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
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.
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 those 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.

Appendix 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. Wells are found in the peninsula; but the water is of very limited quantity, and is a brackish and unpleasant taste. The supply of water 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 latitude. 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 civilians, is about 30,000; that of Shaikh Othman about 10,000. Aden forms one of the links in the chain of British fortified coaling stations 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 coal, cotton piece-goods, &c., and silk. The exports, which are all received from the neighbouring countries, consist of Arabian and African hides; Red Sea mother-of-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 Kooka Mooria 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. 45° 25' 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 except 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 Tamarina, the chief village in the island. The only fertile parts of the island are in the east and north; the leading natural products 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 45° 15' to 45° 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 Zallah, an ancient town, near the Gulf of Tadjura. 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 Zululand. In port the following staples, sheep, cattle, guns, coffee, hides, feathers, skins, &c. Imports, piece-goods, food, grains, &c.

Imports from the U. K., 1892 £2,211,761
Exports to the U. K., 1892 £2,244,360

Political Resident, Brig.-Gen. John Joppe Rs. 3,000
1st Assist. to Resid., Lt.-Col. E. V. STACE, c.b. 1,100
Post Officer, Capt. Bishop, i.m.
Post Surgeon, Surgeon-Maj. C. Monks.
Commodore of Ordnance, Capt. Kerish, R.A.
Naval Assistant Resident, Mahmoud Saleh Jaffer.

Transit, from London, 11 days; parcels, 1st lb., 1s.; after, 8l. 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 25,385 square miles, or more than three-fourths of that of Ireland. Its greatest length is, from north to south, 266 miles; and its greatest breadth, from west to east, 211 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 through-out 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) 3,008,456, the most important element being the Singhalese, descendents of colonists from the valley of the Ganges, who first settled in the island about a.d. 543. According to the 1881 census, the population then consisted of Singhalese, 1,864,614; the Tamils, a race of Southern India, 637,248; the Moormans, or Mohammedans, 184,542; the Burghers or Eurasians, 16,800; and the Europeans, 5,000. There is also a sprinkling of Veddahs, the aboriginal inhabitants of the island; and of Afghans and of Malays. In 1597 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. The President of Madras was made governor of the island; and 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 island are agriculturally important. The rice is in two forms of paddy 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 36,773 cwt., of tea 6,721,371 lbs., of cinchona 5,539,599 lbs., and of cinnamon 2,310,696 lbs.

Among the more important native industries are gold, silver, ivory and tortoise-shell work, pottery, mats, fans, and wood-carving. A regardus mineral wealth, Ceylon is famous for precious stones, especially cats-eyes, rubies, &c.; and the pearl fishery in the Gulf of Mannar, off the N.W. coast of the island, in some years a valuable source of revenue. The Government allows the people to cultivate gold in 1891 being Rs. 961,542. The manufacture of silks is a Government monopoly, and yielded in 1891 a profit of some Rs. 965,534.

There are about 191½ miles of railway open, and 35 more in course of construction. In 1891 the post-offices numbered 189, and there were 1,476 miles of telegraph.

The Government of Ceylon is administered by a Governor, assisted 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 three races of 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. 17,952,792
Public expenditure, 1892 Rs. 18,678,058
Public debt, 1891 £2,510,779 and Rs. 373,386
Imports from United Kingdom, 1892 Rs. 1,998,785
Exports to United Kingdom, 1892 £1,997,852
Total imports, including specie, 1892 Rs. 4,617,155
Total exports, including specie, 1892 Rs. 4,691,297

CAPITAL, Colombo. Population, 120,000.
Governor, Sir Arthur Elibank Havelock, K.C.M.G., Rs 10,000
Chief Secy., G. Browne 2,500
Com. Forces, M.-Gen. W. C. Justice, c.m.g. 2,500
Lieutenant Governor, M. Secy., Sir Edward Noel Walker, K.C.M.G., 2,500
1st Assist. to do., H. W. Green 1,200
2nd do., H. L. Crawford 1,200
Auditor-Gen., F. A. Swettenham, c.m.g. 1,000
Treasurer, F. R. Saunders, c.m.g. 1,000
Govt. Agent, H.E. Prov., Sir A. Dawson 1,200
" " " " " " Northern, W. C. Twynam, c.m.g. 1,200
" " " " " " N. West, A. Bailey 800
" " " " " " Southern, E. Elliott 800
" " " " " " Eastern, O. W. Templar 800
" " " " " " N. Cent., R. W. Lewis 800
" " " " " " S. Cent., F. G. Fisher 800
" " " " " " Saberagowda, W. W. 800
Surv.-Gen., Col. F. C. H. Clarke, c.m.g., w.a. 1,000
Director Pub. Wks., R. K. MacHride, c.m.g., 1,000
Postmaster-General, T. E. B. Skinner 1,000
Collector of Customs, G. S. Williams 1,000
Chief Justice, Sir Bruce L. Burns 1,000
Senior puisne Judge, L. B. Clarence 1,000
Second do., A. C. Lawrie 1,000
Third do., George Henry Withers 1,000
District Judge, Colombo, O. W. C. Morgan (mg.) 1,000
" " " " " " Kandy, C. Hay (acting) 1,000
" " " " " " Galle, J. de Saram 1,000
" " " " " " Jaffna, P. W. Cotton 1,000
Attorney-General, Col. L. E. W. de Saram, c.o. 1,000
Solicitor-General, P. R. Nathan, c.o. 1,000
Registrar-General, R. Reid 1,000

WHITAKER'S ALMANACK, 1894.
British Possessions in the East—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 1,285 square miles, is now under the protection and 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 islands lie on the west side of the Straits of Malacca, on which the Settlements are situated and controlled. The islands, excepting one, are small, and the total area of the 1,285 square miles is about 1,270 square miles. The population in 1891 was 1,312,342 (Singapore, 184,554; Penang, 95,518; and Malacca, 22,170). The great bulk of the population consists of Chinese and Malay indians.

The climate of the colony is almost uniform throughout the year, and is uniformly rainy and warm, the year's rainfall amounting in Singapore to 89.48 inches, and in Penang to 126.29 inches.

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

The exports consist of sugar, pepper, tobacco, cotton, and cotton manufactures.

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 President of the Board of Chinese Affairs and the Resident Commissioners are also members of each Council.

The law of the colony is the common and statute law of England as it was in 1826, qualified by Indian Acts until 1857 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 a Court of Directors at Singapore and Penang, a Vice-Admiralty Court; and in each settlement there are ordinary magistrates’ courts, together with Courts of Requests.

Gov., and Comm.-in-Chief, Lt.-Col. Sir Chas. B. H. Mitchell, k.c.m.o. . . . . 38,800
A.-D.-C., Lieut. H. L. Talbot . . . . 3,000
Comm. Troops, Brig.-Gen. Sir C. Warren, g.c.m.o. . . . . 5,000
Colonial Sec., Wm. Edwd. Maxwell, c.m.o. 10,800
Resident Councillor of Penang, Allan Maclean Skinner, c.m.o. . . . . 9,600
Resident Councillor of Malacca, Dudley Francis Amelius Hervey, c.m.o. . . . . 7,800
Attorney-General, J. Winfield Bonser . . . . 9,000
Solicitor-General, Daniel Logan . . . . 9,000
Treasurer, E. E. Isomonger . . . . 7,800
Auditor-General, Henry Trotter . . . . 7,800
Col. Eng., Maj. H. E. McCallum, R.E., c.m.o. . . . . 7,800
Chief Justice, John Winfield Bonser . . . . 12,000
First Magistrate, W. Wood (Penang) . . . . 8,400
Puisne do., W. R. Collyer . . . . 8,400
Puisne do., Stephen H. Gatty (Singapore) . . . . 8,400
Do., A. Fitzgerald Law.
Assistant Colonial Secretary and Clerk of Courts, Arthur Philip Talbot . . . . 6,000
Principal Medical Officer, M. F. Simon . . . . 6,000
President of Municipal Board, A. Gentle . . . . 6,000
Ins.—Gen. of Police, R. W. Maxwell . . . . 6,000
First Magistrate, C. W. S. Kynerresley . . . . 6,000
Protector of Chinese, F. Powell . . . . 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 1,200 yards wide. The island is about 27 miles long and 14 miles wide; it comprises, with the adjoining islands, 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, fort, and all the settlements, in the town of Singapore, is situated on the south side of the island in lat. 1° 16' N. and long. 103° 53' E., with 132,268 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 the East and the Indian Archipelago, the North of Australia, and the North Sea. Its defence is furnished by heavy guns, built 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 £94,000,000, the value of exported tin being £11,737,139.

The number of ships entering in 1892, exclusive of native craft, was 3,257, with a tonnage of 5,625,223. The total for the whole colony was 16,865, with a tonnage of 10,205,435. The total native craft entered at the ports during the same year was 20,835 (tonnage, 893,198). The climate is fairly healthy for Europeans, except for the absence of any marked change of temperature throughout the year. They are excellent docks. It is a free port; no duties are levied upon anything; the opium and spirit trade is carried on freely.

Penang is the northernmost of the Settlements. It includes the Island of Penang or Prince of Wales’s 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 Settlement for 14 miles long and 9 broad, is situated off the west coast of the Malay peninsula and is bounded both by the Straits of Malacca and the Dindings of Singapore. The government of the Peninsular Malay States has been assigned to the Resident Commissioner 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; its administrative area is 36 square miles and it is bounded on the west by the Bay of Bengal and on the north and west by the City of Penang.

Province Wellesley is a strip of coast about 45 miles in length with an area of 270 square miles, ceded by the Raja of Kedah in 1836, with some land along the river. The population is not recorded. 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 Pulau Pangkor is the largest) and a strip of the mainland on the west coast of the peninsula cut out of the State of Perak, and measuring about 22 miles long by a mile and a half.

MALACCA, the largest of the Settlements, is 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 693 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 of 1795, and in 1824, being exchanged for the British settlements in Siam. 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 Perak, Selangor, Singa Ujong, Negri Sembilan, and Pahang.

The first three States extend from the border of Province Wellesley to that of Malacca. Pahang is an island and Negri Sembilan 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, and coffee are also cultivated with success. Revenue, 1891, $2,325,000. The chief town is Taiping, in the district of Larut; but the headquarters of the British Resident are at Kuala Kangsar.

British Resident, F. A. Swettenham, c.m.o. $6,600.
Sec. to Govt., E. W. Birch

Selangor, with an area of 3,000 square miles, and a population of 81,524, lies immediately South of Perak, and, like that State, depends largely for its prosperity upon its tin-mining; and copra and coffee are being planted with satisfaction. The revenue in 1892 was $2,125,448; and a railway, 22 miles long, from the capital, Kuala 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 work is proceeding upon its tin-mining. British Resident, W. H. Treacher, c.m.o. $7,820.

Singa Ujong (660 sq. m.) is to the south of Selangor, and north-west of Malacca. The population in 1891 was 23,623, and the revenue for 1891, $246,542. Jelébu (1,200 square miles), a rich and growing little State with much tin, is subordinate to the same Resident who administers the affairs of Singa Ujong.

British Resident, W. P. B. Paul

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 resident at Kuala Pahang. The confederacy comprises Sri Menanti, Seremban, and Pahang, the seat of the Sultan, and is comprising about 2,000 square miles, with a population of 41,617 in 1891. Its revenue in 1891 was $466,889.

British Resident, J. P. Rodger

Pahang is a large State on the east coast which, in 1886, a British Resident was sent at the request of the Sultan. The country is of great extent and produces excellent copra and malacca and is already full of tin-mining and gold-mining enterprise. Population, 1891, 57,642.

British Resident, J. F. Rodger

Singapore is distant 8,700 miles: transit, 20 days. Penang, 24 days. Malacca, 7 days. Pahang, first lb. 9d.; excess per lb. 6d. telegrams, Penang, 45.; Jol. and Malacca, 52.; Singapore, 52. 7d. and 58. 9d.; Selangor, 58. 9d. and 58. 7d.; Pahang, 58. 5d. 2d. per word.

HONG KONG, an island situated off the south-eastern coast of China, at the mouth of the Canton River, 22° 10'—22° 17' N. lat. and 114° 6'—114° 13' E. long. It is about eleven miles long and three and a half miles wide. The colony comprises the opposite peninsula of Kau Lung, which is part of the mainland of China, an area of 5 square miles. The island lies close to the mainland, being separated at one point by a narrow strait (the Li-lu Mun Pass) not more than 4 miles wide. The city of Victoria lies along a northern shore, facing the mainland; but the country between the mainland and the city is hilly and the harbour, which is one of the finest in the world, with a water area of some ten square miles. The port is fine. It possesses excellent docks, capable of holding the largest vessels, and is fortified. The island has broken mountainous and mountainous districts, 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 temperature, maximum of 82° February, minimum of 52° February, maximum of 93° in August. The average annual rainfall is 85.5 in., of which not less than 70 in. is received between May and September, when the S.W. monsoon prevails.

WHITAKER'S ALMANACK, 1894.
British Possessions in the East—Hong Kong, Cyprus.

Hong Kong was first taken possession of by Great Britain in January, 1841, and was formally ceded to her by the Treaty of Nanking in 1842. British Kowloon 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 area in many kinds of produce—chiefly opium, sugar, flour, oil, amber, cotton, ivory, betel, sandalwood, etc., the production of which is immense. 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 1861 shipping to the extent of 6,773,443 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 1,446.

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.

C. L. Victoria. Population, 221,441.
Public revenue in 1891 £20,329
Public expenditure, 1891 £36,160
Public debt, 1 Jan., 1892 £200,000
Sinking Fund, 31 Dec., 1891 £34,054
Imports from United Kingdom, 1892 £1,572,935
Exports to United Kingdom, 1892 £86,705
Governor, &c., Sir W. Robinson, K.C.M.G…£32,000
A. C. G. Lieut. J. T. Cuming
Commissioner of the Port, 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 Innis…£4,800
Attorney-General, Hon. W. M. Goodman…£7,800
Director of Public Works, Hon. F. A. Cooper…£6,600
Clerk of Councils, (acting)…£1,126
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
Puines Judge, His Honour E. J. Ackroyd…£8,400
Registrar of Supreme Court, A. G. Wise…£6,480
Police Magistrate, Henry E. Wodehouse, C.M.G…£6,600
De. A. G. Wise…£5,184
Col. Surg., and Insp. of Hosp., Bernard
Chenery Argles, C.M.G
Harbour-Master, R. Murray Runnyme, R.N…£4,800
Hong Kong, 9,834 miles, via Suez Canal; transit, 35 days. Parcels, first lb., 10d.; excess per lb., 6d.; telegrams, 6d. and 7d. per word.

CYPRUS is an island in the Mediterranean Sea, between N. lat. 34° 30' and 36° 41', and E. long. 32° 15' and 36° 25'. It is about 5 miles distant from the nearest point of Asia Minor; and 41 miles from the coast of 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 235 miles. The island is of irregular parallelogram, 100 miles long and 60 to 90 broad; from which a narrow peninsula, not 5 miles wide, runs out for 40 miles towards the North-East. The area of the island is 5,584 square miles. The population in 1891 was 200,290 persons, of whom about 27 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 been for centuries at its maximum. 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 Ears 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 £87,300 for revenue, £5,000 in compensation for State lands, and 4,166,120 oyes of salt (an oke = 39 lbs.). This sum is not actually paid to the Sultan, but is retained as part payment of the losses sustained by England and France in paying the indemnity on the Guaranteed Turkish Loan of 1853.

The capital is Nicosia (Lefkosia), near the centre of the island, with a population of 13,515 in 1891; the other principal towns are Larnaka (population 7,503), Limassol (7,388), Famagusta, Kyrenia, and 26,000.

Public revenue, 1892-93 £189,923
Public expenditure, 1892-93 £111,394
Imports from United Kingdom, 1892 £415,152
Exports to ditto, 1892 £76,576
Total imports, 1892 £346,181
Total exports, 1892 £252,635

A. Exclusive of specie.

High Commissioner, Sir Walter Joseph Sendall, K.C.M.G…£3,000
Privaté Sec. and A.A.C. Capt. R. E. Fielden…£500
Commanding Troops, Major-General W. Allan…£250
Chief Sec., R. E. Thompson…£800
Receiver-General, W. Tail…£200
Chief Justice, William James Smith…£1,200
Puines Judge, J. P. Middleton…£750
Queen's Advocate, F. G. Templier…£750
Pres. of Dist. Court of Paphos, W. E. Grigely, L.L.D.

WHITAKER'S ALMANACK, 1894.
British Possessions in the East—North Borneo, Labuan, Sarawak.

Distance, 3,000 miles; transit, 8 to 11 days.
Parcels, 1 lb. 12.; 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 opened up to the 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 897 miles, with many excellent harbours. The soil is rich, producing coffee, cocoa, gambir, 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, and Kota Kinabalu, at the southern end of the island; Sandakan is connected by a good road with the coast; and Mentakab, on the east coast, is the principal port.

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 .................................................. $775,977
Land Sales, 1891 .......................................................... 7812
Public expenditure, 1891 .............................................. $468,644
Total imports, 1891 ................................................... $1,936,547. Exports, 1,298,777
Governor, Charles Vandeleur Creagh, c.m.o. $9,000
Govt. Sec. and Judicial Commissioner, L. F. Beaumont.
Resident, Charles Vandeleur Creagh, c.m.o. 5,100
Resident, West Coast, G. L. Davies 3,840
Sessions Judge, R. D. Beeston
Resident Magistrate, E. P. Gueritz 2,400
Principal Medical Officer, J. H. Walker, m.d. 3,721
Office of the North Borneo Company in London, 15 Leadenhall Street, E.C. Manager, William M. Crocker; Secretary, Benjamin T. Kindersley.

Sandakan is distant 9,500 miles. Transit, average 25 days. Parcels, first lb. 11d., additional per lb. 8d.

LABUAN.

is an island of the Malayan Archipelago, situated about a hundred to the north-west coast of Borneo, in 5° 16' N. lat. and 115° 15' E. long. It is described as 15 square miles; 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 Mr. 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 $34,000) 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, canes, 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 north-east coast, is the principal harbour, and affords good anchorage.

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


Public revenue, 1891 .................................................. $41,520
Land Sales, 1891 ........................................................ 3,572
Public expenditure, 1891 ............................................. $34,087
Total imports, 1891 .................................................... 363,022
Total exports, 1891 ..................................................... 265,107
Governor, C. V. Creagh, c.m.o.
Deputy Governor, F. G. Callaghan

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, o.c.m.o., born 5 June, 1829; as his uncle's heir, the Raja Sir James Brooke, 11 June, 1868; m. 1859, Margaret Alice Lily de Windt, of Highworth, Wilts. Heir, Charles Vyner Brooke (Raja Muda), b. 25 Sept., 1876.

Resident, Sir W. H. C. B. Creagh, K.C.M.G.

Maxwell................................................................. $6,000
" 3rd Division, Hon. C. A. Bampfylde 5,400
" 4th Division, Hon. H. F. Deshon 4,300
Treasurer, Hon. C. S. Pearson 5,400
Postmaster-General, A. K. Leys 4,200
Superintendent of Surveys & F. W. D., E.A. Jeffreys 3,200

The Sarawak territory lies on the north-west coast of Borneo, with a seaboard of 400 miles, an area of about 30,000 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 1851, 1855, 1867, 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, tin, copper, ironstone, tobacco, rice, rattan, coal, gambier and pepper.

Revenue, 1891 ...................................................... $417,123
Expenses............................................................... $417,407
Imports, 1891 .......................................................... 2,253,350
Exports ............................................................... 2,653,280

WHITAKER'S ALMANACK, 1894.
British Possessions in the East—Borneo.

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 Hassim Jalil Alam Akamaldin, suc. May, 1885.

Next to Australia and New Guineas, 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. 106° 50’ to 119° 20’ E. It is about 850 miles in length and 600 in breadth, and contains an area of 380,000 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 situated 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, sandalwood, beewax, edible birds’ nests, camphor, hides, rattans, tortoiseshell, trepang, cinambar, 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 £800
Sandakan—Consular Agent, W. B. Pryor.

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.

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WHITAKER'S ALMANACK, 1894.