

The entire page is framed by a decorative border. At the top center is an hourglass flanked by two large, spread wings. Below this, a chain of circular medallions connects the corners. Each medallion contains a different zodiac sign or a classical figure: Aries (ram), Taurus (bull), Gemini (twins), Cancer (crab), Leo (lion), Virgo (woman with scales), Libra (scales), Scorpio (scorpion), Sagittarius (archer), Capricorn (goat), Aquarius (water bearer), and Pisces (fish). The background of the border is filled with intricate floral and vine patterns.

AN

Almanack

For the Year of Our Lord

1894

BY

JOSEPH WHITAKER, F.S.A.

CONTAINING AN ACCOUNT OF THE

Astronomical and other Phenomena

A LARGE AMOUNT OF

INFORMATION RESPECTING THE GOVERNMENT
FINANCES POPULATION COMMERCE AND
GENERAL STATISTICS OF THE BRITISH
EMPIRE THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

WITH SOME NOTICE OF
OTHER COUNTRIES
&c. &c.

LONDON

OFFICE: 12, WARWICK LANE,

PATERNOSTER ROW

~~RR 2050.5~~ **ADVERTISEMENT** ~~By 2700.101~~
(1894)

MOST of the changes which will be found in the earlier portion of WHITAKER'S ALMANACK, are in the direction of a further extension of the information afforded, and a more convenient arrangement of its contents. Its various sections have, by a gradual process of selection, come to be regarded as integral parts of a familiar entity. By very careful economy of space, however, it has been found possible to give additional information in many of the divisions, without encroaching on the space allotted to others.

In the various Departments of the Public Service, the changes have again been very numerous, and almost every page in which a nominal roll of officials occurs, the necessary alterations have been most extensive. The same also applies to the Peerage, and to the various Orders of Knighthood and their Companionships.

In the Supplemental part of this Edition, a considerable number of articles appear for the first time. These include Summaries of the Year's Work in various Public Departments, Legal Notes on Familiar Subjects, Friendly Societies, Naval Disasters, the Distribution of Land and Water, Vital Statistics, and some shorter contributions on various matters of current interest. In order to find room for these additions, it has been found necessary to further enlarge the Almanack, which now extends to 744 pages.

The Editor has again to repeat his thanks to numerous correspondents at home and abroad for corrections and suggestions. Although it is not always possible to adopt the latter, for reasons wholly apart from their merit, he is always glad to consider proposals having for their object the improvement of the Almanack. To men on ships at sea, to men at dismal up-country stations, to men quartered at solitary outposts of the Empire, to officers, merchants, and private gentlemen in every part of the world, and to many ladies, the Editor takes this opportunity of acknowledging his obligation for numerous useful communications received by him during the past year. He further ventures to hope that he may continue to enjoy the friendly help of his readers throughout the Empire, in his efforts to maintain WHITAKER'S ALMANACK as the best in the world.

In order that full advantage may be taken of suggestions, letters should reach the Editor's hands not later than the beginning of October.

WARWICK LANE, PATERNOSTER ROW,

LONDON, 14th December, 1893.

PROF. KEENE'S BOOK

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THE following accounts of the different British Colonies and Possessions have been revised by the Local Governments, to whom the Editor begs to return his warmest thanks. He is also indebted to the "Colonial Office List," which in its present greatly improved form contains a mine of information upon every subject connected with the British Colonial Empire. The figures given will sometimes be found to differ from statistics prepared and published by authority in this country, especially the Values of Imports and Exports, the mode of valuation in the Colonies being in many cases different from that adopted by the British Custom-house.

Appended to most of the Colonies will be found the following particulars:—Distance from London; time of Transit by quickest route, i.e., with the Mails. The rates for Parcels and charges for Telegrams will be found at the end of each Colony. There is now one uniform rate of Postage to all British Colonies, viz., 2½d. for the half-ounce.

ADEN.

The British dependency of Aden is on the south coast of the province of Yemen, in Arabia Felix, about 100 miles to the east of the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb. It includes two peninsulas—Aden Proper on the east, on which the town stands, and Little Aden on the west; also a strip of purchased territory, extending for about 3 miles inland. Shaikh Othman, a new town about 5 miles from Aden, is situated on the mainland. The total area is about 70 square miles. The main peninsula, which is fortified, was captured by the British in 1839: it is of volcanic origin, and the hills attain an altitude of 1,775 feet. The town is on the north-east side of the peninsula, in a deep hollow formed by the crater of an extinct volcano, and surrounded on all sides by high naked rocks. Walls are found in the peninsula; but the water is of very limited quantity, and has a brackish, unpleasant taste. The water supply of the settlement is derived partly from the mainland, partly from condensers, and in some measure from the series of tanks of ancient date in which the scanty rainfall is collected. The climate is dependent to a large extent upon the monsoons, and is healthy in spite of its extreme heat. The bay, between the two peninsulas, forms one of the best harbours in Arabia; there is also a second small harbour on the east side of the main isthmus.

The population of Aden, including troops and followers, is about 30,000; that of Shaikh Othman about 10,000. Aden forms one of the links in the chain of British fortified coaling positions on the Eastern highway. The city itself is ancient, and was formerly very celebrated. The enormous trade which it maintained between China, India, and Egypt, during the eleventh, twelfth, and thirteenth centuries, helped greatly to make it an *entrepôt* of the riches of the East. The discovery of the passage round the Cape diminished its importance and ruined its trade. In 1839, when it came into the hands of the British, it was a wretched place, with a population of some 6,000 persons. Now it is not only of special military value as commanding the Red Sea, but also commercially important as a centre of trade with the surrounding countries. The harbour is visited annually by upwards of 1,600 steamers besides native craft. The principal articles imported from the West are coals, cotton piece-goods, &c., and silk. The exports, which are all received from the neighbouring countries, consist of Arabian and African coffee, African dyes, feathers, gums, and hides; Red Sea mother-o-pearl, Zanzibar spices, Mauritius sugar, and Indian tobacco. Nothing is manufactured in Aden except water and salt.

Aden is subject to the Government of Bombay, and a small amount of revenue is obtained from stamps, excise, opium, salt, and arms. Local taxes are raised for municipal purposes; it is presided over by a Political Resident, who combines the duties of military commandant and civil governor.

The *Kooria Moorla Islands*, in 56° E. long., east-north-east from Aden, were ceded to the English government in 1854 by the Sultan of Muscat. They are famous for the guano found upon them.

The Island of PERIM, at the entrance of the Red Sea (lat. 12° 40' N., long. 43° 23' E.), which is garrisoned by fifty native infantry, is a dependency of Aden, and was first occupied by the British for the purpose of building a lighthouse upon it. Its area is about 5 sq. miles.

SOCOTRA is an island in the Arabian Sea, 150 miles E.N.E. of Cape Guardafui, the eastern extremity of Africa, in the direct line of communication with India. Its length east and west is about 100 miles, with an extreme breadth of about 40 miles; the area is computed at 3,000 square miles. After several attempts, since 1500, by various European nations to obtain possession of the island, a treaty was signed in January, 1876, by which, for a small subsidy, the Sultan of Kishn in Arabia, the owner of Socotra, engaged to assist and protect wrecked vessels, whatever their nationality, and to allow no foreign interference in the island; but this arrangement was not satisfactory, and on 23rd April, 1886, a protectorate treaty was signed, the Sultan agreeing not to enter into correspondence or treat with any nation but the British. The interior of the island is mountainous; but on the north there are several bays that afford fairly good shelter to vessels, on one of which stands Tamarida, the chief village in the island. The only fertile parts of the island are in the east and north; the leading natural production being aloe, said to be the finest in the world. The inhabitants number not more than 4,000. They are a mongrel race of aborigines, Somalis, and Arabs. In their habits they are almost entirely nomadic, and in their religion they are Pagans and Mohammedans.

Outside the limits of Aden the Coast tribes from Perim to Ras Sair are under British protection; and on the African Coast of the Gulf of Aden there is the Somali Coast Protectorate, extending from about 48° 15' to 49° E. long. Chief town on coast, Berbera, with a large trade, which supplies Aden, &c., with sheep and cattle. Bulhar is another port 50 miles to west of Berbera. There is also Zailah, an ancient town, near the Gulf of Tajurra. This protectorate is under the Aden Residency. Political Agent and Consul, Lt.-Col.

E. Vincent Stace, C.B. Military detachments and fortified positions at Berbera and Zailah. Export trade of protectorate, sheep, cattle, gums, coffee, hides, feathers, skins, &c. Imports, piece-goods, food, grains, &c.

Imports from the U. K., 1892 £221,761
Exports to the U. K., 1892 £224,840

Political Resident, Brig.-Gen. John Jopp Rs. 3,000
1st Assist. to Resid., Lt.-Col. E. V. Stace, C.B. 1,100
Port Officer, Capt. Bishop, I.M.
Port Surgeon, Surgeon-Major C. Monks.
Commissionary of Ordnance, Capt. Kerrich, R.A.
Native Assistant Resident, Mahomed Saleh Jaffer.

Transit, from London, 11 days; parcels, 1st lb., 1s.; after, 8d. per lb. Telegrams, per word, 3s. 9d.

CEYLON,

an island in the Indian Ocean, to the south-east of the peninsula of Hindustan, is situated between 5° 53'—9° 51' N. lat. and 76° 42'—81° 55' E. long. Its area is about 25,365 square miles, or more than three-fourths of that of Ireland. Its greatest length is, from north to south, 266 miles; and its greatest width 140 miles.

The climate varies with the altitude of the district; but on the whole, although tropical, it is healthy, except in the low-lying jungle. There are no great extremes of temperature, and throughout the low country the thermometer varies little in the course of the year, the mean temperature at Colombo being nearly 81° F. The coolest months are December and January; the hottest are April and May.

The population of Ceylon numbers (1891) 3,008,466, the most important element being the Singhalese, descendants of colonists from the valley of the Ganges, who first settled in the island about B.C. 543. According to the 1881 census, the population then consisted of Singhalese, 1,846,614; the Tamils, a race of Southern India, 637,248; the Moormen, or Mohammedans, 184,542; the Burghers or Eurasians, 18,000; and the Europeans, 5,000. There is also a sprinkling of Veddlahs, who are perhaps the aboriginal race of the island; and of Afghans and of Malays. In 1507 the Portuguese landed in Ceylon and formed settlements along the coast; but about 150 years later they were dispossessed by the Dutch. In 1796 the British took possession of the Dutch settlements on the island, and annexed them to the Presidency of Madras; but six years after, in 1801, Ceylon was erected into a separate Crown colony. In 1815 the King of Kandy was deposed and banished; and his dominions, which had up to that time maintained their independence of European rule, were annexed to the British Crown.

The staple products of the islands are agricultural. The most important for home consumption is rice in its two forms of pudi and dry grain. Of the exports, coffee still stood first in value in 1887, although the production has decreased enormously of late years; while next to it came tea, the production of which has proportionately increased. Among other products are cinchona, cocoa, cardamoms, vanilla, and cinnamon. The last was in Dutch times a Government monopoly, and the most important product of the island. In 1891 the export of coffee was 89,673 cwt., of tea 67,718,371 lbs., of cinchona 5,589,550 lbs., and of cinnamon 2,810,008 lbs.

About one-fifth of the island is under cultivation, and the leading crops in 1890, in acres, were:—

Rice.....	562,421	Cocoanuts.....	759,605
Other grain.....	122,418	Cinchona.....	12,127
Tea.....	261,179	Cinnamon.....	40,467
Coffee.....	55,924	Palm-yids.....	38,300

Among the more important native industries are gold, silver, ivory and tortoise-shell work, pottery, mats, fans, and wood-carving. As regards mineral wealth, Ceylon is famous for precious stones, especially catseyes, rubies, &c.; and the pearl fishery in the Gulf of Mannar, of the N.W. of the Island, is in some years a valuable source of revenue, the Government share in 1891 being Rs. 961,542. The manufacture of silk is a Government monopoly, and yielded in 1891 a profit of some Rs. 956,324.

There are about 191½ miles of railway open, and 35 more in course of construction. In 1891 the post-offices numbered 188, and there were 1,400 miles of telegraph.

The Government of Ceylon is administered by a Governor, aided by an Executive Council of five members, and a Legislative Council of 18 members, including the Governor and the Executive Council. The Legislative Council contains representatives of the principal races and interests in the island.

For administrative purposes the island is divided into nine provinces, at the head of each of which is a government agent. The towns have municipalities or local boards; and in the country districts the natives retain their village councils and tribunals for matters of minor importance.

Public revenue, 1892.....	Rs. 17,962,710
Public expenditure, 1892.....	16,435,075
Public debt, 1891.....	£2,510,750 and Rs. 77,840
Imports from United Kingdom, 1892.....	Rs. 7,750
Exports to United Kingdom, 1892.....	1,993,500
Total imports, including specie, 1892.....	£4,417,250
Total exports, including specie, 1892.....	£2,891,250

CAPITAL, Colombo. Population, 120,000.

Governor, Sir Arthur Elibank Havelock, K.C.M.G.	Rs. 80,000
Priv. Sec., G. Browne.....	3,000
Com. Forces, M.-Gen. W. C. Justice, C.M.G.	23,400
Lieutenant Governor and Colonial Secretary, Sir Edward Noel Walker, K.C.M.G.	24,000
1st Assistant do., H. W. Green.....	12,000
2nd do., H. L. Crawford.....	7,200
Auditor-Gen., F. A. Swettenham, C.M.G.	18,000
Treasurer, F. R. Saunders, C.M.G.	18,000
Govt. Agent, W. Prov., A. R. Dawson.....	18,000
" " Central " P. A. Templey.....	18,000
" " Northern " W. C. Twynam, C.M.G.	18,000
" " N. West " A. Bailey.....	14,000
" " Southern " E. Elliott.....	14,000
" " Eastern " G. W. Templey.....	14,000
" " N. Cent. " R. W. Ievers.....	12,000
" " Uva " F. C. Fisher.....	10,000
" " Sabaragamuwa H. Wace.....	10,000
Surv.-Gen., Col. F. C. H. Clarke, C.M.G., R.A.	24,000
Director Pub. Wks., R. K. MacBride, C.M.G.	15,000
Postmaster-General, T. E. B. Skinner.....	24,000
Collector of Customs, G. S. Williams.....	24,000
Chief Justice, Sir Bruce L. Burnside.....	25,000
Senior Puisne Judge, L. B. Clarence.....	18,000
Second do., A. C. Lawrie.....	18,000
Third do., George Henry Withers.....	18,000
District Judge, Colombo, O. W. C. Morison (actg.)	10,000
" " Kandy, C. Hay (acting).....	14,000
" " Galle, J. H. de Saram.....	14,000
" " Jaffna, P. W. Conolly.....	12,000
Attorney-General, Chas. Peter Loyard.....	10,000
Solicitor-General, P. R. Nathan, C.M.G.	10,000
Registrar-General, R. Reid.....	9,000

Director Public Instruction, J. B. Cull.....	Rs10,000
Principal Medical Officer, William Raymond	
Kynsey, C.M.O.....	12,000
Prisons, F. R. Ellis.....	10,000
Police, Major L. F. Knollys, C.M.O.....	10,000
Manager Railways, W. T. Pearce.....	11,000

The MALDIVE ARCHIPELAGO lies to the S.W. of Ceylon, a few degrees north of the equator. Malé, the seat of government, is about 400 miles distant from Ceylon, to which the islands have always been nominally tributary. The Sultan acknowledges his allegiance by sending an annual embassy to Colombo. The natives are Moham-medans. The islands are poor and unhealthy, and the main exports are dried fish, cowry shells, coconut oil, and tortoiseshell.

Colombo, 6,300 miles; transit, 20 days. Parcels, first lb. 9d.; excess, per lb. 6d.; telegrams per word, by Eastern Co., 4s. 1d.; *via* Turkey, 3s. 9d.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

This is the name given to the British possessions on the west coast of the Malay Peninsula, of which the whole southern portion, comprising about 23,000 square miles, is now under the protection, and a large portion under the direct control, of the British Government in Singapore. The importance of this portion of H.M.'s dominions has rapidly increased of late years, and it is now, in point of trade, revenue, or general prosperity, in the front rank among the Crown Colonies.

The name is derived from the Straits of Malacca, on which the Settlements are situated. The settlements forming what is known as the Colony of the Straits Settlements are Singapore; Penang, or Prince of Wales' Island, with Province Wellesley and the Dindings; and Malacca. The Cocos or Keeling Islands, a coral group in the Indian Ocean, on the route from Ceylon to Australia, have since 1886 been a dependency of the Straits Settlements. The colony has an entire area of about 1,472½ square miles. The population in 1891 was 312,342 (Singapore, 184,554; Penang, Prov. Wellesley and Dindings, 235,618; Malacca, 92,170). The great bulk of the population consists of Chinese and Malays.

The climate of the colony is almost uniform throughout the year, and foliage is perennial. The year's rainfall amounted in Singapore to 88.48 inches, and in Penang to 126.29 inches.

Public revenue in 1892.....	\$3,652,789
Public expenditure in 1892.....	4,270,575
Imports from United Kingdom, 1892.....	£2,205,419
Exports to United Kingdom, 1892.....	£4,868,291
Total imports, 1892.....	\$150,073,923
Total exports, 1892.....	143,283,145

The trade returns are only approximate, as there are no Custom-Houses in the colony.

The exports comprise—gutta-percha, gambier, pepper, india-rubber, horns, hides, canes, sugar, rice, sago, tapioca, spices, dye-stuffs, tea, coffee, tobacco, gums, tin, &c.

The Government consists of a Governor, assisted by an Executive Council of 8 members, and a Legislative Council of 8 official and 7 unofficial members, appointed by the Crown. Two of the unofficial members are nominated by the Chambers of Commerce at Singapore and Penang. The Resident Councillors of Penang and Malacca have seats in both Councils. The law of the colony is the common and statute law of England as it was in 1826, qualified by Indian Acts until 1867 and since then by local ordinances. The Supreme Court consists of the Chief Justice and three

puisne judges, and constitutes also a court of appeal from which there is yet another appeal in certain cases, viz., to the Privy Council. There is also in Singapore and Penang a Vice-Admiralty Court; and in each settlement there are ordinary magistrates' courts, together with Courts of Requests.

<i>Gov. and Comm.-in-Chief, Lt.-Col. Sir Chas. B. H. Mitchell, k.c.m.g.</i>	\$28,800
<i>A.-D.-C., Lieut. H. L. Talbot</i>	3,000
<i>Comm. Troops, Brig.-Gen. Sir C. Warren, G.C.M.O.</i>	
<i>Colonial Sec., Wm. Edwd. Maxwell, C.M.O.</i>	10,800
<i>Resident Councillor of Penang, Allan Maclean Skinner, C.M.O.</i>	9,600
<i>Resident Councillor of Malacca, Dudley Francis Amelius Hervey, C.M.O.</i>	7,800
<i>Attorney-General, J. Winfield Bonser</i>	9,000
<i>Solicitor-General, Daniel Logan</i>	
<i>Treasurer, E. E. Isomonger</i>	7,800
<i>Auditor-General, Henry Trotter</i>	7,800
<i>Col. Eng., Maj. H. E. McCallum, R.E., C.M.O.</i>	7,800
<i>Chief Justice, John Winfield Bonser</i>	12,000
<i>Puisne Judge, T. Lett-Wood (Penang)</i>	8,400
<i>Puisne do., W. R. Collyer</i>	8,400
<i>Puisne do., Stephen H. Gatty (Singapore)</i>	8,400
<i>Do. A. Fitzgerald Law.</i>	
<i>Assistant Colonial Secretary and Clerk of Councils, Arthur Philip Talbot</i>	6,000
<i>Principal Medical Officer, M. F. Simon</i>	6,000
<i>President of Municipal Board, A. Gentle</i>	6,000
<i>Insp.-Gen. of Police, R. W. Maxwell</i>	6,000
<i>First Magistrate, C. W. S. Kynnersley</i>	6,000
<i>Protector of Chinese, F. Powell</i>	6,000

SINGAPORE is an island situated off the Southern extremity of the Malay peninsula, from which it is separated by a narrow strait about three-quarters of a mile in width: its length is about 27 miles, and its breadth 14 miles; it comprises, with the adjoining islets, an area of 226 square miles. It was first occupied in 1819, and formally ceded to the British government by the Sultan of Johor in 1824. The seat of government, for all the settlements, is the town of Singapore, situated on the south side of the island in lat. 1° 16' N. and long. 103° 53' E., with 139,208 inhabitants in 1881. The harbour, in the extent of its shipping, is one of the greatest ports in the world, being a point of call for vessels trading between Europe or India and the far East, the North of Australia, and the Netherlands Indies. For its defence several batteries to carry heavy guns have been constructed, at a cost of nearly £100,000, paid by the colony, for which the Imperial Government has engaged to furnish guns. The trade returns for 1892 amounted to \$204,820,511, the value of exported tin being \$11,373,139.

The number of ships entering in 1892, exclusive of native craft, was 8,257, with a tonnage of 6,462,023. The total for the whole colony was 16,865, with a tonnage of 10,200,435. The total native craft entered at all three ports during the same year was 29,035 (tonnage, 893,198). The climate is fairly healthy for Europeans, except for the absence of any marked change of temperature throughout the year. There are excellent docks. It is a free port; no duties are levied upon anything; the opium and spirit trades are farmed out to Chinese, and the Chinese element is conspicuous among the trading classes.

PENANG is the northernmost of the Settlements. It includes the Island of Penang or Prince of Wales' Island (on the eastern side of which is Georgetown, the chief town of the Settlement),

and the strip of mainland opposite, known as Province Wellesley. The Dindings, 80 miles to the South of Penang, have also been included in the Settlements for administrative purposes. It has been arranged to give the Resident Councillor of the Settlement Consular authority over the Siamese Tributary States in the west coast of the peninsula between Province Wellesley and British Burma. Penang, about 15 miles long and 9 broad, is situated off the west coast of the Malay peninsula, in lat. 5° 18' N., long. 100° 4' E., and was ceded to the government of India in 1786 by the Raja of the neighbouring territory, Kédah. Area, 107 square miles. At the time it was founded, Penang was the only British settlement in further India; now it is the emporium for all the trade of the northern and more prosperous parts of Sumatra and the Malay Peninsula. Its aggregate trade for 1892 amounted to \$85,096,394; the export of tin from the peninsula being \$8,832,910 in 1891.

Province Wellesley is a strip of coast about 45 miles in length with an area of 270 square miles, ceded by the Raja of Kédah in 1800, with some land S. of the Krian river acquired more recently. The province is in a high state of cultivation as compared with the neighbouring territory, containing rice, sugar, and tapioca plantations.

The Dindings are at present little developed; but they contain what is considered the best port on the western side of the peninsula, named Lumut, where a District Officer is stationed, and steamers call regularly. They comprise a group of islands (of which Pulo Pangkor is the largest); and a strip of the mainland on the west coast of the peninsula cut out of the State of Pérak, and measuring about 22 miles long by about 10 miles in width.

MALACCA, the largest of the Settlements, situated on the western coast of the peninsula, between Singapore and Penang, and about 110 miles to the N.W. of Singapore, comprises an area of about 659 square miles. It is one of the oldest European settlements in the East, having been taken possession of by the Portuguese in 1511, and held by them till 1640, when the Dutch drove them out. In 1795 it was captured by the English, and retained till 1818, when it was restored to the Dutch; it finally became a British possession, in pursuance of the treaty with Holland, 17th March, 1824, being exchanged for the British settlements in Sumatra.

Revenue..... 1875, \$118,000; 1892, 294,507

NATIVE PROTECTED STATES OF MALAY PENINSULA.

Closely connected with the Straits Settlements are the native protected States of Pérak, Sélangor, Sungai Ujong, Negri Sembilan, and Pahang.

The first three States extend from the border of Province Wellesley to that of Malacca, Pahang is on the East Coast, and Negri Sembilan inland near Malacca. All are governed by their native rulers with the assistance of a British Resident, who is directly subject to the Governor of the Straits Settlements.

PERAK has an area of 10,000 square miles, and in 1891 the population numbered 214,254. The chief industry is tin-mining; but tapioca, pepper, rice, sugar, coffee, and tea have been cultivated with success. Revenue, 1891, \$2,325,000. The chief town is Thaipeing, in the district of Larut; but the headquarters of the British Resident are at Kwala Kangas.

British Resident, F. A. Swettenham, C.M.G. \$9,600
Sec. to Govt., E. W. Birch 6,000

SÉLANGOR, with an area of 3,000 square miles, and a population of 81,592, lies immediately South of Pérak, and, like that State, depends largely for its prosperity upon its tin-mining; and pepper and coffee are being planted with success. The revenue in 1892 was \$2,135,448; and a railway, 22 miles long, from the capital, Kwala Lumpur, to the port of Klang, was opened in July, 1886; a fresh section, 26 miles in length, to the mining town of Serendah, has now been opened, and another line is in course of construction.

British Resident, W. H. Treacher, C.M.G. \$7,800

SUNGEI UJONG (660 sq. m.) is to the south of Sélangor, and north-west of Malacca. The population in 1891 was 23,602, and the revenue for 1891, \$246,642. Jêlébu (1,200 square miles), a rich and growing little State with much tin, is subordinate to the same Resident who administers the affairs of Sungai Ujong.

British Resident, W. F. B. Paul \$5,400

NEGRI SEMBILAN is the name of a confederacy of small States in the interior of the peninsula, the affairs of which have been (1886) placed under a British Officer residing at Kwala Pah. The confederacy comprises Sri Menanti, Ecobau, Johol, Tampin, and other small States, comprising about 2,000 square miles, with a population of 41,617 in 1891. Its revenue in 1891 was \$96,689.

British Resident, Hon. Martin Lister \$4,200

PAHANG is a large State on the east coast, to which, in 1888, a British Resident was sent at the request of the Sultan. The country is of great extent, probably exceeding 10,000 square miles, and is already full of tin-mining and gold-mining enterprise. Population, 1891, 57,642.

British Resident, J. P. Rodger \$4,800

Singapore is distant 8,700 miles; transit, 2 days. Penang, 24 days. Malacca, about the same. Parcels, first lb., 9d.; excess per lb. 6d.; telegrams, Penang, 4s. 10d. and 5s.; Malacca, 5s. 9d. and 5s. 7d.; Singapore, 5s. 7d. and 5s. 9d.; Sélangor, 5s. 9d. and 5s. 11d.; Pérak, 5s. 2d. 5s. 2d. per word.

HONG KONG,

an island situate off the south-eastern coast of China, at the mouth of the Canton River, 22° 10'—22° 17' N. lat. and 114° 6'—114° 18' E. long. It is about eleven miles long and from two to five miles wide. The colony comprises with the opposite peninsula of Kaulung, which is part of the mainland of China, an area of 37 square miles. The island lies close to the mainland, being separated at one point by a narrow strait (the Li-i Mun Pass) not more than 1/4 of a mile wide. The city of Victoria lies along its northern shore, facing the mainland; as between the mainland and the city is the harbour, which is one of the finest in the world, with a water area of some ten square miles. The port is free. It possesses excellent docks, capable of holding the largest vessels, and is fortified.

The island is broken in shape and mountains, the highest point being Victoria Peak, which is over 1,800 feet high. This peak is a favourite place of residence in the hot season, which lasts from March to September. During the winter months, from November to February, the climate is cooler and invigorating. The thermometer ranges from a minimum of 42° in February to a maximum of 93° in August. The average annual rainfall is 85 in., of which not less than 70 in. is received between May and September, when the S.W. monsoon prevails.

Hong Kong was first taken possession of by Great Britain in January, 1841, and was formally ceded by the treaty of Nankin in 1842, British Kaulung being subsequently acquired by the Peking Convention of 1860. It is a military and naval station for the protection of British commerce, and it is the centre of a vast trade in many kinds of produce—chiefly opium, sugar, flour, oil, amber, cotton, ivory, betel, sandalwood, rice, tea, woollens, silks, salt, &c.

It is calculated that, exclusive of the traffic which merely passes through the harbour without breaking bulk, the actual trade of the colony amounts to over £20,000,000 sterling per annum. In the year 1891 shipping to the extent of 6,773,243 tons entered the port; this tonnage is greater than that which entered the port of London in the year in which Hong Kong was acquired.

The population of the colony in 1891 numbered 221,441, of whom 210,995 were Chinese. The white residents, including the garrison, numbered about 8,545.

Much encouragement is given by the Government to education in the colony, and the Chinese are fully alive to the advantages arising therefrom. In 1891 there were 117 schools subject to Government supervision, attended by 7,672 pupils. There were also many private schools, attended by about 2,000 pupils.

Hong Kong is a Crown colony, and its Government is administered by a Governor, aided by an Executive Council of six members, together with a Legislative Council of eleven members including himself.

CAPITAL, Victoria. Population, 221,141.	
Public revenue in 1891	£289,329
Public expenditure, 1891	364,169
Public debt, 1 Jan., 1892	200,000
Sinking Fund, 31 Dec., 1891	34,034
Imports from United Kingdom, 1892	1,972,935
Exports to United Kingdom, 1892	836,705
Governor, &c., Sir W. Robinson, K.C.M.G.	\$32,000
A.-d.-C., Lieut. J. T. Sterling	
Commander of the Forces, Maj.-Gen. George Digby Barker, C.B.	
Colonial Sec., Hon. G. T. M. O'Brien, C.M.G.	\$9,720
Treasurer, &c., Hon. N. G. Mitchell Innes.	4,800
Attorney-General, Hon. W. M. Goodman.	7,800
Director of Public Works, Hon. F. A. Cooper	5,660
Clerk of Councils, A. M. Thomson (acting)	1,296
Chief Clerk, C. W. Duggan (acting)	3,240
Registrar-General, Hon. J. H. S. Lockhart.	6,804
Chief Justice, His Honour F. Clarke	12,000
Prison Judge, His Honour E. J. Ackroyd.	8,400
Registrar of Supreme Court, A. G. Wise	6,480
Police Magist., Henry E. Wodehouse, C.M.G.	6,066
Do., A. G. Wise	5,184
Col. Surg. and Insp. of Hosp., Bernard Cheney Argres, C.M.G.	
Harbour-Master, R. Murray Runsey, R.N.	4,800

Hong Kong, 9,834 miles, *via* Suez Canal; transit, 36 days. Parcels, first lb., 10s.; excess per lb. 6d.; telegrams, 6s. 10d. and 7s. per word.

CYPRUS

is an island in the Mediterranean Sea, between N. lat. 34° 30' and 35° 41', and E. long. 32° 15' and 34° 35'. It is about 60 miles distant from the nearest point of Asia Minor; and 41 miles from Latakia on the Syrian coast, with which it is connected by a submarine telegraph cable. The distance to Port Said, at the entrance of the Suez Canal, is 238 miles. The larger part of the island is an irregular parallelogram, 100 miles long and

60 to 30 broad; from which a narrow peninsula, 5 or 6 miles wide, runs out for 40 miles towards the North-East. The area is about 3,584 square miles. The population in 1891 was 209,286 persons, of whom about 23 per cent. were Mohammedans, and the remainder mostly members of the Orthodox Greek Church. The principal productions are grain of various kinds, sesame, linseed, wine, silk, olives, locust-beans, and cotton. The fertility of the soil has for centuries been proverbial. In 1892 the wine and spirits exported amounted to 1,733,510 gals., the bulk of which went to Turkey and Egypt. The climate varies in different localities. In the plains the summer heat is very great, and the British troops suffered severely when first stationed in the island. Excellent summer quarters were, however, found in the hills; and, owing to the enforcement of various sanitary measures, the death-rate of the whole island is nearly as low as that of any European country.

Cyprus still forms part of the Ottoman Empire; but by virtue of a treaty made between England and the Porte, dated 4th June, 1878, the Government is administered by England for so long a time as Batoum and Kars may be kept by Russia. The inhabitants have been granted a political franchise, every man paying direct taxes having a vote. The government is administered, under the Colonial Office, by a High Commissioner, assisted by a Legislative Council composed of eighteen members, six being official and twelve elected. The island is divided into three electoral districts, each returning one Mohammedan and three Christian members.

For administrative and legal purposes it is divided into six districts. In each district the executive government is represented by a commissioner; and each has a Court of Law presided over by an English barrister, who is assisted by two native judges, one being a Christian and the other a Mohammedan. There is also a Supreme Court for the whole island, consisting of two English judges.

The amount paid to the Sublime Porte yearly is £87,800 for revenue, £5,000 in compensation for State lands, and 4,166,220 okes of salt (an oke=2·83 lbs.). This sum is not actually paid to the Sultan, but is retained as part payment of the loss sustained by England and France in paying the deficiency on the Guaranteed Turkish Loan of 1855.

The capital is Nikosia (Lefkosia), near the centre of the island, with a population of 12,515 in 1891; the other principal towns are Larnaka (population 7,593), Limassol (7,388), Famagusta, Kyrenia, and Papho.

Public revenue, 1892-93	£189,933
Public expenditure, 1892-93	111,394
Imports from United Kingdom, 1892	1,103,152
Exports to ditto, 1892	476,576
Total imports, 1892	1,346,821
Total exports, 1892	2,298,165

a Exclusive of specie.

High Commissioner, Sir Walter Joseph Sendall, K.C.M.G.	£3,000
Private Sec. and A.-d.-C., Capt. R. B. Feilden	150
Commanding Troops, Major-Gen. W. Allan	
Chief Sec., H. L. Thompson	800
Receiver-General, W. T. Taylor	750
Chief Justice, William James Smith	1,000
Prison Judge, J. P. Middleton	750
Queen's Advocate, F. G. Templer	750
Pres. of Dist. Court of Papho, W. E. Grigsby, LL.D.	

Distance, 3,030 miles; transit, 8 to 11 days. Parcels, 1 lb. 1s.; additional lb. 5d.; telegrams, 6½d. a word, by Eastern Co. 1s. 7d.

BORNEO, LABUAN, SARAWAK.

By an arrangement with Her Majesty's Government, which came into force 1st January, 1890, the administration of the Colony of Labuan was transferred from the Colonial Office to the British North Borneo Company, whose territories, together with Sarawak and the Native State of Brunei, have been placed under a British Protectorate.

BRITISH NORTH BORNEO.

British North Borneo includes the northern part of that island, from the Sipitong River on the west to 4° 10' on the east coast, together with all the islands within three leagues. Its area is about 30,000 square miles, and the population is estimated at 150,000. The inhabitants are Mohammedan Malays with an infusion of Chinese and Arab blood on the coast, and various aboriginal tribes resembling Dyaks in the interior. The country was ceded to a company by the Sultans of Brunei and Sulu in 1877-8, and was subsequently transferred to the British North Borneo Company, to whom a royal charter was granted 1st November, 1881. The territory ceded has a coast-line of some 987 miles, with many excellent harbours. The soil is rich, producing rice, sago, sugar-cane, coffee, cocoa, gambier, pepper, tea, tobacco, hemp, cinchona, and other tropical products. The country also produces gutta-percha, india-rubber, beeswax, edible birds' nests, camphor, gum, and timber. About 700,000 acres of land have at present been taken up by agricultural companies on cultivation leases. Gold, copper, coal, and other minerals have been found. The company does not itself engage in trade. The revenue is derived from opium and other farms, sales of land, royalties on exports and duties. The principal places are Sandakan, the headquarters of the administration, Gaya on the west coast, Kudat in the north, Silam on the east, and Mempakol in Brunei Bay.

The Government is administered by a Governor, assisted by a Council and by Residents of districts. The mode of government adopted is similar to that of a British colony, with modifications to meet native customs and local circumstances.

CAPITAL, Sandakan; population of Sandakan Bay (May, 1891), 6,319.

Public revenue, 1891	\$375,507
Land Sales, 1891	78,123
Public expenditure, 1891	468,644
Total imports, 1891, \$1,926,547. Exports, 1,238,277	

<i>Governor, Charles Vandeleur Creagh, C.M.G.</i>	\$9,000
<i>Govt. Sec. and Judicial Commissioner, L. P. Beaufort, M.A.</i>	5,100
<i>Treasurer, Alexander Cook</i>	4,200
<i>Resident, West Coast, G. L. Davies</i>	3,840
<i>Sessions Judge, R. D. Beeston</i>	
<i>Resident Magistrate, E. P. Guesritz</i>	2,400
<i>Principal Medical Officer, J. H. Walker, M.D.</i>	3,721

Office of the North Borneo Company in London, 15 Leadenhall Street. E.C. *Manager, William M. Crocker; Secretary, Benjamin T. Kinderley.*

Sandakan is distant 9,500 miles. Transit, average 35 days. Parcels, first lb. 11d., additional per lb. 8d.

LABUAN,

is an island of the Malayan Archipelago, situated about six miles off the north-west coast of Borneo, in 5° 16' N. lat. and 115° 15' E. long. Its area is about 31 square miles; and its population nearly 6,000. It was ceded to Great Britain by the Sultan of Borneo in 1846, being at that time uninhabited. A British settlement was established in 1848, the first Governor being the late Sir James Brooke. The island has a fine harbour, and possesses extensive coal-measures, which are now being developed by the Central Borneo Company, Limited. In 1888 about 8,000 tons of coal (value \$52,000) were exported.

The trade of Labuan consists in the exchange of cloth, rice, crockery, ironware, &c., for the produce of Borneo and the neighbouring islands (gutta-percha, india-rubber, birds' nests, canos, beche-de-mer, wax, sago, &c.). There are three manufactories in the island where the raw sago imported from the coast of Borneo is converted into flour, and then exported to Singapore. Victoria Harbour, in the south-east, is the principal inlet, and affords good anchorage.

The Government is administered by a Governor, who is also Governor of the British North Borneo Company's territory.

CHIEF CITY, Victoria. Population, 1,300.

Public revenue, 1891	\$41,520
Land Sales, 1891	1,572
Public expenditure, 1891	34,037
Total imports, 1891	353,022
Total exports, 1891	265,107
<i>Governor, C. V. Creagh, C.M.G.</i>	
<i>Deputy Governor, F. G. Callaghan</i>	

Labuan is distant 9,100 miles, *via* Suez Canal; transit average 30 days.

Parcels, not exceeding 1 lb., 11d., excess per lb., 8d.

SARAWAK.

Raja, H.H. Sir Charles Johnson Brooke, G.C.M.G., born 3 June, 1829; suc. his uncle, the Raja Sir James Brooke, 11 June, 1868; m. 1869, Margaret Alice Lily de Windt, of Highworth, Wilts. Heir, Charles Vyner Brooke (Raja Muda), b. 26 Sept., 1874.

<i>Resident of the 1st Division, Hon. F. R. O. Maxwell</i>	\$6,600
<i>3rd Division, Hon. C. A. Rampfyle</i>	5,400
<i>4th Division, Hon. H. F. Deshon</i>	4,200
<i>Treasurer, Hon. C. S. Pearce</i>	5,400
<i>Postmaster-General, A. K. Leys</i>	2,400
<i>Superintendent of Surveys & P. W. D., E. A. Jeffreys</i>	3,000

The Sarawak territory lies on the north-west coast of Borneo, with a seaboard of 400 miles, an area of about 50,000 square miles, and a population of about 300,000, composed of various races. The Government of this district was obtained in 1842 from the Sultan of Borneo by the late Sir James Brooke, who became well known as Raja Brooke of Sarawak, and was uncle of the present Raja. Other concessions have been made in 1861, 1862, 1883, and 1890, when the Limbang River was obtained, the transfer being approved by H.M. Government, August, 1891. The country produces sago, gutta-percha, india-rubber, beeswax, birds' nests, gold, silver, diamonds, antimony, quicksilver, tobacco, rice, rattans, coal, gambier and pepper.

<i>Revenue, 1891, \$417,123. Expenditure...</i>	\$417,467
<i>Imports, 1891... 2,350,810. Exports.....</i>	2,649,880

CHIEF TOWN, Kuching.

Distance from London 8,700 miles; letters from 30 to 35 days in transit.

Parcels, per lb. 9d.

BORNEO.

Sultan, His Highness Hasim Jalilal Alam Akmalidin, *roc.* May, 1885.

Next to Australia and New Guinea, this is supposed to be the largest island in the world. It was discovered by the Portuguese in 1521, and is situated in the Eastern Archipelago, extending from lat. 7° 4' N. to 4° 10' S., and from long. 108° 50' to 119° 20' E. It is about 850 miles in length and 600 in breadth, and contains an area of 280,000 square miles, divided by the equatorial line into two nearly equal portions. The population is probably about 1,846,000, consisting chiefly of Dyaks, Malays, Kyans, Papus or Negritos, Chinese, and Bugis (the aboriginal Celebes). Rather more than two-thirds of the island is included within the Dutch possessions

in the East Indies, the remainder belonging to the Sultan of Brunei, the Raja of Sarawak, and the British North Borneo Company, over all of which a British Protectorate has been established. The British Colony of Labuan, which formerly belonged to Borneo, is situate in close proximity to the N.W. coast. The mineral kingdom includes gold, silver, diamonds, antimony, quicksilver, iron, tin, and coal, the latter abundant. The principal imports are opium, tea, cottons, cloths, hardware, brass, iron, &c.; exports, sago, beeswax, edible birds' nests, camphor, hides, rattans, tortoiseshell, trepang, cinnamon, antimony, coal, diamonds, and gold.

CAPITAL, Brunei. Population, about 15,000.
Imports from United Kingdom, 1891 £5,736
Exports to United Kingdom, 1891 699

High Commissioner and Consul-General for the Territories of the B. N. Borneo Company, Brunei, and Sarawak, Sir Cecil Clementi-Smith, O.C.M.G. (Singapore).

Consul at Brunei, Noel Trevenen £300
Sandakan—Consular Agent, W. B. Fryer.

Thirty Years' Work of the Custom-House.

The following table gives the amounts voted for the costs of collecting the Customs Revenue, the number of persons employed, including the executive, clerks, watchers, searchers, and Custom-

House officials of every description, the amount of revenue collected, and the total amount of the imports, which, it will be seen, have more than doubled in value during the thirty years.

Year ended 31st March.	Customs Esti- mates.	No. of Establish- ment.	Amount of Revenue Collected by the Customs.	Value of Imports dealt with.	Year ended 31st March.
1861	£855,200	5,878	£23,516,821	£217,485,024	1861
1862	753,103	5,335	23,937,772	225,716,976	1862
1863	750,442	5,287	24,339,082	248,919,020	1863
1864	754,154	5,331	23,569,101	274,952,172	1864
1865	771,473	5,395	23,004,761	271,072,285	1865
1866	773,009	5,437	22,294,919	295,290,274	1866
1867	798,493	5,508	23,670,593	275,183,137	1867
1868	801,623	5,514	24,369,963	294,693,608	1868
1869	826,690	5,567	24,248,416	295,460,214	1869
1870	823,925	5,607	23,555,175	303,257,493	1870
1871	814,320	5,600	22,497,966	331,015,490	1871
1872	801,345	5,431	22,601,803	354,693,624	1872
1873	793,555	5,429	23,722,389	371,287,372	1873
1874	840,065	5,048	23,243,991	370,082,701	1874
1875	825,337	5,107	20,040,582	373,939,577	1875
1876	827,031	5,040	22,735,038	375,154,703	1876
1877	798,491	5,073	22,611,056	394,419,682	1877
1878	819,046	5,088	22,840,563	368,770,742	1878
1879	824,442	5,097	23,163,521	362,991,875	1879
1880	815,849	5,137	21,933,212	411,229,565	1880
1881	832,279	5,194	22,147,339	397,022,489	1881
1882	836,630	5,223	22,175,937	413,019,608	1882
1883	853,277	5,256	22,147,256	426,891,579	1883
1884	838,830	4,782	21,972,562	390,018,569	1884
1885	810,240	4,672	22,267,997	370,967,955	1885
1886	796,125	4,712	21,382,143	349,863,472	1886
1887	772,010	4,641	21,836,585	362,227,564	1887
1888	754,620	4,637	21,518,440	367,635,743	1888
1889	739,645	4,595	21,888,603	427,637,595	1889
1890	726,174	4,540	22,734,155	420,691,997	1890
1891	714,185	4,357	22,524,102	435,441,264	1891
1892	711,290	4,230	23,242,449	423,793,882	1892