr. Murray's remark in F. A R. 1904—1905).

The punishment meted out to innocent people on account of forest fires has been, to say the least, oppressive. The bulk of the enhanced grazing fees has come from persons well-known for their inability to make the barest living. The worst feature of it is that even those who helped in extinguishing the fires have had to pay the same penalty as others. The remarks made in the F. A. R. 1906—07 (p 83) show that the Collector protested against such a course but under instructions from higher authorities, the levy was made on all indiscriminately.

11. The charge that the privileges were being invariably abused need hardly be dealt with. Enough has been said already that under the arrangements made by the Forest Department few have been able to exercise their privileges. If corroboration were needed, the following extracts would seem to suffice.

"There is a general complaint all along the coast that under the existing settlement no provision exists for supplying the agricultural and domestic needs of the people."(Collector's remark in F. A. R. 1906—07 p 84).

"Complaints are still general of petty and unnecessary harassment and of absence of facilities essential to agriculture." (Collector's Remark F. A. R. 1917—18 p. 83)

"Personal inspection also showed that rights guaranteed to agriculturists under the Privilege Rules, Forest settlements and Working Plans were in many cases not enjoyed by the people. The Divisional Forest Officer's attention has been called to such cases as came to light and his report is awaited. Many of those are of long standing considerably antiquating the tenure of office of the present incumbent." (ibid)

Genuine cases of abuse of privileges have rarely been proved. When permission was granted last year to bring forest produce from any open forest under permits, the lower forest officials made supreme efforts to discredit the people by getting up cases of abuse but thanks to the vigilance of the Chairmen of Food Production Committees, it was proved to the satisfaction of the revenue officials that not only were there no cases of abuse by cultivators but indiscriminate cutting had been done by non-agriculturists at the instigation of the Forest guards themselves.

12. The abuse of privileges is also sought to be proved by the large number of "offences" relating to the removal of green leaves and other minor produce. A large number of these offences, it is believed, were got up by low paid forest guards. The Conservator of Forests himself admitted in the report for 1904—05 (p 55) that there were good grounds for the belief that the number of offences committed were actually less than those reported. The genuine cases of offences traced to *bona fide* cultivators were due to two causes:— first, illicit removal of forest produce in sheer desperation, for which the unsatisfactory arrangements made by the Forest Department are responsible and 2ndly ignorance of the ryots as to the extent of their rights and the places where privileges could be exercised, in consequence of the frequent changes made by the Department both in the matter of privileges and areas open to their exercise. Mr. Monteath, who had made no secret of his hostility to the ryots' claim for customary privileges, was constrained to observe as follows:— "I do not think the present position is satisfactory, partly on account of the wilful illicit removal of forest produce for sale under cover of agricultural requirements and partly on account of the ignorance of the *bona fide* cultivators of the extent and location of their privileges." (F. A. R. 1911-12 p 85). Additional evidence is supplied by the following extracts from remarks made by Collectors in the Forest Administration Reports:

" Forest Crime is generally rampant in the coast Talukas owing probably to want of adequate provision for meeting the legitimate demands of agriculture .....When the Collector was encamped at Ankola, it was brought to his notice that some 40 persons, males and females, were taking their trial in the local Courts for the offence of removing Soppu (green leaves) worth from 6 pies to 2 annas in contravention of the rules. The acts complained of were of too trifling a nature and a warning should have been quite sufficient especially because Government have desired the adoption of this course in such cases". (1906—07).

" According to the Collector's experience the guards of Sirsi Division bear the least enviable reputation in the District.....Blackmail is doubtless of every day occurrence.....As a class, they seem to stand in urgent need of improvement (1907-08)

" The number of forest prosecutions instituted in this Division (W. D. Kanara) is comparitively greater owing probably to the selection being left with Forest guards... Compoundings also seem to have increased. The offences reported are manifestly trivial (1901-02) page 28.

" The decrease in the number of offence cases is probably due to some extent to the District Magistrate's Circular which has stopped the use of courts as Brokers. Orders to levy compensation or to prosecute are, however, still passed without sufficient verification of the facts reported and in a considerable number of cases it has been necessary to call on the D. F. O. to justify orders which prima facie lack justification. Inspection of Magisterial records suggested that prosecution not infrequently followed by conviction) is frequently resorted to without adequate verification of the facts reported by subordinates.

"The guard does not get a living wage and must supplement his income from other sources. (1917-18)."

The offences which the Forest Department have been compounding by a levy of compensation are not only trivial but are in many cases fictitious. Orders are passed, without any enquiry, on facts reported by subordinates. The orders are then communicated by the subordinates with a threat that the parties would be prosecuted if no compensation be paid. The alleged offender even when really innocent pays the money in preference to facing a prosecution which entails large expense, waste of time and risk of conviction. From the fact of payment, the forest officials desire the inference to be drawn that the offences are all real. This is far from the truth. The average ryot does not know his rights at all and even when in a particular case he is advised that no offence has been committed, he would choose the lesser evil of paying compensation than undergo a trial.

In reviewing the Forest Administration Report for 1890-91 the Governor in Council had severely commented on the large number of trivial offences which had been compounded. In 1903, again, the Department had been cautioned not to cause irritation "by harassing the mass of population with needless compoundings and prosecutions". These, however, have had no appreciable effect on the proceedings of the D. F. Os.

13. Offences connected with grazing ought to serve more to prove the tyranny of the Forest Department than the law-breaking tendencies of the people. Even so far back as 1895, Government in their review had doubted whether forest open for grazing was suitably situated. "Closed areas are not demarcated so that owners of cattle can not know where grazing is prohibited. Closures are made in the immediate vicinity of occupied lands without fences." Matters have not improved since those remarks were made. Limitations have been placed on grazing on an increasing scale and the area open for grazing is greatly restricted. In the report for 1904-05 (page 59) Mr. Murray, who was an exception to the generality of Forest Officers observed as follows:— "The restrictions on grazing imposed by prescriptions of working plans in Kanara are undoubtedly harsh and wherever possible should be relaxed. Protection both from fire and grazing is impossible. A middle course is better. Protection must be entrusted to the villagers themselves." There is no indication that this direction has been followed. The inclination of the forest officials has always been to put their faith more on the levy of compensation and pound fees than on provision of adequate facilities for grazing.

14. The huge amount of compensation and fine improperly recovered and the large number of prosecutions ordered by the Forest Department year after year for trivial offences of its own creation would alone suffice to show the extent of harassment caused to the people. The severity is to be judged not merely by the amount of compensation or fine actually paid but also by the trouble and expenditure of time and money involved in the prosecutions and in the numerous detentions by the lower forest officials in "compounding" and other matters. In very many cases, the ryots have been unable to carry on agricultural operations in time and consequently much potential wealth has been lost. The feelings of anger and resentment caused by these harsh measures can therefore be easily imagined. Apart from the prosecutions and punitive measures, the petty harassment caused to the general population in ways too numerous to mention, is not inconsiderable. Under the Rules in force permission of a Forest Officer is necessary to do a variety of things. Sawing timber, for

instance, cannot be done without such permission within one mile from the limits of a Reserved Forest, and as all places are now surrounded by Reserve forest, the rule affects the whole population. Instances have occured in which applications for permission in matters like these have not been considered for months together. The power to grant permits for removal of forest produce, transferred from the Mamlatdar to the Forest Officer, has given to the latter increased opportunities for harassment. With this power, repeated attempts have been made to compel the ryot to buy his supplies at the Depots. Even those who bring custom to the Department have not escaped irritating treatment. The sugarcane-grower has been the chief sufferer under the present permit system For some years past, jaggery-making has been classed as non-agricultural industry, so that the grower has been denied the privileges enjoyable under the Privilege Rules. The manufacture of jaggery requires pretty large quantities of fuel which the sugarcane-grower brings from the forests under permits on payment of a certain fee. The desire to derive the largest possible revenue from this source has led the Forest Officials to harass the grower so much that frequent complaints have had to be taken to the Collector. At one time, so grave a step as forced entry into the forest had been contemplated by the growers, who had been driven to desperation, but the situation was saved by prompt action taken by the Collector Mr. Tupper in enforcing immediate grant of permits.

15. Equally unsympathetic has been the treatment accorded to the gardeners. Spice and betelnut gardens, which are a special feature of the forest villages in Kanara require a large quantity of leaf-manure and the gardeners had been enjoying from ancient times the right of lopping leaves of trees in the forests. Under the first Forest Settlement a few gardeners had assigned to them some forest areas and the others were allowed to lop leaves in any neighbouring protected forest. In 1896, the privilege of bringing green leaves from the forest was stopped and the gardeners were asked to buy them at Forest Depots This led to a strong agitation, followed by a memorial to H. E the Governor in Council. The grievance was redressed and assignments were ordered to be made at the rate of 9 acres of forest to one acre of garden-land. Until the assignments were actually made the gardeners were to enjoy the former privilege of bringing Soppu from the protected forest It may be noted here that H. E. the Governor in Council was pleased to observe in May 1902 that the gardeners should be treated with great liberality as they had shown more enterprise than anybody else in the presidency. In view of the very unhealthier conditions of the forest villages in which gardens are situated, the tenacity with which the gardeners carry on their occupation is very remarkable. But the Forest Officials have always attempted to discourage this industry and to rid the forest of this "pest" of garden-proprietors (vide F A. R. for 1889 90 and 93-94). The assignments, which were made after some years, have taken the form of leases of forest areas granted to the gardeners with conditions which no prudent man would accept save under dire necessity or compulsion. The lessee is to fulfil as many as sixteen conditions, on breach of any of which he becomes liable not only to be evicted but to pay Rs 100/-or a lesser sum demanded by the Divisional Forest Officer Among the conditions of the lease are:—(1) that the lessee shall protect from fire and other damage by man or beast the whole of the garden land including the land assigned and shall be responsible for all damage and loss thereto and thereof from whatsoever cause arising;(2) that the lessee shall assist in extinguishing any fire occurring in the neighbouring Government Forests, &

) that the lessee shall assist in preventing the commission in the ighbouring Government forest of any forest offences and when there is ason to believe that any such offence has been committed, in discovering and resting the offender. The fine levied by the D. F. O. is to be recovered as Land evenue and finally the lessee 'shall be bound' and shall abide by all decisions of ie D. F. O. as to any question which may arise out of or in connection with this greement or as to the interpretation thereof or any of the terms or conditions thereof. hould the Forest Officials desire to enslave the gardener or to compel him to discontinue is occupation they would require nothing more than the powers reserved to them under he leases. And in view of the disfavour with which they regard garden cultivation and in iew also of the unscrupulous manner in which they have abused their other powers, the pprehensions of the gardeners should be well founded. So far the powers have not been sed to the fullest extent but enough has already been done to cause much irritation. In iis remarks in the F. A. R for 1917-18 the Collector observes: —

" They (Betta fines) were a mistake from the very beginning. Generally, the only lamage alleged is the burning of grass of nominal value which is the property of the 3etta holder himself."

Part II.

Memorandum

On the

FOREST POLICY & ADMINISTRATION IN KANARA

as enunciated in the Press Note of the Government of Bombay Rev. Department, No. 2699 dated the 21st September 1920.

It is proposed, in the following pages, to deal with the Press Note, paragraph by paragraph from the people's stand-point in a concise manner, and to point out the disappointing nature of, and injustice caused by, the New Policy to the people of the district.

Para I — *Summary of grievances*

2. The first paragraph of the Press Note is supposed to contain a complete enumeration of the people's demands; but it is not so. The following are among the major grievances which are omitted in the said paragraph:-

3. (A). *Section 67 of the Forest Act*, which provides for compounding of offences, is abused by Forest Officials, solely relying on the reports of petty Officials, the nature of whose doubtful conduct is described by the Collector in the Forest Administration Report for 1906-07, page 82:— ".....according to the Collector's experience the Guards of the Sirsi Division bear the least enviable reputation in the Department. Black-mail is doubtless of every day occurrence.....As a class they seem to stand in urgent need of improvement". Again Administration Report for 1917-18, page 63:—"The Guard does not get a living wage and consequently must supplement his income from other sources". It is admitted from the Official side that ryots are forced to commit such minor offences owing to the following reasons:—

(a) Inadequacy of provision for necessities:—"Punitive measures will prove effective when everything possible has been done to meet the reasonable requirements of the villagers". (Ad Rep 1904-05, page 59—Conservator). Further, ". ....Complaints are still general of petty and unnecessary harassment and of absence of facilities essential to agriculture". (Ad. Rep. 1917-18. p. 63).

(b) Rules for the exercise of rights are often made but are frequently and abruptly changed, so as to defeat the said rules; and as a result, the illiterate ryots are misled into committing offences:—".....Personal inspection also showed that rights guaranteed to agriculturists under the Privilege Rules, Forest Settlements and Working Plans were in many cases not enjoyed by the people" (Ad. Rep. 1917-18, page 63.)

(c) Extent and location of areas where the rights are allowed to be exercised are often altered, without giving proper notice to the people:— ".....If the ryots of a village have been accustomed to graze in a particular locality for years, it is undesirable that a young Forest Officer, with the laudable desire of increasing the Government revenue, should turn them out and sell the grass, putting them to more inconvenience than it

rth.....It is the unsettled state of things, the not knowing where to graze and where not t causes trouble. All over the presidency it should, the Commissioner suggests, be the e that if any portion of forest is closed, immediate intimation should be given to the ople through the Collector. They should not be left to learn it from a Forest Guard" d Rep. 1889-90, page 83). Further, "Government doubts whether forest open to grazing suitably situated, though looks ample for the purpose. Area of forest closed is larger an can be properly supervised. Thinks that closures are made in the immediate vicinity occupied lands without fences. Closed areas are not demarcated so that owners of cattle nnot know where grazing is prohibited", (1894-95 Govt Review).

4. The nature of the so called offences punished under Section 67 is so trivial that ey may well be covered by the well-known, legal Maxim, *De minimis non curat lex.* They e admitted to be trivial by responsible Officials.—".....Compoundings also seem to have creased. The offences reported are manifestly trivial"— Ad. Rep. 1901-02, page 28. When the Collector was encamped at Ankola, it was brought to his notice that some 40 ersons, males and females, were taking their trial in the local Courts for the offence of emoving *soppu* worth from six pies to two annas in contravention of the rules. The acts omplained of were of too trifling a nature and a warning should have been quite sufficient, specially because Government have desired the adoption of this course in such cases. The Conservator of Forests, S.C., to whom this matter was referred upheld the action of the D.F O. on the ground that cumulative effect of a number of petty offences is of a magnitude that cannot be passed over." – Ad. Rep. 1906-07, page 83. Here the Collector also observes "..... The efficacy of warnings is doubted by by the D F O. He does not give any reasons." The punishments, again, meted out for the offences are quite out of proportion to their magnitude, and unduly harsh. what is more regrettable and causing indignation is, that very often cases punished under Sec. 67 are of doubtful origin, and are punished without sufficient proof that they are committed at all One may well doubt, in such cases, whether they are not wantonly manufactured. "The number of cases reported rose from 3988 in the previous year to 4453. There is however no reason whatever to assume from these figures that Forest crime is really on the increase in the S. C. On the contrary there are good grounds for the belief that though the number of offences *reported* is greater, the number *committed* is less". (Ad. Report 1904-05, page 55, Conservator's remark)

5. Finally, the gross abuse committed under Sec. 67 has been recognised by H. E. n Council, and has been severely denounced more than once. (Vide Ad Report for 1891-92, Govt Review, page 5.) "In reviewing the Forest Administration Report for 1890—91 H. E. in Council had occasion to comment severely on the very large number of trivial offences in which proceedings had been taken under Sec 67 of the Indian Forest Act (compoundings) contrary to the spirit of the previous Govt. Orders". If such unmistakable injunctions from so high a quarter are set aside, and the Section is continued to be grossly abused, as is evident from the subsequent Administration Reports, referred to in the last preceding para, what other conclusion can possibly be drawn except that nothing short of the repealing of Section 67 will protect the people of the district from its abuse ? The people, therefore, insist on the Section being repealed: and this important demand is not

mentioned in para 1 of the Press Note.

6. (B):—*Communal punishments.* (Under Sec. 78).

The Press Note omits to mention the great injustice caused by the iniquitous system of communal punishments, worked in a triple manner.

(i) Communal punishments in the form of heavy fines even extending to rupees two per head of cattle held by the villagers;

(ii) The hardship of the above mode of communal punishment is further intensified by the system of grouping villages even ten miles apart in one block or unit for the purposes of responsibility and punishment;

(iii) Constant terror of the suspension of the exercise of rights and of the enhancement of grazing fees on account of forest fires.

The system is even worse than the punitive police system where *some* at least are *proved* to be guilty. Whereas, according to the Section under consideration no crime of *setting fire* to the forest need actually be proved against even a single individual within the whole group of villages. It is not required to prove whether any fire was intentionally caused, and if so by whom. Even wilful negligence on anybody's part need not be proved. Such fires may occur, as in fact they do under several circumstances for which none can be held responsible. There are again some for which the cultivators of villages in the group cannot be held responsible. As observed by the Conservator "fires are also due to dacoits and wayfarers". (Ad. Report 1896-97, page 11). As remarked by the Commissioner:— "...In Kanara where forest conservancy is more stringent than elsewhere and whereas the Government forests are interlaced with private holdings, the comparatively small number of fires and amount of harm done points to the absence of any malevolent hostility towards the F. D. on the part of the villagers generally". (Ad. Report 1891—92, page 57). Even this small number of fires reported appears to have been in itself augmented by doubtful cases. For as remarked by the Conservator:—".....I do not feel satisfied as to the accuracy of these returns (re. fires)"—(Ad, Rep. 1889—90).

7. The manner in which reported offences of firing in forests are increased is more novel than the offences themselves. ".....The D. F. O. states that the origin of fires is more or less guessed at. If so it must be conceded that there is no justification for the wholesale punishment of the villagers whose complicity in forest fires is mere guess work. At any rate the infliction of punishment in doubtful cases of this nature must defeat its own object"—(Ad. Rep. 1906-07, page 85). A still more astounding method is described as follows— "it was found that persons who had rendered assistance in putting down fires were recommended for punishment along with those who had quietly stayed at home" (Ibid;) Such are the ways in which Section 78 of the Act is administered. It has laid down a principle which tramples down the great principle of justice and equity, that every one shall be considered as innocent unless proved to be guilty by a competent Court of Law. Of all the causes that have led to dissatisfaction in the district, the administration of this

section has chiefly contributed to shake the people's confidence in British Justice.

8. Even where cases, not compounded under Section 67 or otherwise dealt with as in forest fires, are brought before Magistrates, the justice meted out is far from satisfactory. The result, therefore, is practically like investing magisterial powers on Forest Officials. Many of the Magistrates trying forest cases, instead of vindicating their position as His Majesty's representatives to dispense justice, grossly abuse their powers, and act as Brokers of the Forest Department by punishing those accused of Forest offences before them without sufficient evidence. They thereby justify a school boy's definition of the Court of Law as "a place where justice is dispensed with". ".....The decrease in the number of offence cases is probably due to some extent to the District Magistrate's Circular which has stopped the use of Courts as Brokers. Orders to levy compensations or to prosecute are however still passed without sufficient verification of the fact reported and in a considerable number of cases it has been necessary to call on the D.F O. to justify orders which *prima facie* lacked justification. Inspection of magisterial records suggested that prosecution not infrequently followed by convictions) is freely resorted to without adequate verification of the facts reported by Subordinates".— "(Ad. Report 1917—18, page 63). An effective check is therefore needed to see that real justice is done in forest cases.

9. (C) *Casurina plantations.*

The recent Forest Policy of raising casurina plantations on the coast and in the very hearts of inhabited villages and towns, demarcating these plantations as *Reserved Forest* is an important grievance of the people, not mentioned in the Press Note. These are unfenced and, at some places, such as Karwar proper, Maskeri and Gangavali in the Kumta Taluka, and at Mallukurva and Kasarkode in the Honavar Taluka, they adjoin public roads and cultivations This naturally leads to trespass by cattle resulting in penalties suffered by their owners...As recent instances of this it may be mentioned that only last year Mr. V. V. Wagh, the then 1st Class Sub-Judge, and Rao Bahadur Y. B. Borker, the then Dist. Dy. Collector of Karwar Division, were fined because their cattle strayed into the road side *reserved* Casurina plantations. It is an admitted fact, that this tree is injurious to health and also to vegetation. Besides, cases like those mentioned above are, it is maintained, in contravention of Section 503 of *standing orders* of the Forest Department, which says— "It is inexpedient to reserve for Forest purposes small isolated numbers immediately adjacent to village sites. It is also, as a general rule, objectionable to maintain, as Reserved Forest, solitary small patches of land in the midst of cultivated ground". In the above instances, the Casurina plantations are recent creations At Maskeri and Gangavali, again plots now having the plantations were formerly assigned as grazing grounds. The interior of the district as is evident, is being added more and more to Reserved Forest, and cultivated area consequently decreases as also by relinquishments. If new reserved forests therefore, are thus to be created on cultivable area even on the coast line, it is painful to surmise what is to be the fate of the people of the district, and what the F. D. may be driving at. These areas could have been better utilised by giving them to people for raising cocoanut plantations, to the great advantage of the district. It is needless to mention how useful every part of the cocoanut tree is. Every year much wealth goes out of Kanara to other places, chiefly to Malabar, in purchasing cocoanuts and cocoanut-oil. A large part of this amount, if not the whole, would have remained in the

district if cocoanut plantations were to be raised on areas such as those mentioned above. Mr. R. S. Candy, the then Ag. Collector of Kanara, in a letter to the Commissioner No. 1474 of 1881 says:—"...Regarding land which is called *pulan*, it is to be noted that 468 acres are lying waste in the village of Kasarkode alone. I hope that much of this land will now be taken up as it is quite suited for cocoanut gardens, and lies near the ferry opposite the Custom House of Honavar". (papers relating to the 1st Revision Settlement of the Honavar Taluka, page 77). It is noticeable that not an inch of these 468 acres was used as hoped by Mr. Candy and on the contrary, the whole of the area—and even more—has been converted into a casurina plantation. All these should be removed and the lands be used for better purposes.

10. (*D*) *Betta Assignments.*

Another major grievance of the people, which does not find place in the Press Note. is as regards Betta Assignments for garden cultivation. The people's case is based on the line of the liberal principle laid down in G. R. No. 3203, dated 9th May,1902. The Resolution admits, that " the garden lands have been assessed on the assumption that enough forest produce was available for their cultivation". On this admission by Government, of a fact which has been the general belief of the people, in addition to their claim as a right to avail themselves, as a community, of necessary forest produce for agriculture, that the people have been claiming sufficient Betta assigned to them. But in face of this Resolution, which speaks of all gardens in the "district in general." G. R. No. 2324 of 4th March 1908, arbitrarily makes an invidious distinction between the above-ghat and below-ghat talukas, which is strongly deprecated by the people. It is also unfortunate that this Resolution expresses total reliance on the reports of the Officials alone, without any reference to the people or to their true interests. Besides, this Resolution gives absolutely no reason for the sudden departure from the resolution of 1902. It is, however, worth noticing, that the Conservator of Forests, in his letter mentioned in G. R. NO. 2324 of 1908, admits that "the practice of taking leaf-manure from the forests in the neighbourhood of the gardens has always existed," a confession which supports the claim of the people to exercise their rights. The Conservator of Forests, in the same letter, while making the above confession, unjustifiably attempts to restrict the exercise by the people of this right, by recommending to delimit the areas in which the privilege, as he is pleased to style the right, should be exercised. Gardens in the district are extra charged at rupees 8 per acre of new garden on the assumption that they derive benefit of nine acres of useful betta. But the fact is that even where only 4 acres of betta per 1 acre of garden are granted, and where even these 4 acres are bare and worthless, the extra charge of rupees 8 is uniformly demanded.

11. The apparent reasons for restricting betta to 4 acres for below-ghats are, as mentioned in the Collector's letter included in G. R. No. 2324 of 1908, unsuitability and inadequacy. As regards the first, if Nature has given no bettas in places suitable to the gardens, none can help it, and the gardeners have to make the use of other nearest posisble bettas. As for insufficieney of bettas, it is surprising to find that there should ever

rise any want of bettas in the Kumta and Honavar Talukas and the Bhatkal Petha. ', indeed, bettas are now found to be insufficient, the reasons are not far to seek· ı the same Resolution, a letter from the Conservator of Forests says, " now that the orests are to be organised it is necessary to locate and de-limit the areas in which the rivilege should be exercised." It is because all sorts of forests are organised and reserved, nat bettas are perhaps found unsuitable and insufficient. It is, therefore, in the hands of he Government, to make bettas both sufficient and suitable. As the Ankola Forest Settle- ıent Officer remarks in his memorandum (G. R. No. 2324 of 1908):—"for the last year the). F. O., Working Plans, has been engaged in organising the Ankola forests, and all the roposed betta-assignments save one are situated in the area covered by future Working 'lan".

12. The provisions in G. R. No. 2324 of 1908 for Ankola Talnka, were extended to Kumta and Honavar Talukas and Bhatkal Petha by G. R. No. 3865, dated 21st April 1909. But this Resolution has not yet been brought into effect, inadequate and unsatisfactory as t is. It may further be pointed out that Mr. MacGregor in para 4 of his memorandum in]. R. No. 2324 of 1908 recommended to "give out betta both to cocoanut and betelnut gardens, but not to the cocoanut gardens which fringed the sea " Thus he has *recognised* hat cocoanut gardens need betta as much as betelnut gardens do. And this is granted only o far as Ankola is concerned For G R No. 3865 of 1909 has not sanctioned betta for Kumta, Honavar and Bhatkal for the use of cocoanut gardens, as it has been granted to Ankola. The demand of the people now is that betta *may* be sanctioned uniformly throughout the district at the rate of 9 acres per 1 acre of garden, both of cocoanut and of spices (including betelnut),

13. (E). *Pressure of Reserved Forest on cultivation.*

A very great grievance of the people, not mentioned in the Press Note, is the rapid encroachment of reserved forest on the very borders, and in fact, in the hearts of villages and other cultivated areas, as is evidenced by the several new teak plantations. This is practically nothing short of strangulating such villages and cultivated lands. The hardship caused by this process is obvious. This is practically an invitation to wild beasts to come and settle in the neighbourhood of human habitation. The next hardship, which is by no means inferior to the one mentioned above, is the increased scope that it gives to inferior Forest Officials to oppress the people. For, by the proximity of reserved forests, the risks of cultivators being led into committing forest offences, though unaware, are increased, and many forest offences become inevitable. This naturally gives a handle to Forest Officials, who are ever on the lookout for forest offences to swell their reports. Cattle trespass, for instance, will be unavoidable by the blocking up of egress to pasure lands, and nearness of unenclosed reserve area. In short, this policy will make the cultivator's life near reserved forest intolerable, and relinquishments of cultivated and cultivable lands will increase, thereby causing serious economic loss. Instead of bringing minor forest, where rights may be exercised by the cultivator, as close to cultivation as possible, this policy of pressing reserved forest on villages, naturally drives the minor forest farther and farther or else entirely extinguishes it. The proximity of reserved forest, again, renders the climate of the village very unhealthy. In short, this policy renders life and property more and more insecure in Kanara.

14. (F.) *Reorganisation of forest villages.*

In order to safeguard the interests of forest villages, there is, the people complain, no adequate arrangement made. What is required is, that around the village there should be a clear and sufficiently broad belt of open pasture land, enough to meet the needs of the village. Beyond that belt there should be minor forest wherefrom the people of the village can sufficiently obtain forest materials for their agricultural and other needs; and beyond this minor forest there may be reserved forest.

15. (G.) *Kumri cultivation.*

Proper attention is not paid to the Kumri cultivation, which has been a time-honoured method of certain classes of poor people of the district to substantiate their means of livelihood by cultivating "*Ragi*" &c. What is needed now is that the Kumri system should be properly organised, and that the Kumri cultivators should be provided for in forest other than those which are required for agricultural purposes.

16. (H). *Pasture.*

The assurance in the Press Note as regards adequate provision for grazing is vague and needs elucidation. What the people want is, that pastures should be adequate to the number of cattle in the village, i. e. the area should be sufficient and capable of yielding good grass, and should not be barren as most of it is at present. There should be no unnecessary restriction such as grazing cattle of a place within certain fixed limits. Again, the ground should be open and not overgrown with trees, as thereby the growth of grass is hampered and protection is afforded to wild animals. People should be allowed to set fire to such pastures whenever necessary, so as to encourage the growth of grass. Further, the pastures should be set quite apart even from the minor forest, and should be recognised, as they were before, as *Gairan*, so as to distinguish from forest as such and lest it should be subsequently appropriated as forest. G. I. R. 22 F, 1894 emphasises the necessity of recognising *pasture lands* as such as distinct from *minor forests* and of making adequate provision for them.

17. (I). *Forest Mahals.*

The Forest Mahals, which are recent creation, have created intense dissatisfaction among the people. It appears clear that the object in creating these Mahals is to invest the D. F. O. with greater powers so as to facilitate his obtaining and controlling labour for forest works c. f. G. R. No. 8380 of 10th September 1913.—"it is hoped that if these proposals (Forest Mahals) are sanctioned the result will be.....the greater influence which the D. F. O. must have with the proposed extension of his authority. He will have a better chance of utilising the available labour supply and will be able to cause a gradual extension of it"—(Collector) ".....the Collector's proposals are designed to help the Forest Department in protecting the jungle from fire and in obtaining labour from the people who, under present circumstances, enjoy many privileges in the surrounding forests *and give nothing in return*" (Conservator). The above remarks of the Conservator

arly indicate the spirit in which the Mahals have been created, and how the rights of the ople over forest produce for agriculture are attempted to be curtailed by interpreting em merely as remuneration for services rendered to the Forest Department. High sound g expressions of liberal policy have thus grown inversely in proportion to the exercise rights actually permitted. Some-times this power in the D. F. O. means encouragement obtain labour even by force. The people, therefore, emphatically protest against the ahal system, which is similar to the indentured labour system in the Colonies. Enthusitic advocates of the Forest Department are not content merely with the Revenue powers tained by the Mahal system, but are also advocating Magisterial powers, and powers of Settlement Officer in the Mahals, for Forest Officers:-".....The D. F. O. Mr. Edie states at it would be better if the D. F. O. were given Magisterial powers and the powers of a orest Settlement Officer in the Mahal. His further remarks are—"the creation of this ahal has made it much easier for the F. D. to get the people to come on forest works" – Ad. Rep, 1914-15, page73) ".....The Bilki Mahal which is administered by the D. F. O. . D., Kanara, has a population of 475 souls which is *just sufficient for agricultural purposes* d a few of the people work in the forest during the slack season. But its administration the Forest Department has all the same facilitated forest work there. It would be further lped if the D. F. O. could be given Magisterial powers-" (Ibid. Conservator.) It is clear om this how Forest Mahals are worked. It is said that though the population at Bilki as *just sufficient for agricultural purposes*, the Mahal Administration has made it possible spare its labour to facilitate forest work *all the same*. If this has any meaning, it is that ie Mahal Administrators virtually *forced* them to work in the forest. If, therefore, this stem is continued, even without further powers, it will mean no end to the hardships of oor cultivators in the Mahals who come under their sway. The people, therefore, firmly emand that the Mahal system should entirely be abolished.

Paragraph II.

18. *Consideration of people's claims.*

It may be an accident that till the time of the writing of the Press Note, the ajority of the complaints which reached His Excellency the Governor in Council, came om the coastal talukas of the district. But it would be erroneous to conclude from that hat the above-ghat people have no grievances, or that their hardships are less poignant han those of the people on the coast. The people of the above-ghat talukas took as prominent a part as that by the below-ghat people in the proceedings of the Kanara District Conference held at Karwar in May 1920, where forest grievances formed a chief part of the roceedings. The people of Sirsi and Haliyal, again, had placed some of their grievances efore the Commissioner, S D., about the same time when public meetings where held and esolutions forwarded to H. E. by the coastal talukas. It may be that the complaints so ade to the Commissioner did not reach H. E. in Council. The Press Note brands many of he claims made by the coastal talukas as *unacceptable*, without mentioning which of them re so, and why. The people would be in a position effectively to meet the arguments if hey were given. It is, however, somewhat satisfactory, that Government recognise that here is at least "a certain amount of *genuine* dissatisfaction" among the people, to whom is far from complimentary to be spoken of as those who are "unable to appreciate"

considerations which curtail their freedom. It is but human that anybody whose freedom of action is curtailed should dislike it, but if this curtailment is reasonable and is demanded by broader and more humane considerations, the people of Kanara at least will not be so unreasonable as not to appreciate them.

Paragraph III.

19. *Government Policy.*

It cannot be denied that, as the Press Note says, "interests of the country as a whole demand.....restriction of individual action". This is true not only of forest conservancy, but of every item of corporate and national life. But this principle does not connote that the restriction of individual action should be carried to such an extent as to extinguish the individual interests for the sake of those of the general community; it implies that individuality should be maintained in tact while looking to the general interests. The two are not mutually exclusive, but may be reconciled, and are reconciled, under efficient government. That is what the Secretary of State meant to convey through his Despatch No. 14 of 1863, as is evident from the words "to reconcile the interests of the cultivating population with the measurs necessary for the protection of the forest "*estate*"." If this policy were strictly adhered to and brought into practice, "the wider consideration of the importance of forests to the general community" would not have been affected, and yet the people would have been contented, and there would have been no forest grievances in Kanara.

20. Resolution No. 22 F. of the Government of India, dated 19th October 1894, and G. R. No. 2448 of 8th April 1890 of the Government of Bombay, both laying down the Forest policy, are not contrary in spirit to the Despatch of the Secretary of State referred to above. Both these Resolutions, as also others not referred to here, lay down how forests may be worked to the advantage of the general community, maintaining at the same time the interests of agriculture. Some of the Government Resolutions also clearly indicate how, in actual working, the broad principles laid down by Government are not followed by the Forest Department, to the detriment of agriculture. The demand of the people even now does not go further than what is laid down in the Secretary of State's Despatch relied upon by the Press Note, *provided* the principle is strictly followed.

Paragraph IV.

21. *Difficulty in the application of the policy.*

This paragraph indicates the difficulties which Government find in applying the Secretary of State's Policy to Kanara. The people do not intend to depreciate the difficulties. It is an important admission that "in no other district is agriculture so dependent on forests". It is true also that "in no other district do forests comprise so large a proportion of the total area", and that "the forests of Kanara are by far the most valuable in the Presidency". It will be a pride of the district that "if *properly managed*" its forests "will yield a large and ever growing revenue to the lasting benefit of the people of this progressive province". But the sole grievance is that the forests are *not* "properly managed", and that is what the people *want* them to be. It is the object of these notes to point out the lines on which the Kanara forests may be "properly managed", and how "to reconcile the interests of the cultivating population with the measures necessary for the

rotection of the forest *estate*", at the same time safeguarding "the wider considerations of ıe importance of forests to the general community". If the suggestions be adopetd, it is ɔped that no complexity will arise in the future in applying a liberal policy to Kanara.

Paragraph V.

22. *How the difficulty is tried to be met with.*

People hear with surprise that enquiries have been held from time to time, and hat is more, that they were "elaborate". Whatever they were, they must have been enrely one-sided and conducted through Officials, without hearing the people's side. Neither ave the enquiries been open. Where questions of such a magnitude, involving the food roblem, safety of person and property and, in fact, the very existence of halfa million of eople are concerned, any enquiries, conducted among Officials without referring to the eople concerned, can hardly be satisfactory. There are no doubt instances, where Revenue fficials, during their usual tours, have discussed some of the grievances with certain eople, without giving them sufficient intimation or scope adequately to represent the eople's case. And yet, even the suggestions made by such people, incomplete as they were, vere not heeded. Such informal talk can never be taken as a satisfactory consultation with he people and as a proper hearing about their grievances. Whatever enquiries, therefore night have been conducted by Government, whether elaborate or otherwise, could not be omplete and satisfactory to the people.

23. A study of the several Government Resolutions relating to the policy and working of the Forest Department in Kanara, will convince anyone of the truth of the statement nade in the Press Note that "it has been the constant endeavour of Government to safeguard the position of the agriculturists". But it appears that Government have not made erious attempts to see that these their pious Resolutions were carried into effect. The truth of this statement is already proved in para 5 of this memorandum. There is no quarrel about the intentions or endeavours of Government but the complaints are against the actual results. It is also already shown in para 10 of the memorandum that, as regards hetta assignments, Government Resolutions have not been carried into practice. In addition to the above, it may here be mentioned that the Government Resolution of 1910 on the recommendations of Curtis Committee re: grazing, has been practically defeated. In the following paragraphs also it will be shown in connection with several items how liberal intentions of Government have been frustrated.

24. The Press Note cites some cases as examples of the practical effect given to "the constant endeavour of Government to safeguard the position of the agriculturist". But a careful examination will show how hollow and ineffective these supposed "privileges" are.

(a). *Minor Forest specially set apart for exercise of privileges.*

The minor forest mentioned here as to have been set apart for the people is exceedingly insufficient and poor. If any concern was to be shown to safeguard the interests of the people, the natural course to be adopted was first to set apart enough of forest for the people at the time of Settlement, and then to appropriate the rest for reserved forest, to be used for Working Plans or otherwise. But unfortunately, the method adopted was quite the reverse. Whatever part could possibly be appropriated was already taken over by the

Forest Department when the Settlements commenced and what else remained was left for the Settlement Officer to assign to the people either as betta or as minor forest. The Conservator of Forests, S.C., in his letter included in G. R. No. 2324 of 1908, admits that "... in all probability lands for the provision of leaf-manure would have been allotted to the garden-holders below-ghats in previous Settlements had it not been for the strenuous opposition of the Forest Department." He further says in the same letter:—".....the practice of taking leaf-manure from the forests in the neighbourhood of the gardens has always existed, but now that the forests are to be organised, it is necessary to *locate and delimit* the areas in which the privilege should be exercised." The Collector too, in his letter in the same Resolution, says:—".....owing to.....unsuitability and insufficiency of *available* forest, it has been found necessary to grant betta to the below-ghat villages at the rate of 4 acres to one acre of garden," instead of at the rate of 9 acres.

25. After this process was completed, it must have been found that the remaining part of the forest was found quite insufficient for assignment. The method then adopted to meet this difficulty was that bare hills, which were known as *Gairan*, were entirely grazing grounds and were considered as quite apart from forest, were included in minor forest to swell the acreage of assignable forest; and from this area Settlement was made. But the Forest Department were not yet satisfied. They saw that there were still some woody portions left in the minor forest, which could be usefully added to the Reserve and that the major portion of the Catechu tree went to the share of the Minor. They did not, therefore, lose time, and set on cutting all the Catechu trees in the minor forest. But yet there were the woody portions still left which, they perhaps thought, were too good for the cultivator. The Department, therefore, began to exploit these too, regardless of the illegal nature of the act, and its almost sinful results. The Working Plan for the Chandawar forests, made in 1913—14, is an eloquent example. The map appended to the Plan prominently indicates, in bloody colours, that since so far back as 1896—97, the Forest Department had been cutting wood from these mostly minor forests, which were the people's by right and which the Forest Department could not lawfully exploit. Similar instances elsewhere could be quoted, but Working Plans of other places which are public documents, published by the Government Central Press, wherewith to substantiate the statements, are not available when asked for. Hence only the case of Chandavar, the documents in connection with which were obtained with great difficulty, is cited.

26. Not being yet satisfied, Working Plans for exploitation were introduced in minor forests. (cf. Working Plan for Chandavar, 1913-14) It is to be noticed that even bare hills or *Gairan* and relinquished cultivable areas are brought within the fold of these Working Plans, thus leaving the minor forests as bare as skeletons. Next come the teak plantations of recent origin (referred to in para 13 of the memorandum), which are being extended over minor forest, after setting fire to whatever vestige of vegetation has remained. The latest attack on people's rights over minor forest comes in the form of Provisional Working Plans. Permanent Working Plans require the sanction of the Local Government for being brought into force, but Provisional Plans can be introduced only with the permission of the Collector. It is not that Local Government always care to see that Working Plans are not ill-formed; but yet, the necessary sanction is some indirect check

n those who prepare the Plans. Hence the Provisional Working Plans are more potent actors in causing mischief. Certain area of minor forest is already being brought under Provisional Working Plans, thereby adding to the already strong dissatisfaction among the people. Such, in short, is the minor forest, which the Press Note says "has been specially set apart for the exercise of privileges".

(b). *"Privileges" allowed in all forests reserved or otherwise within belt.*

27. As regards the benefits which are supposed to be derived from the belt of forest surrounding cultivation, it is to be said with regret that these too are practically benefits only n name. For the advantage of the belt can be derived only by people who have lands immediately surrounded by forest. But it can be proved that cultivation in forest tracts is rapidly decreasing on account of reasons shown elsewhere. Villages after villages are deserted and hose still remaining are dwindling. As for the people who have no forest around their cultivation the advantage of the belts is unavailing. Thus those who actually derive the benefit are very few. As for the belts in the interior, many of these are so thickly overgrown with trees, which are not permitted to be removed, that the belt cannot be cleared and enjoyed for any purposes specified, so long as the trees are there. In order that the real purposes of the belt-land should be served, the following steps are proposed. The width of the belts should be as much as is allowed in the Forest Mahals, namely 200 yards, and that all of this should be assigned at once. All the trees in the belt should be removed. Government need not incur any expense to remove the trees. They should be got removed by contractors as in coups. After they are removed, a general permission should be given to the cultivators of the adjoining lands to burn the area in order to remove the under growth and to arrest further growth of vegetation, and permission for kumri cultivation of the first two years after the removal of the trees should also be given. Thereafter the responsibility of keeping the belts clear should rest with the cultivator and he should be allowed to use the belt for grazing, for erecting cattlesheds &c. This arrangement is recommended in para 14 of this memorandum.

28. It should be admitted that even under circumstances mentioned above, some at least of their rights could be exercised by the people, if they were not hindered. But in the words of the Collector ".....rights guaranteed to Agriculturists under Privilege Rules, Forest Settlements and Working Plans, were in many cases not enjoyed by the people. The D. F. O's attention is drawn to such cases as came to light and his report is awaited. Many of these cases are of long standing, considerably antidating the tenure of office of the present incumbent". (Ad. Report 1917—18, page 631. Little need be added to these words.

Paragraph VI.

Remedies expected to cover all reasonable demands.

29. The "special investigation" referred to in this pargraph appears to be similar in nature and constitution to the "elaborate enquiries" referred to in paragraph V of the Press Note. The same objections, therefore, are applicable to this "special investigation" as to the "elaborate enquiries". It will be discussed later on whether what the people claim to enjoy are *concessions* as mentioned here or *rights*. It is proposed here to examine the orders passed, even at the risk of being considered "unreasonable" by the benign Government

(a). *Free supply of bamboos.*

30. This high sounding concession, which is further heightened by the term *free supply*, appears to the people either as a huge joke or as a result of utter ignorance of the real situation. Because, all the bamboos in the district have died and have been rotting in the forest to the great concern of the Forest Department. It is the impression of the people that this *free supply* is a cheap device to encourage the *free removal* of this dangerous debris from the forest, at the same time making it appear as a great boon to the people. For these bamboos are good for nothing but as fuel, for which also they will be too crumbling to be useful within a few months. It is not clear whether bamboos will continue to be supplied free even after new bamboos are available or whether only till the present dead ones are consumed. For, after all, this is allowed merely as a *concession* which can, at any time, be withdrawn with a stroke of the pen.

31. Even if the bamboos were not dead, but were green and strong, they cannot be acceptable for fencing, for two reasons. Firstly, they very soon rot when fixed in earth and exposed to the seasons, much sooner than stakes. Secondly, they are heavy as they are thicker than the required girth of stakes. Hence one head-load of bamboos does not equal even a tenth of the number of any equivalent weight of stakes. Thus it is a distinct waste of labour. Bamboos, again, are not available in every forest, as stakes are. Besides, bamboos, in a good condition, are a valuable material for roofing, and are the only material used for this purpose by poor people of the district; once roofed, they last even a generation. If this material is useful for a better purpose namely for roofing as equivalent for timber, it goes without saying that it is a sheer economic waste to use them for fencing which can be better done with otherwise useless and valueless material. For, as will be shown later on, the stakes used for fencing are taken from tough and bushy plants, which are a nuisance to the healthy growth of superior varieties of trees.

(b). *Transfer of betta control to Revenue Department.*

32. The transfer of bettas from one Department to the other does not, in itself, give any relief to the people, so long as the Rules governing their management remain the same. When the gardener is taxed for the use of the betta; when the value of the garden much depends upon the betta appended to it: when the betta is transferable along with the garden; and when in case if the assigned betta be spoiled, no other is available; in short when the value of the garden depends upon the value of the betta, there is no reason why the gardener should not be trusted to keep the betta in good condition. People, therefore, claim that bettas should altogether be freed from all official control and should be handed over to gardeners as *malki* lands, on the condition that their betta nature should not be altered and that they should not be alienated from the gardens of which they are appendages.

33. (c) *Extension of Minor Forest.*

This subject will be dealt with in connection with para 17 of the Press Note.

34. (d) *Reduction of reserved trees from 25 to 7.*

This subject also will be examined in connection with para 17 of the Press Note.

Paragraph VII

Remedies applicable to the district vary.

35. It is no doubt true that the country is divided into several tracts with "definite haracteristics of climate, soil and cultivation" it is a truism to say that different com- aints require different remedies. It is a mere speculation to profess that there can be a iiversal panacea to all ills. But while the remedies are to be different, the measure of ppression and the strength of the abuse of available remedies has been everywhere the me. Hence what is needed is uniformity in the proportion of liberality and justice in all e tracts, and not in the remedies themselves.

Paragraph VIII.

Increase of Reserve Forest and limitation of privileges.

36. No doubt, "the increase of reserve forest is the natural consequence of the gradual velopment of Forest Settlement." But as it has been in practice, it is, unfortunately, an *natural cause* of the *rapid decline* of agriculture. This statement in the Press Note starts ith the supposition that the development of Forest Settlement is essential, presumably, any cost. But this notion is challenged by high authorities. Dr. Voelcker, specially ap- inted by the Government of India to study agricultural conditions and to make sugges- ns for the improvement of agriculture in India observes, in his report sumitted in 1890, ith reference to the Forest Department:—".....It has laid the foundations of a system hich, if properly directed, may be made to conduce greatly to the agricultural prosperity India. But when it began its work, its chief duties were the preservation and develop- ent of large timber forests. Its objects were in no sense agricultural, and its success was iaged mainly by fiscal considerations. The Department was to be a revenue-paying one. deed, we may go so far as to say that its interests were opposed to agriculture, and its terest was to rather exclude agriculture than to admit to participation in the profits" A esolution passed by the Government of Bombay in 1890 says:- ".....In its management forests, the ease and contentment of the people is an object of greater solicitude to overnment than the realisation of revenue." The Government of India also have laid wn :—".....The Government of India accept the proposition that no impediment should offered to the extension of permanent cultivation wherever the welfare of the agricul- ral communities demands it." And further, "the general principle which applies to all of em is that they should be permanently maintained in such manner as to provide a maxi- um benefit to the adjacent population at a minimum cost to the State. It should also be membered that *the claims of cultivation are stronger than the claims of forest preservation.*" is definite Charter of the agriculturists of Kanara, is thrown into the background by the ress Note, in as much as the increase of reserve forest is supported and advocated (cf, ras 3, 4 & 8 of the Press Note). If in spite of the old liberal policy, the actual practice s been rendered intolerable to the people, it may well be imagined what the further con- tion will be when the Press Note has thus cut down those principles.

elair As for the several "privileges" allowed to be exercised, the subject is already the oth in some of the preceding paragraphs, and especially in para 28. It is said that Gover lement Working Plans were introduced in *reserved forests*. But, as it has

already been clearly proved in para 25. Working Plans have been introduced even in *minor forests*. The need of Working Plans for exploitation, maintenance and regeneration of the forests, is never denied. It is also true that Working Plans, in themselves, do not *necessarily* imply diminution of benefits. But in actual practice they do, as is pointed out by the Collector, whose words are quoted in para 28.

38. It may be noted here that there is no reference in the Press Note to the elusive terms "unorganised reserve forest" and "organised reserve forest", which have recently crept in in the Privilege Rules, and which provide a vast scope for mischievous curtailment of privileges. Government ought to make it clear whether these terms were to stand good or whether they were to be deleted.

Paragraph IX.

Decrease of population.

39. It is satisfying to note that it has come to the notice of Government that "population and cultivation in the forest tracts have both decreased," and what is more, that "this decrease has been a constant source of concern to Government." But endeavours "to give ample elbow room for cultivation" have not yet borne any tangible results. The assertion that "the decrease in population and cultivation is not the result of forest conservancy" is not supported by actual facts, as is partly evident from the very Census Returns quoted in the paragraph. It may be true that this decrease is a "distinct disadvantage," and a "well recognised" one too, to forest conservancy. But this disadvantage is tried to be removed by the new device of creating Forest Mahals, which are intended to facilitate control over labour. (vide para 16). The reasons mentioned in the Press Note as those which led people to settle in forest tracts; and again those which led people to leave these tracts for the open country, are unconvincing. The true reason may be found in Dr. Voelcker's report to the Government of India. Population was increasing and more land had to be brought under cultivation, there being no other means of livelihood; and extension of cultivation was possible only when forest lands could be exploited; and it was done so. The causes which led to the decrease of cultivation and population in forest tracts are mentioned in the previous paras. In short, they were the pressure of forest, unhealthy climate, strict game-laws, restriction of rights and harassment, cf. "Government are disposed to attribute the increase of population on coast Talukas largely to the pressure upon the coast tracts by the extensive afforestation in the inland." (G. R. Rev. Dep. No. 1197 of 10th Feb. 1910) Again, "Relinquishment of land has probably been due to the pressure and troublesomeness to the people of the surrounding forests, the ravages of wild animals and so forth, combined with deterioration of climate also due to the spread of forest." (G. R. Rev. Dep. 1550 of 1910, para 6.). Are these statements by Government themselves to be relied upon, or the revised ones in the present Press Note that "the decrease in population and cultivation is not the result of forest conservancy" and that "the forest country is notoriously unhealthy. But this is not due to the working of the
est Act" ? Such glaring inconsistency in Government pronouncements can hardly be
d to put people on the right track.

44.

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40. The Gowli classes entirely left the district by their position becoming intolerable. It is said in para 11 of the Press Note that "Gowlis.....formerly came from Kanara but now live in Mysore"; and this being felt as an undeniable grievance, it is further said that these Gowlis are "being invited." These together with Dhangars, Gollars and Kurbars numbered over 4250 in 1881 (Kanara Gazetteer, page 295). All these classes are no longer in the district The case of Kumri Marathas, though not mentioned in the Press Note, was the same. A surprising statement in the Press Note is that "railways, cotton-mills &c. have attracted people into the towns, and to the centres of labour; Hubli town, for example, has grown at the expense of the Kanara above-ghat talukas" It will be interesting as well as instructive if Government would enlighten the public as to how many "towns and centres of labour," other than Hubli, as suggested by the term "for example" have grown at the expense of Kanara, above-ghat or below-ghat. As to railways and cotton-mills &c., that are said to have attracted people of Kanara, there is only the M. & S. M. Ry. in the proximity of the district, and there are the cotton-mills of Hubli. It is not certain what other industries and commercial concerns are included under the "&c". As for the railway and the cotton-mills mentioned above, both these concerns commenced work in the early eighties of the last century, if not still earlier. If these are the causes for the decrease of population in Kanara above-ghats, then how could the Census of 1891 show a rise, according to the Press Note itself, of 4277 as against the figures of 1881 in the inland which is said to have been affected by railways and cotton-mills ? Is it maintained that it was after 1891 that these concerns began to attract people from Kanara ? Is it after 1891 that Hubli town began to grow "at the expense of Kanara above-ghat talukas "? Unless satisfactorily explained by Government this statement is absolutely unconvincing. This may be, as mentioned in the Press Note, true of other forest districts, such as Khandesh and Thana; but it is fallacious to say that the case should be true also of Kanara. The real and chief reasons of the decline are recorded by the Collector as late as 1917-18. He says:—".....the decline of agriculture and of agricultural population are no doubt due to the increasing pressure of forests upon agriculture caused by improved conservancy combined with over afforestation. (Ad. Rep. page 63).

41. Birth and death statistics are a more reliable test. For 82 births there are 117 deaths in the interior of Karwar taluka (vide page 3, para 8, Revison Settlement Report, Karwar taluka) and in Kumta taluka interior for every 27 births there are 35 deaths (vide Kumta Revision Settlement Report, page7). What is true of Kumta has been admitted by Government to be true of other coastal talukas, the physical conditions being the same. The figures given in the Press Note for the several decades have their own history.

1881-91: The population shows an increase during this decade, both in the coastal and in the inland talukas. It is to be noted that this was the period when the operations of the Forest Department were not yet in full swing.

1891-1901: It is worthy of note that the district has been singularly free from plague and cholera— except a few insignificant places, and that too occasionally. As for declared famine, it is unknown in Kanara. The decrease during this decade is very marked. The year 1891 marks the commencement of the tightening of

the grip by the Forest Department; and from 1901 onwards the grip has been almost tending towards strangulation. During the subsequent decade alone, that is 1901 to 1911 the small population of the district shows a falling off by 24000 instead of natural increase, anticipated by the Census Commissioner, though the district was practically immune from any serious epidemics, such as plague, cholera &c.

42. The Press Note conveniently selects a period of 8 years from 1871 to 1879. This was unfortunately a period marked by the ravages of a combination, as the Press Note itself mentions, of virulent small-pox, famine and cholera; and it is remarkable that even the Press Note has not been able to pick up any serious outbreak of any of the abovementioned fell diseases or famine or even of plague, to account for the admittedly growing decrease of population on the ghat talukas since 1891 and even on the coastal talukas since 1901. The result of the ensuing Census is awaited with great concern.

43. A detailed examination of the eight years from 1871 to 1879 specially selected by the Press Note shows the following:—

Year	Births.	Deaths.	Result.
1872	11403	10452	Increase.
1873	12307	10038	Do
1874	12547	10853	Do

During all these three years there has been an excess of births over deaths, notwithstanding the "virulent small-pox" referred to in the Press Note and that too at a period when vaccination had not come in popular vogue.

1875	11677	11338	Increase.

1876 and 1877. These years are admittedly years of famine and cholera and that explains the substantial decline in population during those two years. The effects of famine generally, it is well known, continue during the ensuing two or three years.

1878. This was a year of "fatal fever". This was also the year immediately following the great famine years.

1879. This was a year in which the debilitating effects of the famine and the "fatal fever" must have naturally continued.

1880. From this year onwards there has been a continuous rise in population.

It would be better if Government could select some more convenient period to substantiate their case.

Paragraph X.

he fores.
est Act "*mage by wild animals.*
l to put not yet known what organised effort Government have decided upon to drive out of the Kanara jungles. Elephants have long been devastating vast areas

crops. The Forest Department once contemplated organising *Khedda* operations to catch
elephants alive and to make money out of them; but the idea was to be given up be-
ase it was perhaps found too costly. So far as the people know, the only effort made till
w in this direction is by the Honavar Agricultural Improvement Committee by obtain-
g a special rifle from the Agricultural Department for killing elephants, and by appoint-
g a hunter on the work. Even this Committee had to face several obstacles in the earlier
age form the Forest Department although they had hearty support of the Agricultural
d the Revenue Departments. So far only three elephants out of 40 traced in the district
ve been killed. There is only one person who is entrusted with this dangerous work,
d no more attempts are yet known to have been made. The *Khedda* operations are
ffective, and the effective ones are those on the lines initiated at Honavar. But one
rson in a centre is not at all enough. Shikar parties with suitable weapons should be
ganised in all places where there is any danger from the animal. Every encouragement
ould be given to the Shikar parties to carry on the work which, however, is very risky.
evastation is in the rapid progress in several centres and if it is to be effectively checked
time should be lost, and prompt action should be taken, without taking recourse to the
und-about official procedure.

45. In connection with the policy of destruction of wild animals, reference may be
ade to a letter from the Director of Agriculture to Government (No. 5545 of 28th June
918). As this letter very ably presents the people's case, the subject will not be dilated
on here. As this letter says:—"..... the existence of large numbers of wild animals
incompatible with effective cultivation and absolutely prevent anything like effective
evelopment of the more valuable crops". The remedy suggested against this condition
thus briefly stated in the same letter:—

"(a) The people be allowed and encouraged to enter the forest to net, trap, shoot
nd poison (under control) pig.

(b) No restrictions be put on the shooting of other wild animals except in limited
reas

(c) Where it is considered necessary in the interest of game preservation or forest
onservancy to prohibit the people from entering the jungle in pursuit of wild animals, the
and assessment be abated.

(d) Gun licenses be issued very freely."

46. While recommendations a, b & d. in the above are quite in accordance with the
emands of the people, recommendation c. cannot be accepted in its present form. If the
rinciple of game preservation be accepted, then the remedy suggested is quite acceptable;
But the principle itself is a dangerous one. To whatever area it may be confined, the inter-
sts of game mean in other words the sacrifice of population and cultivation, neither of
which the present condition of the district allows. There is again the legal aspect of this
rinciple, which seems to have been ignored by the Authorities and which has recently
een dawning upon the minds of the people: it is the special liability which the keeper of
ild and dangerous animals incurs. It is a common principle of the Law of Torts that a
erson who keeps dangerous animals, keeps them at his peril. The State, being the highest

type of a corporation which, according to law, is a *person*, cannot escape the special liability for keeping and preserving dangerous animals, and will have to answer for whatever injury such animals cause to individuals. If this liability be denied, then it will have to be challenged in a Court of Law.

47. Suggestions are already made, how the pest of wild animals may be reduced by removing the pressure of reserved forest on cultivation. It must be remembered that the Press Note deals with only two kinds of wild animals namely elephants and pigs, as if there are no other animals which are destructive to agriculture. The Director of Agriculture, in the letter quoted above, has given an effective reply to this fallacy. The tiger and panther, for instance, though not harmful to crops, have been doing immense destruction of cattle, which are the mainstay of agriculture. Human life, too, is thereby placed in constant danger.

48. As for the "readiness" of the Forest Department "to give facilities for organised beats in reserved forests", the *only condition* insisted upon, namely "that a Forest or Village Officer should be in control" of the organised beats, is in itself enough practically to nullify whatever good results might otherwise be realised. For, as Government themselves admit in G. R., Rev. Dep. No. 1775, dated 20th Feb. 1919:— ".....Government are of opinion that the concession in the matter of the netting or trapping of pig in forest now allowed by the Conservator of Forests, S. C., is likely to have little effect in encouraging or facilitating the destruction of these animals, in view of the condition which must be attached to it regarding the presence, during the operations, of a Forest Officer or the Village Patel. Similarly, a mere general direction to the effect that the villagers should be encouraged to organise drives for pig under the supervision of Government Officers is not likely to be productive of practical results. Government desire that determined efforts should be made to remedy the highly unsatisfactory state of affairs brought to notice by the Director of Agriculture, and admitted by the local Officers as actually existing. They consider that for this purpose there should be some definite organisation charged with the conduct of measures for the extermination of pig, or at any rate that funds should be specially allotted to meet the expenditure which any such measures if they are to be systematically carried out, will necessarily entail. The Commissioner, S. D., is accordingly requested to formulate, in consultation with the Conservator of Forests, S. C., proposals for action of this nature". Nothing is known of what steps were taken to carry out this order. The Press Note, on the contrary, has practically set aside this order though it does not plainly say so. Although those portions of the Resolution which were beneficial to people, seem to have been forgotten, the last part of the Resolution, namely "the Director of Agriculture should be requested to make an experiment of pig-proof fencing" appears to have been quite fresh in the official mind, as is evident from the last sentence of para 10 of the Press Note. The hollowness of "the new orders for the grant of a free supply of bamboos" as a measure to meet the requirements of the cultivators regarding fencing, has been clearly shown in paras 30 and 31. The experiments of the Agricultural Department in pig-proof fencing seem to have quickly materialised in the shape of wire-woven fencing. For G. R. No. 636 dated 24th February 1920, says:— ".....Government are of opinion that further experiment is not needed, but that demonstration of the use of an adequate wire-woven fence is now required. The Director of Agriculture should make arrangements for this

tration on co-operative lines *as widely as possible* and should endeavour to instruct rative Societies in the provision of this protection." No time has been lost, as in of orders really beneficial to cultivators, in carrying out this Government Order: ndles of wire woven fencing have already arrived in Kanara. But a timely protest ed against this novel process. For even the richest cultivator in Kanara cannot be be richer than the Forest Department, to be able to purchase a material which the tment found too costly for their use. For the Administration Report for 1899—1900, 7, says;— ".....Idea of wire-fencing given up on the ground of high cost. Conser- remarks cost not commensurate with the advantage to be gained " Has this material e cheaper now after the Great War than it was in 1899—1900, or is the ial now recommended of a cheaper quality than that under consideration then? the cost " commensurate with the advantage to be gained" by the cultivator, though it not so to the Forest Department? Or is the gist of the whole affair to suggest that what ce for the Forest Department is not sauce for the cultivator? The Kanara cultivator present too poor to be further indebted to several Co-operative Societies in order to lge in the luxury of this costly foreign material, the introduction of which practically s further curtailment of his old-time right to get fencing material *free* from the forest. e Agricultural Department and the Co-operative Department carry on this obnoxious with zeal, they will find it to the cost of what little popularity they have with agri- ural public of the district. By the way, it is not known what was the fate of the novel gestion which had once emanated from some official quarter, that the Director of the teriological Laboratory might be requested to discover some bacteria which, when inject- o some wild pigs, might spread an epidemic among the pig and eventually extirpate whole class. If such an experiment had borne fruit, it would have earned everlast- gratitude not only of Kanara, but of every part of the world affected by the pig.

Paragraphs XI & XII.

Tract No. 1.

49. The general description of tract No. 1 is fairly accurate. It is not true that the e complaint of the people of this tract is from damage caused by pig alone. Many of other grievances of people in other parts are common to this tract also Damage by d animals other than pig, eg. tigers and panthers, is a great grievance. It is stated t "Gowlis, who formerly came from Kanara but now live in Mysore, are being invited" k to this tract. The property of the Gowlis being their cattle, danger from tigers and thers will be felt more by them than damage by pigs. The loss caused by these animals not the less to agricultural cattle. It is not mentioned in the Press Note what measures being taken against this danger. It must be remembered that this tract was once well ulated. Government have given no reasons why it decreased and why, for example, wlis from this tract emigrated to Mysore. It is to be hoped that the sane causes what- r they were, will not occur again, and that the Gowlis who are being invited and the tivators who are expected to resume abandoned cultivation will not again have to pre- leaving the tract. Attention is here drawn to a letter appearing in the Kanara Leader Kumta in the issue of 18th January 1921 from two Gowlis complaining that while they re coming to Kanara from Mysore with the permission of the Conservator of Forests

(presumably given according to this Press Note) with about 150 cattle, they received ill-treatment from a Forest Guard in the old style. The Conservator will probably enquire into the allegations made in the letter, and deal with the matter justly. It may perhaps be not too early to hope that this case may not be a fore-runner of the revival of the old practice. The Press Note does not mention what are the "specially favourable terms offered to cultivator" in order "to encourage the resumption of abandoned cultivation." It is to be hoped that they are *really* favourable. If they are to be introduced under Mahal system, it must be timely protested here, for they will not thereby gain their object as the system is sufficiently self-condemnatory. Besides, it is not mentioned under what system of tenure cultivators are to be invited. Only permanent tenure under old conditions will be acceptable, and people will not occupy the lands under restricted tenure. Even if restricted tenure be accepted for the time being by some people, real progress will not be achieved, for people will not invest money on improving the lands. Government should give clear and wide publicity throughout the district to the terms offered.

Paragraph XIII.

Tract No. 2.

50. Most of the remarks on tract number 1 are also applicable to this. It is said here that in tract No. 2 there are "many deserted villages" It shows that these were once inhabited. It is also said that population here is 'very scanty" and that it is further "diminishing" Is not all this due to the extension of "dense forest," and to "forest surrounding isolated cultivation"? It is for these reasons that the climate has become "very unhealthy," and that the forest area "cannot be expected to be favourable to cultivation." In order to bring about a better condition, the root cause must be removed. In the same para, the Press Note recognises some of the requirements of the people. To supply these will be some of the really effective measures, and they need to be applied elsewhere also. It is surprising to hear that "Government can do little more than see that there are no unnecessary regulations likely to hamper the action of the people." People believe that Government are powerful enough to do whatever they really mean to do-good or bad-within their jurisdiction. If, in this matter, they cannot *do* much they can at least *undo* whatever harm forests have done to the people. Subject people cannot subscribe to the idea of the impotence of Government to do the right by them. The lantana question is said to be "under the separate consideration of Government," and the decision is awaited. Meanwhile one point may be made clear. Government seem to be misinformed as to the cause of the spread of lantana. It is not true that "when forest is cleared there is the certainty that the.....lantana will quickly cover the ground, and render its last state worse than the first." The *certainty* is that the clearing will quickly remove the real cause of the spread of lantana over the ground. An examination of the real causes of the spread of this shrub will confirm this statement. Birds eat the sweet berries of this shrub and discharge the seeds wherever they get trees to sit upon and thus cause the spread. So if there are no trees whereon birds can sit, there will be no spread of the shrub. Hedges in Dharwar and Belgaum districts and even in some coastal talukas in Kanara, for instance Honavar, have this shrub but it is confined only to the hedges. It is not to be found in the surrounding grazing grounds and open fields. Government may bear this in mind while considering the lantana question.

Paragraph XIV.

Tract No 3.

51. This tract, as well as tract number 2, indicate a highly deplorable condition of the people. Cultivation is surrounded by forest and as to the state of grazing grounds they are admitted to be ".....poor to the West and to the East overgrown with lantana and mimosa weed." Agriculture is thus wedged in between two evils. "The special Officer," it is said "will examine the adequacy of the areas in which privileges are exercisable." But will he provide for adequate grazing? As to other grievances of people in this tract, they are common with those of the rest.

Paragraph XV.

Tract No. 4.

52. As to betta assignments, the people's case is represented in para 10, and as regards the transfer of the control of bettas to the Revenue Department, in para 32 of this memorandum. No doubt "the gardeners would prefer their bettas to be under the control of the Revenue Department" rather than under the forest Department. But they would still more prefer their bettas to be under their own control as *owners* and not as *lease-holders* (cf. para 32)

Paragraph XVI.

Tract No. 5.

53. The "decreasing population and deserted villages" in this tract cannot be said to be due to the people being attracted "into the towns and to the centres of trade." The true reasons of this state, as conceived by the people, are given in paras 39 & 40.

54. The real worth of the *various measures* sanctioned by Government in 1910 may be found out on a closer examination of them.

(a) The broad belt of forest around cultivation was given only upto 44 yards in breadth. People were not enamoured of this benefit because the breadth was very meagre, and the under-growth could not effectively be removed without permission to burn the belt. As to the permission given for cultivation in this belt, it was given only for one year (1918-19) in some cases. Permission to burn this belt is not given, and in many cases these areas are overgrown with trees which are not allowed to be removed.

(b). On what *favourable* terms abandoned culturable lands were offered is not known. So far as people are aware, such lands were offered on restricted tenure, but people could not invest their money on so insecure a concern. There are instances where some useful culturable lands which cultivators asked for, *even under restricted tenure* were not given, and they have been set apart as blocks intended for returned soldiers. People would be glad if such soldiers were remunerated in this way, provided they occupied the lands; but they are still unoccupied.

(c). People are aware that during Lord Sydenham's regime Government passed a Resolution granting *hadis*. But this Resolution, along with many others of a useful nature has been defeated in practice.

(d). The permission for "lopping of trees for soppu" in this tract was like carrying coals to New castle, for people here did not really need this permission, as without that they obtained enough of soppu till recently. But under present arrangements this facility has considerably been restricted. The permission, if it was to be generally useful could better be given where it was really needed, by allowing people who had no local supply of soppu to bring it from areas where it was availble. People are thankful to Government for being enlightened, though rather too late, as to the real object of the establishment of the Demonstration Farm at Kumta being "to prove how far rice cultivation can dispense with soppu." So the use of Rs. 15,000 subscribed by the people to the *Edward Memorial Fund*, together with an annual portion of the tax-payers' money, is being made to *prove* how one of their customary rights might be scientifically curtailed, and how a costlier material might be introduced in place of soppu! Criticisms on other items mentioned in this paragraph of the Press Note have already been given. It is a welcome announcement that firing for clearance is permitted: but care should be taken that this permission is not reduced merely to a paper-privilege. Karwar ought to be included in this tract.

Paragraph XVII.

Tract No. 6.

55. The description of this tract is fairly accurate. It is admitted that it has "large population" and that "culturable area is insufficient." Agriculture being the main source of living, this is in itself a sufficient admission that culturable area in this tract is not commensurate with the needs of the people. This emphasises the need of providing every facility for extending cultivation in tract No. 5 and others where there are culturable are as This can be effectively done only by removing all possible difficulties which now exist. Even in this tract itself, there would be more culturable areas available but for the Casurina plantations.

56. The list of demands given here mentions many of the general grievances in this tract. The omitted once are mentioned in the opening paras of this memorandum. It is asserted that "under the present rules lopping can be done in minor forests in the months of August and September"; but it has been proved in paras 24 to 26 how miserably inadequate and poor these minor forests are. Most of these, where people are asked to exercise their privileges as much as they want, are "the hills" which "carry little tree growth", as confessed in the present para of the Press Note. The "Forest Proper" too is admitted to be "comparatively remote". Where is then the soppu to come from? The period allowed for lopping of soppu, even from the minor forests described above, is restricted to two months. During the Collectorate of Mr. Tuppur, this period was found quite insufficient and it was extended to four months; but it has since been again limittd to two. The Forest Department has lately been manuring their teak and casurina plantations with soppu in winter, and not in August and September alone, some-times giving this work to Contractors Will Government inform the public whence this soppu is obtained, – whether from the reserved forest, or from the meagre share of the cultivator from minor forest? *It is inexplicable* why the Forest Department do not take benefit of the experiments of the Agricultural Farm "established at Kumta to prove how far rice cultivation can dispense with soppu." Are the results of the experiments intended only for rice cultivation which is of the people, and not for casurina and teak plantations – which are of the State ? In the

midst of grief, instances like these supply some recreation to the people, besides indicating which way the wind is blowing. The reduction in the list of reserved trees from 25 to 7 means little, where the minor forests have scarcely any trees, reserved or otherwise. If Government would explain by what procedure the number of reserved trees was increased to 25, then something not quite palatable to the Forest Department might come to light.

57 The present area of *hadis* is very small, and is quite inconsiderable. Neither can they be increased, for they are to grow at the expense of grazing grounds. The rules that now govern the *hadis* are exceedingly unsatisfactory. People are assessed for the hadis and yet there control over them is insufficient and uncertain. The rules and conditions on which they are given need modification on the lines suggested for bettas.

58. The nature of the magnificent-looking boon of 20,000 acres to be added from the reserved forest to the minor is revealed by the very list of the multifarious uses this area is intended for, namely, "for the general exercise of privileges, for hadi assignment, for cultivation, or for extra grazing grounds " If the reserved area offered is of a nature to serve all these purposes, then how can it be a " reserved forest " except in name, and how can it be useful for any purposes to be served only by forest ? Besides, hadis, cultivation areas and grazing grounds do not, and ought not to, constitute parts of the minor forest. They ought to be provided for quite apart from the minor forest. Setting apart all these items, how much of the 20,000 acres will remain as minor forest ? Besides, it has already been discussed in connection with betta assignments, that betta still remains to be given to the people of the coastal talukas. Where is this to come from ? It has been shown that all available woody parts have already been included under Working Plans, and those that had escaped, are being covered by the ever-increasing Provisional Working Plans. The very fact that every where in the district people are unwilling to accept anything under Mr. Collins' Settlement shows how unacceptable must be the area within his gift.

59. Any one can be openly challenged to *prove* that " Stakes for hedging practically mean saplings " Even if saplings were offered free of cost, no sensible cultivator will accept them for hedges. They are too tender to have the required strength and shrink within a very short period. Thus they are practically worthless for the purpose. No doubt what are needed are of small girth, but they are to be sufficiently old to have strength in them. They are taken from tough and well-grown bushes, which never grow into large trees, and which actually hamper the growth of better varieties of trees. To say that saplings are taken is far from the truth, and is doing a glaring injustice to the illiterate cultivator. It is not true that " cultivation here is not exposed to ravages of the pig." Even towns like Kumta and Honavar are exposed to ravages by the pig; and the Demonstration Farm at Kumta too is not free from the danger and needs to be protected against the danger Sugarcane crops, wherever they be, have a special attraction for the pig. Apart from the danger from the pig, crops in the fair season need protection from cattle, who do not get fodder in the grazing areas. Wherever the soil is favourable, people raise mud-walls around their winter crops, and do not care to have fencing stakes even if they are available. But the soil is not favourable every where, and therefore fencing stakes are needed, whether there is danger from pig or not

Paragraph XVIII.

The fuel question.

It is quite true that there is a universal demand in the district for cheap fuel for household purposes, and free fuel for sugarcane furnaces. These demands are recognised in the cases of "actual cultivators in forest villages." But as already shown more than once, these advantages are availed of by a very few as the forest villages are declining in population and cultivation. why can these advantages not be allowed to people on the coast also?, It must be admitted that towns-people, who are Non-agriculturists need not be given this advantage; but why should bona fide agriculturists be denied this right, and be treated like those who are not agriculturists? There is no town in Kanara which is purely non-agricultural. Besides, Depots are introduced even in places which cannot, with any stretch of imagination, be considered as towns. Some Officials go to such a length as to suggest a general purchase system for all forest products. Can the charge of "wrongful manufacture of dead-wood out of living trees" be proved against the people by *actual* cases? Is such an organised Department as that of the Forest, unable to prevent such a mal-practice if there be any! Who is answerable for the wilful destruction of trees by the Department themselves under the girdling system! In the Administration Report for 1902—'03 the Conservator of Forests remarks—"..... Girdling of the inferior species still continues This, is an old practice but not right. Steps to restrict girdling are also taken. It is not good forestry to exterminate poor species." (page 13) It is said that fuel is sold in the Depots at a low price,"..... often below the actual cost of collection." why need the Forest Department be so philanthropic as to sell fuel at a loss, when people are willing to lighten their barden by collecting and bringing fuel on Permit system! The Forest Department need only take care that live trees are not girdled by people, if there be any such unscruplous ones. It was a wholesome mean which was introduced by Mr. Tupper, to leave the option to the people whether to purchase fuel at the Depots or to bring it by permit. People desire that this system should be freely followed. It must be remembered that the Depot system is a recent one and that formerly there was only the permit system throughout the district. Is it maintained that forests were "destroyed" then? The right of the cultivator to get fuel free is a well recognised one, and it cannot be withheld. It is said that where there are no depots now, the permit system still exists. Perhaps as the depots increase, as they are already increasing, the permit system will eventually vanish. This is a disastrous course: it makes the poor cultivator pay for labour- if not even more-which he can spend himself and thereby save his wages, in obtaining the article which is necessary for life. In his abject poverty, whatever little the cultivator can save by his labour is a distinct gain to him.

61. As for the fuel for sugarcane furnaces, it was formerly allowed free. The system of charging fees per guntha in some places, on the assumption that "gul" preparation is a commercial concern. In other places, fuel by permits is allowed, but some fees are charged "Gul" preparation is no more a commercial concern than the growth of paddy. Besides, sugarcane cultivation requires one whole year's labour and demands greater consideration to be shown. People, therefore, will continue to persist in demanding the exercise of their old-time rights to have fuel for household purposes on permit system for more than head-loads—which should be allowed free of all costs—and free fuel for sugarcane furnaces; whether Government are ready or not to attend to these demands.

Paragraph No. XIX.

Recapitulation.

62. As criticisms on all the points mentioned in this paragraph of the Press Note have already been given it is not proposed to repeat them here.

Concluding Observations.

63. Taking in to consideration the illiberal spirit in which the Press Note has been framed, the way in which it has tried to set aside the broader policy previously laid down by Government, and the disappointingly inadequate measures it proposes to relieve the hardships of the district, it may be unhasitatingly said that the relief offered through the Press Note is unworthy of a liberal Government to offer, and shows utter disregard of the magnitude of the sufferings of Kanara. If this relief be now accepted by the people, it will seriously ruin their cause, which is firmly based on their time-honoured rights, and on the principles of justice and humanity, and which is ultimately bound to gain its object.

APPENDIX.

Government of Bombay

Revenue Department.

No. 2699

Secretariat, Fort, Bombay.

Dated the 21 st September 1920.

Press Note.

Policy of Government as regards Forests in the Kanara District.

Persistent complaints have lately been received against the forest administration of Kanara. It is stated that the population of the district has decreased, that land is going out of cultivation, and that food production is consequently insufficient; that grazing areas are overgrown, inadequate, and barren; and these evils are the results of the unhealthiness of the district (owing to the increase of reserved forest from 884 square miles in 1890 to 3,015 square miles in 1910), of the steady tightening of restrictive orders and the gradual stoppage of old time privileges, and of the ravages of pigs and other wild beasts; that every thing wanted for agriculture used to be obtained free from the forests, while now the claims of agriculture are subordinated to those of forest.

2. Most of the complaints come from the coastal talukas and many of them imply claims which cannot be accepted. But as there must inevitably be a certain amount of genuine dissatisfaction among those who find their former freedom of action curtailed by considerations they are unable to appreciate, it is desirable that a full statement of the position should be made.

3. It will be agreed that the interests of the country as a whole demand that its valuable forest estate should be maintained and developed even though forest conservancy connotes, as it does, the restriction of individual action. The forest policy of Government was laid down in Secretary of State's Despatch No. 14 of 1863, namely, "to reconcile the interests of the cultivating population with the measures necessary for the protection of the forest estate which has to be considered not merely from the stand point of purely local interests but also from the wider consideration of the importance of forests to the general community."

4. The application of this policy to Kanara has always presented a problem of great complexity. In no other district is agriculture so dependent on forests, in no other district do forests comprise so large a proportion of the total area. On the other hand, the forests of Kanara are by far the most valuable in the Presidency, and their preservation, development and exploitation have an importance which it is difficult to exaggerate; properly managed, they will yield a large and ever growing revenue to the lasting benefit of the people of this progressive province.

5. The complexity of the problem has given occasion for elaborate inquiries from time to time and in passing orders on the reports on these enquiries and on forest settle-

ment reports, it has been the constant endeavour of Government to safeguard the position of the agriculturist. An area of minor forest has been specially set apart for the exercise of privileges and for the lopping of unreserved trees for "soppu" or green leaf manure, while in all forests, reserved or otherwise, occupants of rice and garden lands are permitted to cut and clear undergrowth and brushwood within a belt of forest land adjoining their cultivation, which they may fence and use for cattle sheds, or may cultivate with the permission of the Collector.

6. Recently Government directed a special investigation to be made into the conditions of cultivation with a view to testing the efficacy of existing remedies and concessions. As a result orders have been passed which, it is hoped, will cover all reasonable demands. The main provisions under these orders are for—

(*a*) a free supply of bamboos for the construction of fencing round cultivation.

(*b*) the transfer of the control of "bettas" from the Forest Department to the Revenue Department.

(*c*) an extension of the area of minor forests.

(*d*) a reduction in the list of reserved trees in minor forests from 25 to 7. An experienced officer will be appointed to give effect to the new orders where further local enquiry is necessary before they can be applied in detail.

7. It must be emphasised that the problems of Kanara admit of no universal remedy. The country may be divided into several distinct tracts with definite characteristics of climate, soil and cultivation. The requirements of the cultivators and the remedies that are to be applied vary with each tract. Before however entering into details, a few words are necessary on certain complaints of general application.

8. *Increase of reserved forest and limitation of privileges:*— The increase of reserved forest is the natural consequence of the gradual development of forest settlement. The Kanara forest areas were at first notified as Protected Forests. Forest settlements were then made, under which it was decided what areas should be maintained as reserved forests, what privileges might be exercised in reserved forests, what areas should be set aside for cultivation and for grazing and finally what areas should be reserved as minor forests that is forests specially set apart for the exercise of privileges. After settlement, the next stage is the introduction of working plans in the reserved forests. Wroking plans are needed if the exploitation, maintenance and regeneration of the forests are not to proceed on haphazard and therefore wasteful lines. The introduction of working plans implies a regulation of the exercise of privileges within the reserved forests but not necessarily a diminution of the benefits received.

9. *Decrease of population.*— Population and cultivation in the forest tracts have both decreased; and this decrease has been a constant source of concern to Government who have always endeavoured in passing orders on forest settlements to give ample elbow room for cultivation. Dividing the district into the coastal talukas (Karwar, Kumta, Ankola, Honavar, Bhatkal Petha,) and the inland (Sirsi, Yellapur, Haliyal, Siddapur, Mundgod, and Supa Pethas,) the census returns are as follows:—

Year.	Coastal.	Inland.
1881	226,314	195,526
1891	246,548	199,803
1901	264,233	190,257
1911	263,559	166,989

The decrease in population and cultivation is not the result of forest conservancy, to which indeed the loss of population is a distinct and well recognised disadvantage. Forests cannot be worked without a forest population. During the early years of the last century, the disturbed condition of the country encouraged men to cultivate in tracts where they were certain to be left alone, and where they were unlikely to be troubled by the tax-gatherer. The gradual growth of civilised administration and personal security has drawn men from the forest to the more healthy and accessible open country. Railways, cotton mills, etc. have attracted people into the towns, and to the centres of labour; Hubli town for example, has grown at the expense of the Kanara above-ghat talukas. This is noticeable also in other forest districts, such as Kanara and Thana. Forty years ago most of the heavy logging and carting in the teak forests of Kanara was carried out by Waddars who lived chiefly in the villages along the Dharwar Kanara boundary, and in the eastern portions of Haliyal, Yellapur, Mundgod. All these people have left to work on earthworks stone-quarrying, on the railway, and in the growing towns of the Dharwar and Belgaum districts. There are practically no Waddars at the present time, and the Waddars' logging cart is no longer seen in the forest.

The forest country is notoriously unhealthy. But this not due to the working of the Forest Act which was introduced in 1878. From 1871 to 1878—79 the recorded births where 1,38096 and deaths 1,42922. Between 1830 and 1867 severe epidemics attacked the district, except on the coast; and many towns and villages were laid desolate. Haliyal in 1864 was almost deserted, while the trade of Sirsi was dislocated. When fever ceased virulent small pox raged from 1872 to 1874 and famine and cholera in 1876 77. A violent and fatal fever occurred in 1878.

10. *Damage by wild animals.*— Government have decided that an organised effort should be made to drive the wild elephants out of the Kanara jungles. As regards pig, the problem is more difficult. For protection against this pest, gun licenses have been issued freely and rewards offered for pig destruction. The Forest Department are ready to give facilities for organised beats in reserved forests, the only condition being that a forest or village officer should be in control. They have constructed simple pig traps round tanks and are ready to assist any cultivator who wished to adopt this method The cultivators themselves lay most stress on the provision of adequate fencing round their fields. The new orders for the grant of a free supply of bamboos is intended to meet their requirements in this matter. It may be added that the Agricultural Department have been making experiments in pig proof fencing.

11. A clearer view will be obtained by an examination of the position and requirements of the various tracts into which the district may be divided.

12. *Tract No. 1.*— The above ghat lands of Haliyal (except the western portion), eastern Yallapur, and Mundgod. Mostly teak pole area Forest fairly open. Population scanty. Grazing grounds ample. Large areas of culturable waste. Climate poor.

The chief complaints are from damage caused by pig; and, in the western portion lack of good grazing. There are large grazing areas, but they are overgrown with scrub. The nuisance from pig has been dealt with above. Regarding grazing areas, the Forest Department has taken steps to clear them and has also allotted other special grazing grounds on the revised working plans. To these grounds gaolies, who formerly came from Kanara but now live in Mysore, are being invited. This will porvide a larger local supply of milk and milk products. Orders have been issued by the department to fire such areas as are necessary. It may be added that in order to encourage the resumption of abandoned cultivation specially favourable terms are being offered to cultivator.

13. *Tract No. 2*— The great forest area. Eastern Supa, western Haliyal the greater part of Yellapur Population very scanty and many deserted villages. Forest surrounding isolated cultivation Grazing grounds much overgrown Climate very unhealthy. To the west this tract contains the ghat forest area of west Supa with dense forest and scanty and diminishing population Cultivation by the primitive methods of clearance by fire of constantly changing areas, a method known as kumri

For the reasons given above, this dense and very unhealthy forest area cannot be expected to be favourable to cultivation The requirements are clearance of forest round village sites; preservation of a clear belt free from forest round all cultivation, free provision of bamboos for fencing to keep out pig: clearing of overgrown grazing grounds. Firing of a belt will be allowed to the west of the Kadra—Londa Road where the people are accustomed to kumri. The Forest Department is assisting in clearing away the forest round some of the village sites. But the Forest Department cannot do much for want of labour. In the main, the matter must be left to the people, and Government can often do little more than see that there are no unnecessary regulations likely to hamper the action of the people. It must be remembered that when forest is cleared there is the certainty that the fast spreading and troublesome shrub known as lantana will quickly cover the cleared ground and render its last state worse than its first. The lantana question is under the separate consideration of Government. In this tract the agricultural and household requirements of the scanty population are easily met out of the forest areas, that is to say, those compartments which fall due for cutting. It will be noted that this is essentially a forest area. At the same time Government here as elsewhere do not fail to recognise that the maintenance of a local population is necessary if the forests are to be properly worked

14. *Tract No. 3.*— Eastern Sirsi and Siddapur. A fairly well populated area. Forest surrounding cultivation. Grazing grounds poor to the west, and to the east overgrown with lantana and mimosa weed.

The complaints are that privileges are insufficient; that pig do great damage; and that the grazing is poor. The special question here is that of privileges. The Special Officer to be appointed will examine the adequacy of the areas in which privileges are exercised.

15. *Tract No. 4.*— The western portion of Yellapur, Sirsi, and Siddapur, containing the rich spice garden area in the valleys and folds of the Sahydris.

The gardeners require the forest to be as close as possible to their gardens for "bettas." The "betta" is is a piece of forest land assigned for the supply of green manure to be spread round the palm trees. The gardeners would prefer their bettas to be under the control of the Revenue Department and complain of the strictness of the "betta" leases. It has been decided to place control with the revenue Department and to modify some of the conditions which unless liberally interpreted are apt to cause difficulties.

16. *Tract No. 5.*— The inland tract along the foot of the ghats in the coastal talukas of Ankola, Kumta, Honavar and Bhatkal. An unhealthy tract with scanty and decreasing population and deserted village. Isolated cultivation mostly confined to the valleys and surrounded by forests which become more scanty towards the west.

In 1910, various measures were sanctioned by Government. A broad belt of forest land was allowed around cultivation contiguous to forest which the cultivator could clear of undergrowth and cultivate. Abandoned culturable lands were offered on favourable terms. Woodland "hadis" were set apart for the supply of dry leaf manure, individual assignments being made where possible. Lopping of trees for soppu or green leaf manure was permitted in the minor forests. Efforts have been made to instruct the cultivators in the least harmful methods of lopping so as to prevent more damage than is absolutely necessary, and a Demonstration Farm has been established at Kumta to prove how far rice cultivation can dispense with soppu. In the western portion of this tract, the grazing and soppu facilities were found to be inadequate. The new orders regarding the extension of minor forests and the reduction of the list of reserved trees in minor forests are designed to provide the necessary relief.

The difficulties which affect the tract as a whole are mainly those presented by the clearance and maintenance of belts round cultivation. The villagers will not do the clearance for it is hard and unpleasant work and in the Kanara climate vegetation grows apace. Clearance by firing is possible and this is permitted provided that it is done under supervision.

17. *Tract No. 6* — The coastal tract. Cultivation at a distance from the forest proper. Large population. Culturable area insufficient. Grazing poor. Holdings are only cultivated to the extent of 25 per cent by owners, the rest by permanent or yearly tenants

This tract is comparatively remote from forest proper and the hills carry little tree growth. The chief demands are for soppu, free stakes for hedging, fuel on the permit system, free fuel for sugarcane furnaces, and better grazing. "Soppu" is green leaves spread under cattle and then used for manure. The soil being mostly sandy requires a large admixture of organic matter, and the people are accustomed to providing this by means of green leaf manure. But lopping for leaves is a most destructive operation and cannot be allowed indiscriminately. Under the present rules lopping can be done in minor forests in the months of August and September. The reduction in the list of reserved trees mentioned above, will increase facilities in this respect. Soppu is also obtained from the areas provided on special tenure and known as "hadis" These may be communal or individual. Government have now decided to add to the minor forests of this tract about 20,000 acres. This area will be taken from the reserved forests and treated as minor forests, in which privileges can be exercised, and from which additional "hadis" can be provided. The Special Officer who is shortly to be appointed will examine this question on the spot, select the areas, and

determine how they can be dealt with to the best advantage, i.e. for the general exerc of privileges, for hadi assignments, for cultivation or for extra grazing grounds; th have already been roughly marked on the maps by the late Collector Mr. Haigh.

Stakes for hedging practically mean saplings. They can only be provided out of t coupes which are due for cutting. From such coupes they will be allowed. As cultivation he is not exposed to the ravages of pig, no further concessions as regards stakes for hedgi are justified.

18 The question of fuel requires consideration. It is the demand of the coastal tra for cheap or free fuel—cheap for household use and free for sugarcane furnaces—that i spires most of the present complaints. Actual cultivators in forest villages may remo fallen dead wood for domestic purposes from most of the forest areas and they have som other privileges But there is no reason why townspeople should be allowed to take woo from the forests. Such a privilege means much destruction, for it is impossible t prevent the wrongful manufacture of dead wood out of living trees. To meet th public demand, fuel depots have been established where fuel collecte by the Forest Department is sold at a low price, often below the actual cost o collection. The permit system still exists where depots have not been established. In th interests of the forest estate and the country at large—indeed in the permanent interests o the local inhabitants also—it is impossible for Government to accede to any general exten sion of the permit system. Regarding sugarcane furnaces, the present rule is that culti vators can take fuel from the forests on payment of 2½ annas per guntha of their sugarcan plantations; and if they use the economical Poona furnace, the charge is reduced to I anna per guntha. They are also allowed wood from the forests on permit, for which light fees are fixed. It is not proposed to stop this permit system unless and until a depot sale system on terms convenient to the cultivators can be introduced. Experiments in this direc tion are being conducted. Government do not think that any additional concessions would be justified or are necessary.

19. To recapitulate, there has been a decline in population in the inland districts which Government regret but cannot prevent. The Forest Department indeed is specially concerned in maintaining the population of forest tracts, for development and exploitation are gravely hampered by the want of forest labour. The public health is never good in forest districts, and it is not good in Kanara, but there is no evidence that it is worse now than before the Forest Act. Sanitary improvements are encouraged and helped by Government. The most useful measure is the constitution of cleared belts of land round villages and round fields. The difficulty of clearing such belts and keeping them cleared is great, and Government must chiefly rely on the co-operation of the people themselves. Various steps for the improvement and increase of grazing grounds are being taken. Against pig, Government are doing all that is possible: elephants they will attempt to expel from the district. Care is being taken not to reduce forest privileges for fuel and leaves except where other methods of obtaining these materials are provided or where dis proportionate damage is done to the forest estate. Government have now approved of the free gift of bamboos for fencing purposes; the reduction of the number of reserved trees from twenty-five to seven; the handing over of 20,000 acres of forest for conversion into minor forest and provision of grazing grounds and "hadis"; and the transfer of "betta lands to the Revenue Department. Lastly, to give effect to these orders and to work out details, an experienced Settlement Officer will shortly be appointed.

23 b/o

DENMARK

CONTROL

OF THE

EXPORT OF MEAT FROM DENMAR

TRANSLATIONS OF THE LAWS AND REGULATIONS
IN FORCE FROM THE 9 OCTOBER 1915

EDITED AT THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

LONDON:
Printed by E. RASMUSSEN.
1916.

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Law No. 245

concerning

the Control of the Export of Meat, &c.

May 27th 1908.

Sect. 1.

The Minister of Agriculture shall be authorized to take the necessary steps to prevent meat, by-products from slaughter-houses and manufactured products of meat of horses, cattle, sheep, goats and swine being exported from Denmark when tainted or derived from animals which are suffering from any disease making the meat unfit for human food or which are so emaciated that the meat cannot be considered fit for that purpose.

By Royal decree marks may be prescribed which may be required applied to meat and offal (by-products from slaughter-houses) of horses, cattle, sheep, goats and swine which, being of Danish origin, are exported from Denmark. Regulations governing the use of such marks as well as the control of the slaughter-houses, &c., shall be issued by the Minister of Agriculture. It shall be forbidden to make in Denmark or to import into Denmark without the sanction of the said Minister, copies or duplicates of the marks prescribed as well as the stamps, printing blocks, &c., required for the production of such marks.

The Minister of Agriculture shall be authorized to forbid the use of such preservatives in the said kind of products as might be considered prejudicial to the export, and generally to lay down such regulations as may be conducive to the export of the said goods.

Sect. 2.

Meat and offal which, by the officers of the service instituted to control the export according to this Law, shall be found unfit for human food shall, under the necessary control and in accordance with special rules laid down by the Minister of Agriculture, be rendered unserviceable for such purpose.

Fat and tallow produced from meat and offal of diseased animals for which no veterinary certificate shall be produced as to their fitness for human food, as well as of dead (not slaughtered) animals, and of animals condemned by one of the officers of a public meat-controlling service, must be sold only for technical purposes. The seller as well as the buyer must keep a register showing the sale of such fat and tallow, according to the directions of the Minister of Agriculture.

The inspectors, appointed by the Minister of Agriculture to supervise the control of the meat export, shall have free access for the purpose of inspecting such registers.

Sect. 3.

It shall be prohibited to offer for sale or to dispose of in Denmark or to export from Denmark meat or offal of dead (not slaughtered) horses, cattle, sheep, goats and swine in any condition whatever, which would allow them to be used for human food. The sale of meat or offal of dead (not slaughtered) animals of the above-named kinds for other purposes than human food shall not be permitted unless the owner by a declaration in writing or by other means shall have obtained from the receiver evidence proving that the person to whom he sells or transfers the goods has been made acquainted with the fact that the goods are not fit for human food.

Sect. 4.

Meat and offal of horses, cattle, sheep, goats and swine which before slaughter shall prove to be diseased or which after slaughter shall prove to be seriously affected by disease must not be offered for sale or disposed of in Denmark or exported from Denmark in any condition whatever which would allow them to be used for human food, unless an authorized veterinary surgeon, according to regulations issued by the Minister of Agriculture, shall certify that such meat and offal are fit for human food. In the absence of such certificate the sale of such meat and offal for other purposes than human food shall not be permitted unless the owner by a declaration in writing or by other means shall have obtained from the receiver evidence proving that the person to whom he sells or transfers the goods has been made acquainted with the fact that the goods are not fit for human food.

When the controlling veterinary surgeon shall find in the carcase of an animal evidence of disease he shall continue his examination so far as he may deem necessary in order to decide the way in which the meat and offal may be disposed of, even if the owner of the animal shall declare his intention to sell it in Denmark.

Sect. 5.

The terms Meat and Offal (by-products from slaughter-houses) shall apply to all edible parts of the animals mentioned in this Law, with such exceptions as may be fixed by the Minister of Agriculture.

Sect. 6.

Infringements of the provisions of this Law or of the regulations issued in connection with this Law shall, if the nature of the offence does not bring it within provisions calling for more severe punishment, be punishable with fines from 50 to 2000 Kr. (£2 15s. to £111), which shall accrue to the State Treasury, the meat products in question being at the same time confiscated.

The police shall cause the confiscated meat products to be made unserviceable for human food.

In case of a second or subsequent offence the amount of the fine shall be doubled, and under aggravating circumstances a term of imprisonment may be inflicted, in which case the sentence shall be published by the police.

In case it be proved that a person has been taken ill by eating unwholesome meat or offal, whoever has sold such unwholesome food in contravention of the provisions of this Law may be sentenced to pay the sufferer such compensation as may be fixed by the Court for the loss caused to him in consequence of such illness, provided the sufferer in the course of the prosecution by the police shall apply for such compensation.

Prosecutions for infringements of the present Law shall be dealt with as public police cases.

Sect. 7.

The provision in sect. 5, second paragraph, of Law No. 64 of March 30, 1906, concerning the trade in and the import and export of agricultural produce is hereby repealed.

Sect. 8.

This Law, which takes the place of the Law of April 24, 1903, concerning the control of the export of fresh and slightly salted meat, &c., shall come into force four weeks after its publication in the Official Law Gazette.

Amalienborg, 27 May 1908.

Frederik R.

(L. S.).

Ole Hansen.

Royal Decree

concerning

the marking of meat and offal of horses, cattle, sheep, goats and swine of Danish origin exported from Denmark.

According to sect. 1 of Law of 27 May 1908 concerning the control of the export of meat, &c. We hereby make the following decree:

Sect. 1.

The following stamps, with the number of the respective slaughter-house, shall, according to regulations issued by Our Minister of Agriculture, be used for meat and offal of horses, cattle, sheep, goats and swine slaughtered at the slaughter-houses authorized by Our Minister of Agriculture and passed for export by one of the veterinary surgeons at the slaughter-houses appointed for that purpose, and duly classified by him according to the instructions issued by Our Minister of Agriculture to the veterinary surgeons of the control.

In red colour.



In blue colour.



In black colour.



Sect. 2.

For meat and offal, which by the above named control have been found fit for human food and which are intended for export to countries, the regulations of which for import of meat prevent a complete examination of the meat and offal, shall be used a label as follows bearing the number of the slaughter-house:

No.

DANMARK.

Meat of (*kind of animal*) allowed for export to
according to Law of 27 May 1908.
Offal of

(*name*)
Veterinary Surgeon,
Authorized according to the Law.

Sect. 3.

Our Minister of Agriculture shall make the necessary regulations for carrying out the provisions of this present decree.

Sect. 4.

This decree shall come into force on the 15 December this year on which date the Law of 27 May 1908 concerning the control of the export of meat, &c., shall come into force. From the same date shall be repealed sect. 4 of the Royal decree No. 158 of 12 July 1907 concerning the marking of butter made in Denmark from pasteurized cream and of slightly salted bacon of Danish origin exported from Denmark.

Amalienborg 5 November 1908

Frederik R.

(L. S.).

Anders Nielsen.

Regulations

concerning

the Export of meat and slaughter-house products of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Goats and Swine.

Dated the 9th October, 1915.

By the powers conferred upon the Danish Minister of Agriculture by Law of 27 May 1908 concerning the control of the export of meat &c., as well as by the Royal decree of 5 November 1908 the following regulations are hereby given to be observed from this day:

A.

Export, Sale and Disposal of Meat and Offal of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Goats and Swine.

Sect. 1.

ion er- Whoever intends to slaughter horses, cattle, sheep, goats and swine under such conditions that the meat and slaughter-house by-products (offal) thereby produced can be exported from Denmark, shall apply in writing to the chief of police for the district.

The application must give information about the position of the slaughter-house, describe its outfit and water supply and explain the sewerage system; the chief of police shall attach his report to the application and send it direct to the Minister of Agriculture, who will notify the chief of police whether the application can be granted, which veterinary surgeon the Minister has appointed, and the scale on which the veterinary surgeon is to be paid, such payment to be made by the slaughter-house.

At each of the authorized slaughter-houses, there must be present during working hours either the veterinary surgeon or, if the Minister of Agriculture shall deem it necessary, an assistant appointed and paid by the veterinary surgeon and sanctioned by the Minister.

The payment of the said assistant shall be sanctioned by the Minister and shall be refunded the veterinary surgeon by the slaughter-house.

A number is to be given to each slaughter-house, which number shall be on all stamps and labels used at the slaughter-house according to sections 3—5.

The same number may be given to several slaughter-houses belonging to the same owner.

The Minister may at any time withdraw his authorization either of the slaughter-house or of the veterinary surgeon and of his assistant, and all requisites for stamping and marking delivered to the veterinary surgeon must on request by the veterinary inspector for the district be returned to the Minister through the chief of police.

All slaughtering and other work carried on in an authorized slaughter-house shall be carried on under the control of the authorized veterinary surgeon or his assistant, and both of them, as well as such inspectors whom the Minister may send, shall at all times have access to all premises at the authorized slaughter-house used for working or storing.

The veterinary surgeon and his assistant shall in the exercise of the control and in their work of marking the meat and offal follow the directions given them by the Minister of Agriculture.

The veterinary surgeon or his assistant must be present during working hours and supervise the whole working of the slaughter-house, must interfere if anything takes place contrary to the rules, and must carry out or personally supervise all the marking and stamping described in these present regulations. They must see to it that no meat or offal is brought to the slaughter-house, except

1) Such which is marked as prescribed in sects. 3—5 of these present regulations;
2) Intestines, fat and tallow which have been passed by the control of another authorized slaughter-house and are accompanied by a certificate from the veterinary surgeon in charge at that slaughter-house;
3) Prepared intestines and bladders;
4) Animals which have had to be killed on the way to the slaughter-house; and
5) Goods which are brought to the destructor, provided that the veterinary surgeon in charge, or the Minister of Agriculture, shall deem it justified by the local conditions prevailing.

The veterinary surgeon and his assistant will have to see that the slaughter-house carry out the regulations in force issued either by the Minister of Agriculture, the Minister of Justice or by any other public authority concerning the cleanliness of the premises and the health and cleanliness of the employees; and the stamping and marking of meat and offal prescribed by these present regulations shall be evidence that the said sanitary regulations have been observed.

In case of contravention of said sanitary regulations notice shall at once be given by the veterinary surgeon to the chief of police and to the veterinary inspector for the district appointed by the Minister of Agriculture.

The veterinary surgeon must also, according to the instructions of the Minister of Agriculture, keep a journal to be sent him by the Minister, giving details of the inspection at the slaughter-house, which journal shall be shown on demand to the inspectors whom the Minister may send. Journals which have been completed must be returned to the Minister.

Any irregularities which may come to the knowledge of the veterinary surgeon or his assistant must be at once reported to the manager of the slaughter-house and to the veterinary inspector for the district.

Should the veterinary surgeon have reason to think that a report of such irregularities may reach the veterinary inspector too late he will have to report also to the police.

When slaughtering is to be carried on at a time other than the usual time the veterinary surgeon must be given at least four hours notice, counting only hours of the day, provided that when as an exception it shall be found necessary at short notice to kill animals in a dying condition or other animals the veterinary surgeon shall make his inspection as soon as possible.

ıe The decisions of the veterinary surgeon must be accepted by the slaughter-house, but the slaughter-house can appeal to the veterinary inspector for the district appointed by the Minister of Agriculture and may in special cases require a decision of the Minister.

The slaughter-house must give the veterinary surgeon the necessary assistance to carry out the control, comprising the prescribed stamping and marking, must give him a place where he can keep his journal and requisites for marking, and place a suitable lighted and heated room at his disposal where he can do his writing.

The slaughter-house must keep a journal in which the veterinary surgeon may write his complaints of the conditions of the slaughter-house.

ihe ıd The manager of the slaughter-house must, jointly with the control, take proper steps to prevent that any other meat or offal is brought to the slaughter-house than such which is named in paragraph 10 of this section; that meat or offal is removed from the slaughter-house which is not either approved or sterilised or destroyed; that glands or other parts necessary for the inspection are incised or removed before the inspection and marking; and they must make sure that the various classes of offal into which the inspection have sorted the offal, whether stamped or unstamped, are kept strictly separate so that no mistake is possible; and they must in general see to it that the decisions of the veterinary surgeon are carried out.

Sect. 2.

tion ıd The animals to be slaughtered shall be inspected by the veterinary surgeon both alive and after slaughter while all the organs are still present so that they can be identified.

When animals have had to be killed during transport to the slaughter-house the slaughtering may be finished at the slaughter-house; the carcase must, however, in such case be returned to the owner without

any of the stamps or labels described below, provided the veterinary surgeon shall find it fit for human food; otherwise it will have to be destroyed.

The meat and offal shall be classified according to the instructions issued by the Minister of Agriculture to the veterinary surgeons at export slaughter-houses.

Offal are the following parts of horses, cattle, sheep, goats and swine:

Heads, parts of heads, tongues, griskins, diaphragms, tails, feet,—including feet of cattle with hoofs attached—pigs rinds, small pieces of bones with meat attached, small pieces of meat which cannot be identified with a definite part of a carcase (scrap-meat), udders and all inner organs, also blood, fat and tallow.

Sect. 3.

All meat and offal passed for export shall be marked according to the following rules with the stamps or labels prescribed by Royal decree of 5 November 1908. All stamps must be in plain and bold impressions in coloured inks of the make authorized by the Minister.

1) For pigs of class I. A. shall be used the following stamp (Lur-brand) in red colour, with the number of the slaughter-house in place of 00:

in red colour.



The stamp shall be applied at least on three places on each half carcase and on one place on each half head.

The veterinary surgeon shall make as many additional impressions of the stamp as the slaughter-house may require.

If the slaughter-house should wish it the Lur-brand label prescribed in sect. 4 may be used instead of the above stamp in cases of pigs of class I. A. when these are exported abroad from the slaughter-houses direct, unsalted, and in entire or half carcases with head and glands in their natural position.

2) For meat and heads of class I. of horses, cattle, sheep and goats, for meat and heads of class I. B. of pigs, and for tongues, hearts and livers of class I. derived from horses and cattle except sucking-calves shall be used the following stamp in blue colour, with the number of the slaughter-house in place of 00:

in blue colour.



The stamp shall be applied at least on three places on each half carcase and on one place on each half head, except that heads of sucking-calves, lambs and goats need not be stamped.

The veterinary surgeon shall make as many additional impressions of the stamp as the slaughter-house may require.

If the slaughter-house should wish it the Lur-brand label prescribed in sect. 4 may be used instead of the above stamp for the above named offal, except heads of pigs, when the offal is sent direct from the slaughter-house either to abroad or to another authorized slaughter-house or to a business specially authorized by the Minister of Agriculture to export offal, and also for cattle and sheep of class I. when these are exported abroad from the slaughter-house direct, unsalted, and in entire or half or quarter carcases with or without the heads attached.

3) For meat, heads, tongues, hearts and livers of class II. of horses, cattle, sheep, goats and pigs shall be used the following stamp in black colour, with the number of the slaughter-house in place of 00:

in black colour.



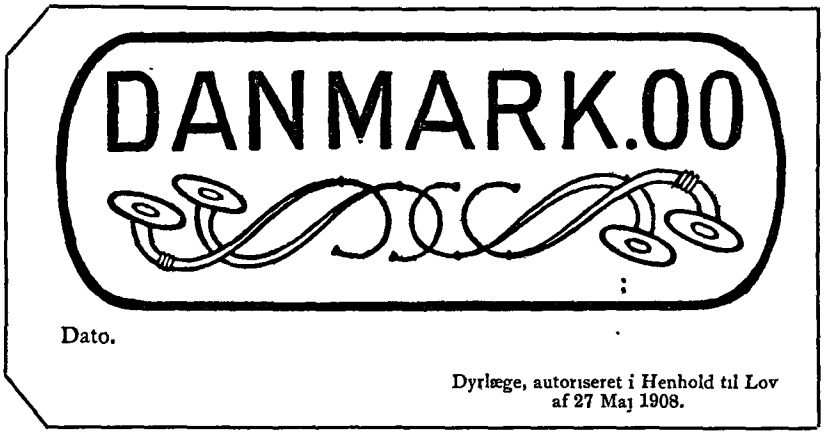
The stamp shall be applied on 16 places on each half carcase of horses and cattle, on 5 places on each half carcase of calves, sheep, goats and pigs, and on one place on each half head.

The veterinary surgeon shall make as many additional impressions of the stamp as the slaughter-house may require.

Sect. 4.

The following Lur-brand label with the number o f the slaughter-house in place of 00:

In red colour.



must be applied:

a) on every entire or half, unsalted, and not stamped carcase of a pig of class I. A. which is exported from the slaughter-house direct to abroad with the head and glands;

b) on the packing of the carcases described under *a*;

c) on the packing of parts of the carcases of pigs of class I. A. which, whether salted or unsalted, are exported from the slaughter-house direct to abroad, but not on the packing of bacon and hams;

d) on the packing of heads, of parts of heads, of maws, and of other offal of pigs of class I. A. except pigs rinds, brains, bladders, pancreatic glands, gall bladders, ovaries and spleens, all being intended for technical purposes, blood, intestines, and fat, unless required under *e*;

e) on the packing of raw unrendered fat of pigs of class I. A. when exported to the United Kingdom.

The following label with the number of the slaughter-house in place of 00:

in blue colour.



must be applied:

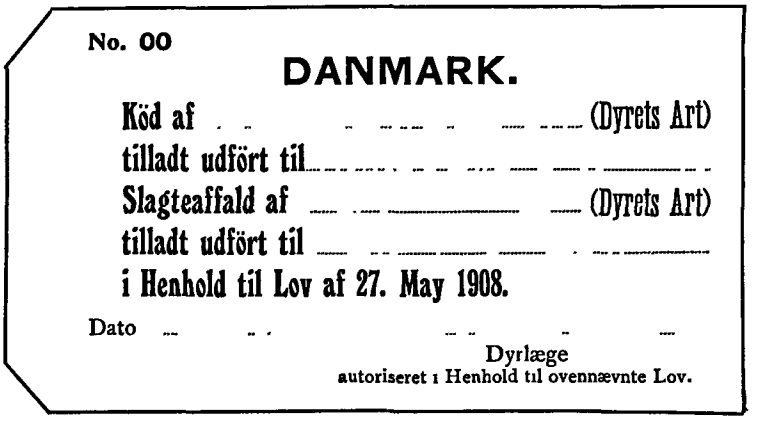
a) on every entire, half or quarter carcase of cattle and sheep of class I. which, without being salted and stamped, is exported from the slaughter-house direct to abroad;

b) on the packing of heads, of parts of heads, of maws and of other offal of class I. of horses, cattle, sheep and goats, and of class I. B. of pigs—except pigs rinds, brains, bladders, pancreas, gall bladders, ovaries, spleens and feet of cattle with hoofs attached, all being intended for technical purposes, blood, intestines, fat and tallow.

Sect. 5.

The stamping and labelling described above shall be applied only to meat and offal derived from animals which have been examined and classified according to the rules laid down in Instructions to Veterinary Surgeons; it cannot, therefore, be applied to meat and offal intended for export to countries where the regulations for import of meat prevent a complete investigation. By the export of meat or offal to such countries, which must be done only from the slaughter-house direct, a label as

follows must be used, on which shall be printed the number of the slaughter-house instead of 00:



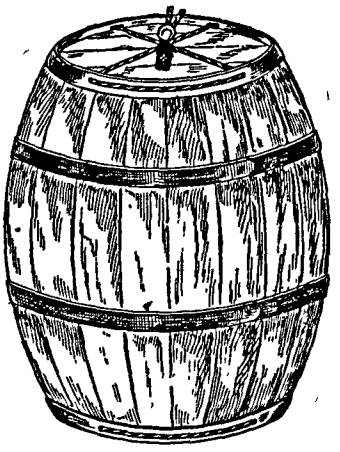
The investigation shall be carried as far as the regulations in the country of import will allow, and the label shall be applied only if the meat or offal, according to such investigation, shall be considered, according to the Danish regulations, to belong to class I.

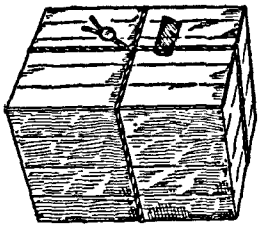
By the export to such places no part of the carcase nor any organ, which according to the regulations of the import country should be left attached, must be removed from any carcase to which the label described in this section has been applied.

Sect. 6.

The labels dealt with in sects. 4 and 5 must be dated, signed personally by the veterinary surgeon with pen and ink or indelible ink-pencil and must be attached in a manner to make them conspicuous to the officers of the services controlling the exports. The labels must be attached by means of a cord or wire on which is a lead seal which must be fastened by the veterinary surgeon or his assistant by means of squeezers supplied by the Minister of Agriculture (one side of the squeezers having the number of the slaughter-house the other side the word "Danmark") in a way which makes it impossible to shift the label or to get at the contents without injuring the lead seal. The sealing of the package must be done according to the general rules of the Customs regarding the sealing of goods under Customs seal. A cask will have to be sealed both top and bottom, a case by means of a crossed cord, an open basket by sewing the covering on to the sides (all the way round), a bale or sack by a crossed cord which on four places must be drawn through the cloth, or a sack by being sewn together at the top by a cord on which the lead seal is fastened.

The sealing of casks and cases must be done as shown on these drawings:





Sect. 7.

Meat and offal which, when fully examined according to the instructions, cannot be placed in class I. or class II. must not be marked or labelled with the prescribed marks or labels, it must be destroyed or rendered for technical purposes in special rooms under the control of the veterinary surgeon. Provided that meat, which according to the rules in force cannot be marked or labelled as prescribed but which in the opinion of the veterinary surgeon would be fit for human consumption when previously sterilized, may be sold from the slaughter-house direct to consumers in this country when it has been sterilized in proper apparatus under the necessary control.

The slaughter-house must place at the disposal of the veterinary surgeon premises which can be locked and in which the rejected parts and goods brought from outside to be destroyed must be kept until they can be destroyed. The fat rendered by the destruction must be treated and kept in special rooms if the veterinary inspector for the district should require it.

The veterinary surgeon, having consulted the manager of the slaughter-house, will have to send to the veterinary inspector for the district a proposal in writing describing the procedure to be followed by the destruction or rendering, and the inspector will have to draw up rules for each slaughter-house, which must be strictly carried out.

The cost of the destruction shall be defrayed by the slaughter-house.

Fat and tallow from meat and offal rejected by the veterinary surgeon must be used for technical purposes only and both the seller and the buyer shall keep books showing the sale of such fat and tallow stating date of sale, the name and address of the buyer and seller

respectively as well as the quantity and kind of what has been respectively sold and bought. The book kept by the slaughter-house shall at all times be accessible to the control. The packing for the fat and tallow shall be marked with a conspicuous, plain and durable inscription: "Teknisk Brug" *) and: "Inedible."

This marking shall be applied both when the fat is sold in Denmark and when it is exported from Denmark.

Sect. 8.

Export to abroad of meat and offal may take place *only directly* from the export slaughter-houses authorized by the Minister of Agriculture or from special businesses authorized by the Minister of Agriculture for such export, to which businesses the Minister shall appoint an inspector who must see that the provisions of these present regulations are carried out.

Each piece of meat, when exported, must be stamped as prescribed (compare, however, sect. 3. No. 1, last paragraph, and No. 2, last paragraph, and sect. 5) unless, in the presence of the inspector appointed by the Minister, it be cut from a piece stamped or labelled as prescribed, and, in his presence and in accordance with the rules for export of meat of the various classes, it be packed and by him sealed as prescribed in sect. 6.

It is, however, open to anybody to export the following kinds of offal whether they are derived from an export slaughter-house authorized by the Minister of Agriculture or not:

a) blood and intestines;

b) tallow and fat (except raw, unrendered pigs fat for Great Britain and Ireland, see sect. 4. *e.*); also

c) pigs rind, brains, bladders, pancreatic glands, gall bladders, ovaries, spleens and feet of cattle with hoofs attached, provided these offals are intended for technical purposes, as otherwise they fall under the general rules for export of offal.

The packing for offal mentioned under *c* shall be marked with a conspicuous, plain and durable inscription "Teknisk Brug." The same applies to the packing for fat and tallow if by a meat inspection it has been declared unfit for human food, in which case the packing must also bear the inscription "Inedible" (see sect. 7, last paragraph but one).

When the offal mentioned under *a*, *b* and *c* are exported the consignment must be accompanied by the certificate No. 3 mentioned in sect. 9.

Meat and offal of pigs when exported to Great Britain and Ireland must be stamped with the Lur-stamp or have the Lur-stamp label attached.

Meat of pigs stamped as of class I. B. or stamped as of class I. by a municipal meat inspection may, however, be exported to the countries mentioned, when salted as mess pork, if the meat, in the presence of an inspector appointed by the Minister of Agriculture, and without removing glands, has been cut from meat stamped as above

*) "For technical purposes"

described and has, in the presence of the inspector, been packed in barrels filled with brine and sealed by the inspector as prescribed in sect. 6.

Transit through Great Britain and Ireland of meat of pigs not Lur-branded but otherwise passed for food—and cured by salting or smoking—may only take place if sanctioned by the Minister of Agriculture.

For all other export the following rules are given:

Meat when exported must be marked either by stamping it as of class I. as prescribed in these present regulations or by attaching to it the labels described in sects. 4 and 5.

Meat of pigs stamped as of class II. or stamped as of class I. at a municipal meat inspection may, however, until further notice be exported when salted or smoked, provided the packing is plainly, conspicuously and durably marked: "II. Klasses Kød." *)

Offal shall not be exported unless it is classed and marked as of class I.

Sect. 9.

With each consignment for export of Danish meat and offal must be sent certificates issued by the person exporting. The correctness of the certificates must be confirmed by the inspector in question appointed by the Minister of Agriculture; except as regards certificates No. 3 and 12 and, if the export takes place from a bacon factory, certificates No. 1 and 2. In which latter case the certificates must bear the inscription "Exportsvineslagteri" (Export bacon factory). The certificates and the confirmations thereon must be signed with pen and ink or ink-pencil in his own hand by the person making the statement.

The certificates, which are only for the guidance of the Danish Customs and railway officials, are to be in the following form:

On red paper.

CERTIFICATE No. 1.

(for meat of Lur-branded pigs)

Available for all countries.

I, the undersigned, domiciled at , hereby solemnly declare that this consignment, consisting of (number) of Bales, Cases, Barrels, Baskets, marked contains only meat (fresh, salted, smoked) of pigs of which every piece is stamped with the prescribed Lur-brand for meat of pigs of class I. A. and that the meat is in good and sound condition.

The consignment contains Kilogram

Date Signature of exporter.

I confirm the correctness of the above certificate.

Date Signature of inspector.

(And so on for the certificates 2 to 12).

*) "Meat of class II."

B

Export of Canned Goods, Sausages and other prepared Meat-foods manufactured from Meat and Offal of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Goats and Swine.

Sect. 10.

Authorization of export of canned goods, sausages and other prepared meat-foods

Whoever intends to manufacture canned goods, sausages and other prepared meat-foods from meat and offal of horses, cattle, sheep, goats and pigs under such conditions that the manufactured goods can be exported from Denmark, must apply to the Minister of Agriculture for an authorization to carry on such manufacture.

"Other prepared meat-foods" shall mean, for the purpose of these Regulations, all goods suitable for human food, in the manufacture of which meat and offal of horses, cattle, sheep, goats and pigs have been used, if the goods have undergone any further treatment than salting and smoking (canned goods and sausages excepted), such as liver-pasty, brawn, force-meat, meat-foods ready for consumption, all kinds of boiled meat and offal, &c.

The applications must be sent to the Minister and must give detailed information of the position of the business and a description of its premises.

Authorization will be granted only to such businesses where the following regulations are observed.

If in the same business canned goods are manufactured, as well as sausages and other prepared meat-foods, it will be a condition for granting the authorization that the manufacture of canned goods is separated from the manufacture of sausages and other prepared meat-foods in a manner approved by the Minister.

To each authorized business will be given a number which must be used in connection with the marking of goods as prescribed in section 12.

Sect. 11.

Materials for manufacture of canned goods, sausages and other prepared meat-foods

For the manufacture of canned goods, sausages and other prepared meat-foods the authorized business must use no other kind of meat and offal than the following:

For making *canned goods* (*Hermetik*) must be used of meat and offal only that which has been classified and marked as of *Class I or Class II* by officers of an export-control authorized by the Minister of Agriculture or of a municipal control approved by the Minister of Justice

For making *sausages and other prepared meat-foods (not being Hermetik)* must be used of meat and offal only that which has been classified and marked as of *Class I* at an export-slaughter-house authorized by the Minister of Agriculture or of a municipal control approved by the Minister of Justice.

Of *fat and tallow* must be used only that which is derived from meat and offal passed for food at an authorized export-slaughter-house or by an approved municipal control. Of *blood* must be used only that which at an authorized export-slaughter-house or an approved municipal abattoir has been derived from animals the meat of which has been classified as of Class I. It will have to be proved to the satisfaction of the person appointed by the Minister of Agriculture to control the business that the above named conditions are observed.

Meat and offal which do not conform to above description must not be brought to the premises of the business.

Sect. 12.

The goods here dealt with must be marked as described below and the marks must not be used on other goods than those here described nor must they be used by others than those authorized by these present regulations to use them.

ods On the lid of each tin containing *canned goods* shall by the business) concerned be stamped in the metal the following mark in at least full size (10 mm. high and 15 mm. broad):

S ♚ K
0 0 0

the official number of the business to take the place of 000.

This marking must not be obscured by adhesive labels nor in any other way.

It is allowed in addition to this marking to mark the tin, by stamping the tin or in any other way, with the words: Statskontrol or Danmark or translations of these words (State Control or Denmark).

Each *sausage* must, at the place of production, be sealed at each end by means of squeezers supplied by the Minister of Agriculture with a lead seal having on one side the official number of the business and on the other side, on conditions explained below, the word "trikinfri" (free from trichinae) or otherwise blank.

In case of so-called Bavarian or similar small sausages, prepared in a string without cutting the sausage-skin used for the whole string or tied together with a cord, it shall be sufficient that a lead seal is placed at each end of the sausage-skin or of the cord holding no more than 12 sausages.

If the business in question, besides being authorized in accordance with these present regulations, has obtained permission from the Minister of Justice to send sausages to other districts in Denmark notwithstanding the local regulations as to public health in force in these districts, then the lead seals prescribed by the Minister of Justice may take the place of the lead seals described in this section.

If it is desired to have the goods described as free from trichinae it is necessary that *all* pigsmeat, including the fat, which is used in the manufacture has been examined for trichinae by a control accepted by the Minister of Agriculture; it will therefore have to be proved to the satisfaction of the inspector at the factory, that all the pigsmeat used in the factory has been so examined.

Other prepared meat-foods (not Hermetik) must be exported only direct from the business where they have been made, and the outer packing must bear a label as follows:

Statskontrol

No. **00**

DANMARK

Datum

Fabrikantens Underskrift.

The labels must be dated, must bear the official number of the business and the signature of the manufacturer written with pen and ink or ink-pencil, and must be so placed that they can be readily seen by the officers mentioned in sect. 20. The labels must be attached by means of a cord sealed with a lead seal fixed by the inspector by means of squeezers supplied by the Minister of Agriculture and in such a way that it is impossible to get at the contents without breaking the sealed cord.

Sect. 13.

The goods here dealt with must not be exported to abroad except directly from an authorized business, and they must, when exported, be accompanied by certificates signed by the person exporting. The correctness of the certificates must be confirmed by the inspector appointed by the Minister of Agriculture. The certificates and the confirmations thereon must be signed with pen and ink or ink-pencil in his own hand by the person making the statement.

The certificates, which are only for the guidance of the Danish Customs and railway officials, are to be in the following form:

(here follows certificates A., B, and C.)

Sect. 14.

In order to see that the above regulations are carried out the necessary inspectors will have to be appointed to each business by arrangement of the Minister of Agriculture, the inspectors' remuneration being fixed by the Minister and paid by the business. The inspector must be present during working hours and he will have to see that of the materials mentioned in sect. 11 only such are brought to the business which it is permitted to use there, and that of canned goods, sausages and other prepared meat-foods only such are brought which are marked as prescribed in sect. 12; he will also have to see that the instructions are carried out which are issued by the Minister of Justice or other public authority concerning the cleanliness of the premises and the health and cleanliness of the employés.

If the business is connected with or contiguous to an export-slaughter-house authorized by the Minister of Agriculture, the Minister will decide whether the inspection mentioned in this section can be left to the veterinary surgeon appointed to the slaughter-house and his assistant.

The inspector appointed by the Minister and special inspectors sent by the Minister shall at all times have access to the work-rooms and store-rooms of the authorized businesses.

Sect. 15.

If the businesses authorized according to these present regulations do not themselves mark the lids of the tins for canned goods as prescribed in sect. 12 it will require the authorization of the Minister of Agriculture to have it done by others.

C.

General Regulations.

Sect. 16.

No other preservative than salt, saltpetre, sugar and the products from wood-smoke shall be used for the goods mentioned in parts A. and B., except that until further order a slight sprinkling with preparations of boric acid on salted sides of bacon immediately before shipping shall be permitted.

Sect. 17.

It is prohibited without the permission of the Minister of Agriculture to import into Denmark reproductions of the prescribed marks and the stamps, blocks or dies used for making them.

The necessary stamps, labels, squeezers and forms for declarations will be supplied by arrangement of the Minister of Agriculture against payment by the business in question; in case the authorization is recalled they must be returned against repayment. All declarations must be

written on the forms supplied by the Minister and the forms must only be used by those to whom they have been supplied. They are issued in books with counter-foils and the counter-foils shall on demand be produced for inspection by inspectors sent by the Minister of Agriculture.

The counter-foils must be preserved at least one year.

Sect. 18.

If various goods, such as are mentioned in parts A. and B. of these present regulations, are sent in one consignment this must be accompanied by certificates as prescribed for all the goods contained therein and the packing must bear all the labels prescribed for the goods contained therein.

Sect. 19.

The various goods mentioned in parts A. and B., if intended for export, must during transport be protected from dirt. If packing is used it must be unbroken and clean.

Sect. 20.

Officers of the Customs and Railways will have to see that the goods mentioned in the present regulations, when exported from Denmark, are marked as prescribed, and that the statements in the declarations about the number of packages and their marking are correct, all according to rules to be issued by the Commissioners of Customs and Railways.

When the goods are sent in railway-trucks the veterinary surgeons, their assistants or the inspectors appointed by the Minister of Agriculture must be present and inspect the loading of the trucks and must write on the declarations: "The regulations as to export have been observed. May be exported to————(name of the country)" and sign with their name.

Sect. 21.

Export of the goods mentioned in part A. and B. across the boundary to Germany otherwise than by rail must only take place at the boundary Customs Stations or by road where the boundary gendarmery have posts of inspection.

Sect. 22.

The officers of the Customs and of the Railways must refuse every package which is not marked as prescribed and accompanied by the certificates prescribed in sects. 9 and 13 or the packing of which is dirty or offensive, as well as all goods which smell of taint or which are insufficiently sealed or the contents of which do not correspond to the description.

Sect. 23.

The goods mentioned in parts A. and B. supplied to ships sailing to foreign countries do not come under these present regulations if the captain gives to the Customs a declaration in writing that the goods are for the ship's own use and will not be landed in foreign ports.

These regulations do not apply to smaller pieces of meat carried across the boundary for domestic use.

Sect. 24.

Officers of the Customs and of the Railways as well as inspectors sent by the Minister of Agriculture shall have the power to open and inspect every package containing goods mentioned in parts A. and B. forwarded for exports.

These regulations come into force at once, and the regulations No. 256 of 28. October 1914 concerning the export of meat of horses, cattle, sheep, goats and pigs are hereby withdrawn.

Ministry of Agriculture, 9th October 1915.

Kristjan Pedersen.

Helsted.

Instructions

to

Veterinary Surgeons authorized to Inspect Meat according to Law of 27 May 1908.

Sect. 1.

The veterinary surgeon when inspecting and marking meat and offal shall be guided by the Regulations issued by the Minister of Agriculture on 6 November 1908 and 20 September 1909 [now replaced by the Regulations of 9 October 1915].

Sect. 2.

The inspection shall comprise all animals mentioned in Law of 27 May 1908 which shall be slaughtered at the slaughter-house under the control of the veterinary surgeon.

Sect. 3.

All the said animals shall be inspected both when alive and after slaughter, and the veterinary surgeon shall by his examination proceed in the way described in the "Rules for the Examination of Meat" of 1908 drawn up by the Danish Veterinary Surgeons' Association of Meat Inspectors and approved by the Minister. Deviations from this procedure may, however, be made with the consent in writing of the veterinary inspector for the district. The veterinary surgeons shall request the slaughter-house to place and keep and if necessary to mark the carcases and the organs, including the mesentery, intestines and maws, in such a way that they can be identified.

Sect. 4.

By the classification of the meat the veterinary surgeons shall follow the "Guide" of 1908 drawn up the Danish Veterinary Surgeons' Association of Meat Inspectors and approved by the Minister and subsequent amendments approved by the Minister.

Sect. 5.

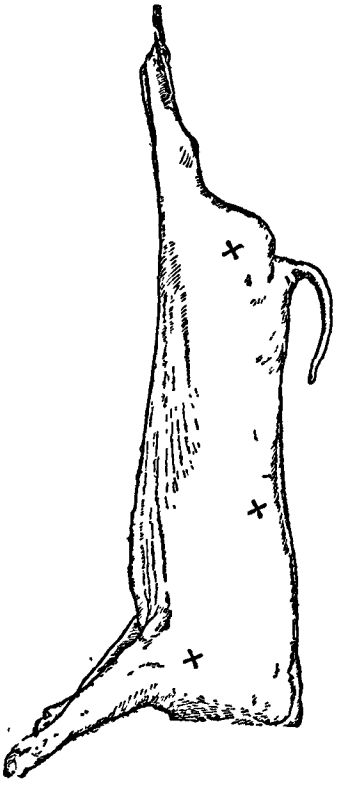
The meat shall be marked with the stamps supplied by the Minister of Agriculture, at the responsibility of the veterinary surgeon and according to the following rules:

Pigs of class I. A. shall comprise only such pigs of class I, which do not suffer from rhachitis and in which or in the organs of which no

trace of a tuberculous deposit has been found or from which no part of the pleura or peritoneum has been removed; these shall be stamped with the following mark in red ink.



The mark shall be placed on not less than 3 places on each half carcase and shall be placed as on the drawing below.

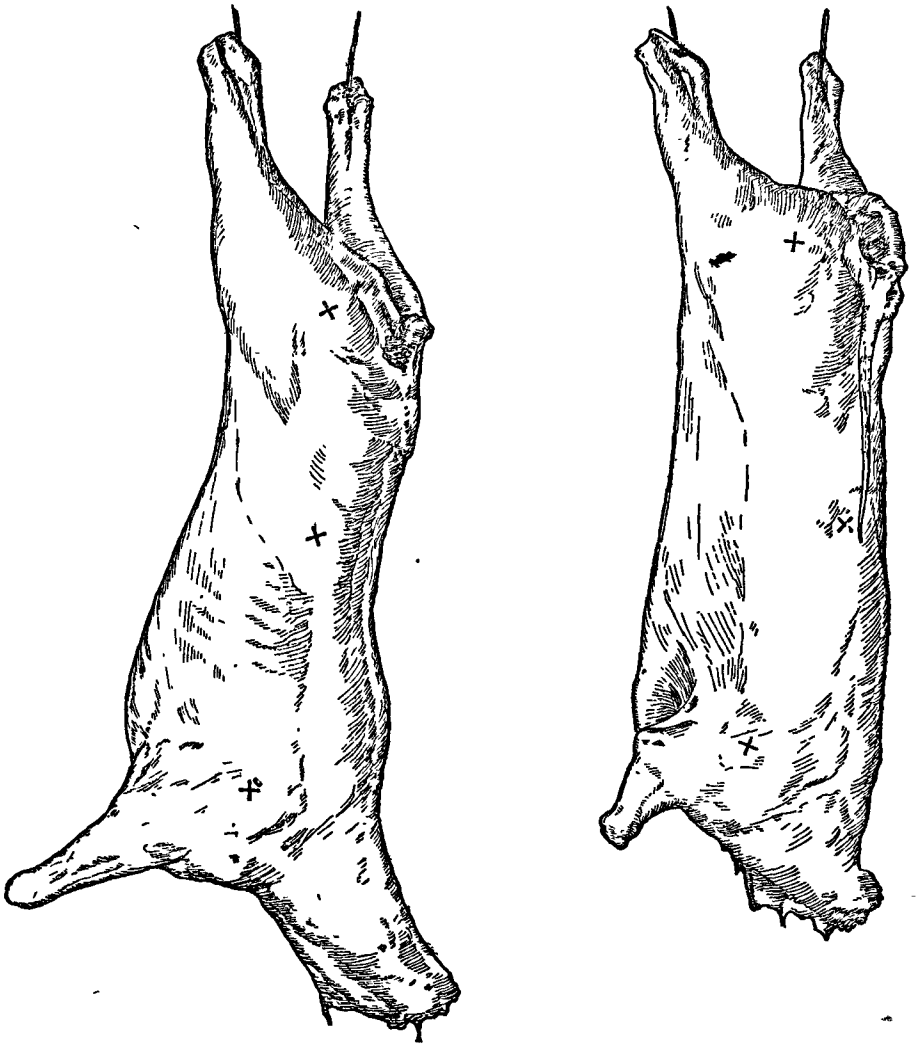


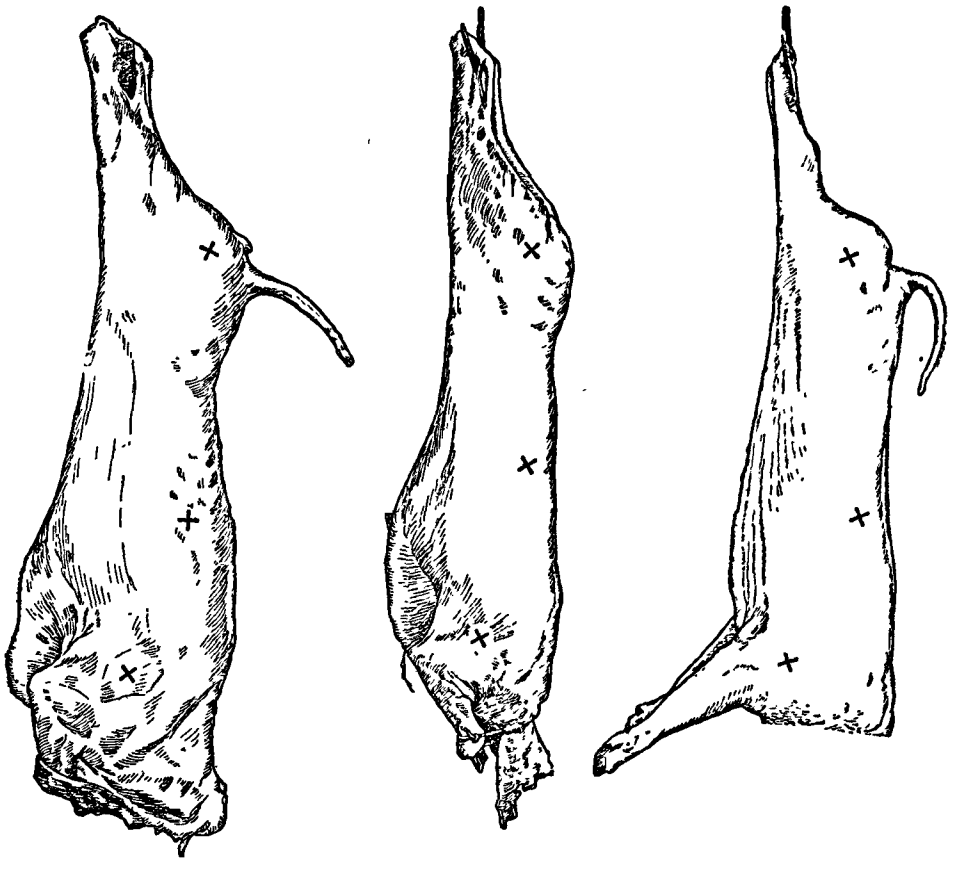
The veterinary surgeon shall place as many more marks with the stamp as the slaughter-house may require.

Pigs of class I. B. (which shall mean all pigs of class I. which cannot be placed in class I. A.) as well as horses, cattle, sheep and goats of class I. shall be stamped with the following mark in blue ink.



The mark shall be applied on not less than 3 places on each half carcase as shown in the drawings below.



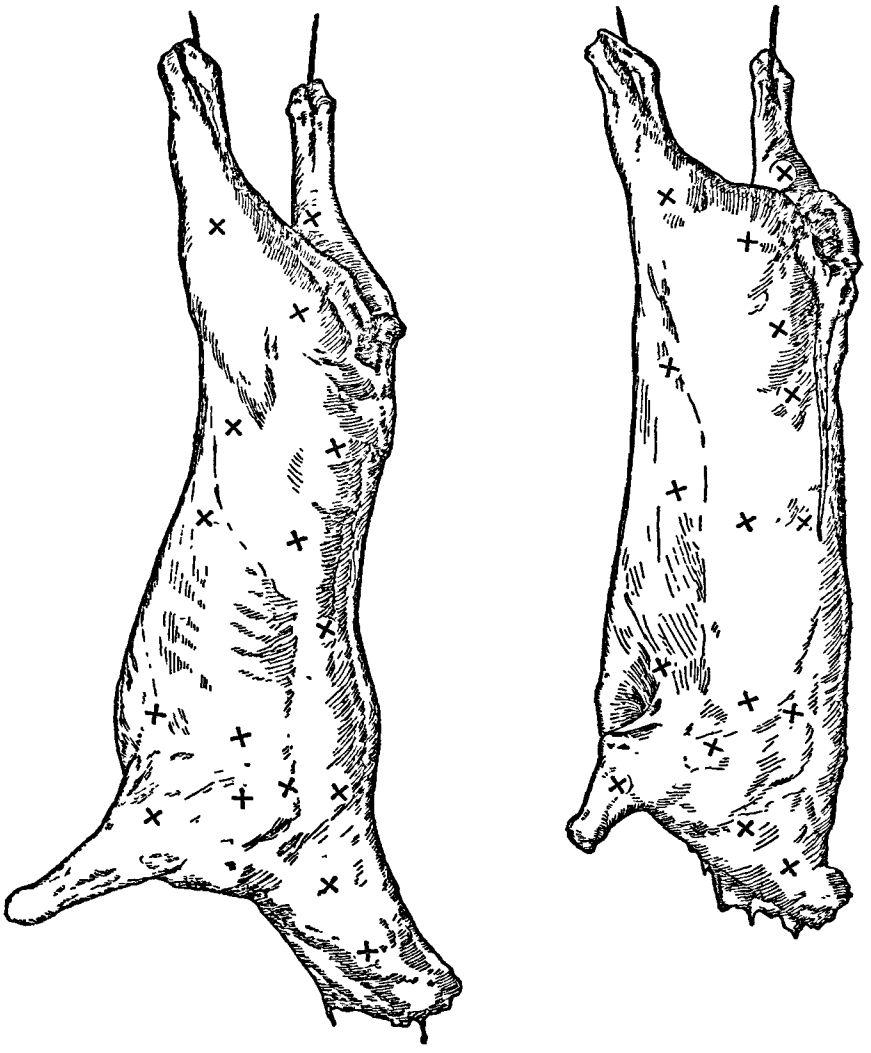


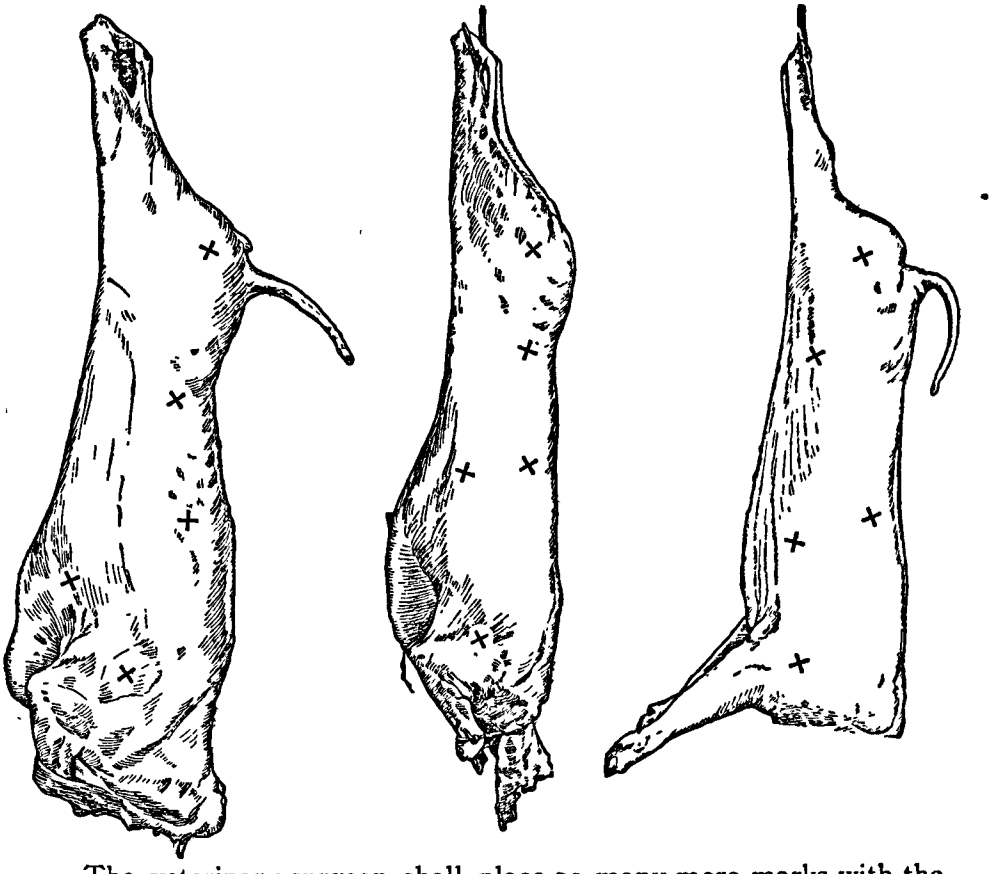
The veterinary surgeon shall place as many more marks with the stamp as the slaughter-house may require.

For class II. of horses, cattle, sheep, goats and pigs shall be used the following mark in black ink.



It shall be stamped on not less than 16 places on each half carcase of horses and cattle, on 5 places on each half carcase of pigs, calves, sheep and goats, as shown by the drawings below.





The veterinary surgeon shall place as many more marks with the stamp as the slaughter-house may require.

Carcases of pigs intended for export as fresh pork must not be passed for export until they, after cooling have been found quite rigid and dry.

Marking of meat with the stamp of class I. may, if the slaughter-house should wish it, be omitted in case of

a) entire and half carcases of pigs of class I. A. with heads and glands, and

b) entire, half and quarter carcases of cattle and sheep, if these goods are exported unsalted *directly* from the slaughter-house *to abroad.*

Sect. 6.

The following *Offal of class I.* must be marked with the stamp for class I :

1) heads (once on each half head); marking of heads of calves, sheep and lambs may be omitted;

2) tongues, hearts and livers of horses and cattle, excepting sucking-calves.

For marking heads of pigs of class I. A. a small Lur-brand stamp is used (22 × 54 mm.).

Provided that the marking of offal of class I. other than heads of pigs may be omitted if the slaughter-house should wish it, if the goods are exported directly from the slaughter-house to abroad or to another authorized export-slaughter-house or to a business specially authorized by the Minister of Agriculture to export offal.

Of *Offal of class II.* must be marked heads (one on each half head), tongues, hearts and livers. This marking must not be omitted.

The veterinary surgeon shall place as many more marks with the stamps as the slaughter-house may require.

Sect. 7.

As the importation to the United Kingdom of scrap-meat is prohibited it shall not be permitted for the veterinary surgeon or his assistant to affix the labels prescribed by sect. 4 of the preceding Regulations to the packing of such meat intended for export to the United Kingdom.

Sect. 8.

Meat and offal intended for export to countries where the rules regulating the import of meat prevent a thorough examination, shall not be stamped but shall have affixed the special label prescribed in sect. 5 of the preceding Regulations.

Sect. 9.

The marking prescribed in sects. 5 and 6 must be made in clear and bold impressions in the coloured inks of the make authorized by the Minister, to be obtained from the authorized purveyor, Mr. A. Nielsen, Kjöge. The cost of the ink is to be paid by the slaughtery.

Sect. 10.

(Deals with the supply of labels, lead-seals etc.)

Sect. 11.

(Deals with sterilization of meat fit for food after sterilization but not allowed to be exported).

Sect. 12.

(Deals with the destruction of meat and offal unfit for food).

Sect. 13.

The veterinary surgeon appointed by the Minister of Agriculture shall be responsible for the proper carrying out of the control. During the work of controlling he shall make notes in a pocket book of the diseased conditions in succession as he shall find them. After each working day he shall enter the results of his examination in an authorized journal which shall be kept at the slaughter-house. The veterinary surgeon shall be responsible for the use of the stamps, labels and squeezers, which shall be used only under the personal control of the veterinary surgeon or of his assistant and which shall be kept in a locked place to which the veterinary surgeon alone shall have the key.

Sect. 14.

If the veterinary surgeon at a slaughter-house is unable single-handed to exercise the needful control he shall procure the necessary veterinary assistance with the consent of the veterinary inspector for the district.

If the veterinary surgeon for some reason or other shall have been obliged to get another veterinary surgeon to act in his place, an entry to this effect must be made in the journal stating the reason, and the veterinary inspector must at once be informed of the occurrence. The veterinary surgeon shall make arrangement with another veterinary surgeon who, when the first one is prevented, can take over the control of the slaughter-house. This other veterinary surgeon must be made fully acquainted with the work of the control and shall be approved by the veterinary inspector.

Sect. 15.

Examination for trichinæ, as carried on at the authorized slaughter-houses, shall be made at the slaughter-house itself or on other premises approved by the veterinary inspector and according to instructions given by the veterinary inspector.

The veterinary surgeon may, for the examination for trichinæ, employ assistants who have been approved by the veterinary inspector.

Sect. 16.

The salary of the veterinary surgeon and of his assistant shall be fixed by the Minister of Agriculture and shall not be altered without the sanction of the Minister.

Sect. 17.

It shall be the duty of the veterinary surgeon to bring the contents of these Instructions to the notice of the director of the slaughter-house, and to report without delay to the veterinary inspector and, in certain cases, also to the chief of police (see the above Regulations) any infringements of the regulations in force for the control of the export of meat.

Sect. 18.

The veterinary surgeon shall each month and not later than on the 10th of the month send to the Minister of Agriculture a short report of his work during the previous month for the control of the export, to be written on special forms for that purpose which shall be supplied to him. If the veterinary surgeon shall not during the month be called upon to make any inspection he shall report this to the Minister.

Ministry of Agriculture, 20 September 1909.

Anders Nielsen.

H. Gram.

Parts of Sections 4, 11 and 12 of Law No. 104 of the 13 May 1911 on Control of Meat for the Home Trade.

Sect. 4.

The Minister of Justice, after consulting representatives of the municipal slaughter-houses and of the slaughter-houses authorized for export, shall have authority to issue regulations:

1) for the necessary cleanliness of premises, implements, clothing, etc. at all public abattoirs, slaughter-houses authorized for export and other premises where slaughtering is carried on as a trade, at sausage factories, premises where canned meat-foods are prepared, and premises chiefly used for the sale of meat and meat-foods;
2) for the necessary inspection of the health of the workmen employed there.

Sect. 11.

Offences against this Law and against the regulations issued by the authorities under this Law shall be punishable as offences against the Public Health Acts by fines of not more than 400 Kr. (£22) — — — —

Sect. 12.

This Law shall come in force 3 months after its publication in the Official Law Gazette — — — — —

Regulations

concerning

the Cleanliness of Public Abattoirs, Slaughter-houses authorized for Export, and other Premises where Slaughtering is carried on as a Trade, of Sausage Factories, of Premises where Canned Meat-foods are prepared, and Premises chiefly used for the Sale of Meat and Meat-foods, also concerning the Health of the Workmen employed there.

Dated the 19th August, 1911.

According to sect. 4. in Law of May 1911 on Control of Meat for the Home Trade it is hereby ordered that the Regulations concerning cleanliness of public abattoirs, slaughter-houses authorized for export, sausage factories etc., also concerning the health of workmen employed there, issued on 7 November 1908, No. 243 in the Law Gazette, A, shall remain in force until further notice and shall apply to all the premises mentioned in the heading of these present Regulations.

The Regulations of 7 November 1908 are as follows:

Public abattoirs and slaughter-houses authorized for export.

Sect. 1.

All premises where animals are slaughtered and meat dressed and all premises where meat and meat products are prepared or stored shall have windows of the necessary number and size to give sufficient light to all places used for working or storing, the windows being made to open for the sake of ventilation. The said premises shall every day be thrown open for a current of fresh air. Dispensation from this regulation may be given for such premises—particularly cold-stores and basements—where arrangements have been made for the necessary artificial light and artificial ventilation.

The floors shall be made of a material impermeable to moisture and have the necessary gullies for draining. The premises shall as far as possible have water laid on; in any case there must be easy access to water. The floors shall be cleaned daily, not by dry sweeping, but by rinsing or washing.

Walls and ceilings which are not covered with marble or other stone or glass or similar material or painted in oil colour shall be white-washed or lime-washed at least twice every year. Walls and ceilings which can be washed shall be carefully washed at least four times every year. Doors, wainscoting, and windows shall be kept clean.

Sect. 2.

If gas-engines or other power-engines which pollute the air are being used, they shall be in special, ventilated rooms.

Sect. 3.

Persons employed at the slaughter of animals or at the dressing or preparing of meat shall not change their clothes on the same premises where the slaughter, dressing or preparing is carried on, and their clothes shall not be kept on the same premises except it be in a separate closet with sufficient ventilation to the open air or to a chimney. When at work the employees shall wear special, suitable clothes which can be washed and which shall be kept clean.

A place where the workmen can wash shall be supplied outside the premises used for working and storing.

It shall be prohibited to spit on the floors of the premises, and on the premises, except where the slaughter is carried on, spittoons with water shall be placed which shall be emptied and cleaned after each working day.

Sect. 4.

On the premises used for working or storing there shall be kept no tainted meat, offensive matter, nor any material in the shape of a dry powder, which might pollute the air or spoil the meat or meat products kept on the premises, nor any goods or any matter whatsoever which directly or indirectly might make the meat products unsuitable or less acceptable as human food.

Sect. 5.

Dogs and poultry shall not be allowed on the premises.

Sect. 6.

All implements and machines used on the premises shall be kept scrupulously clean. Meat-hooks—which are to be nickel-plated or galvanized—shall be frequently cleansed in hot soda solution.

The butchers shall not take knives and stretchers in their mouth; dirty knives shall not be used for meat, and meat and offal of diseased animals shall not be made to touch the meat of healthy animals.

Arrangements shall be made that all implements and machines used shall be carefully cleaned after working; axes, knives, steels, saws, stretchers, and cloths shall be put in boiling water; mackintosh aprons and overalls shall be carefully washed and the butcher shall carefully

wash his arms and hands with warm water, soap and nail-brush. The preceding regulations about cleaning shall invariably be put into practice each time an animal, which is diseased or which after slaughter shows evident signs of disease, has been slaughtered and before the next animal is slaughtered.

Before cutting up carcases, removing the shoulder-blades from carcases of pigs or undertaking similar work, the butcher shall carefully wash his arms and hands as well as his mackintosh apron and overall.

Nothing but clean cloths and clean water shall be used for washing meat.

Sausage Factories and Butchers' Shops.

Sect. 7.

The provisions in sect. 1, 1st paragraph, sect. 2 to 5 and sect. 6, 1st and 2nd paragraph, of these regulations shall also apply to sausage factories and similar establishments for the preparation of meat products as well as to premises where meat and meat products are sold or kept for sale.

Sect. 8.

Premises where sausages and similar meat products are made and premises where meat and meat products are sold shall not be used as dwelling rooms or sleeping rooms nor shall they directly join any room used as a sleeping room; they shall not join a dwelling room except by means of well fitting doors which shall be kept closed.

Sect. 9.

The floors of the working premises of sausage factories shall be of an impermeable material. The floors of the store rooms and shops of sausage factories or similar establishments and the floors of butchers' shops may be of wood, but the cracks between the boards shall be filled out with putty and the floors — if not covered with linoleum or a similar material — shall be varnished (painted with linseed oil) at least once every year.

The floors shall be cleaned every day and not by dry sweeping but by rinsing or washing. Walls and ceilings shall — if not covered with marble, other stone, glass or similar material or oil-painted — be white-washed or lime-washed at least twice a year; if they can be washed they shall be carefully washed at least four times a year. Doors and wainscoting shall be carefully washed and windows cleaned at least once every week.

Sect. 10.

Before starting making sausages and other similar meat products the workers shall wash arms and hands carefully with warm water, soap and nail-brush.

Transport.

Sect. 11.

Vans used for the conveyance of meat and meat products shall be clean, closed or covered with a tarpaulin or in a similar way. No meat shall during transport hang out of the van nor shall any person sit on the meat.

Meat carried on a tray or in an open receptacle shall be covered with a clean cloth, and persons carrying large pieces of meat shall wear hoods or similar protection for the head and neck.

Health of Employees.

Sect. 12.

No person shall be employed at the slaughter of animals, at the preparing, sale or transport of meat or meat products nor have anything whatever to do on premises where such work is carried on, if he suffers from any contagious disease of the skin of arms, hands, head or neck, or in the nose, mouth, throat, larynx or lungs (such as a peeling or secreting eruption, sore or inflammation, offensive catarrh in the nose, sores or papulæ in the mouth, throat or larynx, cough with excessive or offensive expectoration) or from any disease whatever which directly or indirectly can infect or contaminate the goods.

Sect. 13.

When a person employed at the slaughter of animals, at the preparing, sale or transport of meat or meat products or having anything whatever to do on premises where such work is carried on, shall be taken ill with a contagious acute disease (such as typhoid fever, gastric fever, scarlatina, diphtheria, inflammation of the throat, erysipelas, cholerine or meningitis cerebro-spinalis) or be suffering from a serious contagious chronic disease (including tuberculosis of the larynx or lungs) he (or she) shall at once cease to be so employed.

If the person so suffering lives in the immediate neighbourhood of premises, where meat or meat products are stored, prepared or sold, the case must be at once reported to the sanitary authority of the district who shall have power to require the patient to be removed and to order that the use of the premises in the said way shall cease until further notice.

Before resuming work the person shall produce a medical certificate that the period of infection is passed, which certificate shall be forwarded as soon as possible to the medical officer of health for the district.

Sect. 14.

Nothing in these regulations shall prejudice or affect such provisions in the local sanitary regulations which are either more stringent than the provisions of these present regulations or which according to their object serve to supplement them.

Sect. 15.

The provisions of these present regulations shall apply also to such public abattoirs, slaughter-houses authorized for export, sausage factories and shops which were built before these regulations came into operation, but the local sanitary authority shall have the power, particularly with regard to sections 1—9, to allow a reasonable time for making the necessary alterations required by these regulations.

Sect. 16.

A copy of these regulations shall be posted in a conspicuous place in each establishment of the kinds mentioned in the regulations (slaughter-houses, sausage factories, shops, etc.).

Sect. 17.

For offences against the provisions of these present regulations, when dealing with personal acts, both the person concerned and the owner of the establishment shall be made responsible.

Offences against the regulations shall be punishable as offences against the Public Health Acts by fines of not more than 400 Kr. (£22).

Sect. 18.

It shall be the duty of the local sanitary committee, of the medical officer of health for the town or the district as well as of the veterinary surgeons and veterinary inspectors appointed by the Minister of Agriculture, to report to the police any offence against these regulations which may come to their notice.

7 November 1908.

Svend Högsbro.

Rönnenkamp-Holst.

The Credit Societies in Denmark.

A credit-society is a cooperative institution, its intention is to enable real estate-owners to obtain continuous irrevocable loans, which are as a rule amortized in the course of a longer series of years, for instance 60 years. This zeal is arrived at thereby that the members of the society, i.e. the borrowers, undertake according to certain rules joint responsibility towards the creditors of the society. The members pay once for all a contribution to the reserve-fund and thereupon a constant semi-annual payment, from which first the interest and a trifling amount for the administration of the credit-society are defrayed, whereas the balance is entered as an instalment on the members debt. The payment is made, as a matter of course, to the Credit Society who thereupon in the same way pay to the creditors of the Association the amount of interest stipulated and by the annual instalments redeem a corresponding part of the debt. The creditors have accordingly full security for having their interest paid to them and for having the debt repaid by instalments, but otherwise the Association works generally in the interest of the members and these have an influence on the management of the society, however subject to a certain control effected by the State and in the same way they elect directly or indirectly the directors and trustees of the society. From Section 6 of the Statutes of "Østifternes Kreditforening" (The Credit Society of the Danish Islands) it will be seen how the proceedings for taking up loans are arranged here, and it will accordingly be observed

that the new member who joins receives nothing in cash but an amount in bonds issued by the society corresponding to the size of the loan he has borrowed. - These bonds carry the same interest as he has to pay himself it may at any time be negotiated easily on the exchange or to banks and bankers at the rate of interest of the day. This will, of course, be affected by the larger or smaller demand for money on the market, but the great confidence which the credit-societies enjoy will secure the best possible conditions of realisation. The larger credit societies are for practical reasons divided into series, each of which makes one separate entirety.

The two first Danish credit societies which commenced to work in 1851 were: Kreditforeningen af Grundejere på de danske Østifter generally styled "Østifternes Kreditforening" (The Credit Society of the Danish Islands) and Kreditforeningen af jydske Landejendomsbesiddere (The Credit Society of Real Estate Owners in Jutland), since that time the number has been considerably increased. A jubilee report published in 1901 contains various informations concerning same, including the rates quoted on the exchange and the amounts of the loans.

I would now specially mention the "Østifternes Kreditforening"(The Credit Society of the Danish Islands), which ranks highest amongst the credit societies having the largest amount invested in loans, and I beg to state that the total amount of loans invested was about 257 Million Kr. (£:14,280,000) when the jubilee report was published, of which at that time 23 million Kr. (£: 1,280,000) were amortized. The number of members was at that time 20,000. On the 1st April last, accordingly 9 years later, the amount invested in loans was about 458 million Kroner (£:25,440,000), of which about 41 million Kroner (£:2,280,000) are amortized. The number of the members is about 33,000. The reserve-fund was on the 1st April 1900

about 7½ million Kroner (£:420,000), it is now about 14½ million Kroner (£:810,000), and I may insert the remark that the losses in the course of time have been practically trifling, so that the reserve-fund has been able not only to cover these losses easily, but has also been able to benefit the members by constributing by its means to bring down the amounts of their debts thereby, that the reserve-fund, when it has reached a certain amount, according to certain stipulations shall apply part of its capital for the reduction of the debt of the members, which to a great extent has been enforced as regards the eldest of the 10 series of the society.

A similar development as the one herein described has undoubtedly likewise occurred as far as the other credit-societies are concerned - I have no material for giving exact information with regard hereto - but it is a fact that the credit societies are of the greatest importance as regards mortgaging in this country. Their scope is not to supply intermediate working loans or likewise - with regard hereto proprietors must apply to others - but by the help of the societies the proprietor may be able to secure the best conditions possible regarding loans, for which he is able to supply first class security in his fixed property. It will undoubtedly be known to you that enterprises based on Cooperation play a dominant part in this country and that Denmark is able to produce good results of the mode of cooperation, which has been started in various trades, - I may mention as an example Cooperative dairies and slaughter-houses, - but as a matter of fact the creation of the credit societies was the result of a similar thought. The cooperation made it possible to offer undouttable security and also to obtain good conditions, and in the course of years the credit-society has penetrated to such an extent in the knowledge of the public that in the first

instance the investement of capital in the bonds of the society is considered to offer a security of the highest class, and on the other hand the mortgaging of properties in the residential town as well as in the market-towns and in the contry may be said to be based exactly on loans rendered by the credit-societies.

It is possible to obtain loans from the credit-societies both on small and larger properties. The largest loan whic has been negotiated by Østifternes Kreditforening amounts to Kr. 1,700,000 (£:94,400) whereas the amounts lent go right down to Kr. 600 (£:33). So far there is nothing to prevent that also owners of quite small estates may obtain loans from Østifternes Kreditforening. However for the special requirements of such the hereinafter mentioned societies are working, viz: Kreditforeningen af mindre Ejendomme paa Landet i Østifterne (The Credit Society of owners of small holdings in the islands and Kreditforeningen af mindre Ejendomme paa Landet i Jylland (The Credit Society of owners of small holdings in the country in Jutland). These two credit societies have, therefore, obtained a certain guarantee on the part of the State, and the purpose hereof has been to support the Danish profession of cottars.

P.B. Leaflet No. 14

NOTE ON THE WORK OF THE MADRAS AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT SINCE THE REORGANIZATION IN 1905–1906 TILL THE END OF 1914.

Prepared by D. T. CHADWICK, Esq., I.C.S., Director of Agriculture, in 1915.

(From the Publicity Bureau.)

After struggling for a quarter of a century with foreign implements and foreign seeds the department lapsed for a space of fifteen years into a state of quiescence devoted mainly to statistics and agricultural enquiry. From the reorganization at the time of Lord Curzon's Government, direct effort towards agricultural improvement was resumed; but the methods of attack were entirely changed. The contrast is very noticeable in the annual reports. The references to exotics become fewer and fewer, the accounts of work done on the staples of the Presidency require more and more space to relate.

2. In reviewing the work of the last eight years the following facts stand out clearly:—

(*a*) the trained staff has been steadily improved in numbers, in quality and in diversity of training;

(*b*) on arrival all have gone up-country and have stayed there;

(*c*) an attempt has been made to afford all of them constantly improving facilities to carry out their own work;

(*d*) chief reliance is laid not on one central farm but on district farms opened in typical and important agricultural tracts;

(*e*) on these and on the larger and more suitable Central Farm at Coimbatore, continuous work is being done on the ordinary staple crops of the Presidency;

(*f*) the facts of agricultural instruction are being modified and developed from the experience and knowledge gained on these stations and in the districts;

(*g*) the work on the stations has been followed up by organized propagandist work in the district according to the strength of the staff;

(*h*) the staff has been concentrated on definite work in definite places; districts and crops to which the department has not been sufficiently strong to devote constant and prolonged attention have been and remain totally neglected;

(*i*) experimental work on private land and through amateur agency has been practically abandoned;

(*j*) attention has been paid solely to improvements well within the resources and powers of the local agriculturists;

(*k*) thus work on foreign implements practically ceased for a time, attention being paid to the spread of useful implements already used in a few localities. (This overlooks the greater and rapid spread of the use of oil engines and power pumps, but that great progress lies to the credit of the Department of Industries and not to that of Agriculture);

(*l*) Reliance has been placed on demonstration work on private land, of improvements which have been proved on the farms to be definitely advantageous;

(*m*) whilst in the propagandist work in the districts attention has been devoted to what may seem simple matters, research into the facts behind tropical agriculture has also been undertaken;

(*n*) an attempt has been made to co-ordinate the work of agricultural improvement and to ensure its continuity by placing most of the administrative work in the hands of a whole-time officer.

3. It is obvious that unless the supply of trained men had been very much greater than has been the case, it will take a department following such a policy many years to cover all the fields of activity of South Indian Agriculture. It may be well to mention at once some of the chief facts of rural economy which have as yet been totally neglected or only just touched. In the former category will come cattle, live-stock, coconuts, fruit; in the latter most of the millets, groundnut, jute, tobacco, implements, and agricultural organization. Yet as will be shown the results already obtained whether roughly assessed at their monetary value or taken at their prospective value as containing promise for the future from the confidence already engendered have more than paid for the department and more than justified the general underlying principles of this policy. But it must be recognized that these results could not have been obtained in such a short time without the residium of trained men bequeathed from Saidapet.

4. The full meaning of a policy of concentration of effort was not at first realized and in every district of the Presidency agricultural associations were at first formed to foster and develop improvements. Their history will be dealt with later and though some still linger, only three continue to do useful work. Nor was the absolute need of locating experimental stations only on land thoroughly typical of a large tract fully accepted, and it has been necessary to close three stations as unsuitable, viz., Bellary, Bezwada and Atur. As has been seen the first farms were opened under the stress of disease and of these whilst Samalkota is excellently placed the position of Taliparamba leaves much to be desired. The agricultural stations which are at present in existence with the years in which, the objects for which, they were opened are shown in the following statement traversing the Presidency from north to south to west :—

Station.	District.	Year in which it was opened.	Objects for which it was opened.
Anakāpalle	Vizagapatam ..	1913	Sugarcane, paddy and the intensive cultivation of South Vizagapatam.
Samalkota	Gōdāvari (delta)	1902	Sugarcane, paddy.
Nandyal ...	Kurnool ...	1906	A dry land farm, cotton and millets.
Sirvel	Do. . ..	1914	To study the agricultural problems associated with the contemplated Velgoda project.

Station.	District.	Year in which it was opened.	Objects for which it was opened.
Hagari	Bellary	1906	A dry land farm in which attempts were first made with irrigated Egyptian cottons, now devoted to local cotton, millets and sheep.
Pālūr	South Arcot ..	1905	Groundnut, sugarcane and paddy.
Mangamallūr ...	Tanjore delta ...	1912	Paddy.
Kōvilpatti	Tinnevelly	1901	A dry land farm for cotton and fodder crops.
Coimbatore (Central Farm).	Coimbatore	1906	A mixed farm attached to the College and Research Institute.
The sugarcane breeding station.	Coimbatore	1912	For breeding improved varieties of sugarcane.
Taliparamba ...	Malabar (West Coast).	1905	Originally for pepper but most results have followed from work on paddy, sugarcane and rotations of crops on dry land

5. *Organization of the department—(a) The districts.*—From 1907 till 1914 the whole of the district work was divided between two Deputy Directors, one of whom had practically all the districts north of a line running east to west from Madras to the Mysore frontier and one all the districts to the south of that line and the West Coast. In 1914 a small Central Division was made comprising four districts west and south of Madras. But still the two extreme farms in the Northern Division, Hagari and Anakāpalle, are distant 493 miles from each other and those in the Southern Division, Kōvilpatti and Taliparamba 471 miles, distances in each case comparable with that from Paris to Berlin, whilst the limits of their charges extend far beyond the position of these farms. Thus if each officer were to be in a position to discharge his duties adequately and completely he would require a thorough and complete knowledge of the agriculture and rural economy of a tract in each case 1½ times that of England with communications incomparably worse, conditions and crops infinitively more diversified and with over 68 per cent of the population dependent on agriculture. Owing to the geographical conditions the Peninsula presents great extremes from tracts with an annual rainfall of not quite 20 inches to districts with more than 130 inches, from plains only slightly raised above sea level to regular cultivation at heights above 5,000 and 6,000 feet. The general configuration of the land is such that there are no vast extents of alluvial plains of approximately uniform composition; land plentifully blessed with copious rain, deltas semi-arid tracts, well-watered stretches, fertile soils retentive of moisture and stony tracts with poor soil are all mixed together. These physical facts indicate the need for local study and illustrate the disadvantages under which district work is now carried on.

6. The direct charge of each farm is entrusted to a Farm Manager and two assistants who have been trained at the local college. These together with similary trained men definitely allotted for district work spread the practice of improvements among the local ryots. At the present time there are 43 men either attached to these farms or in the districts. The need for more men both in the superior and inferior grades is obvious.

7. *The College and Research Institute.*—This central institution to which a mixed farm of over 500 acres is attached is located at Coimbatore. The site was acquired in 1905, the work was pushed rapidly on and in July 1907 the first batch of students were admitted to the College. The contract of the first Principal was terminated at the end of his probationary three years when one of the Deputy Directors, Mr. R. C. Wood, was appointed to succeed him. Agricultural education is dealt with in another note; but the guiding principle at Coimbatore has been that all the experts in the various branches are also responsible for the instruction given. The scientific officers were recruited as follows:—

An Economic Botanist (Dr. Barber) was engaged in 1898. With opening of Coimbatore he took over charge of all Botanical and Entomological work. In 1912 the Entomological section was placed under a whole-time officer and in the same year Dr. Barber was appointed on special duty in connection with breeding sugarcane. The opportunity was taken to divide the botanical work still further and in 1913 one Botanical officer was appointed solely in charge of teaching, herbarium and systematic work and another Economic Botanist for work on paddy and cotton.

In 1906 a whole-time Agricultural Chemist was appointed, in 1910 a Mycologist joined, in 1912 an Entomologist who in 1914 was transferred to Pusa and was succeeded by another officer from Nyassaland.

8. *Agricultural Chemistry.*—The activities of the Chemical Branch fall under three heads, teaching, research and analytical work. Only the last can be measured by numbers. The first work to which the Chemist's attention was turned was the determination of a manure suitable to replace the old village-site earth which for long had been used in the Kistna delta and the stock of which was being depleted. A substitute was found in a combination of green manuring and superphosphate. After demonstrational work extending till 1912 the duty of pushing the sale of these artificial fertilizers was left to the manure merchants. The practice of buying concentrated manures is obviously new to the ryots and progress in the sale thereof can only be slow and depends largely on the enterprise of the commercial firms. But from the information with which I have kindly been supplied it is clear the use of such fertilizers is steadily extending. The Chemical section has also carried through two exceedingly useful soil surveys of the Tanjore and Guntūr deltas. The work has been done with great care for all the chief manurial ingredients and the results have been and are being published and distributed. Both deltas can be divided into definite tracts the analyses of which show clearly with what class of fertilizer experiments in each tract should first be started. These

surveys should prove useful both to officers of the Department and to trading firms. Field experiments have supplemented this analytical work and together they clearly indicate that in the majority of cases organic nitrogenous manures supplemented where necessary by phosphates can profitably be applied to large stretches of wet land in this Presidency. The total number of analyses made in each year from 1908 onwards are 162, 295, 430, 1 359, 2,853. The figures of the last two years are swollen by many dairy and sugarcane analyses. But the number of extra departmental analyses has steadily increased as follows, 59, 106, 103, 118, 134, of which the majority are for private landowners in the Presidency at their own request. It is unlikely that the number of these private inquiries will increase considerably until the district staff is sufficiently augmented to follow up the work The curiosity and enterprise of a ryot may stimulate him to have his soil analysed but when the time comes for carrying out the advice received his courage at times fails him. At that time the help of a trained man in the district would be of greatest assistance to him. As the staff is at present it is not always possible to ensure that such a one is ready to hand. In research the most attention has been given to the chemical and biological changes in paddy soils, the changes induced by green manuring and the effects of drainage. They are all problems at the very root of the management of rice land and rice with its area of 10 million acres a year is the most widely cultivated crop in the Presidency. Throughout the whole world work on rice is only in its early stages and it is too early yet to expect definite results but it is work of this nature which is required both on the chemical and biological and botanical sides of the problem.

9. *Mycology.*—A severe outbreak of budrot (*Pythium palmivorum, But.*) on the palmyras of the Gōdāvari delta emphasized the need for a mycologist in Madras. The disease was ascribed to a fungus by Dr. Butler, the Imperial Mycologist, but this was not definitely proved until 1913 at Coimbatore when the fungus was isolated and was proved to be fatal to coconuts as well as to palmyras. In the same year the existence of the same disease on coconuts in some places in Malabar was also proved though fortunately it appears certain that the coconut is not so susceptible as the palmyra. There is no remedy beyond cutting away and burning all diseased tissue. If this can be done before the growing tip is affected the tree can be saved. In all districts affected a special staff of Revenue Inspectors has been appointed to inspect, to cut and burn ; but such a hold has the disease obtained in Gōdāvari and Kistna deltas that since the commencement of operations more than 600,000 trees have been cut or operated upon. Yet the area infected has been definitely restricted and the disease has been driven back especially in Kistna where it is now confined to a belt adjoining the Gōdāvari district.

10. The other chief disease against which a considerable progress has been made is a form of phytophthora on arecanuts known locally as mahali. Dr. Coleman in Mysore had already commenced to fight this by spraying the nuts with Bordeaux mixture and in South Malabar the mycologist here adopted the same remedy. The process was first

demonstrated in the villages in 1911, in the next year 2,000 palms were sprayed and the advantages of the treatment proved by work done by the villagers themselves under supervision. Last year the number of trees sprayed was 14,000 and this year more than 26,000 were done. In a large number of cases this work has been done by the villagers with their own knapsack sprayers, for they have commenced to buy them. Seven have been sold in the last few months. The severity of the attack of this disease varies of course from year to year, but in a year in which it was not unduly severe the average profit per 1,000 trees from the adoption of this process was Rs. 192 after paying—everything except the cost of the sprayer which is only about Rs. 25 and lasts several years. There are very many thousands of areca palms in the affected tract in South Malabar, so the value of the treatment will run into tens of thousands of rupees and already in this year is worth Rs. 5,000 to the ryots. The development of this village work ought rightly to be entrusted to the district staff and it is intended to do so from next year; but hitherto that staff has been more than fully occupied on other work. The result has been that the whole mycological staff has been in the villages for about two months in each of the last two years which greatly interferes with their legitimate work on other diseases. It is all the more important to relieve them from such executive work as applications for advice in reference to plant diseases are slowly coming in. These numbered 24 in 1911-12, 25 in 1912-13 and 33 in 1913-14. These are independent of fungi reported by the department which are much more numerous. These figures are small for the whole Presidency but it must be remembered that only an infinitesimal portion of the population realize that a mycologist exists or have any idea of what his work may be, and that on the mycological side it must be remembered that very little or nothing is known about the fungi on tropical plants. A mycological herbarium is steadily being collected and arranged and named.

11. *Entomology.*—Until 1912 this section was under the care of the Botanist. Through his efforts and those of his assistants a considerable collection of insects had been made and much work had been done on their life histories. Increased energy was shown in this work when Mr. Bainbrigge Fletcher joined in 1912. From the material already to hand and from other sources he was able to write a book on South Indian Insects of Economic Importance. This has just been published, is well illustrated, well arranged and meets a great need. It contains chapters also on control of pests. Entomologists in India work under a great disadvantage in that it is difficult to hear of the occurrence of a pest before damage is irretrievably done and before it is too late to take action. The ryots then mostly ask for prompt remedies neglecting preventive action which is often the surest line of attack. The most important pest recently brought to notice has been the Deccan grasshopper (Colemania Sphenariodes) which has done much damage to early cholam in the Ceded districts. Poisons have been tried so far without success and at present the only course appears to be the destruction of the egg-masses by deep ploughing. The campaign against it has not been very successful. The crops in Southern India suffer from many pests, e.g., scale on coffee but except

from planters and Government officials, it is difficult to procure information about them. In 1914 an insectary was opened at Coimbatore to facilitate the study of life histories of insects. Work on silkworms at Coimbatore has been abandoned as the climate proved too hot and dry. For the last year a trained subordinate has been stationed at Kollegal the only tract in Madras in which silk rearing is of any importance.

12. *Botany.*—One officer is fully engaged in teaching and systematic work. As a result of the labours of very many Collectors notably Mr. Lawson, Sir Alfred and Lady Bourne, Dr. Barber, M.R.Ry. Rai Bahadur K. Ranga Achariyar a large herbarium has been formed and housed at Coimbatore. Mr. Gamble is now engaged in writing a book on Madras Flora and the sheets from this herbarium are being sent to him regularly. Before the duties of the post were divided Dr. Barber had commenced breeding work on cotton and gogu (Hibiscus Cannabinus) and had to abandon it in 1911 for lack of time and assistance. Since the appointment of a whole-time Economic Botanist in 1913 work has been resumed on cotton and started on paddy. In 1912 Dr. Barber succeeded in raising the first sugarcanes in India from seed. In the next year his breeding station was put in order, a large number of canes were collected, cross-fertilisations made and some 40,000 seedlings were brought through. These have displayed extraordinary variations in habit, vigour and sucrose content and the work is fraught with great possibilities. The station is for the whole of India, canes will be bred here and those that promise well will be distributed for trial among agricultural stations in other parts of India. In consultation with the officers of the Punjab Department Dr. Barber has prepared a survey of the Punjab canes. The chief breeding station was located in Southern India because canes do not flower in the north.

13. *District work.*—In summarising the results in the districts it will be convenient to deal with crops and the lines of work one by one and not to follow the agricultural stations. Sugarcane is placed first, not because of its intrinsic importance but because some of the earliest work was done on this and in some cases it has formed a convenient means of obtaining the confidence of the ryot. Much of what is briefly abstracted here is given in greater detail in G.O. No. 243, Revenue, dated 24th January 1914, to which I would request that reference be made.

14. *Sugarcane.*—Owing to the prevalence of red rot (Colletotrichum) the area under sugarcane in Gōdāvari had shrunk in 1899-1900 to 3,867 acres. Samalkota farm was opened in 1902 and here Dr. Barber tried as many varieties of cane as he could. He soon found that a variety known as Red Mauritius (which had been imported into India some years previously) was the hardiest. The method by which it was put into the districts is described in G.O. No. 243, dated 24th January 1914, and it rapidly supplanted the old canes. The extent under cane, once more increased until in 1912 it covered 9,009 acres. In South Arcot around Palur where Mr. Neilson of the East India Distilleries Company actually aided its introduction, Red Mauritius rapidly came into favour so that whereas in 1903-07, there were only

180 acres under it seven years later there was over 3,000. The advantage over the local varieties is thus shown.

This cane was sent to the West Coast —Taliparamba—where it and B 208 grew luxuriantly. Men were again sent out to introduce it especially into South Kanara. The West Coast is not strictly speaking a sugarcane district and until 1906 the cultivation of cane was practically unknown in Malabar. In 1910–11 to the knowledge of the department, 141 people were trying it. In South Kanara cane has been cultivated for a long time but not in large stretches. The custom is for a number of people to grow a large number of little patches. All the jaggery is used locally. In this district the work on sugarcane has been useful in three ways. Improvements in the old methods of cultivation of the old canes have been introduced, a new and much more profitable cane—Red Mauritius—has been introduced, the success following this work on cane has assisted the department largely in gaining the confidence of the ryots. In 1912–13 the extent in South Kanara under Red Mauritius was 84 acres, in 1913–14 it was 194 acres and as these extents are made up of a large number of small units, this indicates the rate at which it is spreading. When compared with the old local varieties in South Kanara the cultivation of Red Mauritius shows on the average an advantage of 5 candies of 500 lb. each of jaggery an acre which even at a price of Rs. 30 a candy is Rs. 150 an acre. The improvement on this small area due to the new cane is thus Rs. 30,000 a year. But the introduction of this cane has led to another improvement. The old wooden mills of South Kanara were not sufficiently powerful to crush the hard rinded Red Mauritius and as a consequence iron mills and improved furnaces with proper underdraft have been introduced. Thirty-five were sold last year. Not only is the extraction of juice better but with the new furnace there is no expenditure on fuel as the trash is sufficient. This alone means a saving on Rs. 25 an acre bringing the annual value of this work up to Rs. 35,000. To this must be added the value due to better cultivation of existing canes in South Kanara. On the whole the value of the work done on sugarcane in this district alone is worth about half a lakh a year. Thus to sum up in Gōdāvari and South Arcot some 9,000 acres have been won back for sugarcane and that with a better cane than any known previously. This is worth at least from Rs. 250 to Rs. 300 an acre over the crops that would otherwise be grown. So consequently the work on sugarcane in these three districts has meant some 25 lakhs of rupees a year to the ryots.

It may be noted that Red Mauritius has spread from South Kanara into North Kanara of the Bombay Presidency.

On the farms, constant work is in progress, comparing different varieties of cane to discover another equally suitable but richer than Red Mauritius. The East Indian Distilleries Company are testing several of these on field scale this year near their factory at Nellikuppam.

15. *Paddy.*—In the districts work of the Department has been concenfrated on three main lines :—

(*a*) the reduction in the seed rate used for transplanted paddy;
(*b*) the practice of green manuring;
(*c*) the introduction of phosphatic manures.

The quantity of seed used per acre for transplanted rice varies extraordinarily in this Presidency. In most of Kistna the rate always has been very low, probably not more than 25 to 30 lb. an acre; but in Gōdāvari and Tanjore and all the southern districts the usual rate always was about 100 to 150 lb. an acre. This meant that the seedlings were transplanted in bunches of from five to eight, to sixteen, or sometimes, even more. A series of experiments at Sivagiri and Palur, showed that on most of our lands better crops were obtained by maintaining the size of the seed bed, reducing the seed rate so as to obtain strong, healthy seedlings, and transplanting them singly so as to leave them room to tiller. This reduced the seed rate to 20 lb. an acre. This was worked out independently of any experience of Kistna. The great difference prevailing in that district was either not known or its importance not realised. This in itself is an illustration of how far the old department was out of touch with local facts and practices. Thus on all the best land of the Presidency it was clear that a saving in seed alone of 80 lb. to 110 lb. could be made. At 25 lb. the rupee this is worth about Rs. 4 an acre. On better lands a lower seed rate than 20 lb. is advisable, but it is not an overestimate to put the average savings which could be effected per acre at Rs. 31-3-0. With 10 million acres of paddy in the Presidency of which certainly more than a third is transplanted this change alone would be worth Rs. 100 lakhs a year. As will be seen from paragraph 37 of the annual report for 1912-13 many of the ryots value the improvement at Rs. 7 an acre. It is not possible to state the number of acres on which this system is now practised. In 1910-11 there were 7,000 acres in Tanjore alone under it; and ever since 1908-09 the practice has been spreading with increasing rapidity, especially through the southern districts. It has been advertised and widely advocated and there are many cases where there are stretches of 400, 500, 800 acres in a block all transplanted singly or in which the seed rate has been reduced by two-thirds or three-quarters. It is often worked by constant and steady reduction of the seed rate year by year. Although there is still very much to do in this direction the profit already effected must be worth nearly 10 lakhs of rupees a year. It was once put to me in a picturesque manner. Revisiting a district in which I had been a Settlement Officer I asked a man about the increase in assessment on his wet land. His only reply was "I have more than paid for that by the savings in my seed." The only other improvements which have spread more rapidly than this are the introduction of groundnut and Cambodia cotton.

16. *Green manuring on paddy land.*—The practice of applying quantities of green leaf as manuure to paddy land has been in vogue for many years. But with the extension of dry cultivation, the opening up of the country, and the protection of forests and the increase in the area of wet land the cost of such manuring has increased considerably. In the Periyar area, for instance, it is very common to bring green leaf (especially *Tephrosia purpurea*) in truck loads about 50 miles by train. It has to be carted to and from the railway at either end before being spread on the field. In many of those villages this green manure so obtained and applied costs

Rs. 20—25 an acre. If *daincha* (*Sesbania aculeata*) or wild indigo or sunnhemp be grown on the field and ploughed in an ample supply of organic material is obtained at a cost of not more than Rs. 3 an acre. The value of such manure increases according to the open character of the soil. It is obvious that the net profit obtainable from growing green manure crops varies with the distance from which the green leaf has to be brought. If the distance in the latter case is so great that leaf is not ordinarily used on land on which its use would be profitable, the whole value of the manure in increasing the crop, viz., about 25 per cent of the crop can legitimately be attributed to it. In 1913-14 more than 10,000 lb. of green manure seeds were sold to owners of wet lands. This is sufficient to manure about 10,000 acres of land which is worth more than 2 lakhs to the cultivators. Where this work has been pushed systematically as in Madura, private traders now deal in such seeds, and introduction of this improvement must already be worth Rs. 3 lakhs a year to the country. As with economic transplantation the field of extension is still very wide.

17. *Phosphatic manures.*—Fish manure and super-phosphate have given very good results on the Government stations and inquiries are now being made about them by ryots. Orders for more than 20 tons of fish manure had been registered with us by the middle of the current year for use on gardens or on wet land. Practically every one who used it last year has applied again at a maximum price double that paid by them in the previous year.

18. *Seed.*—At Samalkota and Palur it is always possible to sell the farm seed for sowing at rates about 10 per cent above those prevailing in the bazaar. I am not in a position to assess the money value of this to the ryots, but it shows that they find such seed profitable.

19. *Cotton.*—There are four chief cotton districts in the Presidency—

(*a*) *In Guntūr*—'Cocanadas' on which nothing has been done.

(*b*) *In the Ceded districts.*—The 'Northerns' and 'Westerns' of commerce on which work has been done and is in progress.

(*c*) *Coimbatore and Salem.*—An 'Uppam' tract on which no work has been done.

(*d*) *Tinnevelly and Rāmnād.*—The 'Tinnevellies' of trade consisting of two varieties, Karunganni and Uppam of which the former is the true Tinnevelly. On this work has been done.

Tinnevelly.—The work has been centred round Kovilpatti farm and has proceeded on four lines—

(*a*) the separation of Karunganni from Uppam;

(*b*) the establishment of a useful strain of pure Karunganni by the distribution through a chain of seed farms of better seed obtained by bulk selection;

(*c*) the testing, establishing, and distribution of the progeny of single plant strains of better staple and higher ginning capacity;

(*d*) the introduction of the seed drill and bullock hoe.

20. The first two works proceeded together. Local examination in the villages showed that the cotton sown in nearly every field was

mixed, that whilst in North Tinnevelly, Uppam predominated in the mixture over Karunganni the opposite was the case in the south. In a very few villages in the extreme south was pure Karunganni found. For the first two or three years efforts were made to improve cotton by collecting pure Karunganni seed and selling it through firms and Tahsildars. This had no result. In 1907 seed farms were started. And as on these farms it was *de rigeur* for the ryots to use the seed drill and bullock hoe, then absolutely new implements in that country side, they were at first viewed with the greatest distrust. The results however were so good that in two years there was little difficulty in arranging for seed farms. Whereas at first the department had by formal agreements not only to guarantee the ryot against loss but even had to undertake to pay a price well above the market rate to procure the crop since the ryot was convinced that a poor yield must result from using such strange implements, yet in a few years they were offering their best fields to be taken for seed farms and asked only ruling market prices for the crop (vide Agricultural Journal, Volume IV, page 188, and an article by Mr. Sampson which is to appear in the issue for January (1915). These seed farms were not sown with the progeny of any one particular strain of Karunganni but were sown with seed raised from bulk selection in the Kovilpatti farm, i.e., taken from true Karunganni plants of good habit and good yielding capacity. For a few years from 100,000 lb. to 150,000 lb. of this seed were sold throughout South Tinnevelly, and as at that time hand gins were still common in the villages by 1910-11 there was a tract of nearly 100,000 acres in Tinnevelly all under Karunganni which six years previously had been grown with mixed Karunganni and Uppam. The change was perceptible and Tuticorin firms wrote to the Director commenting favourably on the general improved quality of the cotton coming on the market (vide the Administration Report for 1910-11).

21. Meanwhile two other changes were in progress. There were years of high price of cotton and ginning factories were being erected in the larger villages throughout the tract, thereby ousting the old hand gins. The villagers sold to the dealers, who sent all their purchases to the gins. The seed that was brought back was obviously not pure. And it became clear that it was no longer sufficient to rely upon sending out successive waves of pure seed into the district in order to establish purer strains of Karunganni. Moreover by plant to plant selection and field tests some exceedingly promising strains of Karunganni were being evolved. The area of the seed farms has been restricted to between 400 and 500 acres, i.e., the extent which can be sown with seed raised on the Kovilpatti farm, in regard to parentage and origin of which there can be no doubt. The seed from these seed farms is distributed and sold in the villages, and arrangements have been made with the ginning firms to undertake to clean out their gins, and gin separately for the villagers any consignment of this cotton which the ryots themselves bring in. By this means it is hoped to ensure a continuance of the supply of their good seed to the villagers. At first three villages tried this method ; this year 20 villages have adopted it. There is a large local demand for the selected seed at prices 40 per cent above rates for bazaar seed. It is

through such village organization that the pure strains are being put out into the district.

22. Spinning tests have from time to time very kindly been made for us at the Tinnevelly Mills. Their verdict on the results of the bulk selection was that "the yarn was stronger, more even and whiter than the ordinary Karunganni. The cotton is certainly a very great improvement on the Tinnevelly we get at present." But as a result of careful selection work three single strains of Karunganni have been separated out, have been grown in the villages on field scale under ordinary conditions, and the resulting lint has been spun into yarn. The strains ripen at different times and are suited for the different climatic conditions of the different tracts. Particulars are as follows :—

—	Ordinary Karunganni.	Selection No. 1.	Selection No. 2.	Selection No. 3.
	LB.	LB.	LB.	LB.
Average yield of kappas per acre.	400	350	600	500
Ginning percentage ...	25 per cent	28 per cent.	31 per cent.	33 per cent.
Yarn spun with it ...	24s.	40s. 50s.	40s. 50s.	up to 44s.
Verdict of mills ...		Very strong and even whiter than Cambodia and compares favourably with yarn from pure American.	Same as No. 1 but not such a good colour.	Same as the others but hardly so strong.

Before discussing the effects of these particular strains it will be well to try to estimate the value resulting from the introduction of pure Karunganni seed from bulk selection. Concurrently with this new pure seed, improvements in cultural methods have been introduced, viz., the use of the seed drill and bullock hoe. This work will be described under the head of implements. But it is obviously difficult —and really unnecessary—in forming an estimate of the monetary value of these various improvements to distinguish between that due to seed and that due to intercultivation. For the last five years all the department seed reaching in some years to 150,000 lb. has been sold *direct* to ryots for sowing purposes at from 33⅓ per cent to 50 per cent premium. This seed has been sufficient in ordinary years for 15,000 acres. The value of the lint in a normal year at pre-war prices was about Rs. 40 an acre. The seed sold by the department was (*a*) of better germinating power, (*b*) was of from 1 per cent to 2 per cent of better ginning capacity, (*c*) was uniform and true to type, and (*d*) benefited by the improved cultivation. This on the average meant a 20 per cent to 25 per cent increase of crop which in a normal year was worth Rs. 8 to Rs. 10 an acre. Thus the increased value flowing directly each year from the use of the seed from the

seed farms has been Rs. 1¼ lakhs a year. Then in spite of the gins which have recently been erected and which have caused us to change our methods in order to keep the crop pure, the effect of a wave of good seed is certainly not lost in one year. There have been five successive waves of such seed. So it cannot be wrong to place the annual value of this work at 3 lakhs of rupees a year.

23. There still remains to be estimated the effect of the selections described in the previous paragraph. These are only just being put out on an extensive scale. Last year there were 6,000 acres under No. 1; and one firm offered a small premium over market prices to endeavour to get it all. As its total yield was a little less than normal the value of this selection to the ryots is only very slightly above that of the bulk selection. Last year selection No. 2 over 300 acres gave an increased profit about the bulk selection averaging from Rs. 12 to Rs. 16 an acre, i.e., say Rs. 20 to 25 an acre above the ryot's ordinary crop. There is sufficient seed of this year for about 7,000 acres. The achievement therefore of this cotton work in Tinnevelly is good and the promise is better.

24. *Kurnool and Bellary.*—Similar work on similar lines has been undertaken in Kurnool and Bellary, except that there was no need to teach these people the use of the drill and bullock hoe. The mixture of cottons—that bugbear of spinners—was however much worse. In 1906 Mr. Benson wrote that "the degree of admixture is so great that in the whole of the five taluks comprised in the Nandyal valley in which the variety known as Northerns is grown, the plant occurred in a comparatively unmixed condition only in a portion of three villages, in the tracts cultivated with Westerns the mixture defied analysis to an even greater degree." Work was at once commenced on single plant strains of high ginning capacity and especially at Nandyal a good strain was fairly quickly obtained. The problem was not complicated by the introduction of new implements as in Tinnevelly and seed farms of 1,000 acres with their dependent seed depots were opened. The result was shown in 1913 when in reply to another matter the Manager of the mills which use Kurnool cotton more largely than any other mills wrote: "Our opinion is that Government should devote itself to improving indigenous cotton district by district. In this way prices will gradually adjust themselves, as indeed they are doing at Nandyal." Dr. Coleman has tried this Nandyal selection in North Mysore and is now pushing it in the hope of supplanting the local Mysore cotton by means of it. He is thoroughly satisfied with its superiority. It is a white cotton, yielding more heavily than the local cotton but ginning at 30 per cent lint. In 1909 in Kurnool seed was sold sufficient for about 250 acres, in 1910 for 2,300, in 1911 for over 5,000 acres, in 1912 for over 11,000 acres. In 1913 there was a set-back solely owing to the bad year in 1912 as a result of which the yield on the seed farms was low. In that year sufficient for 5,000 acres was sown. This seed is always sold out at prices 20 per cent above local rates. In estimating the value of this one has to remember the cumulative effect of these successive supplies of seed, for under the system of seed depots it is possible to see that the men who buy this seed do use it for sowing purposes. Owing to the improved

ginning percentage this seed gives normally about Rs. 5 a year an acre above the local seed. There has thus in this district been from ¼ lakh to ½ lakh of rupees added to the annual value of the crops in each of the last four years ignoring the cumulative effect of the waves of good seed which have now continued for five years. Similar work has been done in Bellary although that district is more affected by variations of seasons and it is more difficult to persuade the ryots to attempt new strains; also the strains which have so far been evolved are not so markedly superior to the local varieties as in Nandyal. In 1912 sufficient seed was sown for 1,000 acres and in 1913 sufficient for 700 acres. The present money annual value due to cotton selection work in these two districts must be 1 lakh if not well over. For some years now 150,000 lb. (sometimes more, sometimes less) of seed has been distributed in these three districts from seed depots controlled by departmental agency. This is independent of private sales by ryots who have used this seed. Many such sales have occurred. Until the war upset prices a very low estimate of the value of this work could not be less than Rs. 4 lakhs a year on the average—and it is capable of much expansion.

25. *Exotic cottons.*—Throughout this note emphasis has been laid on the fact that most attention has been given to indigenous crops; yet with sugarcane and cotton exotics have also been tried. But only with cotton has an exotic been distributed on a very large scale in the villages. In 1906 experiments were started at Hagari with irrigated Egyptian cottons on deep black soil. They did not thrive, and in 1910 were abandoned. The attempt to irrigate country cotton on such soil was also proved to be unprofitable. But in 1904 an exotic cotton the seed of which had been brought to Pondicherry was tried at Kovilpatti. Within seven years this cotton under the name of Cambodia was destined to become famous throughout India. The earliest trials made at Kovilpatti and through the help of Messrs. Harvey and Company were not thoroughly satisfactory although promising. Throughout all the work on Cambodia Mr. A. Steel of that firm took a leading part and to him more than any other one man the chief credit is due. In a year or two with the aid of local ryots and by trials on the farm it was found how to manage it. In the hot East Coast districts it was found that this cotton fared best on mixed soils which were commanded by a well or were high lying lands on the outskirts of a tank. In a year of good, well distributed rainfall, it paid to grow it on some of the dry land, but on such land when every circumstance was not favourable it showed a tendency to deteriorate. Every effort in which firms assisted was made to spread its cultivation and by 1911 the crop of Cambodia in Madras was estimated at 45,000 bales. It possessed three great features—

(*a*) the lint was superior to that of any of the indigenous cottons;

(*b*) the ginning percentage was much higher than on any indigenous cotton;

(*c*) it could be cultivated with great profit on lands unsuited to Indian cottons.

Thus at Pālūr Agricultural Station it yielded at the rate of 400 lb. of lint an acre, when the average yield for Tinnevelly—our heaviest

yielding cotton—is 90 to 100 lb. The value of the lint is also shown by the figures collected in 1911. In Madras Rs. 228 a candy was then offered for Cambodia when Tinnevellies were selling at Rs. 207 and Northerns at Rs. 190. In Liverpool with fair good middling American at 7·79*d.* a lb. and Tinnevellies at 7 06*d.* a lb. for Cambodia 7·62*d.* a lb. was offered. Only last year Mr. Tattersall, a member of the Cotton Spinners' Association whose firm used practically only American cotton informed the Secretary of State that his mills were prepared to take all the Cambodia they could get up to many thousands of bales "provided only they could get it pure."

The next thing is to estimate what this meant to the ryot. In 1912 there must have been in round numbers 60,000 acres under Cambodia which at the prices then ruling yielded a profit of Rs. 180 an acre. It is cultivated mainly on land which had previously yielded very poor wet crops, on very favourably situated dry land or it has been introduced into the rotation of garden crops, i.e., it supplanted crops the average profits of which could not have been more than Rs. 30 an acre. Therefore in 1912 the introduction of this variety of cotton alone had added some 90 lakhs of rupees (or if the value of the seed be included as it should be near 100 lakhs of rupees) to the wealth of the agricultural community. Since then, for reasons which will be given later, it has lost its pride of place in price and except where cultivated on the old methods it has to some extent deteriorated. But the cultivation has spread still more widely and until the dislocation caused by the war occurred was still worth to the country some 75 lakhs of rupees. It therefore surpasses economical transplantation of paddy, green manuring of paddy lands and improvements in sugarcane among the chief definite improvements recently introduced although each one of the others is already worth to the country over or about ten lakhs of rupees. This may seem a bold claim but an incident which came to my direct notice as a Settlement Officer illustrates the effect of Cambodia. There was in a village in Tinnevelly a fair sized stretch of poor high lying wet lands indifferently irrigated. Loans had been raised upon them and at last in despair the owner endeavoured to sell the land to discharge the heavy load of family debt. He could not get his price. He sowed Cambodia cotton and in three years he had freed his land and had money in his pocket. This cotton has spread from Madras to Bombay and other Presidencies.

26. Such unprecedented profits from cotton cultivation could not fail to excite the cupidity of others and very very soon this cotton suffered in reputation from the chief bane of all Indian trade—adulteration. Dealers mixed it with local cottons and tried to pass off the mixture as Cambodia. Ryots grew it on land unsuited for it and naturally obtained a cotton shorter and weaker in staple. This was then mixed with good Cambodia in an attempt to pass it all off. The cultivation spread into all districts and through carelessness or otherwise the lint became mixed with that of the local crops. Thus now, although crops of Cambodia as good as any that were ever grown are still raised in different parts, firms examine all samples carefully except where the principles of cultivation first inculcated by this

Department are still followed and no longer give the high premiums for it that they once did. Where correct principles are still followed this cotton was still in the current year commanding a premium of Rs. 20 a candy of 500 lb. over the best country cotton.

27. This short history of Cambodia illustrates somewhat forcibly both the importance and the change in the method of work introduced into the Department between 1904 and 1906 and the limitations under which the Department still labours. Had this seed been discovered in the earlier nineties or before, it would probably have been sent up-country for trial to a certain number of ryots whose names had been given by Collectors. With the Department the earliest trials were not thoroughly successful. It would have been a sheer accident if any of those made in the methods of the eighties had succeeded. It is most exceedingly probable that either (*a*) nothing more would have been heard of it or at least (*b*) it might have become established unadvertised, unknown to any one in some corner of the Presidency. For all practical purposes these Rs. 50—75 lakhs a year would have been lost. As it was it was saved widely advertised and seed distributed throughout the country. But it was so good that it rapidly spread beyond the control of our small district staff. It was both impossible (1) to commence selection and breeding work with it on a large scale or secondly for our staff to endeavour by precept and advice to restrict its cultivation to suitable land or to check the evil of mixing by helping the agents of firms to go to villages where we knew that it was being grown pure. Yet although neither of these have been completely done and are only now being put in hand it remains a striking illustration of a valuable product successfully introduced. Once started well under-weigh it was advertised by every firm, boomed in every paper.

28. *Systematic cultivation of dry land on the West Coast.*—The interior of North Malabar consists of rolling hills covered with bushes or trees and pierced by deep valleys. The customary method of cultivation is to burn the growth on the hill side once in every four or five years and raise a crop of punam or hill paddy. It is a system which is obviously wasteful and which could only be practised where population is sparse. In place of this an attempt has been made at Taliparamba to bring this hill side land into regular cultivation under a definite rotation. Such a rotation has been worked out and consists of ginger or turmeric, followed by a cereal (on the farm ragi in other places sometimes punam) then chillies and then the cereal again. This has been adopted in the locality and is spreading more and more. Such a change as this is not merely a matter of getting a crop every year instead of once in four but is a question of increasing the yield of land tenfold. In the first place the yield of a cereal after the intensive cultivation required for ginger or turmeric or chillies is from twice to three times that on newly burnt land ; (these are the ryot's own figures) and turmeric, ginger and chillies are all money-making crops worth from three to five times a cereal crop. Until two years ago a profit of Rs. 200 an acre of ginger was not out of the way. And the estimation in which this crop is held in Ernad taluk (its original home) is shown by the old proverb

which referring to ginger cultivation translated runs "Half Ernad is rock, the other half is gold." The market for ginger is unfortunately a somewhat restricted and erratic one and for the last two years prices have ruled very low. But in such a radical change in the system and method of cultivation progress must obviously be slow, dependent as it is on causes beyond the control of a department. Intensive crops such as chillies, turmeric and ginger require both capital and labour. The latter depends upon population and the application of the former to such crops is most usually found where the owners of the land are men of moderate means not too proud to work. Much of this part of Malabar is owned by large landowners deriving their wealth from wet lands, coconut and pepper gardens, and accustomed to leave the casual cultivation of dry land to agrestic serfs. But the change is bound to come and in time will bring under regular cultivation thousands of acres which now lie waste.

29. *Minor crops—Tobacco.*—A certain amount of district work has been done on less important crops with varying success. In 1903 some different varieties of exotic tobaccos were tried in conjunction with Messrs. Spencer & Co. and lasted for a few years. But a more continuous attempt has been made during the last six years by Mr T. H. Barry in the Gōdāvari district and it would seem that at last there is a fair prospect of some of these foreign varieties becoming acclimatized and profitable, but the chief difficulties in regard to tobacco lie in the curing. This work so far has had no economic effect outside Mr. Barry's own business.

Agave.—A plantation of different varieties of agave was formed at Hindupur in Anantapur district. The fibre was extracted and small samples were favourably reported upon. But by the years 1910 and 1911 it was clear that the cost of extraction by the only means available locally was prohibitive, and the fluctuations in the fibre market were so considerable as to render the venture uninviting to capital. As also attempts to find a small portable machine suitable for extracting fibre failed there was no prospect of establishing it as a cottage industry and in 1911 the station was closed.

Jute.—Between 1906 and 1909 efforts were made to introduce the cultivation of Bengal jute into Gōdāvari, Tanjore and Malabar. They were years of high prices of paddy and the crop did not find favour with the ryots. Considerable difficulty was also experienced in getting a fair market for the small lots raised.

30. On the other hand an appreciable amount of work has been done in different parts of the districts with crops, etc., with which the ryots are already familiar. Thus the raising of onions from seed is spreading in Tinnevelly, the practice of soaking cholam in copper sulphate solution before sowing as a preventive of smut is now followed regularly in some Telugu villages, a few are taking more care in storing their farm yard manure, at least two men are keeping milk records of the yields of their herds, a few others are systematically trying under advice to grow fodder crops for their cattle and so on. It is impossible to assess the money value of such scattered changes as these, but all contain the germ of progress.

31. *Implements.*—In the first note it is shown how the department took its genesis in an attempt to introduce steam ploughs, harrows, etc., and the work was largely unfruitful. During the last decade much work has been done in introducing and spreading useful implements, but these have all been either implements already in use in some part of the country or of such simple construction that they can be made and repaired by the village artisans. Latterly more attention has been again paid on the farms to trials with heavier and more efficient and more expensive implements. Five reasons have been assigned as the cause of failure of efforts in the sixties to eighties, viz :—

(1) want of suitability to the ryots' requirements;
(2) price;
(3) weight and draught;
(4) difficulty of repair;
(5) want of proper demonstration.

All these points are now kept closely in mind. The first recent organized effort to introduce new cultural implements was begun in 1907. In the Ceded Districts it has been the custom for generations to use seed drills and bullock hoes for sowing seed and interculture of the land. The seed drill is a cheap instrument made locally of wood and bamboos. A complete set of drill and hoes can be made for Rs. 15. In 1906 the use of such implements was unknown in Tinnevelly. By 1913 over 7,100 acres in this district were being drilled by the ryots themselves with their own implements. More than 120 sets of implements have been sold by the department in Tinnevelly and (probably a few more than half as many) have been made by the ryots themselves. The use of such implements clearly lessens the cost of weeding and probably Rs. 5 an acre is saved thereon every year. But all who have had to do with land know that the real benefit of such practice is to be found in the preservation of the tilth and the conservation of moisture. It is impossible with a broadcasted crop to keep the surface of the soil clean from weeds and the surface crust broken. It all has to be done by hand labour and takes a long time. With the bullock hoe both results can be quickly achieved, thus the land does not bake hard and the crop does not receive a check in its growing period. This often means the difference between a half or a third crop and a full one. Moreover with the seed drill and harrows a greater area can be sown and managed and at the sowing season time is of the greatest importance. The ryots now use these implements in Tinnevelly both for cotton and cumbu (*Pennisetum typoideum*) and it is a very moderate estimate to value their use at Rs. 10 an acre on the average. If so the value of this improvement alone is now worth three-quarters of a lakh a year.

32. The methods by which this has been achieved are described in paragraph 8 of G.O. No. 243, Revenue, dated 24th January 1914, and in an article by Mr. Sampson in the Agricultural Journal of India for April 1909. It has been done not by wandering exhibitions but by demonstrational work in the villages continued year after year. Ryots have been trained on the Kōvilpatti Farm and in their own villages to handle these implements. Sets of implements have been

lent to them and men thoroughly trained have been at hand to show them how to use them. The substitution of the drill for broadcasting ranks among the fundamental improvements in Western Agriculture: if some may be inclined to think that 700 acres done spontaneously by the people themselves as the result of six years' work is not a large figure, it is well to remember that no change is so difficult to introduce among a body of independent self-reliant farmers —such as are found in Tinnevelly—as a change in time-honoured cultural practice. We read that in 1780 a Norfolk farmer settled in Devonshire and farmed his land on the then new Norfolk system, which in time was destined to become the sample for practically all our English arable farming, yet 20 years later none of his neighbours had followed his example although his crops were finer and larger than those of others. It required long hours of talk and much patient demonstrational work in Tinnevelly to achieve these results, but we have not heard of any one there who has given these implements a full trial and abandoned them.

33. The introduction into the West Coast of iron crushing mills and improved furnaces for boiling jaggery has already been alluded to. Thirty-five mills were sold last year.

34. In South Arcot a steady demand has arisen for the Scind plough—a wooden plough similar to a country plough but with a broader point—and triangular harrow. This last is a heavy wooden triangle with cross pieces studded on one side, with long iron nails. From forty to fifty of these are sold every year.

35. Besides these the firms inform me that there is a steadily increasing demand for light iron ploughs such as Meston's or Ransome Sims and Jeffries (Monsoon Plough). In fact during the last two years there has appeared a marked desire for better and more efficient implements. It is partly due to the interest now being paid to the agricultural questions, but it is largely the result of the increased prices obtained for produce generally and above all of the increased cost of cattle and labour. The price of cattle has risen very rapidly and the attention of people is being thereby necessarily directed to more efficient and quicker working implements.

36. *On the farms.*—Meanwhile constant trials of various kind of ploughs and harrows from those of country make up to disc ploughs (excellent implements) are being made to see which are useful and for what kinds of land. Reapers, winnowers have also been tried. At Coimbatore a museum of implements with particulars of each one showing, e.g., price, purpose for which it is useful, has been opened.

A great work has been done in the Presidency with oil-engines and pumps but that work is entrusted to a separate department.

37. *Manures.*—Reference has already been made to green manuring of wet lands and to the demand which is springing up for superphosphates on paddy fields, but last year in the south of the Presidency an effort was made to introduce the fish manure for crops under wells. The results were uniformly satisfactory and orders have been registered this year for over twenty tons all in small quantities costing, delivered, about Rs. 70 a ton. This is of course

only a start. But there are large exports of fish manure to Ceylon and Japan, from the West Coast, all of which could profitably be used within the Presidency.

38. *The district farms.*—The district farms have been the centres from which all these improvements have spread but work upon them has not been confined only to these objects. On all the farms selection of seed whether in sorghums, millets, rice, or chillies is in constant progress with a view to obtaining better types; comparative manurial experiments are in progress; also trials of different varieties of the same crops and of implements. With sugarcane and groundnut exotics are also being acclimatized. Although so far the department has not been responsible for livestock, a herd of sheep has been collected at Hagari.

39. *Summary of district work.*—It is not an exaggeration to claim that work done in the districts in regard to

(*a*) economic transplantation of paddy,
(*b*) green manuring,
(*c*) improvement of local cotton by seed selection, etc.,
(*d*) Cambodia cotton,
(*e*) the work on sugarcane and improved furnaces,

is in the bulk already worth well over Rs. 100 lakhs a year to the Presidency. Individually each one of these is now measured in lakhs and some of them in tens of lakhs. They are all capable of very wide expansion whilst that on the introduction of the drill and harrow into Tinnevelly is worth almost a lakh a year.

Then there are also the results of the work against Mahali and smut in cholam—preventive measures each running into thousands of rupees a year. Besides these are the ever extending use of artificial fertilizers on rice and garden land, scattered cases in which more attention is paid to the storage of manure, to the pedigree of cows, to the methods of cultivating certain of the minor crops, to implements and the introduction of intensive cultivation into North Malabar.

According to the Accounts Department the net expenditure on the Department in 1911–12, 1912–13 was Rs. 2,77,097 and Rs 3,75,279, respectively, including all outlay on salaries, research and experimental and agricultural education. Thus the return to the country is already at least from Rs. 30 to Rs. 40 for every one rupee spent. It is probably nearer the Rs. 40 per Re 1.

40. *The means by which this has been brought about.*—The general method of work has been described in G.O. No. 243, dated 24th January 1914, to which reference is requested and to Mr. Sampson's article in the Agricultural Journal. They will not be recapitulated at length. As a result of experience ending in failure the direct aid of Revenue officers in direct agricultural propaganda is no longer sought. Where the officer happens to possess considerable agricultural knowledge and interest his assistance is largely used. In other cases in which his direct local knowledge of the farming class or of the district or taluk is considerable his aid is welcomed chiefly in getting into touch with enterprising working ryots. But practically all reliance has been placed on the efforts of trained men working in the villages on definite improvements in a definite area and almost

invariably attached to a local farm as a point d'appui. This intensive local work is backed up and supplemented by a widespread distribution of agricultural literature and leaflets in all vernaculars. In the early stages such work may appear slow but by such personal work confidence is soon gained and the results become cumulative. The rapidity with which different improvements spread varies greatly. Thus the establishment of the drill and bullock hoe in Tinnevelly has been the result of much steady perseverance; Cambodia cotton after once it was started going and had been introduced into several districts, spread very rapidly by its own fame. There is no elaborate organization of associations to attract attention. In fact the earlier experiences of associations were not exactly fortunate. But it is claimed that the results clearly show that the methods pursued have proved to be distinctly profitable.

41. In most countries the extent to which definite effort towards agricultural improvement bears fruit depends to a great extent on external factors and it would be wrong not to recognize the good fortune which has prevailed during the last ten years. Until the war broke out it has been

(*a*) a period of peace unbroken by famine or by grave disorganization of trade,

(*b*) a period of rising prices of practically all natural products,

(*c*) a period during which there has been a phenomenal increased demand from the outside world for the chief commercial products of Madras agriculture, viz., cotton and oil, both groundnut and copra.

With this rising tide of prosperity a spirit of enquiry in regard to agricultural matters has become more manifest. Vernacular publications now-a-days devote more space and attention to such matters especially to the first group of subjects in paragraph 39 above and the assistance they have been must be acknowledged. The returns show that direct correspondence between all officers of the department and ryots increase in bulk every year. Many instances have come to notice in which improvements have been adopted by men in tracts never visited by our officer simply by following instructions in the Agricultural Calendar or in the leaflets published by the department. The policy of district farms has been thoroughly justified and the complaint most usually urged against the department is that the number of farms is insufficient and the officers are not sufficiently seen—although as it is all District officers are constantly in camp at all seasons of the year. But the lesson has been learnt that if the confidence of the farmer is to be caught and held the man sent to him must have been trained both in a college course and afterwards by experience on a district farm. Book knowledge alone is useless, the mere deft cultivator is too limited. As well trained men are required as the colleges can turn out.

42. *Agricultural associations.*—In 1905 a Central Agricultural Committee composed mainly of non-officials was formed in Madras. As set forth in its earliest proceedings its objects covered practically the whole of the activities of an agricultural department, except the maintenance of district farms and of scientific experts. It was

founded before the Government was prepared to put funds into an agricultural department. In the next year or two the Government did begin to do so and as shown above work steadily developed. An amateur body relying on voluntary subscriptions without any whole time officers or trained oragnization could not adequately advise upon or attend to the varied agricultural problems of the Presidency. They endeavoured to get into touch with the ryots through District Agricultural Associations in every district. These latter were as a rule composed of gentlemen at headquarters or personally known to the District officer; and almost invariably the chief interests of these gentlemen lay in activities other than that of agriculture. Very, very few of them had any direct knowledge of agriculture; most of them were more concerned in rents than in production of crops. After a somewhat artificial and fitful existence most of these associations died through inanition. The energy of the Central Committee resides in their Secretaries. Not much assistance has been obtained from the District Agricultural Associations. Three, however, still continue to do good work, viz., Ganjām, Kumbakōnam and the developments in Malabar. Of these only the first one is a District Association. Kumbakōnam has added a co-operative side and is developing a trade in seed and manures. In Malabar the District Association has split up. Those members who were really interested in agriculture have formed in their own villages village associations to try one definite improvement. These associations are composed of men over whom the organizer (the President) has influence and on whom he can rely. They all undertake to try a definite improvement. Officers of the department visit and help them. Then after the harvest they have joint discussions with officers of the department and Collector at convenient centres on the work done and forecasted for next year. So far twenty of such societies in Malabar have worked well.

43. *Agricultural co-operative societies.*—These have only just been started and are of two main types—

(*a*) societies for joint purchase of manures, etc.,

(*b*) societies for raising and maintaining pure strains of cotton, and selling the produce jointly.

There are about eight such societies in all. If they continue to work honestly and carefully they hold good prospects of success. Careful joint enquiries are made by the Agricultural and Co-operative Departments before such societies are registered.

44. *Publications.*—Finally among the methods of dissemination of knowledge must be mentioned publications which are of four types, viz.—

(i) Books in English. These are—

(1) Mr. Fletcher's book on South Indian Insects.

(2) Mr. Wood has a Note Book in the Press based on McConnell's Note Book of Agriculture but adapted for South Indian conditions.

(ii) Bulletins published in English—usually fairly complete notes on some local agricultural subjects and offered for sale.

(iii) Leaflets—published in every vernacular and in English, i.e., in five languages. These deal with subjects in a direct, clear and simple manner suitable for the ryot and are distributed free on application. There is a very great demand for them and they have been issued in thousands.

(iv) An Agricultural Calendar also issued in five languages distributed to all schools, village headmen and co-operative societies. It contains articles written in a manner similar to those in the leaflets.

This work may seem a casting of bread on the waters; but an extraordinary number of instances have come to light in which ryots have adopted improvements from reading and following the instructions in the leaflets and calendars.

A list of those published up to the end of 1913 is given in G.O. No. 243, Revenue, dated 24th January 1914. Those since issued are shown in the list attached to this note.

45. In concluding this summary in which care has been taken to try not to over-state facts it may be claimed that the main principles set forth in the second paragraph have justified themselves by results. But whether in agriculture, economics or politics success in introducing changes is largely dependent on external conditions; and it must be recognized that during the last eight years external conditions have been steadily favourable :—

(i) there has been no famine or till this war any severe disarrangement of economic conditions;

(ii) it has been a period of expanding trade and high prices for raw products;

(iii) there is undoubtedly a spirit of inquiry and interest in agricultural subjects abroad and this spirit is spreading even, so that the district staff is becoming too weak to keep pace with it;

(iv) Saidapet had to some extent opened the way for advance. As a result of Saidapet it was certainly possible to collect together a fair staff fairly trained at the start.

5,000—18-11-19.

BRIEF SUPPLEMENTAL NOTE ON THE WORK OF THE MADRAS AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT FROM 1915 TO 1919.

The above note prepared by Mr. Chadwick in 1915 shows the work done by the Agricultural Department to the end of the year 1914. Since that year the department has continued and extended its work, in spite of the difficulties caused by the war. It is hoped that it will soon be possible to publish a detailed account of the work of the department since 1914. The following note gives a brief account of the benefits which the department has done to the ryot since the year 1914 :—

Paddy, single planting.—The ryots are still being taught to plant paddy seedlings singly or by twos and threes. By this practice an expenditure of at least Rs. 6 an acre may be saved in seed at present prices. The practice has spread so widely that it is not now possible to say how many acres are transplanted in this manner, but the extent thus transplanted is increasing very rapidly as will be seen from the following example. Under the Bhavāni river in Coimbatore district, only 4,600 acres were thus transplanted in the year 1916. In the year 1917, 11,000 acres were transplanted on the improved method.

Manures for paddy, etc.—Arrangements are being made to supply fish manure in the Tamil districts as ryots are now eager to obtain such manure. Besides this, the use of green manure also is becoming yearly more popular. In 1917 the Agricultural Department sold to ryots 234,000 lb. of green manure seeds. But this was not as much as the ryots wished to buy. The result is that ryots have now learnt to grow their own green manure seeds and private merchants also are stocking and selling such seeds.

Paddy—New varieties.—There is a great demand for the paddy seeds which the Agricultural Department has to sell especially for the seed from the Manganallur farm in Tanjore. One hundred and sixty thousand lb. of this seed were sold in the year 1917–18. This seed was considered by the ryots superior to the seeds they were able to obtain elsewhere. But now the Agricultural Department are preparing to sell seeds of much better varieties which have been selected by the Economic Botanist. It is believed that one of these varieties will give in the district where it was selected a yield 15 per cent in excess of the varieties hitherto sold. Another variety will yield as much as the varieties hitherto sold, while it takes two weeks less time to ripen.

Cotton.—The Agricultural Department selected a variety of cotton the yield of which is worth Rs. 20 an acre more than the Tinnevelly Karunganny cotton. In all, there are about 600,000 acres in Tinnevelly, Ramnad and Madura, which grow cotton. In 1917–18 250,000 acres in these districts were cultivated with the new cotton.

There was thus a gain to the ryot in that year of about 50 lakhs of rupees. In 1918–19 almost the whole of the 600,000 acres were cultivated whith this variety of cotton. The gain to ryots will thus have been over a 100 lakhs of rupees. Besides this, the same cotton was introduced and spread in the Telugu cotton tracts Again the department is now making arrangements to select an improved variety of Cambodia cotton. They are also trying to combat the disease which damages Cambodia cotton.

Sugarcane.—In the Northern Circars, some 52,000 cane sets of improved variety of sugarcane were sold to ryots. In Kurnool, ryots were shown how to save 6 rupees on each candy of jaggery by using a better type of furnace. In South Arcot and Chingleput, 114,000 cane sets were sold to the ryots. In South Kanara, the area under sugarcane was over 2,800 acres. Ninety per cent of this was planted with the Ped Mauritius introduced by the department. This cane is liked by the ryot, because wild beasts will rarely damage it.

Cholam.—In 1918 enough seed to sow 140,000 acres was treated with copper sulphate to protect the plant from the 'Smut' disease. On the average, the gain to the ryot from seed thus treated is about Rs. 2 an acre.

Fish-manure.—The department has taken up the purchase and distribution of fish guano and fish manure from the West Coast. The success obtained has been remarkable. Last year, over 700 tons were purchased and sent all over Madras with most encouraging results. The organization for the purchase, collection, bagging, storing and ultimate disposal of this manure has made considerable calls on the time of the staff. It was sold at a commercial profit, so that a considerable opening for enterprising firms exists in this trade.

Cultivation of land by drills.—This was first introduced into the Tinnevelly tract by the Agricutural Department. In 1917–18, 19,000 acres were thus cultivated with drills, and the ryots brought from the Agricultural Department 288 sets of drilling implements in that year. It is calculated that the use of drill is worth at least Rs. 10 an acre to the ryots. In 1906 no ryot in Tinnevelly knew how to use drills. Thus by this single improvement there is a gain of nearly two lakhs a year to the ryot in that tract.

इन्दौर स्टेट कॉमर्स व इन्डस्ट्री डिपार्टमेंट।

बुलेटीन संख्या ३।

कम्पनियों का कारोबार।

लेखक

श्रीयुत कस्तूरमल बांठिया, बी. कॉम.,

इन्दौर।

आश्विन शुक्ल १,
वि. सं० १९७६

होलकर स्टेट (इलेक्ट्रिक) प्रिंटिंग प्रेस, इन्दौर ।

लेखकके दो शब्द ।

इस तीस पृष्ठ के बुलेटीन के लिए भी प्रस्तावना लिखना मानो छोटे मुंह बडी बात बनाना है । इसलिए हम इसके उद्देशोंको समझाने के लिए यदि यहांपर दो शब्द लिखने का प्रयत्न करें तो विज्ञ पाठक हमें क्षमा करेंगे ।

इन्दौर में आजकल औद्योगिक व व्यापारिक चपलता बहुत कसरतसे विद्यमान है । सम्भूय समुत्थान का (जाइन्ट स्टाक तत्वका) अब हम हर-एक व्यापार में प्रयोग करना चाहते हैं । इसके गुणों का हमे अब प्रत्यक्ष अनुभव भी होचुका है । अस्तु । इन्दौर दरबारने भी हमारे लिए इन्दौर कम्पनी आइनका विधान कर दिया है । इस शहर की मौजूदा कम्पनियां सब इस आइनान्तरगत रजिस्ट्री हुई हैं । यह आइन भारतीय कम्पनी आइन से किसी भी प्रकार से भिन्न नहीं है । और यदि हम यह भी कहें कि हमारा यह आइन कम्पनी के प्रत्येक पत्रको हिन्दी में तैयार करा सकने की आज्ञा देनेके कारण भारतीय कम्पनी आइन से भी एक प्रकार से बढ गया है तो भी कुछ अतिशयोक्ति न होगी । इतना होते हुए भी खूबी यह है कि हमारे अधिकांश भाईओंको कम्पनी की साधारण बातें भी मालूम नहीं है । यही नहीं, वरन् कम्पनी खडी करने वाले उत्साही जनों में से भी अधिकांश ऐसे हैं जिन्हे कम्पनी रजिस्ट्री कराने के लिए कौन कौन से और कितने पत्र तैयार कराने पडते हैं, यह भी नहीं ज्ञात है । यह हमारे लिए बडी ही भद्दी बात है । भारतीय कम्पनी आइन का विधान सबसे पहले सन १८६२ में हुआ और उसके बाद १८६४ में भारतीय व्यवस्थापक सभा ने कम्पनी रूल्स नाम के कायदे प्रकाशित किये जिनमें कम्पनी के तैयार करने के प्रत्येक कागज का एक एक नमूना भी दे दिया । खेद है कि हमारी रियासत के नीति (आइन) विधाताओंने अभीतक इस प्रकार के नियम (कायदे) व नमूने के पत्र निकाल कर जनताको इस विषयका आवश्यकीय ज्ञान प्राप्त कराने की चेष्टा नहीं की है । जबसे इन्दौर कम्पनी आइन का विधान हुआ है तबसे लगभग १० कम्पनीयां रजिस्ट्री हो चुकी हैं । उनकी रजिस्ट्री की फीस के लगभग रु. ५००० के सरकार में जमा हो चुके हैं । सरकार का ध्यान अब इस महकमे को बिलकुल स्वतंत्र बना देनेकी ओर आकर्षण करना हम अपना कर्तव्य समझते हैं । इस शिफारिस के कारणों का यहां उल्लेख नहीं किया जा सकता, परन्तु इतना अवश्य कहा

जा सकता है कि बिना उचित संरक्षण के यही अत्युपयोगी विधान 'बालकके गले के हार' के समान हमारी रियासत की सामाजिक, आर्थिक एवम् व्यापारिक स्थितिका गले का हार बनकर प्रस्फुटित होते ही उसका गला घोंटसता है। अस्तु।

प्रस्तुत बुलेटीन उपर्युक्त त्रुटिको पूर्ण करेगा अथवा इसी उद्देश से लिखा गया है ऐसा मैं नहीं कहता। इसके लिए एक स्वतंत्र व सम्पूर्ण ग्रंथ लिखा जाना चाहिए। अंगेरेजी आदि भाषामें इस विषय के अनेक ग्रंथ हैं। हिन्दी भाषामें शायद यही प्रथम प्रयास है। यदि विज्ञ जनता इससे किसी प्रकार का लाभ उठावेगी तो इस विषयका पूर्ण ग्रंथ भी किसी समय उसके भेट किया जा सकेगा।

अन्त में त्रुटियों के लिए क्षमा और सूचनादि की प्रार्थना करते हुए हम अपना प्रस्ताविक वक्तव्य समाप्त करते हैं।

लेखक.

कम्पनियों का कारोबार.

१.

कम्पनी क्या है ?

विस्तृत साझेदारीका नाम ही कम्पनी है। अर्थात् जब साझियोंकी संख्या १० अथवा २० से अधिक हो जाती है तब वह साझा रजिस्ट्री कराना पडता है, और रजिस्ट्री किये हुए साझे ही को हम सब कम्पनी कहते हैं। कम्पनी से साधारणतः यह भी समझा जाता है कि इसकी जोखम परिमित है। अस्तु पहले इसके कि कम्पनी क्या है और कैसे बनाई जासकती है हमारे लिये यह जानना उपयोगी होगा कि ऐसी वृहत् साझेदारी बनाने के कारण क्या हैं ? और कम्पनी आइन के अनुसार बनी हुई ये कम्पनियां उनसे किन बातों में अच्छी और किनमें बुरी हैं ?

कम्पनियों का आरम्भ काल आदि।

इस संसार में ऐसा कोई पदार्थ नहीं है जिसमें गुण और दोष दोनों न हों। जिस पदार्थ में, जिस संगठन में ये दोनों बातें न पाई जायँ उसे हम लोग नहीं अपनाते। इन्ही गुण दोषों का तारतम्य एक के बाद दूसरी चीज का आविष्कार कराता है। जमाना उन्नति की ओर प्रगति कर रहा है। परन्तु इससे यह न समझना चाहिए कि प्रत्येक सुधार अन्तिम सुधार ही है। समय के साथ साथ उस सुधार का भी सुधार आवश्यक हो पडता है। वस्तुतः यह साझे की पद्धति भी व्यापार की किसी जमाने की असुविधाओं को दूर करने के लिए आविष्कृत हुई थी। समयने इस सुधरी हुई पद्धति में भी अब सुधार आवश्यक कर दिया है। संसार के आदि में किसी भी प्रकार का व्यापार न था यह इतिहासज्ञों का अनुमान है। परन्तु सभ्यता के साथ साथ जैसे जैसे मनुष्य की आवश्यकताएँ बढती आई हैं वैसेही वैसे व्यापार का भी विकास होता आया है। पहले तो इसका रूप केवल अदला बदली (Barter) था। परन्तु जब पैसे (मुद्रा) का अविष्कार हुआ तबसे इस अदला बदली के व्यापार ने खरीद बिक्री का रूप धारण किया है। इतनेपर भी यह तबतक गांव के गांवका ही

था। न तो कोई तब अपने गांवसे परगांव में चीज बेचने जाता था और न खरीदने। परन्तु दिन प्रतिदिन की बढती हुई आवश्यकताओं ने व्यापार को अन्तरग्रामीय पीछे अन्तर नागरिक (Inter Municipal) अन्तर देशीय (Inter State) और अब अन्तमें अन्तर राष्ट्रीय एवम् विश्वव्यापी बना दिया है। इसी परिवर्तनने पहले साझा और अब कम्पनी की पद्धति का आविष्कार कराया है। ज्यों ज्यों व्यापार बढता है, त्यों त्यों उसमें पहले की अपेक्षा विशेष पूंजी और विशेष श्रम आदि की जरूरत होती है। साझा भी इन्हीं सुविधाओं को जुटाने के लिए निकला होगा ऐसा हम सहजही कह सकते हैं।

साझेका प्रथम दोष।

साझे की पद्धति में सब से पहली खामी जो अब मालूम पडती है; वह पूंजी संबंधी है। आजका व्यापार अन्तर राष्ट्रीय, अन्तर जातीय एवम् विश्वव्यापी है। आजके व्यापार में प्रतियोगिता और प्रतिद्वन्दता का साम्राज्य चहुँ ओर फैला हुआ है। इस हालत में सफलता पाने के लिए व्यापार में लाखों की ही नहीं वरन् करोडों की पूंजी लगानी पडती है। इसका प्रबन्ध दो तरह से हो सकता है। प्रथम साझा और दूसरा कर्ज। कर्ज अथवा उधार लेने के लिए जमी हुई पैठ और अच्छी साख होना चाहिए। साख स्वच्छल आर्थिक स्थिति से जमती है। परन्तु अच्छी साख और पैठ होनेपर भी यह नहीं कहा जासकता कि प्रत्येक व्यापारी अपनी स्थिति से बाहर कर्ज आदि लेसकता है। अलबत्त अच्छी पैठवाला शतपति बुरी पैठवाले सहस्रपति की अपेक्षा दस गुना व्यापार कर सकता है। परन्तु इसकी भी एक सीमा है। इसलिए जमाने के उपयुक्त व्यापार करने योग्य पूंजी कर्जद्वारा नहीं जुटाई जासकती। और न ऐसा साझे द्वाराही बन सकता है। थोडे से लक्षाधिपति अपने सब प्रकार के व्यापार का संकोचकर किसी एक व्यापार में जिसका उन्हें पूर्वानुभव नहीं है अपनी सारी पूंजी नहीं लगा सकते। ऐसा करने में उन्हें भारी जोखम उठानी पडती है। इसके अलावा इस प्रबंध से उन्हें अपनी पैठ बिगडने का भी धोका रहता है। इसीलिए कम्पनीयां खोली जाती हैं।

साझे की दूसरी असुविधा।

साझे की दूसरी असुविधा प्रबन्ध संबंधी है। यह साझा विशेष के अनुसार भिन्न भिन्न हुआ करती है। उदाहरण के लिए मान लीजिए कि एक परिवार में चार भाई हैं। वे अविभक्त कौटुम्बिक पद्धतिपर रहते हैं। उन्होंने

अपने कुटुम्ब के भरण पोषण के लिए अपनी अविभक्त कौटुम्बिक सम्पति से एक व्यापार अथवा पेढी खोल रक्खी है। उसका प्रबन्ध भी उन्होंने अपने सबसे बडे भाई को ही जो घर का मालिक है दे रखा है। ऐसी पेढी को हमारा साझा सम्बन्धी आइन अविभक्त कौटुंबिक पेढी (Joint Hindoo Family Firm) कहता है। ऐसी पेढी में घर मालिक का ही अधिक अधिकार होता है। उसकी इच्छा के प्रतिकूल एक पत्ता भी नहीं हिल सकता। यदि दुर्भाग्यवश इन चारोंमें से कोई भी भाई मर जाय तो साझा नीति के प्रतिकूल भी साझे का काम ज्यों का त्यों चलता रहेगा। इसी प्रकार इस पेढी से अपने आप सम्बन्ध तोडनेवाले भाई को साझीदारी के नियमानुकूल पिछले नफे नुकसान (हानिलाभ) का हिसाब पूंछने का भी कोई अधिकार न रहेगा। घर मालिक इस पेढी के कार्य संचालन निमित्त आवश्यकतानुसार कौटुम्बिक जमीन जायदाद, जर व जवाहरात आदि सब कुछ अपनी इच्छानुकूल रहन व्यय कर देगा। अन्य भाई इस बात में कुछ भी न बोल सकेंगे। वस्तुतः सामान्य साझीदारी का कोई भी नियम ऐसे साझे को लागू न होगें।

साझे की तीसरी असुविधा।

ऐसे साझा विशेष को छोडकर भी यह कहा जासकता है कि साझे की पद्धति में कई सुधारणीय दोष हैं। इनमें सबसे बडा दोष जोखम का है। जिस प्रकार व्यापार बढता जाता है। उसी प्रकार उसका संचालन भी एक से अनेक हाथोंद्वारा होने लगता है। इस दशा में जोखमका भय हरघडी लगा रहता है। उन संचालकों में से कोई भी यदि उस व्यापार को नुकसान में उतार दे तो सबको उसके किए हुए पापका प्रायश्चित्त भुगतना पडता है। आज कलै के जमाने में विश्वासघात होता भी बहुत कसरत से है। जैसा कि पिछले अध्याय में कहा जाचुका है साझे का निष्कर्ष है परस्पर का विश्वास। वस्तुतः ऐसे विश्वासघात के कडुवे फलों से निर्दोष साझियों को बचाये रखने के लिये ही कम्पनी की पद्धति का आविष्कार हुआ है। सामान्यतः कम्पनी और साझे में इतनाही अन्तर है कि साझे की बनावट तथा आयु साझियों के पारस्परिक विश्वास और सम्बन्ध पर निर्भर रहती है। परन्तु कम्पनी की बनावट एवम् आयु इन दोनों में से किसी भी बातपर निर्भर नहीं रहती। दूसरे साझे में प्रत्येक साझीदार व्यापार प्रबन्ध का अधिकार रखता है। वह अपने इस अधिकार को पीछे बेंचभी सकता है। यह बात यद्यपि सत्य है परन्तु इस प्रकार का अधिकार कम्पनी के हिस्सेदारों में से किसी को भी आदि से प्राप्त नहीं है। उसका प्रबन्ध सदा

वैतनिक अधिकारियों के हाथ में ही रहता है। और उनसे बुरे भले का जवाब भी पूछा जा सकता है।

प्राइवेट कम्पनी क्या है ?

वस्तुतः कम्पनियां कई प्रकार की होती हैं। उनमें से मुख्य दो भेद हैं, प्राइवेट और पब्लिक कम्पनी। इस भाग में केवल प्राइवेट कम्पनी की विशेषताओं का ही विवेचन किया जायगा। कम्पनी कैसे बनाई जासकती है; उसके रजिस्टरी कराने के पहले उसके उत्पादकों को क्या क्या करना होता है इत्यादि बातें अन्यत्र बताई जायँगी। अस्तु! कम्पनी आईनधारा २ में प्राइवेट कम्पनी की परिभाषा (व्याख्या) इस प्रकार की गई है:—

* प्राइवेट कम्पनी वह है

(१) जिसके नियम उपनियमों (Articles of Association) के अनुसार

(क) कोई हिस्सेदार अपने हिस्से किसी गैर को न दे या बेचे;

(ख) नौकरों को छोडकर जिसके हिस्सेदारों की संख्या ५० से अधिक न हो;

(ग) जो सर्व साधारण को अपने हिस्से अथवा डिबेन्चर्स खरीदने के लिए न उकसावे;

(२) और जो ऊपर दिये हुए नियमों का सदा पालन करती रहे।

प्राइवेट कम्पनियों के अधिकार।

इन प्राइवेट कम्पनियों को आईन द्वारा निम्न लिखित अधिकार प्राप्त हैं:—

(१) इसके खोलने के लिए केवल दो ही आदमी आवश्यक हैं;

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* A private company is one that

(1) by its Articles

(*a*) restricts the right to transfer its shares;

(*b*) limits its number of members to fifty (exclusive of persons in the employment of the company);

(*c*) prohibits any invitation to the public to subscribe for shares and debentures;

(2) and continues to observe such restrictions, limitations and prohibitions.

(२) वार्षिक विवरण के साथ (Annual summary) नफे नुकसान का व देन लेन आकडा (Profit and Loss Account and Balance Sheet) और स्टेटूटरी रिपोर्ट (Statutory Report) कम्पनियों के रजिस्ट्रार को इन्हें नहीं भेजना पडती;

(३) इसके डाईरेक्टरों की संख्या कमसे कम एक हो सकती है; उन्हें पूर्व स्विकृति देने अथवा प्रोस्पेक्टस (विवरण पत्र) सही करने अथवा कुछ शेयर (हिस्से) खरीद करने की भी कुछ आवश्यकता नहीं है;

(४) विवरण पत्र के एवजी का पत्र (Statement in lieu of prospectus) भी इन्हें कम्पनियों के रजिस्ट्रार के पास नहीं भेजना पडता;

(५) शेयरों (हिस्सों) की बटनी अथवा व्यापार शुरू करने के पहले कुछ (Minimum subscription) जमा होना भी इनके लिये आवश्यक नहीं है ।

प्राइवेट कम्पनी के सुभीते ।

ऐसी कम्पनी खोलनेवालों को सामान्य साझे की अपेक्षा नीचे लिखे सुभीते रहते हैं:—

(१) इसके साझियों की जोखम परिमित हो सकती है;

(२) इसके डायरेक्टर्स (संचालक या कार्यकर्ता) परिमित अधिकार वाले होते हैं । साझियोंकी भांति उन्हें इच्छानुसार काम करने का अधिकार प्राप्त नहीं होता;

(३) ऐसी कम्पनी को पब्लिक कम्पनी की तरह पूंजी बढाने तथा उधार लेने की सब सहूलियत प्राप्त रहती है;

(४) ऐसी कम्पनी अपने भागीदारों को घरमें ही अपना हिसाब किताब दिखाती है । जन साधारण के सामने अपना हिसाब किताब दिखाने के लिए उन्हें कोई मजबूर नहीं कर सकता;

(५) जब चाहें तब उपर्युक्त प्रकारकी कम्पनी पब्लिक कम्पनी के रूप में परिवर्तित की जा सकती है ।

प्राइवेट कम्पनी पब्लिक कैसे बन सकती है ?

प्राइवेट कम्पनी को पब्लिक कम्पनी का रूप देनेके लिए निम्न लिखित बातें करना पडती हैं:—

(अ) ऐसी कम्पनी को पहले इस हेतु का अपने हिस्सेदारों की साधारण सभा में (General meeting of share holders) विशेष प्रस्ताव (Special resorlution) स्वीकृत कराना पडता है;

(आ) कम्पनी पब्लिक के रूप में रजिस्टर कराने के लिए रजिस्ट्रार के पास प्रास्पेक्टस (विवरण पत्र) अथवा उसका एवजी का पत्र पेश करना पडता है;

(इ) इस के अतिरिक्त कम्पनियों के रजिस्ट्रार के पास स्टेटूटरी डिक्लेरेशन (Statutory declaration) और विशेष प्रस्ताव (Special resolution) की एक नकल भेजना जरूरी है ।

इन तीनों बातों के सम्पादन हो चुकने पर कोई भी प्राइवेट कम्पनी पब्लिक कम्पनी बनाई जा सकती है ।

कम्पनियों का कारोबार.

२.

कम्पनियां कितनी तरह की होती हैं ?

पिछले भाग में कम्पनी के दो भेदों का विवेचन हो चुका है। वे भेद हिस्सेदारों सम्बन्धी हैं। वस्तुतः कम्पनी की विशेषता ही हिस्सेदार और जोखम हैं। जैसे हिस्सेदारों के हिसाब से दो भेद किये गये हैं वैसे ही कम्पनियों के जोखम के हिसाबसे तीन भेद किये जा सकते हैं। एक तो वे जिनके हिस्सेदारों की जोखम उनके हिस्सों तक ही होती है। इनको **कम्पनीज लिमिटेड बाई शेअर्स** (Companies Limited by Shares) कहते हैं। दूसरी वे जिनके हिस्सेदार जब कम्पनी का काम समेटा जावे तब अपने हिस्सों से ज्यादा कम्पनी के नुकसानपेटे कुछ रकम देने की प्रतिज्ञा करते हैं। ऐसी कम्पनियों को **कम्पनीज लिमिटेड बाई ग्यारंटी** (Companies Limited by Guarantee) कहते हैं। तीसरी वे जिनके हिस्सेदारों की जोखम साझे की भांति अपरिमित होती है। इन्हें **अनलिमिटेड कम्पनीज** कहते हैं। ऐसी कम्पनियां आजकल बहुत ही कम हैं।

(Unlimited Companies.)

कम्पनी कौन और कैसे खडी कर सकते हैं ?

कम्पनियां तीन प्रकार से खडी की जा सकती हैं। पहिली वे जो **रॉयल चारटर** (Royal Charter) से स्थापित हों। दूसरी वे जिनकेलिए **वाइसरॉय की कौंसिल** [व्यवस्थापक] में एक पृथक् धारा पास की जाय और तीसरी वे जो भारतीय कम्पनी आईन द्वारा रजिस्ट्री कराई जायँ। इन्दौर रियासत में कम्पनी खडी करने के लिए उसे इन्दौर कम्पनीज एक्ट द्वारा रजिस्ट्री कराना पडता है। इन सब तरह से कम्पनी खडी करने को अंग्रेजी में **इनकारपोरेशन** कहते हैं। पहिले दो तरीकों से कम्पनियां बहुत ही कम खडी होती हैं। और यदि यह भी कह दिया जाय कि कम्पनी आईन के बनजाने बाद से शायद ही कोई कम्पनी इन तरीकों से खडी की गई हो तो भी कुछ हर्ज न होगा। कोई भी सात [प्राईवेट कम्पनी खडी करनेके लिए केवल दो ही आदमी काफी हैं यह पिछले भाग में कहा जा चुका है] आदमी मिलकर कम्पनी खडी कर सकते हैं। और उसे

[भारतीय कम्पनी आईन के अनुसार रजिस्ट्री करा सकते हैं। कम्पनी की रजिस्ट्री **रजिस्ट्रार ऑफ जाईन्ट स्टॉक कम्पनीज** के दफ्तर में होती है। बंबई, कलकत्तादि प्रेसीडेन्सी नगरों में यह एक स्वतंत्र अफसर होता है। परन्तु और २ स्थानों पर इस काम का भार किसी दूसरे ऑफिसर के सिपुर्द करादिया जाता है। कोई भी कम्पनी रजिस्ट्री कराने के पहले कम्पनी खडी करनेवालों को नीचे लिखे ५ कागज़ात तैयार कराने पडते हैं। और जब इनकी छपी हुई असली नकल रजिस्ट्रार के दफ्तर में दाखिल कर दी जाती है, तब रजिस्ट्रार कम्पनी रजिस्ट्री कराने का एक प्रमाणपत्र देता है। इस प्रमाणपत्र को **इनकारपोरेशन का प्रमाणपत्र** कहते हैं। कम्पनी खडी करने वाले व्यक्तियों को सबस्काइबर्स (Subscribers) कहते हैं। ये पांच कागजात इस प्रकार हैं:—

१. मेमोरेण्डम ऑफ असोसियेशन;
२. ऑर्टिकल्स ऑफ असोसियेशन;
३. प्रास्पेक्टस [विवरणपत्र];
४. डाइरेक्टरों की सूची;
५. डाइरेक्टरों का प्रतिज्ञा पत्र।

मेमोरण्डम ऑफ असोसियेशन क्या है?

यह पत्र कम्पनी की सनद या परवाना है। जिस प्रकार परवाना अथवा सनद राज दरबार में दी गई जागीर आदि बख्शीश का निर्णय करती है, उसी प्रकार यह सनद कम्पनी के व्यापार का और उस संबंधी सारी बातों का निर्णय करती है। जितना इस सनद में लिखा होता है उससे बाहर वह कंपनी कुछ भी व्यापार नहीं कर सकती। अतः इस सनद को बनवाने में बड़ी चौकसी से काम लिया जाता है। यह सदा इस काम के अनुभवी वकीलों, बैरिस्टरों अथवा सालिसिटरों से बनवाई जाती है। ये लोग कम्पनी के व्यापार की पूरी २ दूरंदेशी का विचार कर यह सनद बनाते हैं। यह सनद हर घडी नहीं बदली जा सकती यही नहीं, वरन् इसकी प्रत्येक धारा को बदलने में भी बडी बडी दिक्कतें हैं। इसलिये सनद के बनवाने में जितना खर्च पडे उसे व्यर्थ का खर्च न समझना चाहिये। सनद में निम्न लिखित धाराएं होती हैं:—

१. **कम्पनी का नाम:**— इस धारा में कम्पनी का नाम लिखा जाता है। यदि कम्पनी परिमित जोखमवाली है तो उसके नाम के पीछे 'लिमिटेड' शब्द लगा रहना चाहिये।

२. **कम्पनी के रजिस्टर्ड दफ्तर का नाम:**—इस धारा में शहर के उस हिस्से का ब्यौरे वार नाम लिखा जाता है जहां उस कम्पनी का रजिस्टर्ड दफ्तर रखना निश्चय हुआ है।

३. **कम्पनी का उद्देश और कार्य:**—इस धारा में कम्पनी के कार्य क्षेत्र का विस्तृत विवेचन रहता है। मामूली कार्य क्षेत्र लिखकर अन्त में इस प्रकार लिखदेने से कि यह कम्पनी उपर्युक्त कार्यों को करती हुई वे सारे काम भी कर सकेगी जो इनके करने में सहायक हों अथवा इनके साथ साथ हो सकते हों (To do all such other thirgs as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects) काम नहीं चलता। जैसा कि ऊपर कहा जा चुका है कम्पनी के सब कागजातों में यह सनदवाला कागज ही ऐसा है जो बडी ही मुश्किल से बदला जा सकता है। परन्तु इस सनद में भी यह उद्देश की धारा ऐसी है जो सब शेष की धाराओं से बहुत ही मुश्किल से परिवर्तन की जा सकती है।

४. **जोखम की धारा:** - इस धारा में यह लिखा जाता है कि इसके भागीदारों की जोखम परिमित होगी अथवा अपरिमित। इस सम्बन्ध में यदि कम्पनीके हिस्सेदारों की जोखम उनके हिस्सों ही तक की है तो यह लिखा जाता है कि हिस्सेदारों की जोखम परिमित है (The liability of the members is limited.)।

५. **पूँजी:**—इस धारा में कम्पनी की पूँजी कितनी होगी, और वह कैसे कैसे हिस्सो में विभक्त की जायगी, ये सब बातें लिखी जाती हैं,

६. **कम्पनी खडी करनेवालों के नाम:**—अन्त में जो लोग कम्पनी खडी करना चाहते हैं उनके नाम, पता मय हिस्सों की संख्या के जो वे लेना स्वीकार करते हैं लिखे जाते हैं। कोई भी सही करनेवाला एक हिस्से से कम नहीं ले सकता। अर्थात् प्रत्येक सही करनेवालों को कम से कम एक हिस्सा तो लेना ही पडता है, जादा वे चाहे लें और चाहे न लें।

इन सब के बाद सॉलिसिटर, वकील अथवा बैरिस्टर की साक्षी कराई जाती है कि ऊपर सही करनेवालों ने मेरी साक्षी में होश हवास में सही की है, और उनके नाम के आगे लिखी हुई तादाद में कम्पनी के हिस्से लेना स्वीकार किया है।

आर्टिकल्स ऑफ असोसियेशन क्या है ?

सनद से द्वितीय श्रेणीका उपयोगी कागज कम्पनी के लिए आर्टिकल्स ऑफ असोसियेशन है। सनद कम्पनी को बाहरी क्षेत्र में बांधती है, और ये ऑर्टिकल्स भीतरी कारबार में। इनको हम कम्पनीके नियम उपनियम कह सकते हैं। इन्हीं ऑर्टिकल्स में लिखा रहता है कि कम्पनी के डाइरेक्टरों को कम्पनीका कार्य संपादन करनेके लिए क्या क्या अधिकार रहेंगे। (शेअरहोल्डरों) हिस्सेदारों को कम्पनी की मिटिंग में वोट देने का किस प्रकार अधिकार रहेगा ? आदि. प्रत्येक कम्पनी अपने लिए हर बातमें नये ऑर्टिकल्स बनावे यह कोई जरूरी नहीं है। कम्पनी आइन के परिशिष्ट में ऐसे नियमों की एक नियमावली देदी गई है जिसको यहां वहां से कंपनी अपने अपने सुभीते के अनुसार घटा बढा अथवा सुधार सकती है। जिन जिन २ बातों के लिए कंपनी के बनाये हुए नियमों में नियम न पाये जायँ उनकेलिए सब कंपनियों को इसी नियमावली के नियम लागू होते हैं। ये नियम 'टेबल ए' के नामसे प्रसिद्ध हैं। आजकल प्रायः हरेक कंपनी अपने ही बनाये हुए नियम रखती है। और उन्हें सनद के साथ इनकी एक प्रति रजिस्ट्रार के यहां भेजना पड़ती है।

प्रास्पेक्ट्स किसे कहते हैं ?

कंपनी बनाने का मुख्य हेतु ही यही है कि हरेक आदमी अपनी २ शक्ति के अनुसार उसमें अपना हिस्सा रख सके। और इस तरह 'सातोंकी लकडी और एक का भारा' वाली उक्ति के अनुसार आज के जमाने में व्यापार करने योग्य पूंजी का संग्रह होजाय। किसी भी कंपनी में अथवा व्यापार में हम पैसा दें उसके पहले हम सबकी यह जानने की इच्छा होती है कि इसके जन्मदाता कौन हैं ? इसके संचालक (डाइरेक्टर) कौन हैं ? कंपनी ने अपने व्यापार का सामान कहां से और किस तरह से पाया है ? इत्यादि। जिस पत्रक में उपर्युक्त बातोंका खुलासा रहता है उसे कंपनी का प्रास्पेक्टस कहते हैं। कंपनी आइन ने प्रास्पेक्टस् में नीचे लिखी बातोंका उल्लेख आवश्यक बताया है:—

१. प्रत्येक प्रोस्पेक्ट्स तारीखवाला होना चाहिए।
२. उसमें लिखे हुए डाइरेक्टरों की नीचे सही होना चाहिए।
३. कंपनी की सनद (मेमोरेण्डम ऑफ असोसियेशन) की मुख्य २ बातें और उसपर सही करनेवालों के नाम और पता वगैरह लिखा रहना चाहिए।

४. प्रत्येक डाइरेक्टर को कितने हिस्से कंपनी में लेना होगा उसकी तादाद।

५. डाइरेक्टर लोग हिस्सों की बटनी करना शुरू करें उस पहिले कितने हिस्से की मांग आना जरूरी है। इस नियम से जनता डाइरेक्टर लोगों के धोके से बच सकती है। इसको अंगरेजी में मिनिमम सब-स्क्रिप्शन क्लॉज (Minimum Subscription Clause) कहते हैं।

६. कंपनी के काम के लिए उसके जन्मदाताओं ने किन किन लोगों से क्या क्या सामान आदि खरीदा और किस किस बाबत का पण (कंट्राक्ट) किया है उन सब का विस्तृत ब्यौरा लिखा रहना चाहिए। (इसके अन्दर यह भी लिखा जाता है कि बेचनेवालों से माल अथवा मशीनेरी अमुक कीमत में खरीद की गई है और उस पेटे कितने रुपये नगद और कितने हिस्सों के रूपमें दिये जाने वाले हैं। इन उत्पादकों द्वारा किये गये सारे पण (कंट्राक्ट) भी लोगों को दिखाने के लिये कंपनी के दफ्तर में खुले रहते हैं।)

७. यदि कंपनी के जन्मदाताओं ने कंपनी के वे हिस्से जो उन्होने जनता को देना जाहिर किया है, किसी कंपनी अथवा कंपनियों को कमिशन से बिकादेने का अभिवचन देदिया हो तो उनका नाम और कमिशन का उल्लेख। इस प्रकार के प्रबंध को अंग्रेजी में अन्डर राइटिंग कहते हैं।

८. यदि डाइरेक्टरों में से किसी का भी कंपनी के लिए खरीदी हुई मिल्कियत से अथवा उसके लिए किए गए पणों से संबंध हो तो उसका भी इसमें उल्लेख रहना चाहिये। *

कम्पनी कब व्यापार कर सकती है?

भारतीय कंपनी आईन की धारा १०३ में लिखा है कि कोई भी कंपनी उस समय तक किसी तरह का काम अथवा देन लेन नहीं कर

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* प्रत्येक कम्पनी अपने लिए विवरण पत्र तैयार करे यह कोई जरूरी नहीं। हमारे देश में कई कम्पनियों ने विवरण पत्र निकाला ही नहीं है। ऐसी कम्पनियों को काम शुरू करनेके पहले विवरण पत्र का एवजी पत्र तैयार कर रजिस्ट्रार के दफ्तर में जमा कराना पडता है और तभी वे अपना कारोबार शुरू कर सकती हैं। विवरण पत्र न न निकालनेवाली कम्पनियां एक खानगी पत्र खास खास आदमियों की सेवामें भेजकर उन्हें अपने उद्देश्यों का परिचय कराती है और अपने हिस्से भरवाती हैं। इसके अलावा वह अपने सब हिस्से अण्डर राइटरों को कमीशन से बेचभी देती हैं। अण्डर राईटरों का विवेचन आगे दिया गया है।

सकती जबतक कि (१) मिनिमम सबस्क्रिप्शन (Minimum Subscription) के कुल शेअर न भरजांय (२) संचालक लोग अपने शेअरों (हिस्सों) का जितना चाहिये उतना रुपया न भरदें; (३) सेक्रेटरी अथवा डाइरेक्टर रजिस्ट्रार के यहां इन शर्तों के बराबर पालन होजाने की इत्तिला न देदें; (४) जिन कंपनियों ने (शेअर) हिस्से भराने के लिए विवरण पत्र (प्रोस्पेक्टस) न निकाला हो वे विवरण पत्र का एवजी पत्र (स्टेटमेंट इन ल्यू ऑफ प्रास्पेक्टस) रजिस्ट्रार के दफ्तर में पेश न कर दें।

उपर्युक्त चारों शर्तों के पालन होजानेपर कंपनी रजिस्ट्रार की ओर से कंपनी को काम शुरू करने का एक प्रमाणपत्र दिया जाता है और तबही वह कंपनी अपना काम शुरू कर सकती है। यदि इसके विरुद्ध कंपनी काम शुरू करदे और करती रहे तो उसे काम शुरू करने के दिन से इन कागजातों के पेश करने तक रुपये ५००) प्रति दिन के हिसाब से जुर्माना देना पडता है।

इस संबंध में एक बात और हमारे जानने की है। और वह यह कि हरएक कंपनी को जिसे इनकारपोरेशन का प्रमाणपत्र मिलचुका है, उस तारीख से एक वर्ष के भीतर २ काम शुरू कर देना चाहिए। यदि यह मुद्दत योंही बीतजाय तो उसे फिर नई तोर से रजिस्ट्री करा कर इन कारपोरेशन का प्रमाण पत्र लेना जरूरी होता है। पहलेका प्रमाणपत्र तब निकम्भा हो जाता है।

अण्डरराइटर्स कौन है?

इस जगत में उद्योगियों के लिए कमाई के कई तरीके हैं और जो लोग मेहनत से डरते हैं उनके ही मुँह पर सदा मक्खियां भनभनाया करती है। अण्डरराइटर्स भी इसी प्रकार के उद्योगी पुरुष होते हैं। जब कोई नई कंपनी निकलती है और उन्हें ऐसा अनुमान होता है कि इसके हिस्से हाथो हाथ बिक जायेंगे तो वे उस कंपनी के जन्म दाताओं से यह तय कर लेते हैं कि यदि वे उन्हें प्रति शेअर पर कुछ कमीशन देना स्वीकार करें तो वे उनके कुल हिस्से जो इस समय जनताको बेचना चाहते हैं बिका देंगे। कदाचित जनता ऐसे सारे हिस्से न खरीदेगी तो बाकी बचे हुए हिस्से वे स्वयम खरीद लेंगे। इस प्रबंध से कंपनी वालों का और अण्डरराइटरों का दोनोंही का लाभ है। कंपनी को इस बातकी चिंता मिटजाती है कि उसके हिस्से कौन खरीदेगा। माना कि उन्हें इस प्रबंधके लिये प्रति हिस्से पीछे कुछ कमीशन देना पडती है, परंतु वह बहुत ही थोडा होती है।

इसके अलावा यह कमीशन बेचे जानेवाले कुल हिस्सों के बिकजाने पर ही दी जाती है। यदि कुल हिस्से न बिके हों तो बाकी बचे हुए हिस्सों की रकम में यह कमीशन की रकम बाद दे दी जाती है। इन अण्डरराइटरों को इनके ऊपर पड़े हुए हिस्सोंका रुपया भी उसी प्रकार भरना पडता है जैसे और हिस्से खरीदने वाली जनता भरती है।

कम्पनी की पूंजी अथवा भांडवल कितने प्रकार की होती है?

कंपनी की सनद में पूंजी बाबत का खुलासा रहता है। उसमें लिखा रहता है कि कंपनी की पूंजी इतने लाख रुपयों की अमुक अमुक लागत के अमुक अमुक प्रकार के हिस्सों में विभाजित होगी। इस सनद में लिखीहुई पूंजी को "**ऑथोराइज्ड केपिटल**। अर्थात् **अधिकारित पूंजी** कहेत हैं इसके दूसरे नाम भी हैं:-जैसे **शेअर केपिटल** और **नॉमिनल केपिटल** अक्सर अधिकारित पूंजी के कुल हिस्से आरंभ से ही नहीं बेचदिये जाते। कंपनीके डाइरेक्टर लोग इस अधिकारित पूंजी में से कुछ ही हिस्से शुरू में लोगों में बेचने की सूचना देते हैं। पूंजी का यह अंश तब **इस्यूड**, अर्थात् जारी की हुई पूंजी कहलाती है। शेष बची हुई पूंजी **अनइस्यूड** पूंजी कहलाती है। इस जारी की हुई पूंजी में से जितने हिस्से जनता खरीद लेती है उसे **सबस्काइब्ड** कैपिटल अर्थात् पूंजी कहते हैं। इस जारी किये हुए हिस्सों की रकम खरीदते ही कंपनी के दफ्तर में भर दी जाय ऐसा डायरेक्टर लोग नहीं करते। वे चाहते हैं कि इन हिस्सों की रकम कुछ तो हिस्सों के लिए दरख्वास्त करते समय, कुछ उनकी बटनी होजाने पर, और बाकी पीछे जब और जिस तरह से वे चाहें कंपनीके दफ्तर में अथवा जहां वे सूचना दें भरदी जाय। अस्तु इस साहित्य में उस पूंजी को जो हिस्सों की बंटनी होने से मिलती है, **काल्ड अप कैपिटल** अर्थात् पूंजी कहते हैं। शेष **अनकाल्ड** पूंजी कहलाती है। और जितनी पूंजीसे डाइरेक्टर लोग कंपनी का काम चालू करते हैं वह उस कंपनी का **वार्किंग कैपिटल** अर्थात् पूंजी कहलाती है। यह कम्पनी की स्थायी मिल्कियत, प्रारंभिक खरच की तादाद को बाद करके निकाली जाती है।

कम्पनी की स्थावर और जंगम मिल्कियत।

कंपनी की मिल्कियत दो प्रकार की होती है। एक को फ्लोटिंग अथवा सरक्यूलेटिंग और दूसरी को फिक्स्ड मिल्कियत कहते हैं। उदाहरण के लिए रेल्वे कंपनी की मिल्कियत का ही विचार कीजिए। रेलके चइले, सिलि-

पर, गाडी, इंजन तथा रस्ता आदि जिसके द्वारा रेल कंपनी माल इधर से उधर लेजाने का काम करती है, वे सब उसकी फिक्स्ड अथवा स्थायी मिल्कियत है। कई लोग इस प्रकार की मिल्कियत को वेस्टिंग मिल्कियत भी कहते हैं। और ऊपर की हुई व्याख्या के अनुसार इसका यही नाम ठीक जँचता है। इस मिल्कियतके अलावा जो रकम उनकी सिलक में है और जो लोगों में लेनी है अथवा किसी प्रकार का व्याज उपजा रही है अथवा जो स्टोअर आदि काममें आने का सामान खरीदा पडा है वह सब फ्लोटिंग अथवा सरक्यूलेटिंग पूंजी (मिल्कियत) है। किसीने इन दोनों प्रकार की मिल्कियत की व्याख्या इतने ही में करदी है कि जिसके टके बांटलिए जांय वह फ्लोटिंग और जो उसी तरह से काम मे ली जाय वह फिक्स्ड मिल्कियत कहलाती है।

कम्पनी प्रोमोटर्स।

जो आदमी एक नई कंपनी खडी कर उसे चला देते हैं वे कंपनी प्रोमोटर कहलाते हैं। कंपनी खडी करना और उसे चला देने का भी आजकल एक स्वतंत्र व्यवसाय है। ऐसे मनुष्यों के लिए कुछ खास हिस्से जिन्हे फाउंडर्स शेअर कहते हैं, बनाये जाते हैं। और ये हिस्से उन्हें कंपनी का काम काज देखने तथा अच्छी प्रकार से चलाने की एवज में दिये जाते हैं। एक समय था जब कि ऐसे शख्सों का इंग्लैण्ड आदि शहरों में भी बडा दौर दौरा था। परंतु पीछे से जब वे लोग लोगों को धोखे में डालने लगे और जब से इस व्यवसाय में आशातीत फायदा होने लगा है तब से इन लोगों की सत्ता भी कम होगई है। कम्पनी आइनने ऐसे लोगों के फरेबों से जनता को बचाये रखने के लिए प्रोस्पेक्टस अथवा विवरण पत्रिका में कतिपय बातों का लिखा जाना अनिवार्य कर दिया है। इसके अलावा आजकल फाउन्डर्स शेअर भी उन्हीं लोगों को दिये जाते हैं जो कंपनी के सबसे ज्यादा हिस्सों के मालिक हों। हमारे देश में ऐसे लोगों को कंपनी प्रोमोटर्स नहीं परन्तु सेक्रेटरी और एजन्ट कहते हैं। ये ही लोग कम्पनी खडी करते हैं, उसके हिस्से भराते हैं, और उनका सारा काम काज देखते हैं। इस सब के लिए उन्हें दफ्तर खरच के अलावा कुछ कमीशन मिला करता है। यह कमीशन कहीं कुल पैदा किये माल पर, और कहीं कुल बिके हुए माल पर, और कहीं नक्की मुनाफे पर लगाई जाती है।

डायरेक्टर्स किसे कहते हैं?

सामान्य साझा साझियों के पारस्परिक विश्वास पर टिका होता है। ऐसे साझे के प्रबंध आदि के काम में सब साझियों का सामान हक होता है।

कंपनी के हिस्सेदारों में यह बात नहीं है। उनका संबंध आपस के विश्वास पर नहीं टिका होता और न उन्हें कम्पनीके प्रबंध आदि में हस्तक्षेप करने का ही कोई हक होता है। इसके अलावा एक बात यह है कि कम्पनी के हिस्सेदार, दो चार नहीं वरन सैंकडों और हजारों की संख्या में होते हैं। इन सब के हाथमें कम्पनी का इन्तजाम छोड देनेसे कम्पनी की क्या दशा होगी इसका अनुमान हरेक आदमी सहज ही में लगा सकता है। इसी लिए कंपनी के प्रबंध आदि के और उसके अधिकारों में व्यापार करनेके लिये डाइरेक्टर लोग नियत किये जाते हैं। ये लोग हिस्सेदारों के एजन्ट होते हैं। पब्लिक कंपनी में इनकी संख्या कमसे कम दो और प्राइवेट में कममे कम एक होना चाहिये। ऐसे सब डाइरेक्टरों को मिला कर 'बोर्ड ऑफ कंट्रोल' बनता है। इसी बोर्ड में पहले सब बातका निर्णय होता है और जिसके बाद उस निर्णित नीतिपर काम किया जाता है। ये डाइरेक्टर लोग अपने में से एक को मैनेजिंगडाइरेक्टर चुन लेते हैं और तब बोर्ड की आज्ञानुसार काम अंजाम देना इसी के सिर पर रहता है। यही डाइरेक्टर बोर्ड के सामने आवश्यकीय बातें पेश करता है और फिर बोर्ड उनपर विचार कर जैसा तैसा आदेश देदेता है।

डाइरेक्टर कौन हो सकते हैं?

डाइरेक्टर कौन हो सकते हैं इस संबंध में नीति का कोई विशेष प्रतिबंध नहीं है। इस संबंध में कम्पनी के नियम उपनियमों (आर्टिकल्स) में खुलासा रहता है,। यदि डाइरेक्टर को उसके अनुसार कुछ हिस्से लेना जरूरी होते हैं तो यही बात डाइरेक्टर बननेके लिए काफी है। डाइरेक्टरों में से कुछ डाइरेक्टर प्रति वर्ष नये चुने जाते हैं। इसके नियम भी कम्पनी के आर्टिकल्स में लिखे होते हैं। हिस्सेदार इस संबंध में स्वतंत्र हैं। वे चाहे जिसे डाइरेक्टर चुन सकते हैं! डाइरेक्टरोंका चुनाव हिस्सेदारों की वार्षिक साधारण सभा में होता है। पिछला डाइरेक्टर अगले साल के लिए भी निर्वाचित किया जा सकता हैं। डाइरेक्टरों पर कितनी जिम्मेदारी है उसका विवेचन यहां नहीं किया जा सकता। केवल इतना ही कहना बस होगा कि ये चाहे तो कम्पनी की पूंजी का पिपला मूल कर दें अथवा अच्छा एवज हिस्सेदारों को दें। इस दशामें डाइरेक्टरों का पूर्ण अनुभवी होना नितान्त आवश्यक हैं। परन्तु ऐसा बहुत कम होता है। वे लोग जो कम्पनी खडीकर फायदा उठाना चाहते हैं ऐसे मनुष्यों को अपने साथी डायरेक्टर चुन लेते हैं कि जो उनकी स्वेच्छाचारिता में बाधा न पटक सके। बिचारे धनके लोभी इनके दिखाये हुए सब्ज बागोंमें घुस जाते हैं।

और फिर कभी कभी नुकसान भी उठाते हैं। इन डाइरेक्टरों में से एक चेअरमेन अर्थात सभापति निर्वाचित किया जाता है। यह सभापति ही बोर्ड की बैठकों में अथवा साधारण बैठकों में सभापति का आसन लेता है। इसके दो वोट होते हैं। इन डाइरेक्टरों को प्रबन्ध आदि की जिम्मेदारी लेने के एवज में कुछ मेहनताना मिलता है। बाजे कम्पनियां यह सालाना वेतन के रूपमें देती हैं और बाजे प्रत्येक बैठक का मेहनताना नियत कर देती है। पहले पहले कम्पनी प्रोमोटर लोगही डाइरेक्टरों का चुनाव कर लेते हैं। क्योंकि रजिस्ट्री के कागजातों में डाइरेक्टरों की नामावली का भी एक कागज होता है। परन्तु इन डाइरक्टरों की नियुक्ति भागीदारों की साधारण सभा की प्रथम बैठक में समर्थन करानी होती है।

कम्पनी की बहियाँ।

कम्पनी आइन के अनुसार प्रत्येक कम्पनी को निम्न लिखित बहियों अथवा रजिस्टरों का रखना अनिवार्य है:—

(१) **हिस्सेदारों का रजिस्टर**:-इसमें प्रत्येक हिस्सेदार का नाम, पता, व्यवसाय आदि बातें लिखी रहती हैं, और साथ ही उसके पास किस संख्या से किस संख्या तक के कितनी प्रकार के हिस्से हैं उसका भी खुलासा रहता है।

(२) **डाइरेक्टरों और मैनेजरों की नामावली का रजिस्टर**:—जब जब कोई नया डाइरेक्टर चुना जाता है तब ही उसका नाम इस रजिस्टरमें दर्ज कर लिया जाता है। पता, ठिकाना आदि मामूली बातों के साथ साथ इसमें यहभी लिखना पडता है कि उसने डाइरेक्टर के हिस्से लिए है अथवा नहीं। और लिये हैं तो उनकी संख्या और उनकी रकम वसूली का ब्यौरा भी लिखा जाता है।

(३) **मारगेजेज और चारजेज का रजिस्टर**:-इस रजिस्टर में उन बन्धक नामों का ब्यौरा दर्ज रहता ह जो कम्पनी ने अपनी मिल्कियत के लिख दिये है। मिल्कियतका तादाद समय और धनी का नाम आदि सब बातें इसी रजिस्टर से मालूम होती हैं।

(४) **मिन्यट बुक**:—इसमें कम्पनी के डाइरेक्टरों के बोर्ड की बैठकों का हाल लिखा जाजा है।

इन उपर्युक्त रजिस्टरों के अलावा प्रत्येक कम्पनी को प्रतिवर्ष वार्षिक अधिवेशन पर अथवा उसके कुछ ही दिनों में एक ऐसा विवरण पत्रभी बनाना पडता है जिसमें उस तारीख तक कम्पनी के कौन कौन शख्स कितने कितने हिस्सों के मालिक हैं इस विवरण पत्रको अन्युअल समरी (AnnualSummary) कहते हैं। यह विवरण पत्र प्रतिवर्ष रजिस्ट्रार के दफ्तर में दाखिल करना पडता है। इन सब किताबों को आइर्न **'स्टेटूरी किताबें'** कहता है। इनके अलावा भी कम्पनी को कई और किताबें रखना पडती हैं:– जैसे डाइरेक्टरों का उपस्थिति पत्रक, शेअर ट्रान्सफर रजिस्टर, अजन्डा रजिस्टर आदि। जब डाइरेक्टर लोग डिविडेन्ड यानि मुनाफा बाटना शुरू करते हैं तब शेअर रजिस्टर बन्द रहता है। अर्थात उस समय नये भागीदार नहीं रजिस्टर किये जाते। यह कानून से जायज है। जो भागीदार शेअर रजिस्टर देखना चाहे वह कम्पनी के दफ्तर में जाकर देख सकता है। परन्तु यदि वह उसकी प्रति लिपी चाहता हो तो उसे प्रत्येक १०० शब्दों के लिए छः आना भरना पडता है। इन रजिस्टरों अथवा बहियों की भाषा के लिए आइन का कोई प्रतिबंध नहीं है। कम्पनी चाहे जिस भाषामें ये बहियां रख सकती है। इसी तरह से वह अपनी सनद आदि अन्य कागजात भी चाहे जिस भाषा में बना सकती है। परन्तु जो कागजात रजिस्ट्रार के दफ्तर में पेश करना होता है यदि वे भी अंगरेजी से अतिरिक्त भाषा में तैयार किये जाय तो इनके साथ उनका अंगरेजी अनुवाद भी पेश करना पडता है। इससे विशेष कुछ भी करने को नहीं रहता।

कम्पनी की मिटिंग।

कम्पनी की मिटिंग कई प्रकार की होती है। सालाना मिटिंग जब कि डाइरेक्टर लोग कम्पनी के देने लेने का आंकडा (Balance Sheet) और नफा नुकसान का हिसाब (Profit and Loss Account) पेश करते हैं वह वार्षिक साधारण सभा (अन्युअल जनरल मिटिंग) कहलाती है। इसका निमंत्रण सब हिस्सेदारों को कुछ दिन पहले से दियाजाता है। इसी सभामें डाइरेक्टर लोग परीक्षक से परीक्षा कराया हुआ हिसाब सब शेअर होल्डरोंकी स्वीकृति के लिये पेश करते हैं। और कम्पनी के कमाये हुए मुनाफे में से कुछ सैंकडा मुनाफा भागीदारों को बांटने की इजाजत हांसिल करते हैं। यह मुनाफा कम्पनीके कमाये हुए मुनाफे ही में से दिया जा सकता है। यदि कम्पनीने ऐसी वार्षिक सभा के बादके छः महिनों में अच्छा नफा कमाया हो तो डाइरेक्टरों को उसमें से कुछ हिस्सा भागीदारों को बांटदेने की कम्पनीके

नियम उपनियमों में इजाजत रहती है। इस प्रकार के छः माहो मुनाफे को 'इन्टेरिम डिविडेंड' कहते हैं। इसकी स्वीकृति आगामी वार्षिक सभा में डाइरेक्टरों को कराना होती है। मुनाफे की दर निश्चित करने में डाइरेक्टर लोग स्वतंत्र हैं।

शेअर (हिस्से) कैसे दिये जाते हैं ?

प्रोस्पेक्टस अथवा विवरण पत्र के साथ एक हिस्सों के लिए छपी हुई दरख्वास्त लगी रहती है। इस दरख्वास्त को अंग्रेजी में 'लेटर ऑफ अप्लीकेशन' कहते हैं। जो मनुष्य कम्पनी के हिस्से खरीदना चाहता है वह इस पत्र में हिस्सों की तादाद और अपना नाम पता आदि सब लिखकर उसमें लिखी हुई तादाद के हिस्सों की अप्लीकेशन मनी के साथ कम्पनीके बैंक में अथवा उसके सदर दफ्तर में भेज देता है। इसी प्रार्थनापत्र के नीचे रसीद छपी होती है। रुपया पानेवाला इस रसीद पर रुपयों की भरपाई कर लौटा देता है। इस प्रकार प्रार्थनापत्र भरदेने और उसके अनुसार रुपया भी पेशगी जमा करादेने से कम्पनी के लिये यह लाजमी नहीं है कि वह आपने जितने हिस्सों की प्राथना की है उतनेही हिस्से आपको दें। इसका कारण यह है कि आप कम्पनीको एक दरख्वास्त करते हैं कि आपको यदि वह उस दरख्वास्त में लिखी हुई शर्तों पर हिस्से देना मंजूर करें तो आप ज्यादा से ज्यादा उसमें लिखी तादाद तक हिस्से खरीदने का पण करते हैं। यह दरख्वास्त आपकी है। आप इसको करदेने बाद नहीं लोटा सकते। परंतु यह आपकी दरख्वास्त कम्पनी पर लाजमी नहीं है। अस्तु।

इस तरह से जब उतने हिस्सों के लिये कम्पनीके पास दरख्वास्तें आजाती हैं जितने उस कंपनीके नियम उपनियमों में बंटनी के पहले आना जरूरी लिखा है, तब डाइरेक्टर लोग हिस्सों की बंटनी शुरू करते हैं। जब बंटनी का काम पूर्ण हो जाता है तो सब को इत्तिला देदी जाती है। इस इत्तिला-नामे को 'लेटर ऑफ अलॉटमेंट' कहते हैं इसमें लिखी हुई तादाद जितने हिस्से कंपनी को खरीददार को देना लाजमी होता है। बंटनी के संबंध में डाइरेक्टर लोग स्वतंत्र हैं। वे चाहे जिसको उनके प्रार्थनापत्र के मुताबिक और चाहे जिसको कम अथवा बिलकुल ही नहीं, हिस्से दे सकते हैं। यदि किसी को उसकी प्रार्थना से कम अथवा बिलकुल ही हिस्से नहीं दिये जाते तो कंपनी की ओर से उस व्यक्ति के नाम एक पत्र भेजा जाता है जिसे 'लेटर ऑफ रिग्रेट' अथवा क्षमा पत्र कहते हैं। यदि प्रार्थीको बिलकुल ही हिस्से नहीं दिये गये हों तो इसी पत्रके साथ उसकी आई हुई 'प्रार्थना रकम'

पूरता चेक लिख कर भेज दिया जाता है। इस चेक के नीचे रसीद होती है। इसको भरकर प्रार्थी बेंक में दे देता है और अपना रुपया वापिस पा जाता है। परंतु जिन प्रार्थियों को उनके मांगे हुए हिस्सोंसे कुछ कम हिस्से मिलते हैं तो बाकी के हिस्सों की 'प्रार्थना रकम' बंटनी की रकम में भरली जाती है। यदि यह प्रार्थना रकम इससे ज्यादा हो तो बाकी के लिए चेक काट दिया जाता है। और यदि कम तो कमती की रकम बेंक में जमा कराने की सूचना बंटनीपत्र के साथ ही देदी जाती है। इसके बाद जब जब हिस्सों के रुपये मांगने होते हैं तब तब हिस्सेदारों को सूचना दी जाती है। इस सूचना में कुछ मुद्दत बांध दी जाती है जिसके भीतर हिस्सेदार मंगनी के रुपये भरदें। जो ऐसा नहीं करते उन्हें फिर से सूचना दी जाती है कि यदि आप अब भी अमुक मुद्दत में व्याज सहित रुपया न भरेंगे तो आप के हिस्से बोर्ड की आज्ञा से जप्त कर लिए जायंगे और इस रकम के लिये शिरस्ते की कार्यवाही की जायगी। इसपर भी यदि मंगनी का रुपया न भरा जाय तो उन हिस्सेदारों के हिस्से जप्त करलिये जाते हैं। इसको अंग्रेजी में फारफीचर कहते हैं। जबसे किसी हिस्सेदार के हिस्से जप्त होते हैं उसके बाद कंपनी के हिस्सों का नफा आदि पाने का उसे कोइ अधिकार नहीं रहता। आर्टिकल्स में जप्ती के भी नियम लिखे होते हैं। उन्हीं के अनुसार की हुई जप्ती जायज होती है। इस सम्बन्ध के पत्रादि की नकलें परिशिष्ट में दी गई हैं।

शेअर एक नाम से दूसरे नाम पर कैसे कराये जा सकते हैं?

कम्पनी के हिस्सों की यह खूबी है कि हम उनको जब चाहे तब बेच सकते हैं। बेचने अथवा खरीदने में हम स्वतंत्र जरूर हैं परन्तु कम्पनी की पुस्तकों में जब तक बेचनेवाला खरीददार का नाम अपने ऐवज में दर्ज नहीं करवा देता तब तक कम्पनी की जोखम उसके सिरसे नहीं उठती। और न तब तक खरीददार कम्पनी के बांटे हुए मुनाफे ही का हकदार होता है। अस्तु। खरीदने और बेचनेवाले दोनों ही के लिए यह उपयोगी है कि वे अपनी इस जोखम से बच जाय। इस लिये कम्पनीको बेचने वाला खरीददार का नाम उसके जगह दर्ज करने की दरख्वास्त करता है। इसी प्रकार खरीदनेवाला भी अपना नाम दर्ज करने और शेअर सार्टिफिकेट पर उसका नाम दर्ज कर उसे मुक्त करने की प्रार्थना करता है। जब कम्पनी ऐसा करके शेअर सरटिफिकेट दुरुस्त कर के भेज देती है तब ही खरीददार खरीदे हुए हिस्सों का हकदार माना जाता है और बेचनेवाले के

सिर से उनकी जोखम हट जाती है। प्रार्थना रकम, बंटनी की रकम आदि की रसीदों कम्पनी को वापिस देनेपर हिस्सेदार को एक प्रमाणपत्र मिलता है। उसको शेअर सरटिफिकेट कहते हैं। इसमें शेअरों की तादाद खरीददार का नाम उनकी रुपक कीमत और उनके भरे हुए रुपयों का हवाला होता है। इसपर कम्पनी की सील और कम से कम दो डाइरेक्टर और एक एजन्ट की सही होती है।

हिस्से कितनी तरह के होते हैं?

कम्पनी की जमा तीन तरह से इकट्ठी की जासकती है। पहिले हिस्से दूसरे स्टॉक और तीसरे डिबेञ्चर। हमारे देश में स्टॉकका बहुतही कम प्रचार है। इसलिए इनका यहीं पर कुछ भी विवेचन नहीं किया जायगा। अब पहले शेअर अथवा हिस्सों ही को लिजिए। शेअर क्या है?

"A share is the interest of a share holder in the company measured by a sum of money for the purpose of liability in the first place and of interest in the second, but also consisting of a series of mutual covenants entered in to by all the shareholders inter se" Farewell, J in Borland's Trustee v. Steel. Brother's and Co. 1901

१. आर्डिनरी हिस्से:—ये वे हिस्से हैं जिनके मालिकों को प्रिफरेंस शेअरों के मुनाफे की बंटनी के बादका बचा हुआ सारा मुनाफा मिलता है। यदि इन हिस्सों के साथ साथ उसी कम्पनी में डिफर्ड हिस्से भी हो जिनका कि विवेचन आगे दिया है तो इन हिस्सेवालों को भी मुनाफे का कुछ ही हिस्सा मिलता है और बाकी का बचा हुआ नफा डिफर्ड हिस्से वालों को जाता है।

२. प्रिफरेंन्स हिस्से—ये वे हिस्से हैं जिनके मालिकों को यदि कम्पनीने नफा कमाया हो तो सब से पहले उनके हिस्सों में लिखी हुई दर के मुताबिक नफा मिलता है। यह प्रिफेरन्स केवल मुनाफे तक ही का हो तो ऐसे हिस्सेदारों को सबसे पहले मुनाफा पाने का ही हक रहता है। और यदि यह पूंजी तक का होता है तो जब कंपनी किसी भी कारण से समेटी जावे तो उस समय उसके कर्जदारों का रुपया चुकाने के बाद इन हिस्सेदारों का रुपया चुकाया जाता है। इन हिस्सोंका पूरा रुपया चुक जाने के बाद बचा हुआ धन और दूसरी जात के हिस्सोंवालों में तकसीम हो सकता हैं।

३. क्यूमूलेटिव प्रिफरेन्स हिस्से:—इन हिस्सों में और साधारण प्रिफरेन्स हिस्सों में यह फरक होता है कि यदि कम्पनी ने किसी साल में कुछ भी मुनाफा नहीं कमाया हो तो उस साल का सादे प्रिफरेन्स हिस्से वालोंको कुछ भी नहीं मिलता। परन्तु जिनके दूसरी तरह के प्रिफरेन्स हिस्से होते हैं उन्हें जब कम्पनी मुनाफा कमावे तबही पिछला सारा मुनाफा मिलता है। इनके चुक जानेपर बाकी बचा हुआ मुनाफा और दूसरे हिस्सेदारों में बांटा जाता है। क्यूमूलेटिव हिस्सों के मुनाफे की रकम तब ही लागू होती है जब कि डॉइरेक्टर लोग मुनाफा बतावें। डॉइरेक्टर लोग इस जोखम को हटाने के लिए सारा कमाया हुआ नफा रिजर्व फंड (सिकमंद वृद्धिखाते) में जमा कर सकते हैं। और तब ऐसा कोई भी कम्पनी का देना कायम नहीं होता।

४. डिफर्ड हिस्से:—कम्पनी के जो आर्डिनरी हिस्से होते हैं उनको कभी कम्पनीवाले दो तरह के कर देते हैं। उनमें से एक को प्रिफर्ड और दूसरे को डिफर्ड ऑर्डिनरी हिस्सा कहते हैं। इन दो तरह के ऑर्डिनरी हिस्सों का भी परस्पर वही सम्बन्ध है जो मामूली प्रिफरेन्स और मामूली ऑर्डिनरी हिस्सों में होता है। अर्थात डिफर्ड हिस्सों के हिस्सेदार तबतक मुनाफे में से कुछ भी नहीं पासकते जबतक कि प्रीफर्ड ऑर्डिनरी हिस्सों के हिस्सेदारों को बंधी हुई तादाद का मुनाफा न मिले। परन्तु ऐसा हो जाने के पश्चात का सारा मुनाफा उन्ही लोगों का रहता है। यदि उनके इस मुनाफेमें हिस्सा बटाने के लिए 'फाउन्डर्स हिस्से' और हों तो इनको भी कुछ बँधी रकम मुनाफे के रूप मिल जाताही और बाकी का मुनाफा फाउन्डर्स हिस्सेवाले हिस्सेदारों को मिलता है।

डिबेञ्चर किसे कहते हैं ?

जब कोई कम्पनी अपने व्यापार की पूंजी बढाना चाहती है तो वह ऐसा दो तरह से कर सकती है। अर्थात अपनी अधिकारित पूंजी बढा कर अथवा लोगों से कुछ मुद्दत के लिए ऋण उधार ले कर। पहिले तरीके से पूंजी बढाने में बडी अडचने हैं। प्रथम तो ऐसा करने की सनद में स्पष्ट तौर से इजाजत होना चाहिए। यदि ऐसी इजाजत पहले से न हो तो कम्पनी की सर्व साधारण सभा इकट्ठी कर उसमें स्पेशल प्रस्ताव पास करा कर राजकीय सत्ताधीश की आज्ञा से उस सनद में इस प्रकार का परिवर्तन करना होगा। और तब कम्पनी की एक्स्ट्रा ऑर्डिनरी साधारण सभा में जितने हिस्सों की पूंजी बढाना हो उतने का प्रस्ताव पास करा

कर पूंजी बढायी जा सकती है। इसमें बहुत अडचन पडती है। इस लिये जब तक कम्पनी को सदा के लिए अपनी पूंजी बढाने की अवश्यकता नहो तब तक वह ऐसे कठिन रास्ते का अवलम्बन नहीं करती। क्यों कि पूंजी घटाने की भी इसी तरह की भारी अडचने हैं।

दूसरा तरीका जो पूंजी बढाने का कम्पीनियों को खुला है वह बजार से ऋण उधार लेने का है। वैसे तो कम्पनी सदा चालू खाते और कुछ मुद्दत के लिए हरवख्त लोगों से ऋण उधार लियाही करती है, परन्तु जब वह दस पांच साल के लिए इकट्ठा ऋण उधार लेना चाहती है तो वह डिबेञ्चर बान्ड्स पर उधार लेती है। अतः डिबेञ्चर और कुछ नहीं परन्तु कम्पनी को उधार दी गई रकम के कम्पनी के इकरारनामे हैं जिसमें कम्पनी उसके खरीद-दार को उसमें लिखी हुई रकम लिखी हुई मुद्दत में वापिस लौटा देने का पण करती है और तब तक प्रतिवर्ष उसी इकरारनामे में लिखी दर के मुताबिक उस रकम का सूद देना कबूल करती है। ये इकरारनामे दो तरह के हो सकते हैं। एक तो वे जो सादे हों, और दूसरे वे जिसमें कम्पनी की किसी मिल्कियत के बन्धक का लेख हो। इस पिछली तरह के डिबेञ्चर्स को मार्गेज़ बॉण्ड्स अथवा डिबेञ्चर्स कहते हैं। जो मिल्कियत इन बॉण्डो में बंधक लिखी रहती है उसका ट्रस्ट कर दिया जाता है। ये ट्रस्टी लोग उस मिल्कियत की डिबेंचर्स खरीददारों के लिए देखरेख करते हैं। यह मिल्कियत उस समयतक उन्हीं की गिनी जाती है जब तक कि उनके रुपये उन्हें लौटा न दिये जायँ। अस्तु उसे रहन व्यय करना अथवा उसमें किसी भी प्रकार का परिवर्तन करना हो तो इन लोगों की आज्ञा के बिना नहीं किया जा सकता। कभी कभी डिबेञ्चर निकालनेवाली कम्पनीयां इनके लिए किसी खास मिल्कियत को बंधन नहीं करती परन्तु कम्पनी की सारी मिल्कियतपर एक तरह का हक कायम कर देती है। इसे अंग्रेजी में 'ए फ्लोटिंग चार्ज ऑफ जनरल लियन (a floating charge of General lien) कहते हैं। इससे कम्पनी अपनी मिल्कियतका व्यापार को फलदायी सद्-उपयोग करने के हक से नहीं महरूम की जाती। परन्तु इस दशा में सु अथवा कु प्रबन्ध का बहुत असर पडता है। इस लिए कम्पनियां बहुधा अपनी स्थावर मिल्कियत साफ तौर से बंधक कर देती है और जंगम मिल्कियतपर जनरल लियनका हक दे देती है।

प्रत्येक डिबेंचर होल्डर कम्पनी का कर्जदार है। चाहे यह कर्ज बुनियाद या बे बुनियादही क्यों न हो (Secured or unsecured) परन्तु

जब कम्पनी का काम समेटा जाता है तब इनकी चुकाई होने के बाद ही हिस्सेदारों में कम्पनी की शेष पूंजी बांटी जा सकती है। इनका सूद भी एक प्रकारका देना (charge) है जिसे कम्पनी को मुद्दतपर देनाही पडता है। कम्पनी के नफा कमाने न कमानेपर यह दिया अथवा नहीं दिया जाय ऐसा नहीं हो सकता।

डिबेंचर्स कितनी तरह के होते हैं ?

डिबेंचर्स दो तरह के होते हैं। एक रिडिमेबल और दूसरे इरिडिमेबल। रिडिमेबल डिबेंचर्स वे हैं जिनको कम्पनी कुछ मुद्दत बाद चूकता कर देने का वादा करती है। और जिनको ऐसा करने का कम्पनी किसी प्रकार का वादा नहीं करती परन्तु जब बने तब चूका देने की हां करती है उन्हें इरिडिमेबल अथवा परपेच्यूअल डिबेंचर्स कहते हैं। रिडिमेबल डिबेंचर्स के चुकाने के लिए कम्पनियां हरसाल मुनाफे का कुछ हिस्सा अलग कर देती है जिससे कि मुद्दतपर उनको चुकाने योग्य रकम जुड जाय और उनका ब्याज भी दरसाल चुकता रहे। कुछ कम्पनियां इन अस्थिर डिबेंचरों को प्रतिवर्ष चुकाती रहती है। परन्तु इस तरह से नहीं कि अनुक्रम संख्या से ही चुकाये जाय। इसके लिए वह प्रति वर्ष लॉटरी डाला करती है। इस लॉटरी में जिनका नम्बर आजाता है उन्हें सूचना दे दी जाती है कि तुम्हारे डिबेंचर का रुपया अमुक महिने की अमुक तारीख को चुकाया जायगा सो कम्पनी के दफ्तर में आकर ले जाना और बॉंड जमा करा जाना। इस प्रकार के चुकारे को ' रिडेम्पशन बाईलॉट ' कहते हैं।

शेअरों की मंगनी के प्रार्थनापत्र का नमूना।

दी बोंबे स्पिनिंग एन्ड वीविंग कम्पनी, लिमीटेड।

(भारतीय कम्पनी आइन १९१३ द्वारा रजिस्ट्री की हुई।)

श्रीयुत डाइरेक्टर साहब,

दी बोंबे स्पिनिंग एन्ड वीविंग कम्पनी, लिमीटेड,

बंबई।

महाशय,

कम्पनीके सराफ 'दी नेशनल बेंक आफ इंडियामें' प्रत्येक शेअर के पीछे रु० १० के हिसाबसे दस शेअरों के रु० १०० अक्षरे रुपये सौ कम्पनी के नामसे जमा करा देने के पश्चात् मैं आपको कम्पनी के विवरण पत्र जो कि ता. २१ अगस्त १९१५ को प्रकाशित हुआ है उसके अनुसार मुझे ये शेअर देनेके लिए प्रार्थना करता हूं। और इस पत्रद्वारा मैं ये सब अथवा उतने जितने कि कम्पनी मुझे दे शेअर खरीदने की और आपके विवरण पत्रमें लिखे अनुसार बाकी के रुपये देनेकी प्रतिज्ञा करता हूं; और आपको अधिकार देता हूं कि आप मेरा नाम कम्पनी की बहियों में उपर्युक्त शेअरों का मालिक तरीके दर्ज करलें।

प्रार्थी की सही: जीवणराम मोदी

पूरा नाम:

पता व स्थान: २०३ कालबा देवी रोड, बंबई,

पेशा: कमीशन एजन्ट,

तारीख:- २१ अगस्त १९१५।

दी बोंबे स्पिनिंग एन्ड वीविंग कम्पनी, लिमीटेड।

शेअरों की प्रार्थनारकम की जमाकी रसीद।

(सराफ द्वारा फाडी जाकर प्रार्थी को लौटाई जाय।)

आज तारीख २१ अगस्त १९१५ को श्रीयुत जीवणराम मोदीसे रु० १०० अक्षरे रुपये सौ सिर्फ दस रुपये प्रति शेअर के हिसाब से उपर्युक्त कम्पनी के शेअर् नग १० अक्षरे सिर्फ दसकी प्रार्थना रकम के भर पाये।

फार दी नेशनल बेंक आफ इंडिया, लिमीटेड

F. NICHOLAS.

रुपये १००)

कैशियर् खजानची।

सूचना:—यह प्रार्थना कम्पनी के सराफ 'दी नेशनल बेंक आफ इंडिया' एस्प्लनेड रोड बंबई को मांगे हुए प्रत्येक शेअर के पीछे रुपये १० के साथ सौधी भेज दी जाय। चेक आदि 'दी नेशनल बेंक ऑफ इंडिया' के नामके रेखांकित करके भेजें जय।

बंटनी पत्र ।

दी बोंबे स्पिनिंग एन्ड वीविंग कम्पनी, लिमीटेड ।

(भारतीय कम्पनी आइन १९१३ द्वारा रजिस्ट्री की हुई ।)

हार्नबी रोड,
बं ब ई ।

बटनी पत्र संख्या ५२३ । तारीख २७ अगस्त १९१५ ।

श्रीयुत जीवणरामजी मोदी,
२०३, कालबा देवी रोड,
बं ब ई ।

एक आने का स्टाम्प.

महाशय,

दी बोंबे स्पिनिंग एन्ड वीविंग कम्पनी लिमिटेड के डाइरेक्टरों की आज्ञाके अनुसार इस पत्र द्वारा मैं आपको यह सूचना देता हूं कि आपकी प्रार्थना के मुताबिक उन लोगोंने इस कम्पनी की पूंजी में रु० १०,०००. के शेअर नग १० आपको देना मंजूर किये हैं ।

शेअरोंकी बंटनी होनेपर रुपये सौ प्रति शेअर के हिसाबसे रु० १००० ऊपर लिखे हुए शेअरों के हिसाबमें आपकी तरफ लेना निकलते हैं जिनमेंसे आप रु० १०० प्रार्थना रकमके रूपमें जमा कराचुके हैं । अब बाकी रु. ९०० आपकी तरफ और लेना हैं सो कृपया कम्पनी के सराफ 'दी नेशनल बेंक आफ इंडिया, लिमी.' में शीघ्र जमा करादें ।

कृपया रुपया जमा कराते समय यह बंटनीपत्र साथ लेजाना न भूलें ।

भवदीय
J. Farnandes.
मंत्री ।

बंटनी की रकम पानेकी सराफकी रसीद।

आज तारीख १ सितम्बर १९१५ को रुपये नौ सौ उपर्युक्त शेअरों की बटनी की रकमके जमा कराये सो जमा किए हैं।

फार दी नेशनल बेंक आफ इंडिया, लिमी.

F. NICHOLAS.
खजानची।

रु. ९००)

(यहांसे फाडकर दिया जाय)

(यह चुकती कम्पनीके सराफद्वारा फाडी जाकर अपने पास रख ली जाय।)

दी बोंबे स्पिनिंग एन्ड वीविंग कम्पनी, लिमीटेड।
बटनी पत्र संख्या ५२३।
रकम लेनी रु. ९००)

सूचना:—यह कूपन बंटनीके रुपयों सहित कम्पनी के सराफ 'दी नेशनल बेंक ऑफ इंडिया, लिमीटेड' एस्प्लेनेड रोड, बंबई को सीधा भेजना चाहिये। और यदि रुपया चेकके रूपमें भेजा जाय तो उनका बेचानभी उन्हीके नामका करना चाहिये अथवा उन्हें रेखांकित करदेना चाहिए।

बटनी पत्र।

दी बोंबे स्पिनिंग एन्ड वीविंग कम्पनी, लिमीटेड।

(भारतीय कम्पनी आइन १९१३ द्वारा रजिस्ट्री कराई हुई।)

हार्नबी रोड,
बंबई।

बटनी पत्र संख्या ५२३.

ता: २७ अगस्त १९१५।

श्रीयुत माधुसिंघ मिश्रीलाल,
मरचेंट व कमीशन एजंट,
८४-८६ धनजी स्ट्रीट,
बं ब ई।

एक आना का टिकट.

प्रिय महाशय,

दी बोंबे स्पिनिंग एन्ड वीविंग कम्पनी लिमीटेडके डायरेक्टरोंकी ओरसे मुझे आपको यह सूचना देनेकी आज्ञा मिली है कि उन लोगोंने आपकी प्रार्थनाके अनुसार इस कम्पनीकी पूंजीके शेअर नग १० आपको देना स्वीकार किए हैं.

१० शेअरोंकी प्रार्थना व बटनीकी रकम	
प्रति शेअर रु. १०० के हिसाबसे लेनी ...	रु. १,०००
बाद शेअर १५ की प्रार्थना रकम के ...	रु. १५०
बाकी लेना	रु. ८५०

जो कृपया कम्पनीके सराफ 'दी नेशनल बेंक आफ इंडिया, लिमी.' एस्प्लेनेड रोड, बंबईमें शीघ्र जमा करा दें।

जब शेअर सर्टीफिकेट तैयार हो जायंगे तब आपको सूचना दे दी जायगी। और आप इस पत्रको प्रार्थना रकमकी व काल की रकमकी रसीदके साथ लौटाकर वह प्राप्त कर सकेंगे। इनके बिना लौटाये सर्टीफिकेट साधारणतः नहीं दिया जायगा।

भवदीय,
J. Fernandes.
मंत्री.

सराफकी रसीद।

आज ता. ३ सितम्बर १९१५ को रु. ८५० अक्षरे साडे आठ सौ सिर्फ शेअरोंकी बटनीकी रकम के जमा कराये सो जमा किए हैं।

फार दी नेशनल बेंक आफ इंडिया, लिमी.,

F. Nicholas.
खजानची.

रु: ८५०)

(यहांसे फाडकर दियाजाय।)

(यह चुक्ती कम्पनीके सराफ द्वारा फाडीजाकर अपने पास रख ली जाय।)

दी बोंबे स्पिनिंग एन्ड वीविंग कम्पनी, लिमी.।
बटनी पत्र संख्या: ५२५.
रकम लेनी : रु. ८५०.)

सूचना:—यह पत्र बंटनीके रुपयों सहित कम्पनीके सराफ 'दी नेशनल बेंक आफ इंडिया लिमी.' एस्प्लनेड रोड, बंबईको सीधा भेजा जाना चाहिये। और यदि रुपया चेक द्वारा दिाया जाय तो उसे रेखाकित करना अथवा उनके नामका बेचान करना न भूलना चाहिए।

क्षमा पत्र.

दी बोंबे स्पिनिंग एन्ड वीविंग कम्पनी, लिमीटेड।

हार्नबी रोड,
बंबई.
ता: २७ अगस्त १९१५.

श्रीयुत तारा चंद्र दोसी,
सब ओवरसीयर,
आबू (सिरोही.)।

प्रिय महाशय,

मुझे बडे दु:खके साथ आपको लिखना पडता है कि आपकी १० शेअरोंकी प्रार्थनाके अनुसार डायरेक्टर लोग आपको कम्पनीकी पूंजीमें केसीभी तरह का हिस्सा देनेसे लाचार हैं।

कृपया इस पत्रमें बीडा हुआ रु. १०० का एक चेक आपकी जमा कराई हुई प्रार्थना रकमका चूकता सम्हाललें। इस चेकके नीचे लगी हुई रसीदपर सही करके यदि आप भुगतान पानेके लिए भेजेंगे तो बडी कृपा होगी। चेकके साथ रसीद लगी है इसलिए आप रुपयोंकी पहुंच अलग लेखनेका कष्ट न उठावें।

भवदीय,
J. Fernandes,
मंत्री.

सं: ५४३१६७ बंबई ता: २७ अगस्त १९१५

दी नेशनल बेंक आफ इंडिया, लिमीटेड,
बं ब ई।

एक आनेका टिकट.

कृपया श्रीयुत ताराचंद्र दोसी आर आर्डरको नीचेकी रसीद सही कर-देनेपर रुपये एक सौ देवें।

फार दी बोंबे स्पिनिंग एन्ड वीविंग कम्पनी लिमीटेड,
D. R. Cama,
डायरेक्टर.
J. Fernandes,
मंत्री.

रसीद ।

३० अगस्त. १९१५

दी बोंबे स्पिनिंग एन्ड वीविंग कम्पनी, लिमीटेड से रुपये एक सौ सिर्फ कम्पनीके शेअर नग १० की प्रार्थना रकम के जमा कराये थे सो भर पाये.

रु: १००)

टिकट

(सही) ताराचंद दोसी

९

कालकी सूचना।

दी बॉंबे स्पिनिंग एन्ड वीविंग कम्पनी, लिमीटेड।

रु: ५० प्रति शेअरकी कालकी सूचना

जिससे रु. १५० प्रति शेअर भरा जाय।

हार्नबी रोड,

संख्या: ११३ बंबई।

ता: १ नोवम्बर १९१५

श्रीयुत जीवणरामजी मोदी,

२०३, कालबादेवी रोड,

बंबई।

महाशय.

इस पत्र द्वारा मैं आपको यह सूचना करता हूं कि इस कम्पनीके डाइरेक्टरोंकी बंबईमें एकत्रित हुई ता: १ नोवम्बर १९१५ की बैठकमें यह प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ है कि कम्पनीके मेंबरोंसे उनके खरीद किये हुए शेअरोंकी बाकीकी रकम पेटे रु. ५० प्रति शेअर के हिसाबसे ता: १५ नोवम्बर तक और रुपये मंगाये जायॅं। इसलिये आप कृपाकर उपर्युक्त दिवस के पहले अथवा उस तक आपके खरीद किये हुए शेअर नग १० की पेहली कालके रु. ५०० कम्पनीके सराफ 'दी नेशनल आफ इंडिया लिमीटेड' में जमा करा दें।

भवदीय

सू. इसे फाडकर सराफ रक्खे। J. Fernandes,

मंत्री।

यहांसे फाडिये ।

संख्या ११३

दी बोंबे स्पिनिंग एन्ड वीविंग कम्पनी, लिमीटेड ।

श्रीयुत जीवणराम मोदीसे रुपये पांच सौ सिर्फ उनके शेअर नग १० की पहली कालके प्रति शेअर रु. ५० के हिसाबसे भरपाये ।

फार दी नैशनल बेंक आफ इंडिया लिमीटेड ।

टिकट.

F. NICHOLAS.

खजानची.

रुपय ५००)

सूचनाः—यह आधा-भाग सराफ से रसीद ले लेने बाद शेअरहोल्डर के पास सुरक्षित रक्खा रहना चाहिये, ताकि इत्तिला पातेही शेअर सार्टीफिकेट से बदल लिया जाय ।

OUR SHIPPING AND SHIP-BUILDING

(Reprinted from the Modern Review, February, 1908.)

OF the many perplexing inconsistencies which characterize the present economic situation in India, there is, to our thinking, perhaps none more serious or striking than that which is illustrated in our almost exclusive dependence upon foreign aid in the matter of sea transport. For, although we have already a large and increasing intercourse with foreign nations by sea, we have as yet no mercantile fleet of our own of the modern type, and no ship-building on modern lines as a national industry to support it. Under the irresistible and unresisted impact of Western competition our old national shipping is gone—swept clean off the field—if we, of course, except the small native craft that still remain,—and with it is gone our old national ship-building. We have yet no shipping of our own of the newer pattern—no sailing vessels and no steamships—available for sea-service. The result is, that the transport we have almost exclusively to depend on in our intercourse with countries oversea, is necessarily foreign shipping; and the price we have to pay for such foreign aid is on a rough estimate about 25 crores of rupees a year. Sea-service embraces goods traffic, passenger traffic and the conveyance of the mails.

(1) There is, first, our sea-borne trade. It is a large and extensive trade and is going up by leaps and bounds. It shows an advance of over 60 per cent during the past 12 years and now (1906-7) aggregates 344·2 crores—Imports, 161·8, and Exports, 182·3 crores. Our trade relations extend to every quarter of the globe. We have commercial dealings not only with the Asian mainland but also with Europe and Africa on the one side, and with Australasia and America on the other. We send our *gunny bags* and *gunny cloth*, for instance, not only to the United Kingdom and Germany, to Egypt and the Cape, but also to Australia and the far off countries of North and South America, to the United States, to Peru and Chili, to Uruguay and the Argentine Republic. So, again, we get our *hardware* and *cutlery*, *mill-work* and *machinery* not only from the United Kingdom and Germany, but from the United States and other countries as well. Similarly, consignments of *glass* and *glassware* come to us from Austria-Hungary and Germany as well as from China, and our supply of *apparel* including *drapery*, *millinery*, *haberdashery*, is obtained from the United Kingdom and Austria-Hungary, as also from Japan and the Straits Settlements. But it is worth noting that in respect of both the export and import sides of our maritime trade, it is the foreign shipping that we almost exclusively employ. It is in foreign bottoms, for instance, that we send out to foreign countries oversea the enormous quantities of grain and pulse, cotton and jute, hides and skins that we do year after year; and it is through the same transport agency that we get our annual supplies from abroad of metals and metal-manufactures, of sugar and spices, and of cotton and woollen manufactures. We have no Navigation Act in India—restricting resort to the use of foreign ships in foreign trade with a view to protect and promote Indian shipping and Indian ship-building enterprise, a Protectionist law—such as England had for 200 years (1657—1849 A. D.); and as a consequence,—other causes of course concurring—we find, we have absolutely no shipping of our own—sail or steam—of the newer design, in our Indian ports, and have, therefore, as a necessity of the position, to throw ourselves almost entirely on the help of the foreign shipper in the matter, paying them whatever freight they think fit to demand for the use of their ships. The rates charged per ton of 40 cubic feet from Bombay to London 13*s*-6*d* for linseeds and 14*s*-6*d* for cotton to London, from Calcutta to London 15*s*. for wheat, 17*s*-6*d* for jute and 13*s*-9*d* for tea.

(2) There is, next, our Coastal Trade. It is also an expanding trade, and consists in the collection of produce and manufactures for export, and the distribution—from port to port—of imported goods. The total value of such inter-portal trade was in 1905-6, 46·37 crores of rupees. Here, too, it is mainly in foreign ships that the movement of goods coastwise from port to port goes on. Goods move from Broach and Bulsar, and from Honavar and Karwar to Bombay, from Puri and Balasore to Calcutta, from Cochin and Tuticorin to Madras, from Akyab and Basscin, and from Mergui and Moulmein to Rangoon, and back, put to the full extent of 85 p. c. and more in foreign vessels. Our *Bagalas* and *Kothias*, our *Padavs* and *Batelos*, ply on the shores, and bravely hold their own, working in their own old ways, as yet without the aid of science or steam; but it is an unequal contest, and their share is barely $\frac{1}{7}$th of the total volume of coastal trade. Nearly half the countries of the World reserve their coastal trade to their own national shipping—including France, Russia and the United States. Our policy is the policy of Free Trade; and Act XI of 1850—which is still in force—throws the coasting trade of India open to the shipping of all the world, freely and without restriction.

(3) Thirdly, there is likewise a good deal of passenger traffic we have by sea. Thousands of Mahomedans go on pilgrimage to Mecca and other holy places in Arabia every year during the cold weather season—in '*Pilgrim*' ships, and Act No. XIV of 1895 provides for the regulation of such ships. So, again, some 16,000 persons leave India for employment in the Colonies every year and about 7,000 emigrants return to the country after they have served their term of indenture abroad—in all, 23,000. In 1905-6 the number of persons who left India was 21,125, while 6,945 emigrants returned—28,070 altogether. Besides, large numbers go every year on long or short voyages to ports in and out of India in what are known as Native Passenger Ships (regulated by Act X of 1887). In 1905-6, the total number of such passengers was 2,107,164. The great bulk of passengers voyage only in Indian limits, numbering 1,820,852 or by 86 p. c. of the total in 1905-6, their tions being confined in the main to ports their own Presidency—only a small leaving for work in other Provinces. n Madras and Bengal go to Burma le numbers for work as harvest- rice-mills. Many persons also and the Straits, the Persian ssa. Lastly, we have the annual relief in connection with the British army in India. 14 to 15,000 British soldiers come out every year for service in India, and a corresponding number leave for home disembarked from service in this country in troop-ships. In 1903-4, 14,937 came out for service in India; and 12,686 left—in all 27,623. The total charge for troop service and passage-money being £370,506 or about 55½ lakhs of rupees.

The Pilgrim ships, the Native Passenger ships, the Emigrant ships, the troop-ships, are all non-Indian ships, and have a practical monopoly of our entire passenger traffic by sea. A few Indian Navigation Companies have been recently formed; but their operations are confined to coastal passenger traffic and their ships are foreign ships bought or hired for the purpose.

(4) There is, lastly, the conveyance of the Mails. This branch of postal service is at present handed over to the P. & O. Steam Navigation Company, and a subsidy amounting to about 8 lakhs of rupees a year is paid for it. In 1903-4, the postal subsidy paid was £52,595 or 7·8 lakhs. There is no Indian Steamship Company to take up the work.

Thus, it will be seen how completely dependent we are upon foreign assistance for every kind of sea-service we need. Our trade, both export and import, oceanic and inter-portal, is carried on in foreign bottoms; our passengers—pilgrims, emigrants, soldiers and others—voyage in foreign ships; and our mails, too, are conveyed to and from India by a foreign shipping company.

There is but little shipping in our ports or on the high seas that we can call our own; and our ship-building which at one time was a most extensive industry in our coast districts, and supported a numerous section of our coast population—is all but an extinct industry; and the classes who once lived by it are either at the plough—earning a precarious subsistence—or in the ranks of landless labour, working for their miserable pittance in the towns. A small number of adventurous spirits—mostly Mahomedans—about 40,000—find employment as Lascars in East Indian steamships as coolies or cooks, on subsistence wages.

A large and growing intercourse by sea and yet no national merchant navy—extensive and increasing dealings with foreign nations oversea and yet no national shipping service—an enormous volume of business carried on across the seas, but almost entirely and exclusively with the aid of foreign transport, this is certainly an anomalous position

and points to a serious and fundamental defect in our national industrial equipment. No scheme of sea-borne trade can for any length of time rest secure on such a basis. There is perhaps no maritime country in the civilized world which is without a shipping service of its own and which relies so completely on foreign aid in maintaining its intercourse with other nations oversea. Great Britain, the United States, Germany, Japan and other great sea-powers apart, whose commercial fleets sweep the high seas, not even the smallest of maritime countries, are without merchant navies of their own. Sweden (Area, 172,876 sq. miles and population 5·3 millions) has a mercantile marine consisting of 1,950 sailing vessels of 265,748 tons and 1,019 steamships of 408,124 tons —a total tonnage of 673,872 tons. Norway (area 124,129 sq. miles and population 2·2 millions) possesses a merchant navy of 7,269 vessels—sail and steam together—with an aggregate tonnage of 1,486,502 tons. Portugal (area 35,490 sq. miles; and population 5·4 millions) owns a commercial navy consisting of 77 steamers of 50,487 tons and 497 sailing vessels of 63,048 tons. In Greece (area 25, 014 sq. miles and population 2·4 millions) the merchant navy has of sea-going vessels, 880 sailing vessels of 167,243 tons and 198 steamers of 208,791 tons—a total of 1078 vessels of 376,034 tons. Denmark (area 15,592 sq. miles, population 2·6 millions) has a merchant marine of 4091 vessels of 483,434 registered tons, of which 616 are steamers. Even Belgium (area 11,373 sq. miles and population 6·7 millions) has a shipping service of her own, composed of 71 vessels of 99,733 registered tons. India alone (area 1,766,642 sq. miles and population 294·3 millions) with her extensive sea-board, her countless ports and havens and her numerous coast-population stands as a solitary instance of a maritime country with a large and increasing commerce by sea and yet without a merchant marine of her own. She has not a single sailing vessel or steamship in her ports of the modern type, built in her own yards, nor even a single trained Indian engineer who could build one such. And thus, though under the political control and guidance of a nation which is by common consent the greatest and strongest of maritime powers and whose proud flag flies over nearly one-half of the entire shipping tonnage of the world, she continues, despite her increasing and expanding intercourse with foreign countries by sea, to be at the mercy of the foreign shippers! This marks the serious irony of the position.

Surely this is not as it should be. No maritime nation can long hold its own in the international arena of commercial enterprise—much less look forward with hope and confidence to an assured commercial future, which has not provided itself with this most needful apparatus of oceanic intercourse, and which chooses to so exclusively depend on the aid of the foreigner in the matter. With us, such foreign aid may have been necessary during the first periods of the economic revolution as a support to the fabric of the new Trade; but any continued dependence upon it is obviously incompatible with a sustained advance along the path of progressive development. Such extraneous aid might fail us when and in the directions in which we should need it most, or might not always be available on the terms we should be able to offer.

It is essential—and indeed a *sine qua non* of balanced progress—that we should have a mercantile marine of our own, of adequate strength and of the newer pattern, so as to be able to emancipate ourselves from our present position of helpless dependence on the foreign shipper and maintain our maritime intercourse without such outside help.

There are also other economic considerations which point the same way. (1) There is, in the first place, the heavy price we have to pay for such foreign aid—some 25 crores of rupees on the average every year for the conveyance of our export and import freights, our passengers, and our mails. An adequate Indian ocean fleet would mean a saving to the country of the whole of this burdensome annual charge (25 crores) which now goes to strengthen the commercial power and strength of other nations. (2) Next, the creation of an Indian commercial fleet—what a boon and a blessing it would be to the populations of the coast districts! There would be the rehabilitation of our old ship-building industry and sea-service—which would restore to numerous classes of the coast population their hereditary honorable employment. (3) But, above all, it would help to revive two such non-agricultural industries—which would be one important means of introducing some occupational diversity in our coast districts where none exists at present—and thereby diminish the pressure on the land.

All things considered, it behoves us seriously to take up the question, and consider in what way it is possible for us to build up a merchant navy of our own of the newer type and of the requisite strength as a necessary support and basis to our expanding maritime

enterprise, and at the same time, revive and re-organize on sound business lines our old shipping and ship-building industries which we have suffered to decline and perish through culpable indifference and neglect.

Before entering upon a discussion of the question thus suggested, we trust, it may not be deemed out of place if we venture to submit by way of preface a brief review of the general position in this regard.

As far as the recorded results of Oriental research enable us to judge, there can be no doubt that in ancient times India was one of the foremost maritime nations of the world. Her fine geographical situation in the heart of the Orient, with Africa on the west and the Eastern Archipelago and Australia on the east and connected with the vast mainland of Asia on the north, her magnificent seaboard extending over 4000 miles and upwards —from Karachi to Chittagong—her ports and havens over 1000 in number, some of them among the finest in the world, the boundless wealth of her material resources, the unrivalled richness and variety of her products, her shipping and ship-building—all these constituted advantages of unique value to the development of her maritime enterprise, and her marvellous colonizing and trading activity, the genius and energy of her merchants, the skill and daring of her seamen, concurred to give her the command of the sea, and helped her to attain to the proud position of a premier maritime power in Eastern Waters. We had our colonies in Madagascar and Socotra on the one side and in Pegu, in Cambodia, in Java, in Sumatra, in Borneo and in all probability farther afield on the other. Similarly, we had our trading settlements in Southern China, in the Malayan Peninsula, in Arabia and in all the chief cities of Persia and all over the East Coast of Africa. We maintained extensive intercourse with foreign countries. Our trade extended not only to the countries of Asia but to the whole of the then known world including the vast dominions of Ancient Rome. There was, for instance, a large and lucrative trade between the Pandya, Chola, and Chera kingdoms of Southern India and the Roman Empire. The whole of this oceanic intercourse with foreign nations was in our hands and under our control. The shipping employed was our own: and our *gulbats* and *padavs*, our *ganjos* and *batelos* our *bagalas* and *kothias* were in every sea, and our Jat, Kachhi and Gujrathi seamen visited every shore. A thousand ports participated in our extensive sea-borne trade of the time, and prominent among them were Lakhpat and Diu, Broach and Vallabhi, Beypoor and Cochin, Masulipatam and Balasore. Each seaport had its own ship-building yard, its own seamen and pilots, the ships were built of timber, mostly teak—the use of iron and steel as material for ship-building was unknown. A few references may here be conveniently cited from Bombay Gazetteer Volume I, part i, History of Gujerat, Appendix IV, pp. 492-96, and elsewhere.

"According to Vincent (Periplus I, 25,35, 254) in the time of Agatharcides (B. C. 200) the ports of Arabia and Ceylon were entirely in the hands of the people of Gujerat."

In the third century A. D. 247, the Periplus (McCrindle 17,52,64,96,109) notices

"Large Hindu ships in the East African, Arab and Persian ports and Hindu settlements on the north coast of Socotra."

Fa Hian, the famous Chinese pilgrim, who set out on his great itinerary in 399 A. D. and did not return to his monastery till 15 years later, records in his journal that

"He sailed from the mouth of the Ganges to Ceylon, from Ceylon to Java and from Java to China in ships manned by Indian crews."

During the fifth and sixth centuries, the ports of Sindh and Gujerat were among the chief centres of maritime enterprise in the east. In the fifth century, according to Hamza of Ispahan, at Hira near Kufa on the Euphrates the ships of India and China were constantly moored. In the sixth century, the Jats from the Indus and Kachh occupied the islands in the Bahrein Gulf. In A. D. 630 Hiuen Tsiang (Beal's Buddhist Records, II, 269) notices that in the chief cities of Persia, Hindus were settled as traders, enjoying the free practice of their religion. Before their overthrow by the Mahomedans, what large vessels the Rajput sailors of Gujerat managed is shown by Friar Oderic who about A. D. 1321 (Stevenson in Kerr's Voyages XVIII, 324) crossed the Indian Ocean in a ship that carried 700 people and these Rajput ships plied between Kattyawar and China. In the 11th century Somnath is referred to as a great port of call for merchants trading between Sofala in East Africa and China, as Diu was for Chinese ships.

It is needless to multiply these references to our commercial intercourse with foreign nations by sea and our colonial settlements in ancient times. Materials are still not even half as full as we should desire for anything like a just and accurate appreciation of the exact position India held in ancient days in the world's arena of maritime enterprise; but on a general view of the facts which have been definitively established so far, the conclusion seems to be amply borne out that, that

position was one of undisputed predominance in eastern seas.

Things continued more or less on this footing up to the time of the Mahomedan conquest. Under Mahomedan rule, there was a serious decline in our position as a maritime nation. Our command of the sea was gone, and our maritime ascendency ended. Our colonization ceased, our trading settlements dwindled both in number and strength; our sea-borne commerce fell off—part passed into the hands of the Arabs and Portuguese; many of our sea ports lost their commercial importance—some of them were destroyed, *e.g.*, Vallabhi, the celebrated seaport and capital of the Vallabhi kingdom in the east of Kattyawar situated about 20 miles west of Bhavanagar, and our shipping suffered a great diminution. Altogether, amidst the conflict of creeds and races, amidst the ceaseless clash of arms, amidst the chaos, the carnage, and the violence of religious and political strife, our maritime enterprise received a check from which it has never recovered. The old spirit of sea-adventure, however, was still alive, surviving the shock and the wreck—the fire, the dash, the energy of the sea-manship of ancient days; and we struggled hard though against heavy odds to maintain our position at sea. The Jats and other Indians established fresh trading settlements in the coast districts of Persia, and continued the old trade with that country. Our merchant fleets sailed as before in Eastern Waters, in the Arabian and Chinese Seas. In 1498 A. D. Vasco da Gama found sailors from Cambay and other parts of India who guided themselves by the help of the stars in the north and south and had nautical instruments of their own—the compass, the quadrant and such like. In A. D. 1510 Albuquerque found a strong Hindu element in Java and Malacca. Sumatra was ruled by Parameshvar, a Hindu prince. And even after the rule of the sea had passed to the Europeans, it was noticed that Gujerat Hindus continued to show marked courage and skill as merchants, seamen, and pilots. In the 17th century the French traveller, Mandelslo (A. D. 1638, Travels) found Achin in North Sumatra a great centre of trade with Gujerat. Even so late as the latter half of the 18th century Rao Ghor of Kachh (A. D. 1760-1778) built, equipped and manned a ship at Mandvi, which without European or other outside assistance safely made the voyage to England and back to the Malabar Coast. In the beginning of the 19th century (A. D. 1825) Tod tells us how

"with Biji Singh, of Bhavanagar, his port was his grand hobby and ship-building his chief interest and pleasure."

With the establishment of British rule, the decline of our maritime enterprise proceeded rapidly. New economic conditions established themselves; and new influences came into play. There was the crushing contact with the West, strong in the strength of advancing civilization and science, its disciplined spirit of industrial enterprise, its perfected industrial organizations, its unlimited command of resources of capital, skilled direction, trained labour and organizing talent. Our maritime enterprise, our sea-borne trade, our shipping, our ship-building, all primitive in their general scheme and methods had clearly no chance against such unequal and science-directed competition. Protected, carefully nursed and fostered, it might have held its own, and perhaps more as in Japan; but without such propping, and left without improvement and adaptation to the altered needs of the time, its fate was sealed. And as a result of a century of such competitive collision, we find ourselves simply driven out of the field with our maritime commerce gone, our merchant shipping which once plied proud and triumphant in Eastern Seas wiped away; our ship-building yards, once so numerous and so busy, all but closed, except for the construction of fishing boats and other small craft and our famous seaports sunk for the most part to the position of little better than fishing-villages. And now, scarcely a vestige remains of our ancient dominion of the sea. The whole fabric is gone as if swept by a storm leaving no trace behind; and the soul-stirring story of Ancient India as a mighty sea-power of the East, her colonies and trading settlements, her maritime intercourse and trade, reads like a romantic story from a dream-land or a fairy tale.

So sad, so complete, has been the collapse of our position as a maritime nation under the newer economic conditions—of *Laissez faire* Free Trade, and open and unrestricted competition—conditions introduced with the short-sighted and reckless confidence of "idealist" statesmanship into a country unsuited for their practical application, and among a people unprepared for the sterner toil and the freer life they postulated.

The present position of the country in respect of its intercourse with foreign nations by sea presents features which require to be carefully noted. Among these may be mentioned the following:—

(1) The New Sea-borne Trade of India which has grown up under the conditio British rule is not our own—neither cont

by ourselves, nor arranged on the old traditional lines. It is essentially the creation of foreign enterprise, and is, as might be expected, mainly under foreign control. It is financed, regulated, directed, by the foreign merchants. Our Bhattyas, Khoja and Parsee merchants have no doubt direct dealings with Egypt and Zanzibar, Arabia and Persia, Ceylon and China; but these are on too small a scale and do not represent more than a fraction of the total volume, probably about 10 per cent. In Bombay city which has an aggregate sea-borne trade of upwards of 85 crores of rupees in value, we find that out of a total of 217 commercial firms as many as 111 are foreign, including 82 English, 13 German, 5 French, 5 Austrian, 1 Italian, 2 Japanese and 3 others. And they have a practical monopoly of the business. The Indian firms number 106—37 Hindu, 11 Musalman and 58 Parsee—most of which, however, do little more than agency work. At Karachi, there are in all 92 trading firms, of which 73 are European and only 19 Indian, and these, too, mostly commission agencies.

This sea-borne trade now (1906-7) aggregates 344·2 crores of rupees in value, and represents a cargo tonnage of 11·8 million tons, including 5·21 million tons entered and 6·58 million tons cleared.

The inter-portal trade of India amounts to 46·37 crores of rupees in value (1905-6) and is mainly a subsidiary branch of the general ocean trade—representing the collection from port to port coastwise, of produce for foreign export and the distribution of imported goods through these trading centres on the sea-board over the interior.

(2) The New Trade under foreign direction is arranged in a frame and conducted on lines suited to the needs of manufacturing and industrial development, not in this country, but in foreign lands, and for the benefit of foreign nations. The bulk of exports consists of food-stuffs and raw materials while the imports are mostly manufactured goods. Among the exports we may note, taking the figures for 1906-7:—

Value in crores of rupees.

	Crs.		Crs.
Grain and pulse ...	27·65	Hides and skins ...	10·89
Jute	26·83	Lac	3·37
Cotton	21·96	Wool	2·42
Seeds	13·01	Dyeing and tanning materials ...	1·38
Total Rs.	89·45	Total Rs.	18·06

A total of 107·51 crores of rupees or over 60 per cent. of the total value of Indian merchandise exported.

On the import side, the following articles may be mentioned:—

	Crs.		Crs.
Liquors ...	1·85	Oils	2·76
Provisions ...	2·42	Cotton-twist, yarn and piece-goods...	40·91
Sugar ...	8·73	Silks	1·82
Metals and metal manufactures ...	22·65	Apparel	2·11
Total Rs.	35·65	Total Rs.	47·60

A total of 83·25 crores, or over 76 per cent. of the total value of imported goods.

(3) Taking the figures for 1905-6, we find the trade thus distributed in respect of geographical areas.

Total value in crores of rupees, merchandise and treasure:

	Imports inclusive of Government stores.	Exports exclusive of Government stores.	Total in crores of Rs.
A. British Empire.			
(1) United kingdom.	97·13	44·22	141·35
(2) British Colonies and possessions.	17·25	34·14	51·39
Total ...	114·38	78·36	192·74
B. Foreign countries.	29·36	89·79	119·15
Grand total ...	143·74	168·15	311·89

And, again, as over the different continents, in private merchandise alone:—

	Imports.	Exports.	Total in crores of Rs.
Europe	85·89	85·50	171·40
Africa	2·77	5·40	8·17
America	2·26	17·19	19·45
Asia	11·21	51·19	62·41
Australasia ...	·92	2·40	3·32
Total ...	103·06	161·70	264·77

Our old trade was mainly with Asia and Africa and the countries of the Levant. The bulk of the New Trade is with Europe, over 65 per cent. of the whole. The British Empire including the United Kingdom and British Colonies and possessions—claims over 60 per cent. of the total trade.

(4) As to the sea-ports—participating in the New Trade. In 1870, Mr. Robertson, a civil

engineer of eminence, was appointed by Government to inspect and report on the harbours and anchorages of the country. In 1870-1 he examined the Madras anchorages on both sides of the Peninsula and in 1871-2 inspected the Bombay and Bengal coasts and in a list prepared by Captain Taylor as many as 656 ports were enumerated and described, and the remark was added that

"The trade ports of India, if every place frequented by native craft be included, are exceedingly numerous."

Altogether, there were, we believe, over 1,000 ports on the Indian sea-board, which in ancient days were more or less independent centres of oceanic trade, having direct transactions with foreign countries—Ceylon and Zanzibar, Arabia and Persia, China and Malacca, Java and Cambodia, Sumatra and Borneo—and at the same time were distributing points for coastal traffic.

The Indian Ports Act of 1889 has a schedule list of 236 ports—11 in Bengal, 7 in Burma, 72 in Bombay including Aden, and in Madras 146, leaving out 19 as non-British Indian ports in Travancore and Cochin and 4 French ports in that Presidency. Each port under section 7 of the Act has a port officer and a conservator whose duty it is to look after the safety of shipping and the conservation of the port, enforcing the standing rules regarding berths, stations and anchorages to be occupied by vessels, the taking in and discharging of passengers, ballast and cargo, the keeping of free passengers, the use of fires and lights and to levy port-dues on vessels entering and grant port-clearances and receive fees for pilotage &c.. Under section 36 it is also to have a port fund account of its own, showing receipts such as port-dues and pilotage fees and disbursements including the pay and allowances of the port establishment, the costs of buoys, beacons, lights and other necessary works maintained for the benefit of vessels entering or leaving the port, as also contributions, if any, towards the support of hospitals and dispensaries suitable for the reception and relief of seamen, &c.

Most of these 236 ports are, however, mere ports of call for inter-portal trade and have but a very small fraction of the general oceanic trade of the country. Taking the figures for 1905-6 we find that the following 17 ports shared between them as much as 262·84 crores out of a total value of the trade in merchandise amounting to 264·77 crores, leaving even less than 2 crores for the remaining 219 ports :—

	Value of trade in crores of Rs.
Calcutta	109·0
Bombay	85·0
Rangoon	21·0
Karachi	20·1
Madras	12·1
Total	247·29
Tuticorin	3·35
Chittagong	3·17
Cochin	1·23
Moulmein	1·15
Total	8·20
Calicut	1·05
Mangalore	1·00
Tellicherry	·99
Coconada	·93
Total	3·97
Bassein	·85
Nagapatam	·69
Cuddalore	·55
Akyab	·51
Total	2·00
Grand Total	262·84

The total value of the year's trade was 264·77 crores of rupees of which

17 ports had 262·84 crores of rupees.
219 ports had only 1·93 crores of rupees.

(5) And even of these 17 ports, it is worth noting that it is the first five—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon, Karachi and Madras—which have a virtual monopoly of the oceanic trade of the country—247·3 crores out of a total value of 264·7 crores—the trade in Private Merchandise—leaving but 17·4 crores for all the other seaports on the vast sea-board.

These five ports are all new ports which owe their origin entirely and exclusively to foreign initiative and enterprise; and the concentration of the new sea-borne trade at these few points in the face of an extensive sea-board affording a thousand outlets and anchorages, some of them among the finest in the world, is a most remarkable feature of the general position.

Such concentration of the country's trade has no doubt its advantages. It facilitates and favours effective combination of means and proper co-ordination and regulation of efforts, and is otherwise conducive to economy and efficiency. But in the hands of the foreign merchant, and directed with irresistible energy against the indigenous organization of the country, it has with us been simply disastrous. It has proved the ruin of our ports, and with it,—other causes operating—the destruction of our maritime enterprise, including trade, shipping and ship-building.

Our old ports had clearly no chance as against such an opposing concentration. Effective competition was practically eliminated, and no motive or incentive left to emulative effort: and they have had to resign themselves without a struggle to the fate that awaited them. Their trade is gone, their shipping and ship-building activity is paralysed; and they are now for the most part

better than fishing-villages shorn of all their former glory or at the best are mere ports of call for coastal traffic with but an insignificant share—if even that much—in the general oceanic trade of the country. Lakhpat, the well-known emporium on the Sindh frontier which was till within a century ago a great seat of commerce on the coast, is no longer a trading centre. Diu on the coast of Kathyawar, the flourishing mart and port of call for merchant ships from China and E. Africa in the 7th and 8th centuries A. D., is now but a subsidiary port for coastal traffic. Masulipatam, at the mouth of the Krishna, on the east coast of the Peninsula, once the great colonizing and trading centre and which sent settlers to colonize Java and Cambodia in the 7th century A. D. and from which vessels sailed eastwards for Sumatra and Cochin-China and the Manillas and westward, for Mecca and Madagascar, is now a neglected port, with a bar rising at its entrance, and relegated to a subordinate position with an oceanic trade of about 13 lakhs of rupees, imports and exports together, and a coastal trade of less than 7 lakhs! What now remains of the glory of the historic ports of Somnath and Mangalore? Broach, that queen of trading cities, once the centre of our maritime enterprise on the Western Coast, is now but a shadow of her former self with only a coastal trade of 44 lakhs of rupees! And so the Wheel of Fortune turns; and things "have their day and cease to be."

(6) The ports of Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon, Karachi and Madras, at which the new sea-borne trade is concentrated, are, as observed before, ports of foreign origin and have been built, improved and equipped at great cost. Of these, Bombay is by far the finest port: Calcutta and Rangoon are good ports: but Karachi, the new port of Sindh and the Punjab, has had to be converted into a safe and commodious harbour at a heavy expenditure of money and effort. A bar across the entrance stretching for nearly a thousand yards—the result of the waves raised by the S. W. Monsoon acting on the loose sand lying off the extremity of Manora Point—has had to be removed; and the channel, deepened; the Chinna Creek, blocked; and a break-water, constructed to shut off the heavy S. W. seas from the mouth of the harbour. Madras is still far from being a satisfactory harbour. There is the exposed sea-shore, and the shoaling of the harbour mouth by drift sand is a standing difficulty. The capital debt incurred for the improvement of these harbours amounted to 13·5 crores up to the end of 1905-6. Calcutta has a capital debt of 5·3 crores; Bombay, 6·46 crores; Rangoon, 58 lakhs; Karachi, 76 lakhs and Madras, 40 lakhs. Calcutta has 9 docks and Bombay 7, and these have cost a good deal. The Prince's Dock at Bombay enclosing a total water-area of 30 acres, has cost more than a crore of rupees, and so, too, the Victoria Dock has been constructed at a total outlay of 1·23 crores. Wharf and landing accommodation, piers, port approaches, buoys, warehouses, &c. have involved a heavy expenditure.

It is not clear why a few more harbours equally good or better have not been selected to be improved, equipped and placed alongside these five. There are several ports on the West Coast of India which might have been converted into first-class harbours and some at least at smaller cost. Poshitra, Salaya, Jagghur, Viziadurg, Karwar and Cochin, might be mentioned. As regards Cochin, Mr. Robertson, the great engineer, was strongly in favour of a scheme for improving it. It has a back-water of great value as a tidal reservoir to keep the entrance clear and render it independent of flood-waters for scouring purposes. Mr. Robertson said:—

"In this back-water there is room for 50 ships of 700 tons, and any amount of area can be got by dredging. The rise and fall is so small that the back-water is practically a wet dock of greater area than all the docks in Great Britain put together. On either side of Cochin harbour, to the north and south, there are the very remarkable mud banks of Nara Kal and Alepy which are most useful as natural harbours of refuge subsidiary to Cochin. No other harbour in the world has such adjuncts. Thus Cochin is admirably adapted to become the great western outlet for the trade of Southern India."

A harbour of such potentialities might well have been chosen instead of Madras— an indifferent roadstead even now.

It is unfortunate that side by side with these ports improved and fitted at such heavy cost for the New Sea-borne Trade, it has not as yet been deemed desirable to establish as a necessary complement a few first-class ship-building yards where sailing vessels and steamships of the modern type could be constructed. Cochin and Viziadurg on the west coast might with advantage be converted at a comparatively small outlay into fine ship-building centres, commanding an inexhaustible supply of teak-timber from the forests of Kanara and Malabar.

Calcutta and Bombay have each a dockyard, but the work done is almost entirely repairs to ships and but little real ship-building.

In Japan, it is only within the last 30 years since 1878 that ship-building on the modern

methods has made such wonderful progress, and ship-building yards have been established which might well claim a place among the leading ones in the world. The ship-building yard at Osaka is 34 acres in extent, and employs 4,000 men; the Kobe yards have an area of 50 acres and 8,000 workmen; the Nagasaki, the largest in the country, cover an area of 80 acres and employ over 10,000 men. Besides, there are 205 private ship-yards and 32 private docks. Bounties are given for the construction of iron or steel vessels of not less than 700 gross tons. The building of merchant ships of over 10,000 tons is not uncommon. Numerous small vessels of 200-300 tons are turned out every year, and also many iron vessels of 800 tons and upwards. At Nagasaki a ship of 13,000 tons is at present in course of construction.

A few ship-yards of the kind created on the Indian littoral, would be a boon of incalculable value and a means of reviving a great national industry. The outlay involved need not be more than 2 or 3 crores.

(7) The administration of the affairs of these ports is vested by law in Boards specially constituted for the purpose. At all the ports the Europeans on the Boards largely outnumber Indians and practically control the management.

These Port Trusts are constituted in part on an elective basis, and contain representatives of the technical and commercial interests most concerned in the welfare and advancement of the ports. The Port Trust of Calcutta is composed of 15 members of whom 8 are elected, one by the Calcutta Municipality, one by the Trade's Association, one by the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce, and 5 by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce. At the present time, two are natives of India and the rest, as might be expected from the direction of the Foreign Trade, Europeans. In Bombay, the Board of Administration consists of 13 members, of whom 5 are elected by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce: and the Bombay Port Trust Act of 1879 provides under section 5 that "not less than three of the Trustees shall be natives of India residing in the city of Bombay." Madras has a Port Trust of 12 members, of whom 5 are elected, and 3 must be natives residing in the city. The Karachi Port is under a Board of 11 members, of whom 5 are elected and 2 must be natives residing in the city. Rangoon has a Port Trust of 10 members, of whom 3 are elected. There are here no native Commissioners on the Board.

The sub-joined table shows the constitution of these several Port Trusts:—

Port.	Number of Members.	Classification of the Members.			Natives.
		Nominated.	Elected.	Europeans.	
Calcutta ...	15	7	8	13	2
Bombay ...	13	8	5	10	3
Madras ...	12	7	5	9	3
Karachi ...	11	6	5	9	2
Rangoon ...	10	7	3	10	...
Totals ...	61	35	26	51	10

Thus, the total membership of these Port Trusts is 61 members, of whom 51 are Europeans—Engineers or representatives of Chamber of Commerce—and 10 only are Indians. The administration of the Ports is thus practically in the hands of the Europeans.

The property vested in the Trusts is extensive and valuable, and they are invested with powers corresponding to it.

The work of the Boards includes:—

The maintenance in efficient order of the existing docks, landing places, jetties, wharves, light houses, buoys, channels of approach, as also the carrying out of new works and improvements as required; such as wharves, piers, tramways, warehouses, sheds, beacons, pilot boats, the erection of cranes, reclamations, dredges, &c.

The Trusts have considerable revenues at their disposal, including tolls, dues, rates and charges for the landing, shipping, wharfage, cranage, storage, demurrage of goods, &c. Government advances money to the Boards in case of necessity or they have the power to raise the required loans.

The following table shows the revenue and expenditure of these Port Trusts for 1905-6, as also their capital debts:—

Port Trust.	Income in Lakhs of Rs.	Expenditure in Lakhs of Rs.	Capital debt in Lakhs of Rs.	The total trade in crores of Rs.
Calcutta ...	89·5	86·6	530	109
Bombay ...	70·7	61·6	646	85
Madras ...	8·7	8·4	40	12
Karachi ...	24·4	20·7	76	20
Rangoon ...	19·1	22·9	58	21
Total in Lakhs of Rs. ...	212·4	200·2	1,350	Total 247 crores in 1905-6.

Each Port Trust has under its control :—

(*a*) a staff of officers of the Trust, including secretaries, engineers, traffic managers, dock-superintendents, warehouse superintendents, &c.

(*b*) a Port Department, consisting of a port officer and his assistant and dock-masters: and

(*c*) a Pilot Establishment composed of a harbour-master, master-pilots, pilots, &c.

At the port of Bombay, all these branches of the port service are manned by Europeans—excepting 2 Parsee officers on the staff (*a*).

(8) Next, these central sea-ports—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon, Karachi, and Madras, so improved and equipped at a capital out-lay of over 13½ crores of rupees and so administered in the interests of the New Sea-borne Trade and under the direction of representatives of foreign enterprise—have their position strengthened and assured by being placed in close and effective communication with the areas of production and industrial activity in the interior. The connecting chains are two—coastal and inland.

(1) There is, first the long chain of subsidiary ports on the sea-board, extending from Karachi and Lakhpat to Moulmein and Mergui. These ports numbering more than 1,000, including both recognised under the Ports Act and unrecognised, once many of them independent ports of call and distributing trade-centres on the coast with more or less a substantial share in the oceanic commerce, are now, under altered conditions and under the new scheme of commercial development, practically subsidiary ports subordinate and ancillary to the chief central seaports sending and receiving their supplies of commodities, to and from them.

Mangalore and Veraval, Porbandar and Diu, Gogha and Surat, Viziadurg and Malvan on the Bombay side, Cannanore and Beypore, Vizagapatam and Bimlipatam on the Madras coast, and Puri and Balasore in Bengal, have all sunk to the position of ancillary ports in communication with their respective presidential central ports.

(2) There is, secondly, a vast net-work of railways converging to these seaports as coastal *termini*, as they debouch on the sea-board or, to speak with historical accuracy and with reference to their development, radiating from them and extending throughout the length and breadth of the country and connecting every city of any importance and every province.

The railways are, of course, no part of the general maritime equipment of the country proper, but as the position of the central ports as distributing trade-centres largely depends upon such a chain of arterial lines of communication linking them on the interior, a passing reference to them may be permitted.

It was about 1840 when the conquest of the country was nearing its completion, that the question of railway construction in India was first taken up by the Court of Directors. It was realised that without the requisite material appliances to facilitate and cheapen the means of communication and production, there could be no advance in the country—material, moral or political ; and Lord Dalhousie, reviewing the whole question in an exhaustive minute in 1853 strongly urged the importance "of a speedy and wide introduction of railway communications throughout India"—recommending projects for various trunk lines.

The Court of Directors concurred, and sanctioned the scheme proposed by the Government of India ; and by the end of 1859, eight companies had been formed for the construction of about 5,000 miles of line with a capital under State-guarantee of £52,500,000 sterling. And there was laid the foundation of a system of railways in India which—extending as it does throughout the country and opening it out in all directions—is now, with a mileage exceeding that in the United Kingdom itself, a marvel of engineering enterprise in the East.

The Great Indian Peninsular Railway was projected in 1844. The first turf was turned at Bombay in 1850, and the first 20 miles of line to Thana were opened in 1853 when Lord Elphinstone was Governor. Since then, the work of railway construction in India has gone on rapidly and continuously and we have now a total mileage of 29,303 miles of line open for traffic.

It may be remarked that the position of the Central Ports as chief seaports and distributing trade-centres could not have been strengthened in the way it has been, and that no large expansion of the New Sea-borne Trade would have been possible without such a development of the railway system of the country, the construction of a stupendous net-work of converging arterial through lines of communication. Says the writer on Commerce and Trade in the Imperial Gazetter of India (vol. III, p. 262) :

> "Until the railway system was well advanced, it was not possible either to furnish the mass of the people with imported merchandise within their means or to encourage the agriculturist to grow wheat, oil seeds, or cotton for the over-sea market."

Prior to the construction of railways in India, the new sea-borne Trade advanced but

slowly. In 1851-2, the year before the opening of the first railway—the total value of the export and import trade in merchandise was 32·1 crores of Rs. and had only slightly varied in previous years. Since 1853-4, it has steadily advanced with every advance in railway-development—as will appear from the subjoined table :—

Year.	Railway mileage open for traffic.	Value of Sea-borne Trade in crores of Rs. in merchandise.		
		Imports.	Exports.	Total.
1853-4	71	11·12	19·29	30·41
1863-4	2,958	27·14	65·62	92·76
1873-4	6,226	33·81	54·99	88·80
1883-4	11,527	55·27	88·17	143·44
1893-4	18,840	77·02	106·50	183·52
1903-4	27,565	92·59	153·51	246·10
1906-7	29,303	108·30	176·66	284·96

The following few figures will be of interest as bearing on the general position in this respect :—

Total mileage of lines open for traffic on March 31st, 1907, 29,303 miles.

	Rs.	Crores.
(A) Capital debt		485·14
1. Actual capital out-lay ...	379·20	
2. Premia paid in purchase of companies' lines	47·45	
3. Net charge to the State on the railway account from the commencement down to 1898-9 ...	58·49	
Total ...	485·14	
Since 1899 we have had surpluses		
(B) Gross earnings		44·11
1. Coaching traffic	15·36	
Total number of passengers carried 271·0 millions of whom, 239·3 millions, 3rd class.		
2. Goods traffic	27·59	
Number of tons carried 58·8 millions, Average rate per mile 5·4 pies.		
3. Electric Telegraph, &c., ...	1·15	
Total Rs. ...	44.11	
(C) Working Expenses		22·00
(D) Net Earnings		22·10

Railway service——Number of employees of different races :—

Europeans ...	6,850	The upper branches of the service are manned almost exclusively by Europeans. The G. I. P. Railway has a superior staff of officers, 1,140 strong—including Agent, Auditors, Engineers
Eurasians ...	9,326	
Indians ...	463,108	
Total ...	479,284	

raffic Superintendents, Locomotive Officers, &c., of hom only 8 are Indians. The East Indian Railway and the Madras Railway have between them a staff of 312 superior officers, under Agency, Audit, Engineering, Traffic, Locomotive, of whom only 2 are Indians.

Points to be noted :—

1. The capital laid out on the lines is entirely European, excepting some 20 lakhs of native investment on a short feeder line.

2. The administration is exclusively in European hands.

3. The superior branches of the service are manned mostly by Europeans and Eurasians.

4. The profits go all to the foreign capitalist—net earnings 22·1 crores of rupees.

5. Railways which in other lands and under normal conditions contribute to national economic progress and development—here with us work mainly in aid of the New Sea-borne Trade.

It may be added that the only land-transport that we still possess as our own is represented by the pack-animals and the bullock-carts. The pack-animals—horses and ponies, mules and donkeys, and camels—number in all 2,944,204 for a total of 550,030 villages in the British provinces or less than 6 per village. Their day, however, is gone; and we have them so employed only in hilly or imperfectly opened-up tracts where good cart-roads do not yet exist. As regards the carts they number 3,360,774 or about 6 to a village, plying in the old way between their villages and the railway stations and the trading towns and doing a considerable deal of the general carriage work of the country, largely as ancillary to the wide branching railway transport service.

Thus, is the movement of goods maintained to the central seaports from the interior and back, partly along the coast through a long chain of subsidiary ports, and by land by means of the railways.

(9) Next, it is important to enquire how the New Sea-borne Trade is carried on between these ports and the foreign markets across the seas; what is the transport that is supplied, and what is the agency which provides it. This brings us to the question of shipping employed in the new oceanic trade.

This trade with foreign countries by sea represents a most extensive field for transport service. And here, too, it is painful to note that the collapse of Indian indigenous enterprise is almost complete and that the foreigner is practically in sole and undisputed possession of the field.

Railway transport is, as shown before, a foreign monopoly and imposes upon the country a heavy annual charge, amounting to over 44 crores of rupees gross and over 22 crores net. And so, too, is the entire system of sea-carriage for which we have to pay the foreigner an additional 25 crores, so that the two

charges taken together come to no less than about 70 crores of rupees per annum, exceeding by more than 10 crores even the entire net revenue of the Government of India —a price paid for foreign aid in respect of the land and sea transport—that we need in support of our New Sea-borne Trade.

Prior to 1842, the year in which the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company secured the control for the mails between Suez and Calcutta and almost down to the opening of the Suez Canal in 1869, the New Sea-borne Trade was mainly carried on with sailing ships mostly under 500 tons each. The trade with the countries of the West was almost exclusively in the hands of the English shippers. Our native vessels never seem to have ventured west beyond the Cape.

In the eastern seas, however, we had yet our old shipping; and our *Kothias*, and *Bagalas*, our *Ganjoos* and *Padavs*, of 200—75 tons burthen had a large share with the Arab dhows, the Chinese junks and the Siamese barques in the trade between India and Ceylon, E. Africa, Persia, Arabia, China, the Malayan Peninsula and the Eastern Archipelago. Here there was some and not much competition; but it was a competition between the sailing-ships of the West of the newer pattern and our Indian craft of the old type. As regards the coastal trade of the country it was almost wholly in our hands and the extensive sea-board from Lakhpat on the west to Chittagong on the east was dotted over with Indian barques and brigs plying from port to port, and doing in the aggregate no inconsiderable amount of business.

The whole position, however, underwent a most profound change and our last chance was gone, when the Suez Canal was opened for traffic in 1869. It brought the East and the West nearer to each other, opened the East out to the steam-shipping of the West, and rendered possible an immense expansion of Eastern trade. Steamer-services commenced in Eastern Waters, and there was a revolution in the conditions of the general carrying trade of the East.

In 1825, the *Enterprise* made the first steam voyage to India. In 1842, the P. and O. Company secured the contract for the mails between Suez and Calcutta, and established a line of steamers for the mail services between Suez, Ceylon, Madras and Calcutta. But up till 1854, there were no steamers in Indian waters but those of the P. and O. Company, a few Government transports and occasional steamers employed in the opium trade. Indian trade was divided between native vessels which put to sea only in fine weather and square-rigged ships carrying native crews and officered by Europeans. The first operations of the British India Steam Navigation Company date from 1857. In 1862 it started a scheme embracing the whole coasting service of India; and by the end of 1863, had 17 steamers afloat in the Eastern Seas. In November 1869, the Suez Canal was opened, and this company's steamer *India* with cargo from Calcutta, was the first steamer to arrive in London with an Indian cargo through the canal. In 1872 it extended its services to the East Coast of Africa; and in 1873 had a fleet of 40 steamers with an aggregate tonnage of about 52,000 tons, employing in the service of its fleet over 500 European officers and engineers and more than 5,000 lascars.

Since then, there has been a steady and continuous expansion of steam-shipping in Eastern Waters. It has extended to every country and every island in the East. Ceylon and E. Africa, Arabia and Persia, China and Japan, the Malayan Peninsula and the Eastern Archipelago, have now their regular steamship services. Almost every nation in Europe, Canada and the United States, Australia and New Zealand, have each a share in the new shipping. Even Japan is in the arena, working her way with characteristic energy. British shipping predominates, but we have fine steam-ship lines owned by other nations, notably France and Germany, the United States and Japan. Powerful shipping companies are in the field, *e.g.* the British India Steam Navigation Company founded in 1855 with a fleet of 125 steamers of 431,594 tons; the P. and O. Steam Navigation Company, incorporated in 1840 with a fleet of 59 steamers of 348,631 tons: the Ellerman Lines Ltd. founded in 1840, owning a fleet of 73 steamers of 238,876 tons; the Anchor Line Ltd. established in 1856, possessing a fleet of 30 steamers; the Compagnie Des Messageries Maritimes, the Chargeurs Re-unis of Paris (established in 1872) owning a fleet of 34 steamers, the Navigazion Generala Italiana with a fleet of 107 steamers of 231,000 tons, the Austrian Lloyd Steam Navigation Company (founded at Trieste in 1836) possessing 71 steamers of 202,527 tons, the Hamburg-American Line Company (started in 1847) which owns a fleet—the largest in the world in carrying capacity, of 125 steamers of 651,151 tons, the Nippon Yusun Kaisha (founded in 1885) with a fleet of 78 steamers of 248,000 tons, &c. And we have now available for

service in the Eastern Seas such large steamers as the P. and O. Company's *Macedonia* and *Marmora* of over 10,500 tons each, the Anchor Lines, *Circassia* of 6,716 tons and *Britannica* of 8,069 tons, the Italian *R. Rubattino* of 4,580 tons, the French *Ville de la Ciolat* of 6,378 tons, and the Japanese *Aki Maru* of 6,444 tons. It may be added that steamships have now almost completely superseded the old sailing vessels in Eastern Waters, which means increasing more than four-fold the carrying power of the shipping. Of the total tonnage employed in Indian trade 98 per cent and more is steam-tonnage.

(10) In the face of such competition conducted with such resources and on such a scale, our old small shipping have obviously no chance. Our *Kothias* and *Bagalas*, our *Galbats* and *Padavs* of small carrying capacity mostly under 100 tons, cannot hold their own, when matched with such stately liners of the West; nor can our poor, resourceless ship-owners hope to compete with such powerful shipping companies on anything like equal terms. The struggle is an unequal struggle and it can be no matter for surprise that the field is almost entirely in foreign hands and under foreign control. The whole of the Eastern trade, which once was ours is now in the hands of the European, Amrican and Japanese shippers. Our share in the oceanic trade of our own country has dwindled down to less than 1 per cent. of the total. And even in respect of the inter-portal trade of India, our native craft represent less than 1/9th of the total tonnage.

The collapse of our indigenous shipping is all but total, and the following figures relating to shipping in Indian trade will be of painful interest, as illustrating the extent of such collapse:—

(A) As regards the *Sea-borne Trade* of India.

No. of tonnage of vessels, including their repeated voyages that entered and cleared with cargoes from and to foreign countries in 1906-7 thus distributed:—

	Entered.		Cleared.		Total in 1000 tons.		
	No. of vessels.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Total tonnage in thousands of tons.	Average tons per vessel.
1. Indian craft ...	600	45	654	49	1,254	95	77 tons.
2. British craft ...	90	7	90	7	180	14	80 tons.
3. Foreign craft ...	187	20	114	11	301	31	100 tons.
4. British shipping ...	1,727	3,973	2,256	5,197	3,983	9,170	over 2,300 tons.
5. British India shipping.	248	66	349	95	597	161	268 tons.
6. Foreign countries shipping.	458	1,100	532	1,227	990	2,327	2,440 tons.
Total ...	3,310	5,211	3,995	6,586	7,305	11,800	

Thus, of the total tonnage employed in the New Sea-borne trade of India—11,800,000 tons in all, both entries and clearances taken together, it may be noticed that British shipping—including craft and British Indian vessels, claims by far the largest share, amounting to 4760 vessels or 65 p.c. of the total number and 9,345,000 tons or about 79 p.c. The shipping of foreign countries amounts to a total of 990 vessels—most of them steamers, with an aggregate tonnage of 2,327,206 tons or close on 20 p.c.—Austria-Hungary claiming 443,000 tons, France, 185,000 tons, Germany 952,458 tons, Italy 201,000 tons, Japan 200,000 tons, &c. Our own indigenous shipping comes last with a miserable aggregate tonnage of 95,000 tons—·8 p.c. of the total. The number of such vessels engaged in the oceanic trade of the country is not supplied in the official returns; but assuming about 10 voyages to a vessel a year, it may not be far wrong to put it at say 125-130 vessels, 130 small barques—mostly under 80 tons each,—this is all the shipping engaged in our foreign trade—that we can claim as our own, and no more. Nothing else is needed

to bring us home with such painful clearness the awful extent of the failure of this branch of our national industry—a result attributable to the policy of the Open Door applied in all its logical rigor to economic conditions peculiarly ill-adapted for such application.

B. The *inter-portal trade* of India :—

Here the figures for 1905-6 are available, and are as below :—

Nationality of shipping.		Entries.		Clearances.		Total.		Per cent.
		No. of vessels.	Tons.	No. of vessels.	Tons.	No. of vessels.	Tons.	
British ...	Steam ...	8,022	12,225,895	8,160	12,473,724	16,182	24,699,619	British 83·9 p.c.
	Sailing ...	1	1528	2	1,672	3	3,200	
British India	Steam ...	104	25,757	102	30,118	206	55,875	
	Sailing ...	289	41,235	241	34,907	530	76,142	
Foreign ...	Steam ...	256	666,029	277	733,759	533	1,399,788	Foreign 5·2
	Sailing ...	1,470	56,279	1,923	74,346	3,393	130,625	
*Native craft	Sailing ...	100,567	1,697,853	81,635	1,549,740	182,202	3,247,593	Indian 10·9
Total ...	Steam ...	8,382	12,917,681	8	13,237,601	16,921	26,155,282	
	Sailing ...	102,327	1,796,895	83,801	1,660,665	186,128	3,457,560	
Total of steam and sailing vessels		110,709	14,714,576	92,340	14,898,266	203,049	29,612,842	100

* Including foreign craft.

Here, the aggregate tonnage is 29·612 million tons, of which British shipping claims nearly 84 p.c. Foreign countries have a little over 5 p.c. and our own share is hardly 10 p.c.—some 182,202 vessels with an aggregate tonnage of 3·247 million tons—or for the most part of under 20 tons burden. Assuming 25 voyages per annum to a vessel of this sort, it would appear that our indigenous craft so employed in this coastal trade include some 7,280 small *galbats* and *padavs* plying from port to port along the sea-board, East and West.

In half the countries of the world, the coastal trade is by law and treaty reserved to national shipping. With us, however, there is no such reservation, and under the Free Trade regime, our share in our own inter-portal trade has dwindled down to about 10 per cent. of the total.

It may be added that our share in both the oceanic and coastal trade of the country has been since the opening of the Suez Canal steadily and continuously on the decline. And to all appearances its final extinction is only a question of time. Steam-ship competition is a most formidable competition, and sail-shipping must eventually go out of the field altogether. It is worth noting in this connection that 98 per cent. of the shipping engaged in the sea-borne trade of India is steam, and 86 per cent. of that employed in coastal traffic is so, too.

Thus, as things stand at present, our Indian share is limited in the oceanic trade to about 130 small vessels of under 80 tons burthen with an aggregate tonnage of 95,000 tons, and in the coastal trade of India—to some 7,280 vessels generally of less than 20 tons each—while the foreigner claims 99 per cent. of the former and 90 p. c. of the latter.

As to *ship-building* there is a corresponding decline. The less indigenous shipping that finds employment, the less is the building of new vessels. Taking the figures for the 5 years ending 1905-6, we find :—

Sailing and steam vessels built at Indian Ports.

Year.	Sailing.		Steam.		Total.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
1901-2	112	4,756	3	77	115	4,833
1902-3	96	3,515	3	76	99	3,591
1903-4	96	4,326	1	75	97	4,401
1904-5	148	7,405	1	17	149	7,422
1905-6	166	7,445	2	167	168	7,612
Total for 5 years.	618	27,447	10	412	628	27,859
Yearly average.	123·6	5,449	2	82	125·6	5,572

Thus it appears, we build about 125 new vessels—Gulbats, Batalos, Kothias, Padavs, &c.,—of under 45 tons each—on an average per year. The annual amount of new ship-building scarcely seems sufficient to adequately provide for the wear and tear and wastage of time, and cannot even maintain our craft in its present strength. As to the Provincial distribution of ship-building Bengal has built during these 5 years only 8 new vessels, Burma 44, Sindh 63, Madras 148, and Bombay 365, in all 628. There is this new ship-building at 2 ports in Bengal, at 16 in Bombay, at 2 in Sindh, at 24 in Madras and at 4 in Burma, in all 48 ports in British India participating in the work, building 2 or 3 *gulbats* a year each. The ports of Calcutta and Chittagong on the Bengal side, of Bombay, Bulsar, and Bassein in the Bombay Presidency, of the Mangalore, Calicut and Masulipatam in Madras and of Tavoy and Mergui on the Burmese coast, may be mentioned in this connection as still preserving the ancient art. Of these, next to Bombay, Bulsar on the west coast takes the lead, having built 122 new vessels during the five years ending 1905-6, Bassein follows with an aggregate of 54, and then we have Mangalore with 40, Calicut and Masulipatam each with 18. Viziadurg, once an important ship-building centre on our side, has almost ceased to build, having turned out only 5 during the period.

As to the capital annually laid out on the building of the new craft, taking the cost of construction at about Rs. 100 per ton, we may put it at between 5 and 6 lakhs of rupees.

As regards the ship-builders, the Census of 1901 gives 42,940 as the number of persons supported by the industry. The actual workers as ship-wrights and boat-builders number 14,322 and apparently build for the most part fishing-boats and canoes and only occasionally larger craft. These people, however, are men of small means, *e. g.* the *Vadha* carpenters of Gujerat, and build vessels generally for others—the Bunnias, the Memons, &c.,—under a system of advances, and if they build any on their own account, they do so only with borrowed capital.

(12). Lastly, as to our seamen, the Census supplies no definite information; we can hazard only a conjectural estimate. The strength of the crew of a native vessel varies according to its size and tonnage. In case of large vessels, such as *Bagalas*, *Kothias* and *Batalos* there are usually 14 men; in the case of small, 4 to 8 men, the captain being the captain. We have before, about 130 large vessels in the trade, and some 7,280 small, engaged inter-portal trade of the country. The number of seamen may be roughly estimated at 50,000.

We may sum up the general position:

(1) Our maritime trade is [illegible] of full 90 per cent., if not more, in foreign hands. Our Indian share is barely 10 per cent.

(2) As to transport for movement of goods:—

(*a*) The railways are entirely a foreign monopoly, costing us about 44 crores of rupees a year gross.

(*b*) As regards the shipping employed:

1. In the *oceanic trade*, the total tonnage is 11,800,000 tons. Our indigenous share represents only 95,000 tons or a share of ·8 per cent., the remaining 11,705,000 tons foreign.

2. In the inter-portal trade of India the aggregate tonnage is 29·61 millions, of which just 3·24 million tons, or the remaining 26·37 million tons, 89 per cent foreign.

(3) As to old ports [illegible] deserted—both trade and shipping practically concentrated at the three ports Calcutta, Bombay and Madras—having the largest trade in merchandise in value; and, in the aggregate tonnage.

(4) The [illegible] at present employed in the ocean

7,280 in the inter-portal trade of the country of under 20 tons burthen each, in all, 7,410 vessels large and small.

(5) Where we once had a thousand ship-yards there we have now just solitary 48 ports, which, however, mostly build 2 or 3 galbats a year. The yearly average number of new ships built is 125 of less than 50 tons each; and the aggregate capital laid out per annum on new ship-building may be put at between 5 and 6 lakhs of rupees.

(6) The ship-builders number 14,322, most of whom now build only fishing-boats and canoes and barges.

(7) As to the number of seamen manning the ligenous craft that we still possess, it may roughly estimated at 50,000. The Lascars—of them Mahomedens who find employ-in British East India Steamers as ervants, cooks or coolies—number

some of the leading facts and figures the present position of our mari-shipping and ship-building. The quent and may be left to speak s.

oard extending over a length with a thousand harbours secure anchorages, once important and sperous ports, busy and flourishing marts, wded with our own ships, barques, and brigs l barges; and each with a ship-building rd of its own and with a numerous sea-ring population, living *in comfort* by the stry—now—and that, too, under the rule ation, the *greatest sea-power in the* —presenting a sad scene of desolation—*ral Sahara.* With its ports mostly desert-ft all but bare and stripped of its old —not even 8,000 vessels plying in its ith its countless ship-yards closed, which together build about 125 , with its merchant princes and wners, its seamen and ship-one and dependant for mari-sport almost exclusivly on ch has been the tremen-as at one period of our xtensive and prosper-

Unhappy India, Land of ancient renown, Chosen Home of enterprise, industry and commerce in the Orient! Is this all that remains of thy past greatness and glory, as a premier maritime nation? Thy merchants and shippers who once directed and controlled the trade of the East and on whose resourcefulness and enterprise rested thy commercial pre-dominance in Eastern waters, thy seamen renowned throughout the East for their skill and daring, and who braved the perils of the deep and visited the most distant shores, thy ship-builders once so distinguished for their unrivalled skill in naval architecture, where are their modern successors? But, above all, where is that spirit of maritime enterprise which once sent forth thy brave and adventurous sons to far-off lands, East and West, for trade and settlement, and helped to build up thy extensive dominion of the sea? Gone, gone, gone for ever? No. There is a passing eclipse, a temporary collapse, albeit, so total, so disastrous, due to an unfortunate combination of circumstances over which we could exercise no control, but assuredly, it can never be a permanent feature of our position. A nation like ourselves with a mighty and glorious past behind it and a lofty mission awaiting it in the future, can have no reason to despair. Conditions and opportunities exist for revival and re-habilitation of this important industry, which are all that we should desire, excepting, of course, *Laissez-Faire*, the unalterably *settled* economic policy of the state, and if we only should go about the work in the right way, learning the newer principles and the newer methods from our rulers, whose guidance in the matter would prove of incalculable value as being the greatest maritime nation in the world, and profiting by their experience and following in their footsteps, there is nothing to discourage the hope that we might before long be able to recover the ground we have lost and regain for our beloved motherland the proud position she once enjoyed as a premier maritime power in Eastern Waters.

Here, we conclude, reserving for another occasion a further consideration of this important but rather neglected subject.

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SOME USES OF PRICKLY-PEAR

PRICKLY-PEARA—PEST

(From the Publicity Bureau.)

The prickly-pear plant is considered by many ryots as a curse to the country, as it has overrun immense areas in the villages. In some places much agricultural land has been rendered temporarily useless from having been taken possession of by this troublesome pest. In very many villages, the scrub jungles are over-grown with this plant and the land which would have otherwise been useful for growth of trees and grasses is occupied by it. It forms a safe refuge for snakes. By the spread of this plant several public thoroughfares are becoming narrower every year, whilst poramboke lands are not infrequently rendered useless thereby for any purpose. The ground close to these bushes is used as a public latrine by villagers, which encourages the growth of the plant and does not add to the amenities of the village. The eradication of prickly pear in villages is therefore one of the serious problems with which ryots have to contend.

Although attempts are being made here and there by public bodies such as Taluk and District Boards to eradicate this plant in very congested areas, yet such work is only practicable on a large scale if ryots in all the villages assist in removing it.

PRICKLY-PEAR AS MANURE.

In parts of Coimbatore district prickly-pear is used after decomposition and composting as a manure for dry land crops such as kambu, olam, dry ragi, and garden crops like ragi, chillies, tobacco, wheat, ntains, sugar-cane, etc. This is however not resorted to by all. In ny cases it is prickly-pear growing in corners of their fields or extending m outside into the fields that is cleared and composted by way of posal. A few ryots compost prickly-pear especially when it is abundantly ailable near at hand, but this is not followed as much as it might be.

Ryots, however, have taken up the practice of carting to their fields the earth which accumulates under prickly-pear bushes for improving their lands. In tank bunds and porambokes, nothing is paid for the earth itself, and the cost is only two annas per cartload (when the distance to be carted is about half a mile) for clearing the prickly-pear to get at the earth beneath, digging out the earth, loading and carting it to the fields. The price per cart is becoming higher gradually owing to the increased wages. The soil under the prickly-pear bushes is of high manurial value as it is very largely composed of leaf mould and other organic matter blown in by the agency of wind. Prickly-pear contains about 85 per cent of water on the average. But more than half of the remaining 15 per cent consists of organic matter, so that if the prickly-pear plants are composted with the rich soil found under those bushes the manurial value will be somewhat enhanced. Many of our soils are deficient in organic matter, and if a compost of prickly-pear and the soil found under it is made and applied, he result will be beneficial. By composting prickly-pear ryots not only obtain manure but get rid of this pest which is at present a nuisance in many respects.

The following methods may be adopted for composting :—

(1) A trench three to four feet deep and six feet broad of any required length may be dug and kept ready during the interval between the first and second monsoons. During rainy days when the ryots have not got much work, prickly-pear may be cut, removed and filled in the trench and covered with soil that has been removed in digging it. The top of the trench will sink after some days owing to the decay of the stuff and at this stage the soil from under the removed bushes may be dug and thrown on the top. In places having good rainfall, this will make a good compost within one year. If the thorns have not decomposed thoroughly, this may be left for another year when the thorns also will decompose.

(2) In regions of scanty rainfall prickly-pear may be removed and heaped up in convenient mounds and allowed to dry when ryots have enough leisure at their disposal. Dried bushes, grasses and other rubbish procurable in the vicinity may be spread over the heaps and set on fire. The thorny substance is partially burnt. At this stage the earth removed from under the bushes or from lands close by should be spread all over the heap which can then be left for some years until decomposition is complete. In three or four years, this will be fit for being carted to fields.

(3) If space is not available for the above, circular constructions similar to those used for grinding chunam should be made. The prickly-pear is then thrown into this pit and ground by a stone grinder, just as chunam is ground. Owing to the large amount of water in the stems the plant, when the stuff is ground, is converted into a jelly-like substance within half an hour and the whole mass can be removed by mammuties and carried to places where compost is to be made. If this is filled in pits or covered with earth, decomposition will easily set in. The thorns also will not stand erect, but will lie flat and the nuisance will be much minimised. In this case the manure will be ready within six to eight months.

USE AS A CATTLE FOOD.

In times of famine prickly-pear can be used as a cattle food. The thorns are first burnt off by roasting the prickly-pear over an ordinary blacksmith's fire worked with bellows or rotary blower, so as to produce a large flame. The prickly-pear is then cut into small pieces and fed to the cattle. Patience and perseverance is necessary to induce the cattle to eat the prickly-pear, and it is also necessary to give the cattle a small ration of cotton seed to make up for the fact that prickly-pear is not a very good food in itself. Full details of experiments carried out in Bombay will be found in Bombay Agricultural Department Bulletin No. 97 of 1920, and similarly experiments have recently been tried at Bellary and have shown that cattle will in time eat prickly-pear and thrive on it.

A MINOR USE.

Prickly-pear can also be used to serve useful purposes other than the ones above referred to. The water obtained after boiling prickly-pear for some time can be used as a drier in whitewashes. An ordinary pot or chatti is filled with prickly-pear cut into small pieces; as much water as the pot will hold is then added. The whole is boiled for about three hours and stirred during the process. When cool, the liquid is strained and added to separately prepared white or colour wash in the proportion of 1 to 150 or

160. Whitewash or colour wash treated in this way becomes fast and does not rub off easily on to the people's clothes, etc. In Indian houses this fast colour is a great advantage as it does not soil the clothing or body when one leans against the newly whitewashed walls.

The information given above has been received from the Director of Agriculture, Madras.

Analyses.

Analyses of prickly-pear show considerable variations in composition. The a mount of water contained may vary from 70 to over 90 per cent. The following figures give an idea of the average composition, both from the manurial and fodder point of view :—

(*a*) Water contents :—

Water	85
Solids	15
Total	100

(*b*) Composition of the solid material from manurial aspect :—

Organic matter ..	60	Containing	0·9 per cent of nitrogen
Soluble mineral matter	37	Containing	1·5 per cent of phosphoric acidand 3·0 per cent of potash.
Insoluble ..	3		
Total	100		

(*c*) Composition of the organic matter from feeding aspect :—

Albuminoids	4·9
Soluble carbohydrates	76·2
Woody fibre	15·5
Ether extract	4·4
	100

These figures show that prickly-pear is of small value either as manure or as food when compared weight for weight with other plants. However, it has some value.

(*N.B.*—If you require more copies of this leaflet, please apply to the Publicity Officer, Egmore, Madras.)

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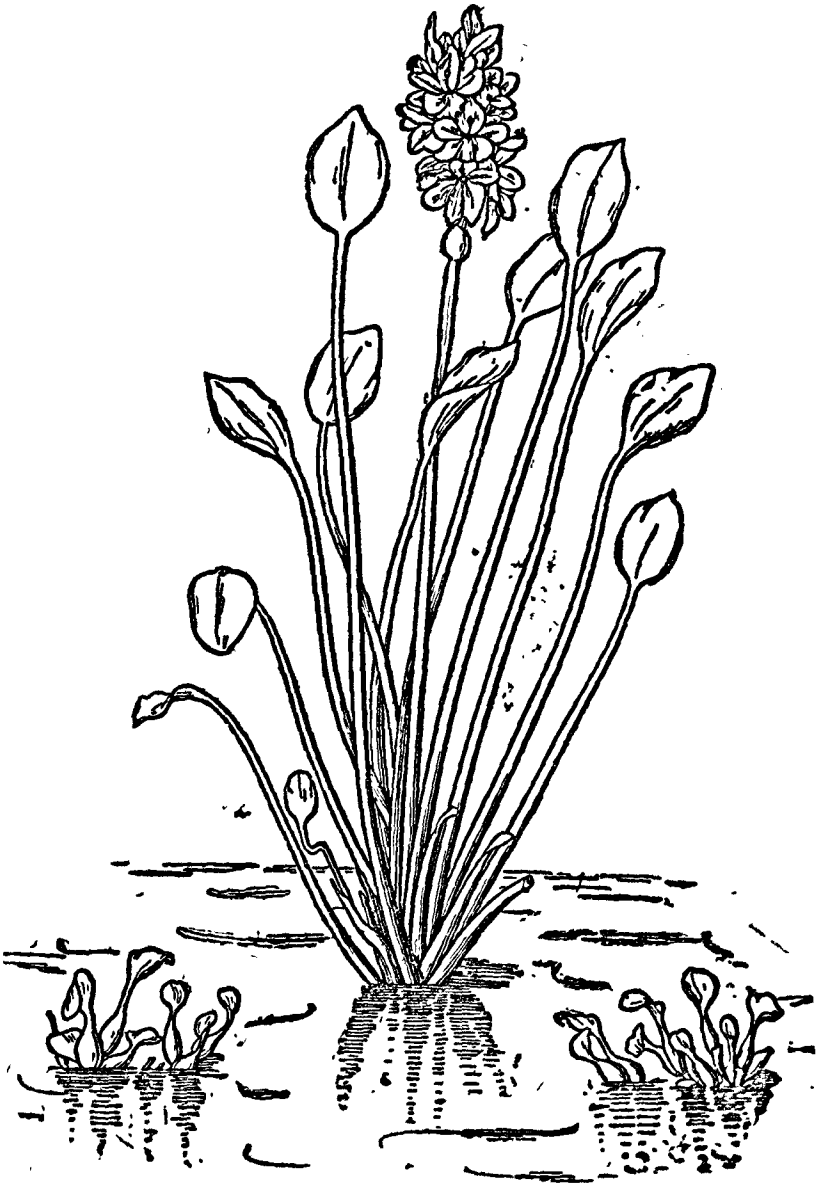
A WARNING TO CULTIVATORS AGAINST THE PRESENCE OF WATER HYACINTH.

The illustration shows a plant proscribed under the Madras Agricultural Pests and Diseases Act, 1919. It is known as the Water Hyacinth. It is easily recognized by its extremely handsome mauve flowers and its thick fleshy leaves. The former often induce people to grow it for ornament and this has undoubtedly aided its spread in this and other countries. The latter still more have assisted in spreading it, as they are provided with air bladders which enable the plant to float on the surface of water. It propagates itself exceedingly rapidly by seeds and suckers and by small lateral branches and rapidly covers any piece of water in which it is introduced. This is indeed why it is proscribed. The mass of vegetation it produces is so dense and thick that it impedes the flow of rivers or irrigation channels. The plant also harbours mosquitoes and produces *fever* and on this ground it is most desirable to have it thoroughly removed. In America and in Burma the spread of this plant has caused enormous losses running to many lakhs of rupees, and it would be a very serious misfortune if it were to become established in India. It has already appeared here and there and all landowners should therefore remove it from water on their land. The Government are doing the same on all water under their charge.

Wherever you see this plant, do your best to destroy it before it gets out of hand: it is easy to lift it out of the water, but difficult to destroy it. It should be buried deep or thoroughly dried and then burnt. If it is left too moist, the seeds will germinate and the first rain will wash them back into the water and the work will have to be done again.

In order to eradicate this noxious weed, the Madras Legislative Council have passed an enactment known as the "Madras Agricultural Pests and Diseases Act, 1919" and this Act has now been brought into force throughout the district of Gōdāvari, in the taluks of Goomsūr, Surada and Berhampur in Ganjām district, Ponnāni in Malabar and Trichinopoly in Trichinopoly district and also within the municipal limits of Vizianagram and Cuddalore. It will hereafter be extended to other places in this Presidency where its presence may come to notice.

But the landholders and others who find this plant growing should not wait for the enforcement of the Act but should destroy the plant at once so as to prevent it spreading and causing them great trouble later on.



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Grape-vine Pruning in India.

BY

G. B. Patvardhan, B. SC., F. R. H. S.

Assistant Professor of Botany.

Reprinted from the Agricultural College Magazine.

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1919.

Grape-vine Pruning in India.

BY

G. B. Patvardhan, B. Sc., F. R. H. S.

Assistant Professor of Botany.

IN the Deccan, grape-vines are planted by two classes of people. The first class consists of those who cultivate them on a field scale by planting from 300 to 2000 vines under proper orchard conditions. These people grow them for profit and do therefore attend to all operations as matters of necessary and regular orchard routine and in consequence, know pruning which they perform in proper time. In contrast to them, there is the other class of people, namely Jahgirdars, substantial Land holders and others among whom may be included Managers of Municipal and Native General Library and other public gardens who plant a few vines, at the most a dozen of them, either in compounds of houses or in any odd corners somewhere near a well, in cultivated fields or gardens. They plant them with no plan of ever giving the right sort or for the matter of that, any sort of cultivation to the vines except irrigating fitfully or perpetually. They expect the plants to return them beautiful bunches under the conditions mentioned with the result that the plants often times grow rampant for several years without fruiting, and thus bringing disappointment to their owners who may happen to remember to look at them after the lapse of a long time since sticking them into the ground. Such people should realize that the grape-vines must be pruned if they have to give fruit. The writer has pruned many such rampant vines with the result that they made a wonderful response by fruiting abundantly. In order to render the benefit of his experience in this matter, the following lines have been written with a hope that they will be best utilized by all interested in Viticulture.

Pruning means cutting away of branches or shoots which are considered unserviceable to plants or are useless on them in view of the object the operator has to attain. It includes pinching of tips of main branches and laterals. Disbudding, i. e. removing buds, may

also be included in the term. The purposes for which grapes are pruned are :—

(1) to obtain a form of the vine in conformity with a definite scheme of *training* elected by the vineyardist.

(2) to regulate, in the early stages of the life of the plant, the flow of sap towards the tip in preference to its diversion or distribution towards the laterals.

(3) to attain increased vigour in the plant; for, by cutting off a portion of a shoot or branch, the sap that would have been diffused over the whole is concentrated on the part left and hence increased vigour is obtained by the parts left.

(4) to obtain fruit, not only fruit, but fruit with the best desirable characters, say, an increased yield of it or large bunches. The act of pruning assists a good deal in the production of fruit. Pruning is a necessity in the vine plant if fruit is wanted.

(5) to check rampant growth which the vine plant is addicted to produce.

(6) to stop the vine growing any further than over the extent of space allotted to it by the method of training adopted by its grower.

(7) to maintain the hygeine of the plant, as in removing dead shoots, or wood, bark &c.

(8) In the early stages of the life of the plant, pruning is resorted to, that we may secure shoots that will be useful for a definite mode of *training*.

While dealing with the details of *pruning* some reference to Training of the vine is unavoidable. Therefore it is necessary to understand what is meant by Training. Since the vine is naturally a climber, it must be provided with a support to enable it to climb up and carry its leaves and branches higher up in the air. It will not often bear fruit if left to spread on ground. Nay, it even refuses to grow well if not given a lift.

Training consists in supplying it with a support and fastening its shoots, arms, spurs &c. in such manner as to obtain the best results. Spreading the young or ripened branches and tying horizontally or otherwise is also included in the idea of Training. It is to regulate the shape which the vine shall assume in order to

give the best results. There are several systems of training adopted by a vineyardist with different objects in view. The subject of training is complicated. It will be out of place to explain it at length here. But it must be mentioned that among the objects for which we prune, training is also one, *i. e.* sometimes we prune in order to train the vine. It must also be mentioned that the vines in the Deccan are trained on two systems. One at Nasik is the *Single Stake* system and that at Satara and Junnar *Four Single Stakes* system. The two systems are really one and the same for purposes of pruning. The former system only is meant in the detailed account of the stages of pruning explained further on.

When reading literature on grape-vine, the Indian mind is much confused over the terminology used in American, English and Australian books. The technical words in vogue explain the operations and parts of plants as applicable to the cultural conditions obtaining in temperate climates. Consequently, it is difficult to extend their correct application in this part of India. In order to explain pruning and training, I have adopted the following definitions of the technical terms to suit the cultural conditions and the growing seasons of the plants as noticeable in the Deccan.

(1) A *shoot* is the new green growth of the season.

(2) A *cane* is a ripened shoot of the past season.

(3) That portion of a cane which is left behind on the vine when pruned is called a *spur*.

(4) The spur about 5 or 6 inches long, bearing 3 or 4 buds which is obtained by pruning in October is a *Fruiting Spur*.

(5) The spur bearing one bud which remains at the April pruning is called the *foundation spur* as it forms the foundation of wood on which next year's canes and fruiting spurs will be formed or on which both growths of the year are borne. It may be called *renewal spur*.

(6) The main stem of the plant is called the *trunk*.

(7) A *rod* is that portion of a pruned ripe shoot carrying more than 5 buds. It may be called a *long spur* and may then bear 10 buds or more.

To understand the above, it must be realised that, in the Deccan, the grape-vine has two main seasons of growth in the year: one commences in April and the other in October. The vines are pruned

twice in the year, once in April and again in October just before the forthcoming flush of sap.

(8) *Summer shoots or First growths*:—All growths or new shoots which appear and grow after April pruning *i. e.* between April and October.

(9) *Winter shoots or second growths*:— All shoots or new growths which appear and grow after October pruning in the period between October and April.

(10) *Laterals* are *side shoots* growing on shoots of the season.

(11) *Secondary laterals* are growths produced on laterals in the same season as of the laterals themselves.

The cultural conditions referred to above, are concerned with modes and times of pruning only. In temparate climates, there is only one season of growth in each year, while here we have two principal growing seasons. Although we find new shoots appearing on the vines oftener than twice, depending upon the irregular and frequent appearance of short and long, wet and hot periods in the year. Hence the vines must be pruned two times in the year and a crop of fruit appears after each pruning. In temperate countries the vines are pruned only once in the year. The pruning, as a matter of course, is adapted to the particular growing seasons and the explanatory terms also presume the conditions obtained in those climates. Hence there is a considerable difficulty in correctly applying the technical terms in vogue on grape pruning to the conditions obtaining with us. I have therefore felt the necessity of giving special significance to the terms, so that details of pruning as practised by us in the Deccan, may be easily intelligible to those unaquainted with them. In order to understand Grape-vine Pruning, one must realise at the out-set the most important fact that "*All intelligent pruning of the grape vine rests upon the fact that the fruit is borne in a few clusters near the base of the growing shoots of the season which spring from the wood of the last season's growth*". Shoots proceeding from the wood of any other age will not bear.

Pruning in the Deccan —Now I shall explain the actual method of pruning of a vine from its infancy, as practised under Deccan conditions. (The years given in brackets will indicate the stage in the life of a plant).

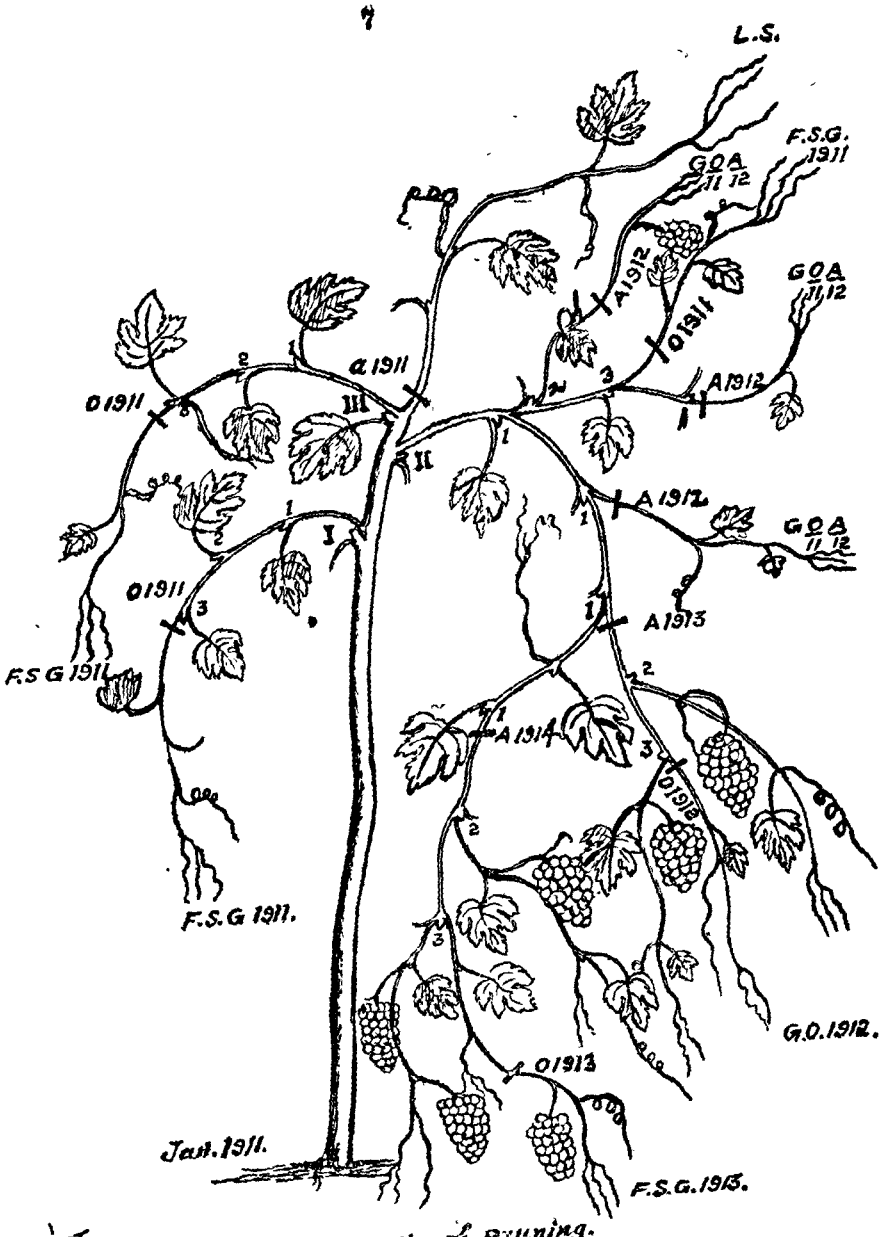
Well rooted cuttings of vines are planted in their permanent quarters in January (say 1911). The much desirable practice of

pruning away at planting time all the tender portions of the rooted cutting and retaining only one or two buds on ripe portions of wood close to the ground is not followed here. The cuttings are planted as they are, with tender shoots. The removing of the parts mentioned, is really beneficial and should be recommended. In course of proper time, the buds will sprout up into one or two shoots. Retain the stronger and remove the other. This shoot will soon begin to throw laterals. Remove the laterals the moment you see them. You must look out for them very often indeed. Rub off all lateral buds on the vine from time to time as the stem progresses in height, retaining always the top or leading 3-4 buds. This treatment will hasten up the vine to a height of 5 or 6 feet in the course of 3-4 months since planting (say from January 1911 to April 1911). During this period, the vine must be fastened to a thin, dry, erect stick. Then in the first season's growth, retain the top 3 or 4 buds and let them branch out laterally but do not fail to remove any new growths or buds that might appear down below during this period. In April 1911, pinch the leading shoots. Let the lateral shoots proceeding from the above mentioned 3-4 buds grow on till October (1911), that is, until 9 months after planting the vine. Meanwhile a live support of a Pangara (Erythrina indica) stump about 8 feet high must be planted near it in May or June, to which the vine must be fastened, the original stick, planted in January as support in the very tender stage of the plant, being removed. In October (1911), pinch the tips of the 3-4 laterals to a point of ripeness on them, *i. e.* to about 3-4 buds *from the base of the shoots*. Let all shoots which emerge from these buds (*i. e.* from the ones left on the spur) grow. These new shoots will form canes till next April (1912) *i. e.* 15 months since planting. Now (in April 1912), cut these canes to foundation spurs of one bud only. Let this bud grow out into a long shoot till October (1912) of the year (*i. e.* 21 months since planting). Now retain three buds on the ripened and basal region of the shoot of the first growth and prune. In November (1912) or December (1912) of this year *i. e.* 22-23 months from planting, a few flower clusters or bunches may or do appear, but these are removed. Remove the clusters and let the growth proceed upto next April (1913) *i. e.* 27 months since planting. Prune now in April (1913). Retain one basal bud—the one that had remained dormant in the period between October (1912) and April (1913) on the shoot which was originally the *first growth* of the year *i. e.* from April (1912) to October (1912). This pruning will take away all the *second*

growths formed in the previous season *i. e.* from previous October (1912) to April (1913), together with the two front buds on the first growth *i. e* from April (1912) to October (1912) and retain only one dormant rear bud on the latter. This pruning will provide the foundation spur or renewal spur for the forthcoming *real* and *first* crop of fruits. After this, let the first growth of the year (1913) proceed and ripen, to be pruned back to three buds in the next October (1913) *i. e.* 33 months since planting. The second growth coming here-after will bear flowers which will ripen to marketable bunches in February-March (1914) *i. e.* 36 months since planting.

In the above lines, the stages of pruning are carefully traced right from the date of planting to the end of the first cropping. The perusal of the details may become dry and tedious to some, specially to those who cannot have patience enough to go over it with care. If the reader draws a sketch in close pursuance of the details, remembering during perusal the definitions given in the earlier lines, he will then very easily grasp what is explained and will be able to operate without a mistake.

The system of pruning adopted in the last 12 months referred to above, should be followed from year to year throughout the life time of the plant. Two prunings are done, one in the first week of April and the other in the first week of October. At April pruning *one* bud is retained on the shoot which by that time is one year old, and which had had a pruning in previous October and which bore all growth including fruits which appeared in the interval from October to April. At October pruning three buds are retained on the ripened shoot which had grown in the period from previous April to date of pruning. In the former, we get the renewal spur and in the latter, the fruiting spur. To make the point clearer, I put it in other words. There are several canes at the end of September, the number varying according to the nature of growth, and the pruning done in previous seasons and the vigour of the vine for bearing fruiting branches at the top of the vine. These canes are cut-back to 3 or 4 buds in October pruning. Two or three of these buds shoot forth giving bunches of fruit. At the same time the rear bud has remained dormant *i. e.* it has not burst into a fruit-bearing branch like its front fellows. At the hot weather pruning, they (the branches) are shortened to the dormant bud, the fresh shoot from which will form the canes for the next October pruning. The accompanying diagram explains all details as outlined above.



Diagramatic details of Pruning.

Sometimes, or rather, very frequently more than one shoot appears from the dormant bud or from an unseen bud close-by. One or both or more of such shoots will be kept on and used for formation of canes as may be required.

The above lines if carefully followed will provide the method which should be adopted in succeeding years,

It should be added that at every pruning one finds a spur—a foundation spur here and there dead or dried up. Such spurs should be scrupulously removed so that the head of the vine will be less crowded than otherwise and therefore less subject to harbour insects seeds of fungus diseases.

As a result of the method of training and pruning explained, a crown of spurs is formed at the top of one stem about 5 feet high. This crown of spurs forms the *head* of the vine. The training adopted is called the *Single Stake* system. In this, the crown of spurs or the head of the vine never expands more than 2 feet in diameter even in 20 years.

In order to make the subject of pruning easily intelligible, I have recommended, in the foregoing description, the retention of only 3 buds on the spurs at October pruning. but the length of the spurs may be extended by another bud or two, if the well ripened region of the basal portion of the cane is sufficiently long. The length of the spur may be shortened to two buds only if the ripened region is shorter. Similarly, the spur retained at April pruning, is to have only one bud *i. e.* to the length of only one internode. But it may be cut into two, if a slightly longer spur is needed in order to prevent much interlocking with adjacent spurs or shoots growing therefrom or growing from back buds. Or the spur may be cut back right close to the main stem. Modifications to this extent are admissible but no further. Sometimes the whole length of the fruiting spur or foundation spur dies away either on account of overcrowding or by the loss of buds eaten by the beetle (scelodonta strigicollis). Such dead parts should be removed at the time of pruning. Besides older spurs which interfere with each other should also be cut away.

Summer Pruning:— In the period of the second growth, the tips of the shoots should be pinched away at about the 4th leaf beyond the bunch on it. Many cultivators do not perform this operation, but it is a mistake. Intelligent Bagwans who buy the

season's crop in advance do it and they get the benefit in the formation of larger berries. It is also necessary to pinch away parts of laterals and sub-laterals emerging in the season.

Pruning in Madras:—Here grape-vine cultivation does not seem to have received any scientific and experimental attention at the hands of either the people or the Government. Nor have the indgenous agriculturists paid any regard for extending grape-vine cultivation in the province. It is, therefore, no surprise that we find a meagre reference to grape-pruning as practised in a small garden at Penukonda in the Madras Agricultural Departmental bulletin No. 57. "The operation called in Telugu '*Kasaru teesedi*' which consists chiefly in pruning the creepers and the roots is then (*i. e.* in January) performed." "All dried portions of the vine should be cut off at the time of weathering". One annual pruning is done. If the vines were cultivated on a field scale, I suppose, that in this Presidency also two prunings done in the manner and at times as in the Bombay Deccan would improve the cropping ability of the vines.

Pruning at Peshawar:- Exactly twelve months after planting strong canes are slightly cut back and weak ones are severely shortened. In each case laterals are cut to one or two buds from base. The second pruning is done exactly 24 months since planting and fruiting follows this pruning, the bunches being borne on shoots of current year only. The third pruning is done in the third year. The tangled masses of shoots are cut back to the *main rods*. Laterals on the rods are pruned annually to within half an inch of their bases. After the vinery has once been established in the first three years, it is pruned only once in each year, in February. The main rods are retained and each annual growth that has borne fruit is cut back to one or two buds close to the point of origin near the main stem or arm.

Pruning in Sind:–There is a certain extent of grape-vine culture at Karachi, Hyderabad and Mirpurkhas, though not on a field scale as in Deccan. Here the pruning is practised on the system in vogue in temperate climates and it suits the plants quite well so far as the writer's observations go, but still it is considered that there is certainly some opening for improvement.

Two points must be noted in the method of pruning. *First* only one pruning is done in the year in the month of February and *Second* the fruit is borne on last year's growth. The long shoot

which has borne fruit is cut back leaving 5 or 6 buds on the cane from the bottom. The growths from these 5 or 6 buds are again pruned the next year and so on. The spur or rod of the vine lengthens from year to year and the fruit-bearing part is pushed ahead every time. After some years the rod of the vine is shortened back by pruning close to the main arms.

Pruning in Bangalore:- There are some vines cultivated here. They are pruned twice in the year just in the same manner as we do in Poona or Nasik and also at the same times viz. in April and October. The *Sultana* grape vines are pruned leaving 16 buds for bearing.

Explanation of Abbreviations used in the Diagram of Pruning.

F. S. G. 1913 = First Season's growth or First growth of 1913.
L. S. = Original Leading shoot.
A. 11 = Point of pruning in April 1911.
F. S. G. 1911 = First Season's growth of 1911.
O. 1911 = Point of pruning in October 1911.

G $\frac{O}{11}\frac{A}{12}$ = Growth from October 1911 to April 1912.

A. 1912 = Point of pruning in April 1912.
G. O. = Growth till October 1912.
O. 1912 = Point of pruning in October 1912.
O. 1913 = Point of pruning in October 1913.
A. 1914 = Point of pruning in April 1914.
Jan. 1911 = Planted in January 1911.
F. S. G. = First season's growth in 1913.
G. O. 1912 = Growth till October 1912.

G. $\frac{O}{1911} - \frac{A}{1912}$ = Growth from October 1911 to April 1912.

F. S. G. = First season's growth.

G. $\frac{O}{11}\frac{A}{12}$ = Growth from October 1911 to April 1912.

Note.—(1) Lengths of spurs are sometimes exaggerated.
(2) Numbers show the buds left at each pruning.
(3) The operations from June 1911 to April 1914 are traceable on No. 2 of the original lateral shoot. On this also the final operation is traceable on its branches only.

It must be remembered that all the main branches and the subordinate ones are to be similarly treated.

Children in Agriculture

RUTH McINTIRE



"Want any more MEN?" asked 7-year-old Harry, applying for a job on a Connecticut tobacco farm.

National Child Labor Committee
INCORPORATED
105 EAST 22D STREET
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PAMPHLET 284

Revised, March, 1919

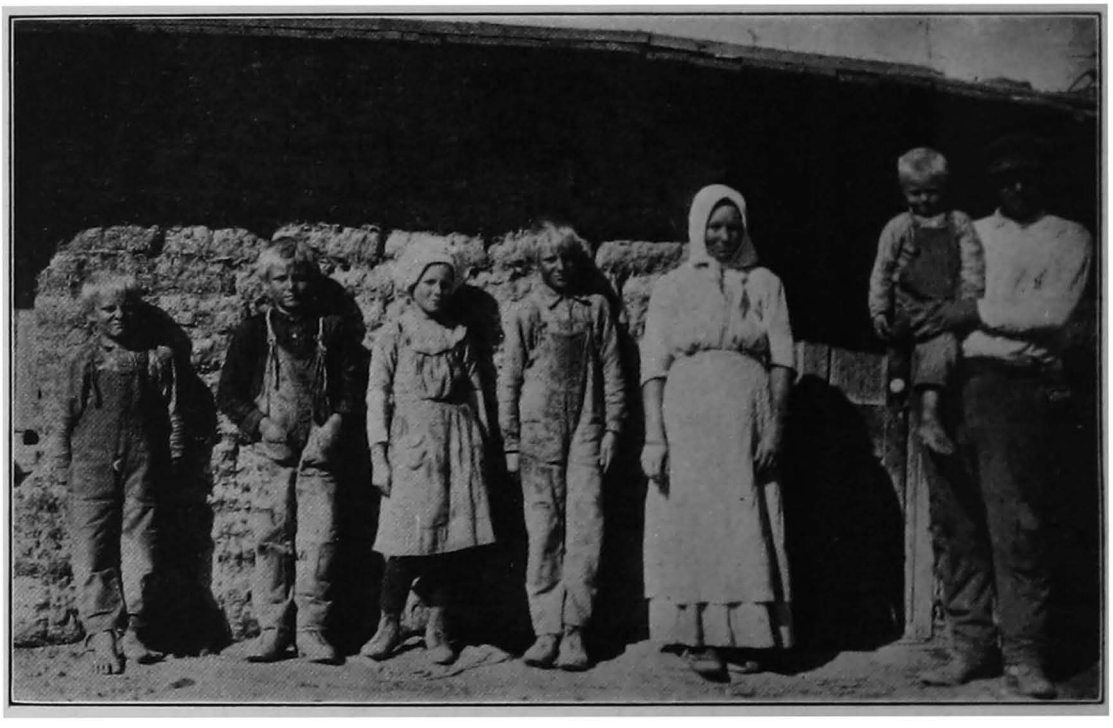
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"In the Beets"

In 1915 the National Child Labor Committee conducted an investigation of the beet fields of Colorado, which constitute one of the most extensive sugar-beet raising districts in the country. In this state it was estimated in 1915 that 5,000 children, from 6 to 15 years of age, were engaged in beet raising. Most of these children were between 7 and 13, and comparison with the number of adults engaged in the industry shows that if the labor of children were eliminated the industry would not suffer. Beet raising might be considered a fairly harmless and healthy occupation until the details



A "Russian" family and their sod house "in the beets."

of the work are examined. It begins in the spring when the families, chiefly the so-called "Russian" immigrants, move out from their home towns into the settlements, where they live in badly constructed, temporary shanties during the working season. These settlements are segregated from the rest of the community, and are known as "Russiatown," "St. Petersburg," or "The Jungle." The first work in the beets is thinning, at which boys and girls of 7 and 8 are very adept, and work steadily. Next comes hoeing, too heavy work for the very young children; and next, pulling. For this a tool

CHILDREN IN AGRICULTURE

RUTH MCINTIRE
Publicity Department, National Child Labor Committee

In the census of 1910 nearly two million children between the ages of 10 and 16 were shown to be engaged in "gainful occupations," and nearly three-fourths of these were engaged in farmwork of one sort or another As the new federal child labor law applies only to children working in mines, quarries, factories, canneries, mills and manufacturing establishments, this army of growing children in agricultural labor is virtually unprotected by any restriction save the compulsory education laws which in rural districts are generally unenforced, while their employers are protected by public ignorance and the wide-spread public sentiment that "the farm is a good place for a child." This figure takes no account, moreover, of the children below the age of 10 working in the cotton fields of Texas and Oklahoma, in the tobacco fields of Kentucky, in the beet-fields of Colorado, and on thousands of home farms throughout the country.

Is it "good" for children from 5 years old up, to be treated as "regular workers" in the cotton field during the school term? Is it "good" for a 10-year-old girl in the beet fields to handle a total weight of several tons daily? Is the farm so excellent a place when, as on different farms in Kentucky, 9, 10, 12, 13, and 15-year old boys were seen hoeing, topping, and worming tobacco, gathering rye, chopping corn, etc., in school hours? Farmwork for children is the form of child labor to which we are most accustomed; therefore it is the more difficult for us to view it as abnormal or unnecessary. We are apt to forget that the farmer is as eager to secure cheap labor as the manufacturer, and that most parents, although they theoretically want a good education for their children, are often themselves caught in a vicious round of necessity, like the Polish mother who said, "What you goin' t'do—you can't starve—they got to work."

parents' desire for the children's education and the realization of that desire. It is evident that something more is necessary than mere general wishes and unenforced regulations.

On the Home Farm



"Topping" beets.

An investigation conducted in seven rural counties of Kentucky throws further light upon the conditions surrounding children in agriculture. In this state, according to the census of 1910, 82 per cent of the total number of child workers were engaged in agricultural work—a number amounting to 64,692. That is, there are some 53,000 child laborers 10 to 15 years of age, most of whom work on the home farm. The only restrictions in the statutes of Kentucky that apply to child workers on farms concern their attendance at school, but as usual in rural communities, these laws are honored in the breach. The economic situation of the tenant farmer makes it difficult to enforce the education law. From one-third to one-half his crop must be given over to the landowner, who is frequently the owner of the local store as well. In any case the tenant runs up an account at the store which is not settled until the crop is har-

is used, which simply loosens the earth; the actual exertion is done by the worker, stooping, pulling with each hand, knocking off the dirt, throwing and stooping again. The average weight of the beets with the dirt is five pounds, though the larger ones weigh as much as twelve. There is a constant strain in the work which must prove distinctly harmful to the children of 7 and 8 who were found performing it. The next process is called "topping." A child holds the beet against his knee, and with a vigorous stroke cuts off the top with a long, heavy knife. This knife is provided with a hook for lifting the beets from the pile, and as the knee is not protected children not uncommonly hook themselves in the leg. The danger must necessarily be increased by the fatigue undergone during the day's work, and it is hardly open to doubt that in difficulty, physical strain, and monotony, this work is at least equal to the work formerly done by young children in factories. Added to these objections are the long hours of work—from 6 a. m. to 6 p. m. in the harvesting season, and frequently from 5 a. m. to 7 p m.—and the exposure to all sorts of weather in the late autumn. The children are often insufficiently clothed, and in mid-November there are cutting winds, and ice in the furrows. Sometimes the children work early and late by lantern light, and when a frost is feared the work is continued on Sunday as well. Such is the healthful outdoor environment for 5,000 children "in the beets."

Money or Children?

Money and not children is evidently the chief concern of these families. An 11-year-old girl was found who, with her sister aged 7, was kept out of school to work in the beet fields, although her family boasted that they made $10,000 last year from their farm. A certain parent declared to a school principal that his boy was worth $1,000 for work during the beet season but if he went to school he was nothing but an expense. A prosperous beet raiser in the South Platte River district kept his 6, 8, and 10-year-old children out of school to work in the fields although he owned more than two hundred acres of valuable land. Of course, the fact that the work is seasonal, and that the workers get a family income in proportion to the acreage cultivated increases the parents' temptation to avail themselves of all the free labor possible. Immediate necessity is a very potent argument, and there are many "buts" intervening between the

vested. He is consequently often in debt, frequently led to move in the hope of bettering his condition, and hence quite unable to hire outside help. It would seem that under such conditions it is almost necessary to utilize the children in farmwork—a fact which, unfortunately, does not make it any better for the children. In fact, there seems to be little hope for relief from the situation save gradually, through an education which will teach the children to help themselves by making a more intelligent use of their opportunities than the parents have been able to do.



4 and 6-year-old boys "worming and suckering."

The agricultural work in which Kentucky leads is tobacco raising, and additional products are corn, grain, hay, apples, berries, potatoes, etc. Anyone who has seen the steep, rocky mountain fields of Kentucky knows what even the simplest farmwork means, in burning "bresh," hauling rocks, ploughing, and hoeing. In all this work any child of the family is to be considered a "hand," but in tobacco raising even the 4 and 5-year-olds are occasionally used for

"worming and suckering," and the older children's hours are commonly from "sun-up to sun-down." Tobacco and farmwork kept one 15-year-old boy from school 48 days out of 73 in the first four months His 13-year-old brother missed 40 days on the same account. These are not exceptional cases. Other children were reported to have missed any number of school days during the year up to 50 and sometimes 65 for general farmwork.

What the parents think of the situation was expressed by the mother of 5-year-old Jack, who said, "He worms and suckers and is quite a worker but he ain't old enough to go to school yet." Or by the father of 14-year-old Mary, who puts in a 12-hour day in dairy work: "I couldn't a-got along this year without her help; she's been out of school since Christmas helping with the dairy and housework. I told her if she'd help me out now, I'd let her finish the 8th grade next year. She wants to be a teacher but *there's plenty o' time.* She milks ten cows night and morning and her brother milks seven. He'd ruther work than go to school. We raise some crops besides the dairy work." What the children think is more difficult to find out, but perhaps this 14-year-old girl was not far from expressing a pretty general reaction when she said, "It's my first year in tobacco and I *reckon* it'll be my *last.*"

Hired Out

In August, 1917, an investigation was conducted in the "shade-grown" tobacco fields of Connecticut in which some 10,000 workers, including women and children, are employed every summer. The number of child workers, between the ages of 8 and 15 inclusive, were counted on less than half the tobacco farms in the State, and were found to total 1,458. Two-thirds of these were between 8 and 13. The children's work consists in pickng tobacco in the "tents" where the air is very hot and heavy, especially under the high plants which keep off any currents of air that may be moving; in sometmes dragging the heavy baskets out to the end of the rows where the leaves are loaded into wagons; in working in the drying sheds where the boys are used to hang the laths in place on the rafters, and the girls to stand at tables preparing the leaves for drying. Most of the growers reported an average of 9½ hours of work daily. It is probable that as the need for workers becomes greater, more and more children will be drawn into the work, and the possibilities

of overwork and exploitation will become even greater than they are at present.

Effect on Schooling

The loss of all but the barest and most intermittent sort of education is one of the most serious effects of children's work in agriculture. The school term in rural districts is not only shorter than in urban centers, but is relatively less in practise. For example,



11-year-old picker, Connecticut tobacco farm.

the average rural school term in the United States is 140 days, while the city term is 180 days. To add to this discrepancy, it is found that of every 100 children enrolled in city schools, the daily attendance is 80, while of every 100 enrolled in rural schools, only 68 are in attendance daily. So that for every 100 days of schooling per year received by the city child, the average country child gets only 65.

A very detailed study conducted in Oklahoma showed that in non-attendance at school the children who worked on the farms led in number. The absences on account of farmwork and housework together equalled the absences for all other causes combined. The average child in the rural districts goes to school only a little more than half the time the schools are in session. In Colorado, as well, the preponderance of absence was among the children of the immigrant beet-workers, who missed more than three and one-half times as many days as the other children in the first three months of school. In Kentucky the same thing held true. Retardation in their studies naturally followed the degree of non-attendance among these children. Teachers testify to the fact that it frequently takes a normal child who engages in farmwork two years to complete the work of one grade.

In rural Oklahoma there were in 1916, 289,581 children enrolled in the schools of whom only 57.2 per cent on the average attended daily. The reason is not far to seek. In this state children of 5 years are already cotton pickers, and boys of 11 are all-around farmers, able to plough and to pick their share of cotton a day. Many children are kept out of school to herd cattle, to cultivate asparagus, to do all the thousand-and-one odd jobs that occur on a farm. There is a 5-year-old cotton picker who "hain't old nuff to go to school much but he kin pick his 20 pounds a day, mostly 10 or 15 pounds." There is a 10-year-old girl who sometimes picks 150 pounds a day. There is a typical tenant family, with five children from 7 years up, who pick a bale in four days. Nimble fingers and a patience under monotony are the only requisites. One school visited a month after opening had 18 children attending and the rest, 15 in number, were busy in the cotton fields. Another two-room schoolhouse was found with two teachers and six children. Why should school be permitted to interfere with cotton?

Reorganization of Schools

On the one hand, child labor is tacitly encouraged in rural districts by the fact that the period of greatest agricultural activity comes during the vacation, except in many of the rural districts of Kentucky and Oklahoma where the schools are closed from February to July. On the other hand it is encouraged by the unconscious cupidity of the parents, by the fact that only one kind of regulation,

The loss is the children's and the parents' and the nation's. The only hope of one generation is in the children of the next. Unless we can fit them for higher opportunities through education and through improved surroundings, our own work has been thrown away. It has been said that a nation's progress may be measured by the position of its women. It could better be said that it is measured by the position of its children. If we continue to allow the children of farmers, the children employed by farmers, and the children of immigrants in agriculture to work long hours, under bad conditions, during school sessions, we are not what we pretend to be—a democratic country. We have simply the shell and the assumption of democracy without its spirit and its meaning. The responsibility is not the other fellow's—it is the responsibility of each one of us. How are we going to meet it?



compulsory school attendance, governs it during the remainder of the year, and by the laxness of officials in enforcing even this restriction. For this the officials themselves are not so much to blame as the system by which it is made the most natural thing in the world for them to close their eyes to evasion of the law. In many states each county contains a large number of small school districts,



14-year-old Henry is in the fourth grade. He is four grades behind and the teacher says it is on account of the beet work.

in many of which the residents are few in number and well known to one another. The local school board is chosen from these families, and their enforcement of the law would mean that they would have to prosecute their friends and neighbors. This it is naturally unwise, from their point of view, to do. Conditions will not be remedied until the unit for school organization is made larger. With a com-



Field workers, 9 to 15 years old, Connecticut tobacco farm.

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BULLETIN No. 103 OF 1920

THE BOOK OF THE MANGO

BY

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PREFACE.

THE mango is a fruit that for hundreds of years has been grown in India. In ancient literature there are frequent references to it, and we find a mango tree among the sculptures on the stupa of Bharhut, which dates from 100 B. C.

The mango is now grown in most tropical and subtropical regions of the world. A certain amount of literature regarding its cultivation is to be found in the Journals and Bulletins of Agricultural Departments. We have consulted all such available material, and in this book offer occasional extracts and précis from these writings.

The bulk of the work here presented is, however, original, being the results of observations and experiments made since 1908 in the Ganeshkhind Botanical Gardens, Kirkee, and in various parts of the Bombay Presidency.

The purely botanical part of these results has been omitted, and what is now presented will, we hope, be useful to growers or sellers of mangoes.

W. BURNS.
S. H. PRAYAG.

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THE MANGO.

CHAPTER I.

The Home of the Mango.

(Mango = Sanskrit, Amra ; Marathi, Hindustani and Singalese, Amba ; Persian, Amb or Amba ; Bengali, Am ; Tamil, Mangas Marum ; Kanarese, Manv ; Burmese, That-yat ; Chinese, Mang-kwo ; Javanese, Palam ; Arabian, Maghzak.)

There is no doubt that the mango was known to the dwellers of India at a remote period of history. The Sanskrit words for the mango are आम्र "Amra," चूत "Chuta," रसाल "Rasala" and सहकार "Sahakara." In अमरकोश "Amarkosh" written by अमरसिंह "Amarsinha" who lived in the Buddhistic times, the synonymous words for the mango are given in the following *shlok* (couplet) :—

॥आम्रश्चूतो रसालो ऽसौ सहकारो ऽतिसौरभ: ॥

Amra, Chuta, Rasala, Sahakara, Atisourabha.

Blochmann[1] gives the following extract :—

> "About three hundred years ago Abul-Fazl wrote in his 'Ain-i-Akbari' that there was a considerable number of cultivated varieties of mango in India and especially mentioned the splendid orchard owned by Hussein who lived between the reigns of Akbar and Jehangir and who was a physician and afterwards Governor of Agra, Behar, etc., attached to the court of prince Salem, where Kairnah mangoes had a conspicuous place at Delhi."

Abul-Fazl also described a large number of cultivated races. Babar speaks of the excellence of the fruits in 1526.

References by foreigners.

The Chinese H'onam-Thsang[2] who visited India between 632 and 645 A.D. seems to be the earliest traveller to refer to the mango. By travellers[3] from the west it is first mentioned under the name of "Ambag" by Ebn Hankal who probably lived between 902 and 968 A.D. Later travellers who mention the mango are Friar Jordanus Catalani, who described it in his Mirabilis Descripta, written about

(1) Blochmann's translation of the Ain-i-Akbari, quoted from P. C De's "Treatise on the Mango."

(2) Pickering C., Chron. History of Plants, 1879, p. 237. Reproduced from Wester's Mango, p. 12.

(3) Wester, The Mango, p. 12.

1330 A.D. Ebn Batuta,[1] visiting India in 1325 to 1349, speaks of the mango as a product of the Indian Archipelago. Nicolo Conti between 1419 and 1444 noted the mango in Malabar and Ludovici De Varthema 1503 to 1508 A.D. in Calicut. It has been mentioned by Pirard who travelled in India in the early part of the seventeenth century.

Geographical distribution.

The mango is a tropical fruit and, as such, grows in all tropical and sub-tropical climates. It thrives well in many parts of India, though the sea-coast appears to be more congenial to it. Its dissemination outside India has been surprisingly slow. The following tabular form[2] shows its distribution in the different parts of the world and the dates of introduction as far as known :—

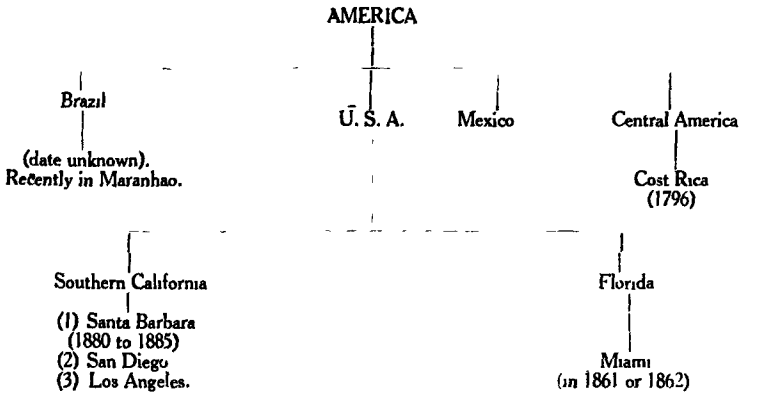
ASIA.

Turkey in Asia | Yemen (latter part of 18th century).	Arabia
China | Cochin China (date unknown).	

Indian Ocean	.. Islands of Reunion, Madagascar, Bourbon (middle of 18th century), Mauritius and Seychelles.
Africa	.. Somali land 1331. Mosambique, Egypt, Cairo and Livingstonia (last three recently).
Atlantic Ocean	.. Madeira, Canaries (19th century), Azores, 1865.
Pacific Ocean	.. Hawaii (1865), Fiji Islands.
East Indies	.. Philippine Islands (after 1600), Moluccas (1665).
West Indies	.. Barbados, Jamaica, Santa Domingo, Cuba.
Europe	.. Southern Italy (1905), Portugal (Iberian Peninsula).
	England (Hampton Court in 1690) (fruited in Kew in 1808).
Australia	.. New South Wales, Queensland (about 50 years ago).

(1) Wester, The Mango, p. 12.

(2) From information supplied on the works of Wester, Watts, etc,



Soils.

The mango seems adaptable to a wider range of soils than many fruit trees, provided the soil is sufficiently deep and well drained. In the Bombay Presidency, although mango trees are seen in every village, yet there are undoubtedly certain classes of soils that influence the yield and excellence of the fruit. Woodrow[1] states that fruit of the highest quality may be produced on a loamy soil three feet in depth containing 5—10 per cent. of lime and enough peroxide of iron to give the soil a reddish tinge. He mentions that an excellent mango tope is found on the banks of the Mula river near Ganeshkhind in alluvial loamy soil to a depth of five feet. He also refers to another plantation of 5,000 trees near Khed Shivapur, a few miles south of Poona, situated on a soil of five feet of dark brown loam, nine feet of marl, two feet of gravel and three feet of very porous murum (a disintegrated form of trap rock).

From our observations, it appears that the red soils of Dharwar derived primarily from hæmatitic quartzite and containing very few pieces of rock and the red laterite soils of Belgaum, Ratnagiri and Goa are pre-eminently suited to the mango. The mango does not thrive on soils with much hard rock, shale or pure sand. Mr. P. C. De[2] says: "Argillaceous and loamy soils having sufficient depth are pre-eminently suited to the mango." Maries[3] writes, there are fine mango trees yielding good crops on *kankar* or soils having a large proportion of lime nodules at Gwalior. Miranda[4] states with regard to Goa that in sandy tracts the fruit is decidedly of inferior quality, watery

(1) The Mango, p. 10. (2) Treatise on Mango, p. 13. (3) Woodrow, The Mango.
(4) Miranda, Poona Agre. Coll. Mag., Vol. VI, No. 1, p. 33.

and insipid. The best crop in point of quality, size, colour and taste is obtained from the trees grown on the slopes of the hills. Generally trees standing on a loose, porous but rich substratum return regular normal yields.

Drieberg, then Secretary of the Agricultural Society, Peredeniya, Ceylon, writing on 17th August 1914, with regard to mango trials, stated that in laterite and red laterite and gravelly red clay loam, gravelly loam and a mixture of clay and gravel, the growth of the trees was vigorous, while in sandy loam and clay the growth was slow and stunted although the trees were healthy. The Officiating Secretary of the Port of Calcutta stated that out of seventy-two mango trees sent for trials, only four survived, and says that this failure was due to their being planted in exposed positions in sand with but a sprinkling of earth at their roots (letter of 18th September 1914). "The mango is not exacting in its soil requirements, demanding only that it should be deep rich and well drained, conditions which are required by most fruit trees. Though it requires a liberal amount of moisture, it is not tolerant of wet unaerated soil."(1) In the black cotton soils of the Southern Maratha Country, grafted mangoes grow but do not thrive so well as in the other favourable soils mentioned. The most astonishingly rapid growth that we have seen, has been in soil of the Kopargaon Taluka of the Ahmednagar District. The soil had been fallowed for some time and is underlaid by murum. The trees had made a growth of ten feet in two years.

In judging soils, the sub-soil has to be taken into account. The mango will not thrive with a hard rocky subsoil or a subsoil of marl. The roots of the full-grown tree penetrate deeply, and if they encounter such strata the tree suffers and may die.

CLIMATE.

Temperature.

The mango will not thrive out of doors where there is a certainty of frost. Young trees may be completely killed by frost, and older trees have their younger parts destroyed. It can be easily understood that yearly frost would severely stunt a tree and might prevent its flowering. On February 2, 1911, a frost occurred at Poona with disastrous effects to the flowers, all of which were blackened and killed. In 1912, a consignment of grafted mango plants was sent from Ganeshkhind Botanical Gardens, Poona, to the Director General

(1) Bulletin 12 of Hawaii Agricultural Experiment Station,

of Agriculture, Cairo, Egypt. These were planted in heavy loam immediately on arrival. In June 1913 he states that " in winter they (the plants) were covered with coarse canvas but notwithstanding this twenty were killed by frost. Imported plants of mango seem to suffer more from cold than those raised from seeds in the country."

The experience of the Superintendent, Saharanpur Gardens, regarding frost effects was as follows[1]:—

" The main point of interest during 1911, was the effect of the severe frost experienced on the 9th of February. The intensity of this frost would vary according to the situation but judging from the records in other situations, there must have been eight degrees of frost in the particular place where the mango plants, now reported on, were growing. It is usual in this part of India to cover all young plants of mangoes during the winter, but the weather being very mild during the latter end of January and first week of February, and as severe frosts were previously unknown here after that time, the plants were uncovered, with disastrous results. Of grafted plants of two years old, the following were killed :—

Carabo, Dauna, Nayab, Dofasli, Dilshad, Badaya, Gola, Bombay, Jait, Jallibunda, Khirsapat, Kuar Bhog, Langra, Patna No. 1, Lahi, Mashuq, Langra Allahabadi, Langra Hajipur, Moradabad, Amin, Mombasa, Punia, Phoot Gola, Durbangha, Singra, Sandurea, Strawberry, Sharifa, Tamancha, Zarda.

The following varieties were not affected by the frost :—

Amir Gola, Baramasi, Bharbhujan, Calcutta, Garden, Ennurea, Fayirwala, Gola, Hathijhul, Kachmahua, Karania round, Kararia, Krishna Bhog, Langra Saoni, Langra Hardoi, Malda, Multani, Nayab, Sufaida No. 1, Sunder-shah.

The above lists, although of some value in determining hardiness, must, however, not be reckoned as conclusive. It was particularly noted that the stronger and healthier the plant the better it stood the test. The weak plants invariably suffered the most, irrespective of the variety.

The effect of frost on seedling plants of different varieties may be taken as more conclusive. These were all healthy plants, planted in February 1914, the seedlings being then about 1½ years old.

(1) Annual Report of Saharanpur Botanical Gardens, March 31, 1914.

The following were killed outright :—

Alphonse, Arbuthnot, Bhurdas, Bombay yellow, Calcutta Garden, Chapta Faizan, Fajri long, Gola, Kala, Karania round, Sharbati brown, Singapuri, Sunahra, Zafran, Sepia, Machli, Gopal Dhopa, Zardalu, Hasina.

Those unaffected were :—Dr. King, Kachmahua, Khajya, Krishna-Bhog, Langra Hardoi, Madras, Mombasa, Najibabadi, Amin, Naspati, Nucka, Salinunda, Sundrea, Surkha, Stalkart, Romani. The last, by the way, flowered when 3½ years old from the seed.

With regard to the *maximum* temperature that the mango will stand there are no exact data available. In the hot parts of the Bombay Presidency, for example, Sholapur with a maximum of 108°, the tree thrives. In Sind with a maximum of 118°, it also grows well.

Higgins[1] states :—" The mango is distinctly a tropical tree and must be protected from frost or even chilly temperatures if it is expected to do its best. For this reason in part, the lower elevations of these islands are better suited to it than the higher lands. Since the Hawaiian climate is scarcely tropical, yet up to several hundred feet the trees produce fair crops and even at quite high altitudes grow well but without bearing freely."

Woodrow [2] says :—" The mango tree grows freely in all tropical or sub-tropical climates with a mean shade temperature of from 75° F. to 80° F. with a normal minimum above freezing point and abundant moisture either in the atmosphere or at the roots."

Moisture.—All over the Bombay Presidency there are found well-grown trees which get no water except that which falls in the monsoon. Some of these trees may have been irrigated till they reach bearing age but many in the rice lands of the Konkan and the jungles of the Ghats have received no such attention. In the two latter locations the annual rainfall varies from 80 to 200 inches per year. In the drier parts of the Presidency it is found necessary to irrigate up till the bearing age. It is also found necessary to irrigate in districts of heavy rainfall where the soil is exceedingly porous and where the plantations are on the slopes of hills as at Ratnagiri.

Woodrow[2] says :—" A rainfall from 50 to 100 inches yearly, and falling chiefly from June till the end of September, is suitable but the rainfall may be much less if irrigation be available or the trees be planted

(1) The Mango in Hawaii. Bulletin 12, p. 8, of the Hawaii Agri. Exp. St., 1906.
(2) The Mango, p. 9

near tanks so that the roots may find water by extending downward as occurs in Sind."

Mr. P. C. De[1] says : " Passing from the driest plains of Rajputana where rainfall averages under 10 inches, we find the same in the Central Provinces and Bihar from 30 to 50 inches ; while in Bengal proper and in the lower regions of the Himalayas, from 50 to 100 inches. Again, in Assam and Darjeeling and the Western Ghats it ranges above 100 inches. From the above calculations and practical observations, it may be fairly concluded that the Provinces receiving varied rainfall of from 30 to 100 inches annually, are generally adapted for its cultivation, although with more or less advantage."

Wester[2] says : " A yearly rainfall of 1250 to 2500 mm. (37½ to 75 inches) falling mainly from June to the end of September is most suitable for the mango but where irrigation is available it will succeed with less rainfall than this."

Higgins[3] says : " As to the moisture requirements the mango is better suited to an irrigated region than to one of natural rainfall because of the bad effects of rain at flowering time, and indeed throughout the entire life of the tree, where the mango blight (*Colletotrichum* species) is known, and further, because it is a distinct advantage to be able to apply water when it is most needed and withhold it when it will do harm."

Collins[4] says : " Rains at the time of flowering seem to be specially injurious. It has been suggested by Mr. Hartless and others that the moist weather interferes with pollination. If this is accomplished by insects the damp weather may easily affect their operations."

In the Bombay Presidency it has been our experience that rain or fog at the flowering time spoils the flowers and prevents the setting of fruits. This is especially the case in the Thana District, one of the sea-coast Collectorates, penetrated by creeks and having a considerable amount of hilly jungle. Rain in January and February is, however, rare. Fog is more common and its damage is considerable. Whether this damage is direct or partly through Jassid insects remains to be proved.

[5] " In most of the other important mango districts the precipitation is heavier than at Saharanpur. It is sometimes as great as 100 inches

(1) Treatise on Mango, p. 12.
(2) The Mango, p. 39.
(3) The Mango in Hawaii, p. 8.
(4) The Mango in Porto Rico, p. 13.
(5) Popenoe, Cuba Magazine, Vol. IV, No. 8, April 1913, p. 357.

per annum at Darbhanga and Maldah, yet it does not occur during the ripening season and coming at other times of the year, it is of benefit rather than detriment. It is generally believed throughout India that damp weather at the time of flowering is one of the commonest causes of crop failures. The mango flower possesses one pollen bearing stamen and the structure of the former is such that this as well as the stigma, which must receive the pollen, are exposed to the weather and the slightest dampness in the air above the degree of humidity, washes away the pollen and prevents fertilization. This seems to be one of the principal reasons why the mango fails to bear heavily in excessively moist climates."

Mr. P. C De[1] says: "Excessive dew is apt to wash away the pollen grains depriving the pistils of the power of fertilization."

We must, in truthfulness, add that we have no experimental data in India concerning the relation of mango pollination to weather.

The time of flowering in the Bombay Presidency is affected by climatic conditions. In the southern parts of the Bombay Presidency on the coast, the flowering and fruiting are earlier by a month than near Bombay City and again Bombay is earlier than Poona, which lies on the plateau above the ghats, with a comparatively small rainfall and a drier climate.

Collins[2] says: "It may be considered as proved that the mango will be prolific only in regions subjected to a considerable dry season. On the moist north side of Porto Rico the trees grow luxuriantly but they are not nearly so prolific nor is the fruit of such good quality as on the dry south side and in the very dry region about Yauco and at Cabo Rojo, the fruit seemed at its best while its abundance was attested by the fact that fine fruit was selling as low as 12 for a cent."

[3] "In Guatemala and Mexico the mango was found at its best only in regions where severe dry seasons prevailed. It was also found to be the case in Jamaica. All agree that the mango fruits but sparingly in moist localities and is much more prolific in dry seasons."

Mr. Macmillan in a letter of July 16th, 1914, says: "Indian mangoes generally do not appear to be suited to our moist climate (Ceylon)."

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(1) Treatise on Mango, p. 21.
(2) The Mango in Porto Rico, p. 30.
(3) Do. p. 13.

F. W. Popenoe[1] says: " Lower Bengal is noted as a hot humid tropical region where even the most delicate plants, such as, for instance the Amherstia, can be grown to perfection. To the mind of the average Northern horticulturist, it is in just such regions that the mango should thrive, but quite the contrary is the case, and it requires only one glance at any of the mango topes about Calcutta, to show that the trees are far from healthy, and not adapted to such a region. Their growth is scraggy, their foliage thin and of an unhealthy colour and the fruit does not ripen well. A sharp contrast to these conditions are the trees at Saharanpur which are vigorous and stocky, the foliage abundant and of that rich green colour which speaks volumes. It is this comparatively dry atmosphere coupled with the extreme heat that produces mangoes that have made Saharanpur famous. At the same time the relative humidity never goes as low as it does in some parts of the S.W. United States and conditions are by no means those of a desert country."

From what has been said above, it will be seen that the tropical climate with a distinct dry season at the time of flowering is congenial and suited to the mango and that a continously moist climate is not congenial. In the Bombay Presidency, it can be said that the hot climate of the tropical sea-shore, with just the right amount of moisture from the proximity of the ocean, is well adapted to the mango. Vigorous growing, early fruiting plants are produced in this area and the fruits are of excellent quality.

The dry climate of the Deccan and the Southern Maratha Country is also well suited to the mango, though the flowering time is retarded by about a month.

Altitude.

Macmillan[2] says: " The mango tree grows from sea-level to above 4,000 feet or more but is scarcely fruitful at elevations over 2,000 feet in Ceylon. A hot and rather dry climate suits it best."

Mr. P. C. De[3] says: " In the celestial regions of the Himalaya above the altitude of 4,000 feet the mango can seldom grow or thrive under ordinary conditions."

Watt[4] says: " The home of the tree in the Himalayas is from 1,000 to 2,000 feet.

(1) Cuba Magazine, Vol. IV, p. 356.
(2) Handbook of Tropical Gardening and Planting, Ed. II., p. 169.
(3) Treatise on Mango, p. 11.
(4) Dictionary of Economic Products, Vol. V, p. 148.

CHAPTER II.

Propagation of the Mango.

In nature the mango tree is propagated by the seed contained in its fruit. In horticulture, the mango is usually propagated by grafting scions of a desirable variety on stocks of some inferior race. The question naturally arises, "What are the advantages of grafting?" The usual answer given is "You cannot be sure that a seedling tree will bear the same quality of fruits as its parent." There appears to be little experimental evidence for this statement. The following may be quoted: "[1]At the Saharanpur Botanical Gardens some experiments were made during the year 1881 and 1893 from which it was determined that seedlings from grafted varieties were fairly certain to produce fruit of good quality. However, the experiments were made upon one race or type of mango only, the Bombay, and were not carried out on a very extensive scale; they could not really be considered as producing any definite results. An experimenter in Queensland at about the same time reported having grown seedlings of the Alphonse variety to the fourth generation from a grafted tree, all of them coming exactly true to type and indistinguishable from the grafted parent."

Firminger[2] says: "Mr. J. Homphray has likewise in his garden a grafted tree received from Botanic Garden of the Mazagaon mango, stones from the fruit of which he planted, and one or two trees raised therefrom produced fruit exactly alike and fully equal in every respect to the fruit of the parent tree. In a conversation I had with Mr. P. Homphray many years after he made the above communication he told me that he had since sown the seeds of other kinds but not met with the same results from them. The seedling did not yield fruit equal to that of the parent tree. The Java kind, however, always came true as a seedling."

Collins[3] says: "The ease and rapidity with which mangoes can be propagated by means of seed are decided advantages, but the results are very uncertain, and very few of the really desirable varieties can be maintained by this method." There are a few good varieties in different parts of the world, the seedlings of which appear to produce fruits identical with the parent. Mr. A. M. D'Cruz, a leading horticulturist of Bombay, in his letter dated 27th July 1911, says: "At a place called Jambordi, near the Dahanu Station on the Bombay,

(1) Cuba Magazine, January 1913, Vol. IV, No. 5, p. 221.
(2) Quoting Report of the Botanical Gardens, N W. F. P., 1854'
(3) The Mango in Porto Rico.

Baroda and Central India Railway Line, there are two mango trees bearing quite a distinct species of mango. A friend of the owner had two seeds brought down to Mahim, and sown there without any special attention. Both germinated and grew up to be good vigorous trees and produced the very same kinds of fruits as in Jambordi. The latest information received from the oldest mali of Goregaon is that there is a tree of about 6 years old raised from the Alphonse mango seed. It bears fruits quite as good as the grafted ones. I missed seeing it when it was in fruit."

At this point, it is imperative to say something regarding the monoembryonic and polyembryonic types of mango, as this has a close connection with the question at issue, namely, why should we graft? On its practical side, the following is the important fact. In monoembryonic mangoes, the embryo is the product of the female sexual cell contained in the ovary and the male sexual cell brought in the pollen grain. The embryo, therefore, will be of a pure character if the pollen is from the same tree or a tree of the same variety as that bearing the ovum, but of a hybrid character, if the pollen has come from a tree of a different variety. If the embryo is therefore a hybrid, it may be expected that its fruits will differ in some way from those of its female parent, and most markedly so, when the male parent is of very different type. In the case of a polyembryonic mango one embryo (often absent) may be produced by fertilisation, but all the rest are vegetative growths of the ovule tissue of the female parent. There is therefore no admixture of foreign blood into them, and they *must* come true to type and produce the same kind of fruits as their parent. Wester[1] says: "In Florida the observation has been made that the seedling types, all being polyembryonic, transmit their characters to their progeny in a remarkable degree, that is, come true to seed. Of course, variation exists, but the main characters of the type are well reproduced. This feature of reproduction of type, of the inferior seedling varieties, has also been noted in Jamaica, contrary to the habit of the imported grafted varieties from India, whose progeny is very variable. The types grown in Philippines, popularly but incorrectly called varieties, are also polyembryonic and thus, as is well known, reproduce their racial characteristics to a remarkable degree. In juxtaposition to this character of the polyembryonic types (to reproduce themselves true to seed) the progeny of the monoembryonic varieties of India seem to be variable and there appears to be little doubt that the species may be divided into two great divisions,

(1) The Mango, p. 47

one containing the polyembryonic mangoes, whose progeny retain the racial characters of the parents, the other monoembryonic varieties from India whose progeny is variable."

Until further exact experiments have been carried out in India, it is impossible to say to what extent any variety comes true from seed. That hybrid fruits can be produced has been proved by us and it is quite likely that these occur in nature. As long as doubt prevails vegetative propagation is the only method of ensuring an adult plant that will give fruits of the desired variety. We shall now discuss some of the methods of propagating the mango vegetatively.

Propagation by cuttings.—We have so far been entirely unsuccessful in propagating the plant by cuttings. Attempts to do so were made in 1913-14 and 1914-15. Cuttings of Pairi and Alphonse varieties were planted in sandy soil and kept in glass frames for over two months but no roots appeared nor was any callus formed. Some of the cuttings produced shoots, doubtless on account of the stored food material. The cuttings were made from wood of a year old. In all 100 cuttings were tried, but with no success in the production of roots. The cuttings were put in June 1913 and in March and October 1914 and April 1915.

In the Bureau of Plant Industry, Bulletin 46, page 13, mention is made of mango cuttings producing callus invariably. The root though produced is slow to form and is usually of a single fibre, of so small and brittle a nature that the rooted cutting is difficult of transplantation.

At the present moment no reason can be given for the failure of the mango to respond to this method of propagation.

Propagation by layering.—For this operation, select a healthy vigorous growing branch of ripened wood, that will bear being bent down to the earth without breaking, cut the branch half through with a sharp knife just above one of the leaf buds, towards its extremity and then pass the knife upwards so as to slit the branch longitudinally for two inches. The slit should be kept open by inserting a small piece of wood, and the branch weighted with a stone (Fig. 10). We made 24 layers on September 9th, 1912, of Pairi variety of which 7 produced roots. Of these, two showed very small roots on Decembe 18th, 1912, and the rest on April 5th, 1913. These are the dates o examination. The roots had been formed earlier. This proved tha the mango will root when layered and that layering may be used a a means of propagation alternative to grafting. It takes a long tim

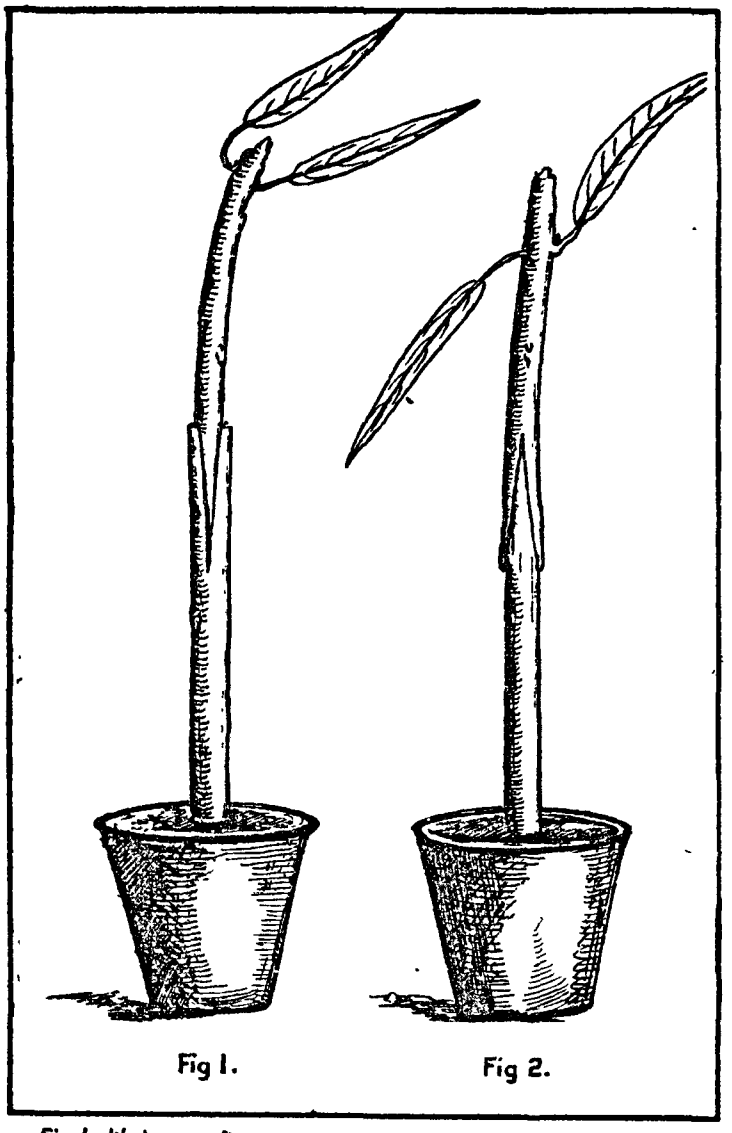


Fig 1. Wedge-graft.
" 2. Saddle-graft (with Scion detached from the parent plant.)

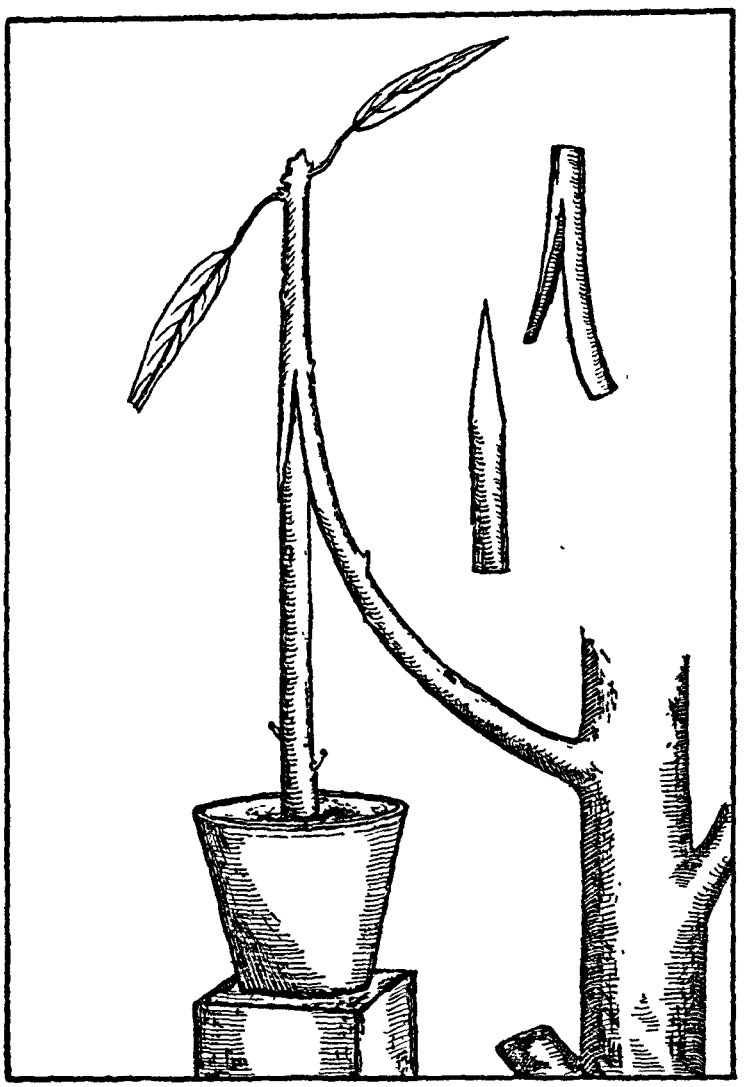


Fig 3.

Saddle-graft with Scion not detached from the parent plant.

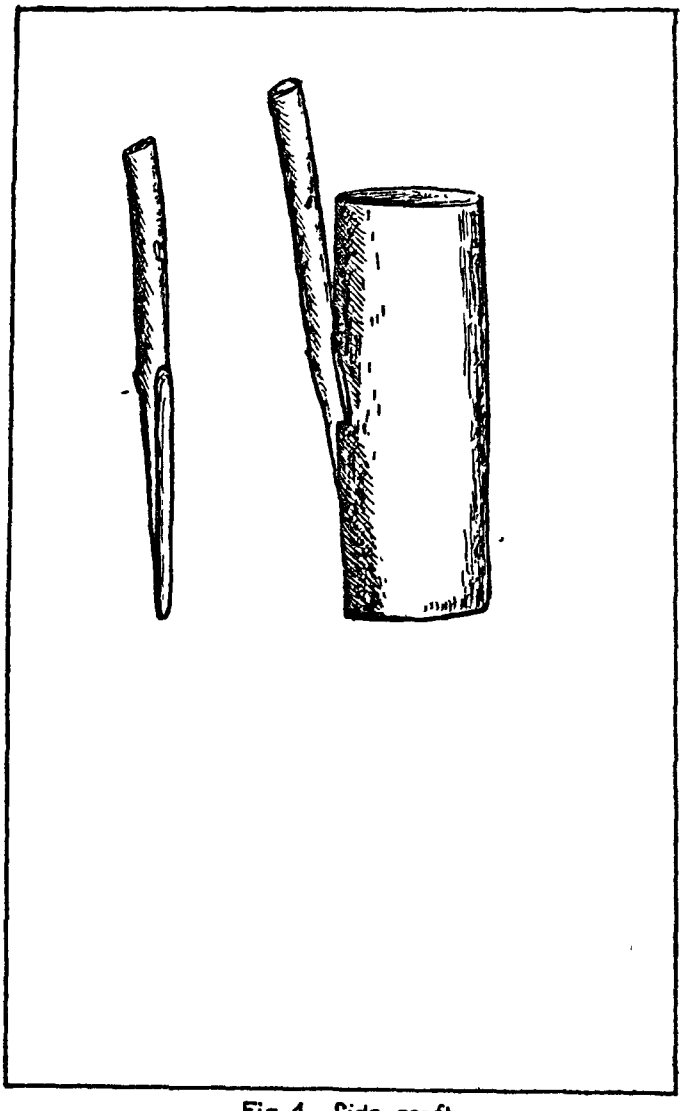


Fig 4. *Side-graft.*

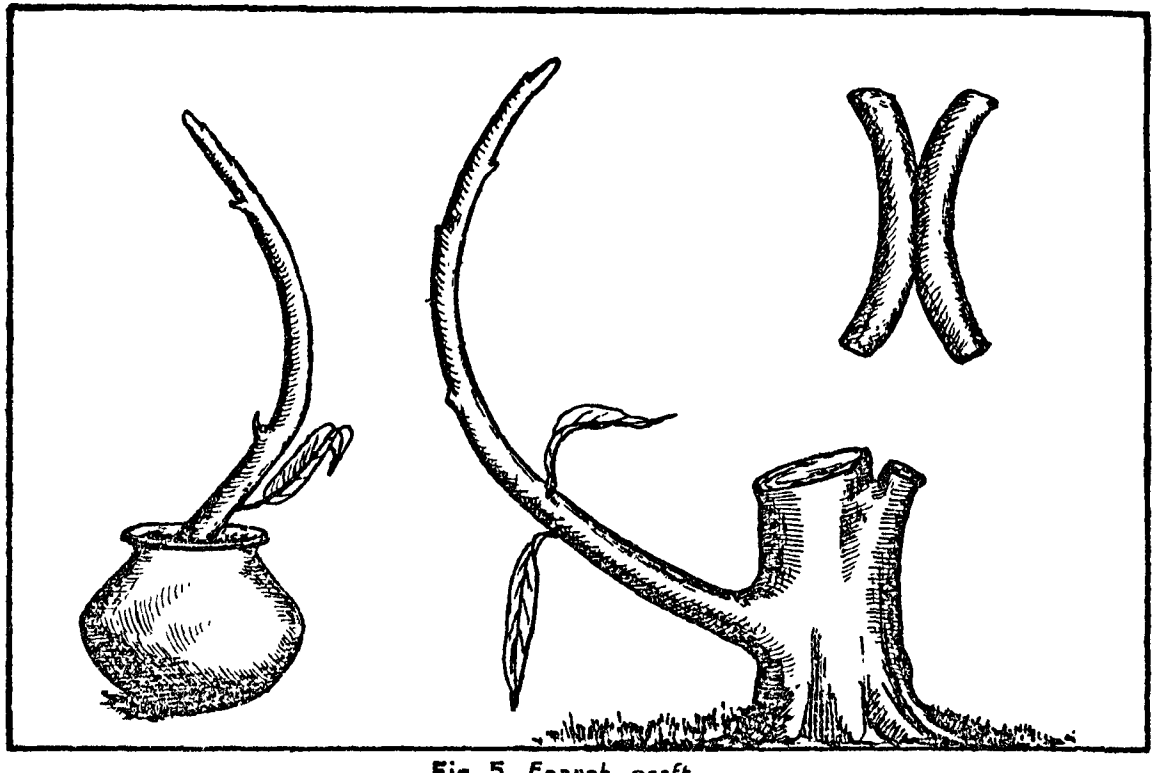


Fig 5. *Enarch-graft.*

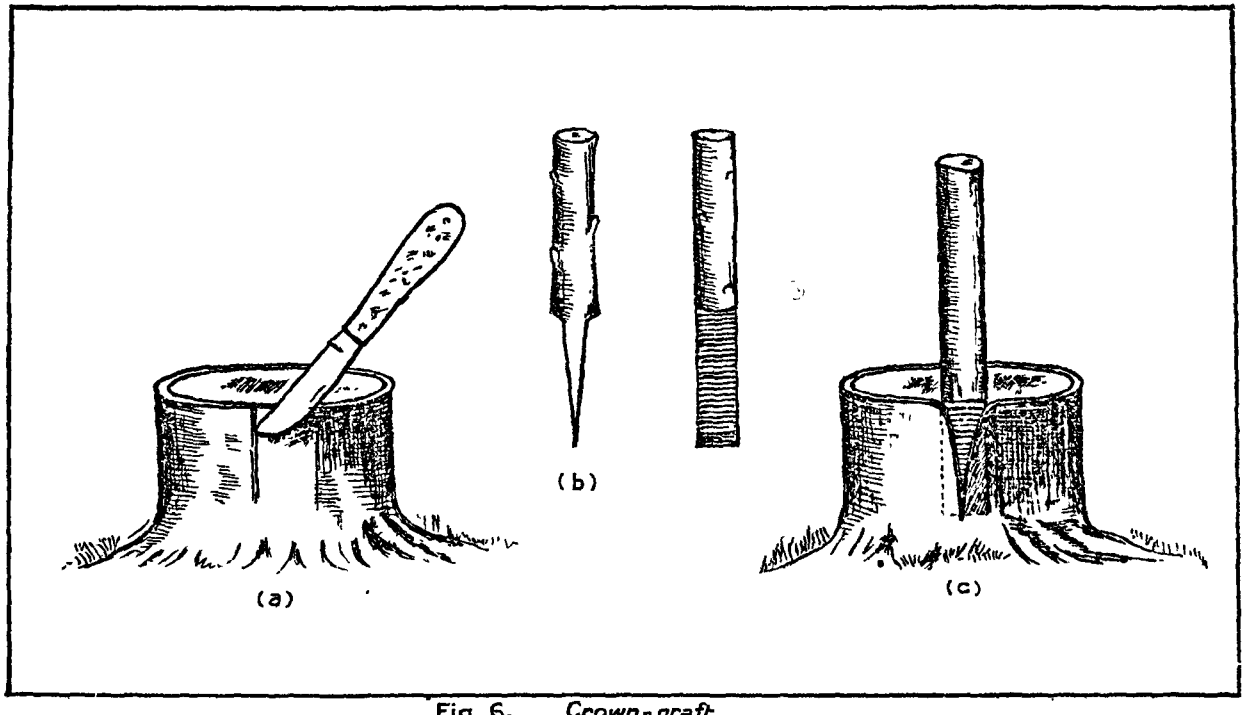


Fig. 6. *Crown-graft.*
(a) *Nature of incision in the stock.*
(b) *Scion ready for insertion.*
(c) *Crown-graft after insertion of the Scion.*

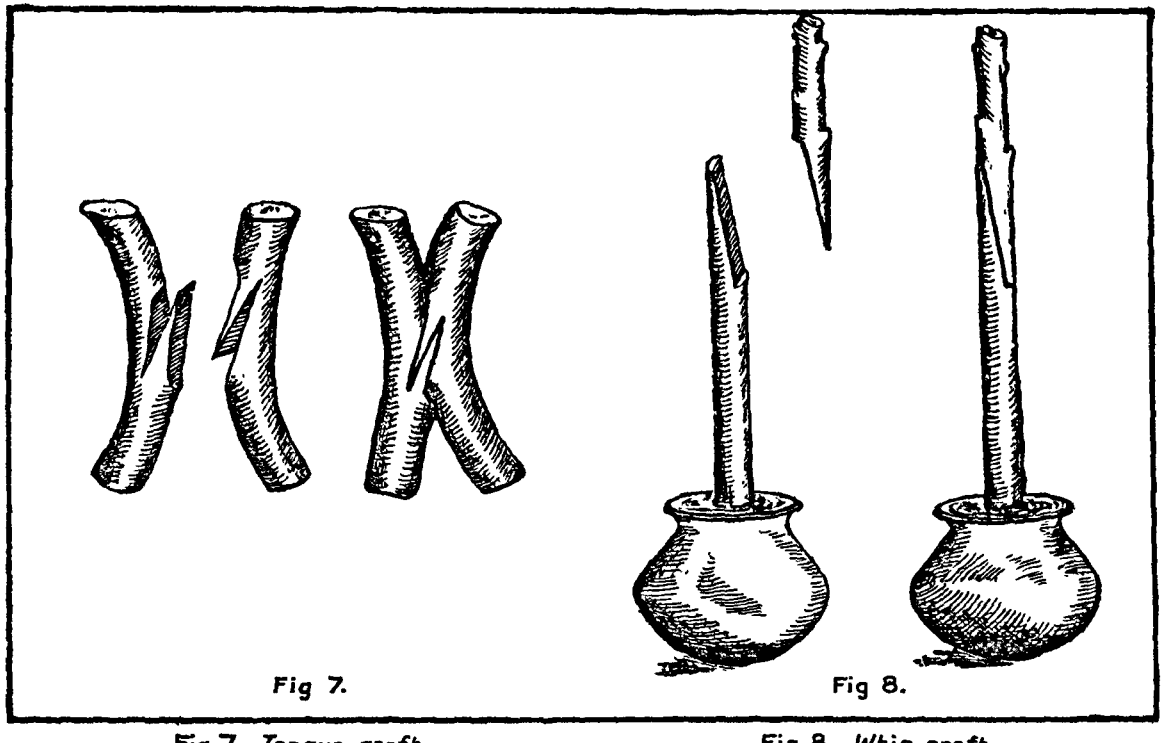
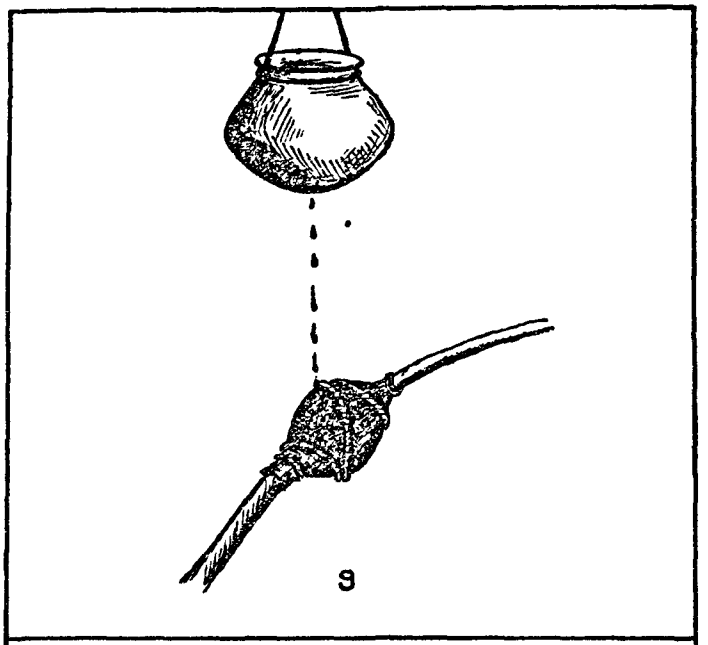


Fig 7. *Tongue-graft.*

Fig 8. *Whip-graft.*



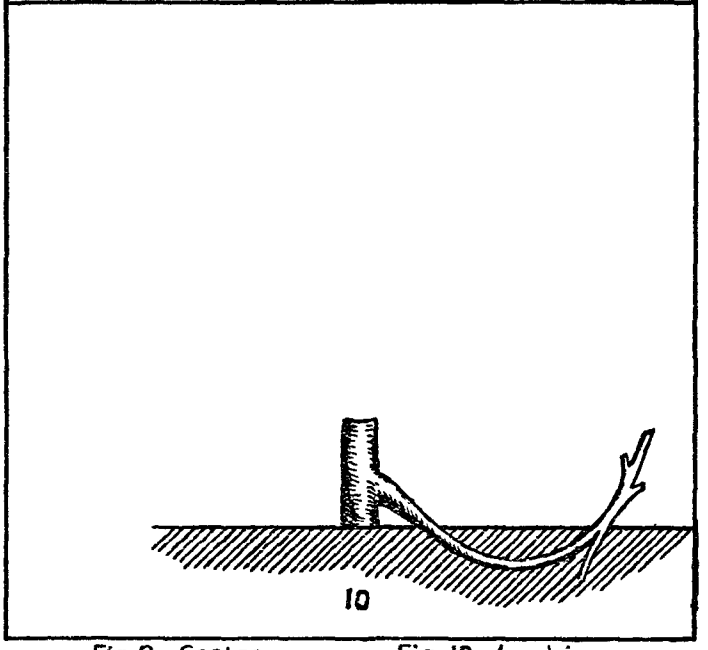


Fig 9. *Gootee.* Fig 10. *Layering.*

however, to produce roots thus. Success depends on the selection of good and healthy branches for layering. On October 7th, 1913, 25 layerings of Pairi were done. On March 19th, 1914, 7 of these showed very small roots developing from all over the lower surface of the branch and not from the wood. On May 30th, 1914, these 7 were detached from the tree. The layers of both years were in pots till September 30.h, 1914, when four were planted in the ground in Ganeshkhind Botanical Garden. None of these have as yet fruited. Of the layers made in 1912 and 1913 two produced flowers on February 5th, 1914, but failed to fruit. These flowers were the first growth made by the terminal buds of the layered branches. This confirms the idea, that the nature of the bud is determined early, and any stimulus causing it to develop will reveal its pre-destined character (whether flowering or vegetative). Layering is referred to by Collins[1] and Higgins.[2]

At present, layering as a substitute for grafting cannot be recommended for the following reasons :—

(1) The percentage of success has not been considerable.

(2) The roots are slow in forming.

(3) The after-growth and fruiting of the layers is very slow.

Propagation by Gootee (Marcotte).—The method consists in removing a ring of bark from a healthy and vigorous growing branch to a length of about 2 inches and surrounding it either with earth (clay and cowdung mixed together in equal proportion) or moss, and taking care to keep it continuously moist. (See Fig. 9.)

Six gootees were made on 11th August 1914 on a country tree. Observations were made on February 25th, 1915. Roots had been produced in 3 gootees only. One of the rooted gootees was detached on February 27th, 1915. It had plenty of roots. It was transplanted into a pot, but did not survive. The other two were detached on June 30th, 1915, and transplanted in the ground. They have not yet flowered.

This method is mentioned by Collins and Higgins but with no data of experiments.

Propagation by grafting.—Grafting is the art of joining the cut surface of the branch of one tree with a similar surface on the stem of another tree, in conditions which cause the cut surfaces to unite permanently. The branch so joined is called the scion and the stem

(1) The Mango in Porto Rico, p. 30.

(2) The Mango in Hawaii, p. 10.

of which it is grafted is called the stock. The actual joining takes place at a soft region just below the bark called the cambium.

The first point to be considered is the preparation of stock plants on which to graft. In this connection, it is to be noted that mango "stones" (seeds) germinate readily when fresh, but soon lose their vitality. On June 30th, 1915, stones were removed from a number of mangoes taken off the tree only a day or two previously. The variety was Shahabuddin and the seeds were all from one tree in the Ganeshkhind Botanical Garden. The following table shows the germination :—

Date of sowing.	No. of stones.	No. germinated	Percentage of germination.
30th June 1915 ..	50	41	82
22nd July 1915 .	20	16	80
26th July 1915	25	20	80
7th August 1915	25	12	48
9th September 1915 .	25	3	12

Higgins[1] reports that 43·5 per cent. of seeds varying from 31 to 41 days old, have produced good plants. He does not mention the varieties used. It may be said, therefore, that it is possible to get a fair germination for a month after the extraction of the seed from the fruit but that germination capacity rapidly decreases afterwards.

Assuming that the stocks are required in pots, the next question is : "Shall we plant the seeds in pots at once or plant in soil and trans plant the seedlings into pots?" In soil the plants are as a rule more vigorous and larger. In Ganeshkhind Botanical Gardens on July 26th, 1911, seeds from one country tree were sown, 225 in soil and 250 in pots. After a year the average height of those in the field was 20 inches and 13 inches in the pots.

In continuation of the above line of enquiry, seedlings raised in the ground were in 1912-13 and 1913-14, transplanted into pots, some intact, others with only root-pruning, and others with both root and stem pruned. A great number of plants died. The percentage of success in the most favourable case was 67·5. The conclusions drawn were, that mango seedlings of one year old stand transplanting badly, and that pruning the roots decreases the number of survivals.

(1) The Mango in Hawaii, p. 10.

Woodrow[1] recommends the germination of seeds on a hard surface to prevent the descent of the tap root ; the seed being covered with 4 inch leaf mould. When the first growth has become firm the seedlings, he says, may be transplanted into pots. Wester[2] recommends the sowing of seeds in the soil when pots are not available and subsequent transplanting of the seedlings into pots. He states that the roots are brittle and need careful handling. It is desirable, however, to grow seedlings in pots from the start so as to avoid a check to the growth at the time of transplanting.

Plants in pots very quickly exhaust the plant food contained in the limited amount of soil surrounding their roots. Hence to get strong seedlings it is necessary to add some quick-acting fertiliser Wester[2] recommends the following solution :—

Nitrate of soda	.. ..	Grams ..	275
High Grade Sulphate of Potash	50 per cent.	Do. ..	125
High Grade Acid Phosphate ..	16 per cent.	Do. ..	350
Water	.. ..	Liters ..	100

The following table shows the growth made by seedlings of mango manured with 1 ounce of Sodium Nitrate at a time per plant. The manure was given on May 25th, July 2nd, October 5th, and December 26th, 1911 :—

	No.	Height 25th May 1911 before manuring.	Height on 26th July 1911.	Height on 12th October 1911.	Height on 26th December 1911	Increase.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Manured.	1	18	19·1	22	32	14
	2	15	16	20	This plant was used for budding.	
	3	14	15·2	22·5	29	15
	4	12	12·2	*13·5	*13	1
Not manured.	5	9·5	10	10	12·5	3
	6	10	10·6	12	14	4
	7	14	14·1	16·5	19	5

* Vegetative growth much spoiled by insects.

In two of the manured cases, Nos. 1 and 3, the increase was enormous while in all the controls the increase was very moderate.

(1) The Mango, p. 15. (2) The Mango.

Care should be taken to see that the constituents are completely dissolved and the solution should be stirred as the watering proceeds.

To economise watering, the following procedure has been found useful. Trenches should be dug deep enough for the brim of the pots standing in them to come on a level with the surface. The pots should be placed in position and dry leaves heaped into the trench so as to just cover them. The pots must be lifted once in two months to prevent the tap root entering the soil through the hole in the base of the pot and anchoring the plant there. Plants so kept can be watered at intervals of a week and should be in moderate sunshine. Insects must be looked for and spraying done accordingly. (See Chapter on Insect Pests.)

The next question is, "At what age of the stock should it be grafted?" On this point there is great difference of opinion and practice. There are those who advocate grafting on a very young seedling. Wester[1] says: "The seedling with seed attached thereto, when it is about 15 to 20 cms. high and three weeks old, is carefully lifted with a small ball of earth. The roots, with the earth intact, are then wrapped up in a little grass and the young seedling plants tied to the tender branch of the tree required to be enarched from, care being taken that the young seedling trees and the branch to be grafted should be pointing in the same direction and be of the same age, *i.e.*, both seedling and the graft should be of that year's growth. When grafted, the union should be covered with grafting clay to exclude the air. The roots of the seedling suspended as above described when grafted, must be kept moist by watering either by hand or with a garden syringe in case there is not sufficient rain. The process of grafting should be commenced in the beginning of rainy season, as soon as the young mango seedlings are procurable. The plants should be ready for cutting, *i.e.*, the grafts should have taken well within a month. The grafts should be partially severed at first and completely severed afterwards, but I have succeeded in cutting them as soon as thirteen days after grafting."

Higgins[2] recommends grafting when the stocks are about 6 months old. He states that if allowed to remain too long in pots the roots become cramped and may never recover from the effects.

Collins[3] quoting an article in the *Sugar Journal and Tropical Cultivator*, says that the seedlings are usually fit for grafting in ten

(1) Page 32 quoting L. A. in "Cultural Industries for Queensland, 1883, p. 125."
(2) The Mango in Hawaii, p. 13.
(3) The Mango in Porto Rico, p. 15.

months but if not well grown should be older, and that two-year-old seedlings are very successfully enarched. The stem of the seedling, he says, should be as thick as a man's smallest finger near the root.

In the Ganeshkhind Botanical Garden in the year 1914, two-months-old seedlings with their seed and a lump of soil were removed from the field. The earth and seed was covered with moss and tied in a sacking. Ten such seedlings were grafted on October 28th, 1914, by enarch, on a Pairi tree. The scions were of the same age. Five succeeded and these were later transplanted into the field and are doing well.

The seedlings usually employed by the nurserymen in Western India are two to three years old. In the case of Ratnagiri grafts the scions are much thicker than the stocks and the scion usually becomes top-heavy and makes a poor growth. It is no uncommon thing in Ratnagiri to graft one huge scion on two small stocks.

The arguments advanced in favour of big grafted plants are that they fruit earlier, and are stronger and more durable than the grafts done on younger stocks, but evidence is entirely lacking.

Woodrow[1] says : " The age of the stock in enarching need not be a definite quantity. Stocks of three weeks old and also three years old have been very successfully used as far as union is concerned but as the root of the tree suffers from confinement in a pot, it is advisable to retain the cramped condition as short a time as possible. Seeds planted in June and July produce fine strong plants for stocks by the end of November which may be grafted, during the two succeeding months and be kept in shade during the hot season, will be ready to plant out during July following. By this course vigorous trees are produced which start into growth freely and in due season bear a crop worth attention. A large old graft that has been several years in a pot may yield a few mangoes a year or two earlier than the freely grown tree but a few mangoes do not pay the cost of protection from birds, etc., and the root that was cramped in a pot will probably yield to the first strong breeze that strikes the tree."

It cannot be said at present how far the system of grafting on green stocks will be profitable since the people are induced to buy large grafts. It is also not known as to how the small grafts withstand transit but it can safely be said that we can use $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ years old stocks provided we take care of the stocks by proper transference

(1) The Mango, p. 17.

of these to other pots without disturbing the roots and without allowing the roots to get pot-bound. Care should also be taken to see that, in grafting, the scion should be of equal thickness with the stock.

Influence of Stock on Scion.—There is very little that can be said regarding this, as very few trials have been made either in India or elsewhere. In the mango, the scion appears to have a preponderating influence and reproduces its own type, no matter on what stock. Different stocks may induce different degrees of vegetative vigour in the scion, but here again nothing definite can be said. It may, however, be safely stated that vigorous growing seedlings should be used as stocks. The position of the scion on the stock and the age of the stock *do* influence the vigour of the vegetative growth of the scion and the age at which it flowers. In August 1914, in Ganeshkhind Botanical Gardens, a well grown Shahabuddin tree was used as stock and five branches from grafted plants in pots were transferred to it by grafting. The scions were grafted on to the end of well-ripened branches. In January 1915, two of the scions bore inflorescences but did not develop fruits.

Also in August 1914, one branch of a Borsha grafted plant in a pot was transferred to a country plant and this bore two well developed fruits in May 1915.

In both the above cases the pot plants from which the scions were taken produced no inflorescence, although branches similar to the scions were purposely left to see how they would behave.

In Bassein Garden, a country tree of about 39 years old was heavily cut back on March 6th, 1912. Many new shoots sprang up from the stumps and on these shoots were grafted scions of Alphonse and Sakharia varieties on May 22nd, 1912. Grafting was done by enarch from plants in small pots tied near the branches of the stock. On November 1st, 1912, further grafting was done from established scions on to new branches. Out of 40 scions thus placed, 3 flowered on January 22nd, 1914. As the first and second graftings were not distinguished it is impossible to say to which the flowering scions belonged, but it shows that, by top-working this tree, flowers were got on the scions in 14—20 months after grafting. The original plants in the pots from which the scions were taken had not flowered by this time. It seems rational to assume that the position at the end of a branch in the system of a big tree is likely to accelerate flowering.

In the Agricultural and Co-operative Gazette, Nagpur, Vol. IX, September 1915, page 15, the following passage occurs; "With

regard to mangoes it was found that the Bombay grafts were seriously affected by frost each year when grown at Pagara. The khuds and ravines of the Pachmari hills are full of wild mangoes and it has now been found that if the Bombay varieties are grafted on the wild Pachmari seedlings the resulting trees, without deteriorating in quality, are quite frost-resistant, a fact which is worth noting by many growers in the Central Provinces, who are troubled by the annual destruction caused by frost. This indicates a definite physiological influence of stock on scion."

Grafting on Stocks other than Mango.—Grafting of mango scions, on stocks of *Semecarpus Anacardium* was done on July 1910, by the crown, whip, saddle and tongue-grafting methods. The scions remained fresh a little and then died. Similar graftings were made on *Spondias mangifera* and *Spondias acuminata* but without success. A similar experiment was made in 1914 when 12 mango scions were enarched on to *Semecarpus Anacardium* stocks, on August 12th and November 3rd. Two mango scions were also enarched on to *Holigarna Grahamii* stock but none of these took.

Collins[1] says: "It is said that in Martinique, the mango has been successfully grafted on to the Cashew tree (*Anacardium occidentale*) and it is further stated that seedling mangoes so grafted produced fruit double in size, free from fibre, and with the seed so reduced that it is frequently without the power to germinate. The fruit, although melting and very juicy, is said to be without flavour." Collins comments: "These results as reported are so radically opposed to those usually obtained from similar experiments that they are not likely to be generally accepted until verified."

Time of Grafting.—The actual date of grafting will have to be varied to suit various climatic conditions. It may, however, be said that the best times for grafting are when the mango starts into new growth. In Poona, generally, there are three such periods per annum but in all climates the growth may not come at the same time.

Enarching can be done in India at almost any time of the year. Crown and side graftings require to be done in the rains.

[2]In the Maldha District of Bengal "if irrigation facilities are available the cultivators graft at any time of the year." Still those plants grafted during the latter part of the rains when the heavy showers are over, are better and more reliable; this is what one expects, as

(1) The Mango in Porto Rico, p. 19, quoting Jumelli's Cultures Coloniales, p. 202.

(2) Poona Agricultural College Magazine, Vol. III, No. 1, July 1911, p. 7.

it being the growing time, the sap flows freely. If the grafting is done in the rainy season, no irrigation is required.

Requirements for Grafting.—The tool necessary is a sharp grafting knife. For tying up the joint some kind of tape or cord is necessary, and usually sticky material to protect the wound.

Grafting wax and waxed tape made in various ways have been recommended chiefly by American writers.[1] [2] [3] In Poona, the recognised substitute for tape so far is *sopat*, the inner part of the sheath of the plantain leaf, cut into strips. This is usually first applied wet, and string tied above it and the whole covered with grafting clay made by mixing equal parts of fresh cowdung and clayey soil. This mixture answers admirably. The string is soft and coarse and is, in any case, padded by the *sopat* and so does not cut into the tender tissues of the tree.

Methods of Grafting.—These may be divided into two classes:—

(1) in which the scion is only partially detached from its parent plant while the junction with the stock is being made.

(2) in which the scion is completely detached from the parent plant and then joined to the stock.

In the first class come the following methods:—Enarch, Tongue, and Saddle. In the second, Crown, Side, Whip and Wedge. Various modifications of the above may be made, but these are the most important and will be described one by one. In all cases the cut surfaces of the stock and the scion must be smooth and even, so that the joining is perfect. The cutting of the scion and the stock should be immediately followed by the process of joining them together. The cut surfaces must not be allowed to dry up.

Grafting by Enarch or Simple Approach.—(See Fig. 5.)

This is by far the commonest system practised by nurserymen in Western India and is very simple. The stock in its pot is placed so that a branch of the tree from which the scion is to be taken is in contact with the stock. If necessary, the branches bearing the scions should be bent down and fixed conveniently. Where branches cannot be bent so as to meet pot plants on the ground, these pot plants must be elevated on a scaffolding to meet the scion branches. In the Konkan, the pots are tied to the branches of the trees close to the scions. By any of the above methods a large number of stocks can

(1) The Mango by Wester, p. 31. (2) Higgins, p. 11. (3) Woodrow, p. 20.

be grafted on from one tree. The branch of the scion is brought close to the stock, and at the point of contact a thin slice of bark and wood is removed from each. The slice may be two or three inches long, ¼ inch broad and about ⅛ inch deep. The cut surfaces should fit each other so that union may be perfect. The cut surfaces should immediately be tied together and covered with grafting clay or wax. It takes nearly two months for perfect union to take place. A month and half after grafting, a cut is made in the scion between the point of junction and the parent tree. This cut is deepened after a week and the scion completely severed after another fortnight. The original top of the stock is then removed. The cuts are later on trimmed and the cut ends tarred.

Woodrow[1] says : " The graft is, by some people, permitted to remain attached to the large tree for an indefinite time and the result is swelling at the point of union from the constriction of the bandages and an unsightly union which may be avoided by removing the graft early and placing it in moist shade for a few weeks. When it is found that union is complete the bandage should be completely removed and replaced by another bandage not very tightly applied, to permit swelling. After a few months, careful dressing off snags with a sharp knife will induce a clean stem and finish the graft." While the pots containing the stocks are on the tree and the union is going on, water should be given to the pots daily so as to keep the soil moist but not water-logged.

Tongue Graft by Approach.—This is a modification of the previous method. Instead of merely making a paring of stock and scion, a tongue is cut in each, so that they fit together as in Fig. 7. By this means there are three surfaces of union instead of one as in enarching. The outside of each tongue must be pared in order to expose the cambium layer which makes the union.

In Ganeshkhind Botanical Gardens, 58 enarch and 41 tongue grafts were made from the same tree, to test the relative success of the methods. Of these, 16 of enarched and 7 of the tongue-grafted plants failed, thus the percentage of success in the two was 72·4 and 82·9 respectively. This difference, though not striking, indicates that there is greater percentage of success in the tongue-graft than in the enarch. This is as one would expect as there are three surfaces of union in the tongue graft.

Saddle Graft.—This to some extent resembles tongue-grafting since a tongue is actually made in the scion branch. This however

(1) The Mango, pp. 16 and 17.

is fitted on to the stump of the stock left after completely cutting off its top (Figs. 2 and 3). The top is trimmed to a point by cutting along two sides so as to fit the tongue of the scion.

Whip Graft.—This resembles saddle grafting but the scion is from the first completely removed from the parent tree (Fig. 8).

It is inserted on the stock in the manner shown in Fig. 8. The leaves should be removed from the scion. The cut is tied up in the usual way. Our experience as to percentage of success by this method is somewhat varied. In the Ganeshkhind Botanical Gardens the percentage of success was small, while in Bassein Gardens on the coast in the hands of another operator, the percentage of success was high. In the latter garden, whip-grafted trees produced fine straight stems and flowered three years after planting out.[1]

Wedge Graft.—This is the reverse of the saddle graft. With the scion completely cut off the tree and pointed so as to fit into a cleft in the apex of the beheaded stock. (See Fig. 1.)

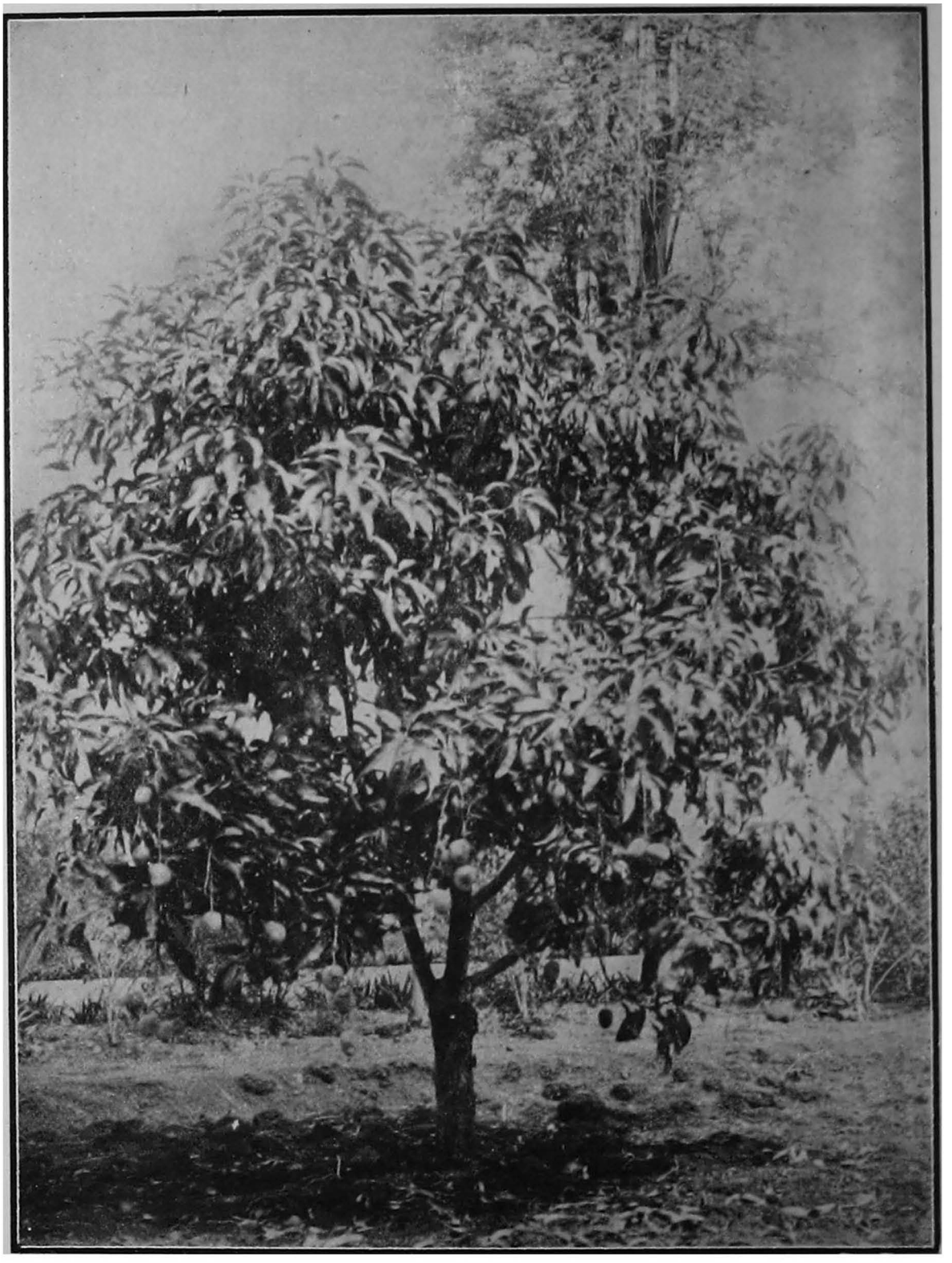
Crown Grafting.—This system is adopted to renovate old and useless trees or wild trees having undesirable fruits. It consists in beheading the trees at a distance of two to three feet from the ground with a saw and then inserting the scion in the form of a wedge in the slit of the bark prepared for it. (See Fig. 6 a, b, and c.)

In the case of a very large tree it is desirable to cut off many of the branches before sawing through the tree trunk. More than one scion can be inserted according to the thickness of the trunk. For each scion a slit is made about 6 inches long, cutting from below upwards, taking care not to injure the wood. The sides of the cut are then eased out gradually by a piece of hard wood or smooth bone and the scion cut in the form of a wedge is then gently pressed from above into the space so prepared. The tree trunk is then firmly bound with coir rope and sacking is put over the cut end of the scion, the whole being covered with grafting clay. If the bark of the stock splits, then two parallel incisions of equal length are made at a distance of two to three inches and the scion is then inserted between the incisions.

From our experience the percentage of success by this method has been exceedingly small due perhaps to faulty watering of the stocks, weakness of the stocks or dry climate. In those cases where the graft succeeded, the scion has made excellent growth and has

(1) See also Wester, pp. 33-34, for a type of whip grafting quoting Trans Agri Soc, India, 1838, Col. II, p. 260.

No. 2.



A crown-grafted mango fruiting for the **first time after grafting.**

No. 1.



Mango Budding.

produced flowers from the third year after grafting. Photo 2 shows the fruiting of such a grafted plant.

Side Grafting.—This method has previously been fully described by one of us.[1] The method is as follows. (See Fig. 4.)

A transverse cut 1½ to 2 inches in length is made in the stock at a distance of 9 inches to 1 foot from the ground. Above this a triangular notch two to three inches in length is cut out. The chief object of cutting is to stop a small portion of the descending sap in order that it may be absorbed by the scion. When a triangular cut is thus obtained, a longitudinal incision in the middle of the horizotanal cut is made and is carried downwards very carefully up to the length of four to six inches according to the strength of stock and scion. The bark is then loosened for making way for the scion of the desirable variety. This is generally done by means of a small piece of hard wood cut in the form of the scion as the instrument is frequently insufficient for raising the bark. Care is taken not to bruise the inside wood. The scion is then inserted in the opening made for it and is gently pushed down till its shoulder rests on the top of the stock. Further treatment is just the same as for other kinds of grafting. After two or three months when the graft has taken, the earth is heaped over the grafted portion, the head of the stock is cut off and only the scion is allowed to be seen. Watering is given every alternate day, if there is no rain and is continued for about six to eight months till the graft becomes sufficiently established.

In the coast districts of the Bombay Presidency and in Goa, this method is commonly practised apparently with good success. Our own experience in a drier tract has not been encouraging. The advantages claimed for the method are :—

(1) that the whole tree is not sacrificed if the graft fails to take ;

(2) the method can be used on trunks up to 3½ feet thick provided the bark does not split ;

(3) as the graft can be made on well established plants with a large root system, the tree is said to grow vigorously and to bear profusely ;

(4) it can be used for the improvement of country mangoes growing in the field.

(1) Prayag S.—Agricultural Journal of India, Vol. VIII, Part 2, April 1913.

Mention of this method is made by Wester.[1] He recommends the use of Sphagnum moss and a small cylinder of tarred paper placed around the grafted plant. He says this method has been used in Florida with some success.

In comparing the various methods of grafting there is no hesitation in saying that for all ordinary purposes simple enarch on a one year old seedling is the best. The percentage of success is high and the operation is easy. Tongue graft by approach requires a thicker stock and scion. There are three surfaces of junction, thereby perhaps giving a greater chance of union, but also undoubtedly, on account of the complicated nature of the cuts, causing a certain check to the flow of sap for a time. Whip grafting is anticipation in the hands of one accustomed to it, and in a very damp climate, but cannot be recommended for operators of small experience, or in a dry climate. The crown graft, when it succeeds, is an admirable method of renewing old trees and the side graft is quite as good. The side graft is the safer as the top of the tree is not sacrificed in anticipation of the result. Crown-grafted trees make vigorous growths and fruit in about six years from grafting. They may flower earlier than this.

Top-Working.—The term "Top-working" is used to describe the operation of renewing the top of an old or worthless tree. The top is severely pruned. Many branches spring up. While these are young, scions of desirable varieties are grafted on them. The following is a case :—

A country tree in Bassein Botanical Gardens of unknown age but probably over 30 years old, was heavily cut back on March 6th, 1912. Many new shoots sprang up from the stumps, and on these were grafted scions of good variety on May 22nd, 1912. The grafting was done from plants in small pots tied to the tree at various places. On 1st November 1912, further grafting from the established scions on to new shoots of the stock was done. Out of a total of 40 scions, 3 flowered on 22nd June 1914. As the first and second grafting were not distinguished it is impossible to say to which the flowering scions belonged, but it shows that by top-working flowers can be got on scions 14—20 months after grafting. The pot plants from which the scions were taken did not flower. The experiment is rather interesting as showing that the position of the scion on the tree has some effect on the time of flowering. It is rational to suppose that a mature scion grafted on the outer branches of an old tree will flower sooner than one grafted on a young stock.

(1) The Mango, p 34.

The first crop of the tree was got in June 1916 when 38 fruits of the following varieties were harvested fom the same plant :—

30 Pairi
2 Alphonse
4 Batli
2 Sakharia

These fruits all had their natural characters.

In Ganeshkhind Gardens an old country tree was pruned heavily in the rains of 1913. Eight scions were top-worked on it in July 1914. These had not flowered in June 1916.

In the Philippines top-working[1] has been recommended for renewing sterile trees, budding being employed instead of grafting on the shoots appearing after the heavy pruning. There is no doubt that where budding or whip-grafting is successful top-working is a paying operation, but if top-working has to be done by enarching from trees in pots, then the labour and trouble may outweigh the advantages. Moreover, by the latter method only a few of the many shoots can be operated on and in dry seasons the watering of the pots is a difficut problem.

Budding.—In foreign literature much has been written regarding the budding of the mango. Knight[2] in Queensland reported success in " bark grafting ". " Patch budding, " the same as bark grafting, was tried in Florida by J. W. Oliver.[3] Patch budding not being very successful, " Shield budding " was adopted. This was first tried for the mango by Wester in the Philippines in 1904 but Mr. Orange Pound[4] of Coconut Grove, Florida, achieved great success in this direction.[5] J. E. Higgins also tried the method with success.

Patch budding is the removal of a small square piece of bark from the stock and fitting in, another piece (presumably containing a bud) in its place. Shield budding is really simply inverted T budding.

" In April 1899, a series of experiments in mango budding were begun at Saharanpur. Buddings were made at intervals of a fortnight till the end of August. The stocks were two to three years old

(1) Wester, The Mango, p. 37.

(2) Queensland Agri. Jourl. for July—September 1910, p. 256.

(3) An Article published in the Florist's Exchange, New York, April 19,1902, p. 461, under the heading " The propagation of the Mango ".

(4) Rural New Yorker, September 10, 1910.

(5) Bulletin 20, Hawaii, 1910.

and from four to six feet high, with a stem diameter of ¾ to 1¼ inch. There was only one successful case which was a budding made on July 4th, 1899. It began to sprout a month after insertion. In 1900, the experiments were repeated at Saharanpur. Success never averaged over 5 per cent. The experiments were done for five or six years continuously. It was particularly noted that the commoner varieties such as Bombay Maldha were unsuccessful. Success was got with the lesser known varieties such as Langra, Naspati, Safaida, Tamancha, etc."

Mr. P. D. Graham, M.A., D.Sc., Economic Botanist of the Central Provinces (now Lieutenant-Colonel Graham, Director of Agriculture, Bagdad) says in a letter dated 1st January 1914, "Only once, to my knowledge, has the mango been successfully budded in the Central Provinces. The method used was the same as for oranges. I have tried it more than once but have never succeeded."

Our own experience in the Ganeshkhind Botanical Gardens has been as follows :—

On August 12th, 1910, shield-budding the mango was tried on seven stocks in pots and on eight stocks in pots on August 29th, but without success. In 1911, 33 shield and 7 patch buddings were done on stocks in pots. All were unsuccessful. On November 8th, 1911, seven shield buddings were made on stocks in the field. One of these was successful. This made four growths during the year. The first flush occurred on December 26th, 1912, and the others on February 6th, March 4th, and May 16th, 1912. (See Photo No. 1.) In 1912, 13 shield buddings of Pairi on country stocks were done in November. Ten more were done in May 1913. All these two lots were unsuccessful. In 1913-14 budding was done on an extensive scale. The number of successes was only 8 per cent of the total number of buds inserted. The buds were from Pairi or Alphonse trees. The bud-wood was fully matured and of a dark colour. The bud was always swollen, with the outside scale-leaf just opened. It was found rather difficult to separate such a bud. Shield buddings and Patch buddings were both done. Pot plants were found unsuitable as budding stocks, since their bark did not separate easily from the underlying wood. The stocks used were seedlings 2½—3 years old standing in the field. After the bud was inserted there was a considerable pause before it began to grow. In the case of the successful buddings the

following are the actual dates of the operations and the inception of growth in the bud.

Date of operation.	Date when growth of buds started.	Interval days
24th September 1913	29th October 1913	36
25th September 1913	29th October 1913	35
29th September 1913	24th December 1913	87
29th September 1913	29th November 1913	62
17th October 1913	25th November 1913	40
17th October 1913	1st December 1913	46
27th October 1913	1st December 1913	36
29th November 1913	1st December 1913	34
8th November 1913	28th December 1913	51
18th November 1913	18th February 1914	93

The period before the bud starts growth is therefore much longer in the mango, than in Citrus. In the latter case the resting period (in Poona) is about 20 days. It will be noticed from the above table that there were two abnormally long periods of dormancy, lasting 87 and 93 days respectively. It is astonishing that the buds should have kept alive for so long a time when there was little or no rain. After the buds once started growth, they made excellent progress, and in some cases produced a shoot 4 feet long within the ensuing six months.

A few buddings were made in 1914-15, to ascertain if budding is successful in wet weather, as the trials in previous years had been made after the rains. Only one bud inserted on August 15th, 1914, succeeded. This sprouted on 12th October 1914, and grew vigorously.

In August 1914, 26 buds from Alphonse trees were inserted. Three of these took. These particular buds were inserted on August 18th, 1914, and germinated on February 1915 and the other two in March 1915. This also shows the extraordinary long time the bud can live on the tree before germination occurs.

To sum up: in Poona, mango budding is as yet an uncertain means of propagation. No satisfactory explanation can be offered for this. In Saharanpur and Nagpur, similar lack of success is reported. In Florida up to 80 per cent. success has been claimed. In India, therefore, the writers cannot recommend this method of propagation until a similar percentage of success is assured. In successful cases the bud grows vigorously, and in one case observed by us, flowered four years and three months after the operation, but set no fruits.

Wester[1] says: "Seedling mangoes are ready for budding when they are about a metre high. Bud-wood should be taken from the first, second, and third growth, well matured, from the end of a branch. Such bud-wood is always green and smooth. About three weeks in advance of the date when the budding is to be performed, cut off the leaf blades of the selected bud-wood while still on the tree. This causes the leaf stalks to drop. When the scars are well healed the bud-wood is in condition for budding. The buds should be cut about 4 cm. long with an ample wood shield and inserted in the stock at a point where the bark is *green and smooth* like the bud-wood, not brownish or greyish and rough. Use waxed tape for tying and cover the entire bud. When in the course of two or three weeks a good union has formed unwind the wrapping and expose the leaf bud and cut off the top stock 10-15 cm. above the bud. Thereafter promptly rub off the wild sprouts whenever they appear in order to assist the inserted buds to make a growth, which otherwise frequently are very dilatory in starting. When the buds have made a growth of about 30 cm. cut off the stock immediately above the bud.

Note.—The budding knife should be kept clean and the edge so sharp that it readily shaves the hair on the forearm."

CHAPTER III.

Planting.

Assuming the climate to be such that mango trees will live and thrive in it, we have now to consider the siting of the plantation. Deep alluvial soil near rivers is ideal, but the plantation must be made above the flood level, for the young trees will not tolerate being submerged for any length of time. Virgin soil of forests or grass lands, and cultivated ground is suitable provided it is over three feet deep and has a well drained substratum. Sites exposed to violent winds are unsuitable unless an effective wind-break can be constructed. The sites of hills are suitable if the underlying rock is laterite. In all sites there must be an ample water-supply, for the plants require artificial watering for at least five years. In considering the question of site the mango trees must be considered as the main crop of the plantation. We have seen mango trees grown as subordinate crops in betel-vine plantations, citrus gardens and rice fields. In no such condition can they be really paying.

(1) Rural New Yorker, April 29, 1916, p. 697.

Treatment of land previous to Planting.—Assuming that we are considering suitable cultivated soil of over 3 feet deep with a well drained substratum, the first necessary operations are thorough ploughing and harrowing before the ground hardens after the rains in order to kill weeds and aerate the soil.

In the case of virgin land the existing tree growth must be cut down and all stumps removed. Low scrubby growth should be burnt and the whole area brought under the plough to incorporate the ashes into the soil and break it up generally.

The question of the preparation of hillside is attended with some difficulty. In the laterite regions, the Ratnagiri practice is recommended. This consists in clearing the jungle growth and pits are made at the required distances. All deep rooting and troublesome trees near such pits are removed and their roots dug out. Contrivances are made by levelling and damming to let the rain water saturate the ground. The hill soil near Ratnagiri itself is very crumbly laterite and the necessity for tilth and aeration is not so great, even if tilth were possible.

Before planting trees the land must be levelled and arrangements made for drainage. In an uneven piece of ground water collects in hollows and trees in such parts are likely to suffer from water-logging during the rains especially in clayey soils. A rough but effective method of determining the level of the soil is the following :—

> Make three T squares of wood. Get also a straight bar of seasoned wood about three feet long with smooth level faces. The other requirements are a number of stout wooden pegs of length varying from one foot to six feet and a spirit level. Two short pegs are driven into the ground till the bar resting on them is absolutely horizontal as shown by the spirit level. A third peg is inserted in the field at a suitable distance away and roughly in line with the two first pegs. A T square is erected on each of the first two pegs and a sight taken on to a T square held on top of the third peg. This peg is then lowered or raised until the top of the T square is level with the line of sight across the first two. Intermediate pegs can then be inserted and cross levels taken from them. By this means the land can be made absolutely level or given any desired slope. The slope should not be above 5 inches per 100 feet, otherwise the land is liable to be washed and eroded. As a rule, a slope of two inches per 100 feet will give the neceessary fall to allow irrigation water to

travel easily but there may arise cases where levelling to this extent would be more expensive than profitable and levels up to but not exceeding five inches per 100 feet may be taken.

By drainage we mean arrangements for the run-off of superfluous water. Drains are of two kinds, surface drains and sub-soil drains. Surface drains are shallow channels to permit of the escape of the surface water; sub-soil drains are trenches or lines of buried porous pipes, or underground channels loosely filled with rough stones or similar materials providing large interstices for the travelling of water. Surface drains prevent the sweeping away of the soil from the surface but care must be taken that they themselves are not mere carriers of soil. For this purpose it is well to have one or more silt pits in the course of the drain where the water may deposit its soil before going on. Surface drains may be made parallel to the slope while sub-soil drains should be at a slant across the slope, not at right angles to it, however. The depth of a sub-soil drain will depend on the nature of the soil. It is important to see that open sub-soil drains are left clean. All drains must have a final fall into a nala or some such outlet. Sub-soil drains are really necessary only in areas of very heavy rainfall where the soil is stiff.

Distance between Trees.—After the land has been levelled it should be marked out for the trees, a stake being put at every point where a tree is to be planted. The distance apart at which trees should be planted has been the subject of considerable discussion both by Indian and American writers. Wester[1] gives 10 metres (about 33 feet) as the minimum distance at which a tree should be planted. Our experience coincides with this and for this country we can recommend 30 feet as an average distance for mango tree planting. We do so, on account of the prevailing tendency to plant all kinds of trees thickly, apparently under the impression that the more trees per acre the more fruit. In the Ganeshkhind Botanical Gardens grafted mango trees were planted from 15 to 20 feet apart. The result was that they crowded each other and produced leaves and fruits only at the tips of branches which struggled for light. When the trees were 25 years old it was imperative to cut out every alternate tree in order to let the others have a chance. This could have been avoided if the trees had been planted 30 feet apart both ways. It must be remembered that a healthy grafted mango tree may live for at least 50 years and in that time branches grow to cover a considerable area. Each tree must have light and air at all stages of its growth.

(1) The Mango, p. 40.

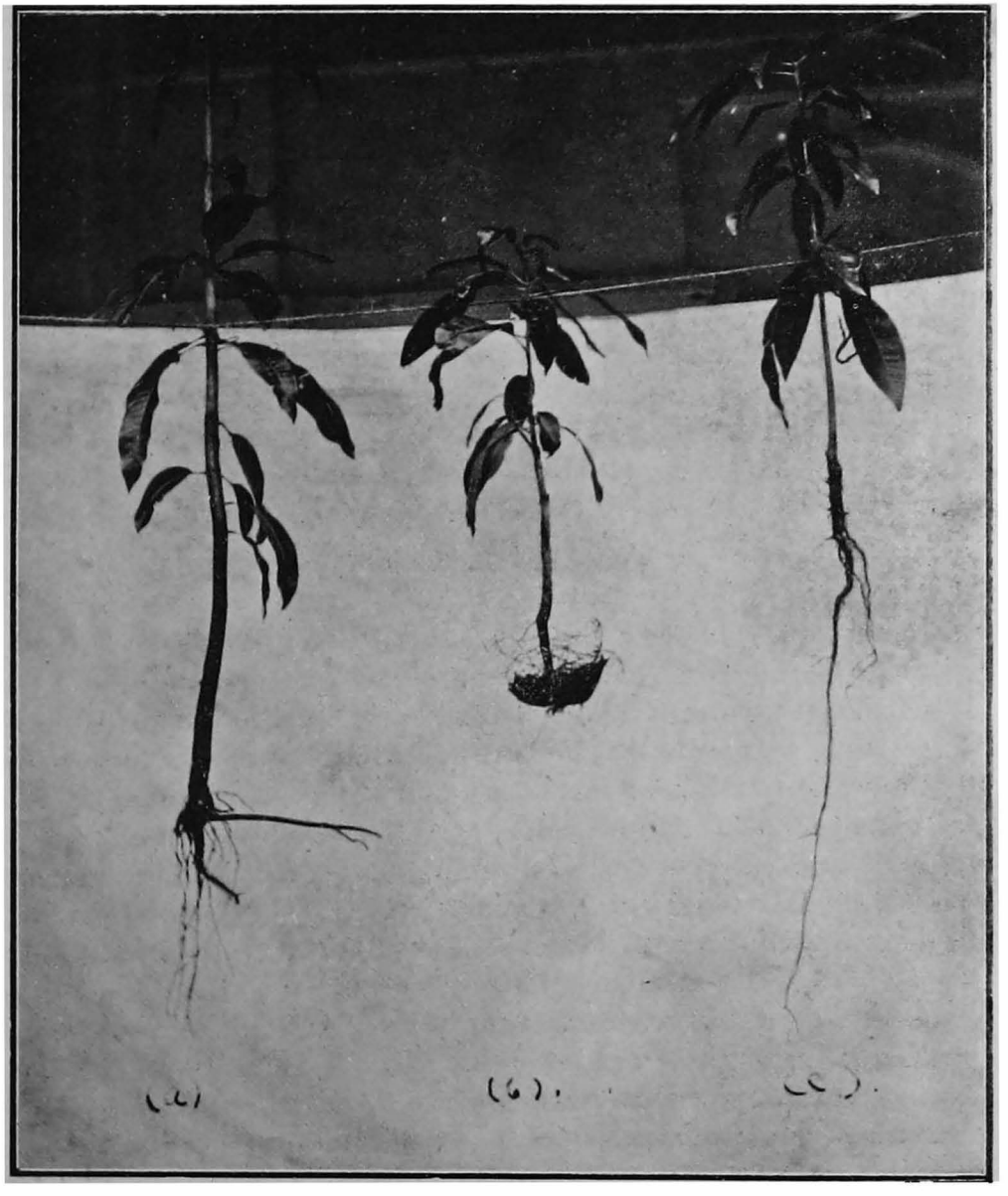
No. 4.



Comparison of root development of two years' old grafted plant in a pot and a seedling plant in ground.

(a) seedling in ground.
(b) grafted plant in pot.

No. 3.



Comparison of root system of one year old mango plant growing:—

(a) in ground after transference from a pot.

(b) in pot.

(c) in ground.

It is a fact that a newly planted mango grove with small trees standing at 30 feet apart looks rather a desolate spot and the impatient cultivator feels that a mistake has been made and that these trees will never cover the ground. Experience, however, teaches that the ground between is not waste land, as will be shown later. The ideal distance is that at which the trees will attain their maximum development and at the same time leave no unnecessary space between them. As a generally suitable distance we, therefore, recommend 30 feet apart each way.

Planting.—At 30 feet apart, pits should be dug, each 3′×3′×3′. The soil so excavated should be kept at the side of the hole. The pits should be dug in the hot weather previous to the monsoon, and should also be filled before the rains break, otherwise they become filled with water to the detriment of the plants later put in. The question of placing manure in the pits has been discussed by Woodrow[1] who recommends putting 20 lbs. of fresh bones at the bottom of each pit and mixing the surface soil with manure (quantity not stated) to be put in the layer which will hold the roots of the young plant. The putting of a layer of crude bones at the bottom of the pit is of doubtful efficacy as these bones take a long time to disintegrate and are, moreover, not mixed uniformly with the soil surrounding the root. We recommend mixing 1 cwt. of well rotted farm yard manure with the earth to be placed in the pit, *plus* 5 lbs. bone meal and 10 lbs. wood ashes. No raw manure should be in contact with the roots.

There are two methods of planting out a garden with grafted mango plants. One is to transplant plants in pots previously grafted and the other is to plant seeds of stock plants in the field at the required distance and graft on these plants *in situ*. The relative merits of these two methods may now be discussed.

The mango seed, when it germinates, rapidly produces a powerful tap-root which in the field goes deep into the ground and branches to produce a large and efficient root system. (Photo Nos. 3*c* and 4*a*.) In a pot the tap-root soon encounters the bottom of the pot and then twists round in various directions (Photo Nos. 3*b* and 4*b*); side roots are developed and in a short time the pot is full of a matted and twisted root system, very different from the deep well-spaced system of a plant growing in the field. Plants which are kept too long in pots find it difficult to develop a root system suitable to the field on account of the twisted mass of roots in the pot and when transplanted are delayed (even for years) in their growth. The transplantation of seedlings

(1) The Mango, p 11

(grafted or otherwise of one year or more not grown in pots) is usually attended by a large percentage of deaths. The only method by which transplantation from pots can be done is to graft and transplant at a very early date, and as a rule this method is not commercially useful since people have a prejudice against buying small grafted plants.

If seeds of stock plants are planted in the field at the required distance, each makes a natural root system and growth is vigorous. To graft on stocks in the field, the method of enarching from already grafted pot plants is most generally useful, although other methods may be employed where conditions are favourable. For example at Kansule, Khanapur, District Belgaum, a plantation visited by one of us was started by country seeds and, when 7 or 8 years old, was side-grafted to various good varieties by an expert Goanese. This grafting was done on 75 trees in the rains of 1911. Out of these, 20 grafts succeeded. In May 1914, one of these bore 10 fruits. All of them bore flowers at the same season but did not set fruit. This method of side-grafting may prove successful in heavy rainfall districts where the air is very moist and there is no danger of the scion drying up, but for drier districts the method of enarching on to younger stocks is preferable.

Wester[1] suggests budding on stocks in the field. Arekar[2] describes the method of enarching on young stocks in the field and cites the following advantages :—

(1) The expense of watering is reduced.

(2) Two or three stocks in the field can be grafted on from one single grafted plant.

(3) The resulting plants grow vigorously as the root system is not disturbed, and the plants attain great size.

In the Ganeshkhind Botanical Gardens the method was tried in 1911 on four seedlings, two succeeded and one attained 8 feet in length and flowered on 13th February 1915. No fruits set (Photo No. 6). It flowered also in 1916, without setting fruit. Higgins[3] recommends the method for use where grafted plants are received with a badly cramped root system or with reduced vitality due to long transplantation. He says " by this simple adaptation a shoot only a few inches in length has been made to produce a tree top of 5 feet spread and 4½ feet height in less than a year."

(1) The Mango, p. 40.
(2) Shetki and Shetkari, pp. 206-207.
(3) Shield budding the mango, p. 16.

NO. 6.



Five years' growth made by a Pairi Craft on a two year old seedling ***in situ.***

No. 5.



Five years' growth made by a grafted plant after transference to field.

Woodrow[1] indicates a method for the saving of weak grafted plants. He recommends the planting of five mango seeds near the weakly tree and the grafting of the weakly tree on to the strongest of the five seedlings. The others are then pulled out.

The employment of this method means that after planting the seeds a period of 12 to 18 months must elapse before the resulting plants can be grafted. As a rule, a cultivator desires to see his ground full of grafted plants as soon as possible and hence prefers to plant, at once, already grafted plants brought in pots.

If the method of grafting on stocks in the field is selected, then three or more seeds should be sown in each pit and the grafting done on the strongest seedling, the others being pulled out.

If pot plants are to be planted, the pot, if of the narrow-necked type, should be broken; if of the cylindrical type the whole cone of earth should be removed with the contained roots and the mass sunk in the middle of the pit with its surface about 2 inches below the soil level. Mixed earth and manure should then be spread evenly over the surface and the whole trampled and rammed. A thorough soaking should then be given. It is best to plant in cloudy weather or if in sunny weather then in the evening.

Season of Planting.—Where the rainfall is less than 60 inches, planting should be done at the break of the rains. Thereby, the plants get the benefit of more or less continuous moist weather which enables them soon to recover from the shock of transplantation and to lay hold on their soil surroundings. Where the rainfall is over 60 inches per annum, it is desirable to plant about the end of the rains. Water-logging of the plant is thus avoided and full benefit is taken of the soil moisture and of the atmospheric moisture which persists after the rains for some time. If it should so happen that the proper planting time has been missed, it is still possible to plant, but great precautions have to be taken as to regular watering and protection. On the whole, in such cases it is desirable to wait till the next planting season.

After Care.—The area in which the plants are put, must be thoroughly fenced in or each individual plant must be fenced in to prevent cattle and goats devouring the tender shoots. A mango plant may easily be killed outright by these animals in a short time. Again, plants which have passed their life in shade or semi-shade often succumb on account of the sudden exposure to which they are subjected in the field. To avoid this, plants which have not previously been hardened

(1) Woodrow: The Mango.

should be protected by a small tent-shaped shade of dried grass for at least a fortnight. Collins[1] recommends the planting of Bananas between the mangoes to protect the latter. We have no experience of this as regards mangoes, but have seen the method succeed with other trees.

If flowering shoots (inflorescences) appear on the newly planted tree in the first three years such shoots should at once be removed. They seldom set fruit and if fruit is set, it only takes away from the tree the strength that it should be putting into its frame-work of branches. Any shoots that arise below the point where the scion unites with the stock should be cut off close to the stem of the stock and the cuts covered with tar.

Mention has been made of the transplantation of small mango seedlings. When seedlings are allowed to remain in the ground for more than a year or two their transplantation will have to be done with care as the tap root has penetrated deep and lateral roots have formed in abundance.

The following precautions are to be observed in transplanting :—

(1) The soil surrounding the plant should not be dry, as the roots are likely to be exposed if this is the case. If the soil is dry, the earth round the tree should be artificially moistened The area to be moistened depends on the age and the vigour of the tree.

(2) The transplantation should, if possible, be done in the rainy season, as thereby the amount of watering to be given after transplanting is much reduced.

(3) There should be a big ball of earth removed round the roots of each plant. It has been found by experience that plants with naked roots transplant very badly.

(4) We have been able to transplant even 4½ years old trees without pruning the top, and with little damage to the roots.

(5) A temporary tent-shaped shade of grass should be erected for each plant after transplantation and should be allowed to remain till the plant becomes sufficiently established.

(6) It is always preferable to transplant when the trees are not in flush.

(7) In the case of large plants the ball of earth should be surrounded by sacking and firmly tied before removal. The sacking is removed on the plant reaching its new site.

(1) The Mango in Porto Rico, p. 19.

CHAPTER IV.

Further Care.

Manuring.—The manuring of mango trees as practised in the Bombay Presidency varies considerably. In the Dharwar District and in Ratnagiri, choppings of *Opuntia decumana* (Nivadung) and *Euphorbia neriifolia* (Thor) are placed in the pits mixed with 40 lbs. farm yard manure per pit. In one or two cases the refuse of the slaughter-house has been used. In a private cultivator's ground in Dharwar District the following was given :—

> Big bone pieces *plus* soil from old houses ; farmyard manure 20 lbs. *plus* 2 inches red earth. In another place tank mud and red earth were put in the pits. A common practice in the Deccan is to put 80 lbs. farmyard manure in the pits.

We have already (page 31) given our recommendations regarding the filling of the pits. The purpose of this mixture is to give nitrogen, phosphorous, and potash in a form readily obtainable by Indian villagers and landholders. We recommend 20 lbs. farmyard manure per tree for a one-year old tree and an increase of 10 lbs. per tree per annum up to 100 lbs. per tree. Similarly bone meal at 5 lbs per tree for a one-year old and an increse of one lb. per annum up to 15 lbs. per tree. Ashes at 10 lbs. per tree and increased by 2 lbs. per annum up to 30 lbs. per tree. The manure should be well dug into the ground in a trench 2 feet broad, 6 inches deep and 1 foot from the trunk in a one-year old tree. Widen the trench 6 inches per annum and take its inner edge 6 inches further from the tree per annum. The best time to apply the manure is at the break of rains. If artificial manures are given they should be applied at the end of the rains. Where intercrops are not taken at the break of the rains, green manuring may be used. In this case, the amount of farmyard manure per tree may be reduced by one quarter. Where intercrops are taken the system of circular trenches may be exchanged for long narrow trenches and the intercrops fitted in between these.

Salt Manuring.—Woodrow[1] says : "The mango growers near Mazgaon, Bombay, who produced such famous fruit before the land was occupied with cotton mills, applied 10 lbs. of salt to each tree at the end of September. This would arrest growth during October and November and encourage the formation of flower buds. In a moist climate and the intervening ground occupied with irrigated

(1) The Mango, p. 14.

crops, this system is highly commendable, but with a dry climate is unnecessary."

To test the effects of salt manuring at Poona, experiments were made in 1911-12, 1912-13, and 1913-14. The same four trees each year received 10 lbs. of salt, and four trees were used as controls. The results were :—

Treated trees.	Date of salt manuring.	Date of flowering.
Pairi 72	20th November 1911	27th February 1912.
	21st October 1912	18th January 1913.
	27th October 1913	17th February 1914.
Pairi 73	20th November 1911	Did not flower.
	21st October 1912	18th January 1913.
	27th October 1913	17th February 1914.
Pairi 84	20th November 1911	Did not flower.
	21st October 1912	18th January 1913.
	27th October 1913	17th February 1914.
Pairi 106	20th November 1911	27th November 1912.
	21st October 1912	18th January 1913.
	27th October 1913	17th February 1914.
	Unrested tree (Controls).	
Pairi 83	....	27th February 1912.
		18th January 1913.
		17th February 1914.
Pairi 85	....	Did not flower.
		18th January 1913.
		Did not flower.
Pairi 105	....	Did not flower.
		18th January 1913.
		17th February 1914.
Pairi 153	....	Did not flower.
		20th January 1913.
		Did not flower.

From the above no definite conclusions can be drawn. In those years in which the trees flowered, there is no perceptible difference between the flowering times considered as a whole. In the untreated trees there are two more cases of non-flowering but this may be due to other causes. Salt manuring seems therefore to have no effect on the time of flowering.

It is a common practice in the Konkan to apply salt as a manure to mango trees. The efficacy of this is doubtful. The experiments reported in *Bombay Agricultural Department Bulletin* 59 of 1914 are not convincing, being only for one year. The use of salt has been explained as (1) to keep off white ants, (2) to retain soil moisture,

(3) to give vegetative growth a check and allow of flowering. None of these points have been proved. On the other hand, it is absolutely certain that mango trees do grow and bear heavily without any application of salt. Its use may, therefore, be disregarded, until more conclusive evidence as to its value is forthcoming.

Irrigation.—Grafted plants should receive water on the day when planted in the field and thereafter every third day, if there is no rain. The intervals between waterings should be gradually increased and at six months after planting the waterings should be one per week. Pot-grown plants need special attention and frequent light waterings are necessary until they are well established. They are less hardy than trees grown in the field as far as the water supply is concerned. The reason is that their roots are all matted together and do not come in contact with the same amount of moisture as the large root system does. Moreover, their root hairs have been damaged by transplanting. In dry tracts such as Bijapur, Sholapur and Ahmednagar, the trees must be frequently irrigated during the hot weather. If inter-crops are grown in the plantation the water given to the inter-crops suffices, during its period of growth, for the mango trees also. In the Konkan, in some parts, grafted plants are put in during the rains and given no water at all afterwards. We have no data as to the percentage of success in this method. It is possible only in heavy rainfall tracts.

As a rule, a grafted mango tree requires irrigation for four years. By this time it has made a deep and extensive root system and except in very dry regions can persist without artificial watering. It is not desirable, however, to stop watering all at once. Watering should be given right up to the rainy season of the fourth year. Thereafter no water should be given unless the tree shows signs of withering, when a good flooding should be given. There also arises the question of irrigating established bearing trees and the general consensus of opinion is that water should be given during flowering. It should be given once a fortnight till the fruits reach their full size and should then be stopped to allow the fruits to ripen. To test this opinion we made an experiment in a garden of well established trees, irrigating one portion as above described and leaving the other dry. There was no appreciable difference in yield or quality between the two plots. In the Ganeshkhind Botanical Gardens, Kirkee, no irrigation at all is given to the well established trees and the fruiting and ripening are normal. The question requires further experiment on two similar plantations, the sub-soil of which is not connected. If artificial manures

are given in October, watering is necessary to take the material into the soil. The method of irrigation we recommend is a long broad trench on each side of a row of trees.

Pruning.—The mango tree growing wild assumes a graceful dome-shaped form with a clean stem of a height ranging from four to ten feet. The grafted mango tree often branches in a ragged manner from the ground level.

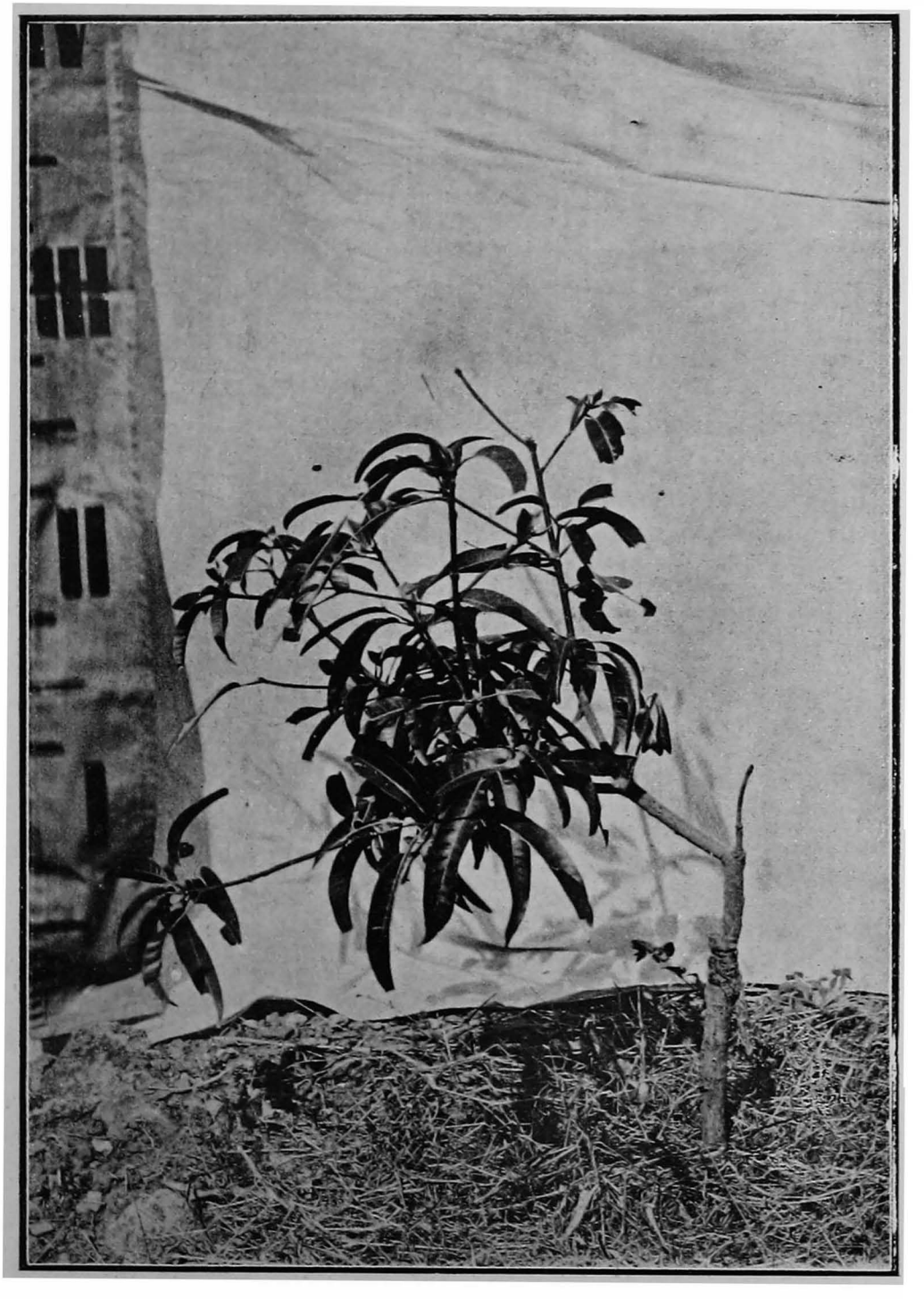
To obtain well shaped grafted mango plants the first desideratum is a properly made graft. Too often the plants sold by nurserymen are like those in Photo No. 7. The ideal is as shown in Photo No. 8, and this is easily produced by a careful choice of scions and correct grafting. Such a plant when put in the field proceeds to develop a strong straight stem. If the plant has not branched naturally when it reaches eight feet high the terminal bud should be removed and side branches will develop. Side branches, whether arising naturally or produced by topping, should be kept equal and one should not be allowed to outstrip its neighbour; otherwise a lop-sided tree results. If one branch shows a tendency to grow at the expense of the other, it should be shortened and one of its side branches allowed to take up the work of continuing its growth. The side branches of the main stem will themselves branch and should be cared for in the same way as the main stem. If the shape of the tree is thus attended to for the first four years, little care need be taken afterwards except the excision of dead branches and the removal of superfluous ones. So far we we have dealt with pruning for form only. Let us now consider the question of pruning for flowers and fruits.

The inflorescence of the mango is borne either as a terminal organ or in the axil of a leaf. Most observers appear to consider that only terminal inflorescences are produced. This however is not the case and a count of over 4,000 inflorescences showed 17·3 per cent. axillary among these. The wood on which the inflorescence appears varies greatly even on the same tree. The mango tree in Western India, as a rule, makes three woody growths (flushes) per annum which may be called the cold weather growth (October), the hot weather growth (March-April) and the rains growth (July). Other growths are occasionally intercalated, especially a growth in January-February simultaneous with the flowering of other branches. On all these growths, inflorescences develop. We have studied several hundreds of flushes from their inception to the time they flowered and are convinced that there is no possibility of pruning for flowers

No. 8.



An ideal grafted plant.



Grafted plant as sold by Nurserymen.

No. 10.



Inflorescence and vegetative growths side by side.

No. 9.



Axillary inflorescences near last year's inflorescence.

as any kind of pruning may lop off a potential flower-bearing branch. We have seen cases even of the following extreme types :—

(1) Wood which bore a terminal inflorescence last season bearing axillary inflorescences in the next season with no intervening woody growth. (See Photo No. 9.)

(2) A flush made in November flowering in the succeeding January (two months later).

(3) Wood of several years old and four inches in diameter producing an inflorescence.

(4) Axillary buds on the same branch developing simultaneously, some into inflorescences and others into woody growths. (See Photo. No. 10.)

Heavy pruning of old trees results in a vigorous production of vegetative branches and has no special effect on the flowering.

The only possible time to prune bearing trees is immediately after the rains. From January to June inclusive, flowers and fruits are on the tree. From July to September inclusive the rains flush grows and ripens. In October then, is the best time to prune (removing only dead and diseased branches and such as are obviously superfluous).

The following few rules for the successful pruning of the mango tree may be of use :—

(1) For large branches use a saw and immediately afterwards trim the edges of the stump with a sharp knife.

(2) For smaller branches use secateurs, but on no account use them for branches which do not yield readily to their action. If the secateurs leave a ragged stump, trim with a knife.

(3) Cut all branches, which have to be removed entirely, close to the trunk.

(4) Paint the surface of all cuts one inch or more in diameter with tar at once. In most cases a callus will gradually close the wound thereafter.

Intercrops.

When mango trees are planted at 30 feet apart, there is naturally a great amount of unoccupied space. During the first five years at least of the life of the plantation and later if the ground is not too shady short-season crops may be taken between the trees. Where water is scarce brinjals (*Solanum melongena*), guvar (*Cyamopsis psoralioides*),

potatoes and kulthi (*Dolichos biflorus*) are raised during the rains, in the Dharwar district in red soil. In medium black soil small Japanese and Spanish groundnut, peas and beans are raised. Where irrigation facilities exist, cabbages, knol-kohl, beets, turnips, onions, sweet-potatoes, have been grown successfully both in the Deccan and the Southern Maratha Country. In the Konkan, it is too often the practice to grow rice between the trees. This means water-logging in the rains and cracking of the soil later on. The trees suffer. They are scraggy and sick, and bear few fruits. Heavy feeding crops such as lucerne are also undesirable.

In some parts of the Southern Maratha Country jowar, tur and cotton are grown in mango plantations. These should not be grown between young trees as their shade interferes with the vigorous growth of the plants.

In Gujarat, there is a practice of growing *Piper nigrum* (black-pepper) under the shade of mango trees.

Wester recommends for the Philippines the growing of small, quick-growing, early-fruiting fruit trees between the mangoes. For vegetables, he recommends corn, sweet-potatoes, yams, rozelle, beans or any crop to which the land is adapted, provided the cultivation is not carried so close to the trees that the working animals injure them.

CHAPTER V.

Harvesting, Packing and Marketing.

Harvesting the Fruit.—The grafted tree begins to bear from its fourth year, producing from ten to fifteen fruits in its first bearing season. This number increases to 50 or 75 in its sixth year and up to 300 to 500 in its tenth year from planting, always provided the soil and cultivation are good.

Professional buyers of mango plantations are well versed in the operations of harvesting. Their employees use a small bag net at the end of a long pole. The bag net is about 15 inches deep and fixed to an iron ring of about 12 inches diameter and with two iron blades thereon whereby the fruit stalk is severed. The whole thing is called *khodi* in Marathi. The fruit after being severed by the iron blades falls into the net. This is then delivered into a bag net (called *Jheli*) capable of holding 300 to 500 fruits. For small trees this is not so necessary. The *Jheli* on large trees is tied on to a branch within reach of the *khodi* of the operator. When the *Jheli* is full it should

(1) The Mango, p. 41.

be lowered and the fruits are transferred either to carts or temporarily piled on a bed of leaves on the ground. In other cases the fruits are thrown one by one on to a cloth held under the tree by two boys. The tree is generally climbed but in case of rain three-legged ladders are used. Many large baskets are necessary for the carrying away of the fruit.

The mango is picked some time before it is ripe. If left on the tree till ripe it is generally spoiled by crows, parrots, etc., and keeps a shorter time. The exact time when picking should be done is a matter of personal experience. As a rule, when three or four semi-ripe windfalls are discovered and the fruits are full-sized, picking from that tree may commence. Woodrow[1] says "when a fruit is ripe, the gush of sap that comes from the hilum of the fruit quickly dries up and becomes a sort of gum. Fruit gathered in proper condition ripens without shrivelling and the mango sweated and ready for table is a charming object with glowing colour, smooth surface and most attractive odour. When gathered too early the sap exudes freely, does not agglutinate and the fruit shrivels." Rolfs[2] states that varieties differ in the time before ripening when they can be picked with advantage, and that in all cases if the fruit can be delivered to the consumer within two or three days, it should be allowed to remain on the tree till it begins to soften.

In some varieties the development of colour forms a good guide. For example, the Alphonse is picked when a slight yellow colour begins to be formed. The Shendrya is picked when a bright red colour is found on the exposed shoulder. The stage of picking depends on the distance to which the fruit has to be sent and the condition of the market.

In the case of Cowasji-Patel, which is used for preserves (Moramba), the fruits are plucked when they are fully developed but before coloration commences. We have at present no statistics to show the effects of early or late picking in different varieties either with regard to colour, flavour or lasting quality. It may be safely said that when mangoes begin to fall naturally from the tree (*pad fruits*) picking time has come.

There are in some places expert pickers who determine the right stage of picking and this is a specially remunerative part of the profession. They take the fruit between the thumb and the fingers

(1) The Mango, p. 22.

(2) Bulletin 127, University of Florida Agricultural Experiment Station, June 1915, p. 121.

and feel them carefully without squeezing. By some internal standard of judgment they pronounce the fruit ready or not.

In Ratnagiri, for want of shipping after May 15, fruits are plucked earlier.

In the case of Pairi and Alphonse, fruits are picked with the stalks attached as it is believed that fruits picked in this way last longer.

Our experience has been that the stalk withers and falls off a few days after plucking and makes no appreciable difference to the keeping qualities of the fruit. It is desirable, however, that the fruit should have a certain amount (say, an inch) of stalk to prevent the oozing out of sap all over the skin of the fruit and thereby spoiling its appearance.

Ripenirg.—After picking, the fruits must be kept cool and away from the direct sun. They are transferred to a store-house for ripening. The fruits are first spread in one layer on a bed of mango leaves at least four inches thick, and left there for two days exposed. They are then transferred to straw for ripening. In some store-houses half the space is reserved for spreading and half for ripening proper. The store-house should be well ventilated and not completely dark. Country varieties are kept in straw of *Iseilema Wightii* (Sheda). Three to five layers of such fruits are built up separated by two inches of grass. *Ischaemum sulcatum* (Pawna) is avoided as it is found to have the effect of retarding ripening. For superior varieties such as Pairi and Alphonse rice straw is used. This allows of uniform ripening and good coloration. Besides, it is soft and there is no danger of marking the fruit and so spoiling its market value. Two layers at most of such varieties are built up but it is desirable to keep only one layer. Fruits thus preserved in straw ripen about the sixth day and the whole lot is taken out for immediate sale. Sorting is generally done at this time but this would be better done at an earlier stage, namely, immediately after picking, as the fruits can then be handled without damage. If it is desired to delay ripening, then the fruits are not put in straw but are kept exposed on a bed of mango leaves. By this means the ripening can be delayed by about a week.

An experiment was carried out to test the relative keeping and ripening qualities of the Pairi and Alphonse varieties. Twenty-four fruits of each variety were used and an additional twenty-four of Pairi as a check. The results are as follows :—

The average time for which the first twenty-four Pairi fruits from one tree kept good was 15·5 days from date of plucking. The average

time for the second lot of 24 Pairi fruits from a separate tree was 16·1 days. The average time for the Alphonse fruits was 24·7 days. There is no doubt therefore that the Alphonse is the better keeper. The average losses of weight during ripening were 12·5, 13·2 and 18·2 per cent. of original weight, respectively, for the three lots above mentioned. All the Alphonse fruits, even when plucked green, coloured beautifully, assuming an orange-yellow hue. The Pairis coloured very feebly and were green to some extent, even when fully ripe. The Alphonse mangoes kept the firmness of their flesh till the last. The Pairis became watery very soon. The cutting of the mango fruit from the tree with a piece of stalk attached made no difference to its keeping qualities. At the same time there is no doubt that, especially in the case of the Alphonse, the bacterial infection which starts rotting gains its entrance through the open passage in the wound where the stalk was attached.

External blemishes and blackening do not necessarily indicate underlying putrefaction.

It would seem that if the stalk wound is healed with wax the Alphonse mango might be made to keep longer. When mangoes can be exported in cold storage, the Alphonse is the variety to export. During the above experiment the maximum temperature of the room in which the mangoes were stored ranged from 77° to 92° F. Each mango was enclosed in a muslin bag and suspended so as to have no contact with its neighbours.

In 1916, 50 Alphonse fruits were ripened as follows :—

Sixteen had their stalks removed and the scar closed up with melted paraffin wax, and 16 were left with stalks on. These 32 were enclosed in muslin bags and suspended in the laboratory, not touching each other. The remaining 18 were kept in straw in a box in the laboratory. All the fruits were from one tree. The average length of time that the fruits kept good were—

First lot of 16 (waxed)	..14·3	days
Second lot of 16 (not waxed)	..16·5	,,
Third lot of 18 (in straw)	..14·3	,,

The maximum temperature during the period ranged in the laboratory from 80° to 88° F.

The application of wax had no effect. The reason of this is that on removing the fruit stalks, sap gushes out and the wax will not settle properly on the wet surface.

The results so far show that—

(1) Rotting starts as a rule from the stalk.

(2) Fruits kept in straw ripen more quickly than fruits suspended in bags with free air circulation.

Higgins[1] reports certain experiments on the cold storage of mangoes at 34°—40° F. in which conditions he preserved fruits in good condition for 31 days. He says that probably mangoes will require different temperatures from temperate fruits. So far as is known this question has not been tackled elsewhere.

Packing.—Experiments carried out by us for several years show that the great desideratum is a light, thief-proof, rain-proof and well ventilated package which will take a fair amount, say, 75 fruits. If the package is not well ventilated then the fruits ripen too quickly *en-route*. Unless thief-proof, very few fruits will arrive at their destination and unless rain-proof the package will be soaked, as much of the fruit is gathered and sold after the rains begin. As a packing material we have used sann hemp fibre, dry grass and have also suspended the fruits in muslin bags fixed above and below on to trays. Soft dry grass is as satisfactory as anything, provided the fruits are wrapped in tissue paper and the usual cylindrical basket is satisfactory except that it can be easily tampered with. The sending of fruits to Marseilles, Trieste and London by Mail steamer (not in cold storage) was tried. The fruits so sent, with the exception of a few that arrived at Marseilles, were in a hopeless condition on arrival. The cost of sending was also very high. It appears that unless fruit can be sent in large quantity and in cold storage, there is no likelihood of developing an overseas trade.

Marketing.—The mango crop furnishes employment and profit to a considerable number of people of various classes. There are, however, no separate railway statistics for the number and value of the mango parcels carried per annum, but the number and value must be considerable. The mango plantations are disposed of in several ways which will now be described.

Sale of the Mango Crop[2].—During the months of January and February when the mango is in full bloom, the fruit merchants pay their visit to the mango plantations especially those that are within easy reach of Bombay, and make offers for the crop. The offers are also made in the month of April, as then the fruits are sufficiently

(1) The Mango in Hawaii, p. 18.

(2) Reproduced from the Poona Agricultural College Mag., Oct. 1915, Vol. 6, No. 2, p. 97.

developed and the attendant risk is not considerable. Thus in this system the mango is sold annually either in the flowering or in fruiting season to the highest bidder. Another system of selling the crop is also in vogue. It consists in selling the crop of the plantation on a three or five years' lease. In the latter system the loss of one year is counterbalanced by the gain in other years; and as such, it is not attended with any great risk; whereas, in the former system, especially when buying the plantation in the flowering season, the purchaser takes great risks as the inflorescences may get blighted by the prevalence of insects (Jassids), by fogs, or by untimely rain such as occurred in 1915. Though an experienced merchant takes these facts into consideration before speculating, yet, on account of some unforeseen circumstances, such as the frost of 1911, the prevalence of rain in 1915, or a heavy unexpected storm, there may be a considerable drop in the number of fruits left on the tree, with the result that the buyer is put to great loss and the grower does not realise the full amount of money promised to him. Thus in a certain case, the crop was sold for 4,000 rupees in February 1913, but owing to the subsequent glut in the market the contractor could not realise more than 3,000 rupees and a little over and paid the owner 200 rupees less than they agreed on. In another place, a certain gentleman's crop was sold one year for 1,000 rupees but it was unlikely that the merchant would realise more than 600 rupees, as the crop was very much damaged by untimely rains in the month of February.

Generally the crop is sold to fruit merchants or to contractors, but very often it is sold to village people who in turn sell it to fruit merchants through middlemen. Thus, where the plantation is large the crop passes through a great number of hands before it actually comes into the hands of the customers, the middlemen always getting the lion's share, with the smaller risks.

Where the plantation is small and the number of plants below three hundred, the disposal of the fruits can be done without the intervention of the middlemen and the fruit can be sent direct to the very door of the customers, thus making the fruits available to the latter at cheap rates. This system has the following advantages :—

(1) It brings more money into the pockets of growers.

(2) It does away with that class of middlemen by whose intervention the fruits reach the customer at dear rates.

This system, however, becomes unmanageable for a grower who owns large plantations and is thus led to have recourse to the system of selling through middlemen.

Apart from the risks previously mentioned it will be profitable to purchase the whole of a plantation in advance, if the purchaser considers the following points before making a venture :—

(1) *Proximity to railway stations and to well-known markets.*— In the district of Thana, the plantations containing grafted plants near the railway stations such as Thana, Kurla, Bandra, Andheri, Goregaon, Borivli and so on, yield immense profit, the valuation of each bearing plant ranging from 4 to 6 rupees. To cite an instance, a certain land-owner in this area possessed more than 1,000 plants. Of these half the number of trees were Pairis, one-fourth Alphonse and the rest of different varieties such as Batlli, Roos, Salghat, and others. His crop fetched as follows :—

Year.		Amount in rupees for which the crop was sold.
1908	..	1,150
1909	..	2,100
1910	..	1,800
1911	..	1,500
1912	..	3,400
1913	..	3,800
1914	..	4,000

In another gentleman's garden in the same area there were nearly 800 trees and in 1914, he realised 5,000 rupees, the age of the plants varying from 6 to 20 years. In places far away from railway stations and the markets where, as a consequence, the facilities for marketing and easy transport are small, the value of the crop is very much lowered and the fruit of each grafted plant fetches from eight annas to one rupee. In such cases the expenses of cartage add greatly to the cost of production and the fruits deteriorate on account of the long cart journey.

(2) *The age and bearing capacity of the trees.*—The grafted mango begins to yield fruits from the 5th to the 6th year of its life but the prolific years are ordinarily its 10th to its 35th year. Thereafter its yield gradually declines. Age also greatly influences the power of the fruits to remain on the trees. If the plant is in full vigour, the losses caused by windfalls are considerably less than in old trees whose exhausted vigour is not sufficient to enable them to withstand the effects of heavy winds or storms. These often come with so terrific suddenness as to cause complete

failure of the crop. Consideration should, therefore, be given to the age of the trees.

(3) *Early or late bearing.*—In Bombay and in the neighbourhood of Ratnagiri, the mango harvest is nearly over by the end of May, except for a few late varieties; whereas in Poona and the neighbouring district it begins from the middle of May and continues till the end of June. Where the mangoes are sold late, especially after the rains have set in, the demand for them is very small, and as a consequence they have to be sold very cheap. The time of bearing will therefore have to be borne in mind.

(4) *The behaviour in bearing of some old country trees.*—In some places, there are old country trees reputed either for immense bearing capacity every year or for their delicious fruits, which often approach the Alphonse in quality. Such trees fetch a very great sum annually or biennially and thus enhance the value of the crop. For example, in Kalamsara (Taluka Pachora, District Jalgaon) an old country tree, Borsha by name, fetched 700 rupees in the year 1914.

(5) *Bearing out of season.*—Fruits out of season being rare are sold very dear and go a great way in increasing the value of such a tree. Thus in Trombay, one single Alphonse tree fetched 120 rupees in the month of December 1908.

(6) *The number of Alphonse or other trees of good quality.*—The Alphonse variety is the mango *par excellence* and the valuation of the plantation is generally based on the extent of ground under this variety.

(7) *Lean or fat years for the mango.*—As a rule, the mango bears its crop in alternate years. The abundance of one year is generally succeeded by a small crop next year and though conditions that determine this are difficult of explanation, yet, from a commercial standpoint, they influence greatly the mango trade. The purchaser should take these things into consideration as, when markets are glutted with mangoes, the value of the crop will be lowered. The scarcity or abundance of the mango is not the same in all parts of the Province. The lean year for the mango in one part, for instance, the Konkan, may be a fat year for the Deccan and *vice versa*. These considerations therefore are of great weight in the estimation of the mango crop.

(8) *Climatic conditions such as prevalence of clouds, untimely rain, heavy storms, etc.*—This factor is the most important that is to be considered and is one that causes the failure of the crop. Clouds during the flowering time do a great deal of damage by causing the flowers to drop off. Woodrow[1] says " If the hot cloudy weather which accompanies the thunder-storm and turns milk sour occurs while the trees are in blossom, the flowers mostly fall off without fertilisation and in consequence the crop is scanty." The same effect is caused by the rains at the flowering time. It profoundly affects the fecundity of the flowers. Such a condition occurred in the month of February 1915, near Bombay, and the violent untimely rain washed away much of the pollen and greatly reduced the crop. Again, the usually heavy storms, that blow during April and May, cause a considerable drop in the number of fruits left on the tree and the purchaser is put to a great loss. Allowances for these must be made by the purchaser.

Besides, the availability of labour and the prevalence of insect pests such as Jassids and fruit-flies are points which should be taken into consideration as they greatly affect the crop.

There is little doubt that if co-operation in selling were introduced, mango growers would obtain larger prices for their fruits. At present the middleman has it all his own way.

Foreign Markets.—In 1913, an enquiry was made with four shipping companies in Bombay as to the number of mangoes exported per season. The 1913 exports of the four companies totalled 1,470 dozen mangoes. This is a much larger number than one would expect and one wonders where all the fruits went to. The fruits are said to be exported in small wooden ventilated partitioned boxes holding one fruit per compartment.

Messrs. George Monro, Limited, Covent Garden Market, London, in 1914 *wrote as follows* :—

" We receive occasional consignments of mangoes generally sent to us by business people who have brought them from Bombay. We have also had several instances of traders who have endeavoured to send large quantities but they have never arrived in good condition except when they have come in small lots brought personally. I should not have thought that there were as many as the letter states coming

(1) Woodrow : The Mango.

to England regularly but should imagine that most of them are sent to friends as I have never heard of any quantity of them being in the trade and should not think it possible that a hundred cases were received for sale at the outside. There is a demand for really fine mangoes from Bombay if they arrive in good condition, but the difficulty of getting suitable temperatures has always been in the way of this with any larger quantity, and you can realise that this fruit like peaches, unless A1, are of very little value on the market."

The British Consul in Brindisi wrote in 1914:—

"There is no commercial import (of mangoes) here. In the first instance they would arrive during the Italian fruit season, when native fruit is cheap and abundant. Secondly, the Brindisi Port Said P. & O. packets have no cold storage except for stores and the mangoes are only taken as a favour to their own officials. There is no doubt that mangoes will arrive in good condition, if properly packed, but there is no sale for them here or elsewhere in Italy."

The experimental shipments of fruits to Europe from the Ganeshkhind Botanical Gardens are mentioned on page 44.

It appears, therefore, that (1) the European market is at present limited; (2) until cold storage is provided for mangoes on the Europe-bound steamers the fruit will not arrive in good condition.

Both Higgins and Wester state that fruit has been satisfactorily sent from the West Indies and from India to Europe. As has been seen by the trials at the Ganeshkhind Botanical Gardens the possibility of Indian shipments arriving in good condition is small. Wester states that in Florida the Tomato-crate is used for shipping mangoes and appears to answer well. All writers agree that thorough ventilation is necessary to prevent fruits from going bad *en route*, and that each fruit should be wrapped in soft tissue paper.

CHAPTER VI.

The Transport of Trees, Scions and Seeds.

Packing of Grafted Mango Trees for Transport.—Mango plants may be packed with or without pots. If the grafts are not to be immediately planted out on arrival they may be sent in pots, but the pots give extra weight to the package and some at any rate are certain to be broken *en route*. The roots in such broken pots are exposed and the plants may die.

charcoal. On account of delay *en route* and delay in opening the parcel in others, the seeds did not germinate.

Packing of Mango Scions.—The packing of scions for transport to other countries by post has received attention by us and by the Department of Agriculture, United States of America. The following report was received on some scions sent to Hawaii: 'I regret to have to report that we got no result whatever from the cuttings which you so kindly sent twice. We very carefully budded them and grafted them but whether it was due to the climate or some other cause none of them would start. Quite a number of each variety sent at those two times were dried and dead but we tried all the green ones in the best way we could but, as I have said, got no results."

Wester[1] says "in the shipment of scions or budwoods these should be selected from straight growths of well-matured wood, somewhat larger in diameter than a lead pencil and from which all leaves have dropped and all leaf-scars are well healed." He recommends that the scions be packed in moist sawdust and wrapped in wax or oiled paper and finally in Manila paper or in tin tubes without paper.

No mention is made of success or failure of scions thus packed. In 1914, we received four scions of the Oahu mango from Hawaii. These were packed in moist sawdust covered with oil paper and packed in a tin tube. Two were completely rotten and two half-rotten on arrival. We budded four and crown-grafted one. None of these took.

"It[2] is stated that scions from India and elsewhere in the East usually arrive in the United States of America in an unsatisfactory condition. Messrs. Lathrop and Fairchild sent experimentally scions of the Jaffna mangoes from Colombo to America. The parcels were a month on the way. These were tin tubes packed in various ways. The most successful method was to cover the cut ends of the sticks with collodion and dip the whole stalks in mud. These were packed with a small amount of moist coir. Their condition on arrival is described as fairly good. The scions were comparatively young. The writers of the Bulletin state that older wood could also probably be sent.

Again, no information was given as to whether the scions were used for grafting or budding and with what success.

(1) The Mango, p. 38.

(2) U.S.A. Dept. Bull. No. 46 (Bureau of Plant Industry), p. 14.

To sum up : while scions are cheaper to send than plants, it is seldom that they arrive in good condition. Seeds keep their vitality only a short time, and the resulting plant may not come true to type. We are thus forced to conclude that the only satisfactory way of importing mango varieties is to have small hardy grafted plants sent.

CHAPTER VII.

Unsatisfactory Plantations.

Renovation of Neglected Plantations.—Mango trees are often left to take care of themselves after they begin to bear, the idea being prevalent that they require no treatment except the picking of the fruits. The evil effects of this are easily visible. Many buds make feeble growth, others rot and fail to develop. The inflorescences are small and few fruits appear. The slender branches are weighed down by such fruits as are formed and do not regain their first position. The ground is hard and weedy on account of absence of cultivation. Light and circulation of air are at their minimum. Many branches are dead or dying and the trees present an unhealthy aspect. All the diseases creep in, viz., black-stem, red-rust, sooty-mould and lichen. Loranthus abounds and takes a firm hold of the trees. Such trees, unless taken in hand early by a man who knows his business, become irretrievably ruined. The methods to be adopted are tillage, manuring, pruning, spraying and general sanitation. No matter how thorough and complete such treatment may be, trees that have been neglected for several years will never bear the same crops as trees that have been properly cared for from the start and all the time.

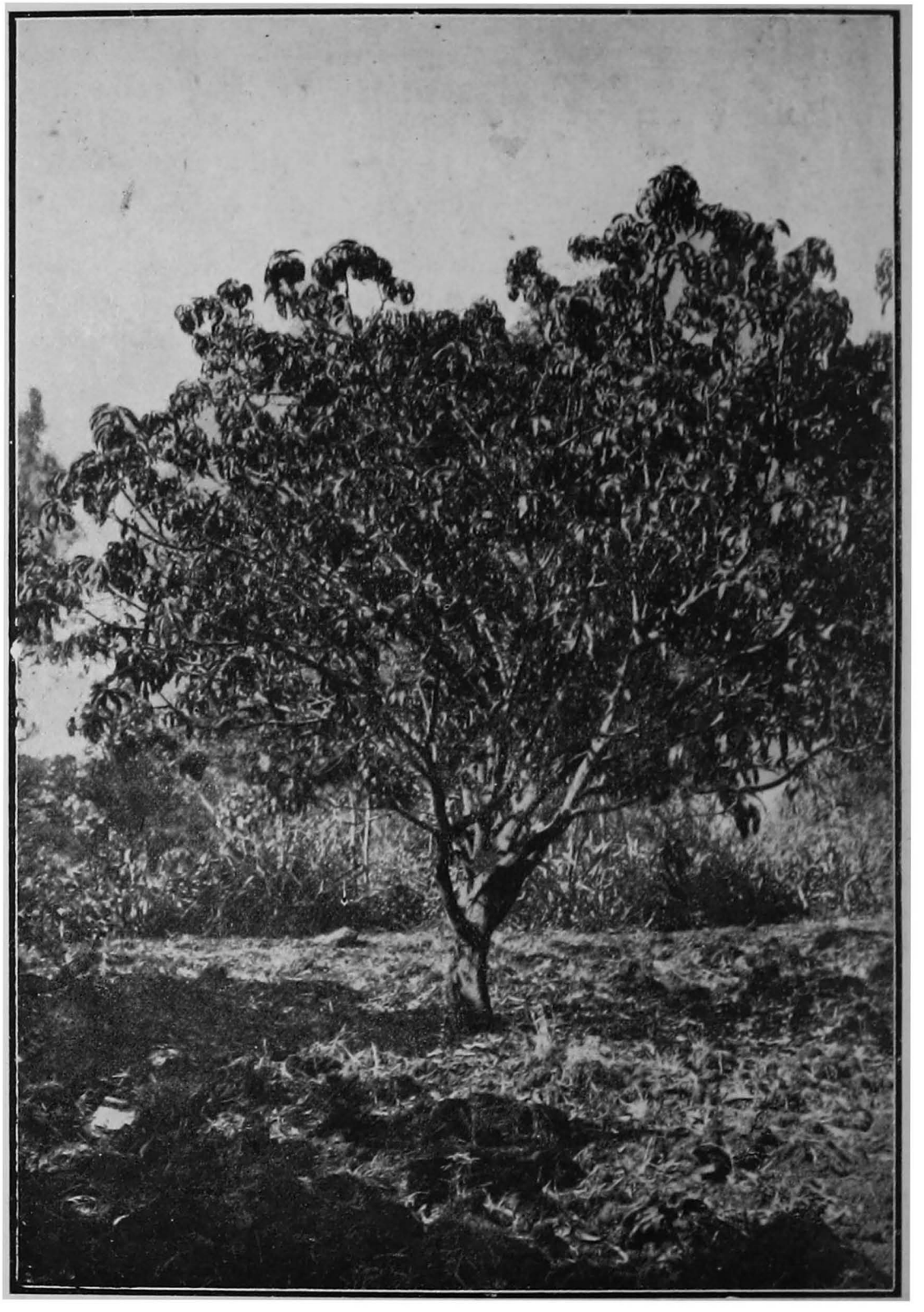
The first necessary operation in renovating a plantation is the removal of all the branches that would interfere with ploughing. These branches should be taken off by a saw and the edges trimmed smooth with a sharp knife. The cut surface should be covered with tar. Where ploughing is absolutely out of the question because of the roots being too near the surface, hand digging must be done. If the trees, as is often the case, have been planted too closely, every alternate tree must be cut out so as to leave at least 30 feet from tree to tree in all directions. After these preliminary operations, dead and diseased branches should be cut off and then pruning for shape should be taken in hand. There may be some difficulty in deciding what branches to keep and what to prune off. It must be the aim of the pruner to give plenty of space to all the branches so as to encourage a plentiful

development of leaves to prevent the tree from becoming a mass of lanky branches with a few leaves at the top ends. In October 1911, in Ganeshkhind Botanical Gardens, twelve trees were thus pruned. In December 1911, five plants were in full new growth. In three trees a few branches were in growth and in two growth was beginning. In the unpruned area not a single tree was in growth. In January 1912, three completely pruned trees produced inflorescences in the top position while two from the other plot produced inflorescences. In April 11, 1912, seven of the pruned plants produced hot weather growths. In the unpruned plots nine produced these. In October 1912, the same trees were again pruned. Both they and the controls produced plenty of vegetative growths in February and March 1913. Ten pruned plants produced fruits, the total being 1,017. Of the non-pruned plants nine fruited, the total number of fruits being 1,022. The difference between the two sets is thus not perceptible. It is worthy of note that in two years the pruned plants made up leeway and became as prolific as the unpruned plants (Photo Nos. 11 and 12). In October 1913 the pruned trees were again pruned lightly; only dead and crowded branches were pruned. Six produced fruits totalling 93. In non-pruned trees eleven fruited, producing 240 fruits. In other respects there was no appreciable difference.

It must be admitted that this experiment does not show greatly in favour of pruning. On the other hand it clearly shows that if the trees receive a set-back by pruning they rapidly recover from it and bear as well as ever. As a matter of fact, the trees in question were not sufficiently neglected for the full benefit of the treatment to show and again it must be remembered that pruning in the case of the mango is not primarily a matter of pruning for fruit (since, as we have shown, inflorescences may occur on all growths), but a matter of pruning for shape and vigour. This can only be done satisfactorily by shaping the tree in its early non-bearing years and then leaving it alone except for the cutting out of a diseased or crowded branch now and again. It is the same story for every operation,—the only profitable plan is to treat the tree rightly from the start and all the time.

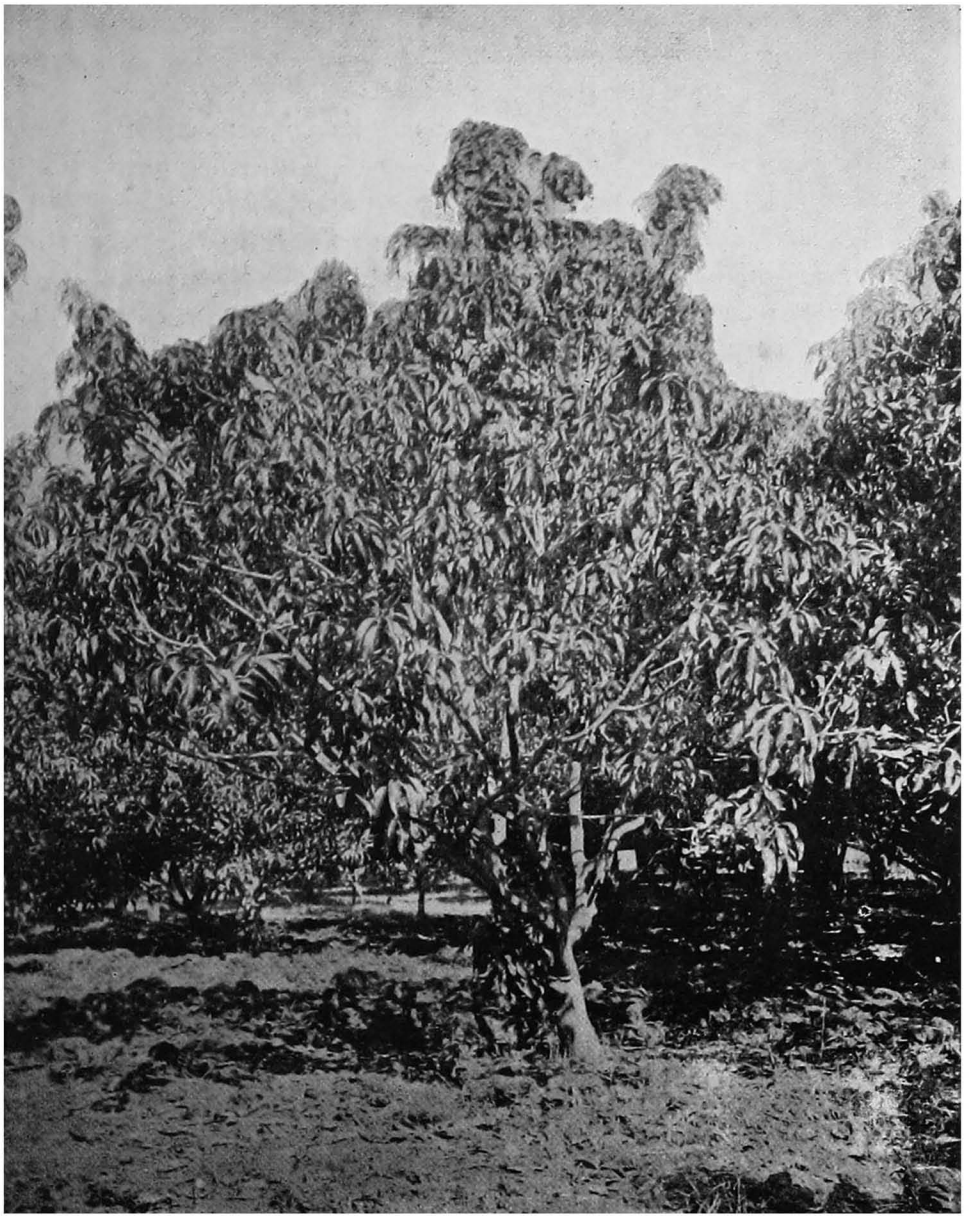
A plot of 33 Cowasji-Patel trees of 10-12 years old was chosen and treated thus. It was ploughed in August 1910 and dug wherever the plough would not go. This operation was repeated yearly between August and November. The control plot consisted of 37 trees of the same age and variety. There was no marked difference in flowering time between the two plots but there was a difference in

No. 12.



Unpruned Pairi tree.

No. 11.



Pruned Pairi tree.

healthiness and vigour and also in number of fruits borne. The numbers were as follows :—

Year.	Total of fruits. 33 trees of dug plot.	37 trees of undug plot.
1913 ..	1,217	423
1914 ..	1,246	724
1915 ..	1,069	548

The fruits were not counted in 1911 and 1912. This experiment was stopped in 1915 after the crop was taken. The experiment shows clearly the advantages of the cultivation of the soil. No manure was given during this period to either plot.

The removal of lichens and sooty-mould from branches can be done by scrubbing with coir rope or other rough material. Spraying for insects (Jassids) should be done a month before the inflorescences appear. For this purpose fish-oil-resin soap (1 : 60) is useful. A large sprayer mounted on wheels is required.

A look-out must be kept for trees affected with grubs of the boring beetle (see p. 45). Reinfection with Loranthus must be watched for and any small plants of this parasite carefully cut out and the wound tarred.

The important rule in the sanitation of a mango plantation (or for that matter any fruit plantation) is : *Never let the plants get into a bad condition.* To keep the plants in good condition is easy if *continuous personal attention* is given. On his daily round of the plantation the owner can prune a branch here, rub off a lichen there, supervise a piece of digging in another place and see to spraying. Left to itself or to the tender mercies of the labourer or a contractor, no plantation will thrive.

Sterility.—By this term we mean that the tree does not bear fruits. The following cases can be distinguished :—

(1) Trees bear flowers but fail to set fruit.

(2) Trees refuse to flower although of an age to do so.

(3) Trees flower and fruit in alternate years only.

Let us st dy type (1) more closely. This kind of sterility may be due to a variety of causes, one of which is the condition of weather when the flowers are opening. Rain, fog, excessive cloud and hot winds all affect the flowers. The moisture of the rain and fog probably washes away the pollen. The effect of hot winds is simply over-heating and drying of the delicate flower tissues. The action

of clouds is doubtful but the following are guesses. Radiation of terrestrial heat is checked and a close damp hot atmosphere results. This may be directly detrimental to the cells of the reproductive organs, or it may possibly induce the formation of enzymes that are detrimental to the cells of the plant. It is also possible that there is some connection between cloudy weather and the breeding of Jassids and also between the amount of enzyme in the tissues and the greed with which the Jassids suck them. Such cloudy weather often comes suddenly. It is difficult to devise means to combat it. Woodrow[1] suggests flooding the ground of the plantation with water as soon as the gathering clouds are observed.

Another cause of sterility is the attack of insects such as Jassids. These insects, when they appear, attack the inflorescence in such large numbers and suck so much sap that flowers fail to set fruit. Such cases very often occur in Sind. Their life history, general description and remedies are given on p. 66.

It is also possible that a given tree may be what is called a "shy bearer," i.e., its natural peculiarity is to set little or no fruit. In this case the difficulty can be overcome by side or crown grafting or top-working the tree with scions of a good prolific variety.

We have at present no data as to the effects of manuring on sterility nor is there any information as yet regarding self-sterility (if it exists) among mango varieties.

Failure to bear in Alternate Years.—It is a belief among Indian mango growers that the tree bears a heavy crop only every alternate year and that in the intervening years the crop is poor. Our experience in Ganeshkhind Botanical Gardens on the whole confirms this.

The following is the crop record from 1908—1916 :—

Year.	Crop.
1908	Good.
1909	Poor.
1910	Fair.
1911	Fair although frost spoiled many flowers.
1912	Poor.
1913	Exceptionally good.
1914	Poor.
1915	Good.
1916	Fair.

(1) Gardening in the Tropics, Edn. VI, p. 257.

This peculiarity of the tree is taken into account by those who speculate in the mango crop. The probable cause is connected with the nutrition of the tree. Heavy fruiting undoubtedly takes it out of a tree and the plant has to recover from its effects before producing another heavy crop. It may well be asked : " Why cannot the trees recover between one season and another ? " The answer is that the fruit remains on the tree till, say, June, and the next flowering comes in the following January, so, there is little enough time for recuperation. It is naturally suggested that heavy manuring would to some extent assist the tree to recover more quickly. This remains to be tried.

Hartless[1] suggests the removal of the flowers of certain trees in a plantation so as always to have some in bearing. But he does not say that he has tried this. He also suggests thinning the crop and thinning out the shoots of the growing year.

CHAPTER VIII.

Flowering and Pollination.

Time of Flowering.—In the neighbourhood of Poona, inflorescences begin to appear annually about the first week of December. In Trombay, on the coast near Bombay, they appear as a rule about the end of November. In Ratnagiri, on the coast further south, they are quite as early. Mango fruits from Madras come into the market practically all the year round, which means an equally extended flowering season. There is a variety of mango termed Baramashi—the twelve-month—signifying its characteristic of flowering. The main flowering season, however, is round about the beginning of the year. This is the time observed also in the United States of America and the Philippines.

On January 23, 1913, the Acting Explorer in charge, United States Department of Agriculture, wrote us as follows :—

> " The period at which the mango flowers in Florida, varies more or less with the seasonal conditions. This year a few trees were in bloom in December. However, under normal conditions the first blooms appear sometime in January, the last sometime in March. Very often, there is a second flowering season in June. The mango appears to be erratic in regard to its time of blooming. A protracted drought followed by soaking rain or in fact anything that causes a severe check to the growth of the tree is apt to force it to bloom."

(1) Agri. Jourl. of India, Vol. IX, Part II, April 1914.

The Horticulturist, Bureau of Agriculture, Philippine Islands, wrote us on February 19, 1913, as follows :—

> " I take pleasure in informing you that the earliest varieties that I have seen come into flower late in December and early in January. I have not noted when the first flowers of late varieties appear. In Florida, I have never noticed untimely flowering of the mango, that is, any flowers coming later than early in May. In the Philippine Islands, however, it seems that very rarely the mango trees will burst into bloom suddenly almost any time of the year. This of course provides for a few mangoes during the better part of the year also. I have unfortunately not had the opportunity to note whether this habit of flowering at unusual times is a regular feature of such trees."

In the Bombay Presidency, besides the January flowering, one other well marked flowering time is sometimes observed. To this matter attention has been drawn by one of the ex-students of the Poona Agricultural College, Mr. K. V. Tamhankar,[1] B.Ag. He suggests a classification into (1) those trees that flower every alternate year, (2) those that flower every year, (3) those that flower in September-October or both in January and September-October. His first class is based on the belief that in each alternate year the crop is small. The September flowering is not entirely conditioned by variety. In September 1912, an unusually large number of mango trees in various parts of the Presidency produced flowers. The climate of the previous months was as follows :—

> Rains, 1911. Poor rains with a great burst in October-November.
>
> Cold weather, 1911-12. Normal : Mango flowering poor.
>
> Hot weather, 1912. Very hot and dry.
>
> Rains, 1912. Rains delayed, they burst at the end of July, then a break, then again heavy rains in August.

We have here conditions similar to those cited in a letter from the United States Agricultural Explorer, namely, poor flowering previously, considerable check by heat, and then sudden moisture in excess.

One tree in the Bassein Taluka of the Thana District blossomed in the first week of September 1911 and produced fruits in November. It was a seedling tree. This tree is said to blossom every year at this time.

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(1) A note in the Agricultural Journal of India, Vol. VII, Part IV, pp. 399-402.

Near Dharwar, in 1911, we saw a mango tree flowering in September. It had never before been known to flower at that time of the year.

In a garden at Trombay, many inflorescences appeared in September 1912, and fruits formed. Quite close to them new inflorescences, both terminal and axillary, occurred in January 1913. Similar cases occurred in Ganeshkhind Gardens. In the same Trombay garden it was remarkable to see that many individual Pairi and Alphonse trees went on flowering from the beginning of December till the end of February 1913. On the same tree all stages from unopened flower-buds to fruits of the size of a pea were observed. The owner of the garden stated that the flowering sometimes went on till the end of March. Fruits are thus available in this plantation from the end of March till the end of June.

Inflorescences may be formed even as late as April and that too in close proximity to fruiting inflorescences.

That this phenomena of the double flowering season is not confined to India, is shown by the following extract[1] :—

" The season of the flowering of the mango in Honolulu has been noted with interest for several years. A record has been kept of the first flowers observed which appeared to be the beginning of a general blooming season, disregarding the few flowers that may appear almost at any time. The record of the beginning of the season has been as follows :—

January 1 to 10, 1906 ; December 10 to 12, 1906 ; November 15 to 20, 1907 ; and February 15 to 25, 1908. Attention is called to the fact that for three successive years each season of flowering has been nearly one month earlier than in the preceding year. For the mango crop of 1908 there were two seasons of quite general blooming among the mango trees of Honolulu, the first being in November and the second in February. It will be observed that a period of three months is thus covered which is a marked contrast to the seasons of flowering where climatic conditions are more sharply defined."

In the Deccan the pomegranate, guava, and all the citrus species have three flowering seasons termed in Marathi *bahars*. These are the *Ambe-bahar* (January), the *Mrig-bahar* (June), and the *Hatti-bahar* (September). Trees can be forced to flower at any one of these seasons by stopping water for some time and exposing the roots of

(1) Annual Report of the Hawaii Agri. Expt. Stn. 1909, p. 47.

the trees, at the same time pruning off a few of the smaller roots. Such a treatment was given to some mango trees in 1911 and 1913.

On the 13th and 14th December 1912, twenty-three trees in Ganeshkhind Botanical Gardens had their roots exposed. Between December 25 and 29, 160 lbs. of farmyard manure were given to each rested plant. Twenty-one similar plants were observed as controls. Results :—

Rested trees.	Non-rested trees.
7 flowered on January 8, 1913	7 flowered on January 8, 1913
1 „ 11, 1913	4 „ 29 1913
9 „ 29	
17 flowered	11 flowered

On October 24, 1913, five plants had their roots exposed and pruned. Manure was given at the rate of 80 lbs. per tree on November 15, and watered immediately after. Five control trees were observed. Results :—

Rested trees.	Non-rested trees.
1 flowered on January 15, 1914	2 flowered on February 1, 1914
2 „ February 1, 1914	1 „ „ 5, 1914
1 „ „ 20, 1914	1 „ „ 10, 1914
1 did not flower	1 did not flower
4 flowered	4 flowered

The above experiments conclusively show that the exposure of the roots of the mango in the way practised on oranges and guavas has no definite effect on the time of flowering of the mango or on the number of trees that will flower.

Further attempts to force mango trees to flower were made also on the following lines :—

(2) Pruning the branches at different points.

(3) Planting grafts taken from trees reputed to bear at unusual times.

The method of pruning done for two years was as follows :—

(*a*) Pruning was done all over the tree, just behind the first bud scar.

(*b*) Pruning was done all over the tree, behind the second bud scar.

(*c*) The same behind the third bud scar.

(*d*) All the above three methods were used on different branches of one tree.

The results were that a great many vegetative growths burst forth near the pruned places, more so in the (*a*) method than in others, and where inflorescences were formed they were stunted and weakly.

The third line of experiment, viz., grafting trees of reputed unusual flowering season has not as yet given any conclusive evidence, since the plants have not borne flowers.

In the *Agricultural News* for October 1915, page 342, an account is given of a method said to be employed in the Philippines for forcing early flowers and fruits. This method is the smoking of the trees continuously for two months previous to flowering. To test the method two Alphonse and two Pairi trees in Ganeshkhind Botanical Gardens were continuously smoked from December 25th, 1915, to the middle of March 1916. The smoke was produced by burning rubbish and cow-dung cake at the foot of the tree and the smoke was passed through an earthenware pipe to direct it among the branches. A six-foot wall of matting was also erected round the trunk to prevent the smoke spreading. There was no appreciable difference between the smoked trees and their controls as the year was a fat one for the mango.

In certain parts of the Bombay Presidency and in Alibag District particularly, a form of Ringing or the removal of a circular ring of bark, two inches in thickness all round the stem, is adopted with the object of hastening flowering or rendering unfruitful trees productive. Macmillan[1] mentions this method for forcing flowers.

Experimental evidence in this direction is, however, wanting, but the operation has the disadvantage of wounding a branch severely and if performed extensively upon a tree it is apt, if not to kill it, at least to render it incurably unhealthy ; for, if the rings are not sufficiently wide to cut off all communication between the upper and lower lips of the wound they produce little effect, and if they are wide they are difficult to heal. For these reasons, the operation is undesirable.

Pollination.—The following are our own observations and conclusions :—

The flower is undoubtedly entomophilous and designed for short-tongued insect visitors. Honey is secreted in considerable quantity

(1) Handbook of Tropical Gardening and Planting, Ed. II, 1914, p. 82.

from the disc and there is a peculiar odour the source of which is as yet undetermined. The honey is often spread all over the inner surface of the petals showing that secretion begins before the flower opens. Flies belonging to the general *Psychonosma* and *Pyrellia* are the chief visitors in Poona, and a tree in full flower fairly hums with them. Ants crawl over the flower and steal the honey, but it is doubtful how far they assist pollination.

Self-pollination is possible.—In many cases the present writers have noticed flowers with the stigma and the anther very close together or actually in contact. This is not by any means the rule. The anther and stigma generally stick out away from each other in the opened flower. In some of the cases where the contact of anther and stigma was observed pollen grains had been deposited on the stigma and style. In 1911 inflorescences of Cowasji-Patel trees were enclosed in paper bags during the whole development of the inflorescences. Several fruits set in the bags showing that pollination of some kind had taken place without the intervention of the insects.

The hermaphrodite flowers are protogynous.—The flowers open and remain open some time with the nectary actively secreting and the stigma fully exposed before the anther bursts. In several cases we have seen this condition of the flower with the pollen grains on the stigma and in one case the stigma withering and the ovary fertilised, though the anther of that particular flower was yet unburst.

There are no scientific data as to whether crossing between varieties takes place or not. It is believed in this part of India that one can never be sure of the produce of a seedling mango even though it is raised from the fruit of a first class variety. It is assumed that this is due to crossing with inferior varieties.

During 1911, 1912, 1913 we did a great number of crossings between varieties, using various methods. The first employed was that described in Bulletin 167, Bureau of Plant Industry, United States of America, Department of Agriculture, " New methods in Plant-breeding " by Oliver. In this method one cleans the pollen out of the flower by a fine jet of water instead of mutilating the bud by emasculation with scissors. Later in 1913-14 the anther was removed by forceps in emasculation. The following are the results :—

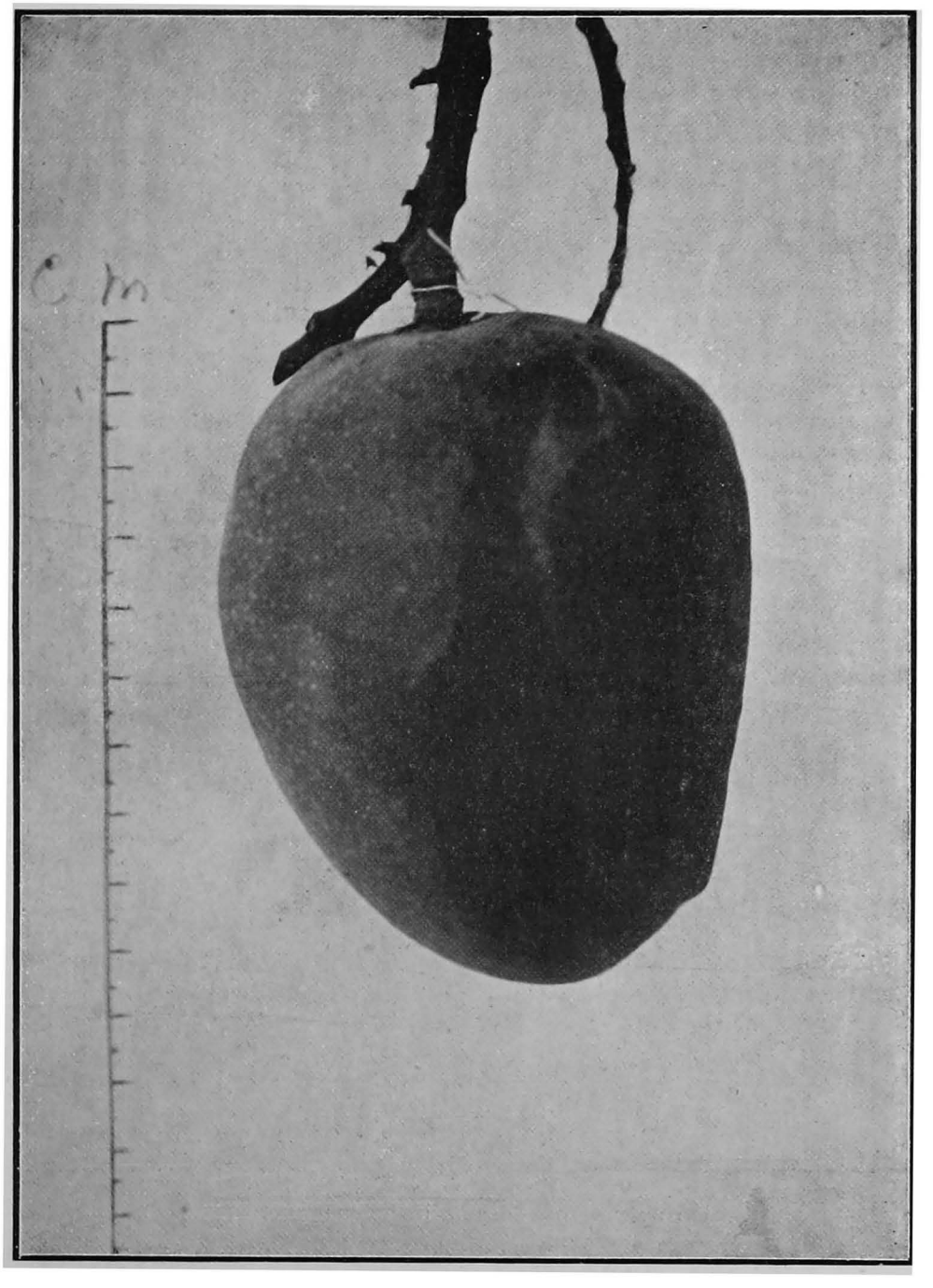
1911.—One hundred and forty-two crosses made between different varieties. The severe frost of 1911 February wrecked this experment. Thirty-three crosses set but none finally survived.

No. 14.



An abnormal Mango inflorescence.

No. 13.



A crossed mango fruit.
Cross between Cowasji Patel and Pairi,
(female parent being Cowasji Patel).

1912.—Inflorescences were few, so crossing was on a smaller scale, only seventeen being done. Three of these produced fruit of 25 mm. diameter each. These all later on dropped off.

1913.—One hundred and twenty-nine flowers were crossed in February 1913. Of these, 15 developed fruits of the size of a millet grain, but these dropped.

1914.—Two hundred and six crosses in all were made of these twenty sets. Sixteen reached the size of a millet grain and four the size of a pea. All finally dropped except one.

In February 1915 one hundred and fifty-three crosses were done. Of these, three of Cowasji-Patel and Pairi (the female parent being Cowasji-Patel) succeeded. The seedling of one of these has been transferred to a plant in the field. Photo No. 13 shows the crossed fruit. The hybrid nature of the fruit could be seen by—

(1) The fact that the right shoulder is higher than the left.

(2) The smoothness of the skin (Cowasji-Patel fruit being rough and warty).

(3) The absence of the side sinus.

(4) Slight presence of the beak.

The fruit produced by the next generation will be awaited with interest as it may give a lead in determining which of the present forms are hybrid, and a hint as to their parentage.

CHAPTER IX.

Pests and Diseases.

(In consultation with Mr. Ramrao Kasargode, L.Ag., Assistant Professor of Entomology, Agricultural College, Poona.)

Insect Pests of the Mango.—Mango trees from the youngest seedling to even the oldest trees are subject to the attacks of various kinds of insects. Very few people recognise the importance of these pests and in a large number of cases the trees die before any attempt is made to find out the real cause of the malady. Especially is it so, when there are borers inside the stems or at the roots.

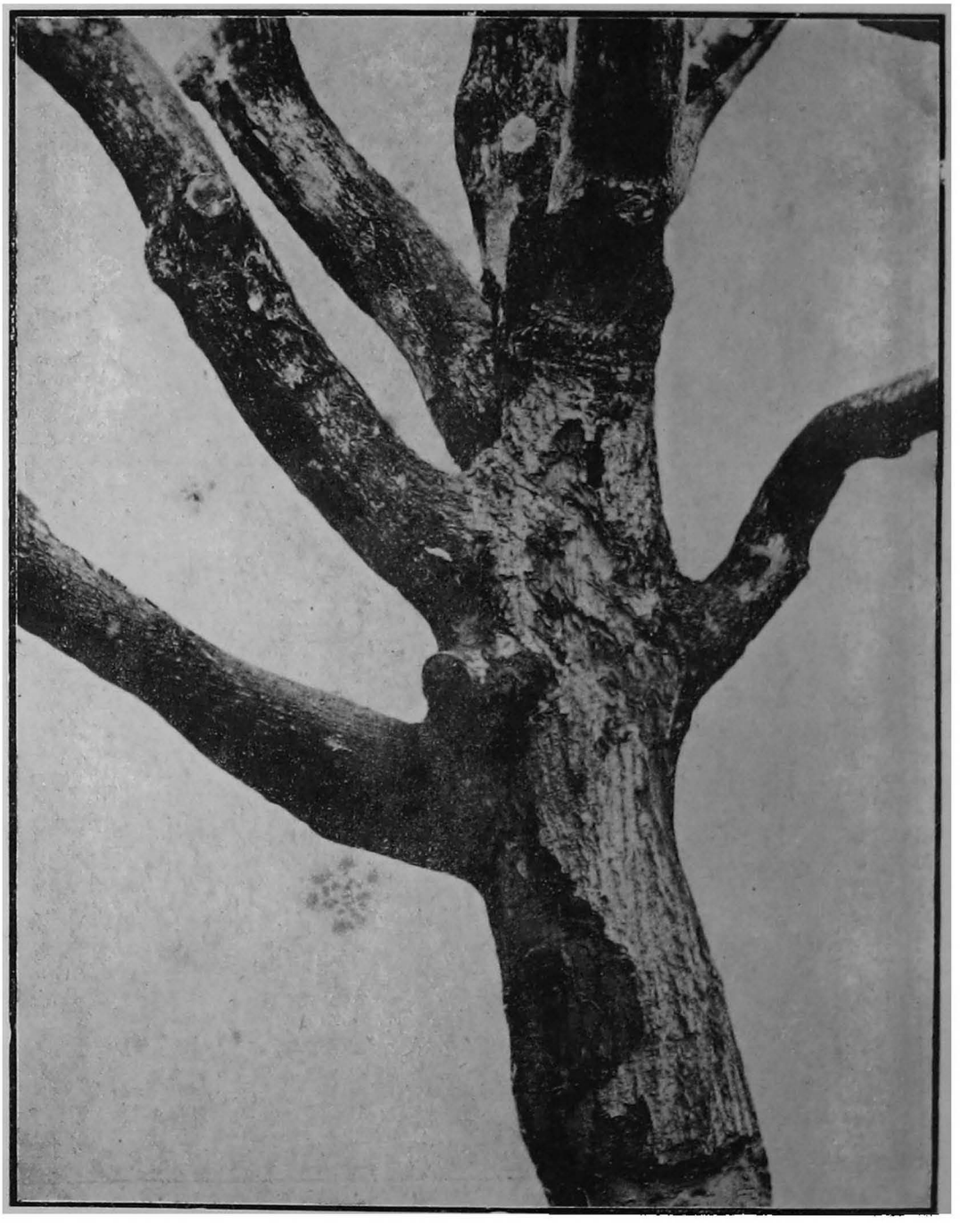
The young plants in the nursery, grafted or ungrafted, are equally attacked by certain kinds of leaf-eating caterpillars. Jagged and uneven edges of leaves are sure signs of the presence of these caterpillars and a careful search will reveal them either on the leaves themselves or closely sticking to the stems. One such defoliating caterpillar

is *Parasa lipida* (Fig. A). It is green like a leaf with two brown stripes along the sides and with irritating spines at both ends of the body. A much larger caterpillar but less often found and not so destructive is that of *Natada velutina* Koll. Brown tough cocoons of about the size of grapes are found plentifully sticking to the bark of the tree. From these the moths will emerge, giving rise to a new brood next season about the beginning of the monsoon. There seems to be only one generation of these in a year. *Parasa lipida* has been bred from a variety of plants besides the mango. It has been bred from *Terminalia catappa, Butea frondosa,* castor, tea, etc. In young seedlings as well as old, the pests can be easily checked by spraying the plants with lead arsenate. The hard tough cocoons can easily be found on the bark and must be destroyed to prevent future infection. The insects do very little damage to the old trees where there is a large amount of leaf but they are a source of constant danger to young grafts and seedlings which they often completely defoliate.

Another beautiful caterpillar found upon the mango leaves is that of a butterfly *Euthalia garuda* Mo. It is found sitting upon the middle of the leaf and, though it is a large caterpillar, cannot easily be distinguished from the leaf which it imitates closely. It is often found in considerable numbers on old as well as young trees. The pupa can be found hanging from the under sides of the leaves. In a nursery of young plants it proves troublesome and unless picked out constantly, it may not leave a single entire leaf. The radiating feathery projections from the body, together with the close resemblance to the structure of the leaf, hide the caterpillar effectively; but it can be tracked from the eaten leaves as it is found not very far away from them.

Another very important caterpillar is that of *Macalla moncusalis.* A number of caterpillars are found to bind the leaves at the end of a branch into a close nest-like formation inside which they feed. (Photo No. 17). The webs look much like red-ant nests from a distance but can easily be distinguished from a number of dry and eaten leaves composing the nest. The caterpillars are extremely active and slip down to the soil if the nest is torn. They are brown caterpillars with grey lateral stripes. Though these nests are found on larger trees they seem to do little damage, but young grafts are spoiled in appearance and vigour even though there are only a few such nests. Wherever they are found, they should be cut and dropped into a bag and afterwards destroyed by fire. Spraying the young plants with lead arsenate has been found to do considerable good. These pests appear about the middle of the monsoon and are found even in the hot

No. 16.



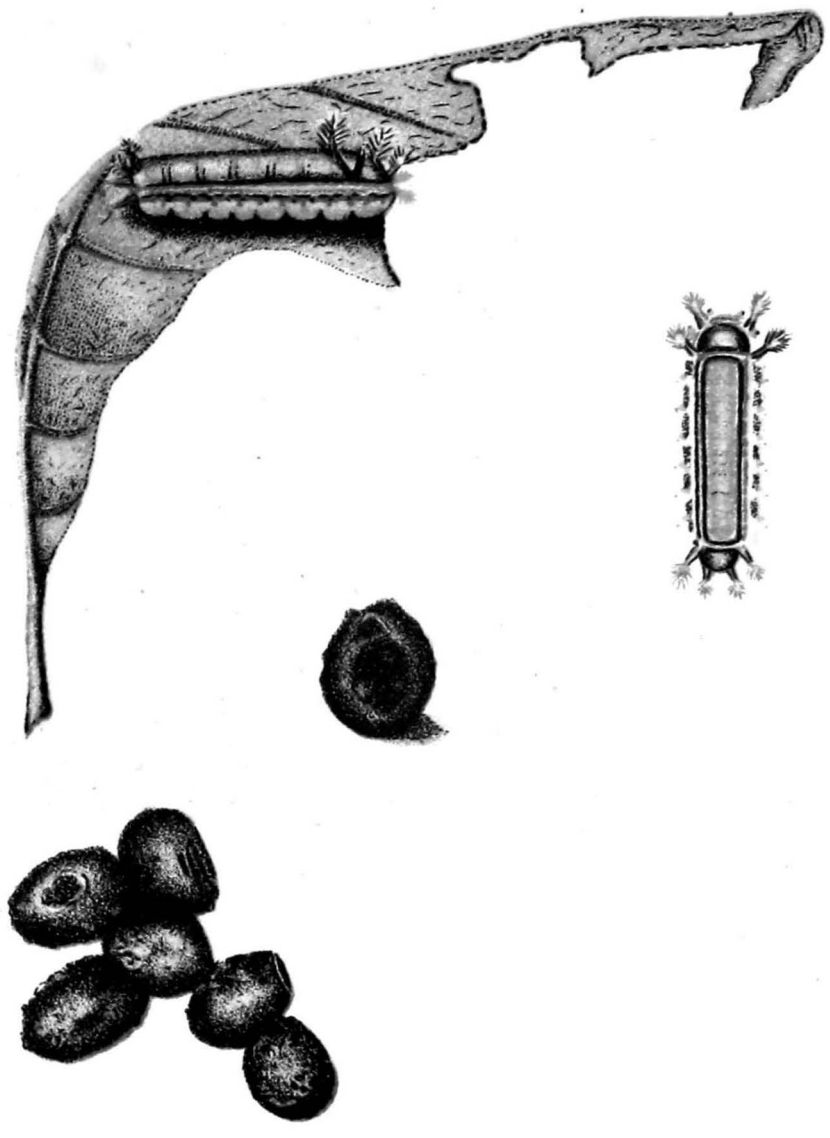
Appearance of a trunk attacked by borers. (Batocera rubra).

No. 15.



Appearance of a Mango tree attacked by a borer. (Batocera rubra.)

Fig. A



PARASA LIPIDA.

weather. There are a few other caterpillars found on the leaves but as they do occur in any large numbers they need little attention. One of these is found on very tender leaves and belongs to a moth *Bomboteilla Jacosatrix*. A hairy caterpillar *Euproctis scintillans* with clumps of velvety hairs is also found on young plants but this, as well as others of less importance, need no special treatment as they are easily killed by the lead arsenate spray advised in the case of other caterpillars. A small weevil has been seen cutting the leaves right through the mid-rib and laying eggs in the cut portion. The cut portion drops to the ground below, the grub mines into the withering and decaying leaves entering the soil to pupate. One case in which this weevil played havoc with a newly established garden came to our notice in Poona. There was not a single green leaf on the plants. The best remedy is to burn all leaves that are found dropping to the ground to check future broods. They always appear in the latter half of the monsoon and are not found afterwards.

Another caterpillar appears about the same time or a little earlier and is found tunnelling the tender shoots. It is of a small moth *Clumetia transversa*. As often as new shoots are put forth the caterpillar is already tunnelling it and it is a very common sight in grafted plants to see dry twigs with holes in them. The damage is very great, checking the growth of plants during the monsoon when only new leaves and shoots are put forth. No remedy is likely to effect much except cutting off every such withering shoot and burning it. Very often a white weevil *Myllocerus maculosus* is found nibbling at the leaves of young plants. Coupled with its appearance a few of the green kind *Astycus lateralis* are also found. They do not cause any considerable damage but can easily be destroyed if they do so. A broad, light winnow is handy in this work. It should be held under the plants and a light tap given to the branches. The weevils drop into the winnow and can be destroyed easily.

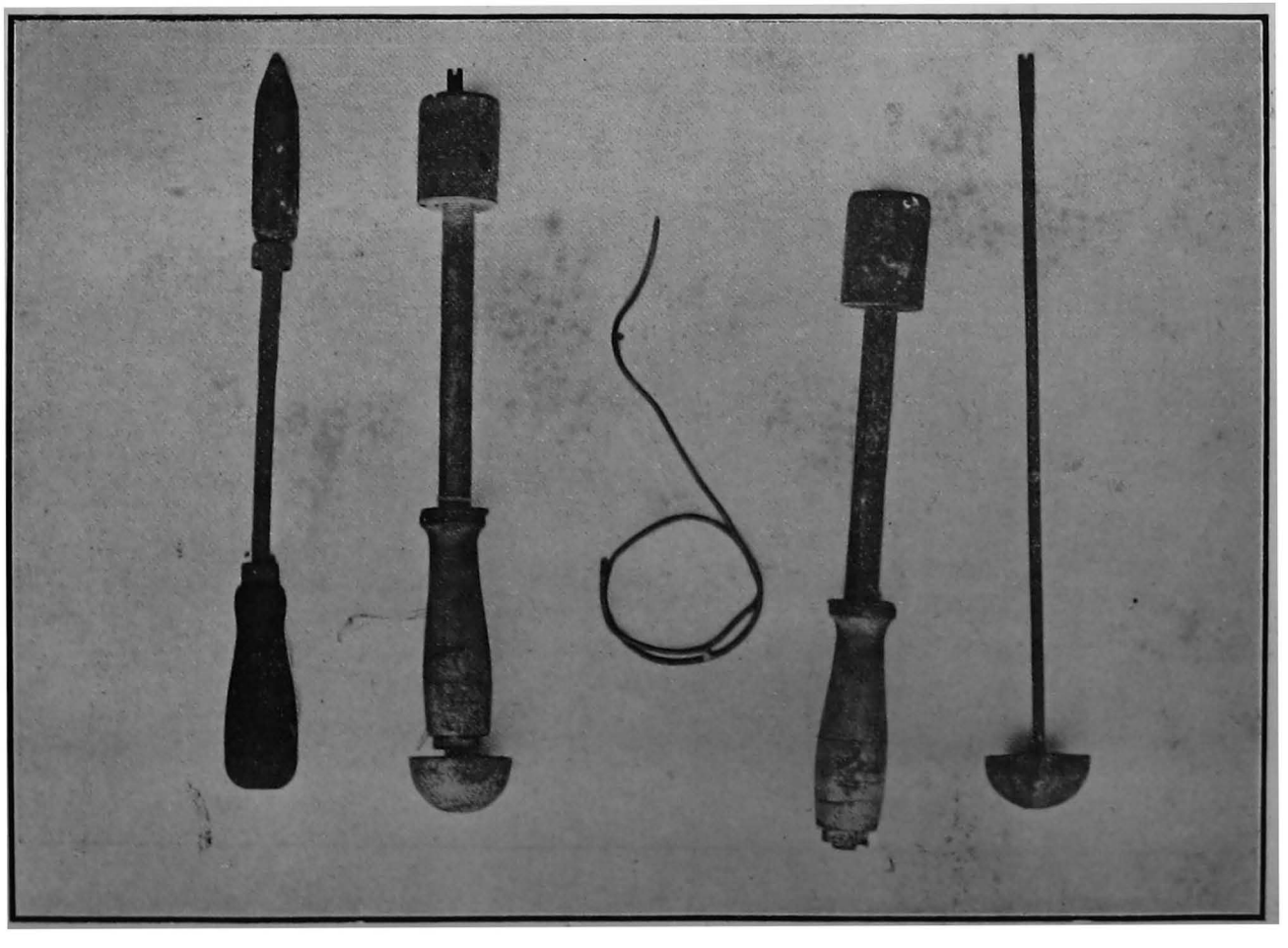
The older and more established trees have pests of different kinds. Though most of the caterpillars already noted on leaves are found on older trees, they cause little or no inconvenience. An important pest on old trees is a thick-set grub of a large beetle *Batocera rubra* and it is found boring inside the thick bark and stems also. The eggs are laid in the chinks of the rough bark and the young grub at first lives in the bark. When it gets older it transfers its attention to the wood inside. It tunnels up and down or may trace a spiral round the trunk. (Photos Nos. 15 and 16.) The latter is usually the way it mines the trunk when it confines its attention to the bark only. Tapping the

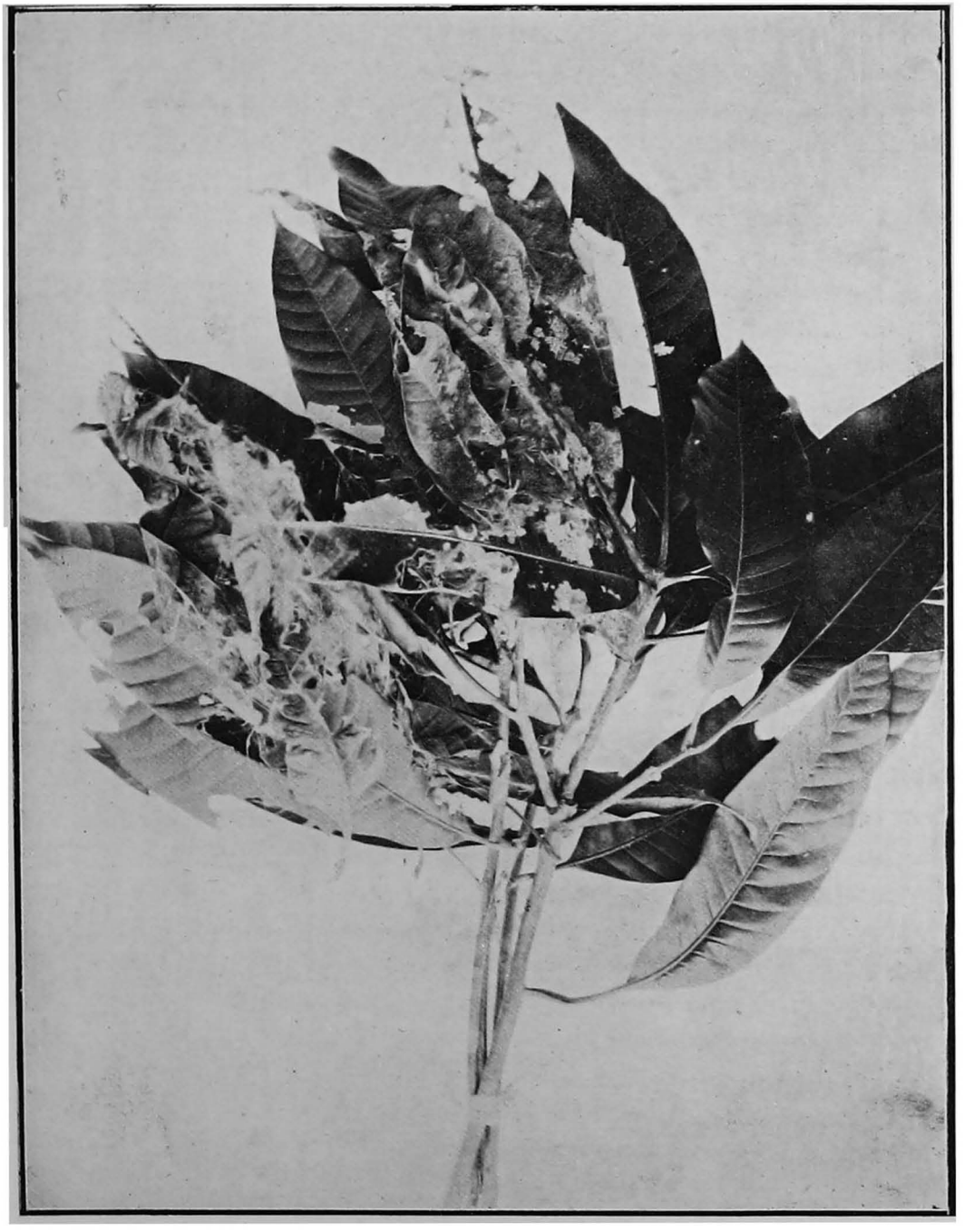
bark with a piece of wood reveals this damage by the hollow sound it emits, and the grub can be traced to the end of the gallery by this means only if the damage is recognised early. The chewed fibres can be seen thrust out from a crack in the bark and very often small heaps of this sawdust-like material can be seen collected at the bottom of the trunk. The grub can be scooped out with a stout penknife with little injury to the stem. The part may then be painted with tar so as to prevent other beetles coming and laying eggs in the tender parts. As many as a dozen can be pulled out of badly attacked trees. Where the grub has already entered the wood, half a tea-spoonful of a mixture of three parts of chloroform and one part of creosote may be injected into the hole by a syringe and the hole plugged. If the gallery is not crooked, a stiff piece of wire may be thrust into the hole till it reaches the grub and the grub killed in its gallery. In old dead trees the pupæ of this beetle are found along with the large flat grubs. Such trees must be destroyed to prevent the pest breeding unhindered.

At the flowering time small insects (*Jassids*) appear on the flowering shoots. They are sucking bugs, *Idiocerus clypialis*, and crowd round the flowers and young fruits, puncturing the tissues and sucking the sap. In consequence, the flowers as well as young fruits drop before they attain maturity. When the pest is bad, as in some parts of Sind, there may not be any fruits formed on the trees. The sweet secretion from these bugs is often so abundant that it may be heard dropping down on the leaves below. A black sort of fungus (*Capnodium*) grows upon this sweet secretion and where the pest is bad the upper surface of most leaves may be covered by this fungus, giving a black sooty look to the whole tree. This *Capnodium* is said to interfere with the respiration of the tree. A succession of broods may take place during the whole of the fruiting season and seriously affect the yield in fruits. Experiments conducted elsewhere have given a remedy by which a great deal of the damage can be averted and it consists in spraying the trees with crude oil emulsion at intervals of a week until the fruits have set. Experiments conducted at Ganeshkhind Botanical Gardens have not, however, been successful. The best remedy recommended is fish-oil-resin soap (1 to 60). To be useful the sprayings must begin a week before the trees flower and be continued until the mangoes are about the size of a marble.

Another pest of some importance on the fruit is a weevil *Cryptorhyncus mangiferæ*. This weevil lays eggs in the still undeveloped ovary of the fruit and the beetle passes through all the stages of growth inside the stone. When the fruit is ripe and ready for the table it

No. 18.





A webbing formed by caterpillars of Macalla moncusalis.

may chance to burrow its way out, giving the fruit an unsightly appearance. Discolouration of the pulp due to the excreta being thrust out of the stone is very often seen when such mangoes are cut. It is not every tree that gets attacked, but some trees have the reputation of being attacked every year while neighbouring trees may escape. There does not seem to be any remedy except to burn all stones irrespective of whether they contain the weevil or not.

A fruit-fly, *Dacus zonatus*, breeds profusely in the fruits. The fruits rot and 10 to 30 per cent. of the fruits are destroyed. The flies lay their eggs in fruits ready for picking and the larvæ (maggots) develop inside in the pulp, reducing the whole to a slimy rotting condition. The maggots, when ready to pupate, force their way out of the fruit and enter the soil. The best means yet found to stop the attack is to burn or bury all the fruits found to be attacked, so that the flies may not get any chance of breeding through another generation. Another means found so far successful is to keep windfalls, etc., as traps under the trees just a week or two before the harvest. If these trap fruits are punctured by a blunt nail the waiting flies readily lay eggs in such fruits. These fruits may then be destroyed. An attempt to destroy males by using a distillate of *Ocimum sanctum* (tulsi) as a bait is being made but conclusive results are not yet to hand.

The red ant *Œcophylla smaragdina* often proves troublesome to people engaged in the harvesting of the fruits. These ants bite and crawl up the legs and hands. Their nests are found on the trees. These must first be cut off and destroyed before any attempt is made to climb the trees.

The following are some of the scale insects that affect the mango :—

Aspidiotus destructor Sign.—This occurs commonly where mango trees are grown and becomes a serious pest if not checked. They fully cover the tender young branches and leaves. The upper as well as the lower surfaces of leaves harbour the species. In gardens devoted to mango growing, individual trees only here and there are seriously affected while the remainder are hardly attacked at all. It has been recorded also by I. H. Burkill on mango trees at Nadiad[1], Gujarat. The best remedy is to spray the affected parts with rosin wash (see appendix).

(1) Memoirs of the Dept. of Agri., India, Entomological Series, Vol. II, No. 2.

Chionaspis dilatata Green.—There are few scale insects more common than this on mango and banyan trees in Poona, where it occurs on both the upper and lower surfaces of the leaves. The females are rarely found, and when found they are always on the lower surface. The insect is known on palms in Calcutta, but its occurrence in Western India has not previously been noted.

Leucaspis indica Marlatt.[1]—This scale occurs commonly on mango trees, but does not seem to have been noticed previously in India. It was first identified in America on mango saplings introduced from India. The scales are completely hidden under the black mould (called *black stem*) so common in connection with scale insects, but under this covering the scales completely encircle the tender branches. It may become a serious pest if not carefully watched.

Pulvinaria psidii Mask.—This pest, which is so common on guava (*Psidium guava*) and which forms a white felt, has been found also on the mango. The pest is recognisable from a distance by these white specks and also from the black mould which covers the leaves and tender branches. The scale attacks the green parts but has not been found to be a serious pest.

Icerya seychellarum West.—This has been rarely found on the mango shoots. It has not been observed on any other plants in Western India. The remedy for all the above-mentioned pests is to spray with rosin wash.

Fungoid Diseases.—Mango plants growing under normal conditions are little affected by fungi, whereas such as are predisposed to infection by unsuitable soil, dampness, close planting, injury by accident or otherwise—in fact, in a weakened condition however brought about—are more liable to attack. Fortunately, in the Bombay Presidency, there are very few serious fungoid diseases that attack the mango. In the following notes only those that are commonly met with in the Bombay Deccan have been mentioned.

Sooty-mould (*Capnodium mangiferum* Cooke and Broome).—The fungus grows on the honey-dew secretions of plant lice (aphides) and forms a dense black covering on the affected parts, usually leaves. The injury is not due to parasitic action but is

(1) Journal of the Bombay National History Society, Vol. XXIII, No. 1, June 30, 1914, p. 135.

mechanical, by exclusion of light the fungus interferes with the action of the chlorophyll.

Remedial measures should have in view the destruction of the primary cause—the aphides. One of the most satisfactory remedies is believed to be fish-oil-resin soap.

Red Rust (*Cephaleuros virescens* Kunz).—Spots or cushions appear on leaves which show a star-like arrangement of parts brick-red in colour. This is not known to cause any serious damage so far. It has been fully described by one of us in the Agricultural College Magazine.[1]

Black Stem (*Rhinocladium corticolum* Massee).—This affects the branches and covers them with a felt-like black coating of hyphæ. The fungus is associated with a scale insect, *Leucaspis indica*. It is not parasitic and apparently does no harm beyond producing an unsightly appearance.

Blight (*Gloeosporium Mangiferum*).—This attacks leaves and opening blossoms. The leaves become spotted black and the blossoms turn black, dry up and fall. Young shoots are also affected. The disease can be controlled by applications of Bordeaux mixture.

Black Rot.—This affects the ripe fruit and is due to a species of *Lasiodiplodia*. Black spots first appear and extend all over the skin and cause rotting. A preventive spray with Bordeaux mixture or ammoniacal solution of copper carbonate will be found beneficial. The fruits may as well be steeped in formalin (1 oz. to 2 galls. of water) before storing for ripening.

Other Diseases of the Mango.

The abnormal inflorescences.—Two papers, one written by Dr. W. Burns and the other by both of us, were presented to the then existing Bombay Presidency Science Association in 1911 and 1912 respectively.

Photo No. 14 shows an abnormal inflorescence. The axes are shortened and thickened. The flowers are crowded, are long in opening, have often enlarged discs, and seldom set fruit. The abnormal inflorescence may persist long after the normal one has fallen off the tree and may finally become vegetative. So far, no cause of this malformation has been traced. It is, however, not due to either insect

(1) Vol. I, No. 1, September 1909, Burns, W.

or fungus. Inoculation of buds with juice from malformed inflorescences has given no definite results. The internal structure gives no clue.

CHAPTER X.

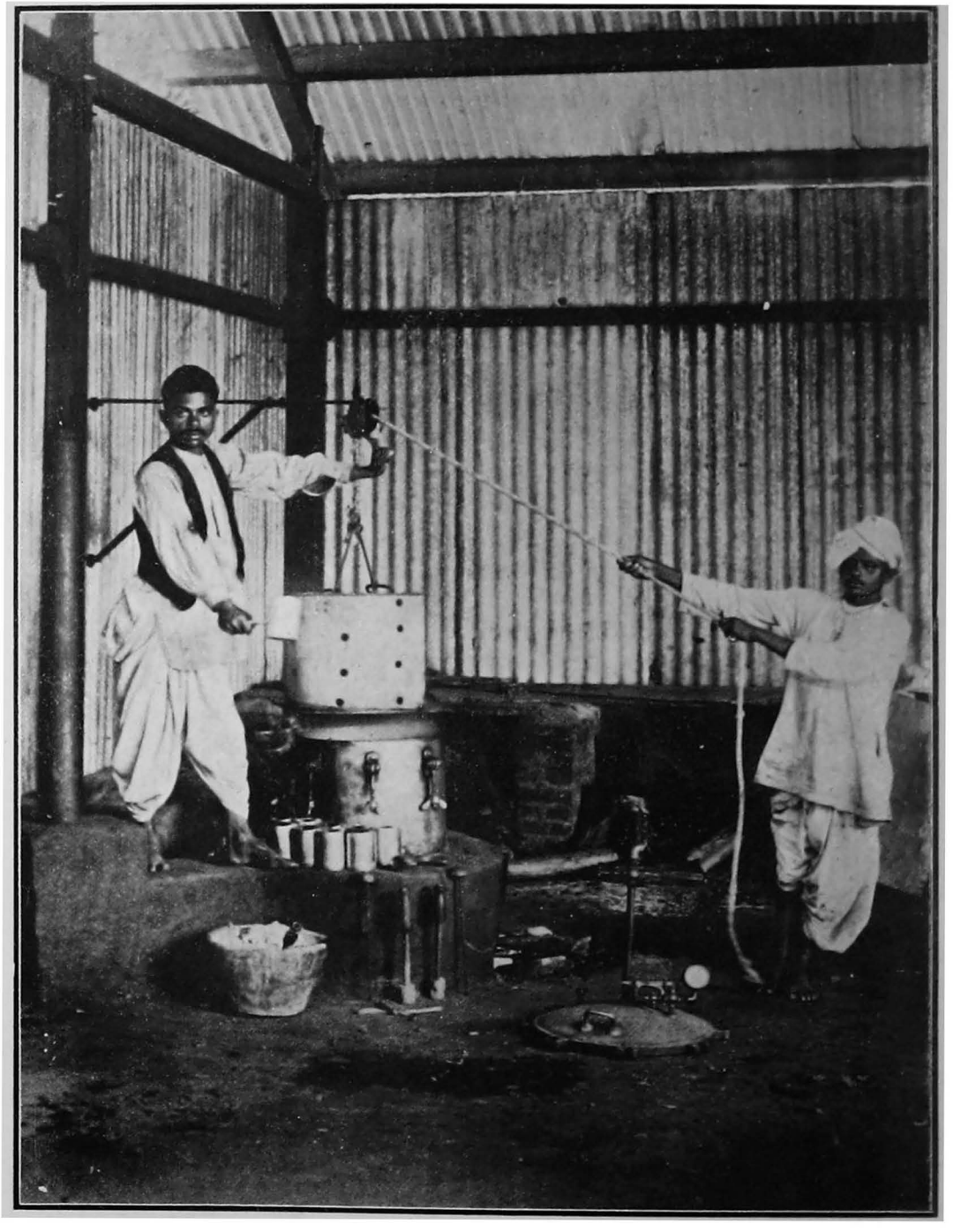
Uses and Canning.

Uses of the Mango.—The first and the most obvious use of the mango is as a food when ripe. Tastes differ as to the stage at which the fruit should be eaten. The European generally prefers it just as it is turning ripe, when the flesh is yet firm and cuts easily. The Indian likes it at a later stage when the flesh is soft and squashy. There are different methods of opening the mango for eating. One method common among Europeans is to take up a slice on each side leaving the stone and its surrounding pulp in the middle, scoop out the side slices and bite the flesh off the stone after removing ring of skin on it. The Indian often slices the mango into sections and eats each separately after skinning. A method practised in America is to remove a cap at one end and eat out all round the stone with a spoon.

Canning.—There is a possibility that a trade in canned mangoes may be developed. In certain coast districts many mangoes are left unsold yearly on account of the stoppage of steamers during the rains. A firm in Honavar on the coast of the Kanara District of the Bombay Presidency has for some years been producing excellent canned mango juice. Mango pulp preserved in syrup or honey is sold in the Bombay bazaar and a Bengal firm produced canned mango pulp for a time at least. Some Goanese firms also can in syrup. At present, there is no great demand in India or outside it for canned mango slices, but it is conceivable that a taste for this delicious fruit could be created. In the Ganeshkhind Botanical Gardens preliminary experiments in mango canning have been carried on since 1913. The apparatus used, was a steam pressure canning apparatus (Hotel Outfit No. 1) made by the North-Western Steel and Iron Works, Eau Claire, Wisconsin, United States of America. (See Photos 18, 19 and 20.) The net price of the apparatus was 50 dollars, *i.e.*, Rs. 156-4-0. This particular type of apparatus was chosen because it combined the following desirable characters :—

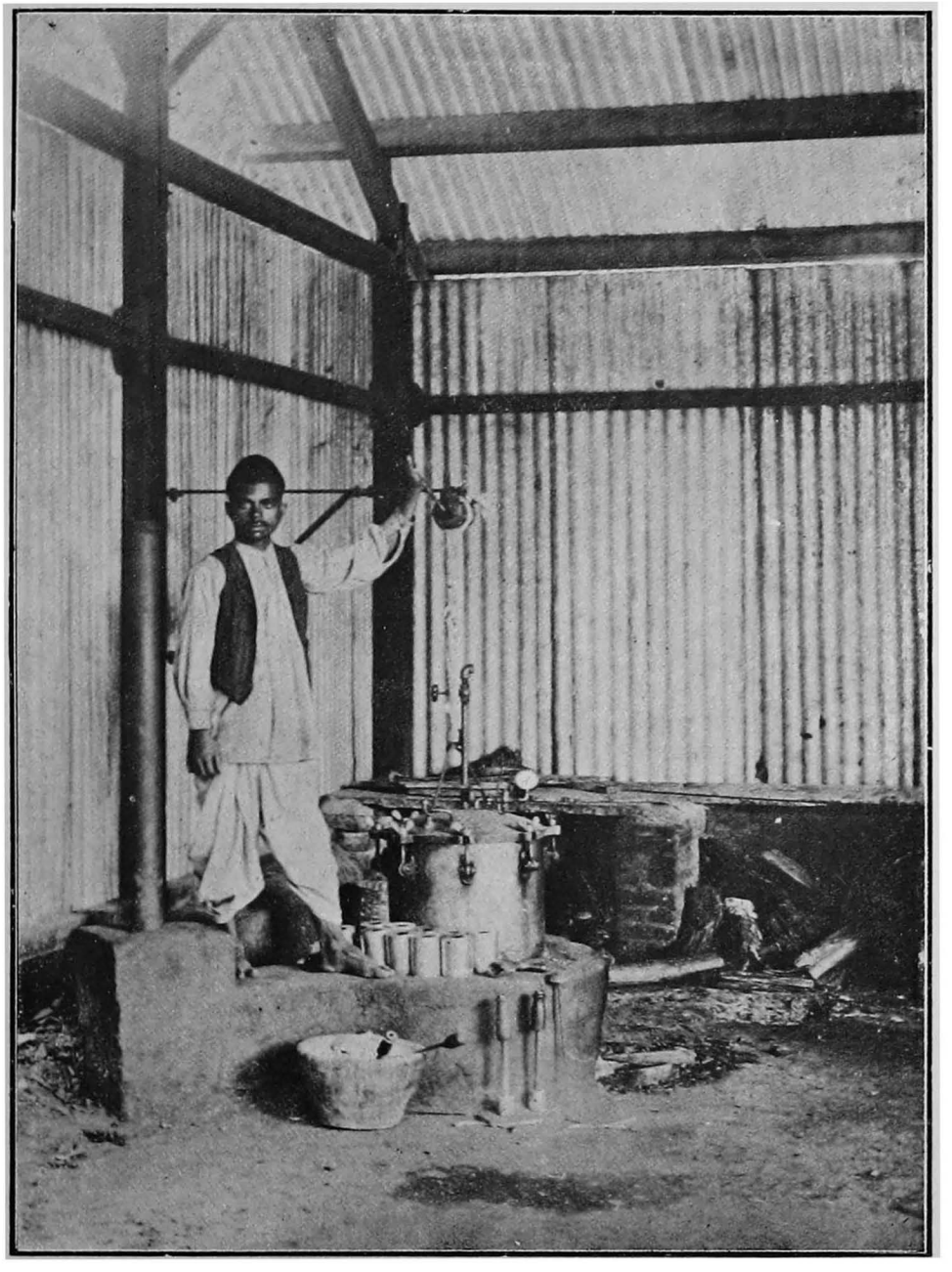
1. It can develop a pressure of 30 lbs. per square inch. As a rule only ten pounds pressure is used in canning. Steam pressure is a much more effective steriliser than simply boiling water.

No. 20.



Showing the method of putting in or taking out the cans, when the apparatus is hot.

No. 19.



Canning outfit with Cans and soldering apparatus.

2. A fire can be built under this model. Such a type suits Indian conditions better than one with a fire-box.

The process employed was as follows :—

The mangoes were skinned, stones removed, pulp sliced and filled into the tins. In some cases the juice was only put into the tins. The lid was soldered on each tin, leaving a small central hole (the vent hole) open. The tins were put into the apparatus and kept at varying pressures for different periods. This process is called *Exhaustion*.

The tins were then removed and the vent holes sealed. The tins were put back in the apparatus and subjected to a further period of treatment, at varying pressures. This is called *Sterilisation*.

The results of the 1913 canning were somewhat vitiated by either faulty cans or faulty solder and about 40 per cent. went bad. The others varied considerably in flavour and consistency. The best results were got with the tins filled with juice of country mangoes, exhausted for 3 minutes at 2 lbs. pressure and sterilised for 15 minutes at 10 lbs. In some cans the consistency was watery and the taste sweet, in others bitter.

The results of the 1914 canning gave the following conclusions :—

(1) The Alphonse juice remained perfectly good by exhausting it for 5 minutes at 0 lbs. and sterilising for 15 minutes at 3 lbs. pressure.

(2) In all cases where the cans have been filled with pulp there has been great shrinkage combined with slight deliquescence of the pulp. The exact amount of pressure required for this process cannot at present be given.

(3) The country juice exhausted for 5 minutes at 0 lbs. and sterilised for 10 minutes at 5 lbs. has remained in an excellent condition.

(4) In the case of Pairi and Shahabuddin, there has been a defect of some sort or other in all the processes and nothing definite can at present be said with regard to these.

(5) Exhaustion seems to be an essential part of the operation as the cans done without it are slightly more bitter than those that were exhausted and processed. It is rather difficult to say why this operation should be necessary, but exhaustion beyond 100° C. and above 5 minutes seems to spoil the contents.

The following are analyses, kindly made by the Agricultural Chemist, Bombay, Poona, of fresh Alphonse fruit and canned Alphonse juice :—

	Juice from fresh Alphonse fruits.	Canned juice from Alphonse fruit.
	Per cent.	Per cent.
Moisture ..	80·50	80·49
Acidity as Tartaric acid ..	1·264	0·567
Percentage of sugar on dry matters.		
Crystallizable sugars ..	47·01	43·43
Non-crystallizable sugars ..	3·66	17·95
Total sugars ..	50·67	61·38

The kernel of the fruit contains a large amount of starch and is sometimes used as food by the poor in parts of the Central India.

In a letter received from the Overseer, Public Gardens, Pachmarhi, on 17th June 1913, the following information is contained :—

"Among the hilly tracts of Hoshangabad District, there are several aboriginal tribes, namely Gonds, Katia, Kotwar, Nawghana, and Korkoos, who collect mango stones and preserve the same as a food-stuff. The stones are first of all dried in the sun for a week or so and then roasted. The process of roasting is as follows :—

"The stones are first spread on a thin layer of grass and are covered with a layer of the same thickness. Fire is applied to the grass-covered stones. When flames are out a small stick is taken and they are turned up and down to secure partial roasting. They are then exposed to the sun for a couple of days before they are stored up. When desired a sufficient quantity is taken out for consumption. First they remove the shells to expose the kernel which is crushed into coarse powder. It is then packed in a thin piece of cloth and at night the bundle is taken to a pool of water and allowed to remain there for the night with a heavy stone placed above it. Early in the morning, the bundle is taken out and brought home. It appears that in this way, the astringent taste of the powder is removed. After completely washing, the powder becomes milky white. It is then put

into boiling water and cooked for some time. It is generally eaten with milk, curds, butter-milk or pulse."

There are also other uses of the mango. When green, the stone is extracted, the fruit cut into halves or slices and—

(1) put into curries.

(2) made into pickles with salt, sweet oil, chillies and other ingredients.

(3) made into preserves known as "Moramba" by being boiled and cooked in syrup.

(4) dried and made into the native "Amboshi" used for adding acidity to certain curries.

(5) when very young cut into small pieces, mixed with salt and chillies, forming an excellent "Chatni," so great a favourite among Indians.

When ripe—

(1) it is made into curry which has a sweet acid taste.

(2) the juice squeezed, spread on plates and dried, forms an excellent thin cake known as "Amb-poli."

The jungly varieties, on account of their dense shade and evergreen character, make excellent roadside trees and groves for camping grounds. It is folly to grow a good variety for shade as the fruits are always eaten and the tree is as a rule less vigorous and spreading than the jungly type.

CHAPTER XI.

Mango Classification.

The Classification of Mango Varieties.—(Printed first as an article in the Agricultural Journal of India, Vol. X, part IV, October 1915.)

In India the number of mango varieties is immense.[1] Watt states that Maries collected some 500 varieties in India, but very few attempts have been made to describe these. Maries made a start by describing the varieties of his own district and the same has been done by one or two others, notably Woodrow and Hartless. One or two varieties have been carefully studied, but as a whole they have not been examined with a view to classification. Such a process is necessary if we are to have any definite knowledge as to the types of this fruit and their distribution and possibilities. This *embarras de richesses* in forms of mango fruits has apparently existed in India for centuries.

(1) Dictionary of Economic Products of India, Vol. V, p. 149.

In 1638, we find Van Rheede[1] writing " Caeterum fructuum horum mangas, haud secus ac pomorum ac pyrorum nostratium variae dantur species, quae pro regionum, diversitate plurimum variant." (Translation—Of these other fruits, mangoes, not unlike our apples and pears, are found in several types, which vary greatly according to the nature of the region.)

Without some classification we have chaos. According to what scheme can this chaos be reduced to order ?

In all classification the main point is to extract from a multitude of characters those which are common and constant in individuals or types. It seems to us that since mango trees are at present named and recognised by their fruit we should take the fruit as the part by which to classify. The least variable external character of the fruit in a given variety is the shape of the fruit. The size and weight vary considerably among fruits of the same tree. This is well shown in photo No. 21.

In contrast with the first figure stands photo No. 22, which contains mangoes of different varieties, namely :—

1. Mothi Pairi.
2. Pairi.
3. Khoont.
4. Popatya.
5. Cowasji-Patel.
6. Batli.
7. Borsha.
8. Alphonse.
9. Mulgoba.

The diversity in shape is at once apparent.

A classification based on fruit characters is undoubtedly artificial, but as a means for reducing to some kind of order the existing chaos of forms, an artificial is as good as natural classification. Natural classification will come later when the existing forms have been catalogued and described.

In classifying mango fruits we may with reason follow the plan adopted in 1875 for the classification of grape varieties by the International Ampelographic Commission at Kolmar. The three main classes then suggested were—

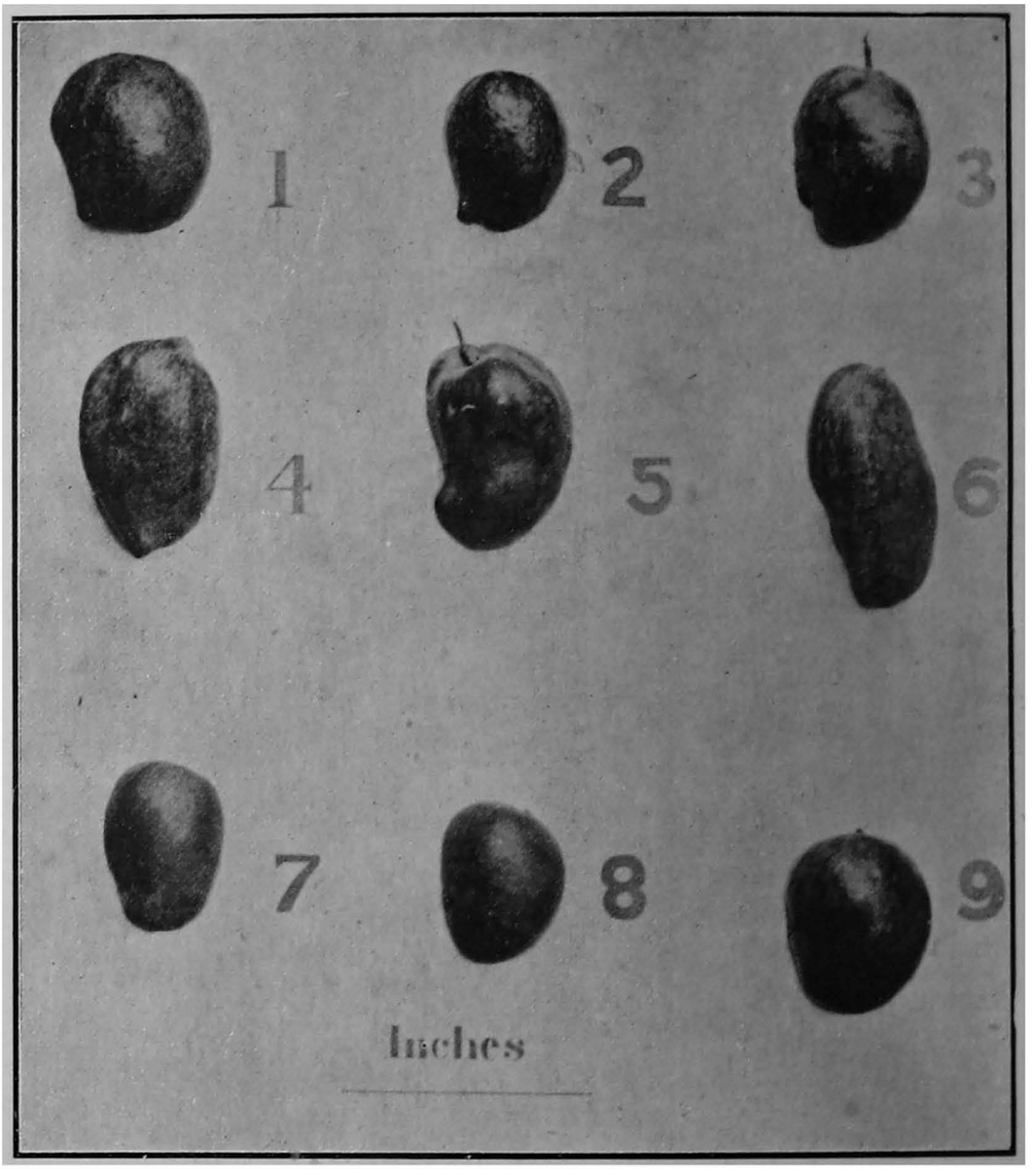
(1) *Round fruited.*—Those varieties with fruits in which the length from stalk to apex is equal to or less than the breadth.

(2) *Long fruited.*—Those varieties in which the length is distinctly greater than the breadth.

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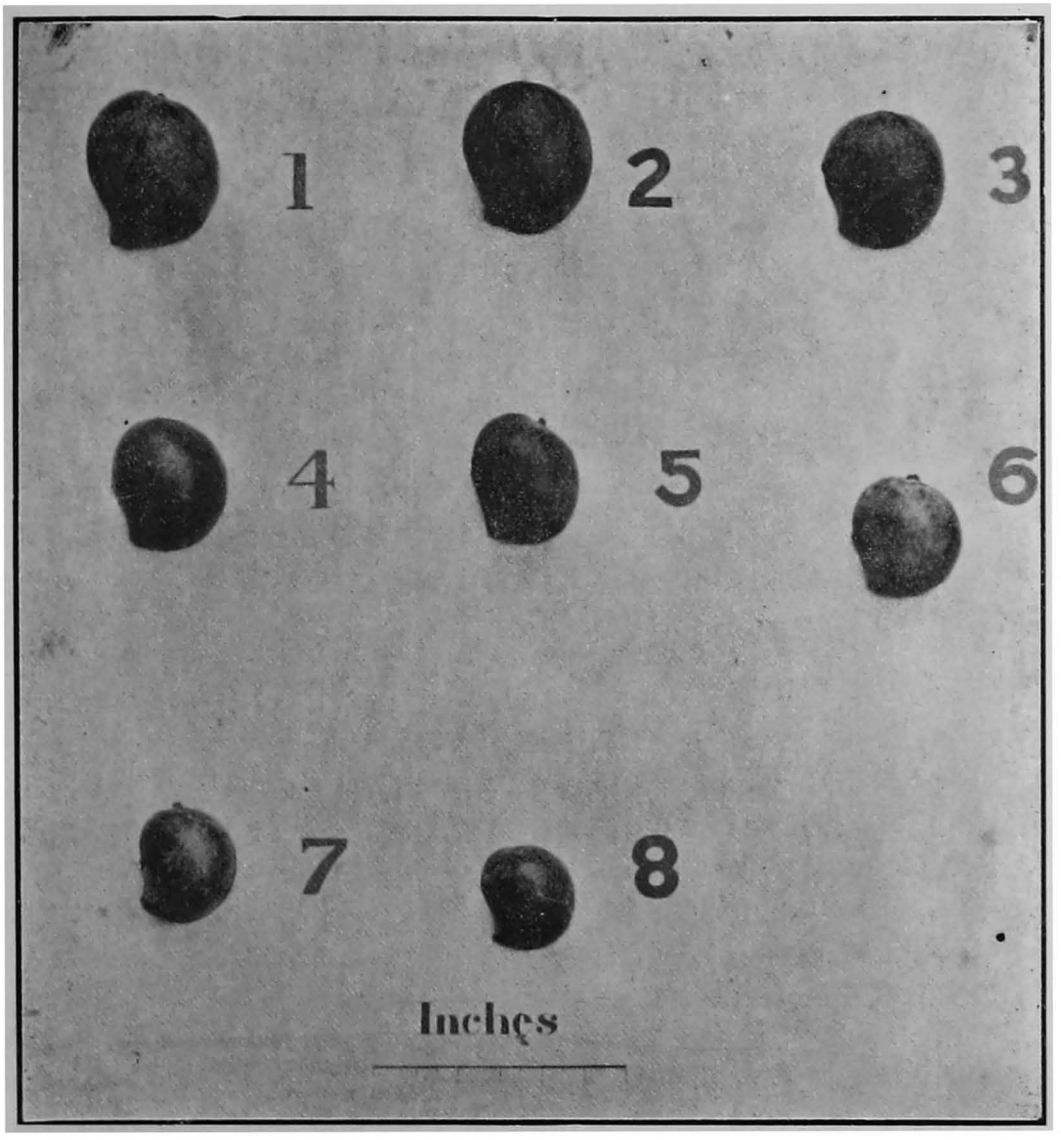
(1) Hortus Malabaricus.

No. 22.



Mango fruits of different varieties, showing variation in shape.

No. 21.



Pairi fruits from one tree, showing constancy in shape and variation in size.

(3) *Indefinite.*—Those that fall in neither class on account of being on the border line between the classes and, in addition, of somewhat variable nature.

To make the above strictly logical, class (1) should contain only those that have fruits with the axis from stalk to tip constantly shorter than the transverse axis and class (3) should contain the forms with both axes equal and also any doubtful or variable forms. A somewhat similar classification was suggested by Woodhouse[1] for the mangoes of Bhagalpore.

This mention of axes means that we have to consider in what position a mango fruit should be for description. It is a useful convention to describe a mango fruit lying on its side with the beak to the left. One can then talk of its length (axis between stalk and apex), breadth (axis at right angles to length and parallel to plane in which the mango fruit is lying) and thickness (axis at right angles to breadth and vertical to surface on which the fruit is lying).

In the above-mentioned article by Woodhouse and in a more recent article by Popenoe[2] the various parts of the fruit have been named and the methods of description suggested. We may content ourselves with describing the parts, namely right and left shoulders, basal cavity (attachment of stalk), beak, apex, and sinus (on left side). In addition, size in three dimensions, weight, colour, surface and the nature, closeness and distribution of the small dots on the skin should be described. After the fruit is cut the flesh should be described as to taste, colour and stringiness, the skin as to thickness, and the stone as to size, weight, fibre, and markings. The following is an example of a mango fruit partly thus described :—

Dudh-Shendrya.—Weight 245 grammes ; measurements $9 \times 6 \times 5$ cm., luscious, colour of the flesh pale yellow, no fibres ; colour of the outer skin yellow to brick red, glands small white, slightly rough ; basal cavity slight, left shoulder slightly higher than right, beak slight, 2 cm. from apex, rounded ; weight of stone 37 grammes and its measurements $7{\cdot}2 \times 4 \times 3{\cdot}2$ cms.

Such descriptions will enable us to put mangoes into classes subordinate to the main three classes just mentioned. These subordinate classes would be distinguished by the characteristic shape of the fruit, *e.g.*, the Alphonse class with high left shoulder and small or missing

(1) Quarterly Journal of the Department of Agriculture, Bengal, Volume II, p. 168 January 1909.

(2) Proceedings of the American Pomological Society, 1913.

beak. Under this would come all the varieties of the Alphonse shape, but differing in colour and taste, *e.g.*, Alphonse, Fernandin, etc. In tabular form the scheme would work out as follows :—

Name of the variety.	Taste.	Pulp.	General description.
Alphonse Class			Shape Fig. 38.
Alphonse ..	Very luscious, fragrant.	Reddish in the middle and pale yellow on the outside.	Left shoulder higher than the right ; thin skin closely attached to flesh ; dots minute.
Fernandin ..	Very luscious	Bright yellow ..	Bright red on exposed side and yellowish-green on non-exposed side. Thick skin closely attached to flesh. Surface rough and warty, with small yellow dots.
Madan Ban ..	Luscious ..	Yellow to red, thick consistency, no fibres.	Yellowish-green ; beak slightly present ; both shoulders falling equally ; small black dots present.
Popatia class.			Shape, Fig. 32.
Popatia ..	Slightly acid, pleasant.	Yellow ; rather tough ; fibre small.	Fruit bulged in the middle and narrowed at the stalk end ; green to red dots prominent and close.
Masana ..	Bitter ..	Pale yellow, tough .	Skin green and orange, small dots present ; beak sharp and prominent.

If we desired to make a world-wide classification, we should make territorial classes embodying the Indian, West Indian, Cuban, Philippine mangoes, and these could again be grouped under the two great heads of monoembryonic and polyembryonic. So far only monoembryonic mangoes are known in India.

A word or two regarding the origin of mango names may not be out of place.

It seems that the Indian is somewhat eccentric when he comes to naming mango fruits and tacks a fanciful title on to every seedling that produces good fruits. A large number of these may frequently be traced to colour of the skin, shape, size, etc. The following instances will clearly show how some of the mango varieties have been named :—

How named.	Examples.
From outward colour ..	*Dalimbya* (like the colour of pomegranate). *Kalya* (dark coloured fruit).
From shape .	*Batli* (like a bottle). *Kelya* (like a plantain). *Popatia* (beak like a parrot). *Ladoo* (ball like).
From certain outside marks,	*Nakya* (one having a prominent nose or beak). *Bhokya* (one with a hole).

How named.	Examples.
From size ..	*Naralya* (big as a coconut). *Mahalungya* (like a Citron).
After some persons ..	*Alphonse* (after Alphonse Albuquerque). Cowasji-Patel (a proper name). *Karel* (Carriera). *Collace* (doubtful).
After some titles or great personages.	*Maharaja* (King). *Maharani* (Queen). *Badashah* (Emperor). *Baji Rao* (one of the Maratha Peshwas). *Barbal* (The Prime Minister of Akbar). *Chhatrapati* (King).
After some romantic ideas.	*Madanbas* (arrow of Cupid). *Dilkhus, Dilpasant, Dilbahar, Dilkhush* (delight of the heart).
From consistency ..	*Dahi-amba* (curd-like). *Pithya* (flour-like). *Khobarya* (like the kernel of a cocoanut).
After the smell of the juice.	*Shepya* (like *Peucedanum graveolens*).
After surroundings ..	*Saundadya* (Saundad = *Prosopis spicigera*, that stood quite close to a mango tree). *Waralya* (owing to its nearness to a big white-ant hill); *Waral* meaning an ant-hill.
From the general arrangement of the fruits on the inflorescence stalk.	*Toranya, Ghad-amba* (cluster like).

In some cases where the fruits resemble each other in shape, but differ in other characters some words either denoting size or place are prefixed, thus *Mothi Pairi* denotes that it resembles Pairi in shape but is big in size. Similarly, *Pachkhodi-Dodi* and *Hiswalchi-Dodi* resemble Dodi mango in shape but are named after their respective places, as they differ in other characters.

We thus find that the names give us no help in the methods of classification as it is likely that the same name has been given to more than one variety or the same variety may occur under different names in different localities.

The results of an arbitrary classification based on fruit characters may lead us some little way towards determining the ancestral type or types from which our present mango varieties have sprung. This will be of great scientific interest, and may also be of practical value in assisting us to produce new forms.

The following is the list of some of the varieties classified from fruit characters only and their description.

MANGO CLASSES.

Cohort I :—

Round fruited—

Order No. 1 " Roos "

Varieties :—

(See description in Appendix.)

Roos.

Dilpasant.

Bishop.

· Rawanya.
Gendya.
Dildar.
Kare-manv.
Gadhemar.
Dilhouse.

Order No. 2, "Ramphalya." Very broad in proportion to length.

Varieties :—

Ramphalya.
Cheep.
Mogarya.
Sakhargooty.
Fulambry.
Shakarkand.
(Thorla).
(Dhakta).
Gulkand.
Dilkhush.

Order No. 3, "Dalimbya." Shoulders ridged.

Varieties :—

Dalimbya (Nandgaon).
„ (Khedshivapur).

Cohort II :—

Long fruited :

Order No. 1, "Batli." Much elongated.

Varieties :—

Batli.
Dodi.
Calcuttio.
Kharki.
Sharavandodi.
Collace.
Kelya.
Kalmi

Order No. 2, "Totapuri." Elongated with downward pointing beak.

Popatya.
Modya.
Totapuri.
Saundadya.

Order No. 3, "Cowasji-Patel." Elongated, slight beak and ridged shoulders.

Cowasji-Patel.
Karel.
Godhadya.

Order No. 4, " Alphonse." No beak ; high left shoulder

Alphonse.	Mankurad.
Fernandin.	Rebel.
Musherad (Tambada).	Katarya.
,, (Safet).	Madan-Ban.
Ilar.	Jamb.
Goa Alphonse.	

Order No. 5, " Pairi. " Broad marked beak.

Pairi.	Khobarya (Menavli),

Unclassified.

Kaju.	Cluster.
Walkya.	Kharbujya
Belya.	Nagya.
Kurhadya.	Angirya.
Balimanv.	Maldej (Pokal)
Shepya.	

The selection of varieties for different localities.—In selecting a variety of mango for a particular tract, several features have to be considered. The purpose for which it is to be grown, *viz.*, for home consumption or market or for preserves should be given due weight. In places situated close to railway stations or to big markets the most leading varieties of mangoes such as Pairi, Alphonse, Mulgoba, Batli, etc., are grown. It is always desirable, however, to grow varieties of lasting qualities in places far remote from railway communication or other transport facilities, as varieties like Pairi soon decay after ripening and are hence not well suited for such purposes.

The question now arises as to what varieties are best suited for particular tracts. Information on this point is however not complete but the following tabular statement may be useful :—

Deccan.	Southern Gujarat.	Southern Maratha Country.	Konkan.
Pairi ..	Pairi ..	Pairi or Raspuri ..	Pairi, Alphonse and Pavsha for Ratnagiri and Alibag districts.
Alphonse ..	Alphonse ..	Alphonse or Badami .	
Borsha ..	Calcuttio ..	Mulgoba.	
Cowasji-Patel .	Batli ..	Sundershaha ..	Cowasji-Patel in addition to above in Thana district.
Shendrya ..	Roos ..	Bali-Manv.	
Khoont ..	Gopto ..	Kare-Manv.	
Mulgoba ..	Cowasji-Patel ..	....	Kala-Ishad and Fernandin in Karwar district.
Batli.			

For those tracts which are very dry and whose annual precipitation does not go beyond 15 inches, it is desirable to raise stock plants and graft the above recommended varieties *in situ* as it has been found by experience that grafted plants direct from pots do not thrive in such places.

On account of the extended range of the districts and of the varying soil and climatic conditions that prevail within them, the above recommendations must be accepted with caution.

A variety may behave in a certain manner, ripen its fruit during a particular period and show other habitual characteristics when growing in certain conditions of soil, climate, and cultural methods; but when it is grown in different conditions, it may behave in a very different manner. In other words, the variety is subject to the influence of the conditions in which it is grown, either in regard to flowers or fruits. For example, in the Konkan the mangoes flower earlier than in dry tracts by about a month.

Productiveness.—At the present stage it is not possible to give the relative yield of most of the varieties although it is a character of prime importance.

Time of Maturity.—The time of maturity is an important varietal quality in the mango. The Fernandin comes always late into the market. A variety of Shravan-Dodi in Satara District is generally mature after the middle of July. In Bombay market the Madras varieties, *viz.*, Totapuri and Neelumb, generally come into the market from July onwards.

The following are some of the leading varieties that keep well :—

Alphonse.	Borsha.
Fernandin.	Batli.
Sakharia.	Khoont.

APPENDIX.

Lead Arsenate.

1 oz. lead arsenate.

1 oz. lime.

2 gallons water.

Rosin compound.

Powder 2 lbs. of rosin and 1 lb. of washing soda (sodium carbonate) crystals. Place these in a kerosene tin or large metal vessel, with enough water to cover them and boil.

Continue boiling till both are dissolved and then slowly add cold water to the steadily boiling fluid. Water is to be added, very little at a time, for fear of chilling the liquid, and the mass should gradually be brought up to 2 gallons. The liquid changes as the boiling proceeds, becoming thick and soapy; after boiling for half an hour or longer, the liquid becomes clear, thin, of a deep brown colour. Continue boiling, pouring a few drops of the mixture into cold water at intervals. At first the wash on mixing with cold water forms a slightly milky opaque fluid, and after some minutes' further boiling, it forms a clear amber liquid on being mixed with cold water.

This is the test of the liquid being finished and it should on cooling remain clear. To this stock solution 6 gallons of water may be added to make the strong wash, 10 gallons to make the normal wash. The wash keeps indefinitely if properly prepared, and it is best to keep the stock solution and dilute it as required.

Crude Oil Emulsion.

1 gallon emulsion.

66 gallons water.

Inkosopol

(made by the Indian Cotton Oil Co., Navsari).

1 lb. Inkosopol.

8 gallons water.

Bordeaux Mixture.

Take—

Copper sulphate, 12 lbs.
Slaked lime, 18 lbs.
Water, 100 gallons.

Dissolve the copper sulphate in 3 gallons of hot water in a wooden tub. Mix the lime in a bucketful of water into a thin paste. Pour the copper sulphate solution and lime paste simultaneously in a wooden cask containing 30 to 40 gallons of water and stir well. (If a bright steel blade dipped in this mixture turns red by the deposition of free copper the mixture is likely to burn the leaves and more lime should be added till no copper is deposited on the blade.)

Add water to make up to 100 gallons. Ten lbs. of soft soap may be added. It may not be necessary when there is no danger of the mixture being washed away by rain.

Fish Oil Resin Soap.

One gallon fish oil resin soap.

Sixty gallons water.

Descriptive List of Names of Varieties.

Name.	Length in c.m.	Breadth in c.m.	Thickness in c.m.	Taste.	Flesh.	Weight in grammes.	Stone.	General appearance.	Shape.
			Cohort I—Round fruited. Order No. 1. *Roos*						Figs.
Roos (Navsari) ..	12	11	9·5	Very luscious ..	Orange-red, fibre considerable	807	10×8×4·5	Green to orange, fruit broad, beak very scarcely perceptible, with a slight depression below it, a big fruit and a cooking sort.	1
Dilpasant (Nandgaon).	8·5	8	5·2	Slightly turpentiny but delicious.	Canary yellow, no fibres, thick pulp.	471	44 gms. 7×4 5×3·2	Yellow to apple-red, glands black and wide, smooth, left shoulder slightly higher than right, beak absent.	2
Bishop (Goa) ..	15·2	10·9	8·5	Sweet when just ripe but becomes useless after full ripening, resembles the taste of Cowasji Patel.	Pale yellow at the sides and reddish in the middle, slightly fibrous.	892	10 7×6×4	Greenish-yellow, beak absent or very scarcely perceptible, a big sized fruit.	3
Rawanya (Menavali)..	9·2	8·4	7·4	Delicious, slightly piquant.	Orange; soft and buttery.	355	30·5 gms. 7·8×4·5×2·2	Green shading with canary yellow, glands prominent, left shoulder higher, no beak.	7
Gendya (Menavali) ..	6·5	6	5·5	Pungent and sweet.	Pale yellow, pulpy	161	14·5 gms. 4·6×3·3×1·7	Greenish yellow, glands not prominent, high left, no beak.	8
Dildar ..	5·5	6·9	5·4	Heavy and sweet.	Deep orange, slightly fibrous.	160	23·5 gms. 4·9×4·2×2	Green with slight yellow flush, glands moderately prominent, left shoulder high, beak slight.	4

Kare-manv (Dharwar).	9·9	7·9	6·5	Excellent, very slightly turpentiny and pungent.		320	17·5 gms. 7·5×3·8×2·2	Deep orange, glands prominent, shoulders equal, beak prominent and pointing down.	5
Gaddhemar (Navsari) .	12 5	10·5	9·5	Luscious, slightly heavy.	Pale yellow .	614	11·5×6×4·5	Greenish brown, glands present, beak slightly present and a small depression just below it.	6
				Order No. 2.	*" Ramphalya."*				
Ramphalya (Menavali).	6·5	5·2	4·5	Sweet and pleasant.	Whitish yellow, slightly fibrous.	201	26·5 gms. 6·5×4·2×2·5	Green with orange flush, glands fairly prominent, left shoulder very high.	10
Sakhar-gooty (Menavali).	5·5	5	5	A most delicious fruit.	Pale yellow, no fibres.	94	20·5 gms. 4×2·8×1·8	Canary yellow, slightly tinged with green, glands not very prominent, left shoulder very high.	11
Fulambry (Menavali).	6	6·7	5·6	Slightly turpentiny.	Pale yellow, pulpy, slightly fibrous.	165	23·5 gms. 5·2×3·5×2·2	Yellow, glands not prominent.	12
Shakarkand (Thorla) (Menavali).	7·0	7·8	6	Pleasant ..	Orange, slightly fibrous.	226	31 gms. 6·5×4 5×2·5	Greenish yellow, very high left, slight beak.	17
Shakarkand (Dhakla) (Menavali).	7	6·5	6		Orange, slightly fibrous.	205	34 gms. 5·2×3·5×2	Green, glands prominent, very high left.	20
Gulkand (Menavali) ..	7	6·5	6	Sweet, slightly heavy.	Orange, pulpy, no fibres.	164	21 gms. 4×2·5×1·7	Green with orange flush, glands prominent, left shoulder high.	18

Name.	Length in c.m.	Breadth in c.m.	Thickness in c.m.	Taste.	Flesh.	Weight in grammes.	Stone.	General appearance.	Shape.
Cheep (Menavali) ..	7·0	6·5	5·5	Turpentiny, slightly sweet.	Pale reddish yellow.	167	25 gms. 6·7×3·6×2	Green with reddish yellow flush, glands prominent on green part, very high left, beak scarcely perceptible.	Figs. 13
Mogarya (Menavali) ..	7·8	6·0	5·5	Sweet and pungent.	Pale orange, slightly fibrous.	177	27 gms. 5·3×3×1·8	Green with pale green flush, glands inconspicuous, left shoulder high.	14
Dalimbya (Nandgaon).	9	7	5·5	Luscious ..	Canary yellow, thick consistency, no fibres.	354	32 cms. 6·5×4×3·2	Deep yellow to light orange, glands white or black wide apart, smooth. left shoulder much higher than right, beak slight, 3 c.m. from apex, basal cavity deep, apex obtuse.	15
Dalimbya (Khed-Shivapur).	8·5	7	4·5	Luscious ..	Yellow to red, thick consistency, no fibres.	300	29 gms. 6×4×3	Pomegranate red to orange, glands large yellow, close and smooth, left shoulder slightly higher than right, beak slight 2 c.m. from rounded apex, basal cavity distinct.	16
Dilkhush (Menavali)..	6·0	4·5	4·5	Slightly turpentiny, otherwise pleasant.	Orange, fibrous ..	182	25 gms. 5×4×2·5	Orange with brickred flush, glands prominent, left shoulder high, beak prominent.	19

				Cohort II. Long-fruited. Order 1. *Batlee.*					
Dodi (Nandgaon) ..	11·5	6	4·5	Luscious ..	Yellow to red fibrous.	369	52 gms. 10×4·5×3	Green to yellow, glands yellow, distant and large but not rough, shoulders falling equally, beak not visible, basal cavity slight, apex rounded.	21
Batlee (Navsari) ..	15	7	7	Slightly bitter but luscious too.	Deep orange ..	414	13×4×3·5	Orange green, glands present, fruit longer than broad, beak scarcely perceptible.	24
Calcuttio (Navsari) ..	15·5	8·5	8	Luscious, heavy..	Orange, slightly fibrous.	534	14×4×4	Greenish brown, glands present but not close, left shoulder slightly higher than the right, beak very scarcely perceptible, fruit longer than broad.	22
Shravan-Dodi (Menavali).	13·5	6	5·8	Pleasant, slightly heavy.	Orange, slightly fibrous.	328	32 gms. 12·5×3 5×1·9	Green with orange flush, glands far apart and prominent, left shoulder high, beak slight.	25
Collace (Goa) ..	10·2	6	4·5	Sweet ..	Red coloured, shaded yellow, slightly fibrous.	223	9·3×4×3·2	Yellowish green, both shoulders equally falling, beak very slightly perceptible, moderately thick skin.	26
Kelya (Menavali) ..	8	5	4·5	Sweet and pleasant.	Orange, slightly fibrous.	240	39 gms. 8·5×3·8×3 0	Green with crimson flush, glands fairly prominent, left shoulder high.	23
Kharki ..	7·3	5·0	4 0	Slightly turpentiny.	Orange yellow, fibrous.	74	14·5 gms. 4·8×2·3×1·5	Green with orange flush on shoulders, glands small and not prominent, left shoulder high.	27

Name.	Length in c.m.	Breadth in c.m.	Thickness in c.m.	Taste.	Flesh.	Weight in grammes.	Stone.	General appearance.	Shape. Figs.
Chatrapati (Nandgaon)	10·5	6	5	Pleasant with sweet taste.	Pale yellow, consistency thick.	288	9×3·8×2·8	Green, glands few and quite apart, beak present, thin skin.	30
Bhungya (Menavali) ..	9·3	6·4	5·5	Pleasant, rather heavy.	Pale orange, pulpy.	204	24 gms. 76×3·7×2·2	Orange yellow, glands moderately prominent.	28
Ghadyali (Menavali) ..	9	6	5·2	Faint and pleasant.	Orange yellow, pulpy.	182	33 gms. 9×3·3×2	Greenish yellow with crimson flush, glands prominent, both shoulders equal, beak prominent.	31
Kalmi (Menavali) ..	14·5	9·4	9·7	Not attractive, faintly turpentiny.	Yellowish white, slightly rough and fibrous.	810	34 gms. 12×5·5×2·2	Greenish-reddish yellow, glands far apart and prominent, very high left, slight beak.	29
				Order 2.	*Totapuri Class.*				
Popatia (Navsari) ..	16	7	6	Slightly acid, pleasant.	Yellow, rather tough. fibre small.	341	14·5×3·5×3	Green to red, glands proniment and close, beak present, fruit bulged in the middle but narrowed at the stalked end.	32
Modya (Menavali) ..	9·2	6·3	5 6	Slightly turpentiny.	Yellow, slightly fibrous.	222	34·5 gms. 7·5×3·7×2·2	Green with yellow flush, glands slightly prominent, beak prominent.	33

Soundadya (Nandgaon)	12·5	8	6·5	Sweet and pleasant.	Yellow, fibrous ..	482	55 gms. 11×5·2×3·5	Yellow to orange, glands white, close, smooth, shoulders equal and level, beak coarse and well-marked, 3 c.m. from apex, apex rounded, basal cavity deep, an extraordinarily flat mango.	34
				Order 3. Cowasji Patel Class.					
Cowasji Patel (Ganeshkhind Botanical Gardens, Kirkee).	15	8·5	6	Rather insipid, full of pulp, no fibres	Pale yellow ..	614		Pale green, glands black or white, close and fairly rough, both shoulders falling, right larger than left, beak marked and pointing downward, 3 cm. from obtuse apex, sinus side flat and broad, outline very rough and knobby, a fruit of good preservative, when raw.	36
Karel (Goa) ..	9·5	8	6	Turpentine flavour, slightly sour.	Orange red near the stone shading to pale yellow at the sides.	287	8·7×6·5×4·5	Yellow, left shoulder higher than the right, beak slightly present, a small groove just below the beak, useful in pickles when raw.	35
Godhadya (Nandgaon).	12	75	6	Turpentiny and sour.	Orange red, fibrous.	551	69 gms. 10×4·5×3·8	Green to yellow, glands small yellow, close-set and rough, shoulders level, beak slight, 3 c.m from obtuse apex, basal cavity distinct, fruit very irregular, in shape like Cowasji Patel.	37

Name.	Length in c.m.	Breadth in c.m.	Thickness in c m.	Taste.	Flesh.	Weight in grammes.	Stone.	General appearance.	Shape.
				Order	4. "*Alphonse Class*"				Figs.
Alphonse (Ganeshkhind Botanical Garden, Kirkee).	9	6	4·5	Very luscious, fragrant smell.	Reddish in the middle and pale yellow on the outside.	350		Left shoulder higher than the right, thin skin closely attached to flesh, glands minute. A fruit of a lasting quality.	38
Fernandin (Goa) ..	10·2	6·5	5·2	Highly delicious..	Bright yellow, thick consistency.	334	8×4×3·9	Bright red on exposed side and yellowish green on non-exposed side, small yellow glands present, surface rough and wasty, fruit longer than broad, slight prominence below left shoulder, thick skin closely attached to flesh. A fruit of superior sort.	39
Musherad (Tambade), (Goa).	9·8	8·2	7·5	Fine, rich flavour but not so luscious as Fernandin.	Reddish, rather juicy, slightly fibrous.	298	Not available.	Bright red on the shoulders, shading to yellowish green below, beak scarcely perceptible, thin skin, an attractively coloured fruit.	40
Musherad (Safet) (Goa).	9·5	6·5	5·2	Slightly sweet ..	Creamy white ..	284	8·2×4×3·2	Greenish-yellow with crimson red at the stigmatic end, left shoulder slightly higher than the right, thin skin.	40

Ilar (Goa) ..	6·5	4·5	3·2	Acid taste, sweet and delicious but slightly turpentiny.	Reddish yellow, pulpy, no fibres.	97	5·2×3×2	Greenish yellow, beak scarcely perceptible. A very small sized fruit.	41
Goa Alphonse (Goa)..	10·9	8·5	6·5	Very sweet and piquant.	Yellowish, no fibres.	385	7·4×4 6×3·2	Greenish yellow with small glands on the surface, left shoulder higher than the right, beak very slightly perceptible.	42
Mankurad (Goa) ..	8·6	6·5	5·2	Very luscious ..	Yellowish, no fibres.	226	7·2×4·5×3	Left shoulder very slightly high, beak absent, thin skin firmly attached to the flesh.	43
Rebel (Goa) ..	10·2	6	4·5	Slightly bitter and turpentiny.	Red, shaded yellow, juicy.	211	7·4×4×3·2	Greenish yellow, beak absent, moderately thick skin.	47
Katarya (Nandgaon)..	10	6	4	Delicious but turpentiny.	Yellow to red, no fibres.	290	51 gms. 8·2×4·5×3	Green to yellow, glands large, black or white, wide apart, slightly rough, left shoulder a little higher than right, beak scarcely perceptible, 3 c.m. from rounded apex, basal cavity slight.	44
Madan-Ban (Nandgaon).	13	7	6	Delicious ..	Yellow to red, thick consistency, no fibres.	584	37 gms. 8·8×3·8×2·5	Yellowish green, small black glands present, left shoulder slight high, beak very slight, thin skin.	45
Jamb (Menavali) ..	8·5	6	5·5	Sweet, not pungent, no turpentine.	Deep yellow, not fibrous, pulpy.	145	21·5 gms. 5·5×2·6×1·5	Green with deep red on shoulders, glands prominent, left shoulder higher.	48

Name.	Length in c.m	Breadth in c m.	Thickness in c.m.	Taste.	Flesh.	Weight in grammes.	Stone.	Genral appearance.	Shape. Figs.
Maharani (Nandgaon) .	10·2	7	5·5	Acid taste, turpentiny but pleasant.	Pale yellow, thick, no fibres.	322	30 gms. 8×3·5×2·8	Yellow to orange, glands white or black, close and smooth, left shoulder slightly higher than right, beak slight and 2 c.m. from rounded apex, basal cavity absent.	62
Gadgi (Poona) ..	11	8·7	9·0	Sickly sweet ..	Orange, pulpy ..	599	55·5 gms. 8·5×5·4×2·4	Deep green, glands large and prominent, left shoulder slightly high, beak almost imperceptible.	69
Pandharpurya (Menavali).	7·5	6·7	6·0	Delicious and piquant.	Yellow, pulpy ..	229	25 gms. 6×3·5×2·3	Greenish yellow with crimson flush, glands moderately prominent.	63
Bhurya (Menavali) ..	7·2	7·6	6·3	Slightly turpentiny but sweet.	Pale orange, fibrous.	263	21 gms. 6·2×3·2×2·0	Glands few and moderately prominent, shoulders falling equally, beak scarcely perceptible.	64
Dilhouse (Menavali) ..	9·5	9·5	8·0	Sweet and slightly pungent ; no turpentine.	Canary yellow, slightly fibrous.	395	41·5 gms. 6×3·8×1·6	Canary yellow with rosy flush, glands not prominent, beak scarcely perceptible, skin fine and scent fragrant.	9
Shaverirmaon (Goa)..	10·2	8·3	5·2	Moderately sweet.	Yellow shading to red in the middle, juicy, fibrous.	330	9·4×6·5×6	Yellow, small *peru* leaf-like lines on the surface, left shoulder high.	

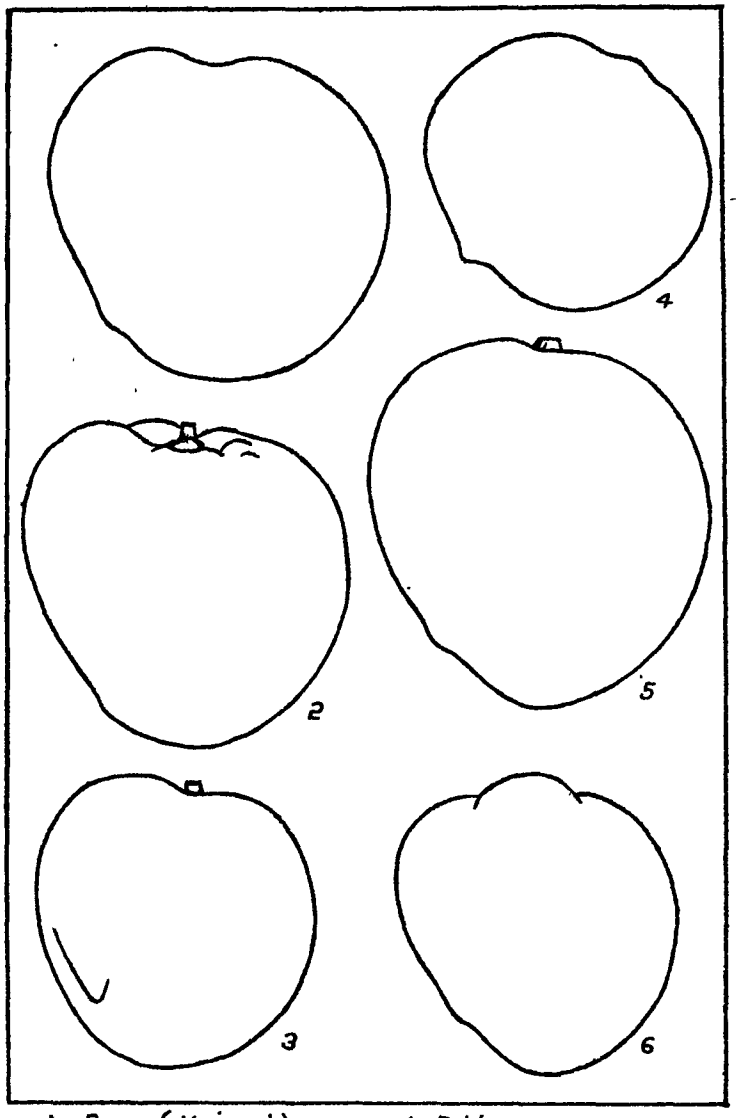
Sanna-yeli-Mav (Menavali).	8·0	6·5	5·5	Not pleasant ..	Pale yellow, fibrous.	404	48 gms. 8·5×4·5×2·2	Green with dirty yellow flush, left shoulder high, beak not prominent.	65
Kelya No. 2 (Menavali).	8·5	6·8	5·5	Very acid and pleasant.	Whitish yellow, fibrous.	212	23·5 gms. 7×3·5×2·2	Green with reddish yellow flush, left shoulder high, beak present.	70
Gomantaki (Menavali).	6·5	6·3	5·7	Heavy and pungent.	Deep orange, pulpy.	166	Lost ..	Green with reddish yellow fluh, glands prominent, left shoulder slightly higher, almost no beak.	66
Dadhamio (Navsari) ..	12	10	8 5	Slightly turpentiny.	Very pale yellow, slightly reddened, tough, fibre moderate.	446	11×5×4	Greenish brown, left shoulder higher than the right, beak inverted and scarcely perceptible.	67
Shendadya (Nandgaon)	9	7	5·8	Turpentiny but pleasant.	Pale red, fibrous..	358	Lost ..	Green to yellow with black glands, left shoulder high, beak present.	68
Khobarya (big) (Menavali).	6 2	5·5	4·5	Slightly turpentiny.	Yellow to orange; pulpy.	204	30·5 gms. 4·7×2·5×1·9	Green with orange flush on shoulder, glands fairly prominent, left shoulder high. beak slight.	71
Gopto (Navsari) ..	11	9·5	9	Unique, delicious and slightly piquant.	Pale yellow, fibre moderate, not tough.	528	9×4·5×3·5	Greenish yellow, red on the exposed side, glands prominent only on the red portion but not close, beak present but inverted.	72
Romanio (Navsari) ..	10·5	8	6·5	Luscious and heavy.	Orange, fibre small.	298	9×4×2·5	Yellow to red, glands present, left shoulder higher than the right, beak very slight.	73
Battaeya (Menavali) ..	7·0	7·0	4·7	Pungent but pleasant.	Whitish yellow, slightly fibrous.	192	32 5 gms. 4·8×2·9×1·7	Yellow with rosy red on shoulder, glands not conspicuous, left shoulder high, no beak perceptible.	74

Name.	Length in c.m.	Breadth in c.m.	Thickness in c.m.	Taste.	Flesh.	Weight in grammes.	Stone.	General appearance.	Shape.
									Figs.
Kala-khoont (Menavali).	6·8	5·5	5·3	Piquant and delicious, slightly turpentiny.	Pale yellow, slightly fibrous.	160	26.5 gms. 6·0×4·5×3·2	Greenish yellow with yellow flush, glands not prominent, left shoulder high, no beak.	78
Kshira-sindhu (Khed-Shivapur)	6·5	5·5	5	Acid taste, pleasant.	Orange red, juicy, slightly fibrous.	161	23 gms. 6×3·5×2·8	Yellow to brick red, glands white wide apart, smooth, left shoulder higher than right, beak slight and 2·5 c.m. from apex, apex rounded.	75
Kaju (Nandgaon) ..	9	6	5·2	Sweet and delicious.	Pale red, fibrous..	334	40 gms. 10×4×3	Green to dirty yellow, glands white or black, wide smooth, left shoulder higher than right, beak coarse and blunt, 3 c.m. from obtuse apex, basal cavity deep, fruit marked by a long line of furrow from the stalked end to the beak.	76
Walkya (Menavali) ..	11	8·2	7	Heavy but pleasant.	Pale reddish yellow	404	45·5 gms. 9·5×4·8×2·5	Brownish green, glands prominent, left shoulder higher than right, beak slight.	77
Belya (Menavali) ..	9·0	6·5	5·5	Sweet, not pungent, no turpentine.	Canary yellow, fibrous.	160	26·5 gms. 5·8×3×1·5	Canary yellow, glands prominent, left shoulder slightly higher, beak noticeable.	82

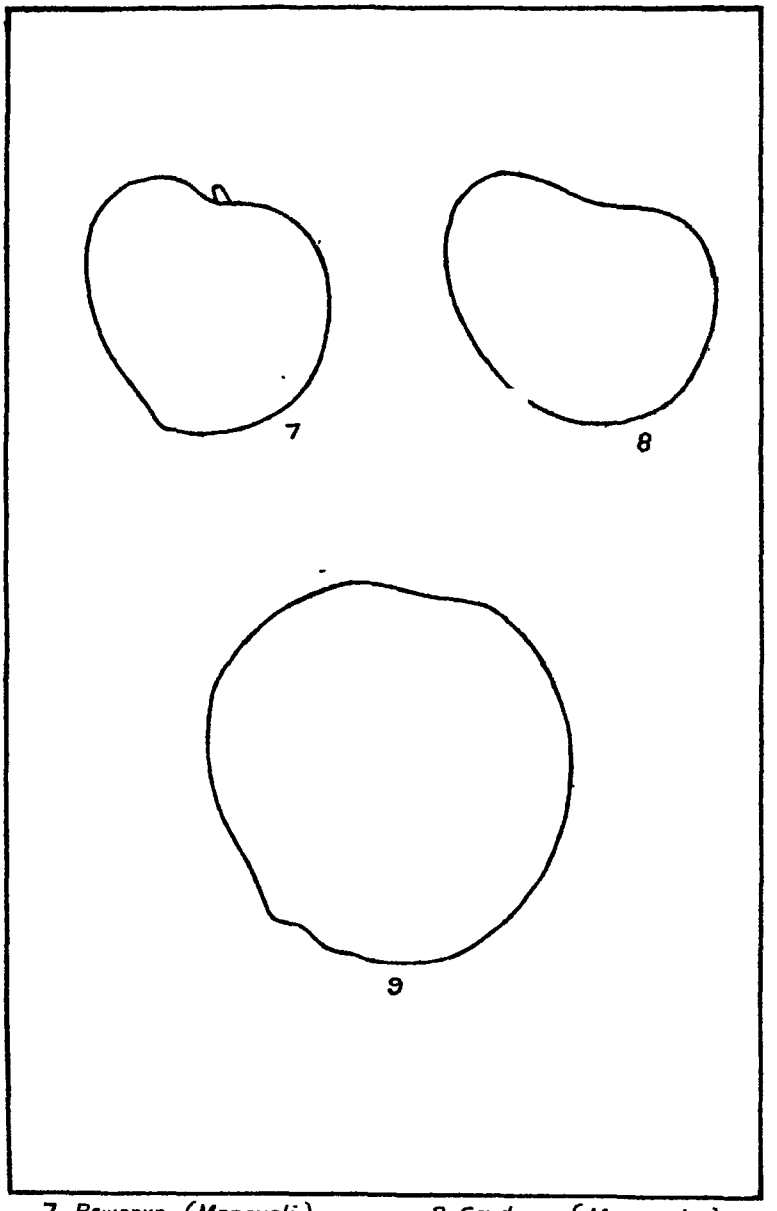
Manoher (Khed-Shivapur)	8·5	5	4·5	Piquant .	Yellow to red, very slightly fibrous.	188	7×3·5×3	Yellow to green with yellow glands, left shoulder high, beak present.	80
Kurhadya (Nandgaon).	10	7	6	Slightly turpentiny but sweet.	Yellowish white, juicy, very fibrous.	385	64 gms. 8·5×4·5×4	Canary yellow all over, glands black, small close and slightly rough, both shoulders falling equally, beak well marked, 3 c.m. from apex, apex rounded basal cavity present.	81
Rahimav (Dharwar) .	11·7	6 9	6·0	Delicious, not pungent, taste like alphonse but not so heavy.		297	28 gms. 7·4×3·6×2·2	Orange, glands fairly prominent, shoulders equal, beak slight.	79
Shepya (Menavali) .	5·4	4 5	4 0	Pungent and pleasant.	Orange .	139	21·5 gms 4 5 ×2 5×1·8	Pale green with yellow flush, glands not conspicuous, shoulders, unequal, slight beak, basal cavity distinct.	83
Cluster (Empress Gardens, Poona).	8·5	5	4	Sweet	Pale red, juicy, fibrous.	128	7×3 5×2·5	Pale yellow, thin skin, fruit small.	89
Kharbuia (Menavali)	8 5	6·6	6·0	Sweet and pleasant	Reddish orange, fibrous	256	31 gms 7·2 ×3 7×2·2	Green with yellow flush, shoulders equal, slight beak.	85
Timod (Goa)	8·8	11·2	9·6	Sweet, free from turpentine but not luscious.	Yellowish white at the sides and reddish at the stone.	510	Lost.	Green, left shoulder high beak absent, a very broad fruit.	86
Nagya (Khed-Shivapur).	9·5	6	4 5	Turpentiny	Pale red, fibrous	286	30 gms. 8 5×4×3	Green to deep yellow, glands white, prominent and rough, shoulders level, beak slight, coarse and inverted 2·5 c.m. from apex, apex rounded, basal cavity slight.	84

Name.	Length in c.m.	Breadth in c.m.	Thickness in c.m	Taste	Flesh	Weight in grammes	Stone	General appearance	Shape
									Figs
Anjirya (Khed-Shivapur).	10	7	5	Sweet and pleasant, slightly turpentiny.	Orange-red fibrous.	275	37 gms. 8 5×4 5×3 5	Green to brick-red, glands white, wide apart and slightly rough, left shoulder higher than right, beak slight 2 c.m. from apex, apex rounded, basal cavity mamillate, a flat mango	87
Maldej (Pokal) (Goa)	10·7	6	5·2	Sweet, distinct and agreeable.	Orange-red, slightly fibrous.	256	8·2×4·5×3	Greenish yellow tinged with bright red on exposed shoulder, left shoulder very high, very slightly inverted beak.	88

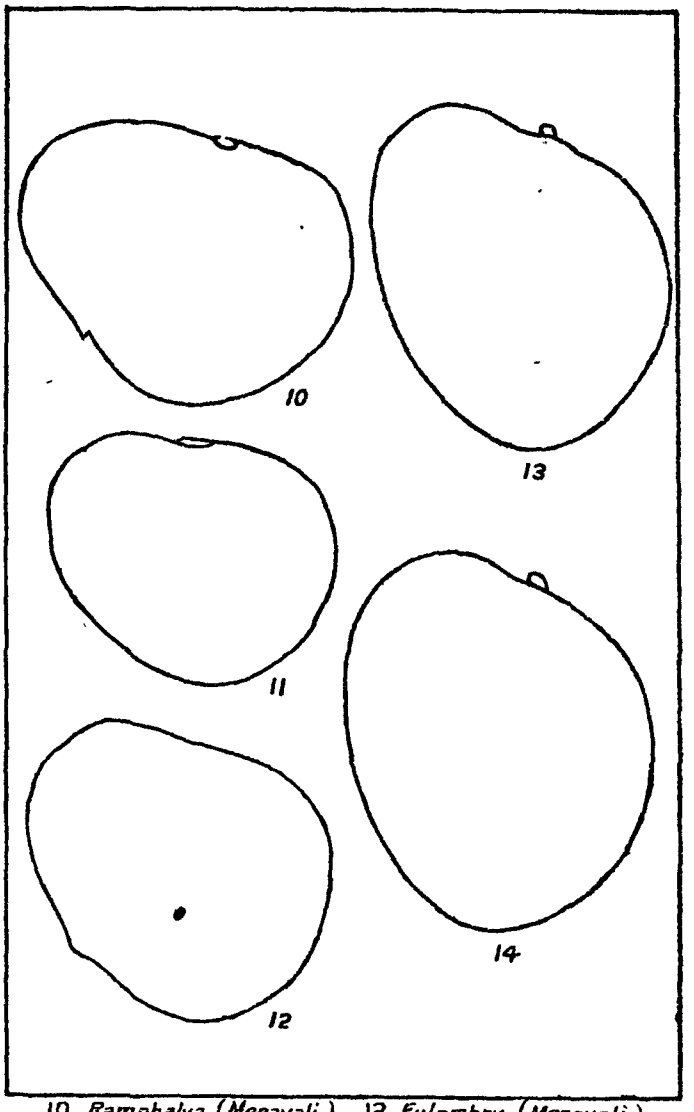
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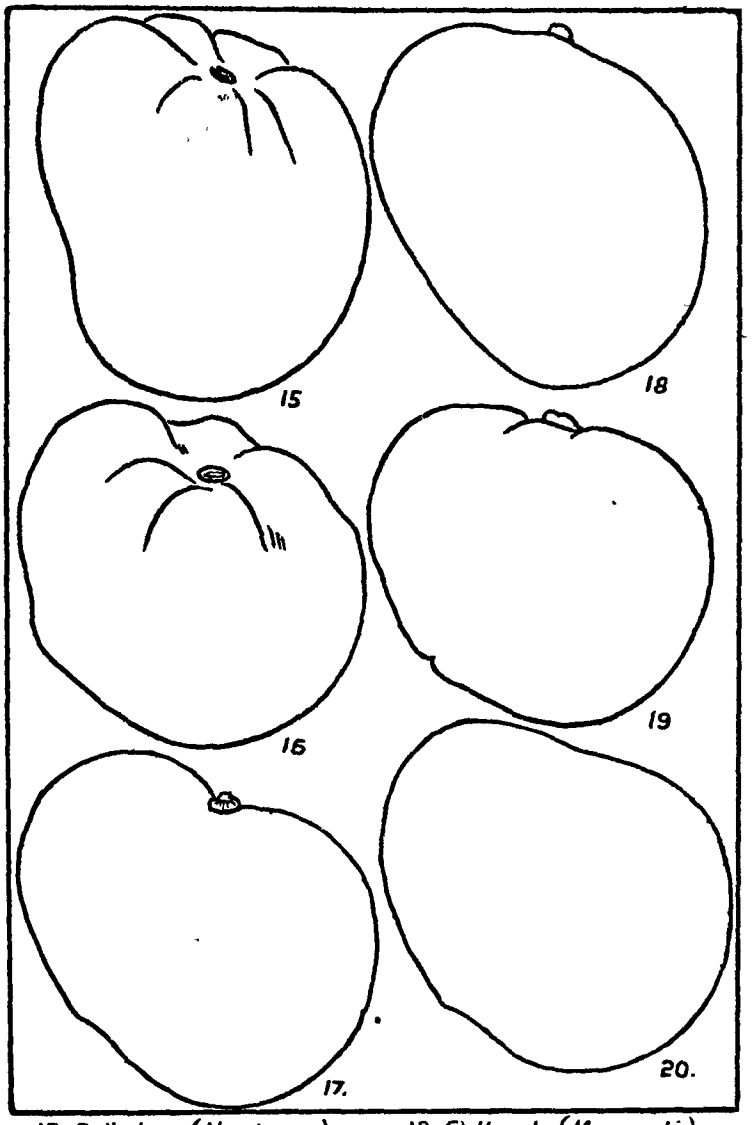
1. Roos. (Navsari.)
2 Dilpasant. (Nandgaon.)
3. Bishop. (Goa.)
4. Dildar.
5. Karemav. (Dharwar)
6. Gaddhemar. (Navsari.)



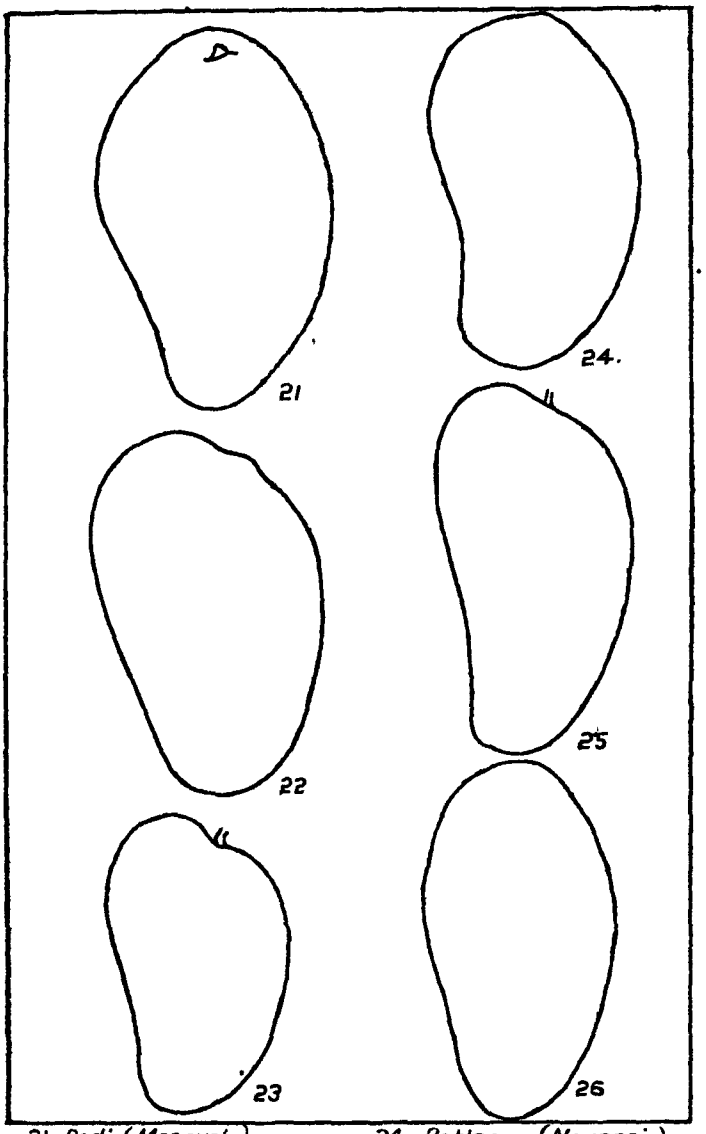
7. Rawanya. (Menavali) 8. Gendya (Menavali.)
9. Dilhouse. (Menavali.)



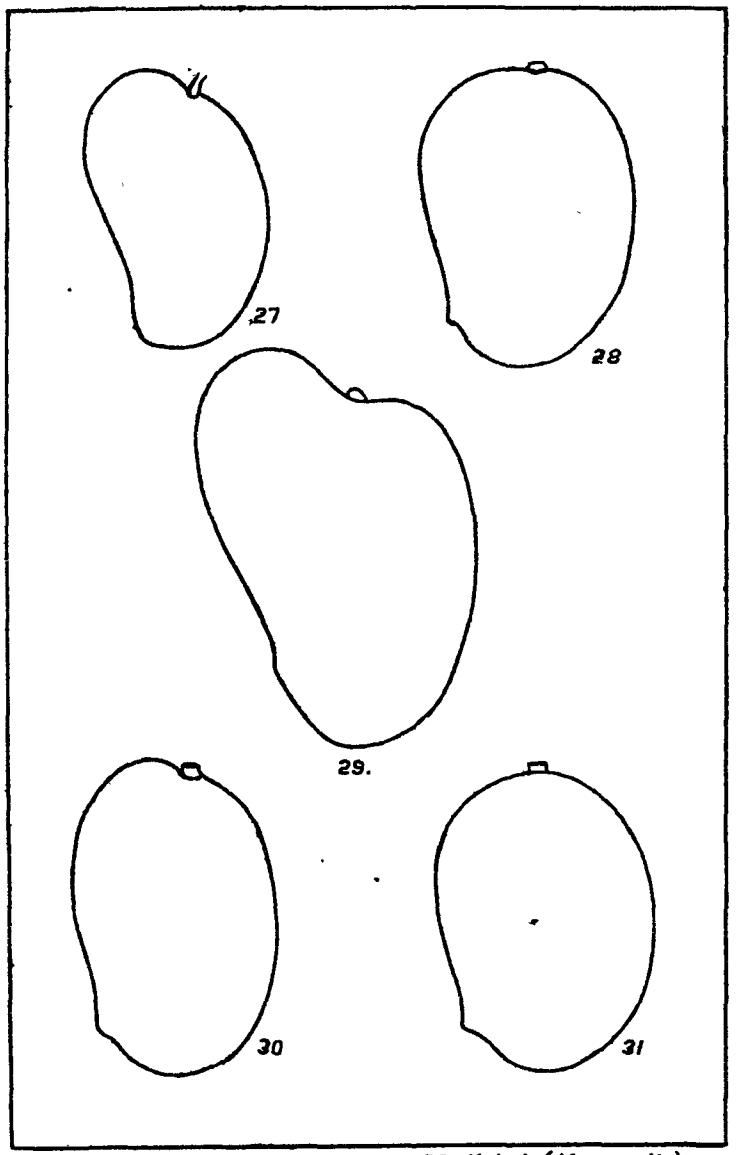
10 *Ramphalya. (Menavali)* 12. *Fulambry. (Menavali.)*
11 *Sukhar-Gooty (Menavali.)* 13 *Cheep. (Menavali)*
14. *Mogarya. (Menavali.)*



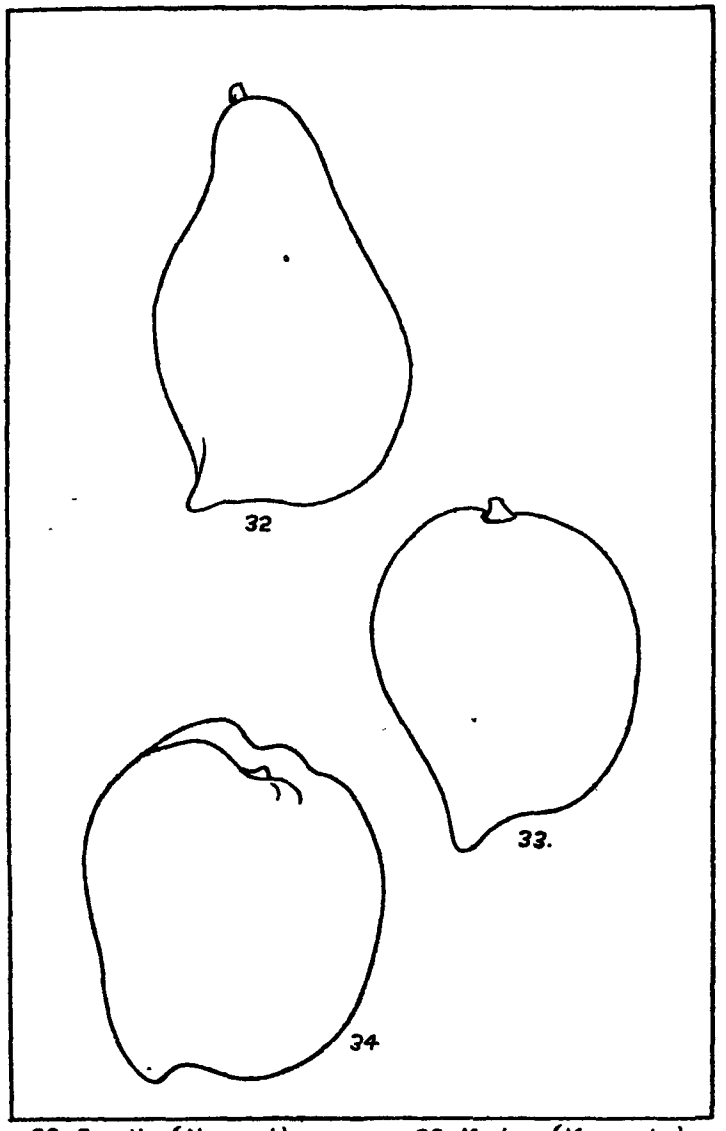
15. *Dalimbya. (Nandgaon.)*
16. *Dalimbya.(Khed-Shivapur.)*
17. *Shakar-Kand.(Thorla) (Menavali.)*
18. *Gulkand. (Menavali.)*
19. *Dilkhush. (Menavali.)*
20. *Shakar-Kand. (Dhakala.) (Menavali)*



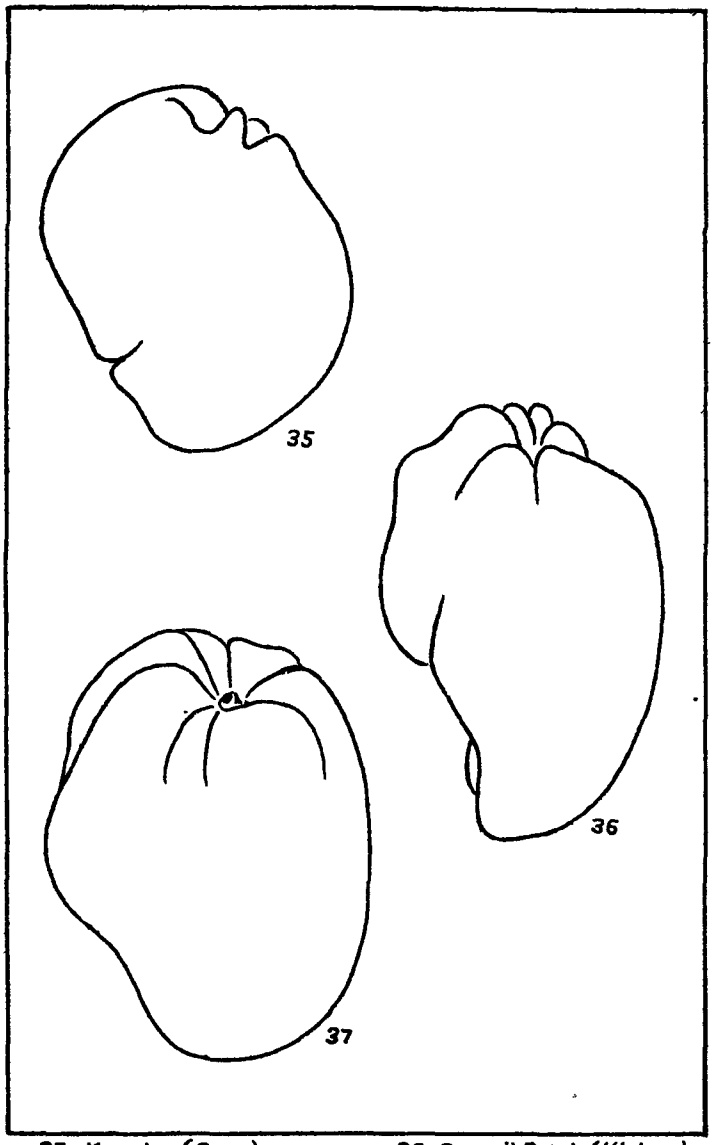
21. Dodi. (Menavali)
22 Calcuttio. (Navsari)
23. Kelya. (Menavali.)
24. Batlee. (Navsari.)
25. Shravan-Dodi (Menavali)
26. Collace (Goa)



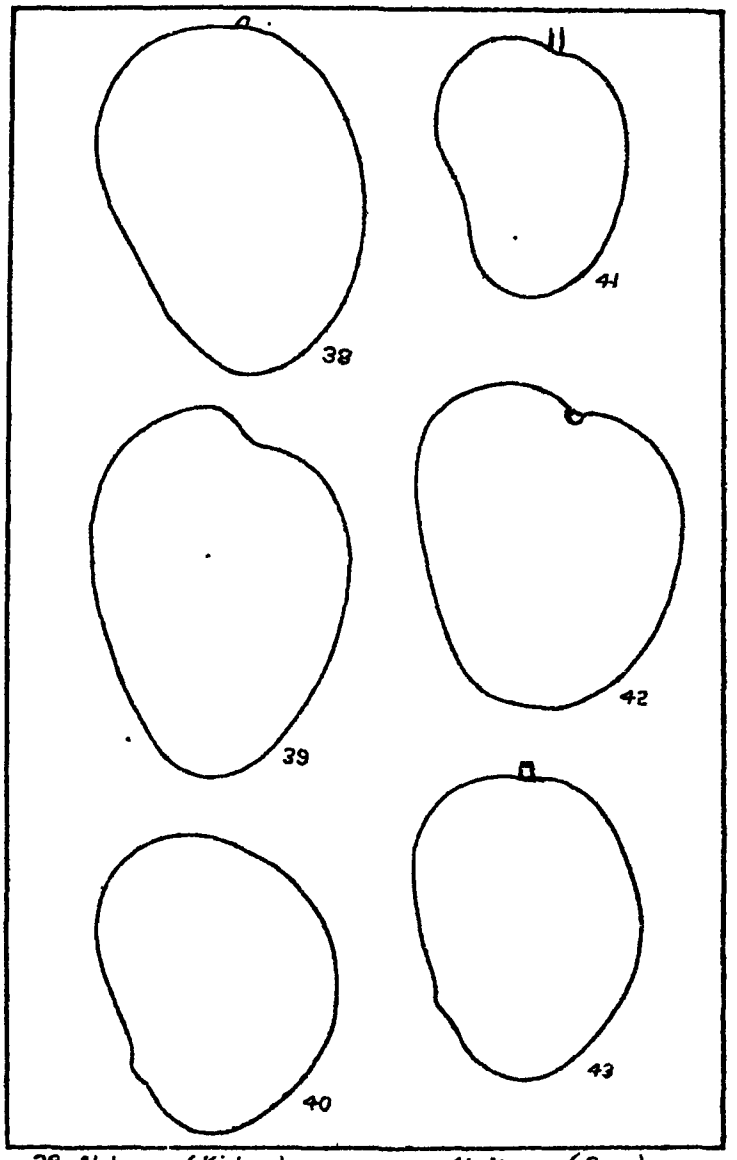
27. *Kharki*
28. *Bhungya. (Menavali.)*
29. *Kalmi. (Menavali.)*
30. *Chatrapati.(Nandgaon.)*
31. *Ghadyali. (Menavali.)*



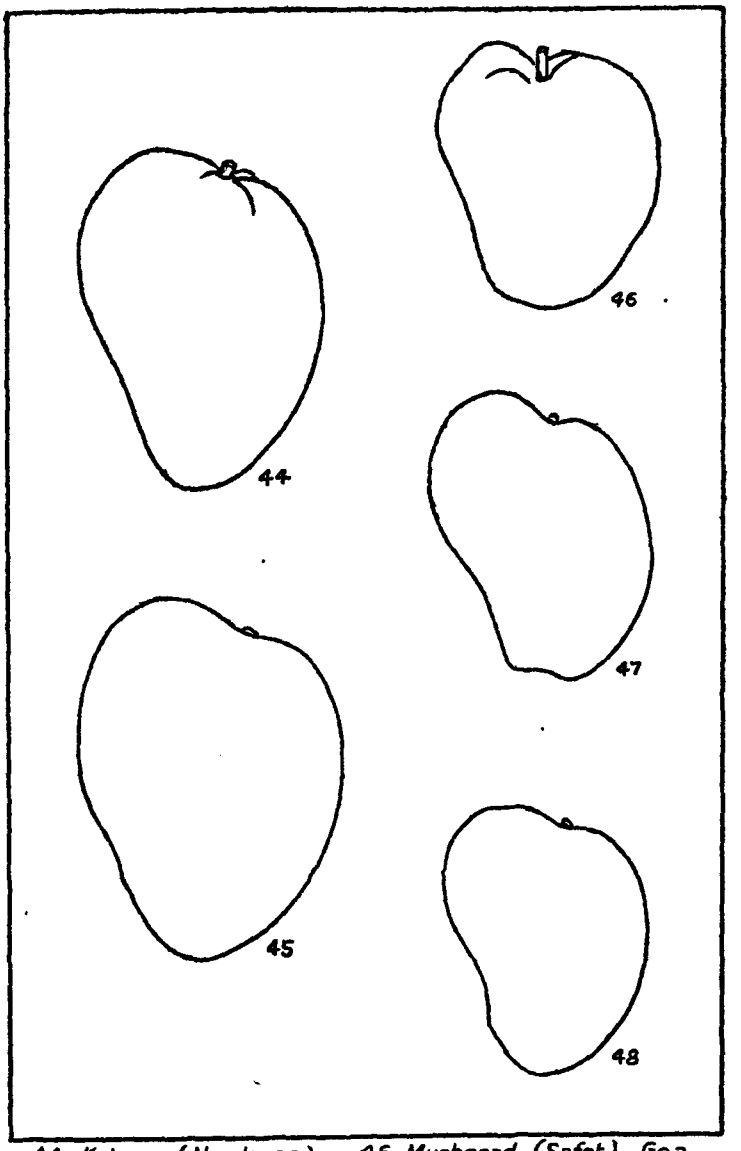
32. Popatia. (Navsari.) 33. Modya. (Menavali.)
34. Soundadya. (Nandgaon.)



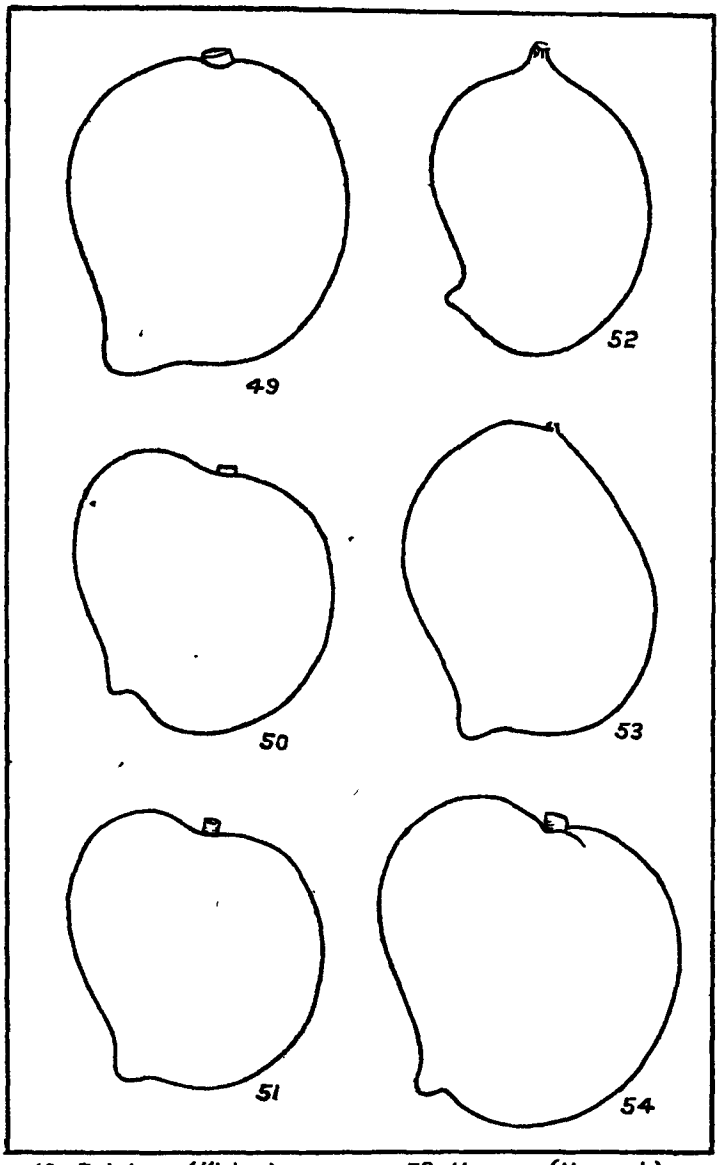
35. Karel. (Goa.) 36. Cowasji Patel. (Kirkee.)
37. Godhadya. (Nandgaon.)



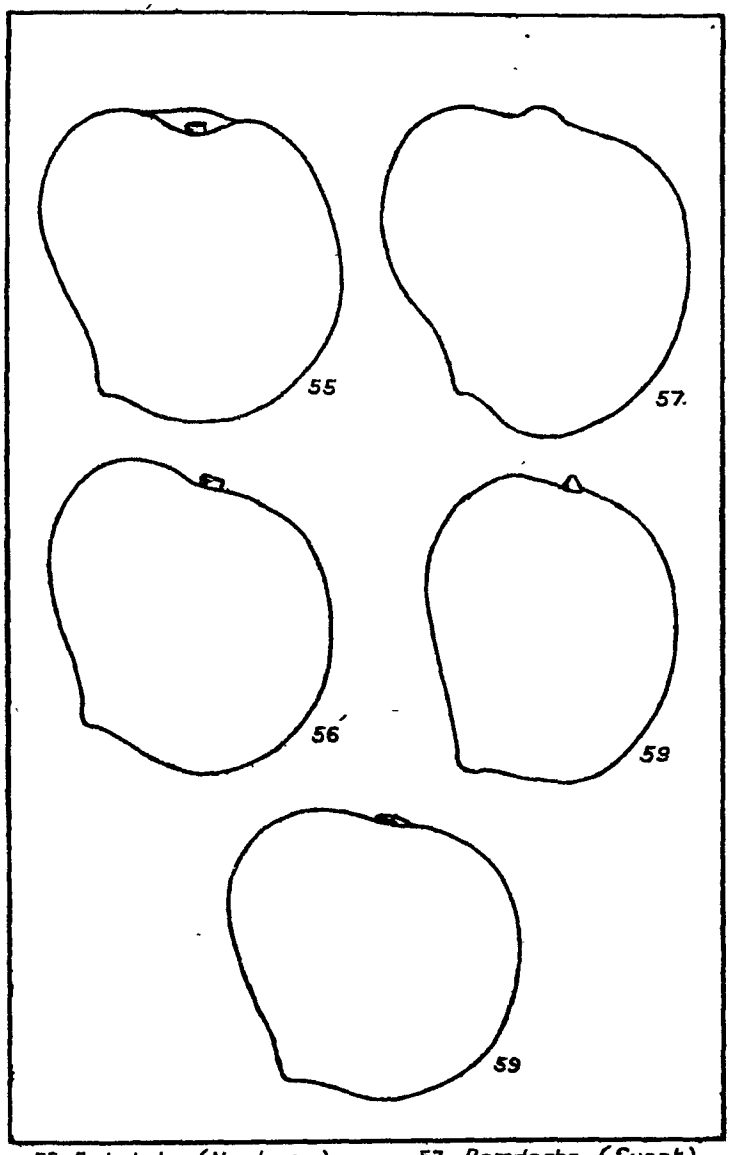
38. *Alphonse (Kirkee.)*
39. *Fernandin (Goa.)*
40. *Musherad (Goa.)*
41. *Itar. (Goa.)*
42. *Goa-Alphonse. (Goa.)*
43. *Mankurad. (Goa.)*



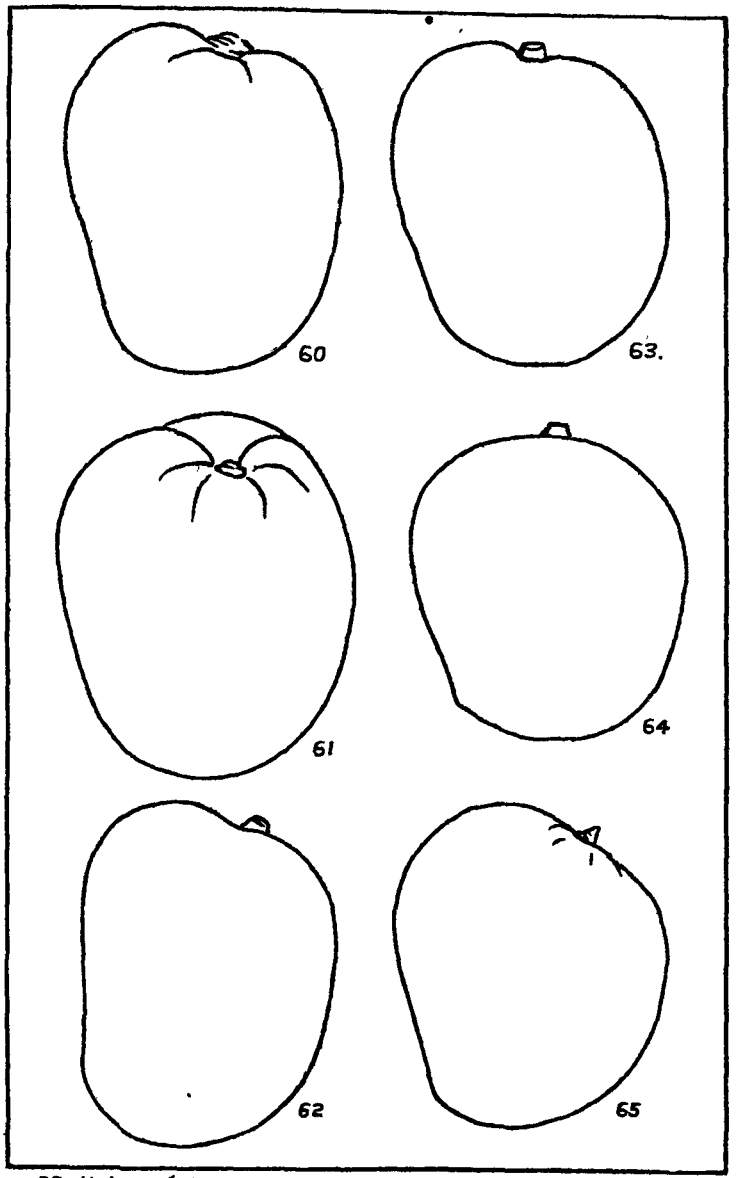
44. *Kalarya. (Nandgaon)* 46. *Musherad- (Safel.) Goa.*
45. *Madan-Ban.(Nandgaon.)* 47. *Rabel. (Goa.)*
48. *Jamb.(Manavali.)*



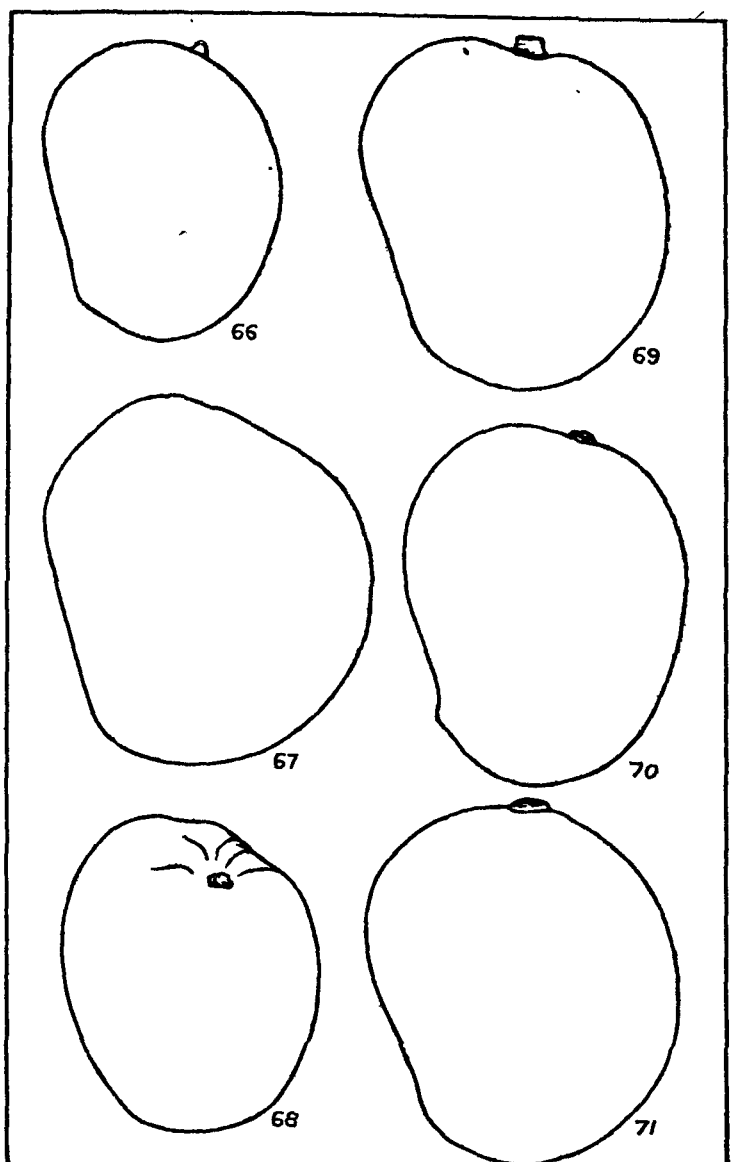
49. Pairi. (Kirkee)
50. Khobarya. (Menavali.)
51. Sundrya. (Menavali.)
52 Masana. (Navsari.)
53. Makhanio. (Navsari.)
54. Kelya. (Boparcli.)



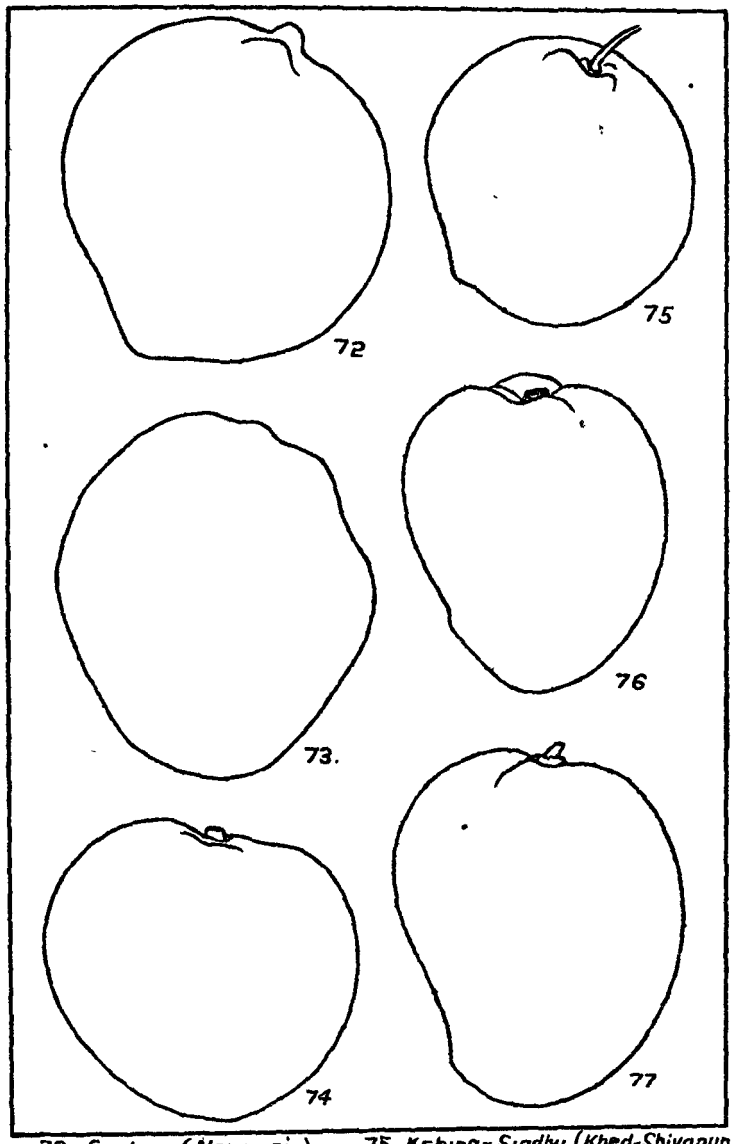
55. *Badashaha (Nandgaon.)*
56. *Surki (Menavali.)*
57. *Damdasha (Surat.)*
58. *Birbal. (Nandgaon.)*
59. *Matetin. (Goa.)*



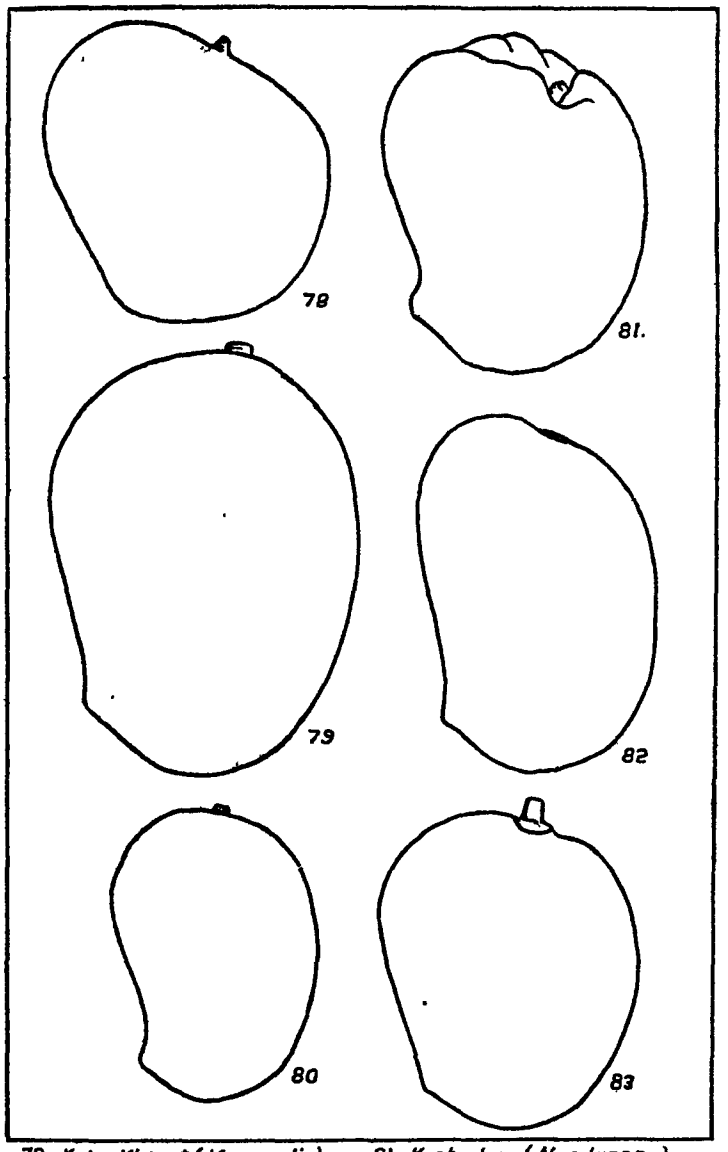
60. Kalya. (Nandgaon.)
61. Dattapuri (Nandgaon.)
62 Maharani (Nandgaon.)
63. Pandharpurya (Menavali.)
64 Bhurya. (Menavali.)
65. Sanna-Yeli-Mav.



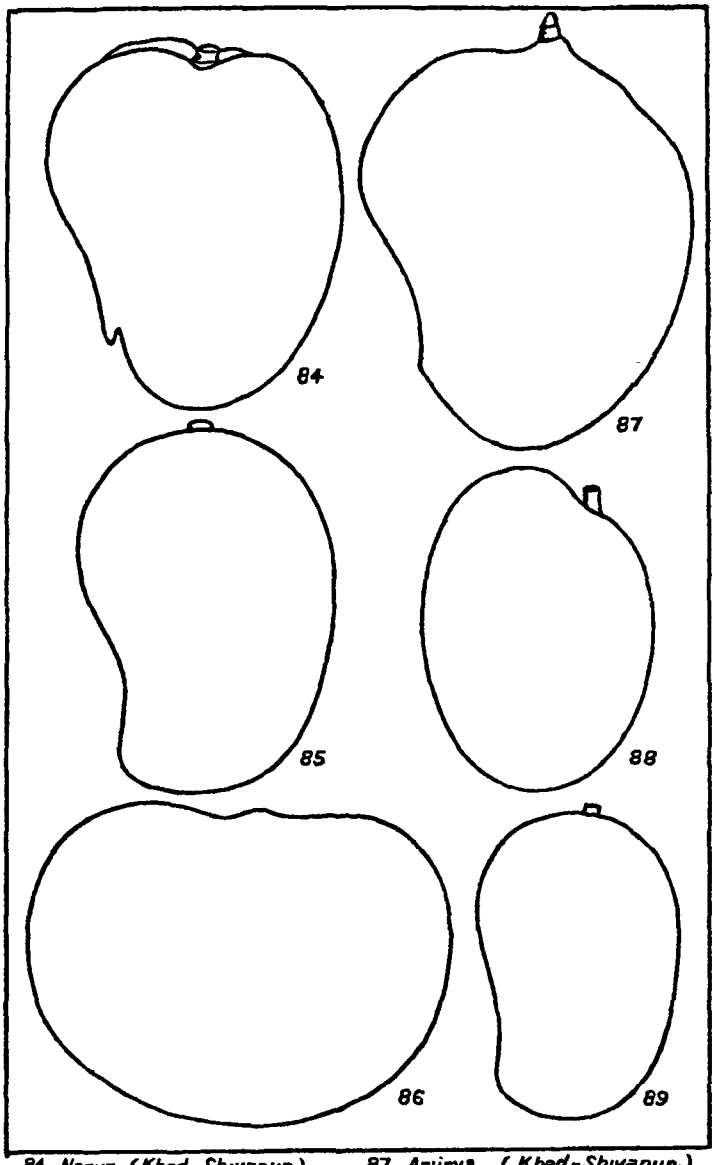
66. *Gomantaki.* (*Menavali.*)
67. *Dadhamio* (*Navsari.*)
68. *Shendadya.* (*Nandgaon*)
69. *Gadgi.* (*Poona*)
70. *Kelya* Nº 2. (*Menavali.*)
71. *Khobarya big* (*Menavali*)



72. Gopto. (Navsari.)
73. Romanio. (Navsari.)
74. Baltasya. (Nenavali.)
75. Kshira-Sindhu. (Khed-Shivapur.)
76. Kaju. (Nandgaon.)
77. Walkya. (Menavali.)



78. *Kala-Khoont (Menavali.)*
79. *Bali Mâv. (Dharwar.)*
80. *Manohar. (Khed-Shivapur.)*
81. *Kurhadya (Nandgaon.)*
82. *Belya. (Menavali.)*
83. *Shepya. (Menavali.)*



84. Nagya. (Khed-Shivapur.)
85. Kharbuja. (Menavali.)
86. Timod. (Goa.)
87. Anjirya (Khed-Shivapur.)
88. Maldez. (Goa.)
89. Cluster. (Empress Garden.)

B 60 P 39 for Review

THE GOSPEL OF THE "CHARKHA".

Reprinted from thh Journal of the "Indian Economic Society"
Vol. IV, No. 2, June 1921.

It is proposed, in this article, to examine from the economic point of view, the propaganda that is being actively carried on in the country in support of the universal use of the "charkha" or the spinning wheel. The economic aspect of a problem, it is necessary to premise, is not always the decisive consideration in its solution. This article is not, therefore, intended to condemn the Non-co-operation movement of which the charkha propaganda is a plank, on the ground of its economic unsoundness. Political or religious considerations may, in certain cases, carry such overwhelming weight that the economic factor may have to be thrust into the background or ignored. Risks of material loss or economic deterioration may have to be run for the attainment of a supreme object or in the face of an impending national calamity. This subordination of the economic aspect of a question to the dictates of a superior aim, for example, the overmastering necessity of protecting national honour or preserving national existence, has been allowed by authorities on Economics, e.g., by Adam Smith in his remark that defence is more important than opulence. While the great war was in progress, few in the belligerent countries ever thought of testing military or naval policy by the application of universally recognised theories of Economic science. All activities, individual and public, the very trade, industries and finance of the countries, were dominated by one idea, that of winning the war at any cost. Food was rationed, factories were commandeered and conducted by the State, and individual liberty and freedom of competition were conspicuous by their absence. Extravagance and economic waste were in the ascendent everywhere. The voice of Economics was drowned in the roar of guns. All this was tolerated because it appeared to be inevitable in the circumstances; and the sacrifice was justified by the gravity of the issue which the nations had to face.

B 60 P 39

It may be argued, as has indeed been argued, that the Non-cooperation movement in India is a moral and spiritual war and that the national struggle compels the subordination of all economic considerations in the carrying out of the programme that has been placed before the people, if they are found to militate against the prospect of the success of the movement. Briefly put, the argument is this.—"Our goal is the attainment of Swarajya at as early a date as possible, and one of the means of achieving it is the complete boycott of foreign cloth. Indian mills can not fill up the void that will be created by the exclusion of British piece goods. It will take years to establish new factories in sufficient numbers to supply the needs of the population. Hand spinning and handloom weaving are ancient crafts with which the Indian people, and especially the poorer classes, are thoroughly familiar; and though on account of the competition of machine-made cloth and yarn, these cottage industries have fallen into decay, they may be revived with some effort and may be made to supply the people's demand for cloth. It is, therefore, the sacred duty of every individual in the country to patronise "khadi" and to encourage hand spinning and handloom weaving with all the means in his or her power. Not an ounce of cotton or yarn is to go out of the country. The use of foreign cloth is a crime and the manufacture and consumption of "khadi" are patrioitic duties that must be performed at any cost. Economic or uneconomic, profitable or wasteful, the thing must be done for the liberation of the motherland."

The principle of sacrifice involved in the policy enunciated above is not fanciful but was deliberately laid down in the case of another item of the programme of Non-cooperation. Students were asked to leave their schools and colleges without the least thought of consequences; and it was unequivocally declared that the students had to be sacrificed by the leaders for the sake of higher politics.' The programme relating to students has already been abandoned presumably because the experiment was not very promising and on the avowed plea that the effort made had created a sufficient distaste for Government education in the mind of the young generation. The pursuit of lawyers has apparently proved hopeless. Whatever it may be, the boycot of colleges and courts does not seem to be an essential prerequisite for the success of the movement for the attainment of Swarajya within one year. It may be that the cry "charkha in every home and 20 lakhs of charkhas before the end of

June" is not to be taken literally and it may be unfair to tax the Non-cooperators with a possible failure to accomplish this part of their programme. It is perhaps an ideal that may or may not be attained this year or in the near future; and even partial success is capable of being fairly counted as a substantial national gain. No sacrifice would, of course, be too great if it brought in Swarajya in one or two years. But this is a matter of faith and conviction. All economic considerations may well be thrown overboard if India's political salvation can be secured by following a path that leads immediately to the goal. Apart, however, from one's faith regarding the prospect of success or failure of Non-cooperation to achieve what it promises to achieve, and apart also from the hopes and fears that are entertained regarding its political developments, the propaganda in favour of hand-spinning and handweaving has undoubtedly an economic value that deserves careful and sympathetic consideration. Even according to those who do not believe in the wisdom of Non-cooperation and would welcome its cessation in the interests of the healthy progress of the country, it would be no small gain if the movement on its constructive side, left behind it some permanent beneficial effects. It is possible that divested of all exaggeration and of sentimental embellishment, the 'charkha' propaganda may be found to possess a good deal of matter deserving of the support of all people solicitous for the promotion of the well-being of the mass of India's poverty-striken population. In spite of substantial differences of opinion in other directions, it may be possible to agree with respect to the programme of reviving and supporting the cottage industries of the country. The present article is intended to examine the possibilities in this behalf.

It can not be denied that even with a generous estimate of the annual income per head of the population in India, the material condition of the people, taken as a whole, must be pronounced to be most unsatisfactory. There can be no doubt that millions have to live on in-sufficient food and have to go without much clothing. The average production of wealth is small and so is the individual earning capacity. The introduction of machinery and of improved means of transport has certainly added to the productive capacity of the population, but it is doubtful if the increased production is in proportion to the steadily increasing population and to its growing demands. It is patent that while numbers find

remunerative work if they choose to migrate from their villages to industrial centres, millions have to eke out a miserable subsistence at home. It is equally patent that the decay of old cottage industries caused by the competition of imported or indigenous machine-made goods and the economic disturbance brought about by the railways have thrown large numbers of men and women out of employment. The readjustment of our social and economic life has not yet taken place and the present period of transition is one of trial and hardship to masses of the rural population. Scarcity and famine which are of frequent occurrence, intensify the popular misery and thus the outlook appears to be far from reassuring.

Unemployment, underemployment, and employment on insufficient "real" wages—this is the three-fold problem that the economic condition of the masses presents to the view. Agriculture in its present state in India does not provide enough work to the ryot in the village, and the remedy of migration to towns has to be resorted to. Men from northern India come down to the south in search of work and secure employment as watchmen or set up shops of various kinds. The migration from the Konkan is on a very large scale and the Konkanies find employment as domestic servants. These people earn more than they would have done in their own village. It is a question whether the migration of the rural population to towns and its employment there in factories is a desirable thing in view of the bad conditions in which the workmen have to live and labour. With village lands subdivided into minute and unremunerative fragments and with rural industries decaying or dead, it is certainly an economic advantage that the surplus population on the country side should migrate to urban areas and earn a living, thereby contributing to the augmentation of wealth being produced there, on a large though insufficient scale. This change from starvation to a tolerable living and from unemployment and idleness to productive work, is unfortunately also a change from fresh air and healthy occupations to overcrowded tenements and enervating tasks. The dangers of western industrialism have to be guarded against if our working classes are not to fly from the frying pan into the fire, and the nation is not to attain material prosperity at an extravagant cost.

But the numbers of those who secure this kind of employment is comparatively very small. What with the ignorance which prevails all over the country, with the strong prejudice which chains the r[illegible]

population to the village soil and with the difficulty of obtaining suitable employment outside, only a few are found to leave their hearths and homes. The majority cling to their villages with pathetic devotion and resignation to their hard fate. Where these conditions cannot be altered—and they can not be easily altered—the lot of the people is miserable beyond measure. And the question here arises, cannot something be done to remedy this state of things? The answer suggested is the "charkha" propaganda. According to the showing of the advocates of the spinning wheel, who have practical experience of the matter, a practised spinner spins 2½ tolas of cotton yarn per hour and if he works a whole day of 12 hours he will earn at the rate of one pice an hour or three annas per day. The capital consisting of the simple wooden "charkha" is sufficiently low to be within the means of poor families of cultivators or day labourers. The maintenance and the repair of this simple machine are easy and inexpensive matters. The "charkha" can be made and repaired by the ordinary village carpenter and there are no complicated parts to go out of order. The village people are, besides, familiar with it and will take kindly to it if an attempt is made to popularise it. The wheel can be worked in the cottages of the poor by men, women and children whenever they want or have time to work. The raw material is abundant and the cotton required is cheap and easily available. The earnings obtained from the working of a wheel are likely to appear ridiculously small when compared to the wages secured by even unskilled labour in towns and cities. Three annas per working day of 12 hours is certainly a miserable wage for a grown up man to earn. But it is better than nothing. Where people get no work to do, from whatever cause it may be, and have practically to starve or be demoralised by the doles of charity or in cases where work is casual and seasonal, three annas a day made by the dint of hard labour, is a very great thing.

Spinning is a simpler thing than weaving and will prove an ideal supplementary cottage industry where agriculture fails to provide sufficient work. The natural inertia and prejudice of the ignorant people against this kind of work will have to be dissipated and an active educative campaign in this connection will have to be carried on for a pretty long time. Farming is not self-supporting, under existing conditions, and has to be supplemented by occupations as carting, dairying &. The time of unemployment or insufficient employment may be profitably devoted to spinning and useful additions be made to the scanty earnings of a poor family. The hours that are wasted in

idleness at present can be remuneratively employed to the advantage of the individual and of the community. Wealth-production will be augmented in this way and the ill-fed and the ill-clothed will have the wherewithal to buy the necessaries of life. In times of famine also the resourceless people may be made to spin; and thus women, children and the aged as also those that will rather die than break stones, will find a decent means of earning a livelihood. Spinning can, in this way, be made a sort of insurance against unemployment and want. The dignity of manual labour must be taught to our people and charity to able-bodied beggars must be sternly discouraged. The "charaka" propaganda is, in this sense, a true gospel to the poorer classes in this country and ought to receive the enthusiastic support of all well-wishers of the masses. Spinning will be a wasteful occupation if it is to be substituted for work that will yield a better return. In that case energy that may be put to more productive uses will be diverted to activities calculated to create a smaller amount of utility.

"A charkha in every home" is a slogan that may be fairly interpreted to breathe a desire to popularise the use of the spinning wheel. The idea in the mind of the advocates of the universal use of the spinning wheel seems to be to make the wealthy and the middle classes to set the fashion so that it may catch on. In any other sense the propaganda would be meaningless and be calculated to involve waste of time and energy. If it is to be merely a fashion of the moment, the movement is not likely to have any important and permanent results. Our women may spin in their leisure hours if they have no other equally important duties to do. Most of our middle class ladies have very important domestic functions to perform, e.g., teaching the children, care of the household furniture, cleaning, washing, which they can not afford to neglect. By working at the wheel, the women may earn an anna in the day and lose twice as much in the wages given for work done for them, and perhaps not done well by paid labour. In towns grinding is no longer done at home even in poor families but grain is taken to the flour mills by the working classes. Machinery is fast taking the place of manual labour and relief from monotonous work and drudgery seems to be welcomed as a relief even by the humbler classes accustomed to hard labour. This is a factor which it is no use ignoring. Human nature must be taken as it is.

Let our wealthy ladies spin by all means and devote the produce to charity or public work. This may be the right thing for them to

do if they have not to sing or draw or read or sew or darn or mend or supervise domestic economy. As for the women of the middle class, they have, as a rule, more domestic work than they can find time to do. It can not, of course, be seriously suggested that men engaged in trade, industry and the professions should be asked to work at the spinning wheel though they will do it most efficiently. This will be a ridiculous waste and the idea has only to be stated to be rejected as outrageous. It will, however, be worth the trouble and the expense to organise spinning in rural areas and in towns for the relief of unemployment and for adding to the scanty earnings of the poor. Improvements in the wheel and the loom must, likewise, be attempted to make them more efficient. Initial outlay for this organization and educative propaganda will have to be incurred without the expectation of reimbursement or return. It is obvious that the handloom weaving industry must expand *pari passu* with spinning. The outturn of the spinning wheels must be overtaken by the looms; otherwise there is the likelihood of the former lying upon the hands of the producers. Buying agencies will have to be created for the purpose of disposing of the yarn and weavers must be kept supplied with the raw material for the manufacture of 'khadi'.

So far as spinning is intended to be a supplementary industry, or is calculated to provide work to the unemployed, the question of its being made a commercial proposition does not arise so prominently. But the difficulty comes in when it is expected to be a regular occupation for a grown up worker depending for his livelihood on his wages and living in a place where the cost of living is high. Daily earnings of annas 3 are not a living wage, nor can they be made attractive. It will be an extremely uneconomic and wasteful proceeding to force that wage upon workmen. The weaver is in a better position, and it is stated that he can earn about a rupee a day by weaving handspun yarn. The lower classes of the community, especially the untouchables, should be trained to be weavers and it will be their social as well as economic salvation. People of these classes lead a precarious life at best and the occupations to which they are restricted by social prejudice and tyranny, are degrading and unremunerative. Spinning for the women and weaving for the men will be an ideal scheme of life for these unhappy classes; and the "charkha" movement is calculated to be a veritable gospel to them.

The crucial question, however, remains and it is, will there be sufficient demand for the "khadi" made from handspun yarn? And

the answer to that question would appear to be this. In this vast country there are numerous villages which, on account of defective means of communication, are not penetrated by machine-made cloth. The bulk of the poor people there, are insufficiently clothed and are accustomed to the use of rough hand-made cloth locally produced. There will be a large market for "khadi" in these parts of the country. The steadily growing effective demand for clothing among the masses is sure to absorb a large quantity of the "khadi" turned out by the spinners and weavers and the competition of machine-made stuff is not likely to injure the hand industry. The traditional preference shown by certain classes for hand-made goods will likewise provide custom to sellers of "khadi" in several cases. Even people of means and refined tastes will find the rough but strong cloth woven on the handloom suitable for coating, and very serviceable for bed-sheets and coverings. To some people living in towns and used to foreign fashions and foreign goods, it is often a discovery that the indigenous handicraftsman can turn out excellent articles of cotton and wool, which compare very favourably in quality and price with imported goods. Cloth produced on the handloom, will, therefore, find a market to a certain extent among consumers who to-day use only foreign piecegoods. The drawback of the present system of indigenous manufacture, if it is to be called a system at all, is that the thing is not properly organized: the producers are scattered, their goods are not sufficiently advertised, outlets for their sale are not created and the capitalists and middlemen take away the cream of the profits of manufacture and leave hardly a bare subsistence to the workers. All this will have to be changed. There is here great scope for the activities of our young men who are finding the struggle for existence hopelessly difficult. Let them turn their attention to the organization of cottage industries and benefit themselves and the country.

"Khadi" is already being manufactured in the mills, and it is bound to be a finer article. But it is doubtful if, when the lasting quality is taken into considertion, mill cloth will compete successfully with the product of the handloom. It appears that the price of the hand-made khadi varies from place to place, and is not, as a rule, higher than that of the stuff turned out by the mills. That machine-made cloth will beat cloth woven on the handloom in fineness and price is only natural, and the 'charkha' cannot oust the spindle in the open field of competition. There are obvious limitations to the spread and

consumption of khadi, which have to be recognized. To wear khadi simply with a view to encourage and patronise the charakha is one thing and to purchase it and use it as an economic act is another. Khadi may be used as a matter of patriotism, but unless it satisfies an economic want, the consumption will be a passing wave of sentiment and will leave little permanent effect behind it. Khadi is calculated to meet a specific want of every day life and cannot cover all demand for cloth. It may come into extended use for a time, but women, children, and men, unless their nature is changed, will insist on consuming other varieties of cloth made of cotton, wool and silk.

One important object of the 'charkha' movement is stated to be the emancipation of India from its dependence upon foreign countries for the supply of cloth. The encouragement and protection of indigenous industries are objects requiring the support of the state and the people. The Swadeshi movement was started by the Indian people with a view to the attainment of this object in the absence of direct and effective help from the Government. Economic sacrifice on the part of the people is necessary and is justified for a time by the ultimate good that is expected. Mere economic independence that is to be won at the sacrifice of economic advancement, is not, however, an ideal worth cherishing. To make the population spin, weave, and to wear khadar, to the exclusion of other cloth, may bring about simplicity of life if the experiment succeeds, which is extremely doubtful; but it will make for poverty and national deterioration. That course may be ethically or 'spiritually' right, but is hardly practical and even desirable. India very badly wants the revival of the cottage industries and spinning and weaving is only one among them. Thousands upon thousands of artisans have been deprived of their living by the destruction of their old industries and have had to take to the over-burdened land or starve in idleness or become factory labourers. To go back to manual labour where simple machinery can be made to help human effort to increase manifold the output of wealth is not a procedure that can be commended. If spinning, and the wearing of khadar, are to be made 'universal' and the economic ideal of the country is to be national isolation and independent poverty, the goal is likely to be reached sooner if all innovations are discarded and the people try to return to the conditions of three thousand years ago. They may give up motor cars and the railways and encourage the manufacture and driving of bullock carts. Matches will make room for the flint and steel; metal and glass lamps will be replaced by

earthen lamps and vegetable oil; copying with the hand will be restored in the place of the printing press; sewing machines will go and hand-sewing will be reintroduced. The whole of our economic life which has taken a particular turn, will be directed into the ancient channels. This prospect will surely be acceptable to few in India, materially backward as the country is.

This picture is drawn, the reader need be hardly reminded, not to ridicule the charakha movement, but to point out its limitations and to suggest the lines it should take in order to promote the industrial development of the country in its present state. Hand spinning and weaving have ample field for development as supplementary industries in the villages and experience proves that they are securing a good footing in parts of the country where the rainfall is precarious and where there is little irrigation. Cultivators are unemployed during a pretty good portion of the year in several tracts and their time and energies are wasted to the serious loss of themselves and the country. Carting and such other activities are not enough to fill the void left in their every day life. Spinning and weaving will, in these cases, give employment to the cultivators' families. The number of those depending on land for livelihood in India is enormous, aud neither farming nor cottage industries which are decadent, owing to the rush of foreign manufactures, can be expected to supply remunerative work to the people. It may be presumed that the importance of improving the spinning and the weaving industries so as to make them more productive, will be properly realized and that other cottage industries will be taken in hand at no distant date. Spinning has been taken in hand to start with obviously because it is the simplest to organize, and the movement is capable of unlimited expansion. There is at least one advantage in the charakha propaganda being made a part of the Non-co-operation movement, viz., that public sentiment roused in favour of the charakha, will give a strong initial momentum to the organization of the cottage industries, and if properly directed, will lead to the encouragement of domestic industries and to the promotion of the country's general economic development. Our mills and factories cannot fully satisfy the demand for cloth and other manufactured articles for years to come, and cottage industries have infinite scope before them.

Even those who are not Non-co-operators ought to examine the charakha movement with a view to find out what is practical and useful

in it. A scrutiny will convince them, it is hoped, that stripped of all exaggeration and idealism it has a good deal of sound substance in it at the bottom. The political and the 'spiritual' aspects of the movement may be left aside by those who do not believe in them. If any apprehend that the charakha propaganda being a part of the larger political movement, it may cease with the political necessity for it, that is the greater reason why all should co-operate, irrespective of party and other differences to make it a success. The chances of the prospects of our cottage industries proving bright lie in their revival being systematically taken up by people who are anxious that the economics of the subject should be given due weight. The object of Non-co-operators in booming the spinning wheel does not really matter; and even the idealism underlying the advocacy of its universal use, has a value of its own. The Indian economic problem is not as simple as it looks to many. It is neither chimerical nor reactionary to attempt to revive old indigenous industries and to establish new domestic ones. Indians have to guard against the development of capitalism of the Western type in their midst. The growth of domestic industries and of the number of autonomous workers is recommended by economists in all countries. There are special reasons why educated people in India should learn from the experience of other countries and shape their economic policy in the light of the lessons to be drawn from the history of western nations. The present article is written to help in the study of the problem; and the forces that are at work in the country at the present moment in relation thereto, have been analysed with a scrutiny that may appear to some as rather too severe and unsympathetic. But such examination was thought imperative in order to throw into relief the economic side of the charakha propaganda and to demonstrate the business possibilities of the wheel and the loom in well-defined conditions.

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