

Finally, in this early paper we see, as it were, the germ of all that preventive work against disease and poverty which for more than half a century has filled our author's thoughts, words, and acts for the reformation of the communities belonging to his time. It forms, therefore, a fitting close to this part of the present memoirs.

VOLUME II.

PART III.

PREVENTION OF CRIME.

CHAPTER I.

LABOURS FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRIME.

MR. CHADWICK'S labours for the prevention of crime originated as far back as those which related to the prevention of disease and of poverty. They date from the year 1829, when he published his famous essay on "Preventive Police," in the *London Review*.

As stated in the biographical dissertation, the reading of this essay led Bentham to seek our author's acquaintance. It also led Mr. James Mill, the father of John Stuart Mill, to observe that the essay read like the work of a man of ripe experience; and it had the effect of removing its author from professional life at the Bar, for which he had been educated, into the course it was his ultimate destiny to follow.

The essay on Preventive Police is still of first rank as an effort of jurisprudence, and, in many important principles, is, perhaps, as much in advance of the present as it was of the time when it first appeared.

Ten years after the appearance of the paper on Preventive Police, our author, with Mr. Charles Shaw Lefevre and Mr. Charles Rowan, signed the first Report of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the best means of establishing an effi-

cient Constabulary Force in the counties of England and Wales, under which the revision of the Police took place, and the present system was established. Since then, on numerous occasions, the author has reverted to the subject of Police Administration, notably in his essay on the Functions of a General Police Force for the extinction of fires, and on other subjects to be noticed in the succeeding chapters.

CHAPTER II.

PREVENTIVE POLICE.

THE essay on the Preventive Police was fortunate in appearing in the *London Review*, a periodical which, in the year 1829, possessed an influential, if not a very extensive circulation. It was the organ of the thoughtful readers of all classes and of all politics, so that every essay brought forward in it received immediate attention. At the time named also, as our author sets forth by saying, "some conspicuous portion of each day's recorded transactions adds to the impression on the public mind that the introduction of a preventive system of police has become absolutely necessary."

At that moment Sir Robert Peel was framing his famous Act for the introduction of the new body of police in London, and here again, therefore, this essay in the *London Review* came forth opportunely. The essay commences by showing that the then existing system of police consisted of disjointed bodies of men, governed separately under heterogeneous regulations; whereas a good police should be "one well-organised body of men," acting upon a system of precautions to prevent crime and public calamities; to preserve public peace and order; and to perform whatever other useful functions might be compre-

hended in their duties without hindering the best performances of those of an important nature.

To the few who are interested in the development of the present as it is seen in the history of the past, this essay may be very much commended for study.

But for the many who may read these pages, I have thought it best to ask Mr. Chadwick himself to give what may be called a revised *précis* of it, with some account of the Constabulary report in which he was also engaged. This he has been kind enough to do in the following notes, with a few additions expository of the working of the system in practice.

PRÉCIS OF PREVENTIVE POLICE REVISED BY AUTHOR
IN 1884.

“ I found the parochial police partake to a remarkable extent of the Dogberry and Verges type, very much under the direction of the local Shallows.

“ In the organisation of a systematised police force, I tried to deduce principles of action. I directed attention in the first place to the army of systematised depredators who lived by spoil; who rose in the morning and went out to seek a livelihood by spoil including mendicity and vagrancy, but excluding for the time the crimes of passion and what may be termed the indoor crimes,—fraudulent transactions by persons whom the police could not be set to watch.

“ My examinations then led me to suggest an alteration of the treatment of all the out-door criminal class.

“ In the court was seen a man on trial for picking a pocket. The public saw no farther than that one offence. The inference was that it might have been committed from want of employment or from sheer poverty. The fact was that it was

one of a long series of offences committed for a double profit, over that derivable from regular industry. At that time the wages for rude labour in the Metropolis did not exceed three shillings a day, but the pickpocket's earnings did not average less than six shillings a day; six silk handkerchiefs, which he sold at a shilling apiece, with the chances of other prizes, such as pocket-books, with cash in them; and with the exception of being once or twice ‘policed,’ his average chances of being at large were five years. About a fifth of the prison population of this class I found to be removable by re-commitments every year. The habitual crime of this class was not of necessity or of passion, but of calculation of comparative profit. I knew Leon Fouché, a member of the Institute of France, who took a special interest in the condition of the prison populations, and I told him of the results of my investigations as to the profits of regular depredators, and he repeated my course in France, of which he gave me this anecdote:—He found in the prison a returned convict, to whom he talked. ‘Here again! I have thought you a particularly sensible man. Why will you not reform, and live honestly?’ ‘Tenez, Monsieur,’ was his answer, ‘I keep myself within bounds of moderation: yet, as a thief, I realise eighteen francs a day. But at my trade as a tailor I only earn three. I put it to you—would *you* be honest only on that?’

“ Such fellows were noted for their frequent returns to prison, and for their imposition on religious communities, who visited the prisons to effect reformations by religious treatment. The practised thieves entered themselves as Protestants, or sometimes as Jews, and pretended to have been firmly converted to

true Catholicism by the ministrations they received; which effected great rejoicings. By the influence of the nuns, they obtained extra indulgencies, and mitigation of the duration of their sentences. Some of the thieves were found to have been re-converted several times from the errors of Protestantism or Judaism.'

"The conditions of these classes of depredaters suggested to me a new course of action for prevention; not by punishments or varied inflictions, as by flogging, which they disregarded, but by the reductions of the profits of their career, by the direction of the services of a preventive police. But to do this their action would be directed to carry into practice several fundamental axioms.

"First, that every arrangement which renders increased exertion necessary to obtain property illegally is so much gained to the prevention of crime.

"Secondly, that every arrangement which increased the difficulty of converting to the use of the depredaters property dishonestly acquired was so much gained in diminution of the motives to commit crime.

"Thirdly, that every arrangement which diminished the chances of the personal escape of the deprelator was so much gained in diminution of the motive to commit crime.

"These axioms were comparatively easy to enumerate, but it was very difficult to get the executive particulars comprehended, or to get them acted upon.

"One proper object of a Poor Law service is the reduction of mendicity and vagrancy.

"In 1837 I proposed to Lord John Russell the

appointment of a small Commission for the examination of the provincial constabulary, made up of parish constables, and to examine it with a view to the formation of a general preventive police. He gave me as a colleague Colonel, afterwards Sir Charles, Rowan, and Sir Charles Lefevre, afterwards Lord Eversleigh, as a representative of the county magistrates, but who left us when he became Speaker.

"My previous investigations served me greatly for the immediate prosecution of the inquiry; on one topic especially I went to the prison at Pentonville and examined some prisoners myself as to their past careers. I got very important aid from Mr. Clay, the prison chaplain of the Lancaster County Prison, a man of very distinguished ability, and also from the chaplain of the Lancashire Gaol, and from the governor of the prison at Pentonville. A natural son of George IV. was introduced to me who took up the subject with great ability.

"I got one most important return to show the chances of escape and the wide profits of impunity. It was from the Bank of England, to show the number of forged bank notes presented there, every note distinguishing a distinct detail and a separate offence. It was shown that during the years from 1811 to 1825 there was only one conviction to between three and four hundred offences. In subsequent years the convictions were one in 613 offences.

"The general course of the examinations taken was as to their course of life since they were in honest employment; but many of them never had been, as they had been beggars, vagrants, and thieves from infancy; where they had lived or lodged; to what houses they resorted; who did they meet there;

how and where did they dispose of their spoil. These were not questions as to any offences they had themselves committed. They answered, on the whole, without restraint and satisfactorily. We had no authority to make any promises on the information given, but it appeared very clearly that by an exercise of an authority such as is exercised in relation to offenders who give Queen's evidence, giving to one a mitigation in consideration of information which will lead to the conviction of two or more, or a source of delinquency, a great advance may be made in the work of prevention. The information of one as to the place where he was accustomed to dispose of his stolen goods would be corroborated by others; that of another as to places of resort known as flash houses, would enable the superior officer of the police to direct the service of the police to effect their extinction.

"In corroboration of our view of the effect of arrangements narrowing the hours of escape, instances were given us of burglars and thieves who, on account of the reduced profit of depredation, returned to honest occupations.

"This method of obtaining information, when systematised and regularly conducted by a public prosecutor and a chief of police, would have great advantages over the method of obtaining information through detectives.

"The method of detectives implies communication with thieves and recognition and consorting with them, which is highly objectionable; it implies a tacit recognition of the action of many for the capture of one when he is 'wanted' on a particular charge.

"I know from Sir C. Rowan and Sir Richard

Maine that they disliked detection on principle, and only yielded to its adoption on what they deemed superior authority.

"The regular examinations of the careers of the delinquents is a means of developing incorrect points or defects in the action of the service, and of making them good, which the detective service fails to do.

"One organisation of the career of a delinquent served to bring under consideration an important application of the first axiom of prevention, viz., that every arrangement which renders increased exertion necessary to get at property illegally is so much gained to prevention.

"On inquiring of a delinquent of the cleverer class—a burglar—his career, and asking him where he next went, he said to Scotland. And what did he do there? Nothing; he only went there on an excursion tour, for nothing worth while was to be done in a Scotch town. He explained that from the number of Scotch banks, and the general habit of banking with them, tradesmen, who got interest on their deposits, were in the habit of taking over to the bank, which was close at hand, their receipts every day; so that, after all the labour of a reconnaissance and of preparation, when a shop was entered at night, only a little loose silver was to be found, which did not pay the expenses. Whilst in England, where the habit of banking had then very little extended to retail tradesmen, the receipts, not only of the day, but of the week or of the month, or even longer, were kept in the till of the counter exposed for depredation. At Mortlake, there have been repeated burglaries at the shopkeepers', and large amounts stolen. There is no branch bank nearer than Rich-

mond. On the system of the Scotch banks there would have been three branches in this place, and perhaps all the losses that have occurred in Mortlake would have been saved. When Mr. Gladstone was Chancellor of the Exchequer, I called his attention to the large differences in crime, under the conditions of the two systems of banking, to which subject he promised his consideration. The murders of lone old people may be said to be invariably for known and suspected hoards of money, from which they would have been saved had it been understood that it was kept, for the interest as well as the security, at the bank.

“The whole of the functions of banking and their returns by Government savings banks, and the payments by cheques and money orders, and the saving of the possession and the transmission of coin, are to be regarded, formulated, and cultivated as an immense source of the prevention of crime, under first axioms.

“Cattle, instead of being, as heretofore, paid for in the market in coin, are generally paid for by ante-dated cheques.

“By these means, and also by the mounted police patrol, the class of highwaymen is now extinct, and also the regular footpads; and, on the whole, by the preventive banking service, so far as it has been carried, it is probable that the predatory population has been reduced to one-half of what it formerly was.

“On another primary axiom, viz., the prevention of those arrangements which diminished the chances of the escape of depredators, as being so much gain for the prevention of crime, the plan adopted on the first institution of the police is still very defective.

“Its chief defect lay in the direction of the rank

and file of the force uniformly to the watching, and to the place rather than the person. It is on the military system of regular patrol, by which it is appointed that the policeman shall traverse a spot every fifteen minutes, allowing to the depredators fifteen minutes of opportunity for crime or for escape,—a chance adopted systematically by them.

“The arrangement has been characterised as one of the privy sentinels everywhere to watch and guard the hen-roosts, while giving the fox a quarter of an hour's chance, instead of pursuing him exclusively. The Head Constable of Hull told me that he kept the town clear of depredators in this way. When a ticket-of-leave man, or one from the prison, came into the town, of which he had notice, he despatched a constable in plain clothes, with the instruction: Now you are to follow that man constantly, wherever he goes! If he goes near a shop you are to go there too; if he goes into a public, you are to go there too; or into a place of entertainment, you are to be his shadow so long as he remains in Hull. Hull was thus cleared of him, under the combined system, a telegraphic description from police station to police station, and keeping eyes upon him the whole route, until he was cleared into honest courses. The rank and file are of opinion that they ought, as it were, to be allowed to break step, and to act in plain clothes at intervals. The objection raised was this, that the inhabitants liked to see the police in uniform, as it gave them a sense of security. But the inhabitants should be properly instructed as to their loss of force by the present method, and that when a district is cleared they may be satisfied of the fact by the instant appearance of the police in uniform.”

CHAPTER III.

PREVENTION OF ROBBERIES AND MURDERS FOR MONEY.

IN May of 1863 Mr. Chadwick forwarded to me for publication in the *Social Science Review*, of which I was the editor, a very useful and practical paper respecting two executions for murder which had just previously taken place. There are so many valuable suggestions in this short communication, that it is herewith inserted entire, as well worthy of present study. It appeared in the *Review* on May 16th, 1863.

“The case of the murder at Ribchester, in Lancashire, for which two men have recently been executed at Liverpool, is one of a class of murders, which, from not looking at the common causes, and from not removing them where practicable, are of almost regular repetition. I would beseech all persons in position in the press as well as the pulpit, to use every occasion to give serious exhortation to all people, of whatever degree, never to keep hoards of money at home, although they may feel sure that the hoard is unknown to any one but themselves. The recent case to which I refer is thus stated:—‘The murdered woman, who was an infirm old woman, seventy-nine years of age, followed the occupation of

PREVENTION OF ROBBERIES AND MURDERS FOR MONEY. 399

a beerhouse-keeper and small farmer. She was sole occupant of the premises, situate in a lonely part of the highway; and as she was of somewhat penurious habits, and did a considerable business, it was generally believed by those who knew her that she was worth money. It was further rumoured that she kept her money in the house. It was known that she had sold a cow for £18 to pay her rent, and this appears to have excited the cupidity of the two culprits and two of their companions. These four men, M’Phail, Woods, Carr, and Hartley, resolved to break into Mrs. Walne’s house, and plunder her of the money she possessed. In accordance with this resolution, on the night of the 10th of November they proceeded from Preston to Ribchester, and after some considerable deliberation, and a thorough survey of the premises, they went round to the back of Mrs. Walne’s house, removed the lower sash of the window, and all the men entered, Woods leading, Hartley following, and the two others bringing up the rear. A lantern was lighted, and the men went upstairs, Woods still leading. In the bedroom they found the tenant of the house, she having been alarmed by the noise, sitting up in bed; they demanded to know where she kept her money, and on refusing to tell, she was violently thrown back in bed, the place searched, and a small parcel wrapped in flannel discovered in the room. When this money had been secured, all the men went downstairs again, continuing their search of the premises, and the fatally-injured woman, who had created considerable noise by her cries, continued to scream with much vigour.’

“Now this is one of a class of cases of lone unprotected persons, old women, unprotected females,

sometimes lone old men, living by themselves, the known or suspected possessors of secret hoards of money upon their premises; and the fact coming to the knowledge of prowling ruffians, the temptation of the loneliness and the defencelessness of the victims, leads to the commission of the crime to possess the booty. The possession of money or readily convertible valuables on the premises, is the temptation to theft as well as to murder; and the thefts are, of course, more numerous than murders. The possession of a hoard on the premises is a source of painful suspicion to the possessors, and of anxiety which diminishes greatly the value of the property itself. In lone places the possessors of such property can receive little protection from the police, who cannot be expected to be constantly watching out-of-the-way premises, even if they were apprised that there was money or peculiar temptation to robbers in them.

“The real preventive of these murders is simply not to keep money upon the premises, but always to go with it at once to deposit it in a Post Office Savings Bank, or some other well-known place of security. If the poor widow,—widow Walne,—after selling her cow, had gone and placed the £18 in the bank,—and she might with a little arrangement have left it at the bank at the market-town, where perhaps the cow was sold,—she would have slept in security from the robbery, and there would, of course, have been no murder. People should also be informed of the mode of carrying money about them as a preventive of robbery, namely, to get payment when they can, in cheques, dated a day or two after the time of payment.

“Many persons live at a distance from the old savings banks. To these persons the modes of paying money into the banks, and of drawing it out from them, is inconvenient. Many do not wish to be seen going to deposit money there, or to have it known by poor relations (and consequently to be plagued by them to lend) that they have savings. Many put money into savings banks at a distance to avoid such persecution, and many are not convinced of the safety of savings banks. But the new Post Office Savings Banks are free more or less from all these objections. They have the highest amount of security,—that of the nation. They are now so much more numerous than savings banks, as to be within reach of most persons in every part of the country. It need not be known that the visit to the post office is a visit to deposit money, or that it is not a visit to inquire about a letter. But I would urge that every one should be impressed with this rule, that it is far more safe, far less uncomfortable, to be known to have money deposited in a bank than it is to have any hoard kept in the house, though it is believed to be securely hidden, and the fact of the hoard unknown to any one else. The income and the expenditure of a person is known to many, and the hoarding suspected; and the tortures of the robber and of the murderer compel the disclosure of the place where it is secreted. Moreover, poor people should be impressed with the fact that the money hoarded, or kept upon the premises, is generally kept there at a loss. The poor widow would have got ninepence a month as interest from the bank for keeping the money. The legal interest paid to the depositors in the Post Office Savings Bank is a half-

penny per month, or sixpence for the year, for every pound kept; or five shillings for every ten pounds of savings in the year;—a respectable reward for frugality. The habit of banking, as a habit of security and of comfort, and of the prevention of crime, as well as being a habit of frugality, has yet to be made popular amongst the great mass of the population including artisans and the smaller shopkeepers, in most parts of Great Britain, except in Scotland.

“The vast amount of money kept in greater or less sums on the premises by retail dealers, farmers, and others, and hence kept exposed to depredation as well as to the loss of interest, is highly discreditable to the good sense and frugality of the persons who do it. Of this publicans are a common example, and they are frequent victims of depredation. In the course of some investigations of systematic depredation, a police officer stated to me that when the extent of culpable exposure of property was considered, there ought to be little surprise at the extent of habitual depredation. Thus he said he might almost undertake to find blindfold large sums of money kept by publicans as well as by other tradesmen. He would grope his way to the bedroom on the second floor, and he would find a chest of drawers with three large drawers and two small drawers at the top; in the right hand small drawer, which had the commonest lock, one that might be opened by a nail, or by a piece of bent wire, would be found a bowl in which there was silver and gold, and now and then notes, kept for paying the brewer and the distiller. These stores are from time to time swept away by thieves. And so it is frequently with other tradesmen, who keep for months

as well as weeks their quarterly collections in the most exposed manner on the premises. One common course of depredation in London is on the Sunday, when a tradesman goes out on a pleasure excursion with his wife and children, leaving a servant girl alone in charge of the house and shop. A young fellow, a thief, pays court to her, and gains admission to the premises, finds out where the money is kept, and in regular course it is stolen. I do not see why some of the more popular banks should not make arrangements for receiving cash boxes with the money collected up to Saturday after banking hours, and save the risk of keeping it on the exposed premises during the Sunday.

The Scotch are much more prudent in this respect. Shops close early on Saturday in Scotland, but the shop-keepers make exertions to clear away everything, and carry it to the banks; so that on the Sunday they have the satisfaction of reflecting on the balances which they have in safety there.

“The practice of frugality in this respect, besides being a duty to ourselves, is in fact part of the Christian duty towards others: ‘Lead us not into temptation.’

“The ancient proverb says it is ‘opportunity’—in other words, temptation—‘makes the thief.’ On every example of the crimes of murder or robbery for money, exhortations as to the duty of prevention ought to be inculcated by judges and by magistrates. It would form an important topic of exhortation from the pulpit by the clergy. The clergy of Devonshire have set an admirable practical example in this respect by constituting themselves a collecting agency for the county savings bank. Many people have not opportunities of carrying small sums to the savings bank, which is at the county town, and the

clergy perform that service for them. They take even single shillings, and deposit them regularly in the bank. In doing this, besides powerfully promoting frugality, they practically apply the doctrine, 'lead us not into temptation,' and they certainly do deliver the people from a great deal of evil, including the evil arising from spending money as fast as it is got, of making no reserve for rainy days, and the crimes arising from intemperance. Of this I can give statistical evidence. In Lancashire the ordinary wages of the families, cotton workers and others, have been on the average double the wages of families of the working classes in Devonshire. In the Exeter Savings Bank there is a large amount of deposits from agricultural labourers, heads of families who received no greater average wages for full work than I am informed is now given as pauper relief to Irish and other labourers, for at most nominal work.

"Frugality, through temperance, in all things, has close connection with sanitary conditions, and I am induced to add to the statistical contrast, as to frugality, that of the duration of life as resulting from sanitary and social states in the two counties, Lancashire and Devonshire.

	In Lancashire.	In Devonshire.
"Amount of saving per head of the population; from deposits in the savings banks	£1 6s. 5½d.	£3 2s. 2½d.
Crimes against property with violence and malice; proportion to every 10,000 of the population	1.91	0.44
Crimes of violence and passion (chiefly arising from drink)	0.61	0.18
Average age at death of all who die—men, women, and children	22yrs. 10m.	38yrs. 0m.
Average age at death of adults above 20 years	50yrs. 2m.	60yrs. 3m.

"My lamented friend, the late Rev. John Clay, the Chaplain of the House of Correction, made particular inquiries into the causes of crime, which corroborate my view as to the causes of these relative proportions. The excellent institutions, the co-operative stores, and the money invested in them, would, to some extent, but not to a very considerable degree, reduce the extreme disparity of savings as evidence of frugality on the side of Lancashire. The general causes of crime, as shown by such researches as those of Mr. Clay are infrugality, exposure of money, insecurity, and intemperance. He would have agreed with me that if by exertions the first figures as to relative frugality could be reversed, the reversal of most of the lower figures as to crime, as well as some of those as to the relative sanitary condition, must follow.

"I intended to have brought the whole of these facts before my friend and efficient colleague of the Poor Law Commission of Inquiry, the late benevolent Archbishop of Canterbury, and to have submitted to him the expediency of exhortations to extend the application of the example set by the clergy in Devonshire.

"Without depreciating the necessity of measures for efficiency of the police and the certainty of punishment, the course of exertion which I have indicated is one of several others which may be commended in the way of voluntary exertion for the prevention of crime; exertion which will avail where the present means of penal administration fail or are of far inferior efficiency."

CHAPTER IV.

ON THE BEST FORCES FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF RIOTS.

IN the beginning of the year 1881, Mr. Chadwick published a review of the experience he had gained by the work he had done for police organisation on the subject of the suppression of riots, a topic which at that moment was creating almost as much attention as it is at the present hour.

In the passages subjoined a summary of his views is supplied direct from the original essay, the great lesson conveyed throughout being that for all local disturbances the police rather than the military force should be utilised, a principle embodied in the three following propositions.

THE AUTHOR'S PROPOSITIONS.

"1st. That for the restoration of law and order recourse should be had to a skilled and responsible force, free from local connection and from local feeling and passion.

"2nd. As against riots, and attacks made with weapons or means that are not deadly, never to use for repression weapons that are deadly.

"3rd. Not to use the ordinary military force except

in cases of the greatest emergency; and in those cases of greatest emergency, only against armed and disciplined forces, under skilled commanders.

But in the first instance, of civil force as of the Metropolitan Police Force, it is assumed that there would not be time to effect the organisations requisite to the full application of these conclusions to immediate conditions like those in Ireland. There are grave portents of conditions of insecurity from the ill-educated and ill-trained masses, including large masses of Irish population, and the extending use of arms amongst them, which, it may be submitted, renders an extended organisation of the civil force for use in place of military force a subject for early and serious consideration.

"I expect that if the present commanders of the police were required to act with their force against a mob armed with firearms, but imperfectly trained, they would prefer, in the first instance, to act against them without firearms, or at most with cutlasses, and by personal encounter, and would keep firearms in reserve for the last extremity. There is, however, a pernicious and dangerous change taking place in the extended use of the revolver, which is becoming almost general amongst town populations. These implements are now made in various forms so cheaply that they are getting into unguarded use even by very young boys. The now general use of the revolver in America appears to be a return to the time when all men went about armed with mortal weapons, and is a return to their frequent use on sudden impulses of passion, leading to fatal frays. The police there are sanctioned in their use almost at their discretion, and they do use them

almost with impunity, and to an extent which would here excite strong public feeling. In the treatment of serious riots there, military force is more freely used than with us. The militia, which may be considered as the equivalent of our volunteer force, is the force generally used there, and they display little of the weakness which it is there considered we use here.

“If the Spafields Riot in London had been dealt with as a theatrical riot,—the ‘Aston Riot,’—was dealt with in New York—not one, but some hundred of the rioters would have been slain. The Irish riots in New York were suppressed with deadly volleys, and the rioters were slain by scores—probably, it was presumed in defence of liberty, law, and order. The rioters at a recent strike in Lancashire would have been confronted—as large strikes have been by our republican kinsfolk—with an array of infantry, and of cavalry, and of artillery, with grape and canister, which experience had shown would have been used unsparingly for the maintenance of the freedom of trade in service.

“In one case, indeed, of railway trade unionists, the unionists who came forward with arms were met and borne down by the militia with bloodshed, which was sanctioned by public opinion. A distinguished philanthropic republican general has expressed to me his opinion that our volunteer force should be utilised in the same way for the defence of liberty—but, for the reasons stated, it is submitted that even on extraordinary occasions the police force is preferable. Nevertheless, with the increasing use of revolvers in this country, it may be necessary for the due protection of the police itself to allow the ordinary use of them at night and also on special occasions.

“But it should be known that for extraordinary service, or for large military service, a civil police force is capable of conversion into a force that might be, in case of need, more overpowering than any ordinary military force. To support this proposition I must enter into distinct military topics; but I do so with the information derived from discussion with distinguished military officers with whom I have had the honour to be associated in civil service, including my friend the late Field-Marshal Sir John Burgoyne.

“It was a leading axiom of Napoleon, in the organisation of military force, that whilst physique is as one morale is as two.

“The superiority of a properly organised police force is in morale. They are all selected men, having the guarantees of two householders for their moral character, and they have all had an elementary education sufficing for their ordinary duties. A regiment of police officers would be more than a regiment of sappers and miners, who receive about one-third more of pay than an ordinary regiment. General Hay, the Commandant of the School of Musketry, used to say that the shooting he got with the new arms of precision was as the intelligence. It is notorious that in the rifle competitions the fast or the intemperate, though intelligent, go down before the temperate. From their greater aptitude, the recruits of the police attain better drill in weeks than the recruits to the Guards do in months. In after-dinner speeches it is usual to vaunt the valour of the British soldier, which has been very well hitherto; but for the present purposes the strict truth should be carefully regarded, and the declara-

tion of the old Duke should be remembered—that the rank and file with which he had to fight was composed of the dregs of British society, and that they could not bear properly either victory or defeat.

“The progress of science, and the new arms of precision, create grave differences. These have to be estimated with statistics to aid the estimation. In the police-force, on the sound footing on which it is placed, there are no desertions. If any one is tired of the service, or finds anything better to do, it would be detrimental to the morale of the force to retain him. Ninety per cent. of the police are married men. Out of a total force of ten thousand seven hundred and eleven men last year, only eleven constables were charged before magistrates during the year; one was acquitted, three discharged, and six fined and imprisoned, and one held to recognisances. In the army there have been some twenty thousand court-martials, and six thousand imprisonments annually. During the last three years an average of 4,814 deserted, and 1,968 were discharged as bad characters, being a total annual loss of 6,812 from these causes alone, excluding the failures in training, from bad constitution, which are equal to rather more than two brigades of infantry on a war establishment. Now the minimum cost of an English soldier is £100 per man. Hence the direct loss from such sorts of force of low morale may be estimated. The sense of military officers on the morale of the force is denoted by their contention for the power of flogging, and also of branding, or rather of marking, for the restraint of desertions. Mr. Forbes, the able correspondent, contends strongly for the retention of the power of flogging. Such proposals to flog and mark policemen would be

deemed an outrage. The popular estimate of the state of the morale of the military force at present is denoted by the resistance made by householders to having any barrack constructed near them.

“The performances of the army in the field with the new arms of precision have been in accordance with the morale in its widest sense, and have excited serious misgivings for consideration as confirmatory of the axiom quoted of the most sagacious warrior of late times. Certainly a force of the intelligence and morale of the police force would not have required forty shots to kill one Zulu with the new arms, the stated average of late military performances. None are admitted into the police force under twenty-five years. Let the value of the temperament of strictness for wielding the arms of precision at that age be estimated as compared with that of a force at an age of only eighteen or nineteen!

“The experience cited, when duly considered, will be found to justify the conclusion that one regiment of the police is worth more than two of the Guards as a protective force, and that (results considered) the police force is the cheaper force.

“This, however, takes into account the relative value of the two descriptions of force for one purpose only, as a military force, for internal or external security—that is to say, if the force of the higher efficiency were kept in barracks, could it remain without detriment to its efficacy, doing nothing. There is to be added to the account of the police force all the value of daily service against crime; all the administrative services for the regulation of traffic; all such services as the prevention of loss of life and property by fire, which in the case of the police in

provincial towns with proper equipments has amounted to a saving of two-thirds of the previous losses; such social services as the restoration of some eight or nine thousand lost children, and three thousand lost adults, besides the care of three thousand persons from accidents in the Metropolis--these social cares add to the moral force of the police for the extraordinary service in question.

"These beneficent services gain an extent of popular moral support and implicit obedience to the police which excites the admiration of foreigners, who see with admiration, the regulation of the traffic, in which the wave of the hand of the Metropolitan policeman has more effect than the flourish of a sword in the hand of a policeman of Paris. Formerly the instinct of bystanders was to join the assailants of the police. It is now that of all, except the delinquent class, to support them, as M. Taine shows. The expectations and the exigencies of the public as to the qualities of discretion to be exercised by every private of the force are, however, it must be submitted, somewhat excessive. He appears to be expected to have the individual exercise of the acuteness of a high law officer (without any due preparation), the knowledge of the law, and immediate action upon it, with the equanimity of a judge, amidst brutal assaults without any ushers to protect him, and, indeed, with the forbearance of a saint under every provocation. Moreover, the knowledge of a physician or of a surgeon in dealing with the cases of suspended animation, whether from drunkenness or disease, which he has to deal with in the streets. All this is expected for eighteen or twenty shillings a week from every private.

"A review of the experiences cited will reaffirm our conclusions as Constabulary Force Commissioners of the efficiency and economy of a general force, of which a county, including all the towns within it, should be the unit.

Instead of that, only fragmentary forces, in towns and counties, have been adopted, at increased expense, with inferior results at all points, rendering it necessary to keep reserves of inferior military forces at various points in barracks. The separation and isolation of the county forces from each other, and from the borough force within each county, is obstructive of information, and destructive of the efficiency and economy of combined action both of which are essential to the ordinary preventive as well as to the repressive action of a police force. It is very much as a military force would be if it consisted only of separate companies of varying and inferior organisations, each acting independently of every other, without concert, the gradations of organisation, or cohesion of any considerable parts to the whole.

"I was in Lancashire in 1844, in communication through our department with the Home Office, on the occasion of the general turn-out and riotous assemblages threatening manufacturing property. There was a police force of some 600 in Manchester, where very dangerous tumults were threatened. There was a greater force in Liverpool, which, for the time, might have been brought in aid, if Liverpool had been disposed to give aid, which it was not; and there were forces throughout the county so scattered as to be incapable of that concentration which would have rendered any stationary military

force unnecessary. Riots have subsequently occurred that, under a competent organised force, would have been rendered hopeless, and property has been destroyed before the military force could be brought up to arrest the destruction and restore order. On the latest occasions the repugnance to, and inconvenience of, manufacturers and large employers of labour acting in the exercise of magisterial functions, and the bitterness of the feelings engendered by it, were manifest in a higher degree than that stated as early manifested in the rural districts.

"The service was of increased danger as well as of increased expense to the locality. Throughout the country there are outcries for the reduction of local taxation, very generally by action on the principles first propounded, chiefly those for the better administration of the poor-rates. I am dealing with the question of the one branch of relief claimed by charging on the Consolidated Fund the whole of the expenditure for the maintenance of the local police forces.

"In the mounted police, which will be augmented by the proper addition of the fire service, the police organisation affords cavalry as well as infantry of a superior order. For security, the artillery of the volunteer forces, and indeed their arms, might be left for security at the police stations safely, in charge of the police. I am well advised that on occasions some thousand men might be detached from the police for several days of distant service. To this force might be added, on occasion, contingents, in like proportion, from the rest of a national police, making up an *élite* of some three thousand men, equal, for reasons stated, to double the number of ordinary military force.

"To such gain on extraordinary occasions, with collateral advantages which I need not specify, is to be added the gain derivable from unity to the ordinary every-day service of a police without any material addition to the ordinary expenditure, whether it were to be continued from the local rates or not. In administration, as in other things, there is nothing so wasteful as ignorance and want of system. It was proved before a committee, by the chief of the Essex Constabulary, Captain (now Admiral) McHardy, that the cost of the county police did not exceed the total cost of the old, and often ostensibly unpaid, separate parish constables, and the parish administrations. The same economic results were displayed by Captain Harris in respect to the county police force for Hampshire. Farmers with land on the border folded their sheep within the area of the police jurisdiction for their better protection, and acknowledged that it gave an additional value to their land. All the additional protection to life and property and new local administrative service, which is now acknowledged to be indispensable, by administrative organisation, was, in fact, given to the inhabitants gratis. It may be confidently averred that the like advances in administration would be made in the boroughs with the like advances in economy, and in efficiency for all purposes, from a superior organised force of some thirty thousand men.

"Uncontrolled or insufficiently controlled subventions made to loose local administrations, frequently augment expenses, and almost always fail to give the full amount of the relief intended for the ratepayers. Since the subventions in aid of the provincial police

the expenses of those forces have been raised above the rate of expenses of the Metropolitan Police Force. Under a good general organisation the expense would be within or below it for an increased service. It is a characteristic fact that officers, as well as privates of the Borough Forces, have exchanged, even at lower pay, into the County Forces, for the sake of action under superior rule—the rule of the Borough Forces being comparatively disagreeable to them. The dislocated jurisdictions, under existing conditions, occasion gaps, and in a great measure reduce the immense benefit derivable from electrical communication in directing the attention of the whole force, and mobilising it, from one end of the kingdom to the other, to prevent the escape or the action of criminals, or for use in other ways, for which the unity of the force would give double efficiency, without increased expense.

“ ‘The danger of centralisation’ will be repeated as an outcry, as against that of the police force. An advancing intelligence will perceive that such centralisation in England will participate of the character of the centralisation of the postal service, and of the telegraph service, in a largely augmented, superior, and more responsible way, at a reduced cost, or without increased cost. The real danger of centralisation will be great to professional crime which is centralised; its evil will be to jobbery which is localised in the boroughs. No doubt, however,—to use the medical aphorism, *Remedia non agunt in cadaver*,—no sort of evidence will work on minds closed to it by sinister interest and ignorance. Nevertheless, though we had compulsory powers we always preferred to proceed by voluntary adoption of

our measures. But then we did not accept the voice of the rate expenders as the voice of the ratepayers. An Assistant Commissioner was sent to examine the local defects, and expound them by printed reports. He also, at open public meetings of the inhabitants, answered objections verbally, by which violent opposition on the part of the rate expenders was almost invariably overcome. When it is put to the ratepayers by a *plebiscitum* or a house-to-house collection of the votes whether they will vote to continue paying heavily for a notoriously inferior service or have a superior service gratis, my experience is that the results of proper expositions may be confidently anticipated.”

CHAPTER V.

THE POLICE AND THE EXTINCTION OF FIRES.

IN a special report made to the Society of Arts in 1876-7, Mr. Chadwick pressed strongly for making the police everywhere, under one uniform system, the practical fire brigades of the country. This was in accord with the recommendations which he had advanced in the essay on Preventive Police in 1828, and with his colleagues in the Constabulary Report of 1839.

The arguments in support of this service by the police were supplied in the following extracts from the paper now in hand.

THE ECONOMY AND EFFICIENCY OF A POLICE FORCE.

“An elementary principle of political economy ruling administrative economy, is the economy of force for the public service—a principle which is displayed in its contravention in the separate arrangements of the functions of the police service and of the fire brigade service of the Metropolis.

“I may claim in an accepted position as a political economist, and in my public service as a Commissioner of inquiry, to have elaborated, with my

colleagues, some of the leading administrative principles bearing on the subject-matter in question. These principles were, indeed, expounded in a paper so early as 1828 as grounds for the establishment of a preventive police in the Metropolis, and again in our first report of 1839, as Commissioners of inquiry, as to the state of the local Constabulary, and into the means requisite for the establishment of a provincial police force.

“The appointment of a separate force to deal independently with the work of fire extinction, is an example of the dereliction of the administrative principle there enunciated.

“The Metropolitan Fire Brigade, under the Board of Works, is a force of 400 trained firemen acting under an independent command. It has been declared by the chief officer of the force that it is strained by the ordinary fire service, and that to meet the requirements of the Metropolis it ought to be augmented to a force of 930 men, it being assumed that the general police force will have no more to do with the fire service than they have at present; that is to say, of only waiting, on the occurrence of a fire, until the arrival of the special force, and then maintaining order and preventing obstruction to its action by the crowds. Our first report served as a text book for the first organisation of provincial police forces, and the principles recited were subsequently generally adopted, together with our further recommendation that the extinction of fires should be a primary service of the police force, and that every police-station should be a fire-station, with engines, hose, fire-ladders, and other apparatus requisite for that service. In our report of 1850, from the General Board of

Health, we recommended for the fire service as well as for the sanitary service that the water supplies should be placed on a public footing, on the constant system at high pressure, and that hydrants with hose, to which the police should have keys, should be placed in all the streets, so that they might apply hose at once for the extinction of fires.

ECONOMY OF THE COMBINED POLICE SERVICE.

“The cities of Manchester, Liverpool, and Glasgow, present examples of the application of these principles. In these cities the entire police force, it may be said, is constituted, with more or less of variation, as a fire force. The greater proportion of the men have been taught the use of the hose, a special body being trained, as a brigade, on the principles elaborated by the late Mr. Braidwood, to the working of steam and hose or of manual engines, under the general command of the chief of the police, supervised by a fire committee.

“The results yielded by these cities show that the cost of protecting life and property, under the existing conditions of the separate brigade force, in the Metropolis is more than double, and approaches to threefold the cost of a combined police force system, with the command of hydrants, on the administrative principles originally propounded. But whilst this separate system of the fire brigade force is thus more than double, or some forty thousand pounds of annual cost to the ratepayers, it has been proved not to have above one-third of the beneficial result in the protection of life and property that it has in

the provincial cities administered in conformity to principle.

“In those cities the calls for brigade engines amount only to 3 or 4 per cent. of the cases of fire. At Glasgow so little have the brigade men to do, that at the chief brigade station the men are mechanics employed in manufacturing hydrants and hose, and other apparatus, who are paid about six shillings a week extra wages, on condition of their attendance with the engines on the occurrence of calls for them. Mr. Bryson, the chief of the fire service, has stated, that if London had a constant system of water supply at high pressure, about one-half even of the present number of men of the Metropolitan Brigade force would suffice for the same amount of service. Glasgow, he observed, has been increasing its population at a rate of 10,000 a year, but the brigade has not been increased under the present system. On the system of the Metropolis, Glasgow would have required a fourfold brigade force, and yet would not have been by any means so well protected. In the instance of Manchester, which has been well compared with London, Mr. Tozer, a distinguished fire brigade officer, states that in Manchester the losses of life and property are less than one-third the rate they are in London. He observes upon the comparative expense: ‘In London and Liverpool a considerable sum is expended in supporting a salvage corps. We do the work in Manchester with the fire brigade. In fact, in Manchester we hardly know what it is to have a fire requiring the work of salvage; 97 per cent. of our fires are confined to the room in which they occur.’ The calls for the Metropolitan Fire Brigade average at present

from four to five per diem. On correct systems, as above displayed, of calls in 4 per cent. of the cases of fire, the calls for the service of the Metropolitan Brigade would be about one a week.

SUPERIOR EFFICIENCY OF SMALL FORCE NEAR, TO
LARGE FORCE DISTANT.

“On the principle we propounded in our report,* that fire extinction, and small appliances near, are of more importance than great appliances at a distance, we stated that, ‘taking the point of actual ignition, the value of a supply of water diminishes in a ratio rapidly increasing with the lapse of time before the arrival of such supply. In the first minute of the ignition a jugful of water may suffice; in the second not a pailful; in the third not three or four pailfuls; and in a few minutes more nothing will suffice but supplies that can be applied only by engine-power.’ Five minutes was the limit of time laid down by Braidwood, in his evidence as the limit of time for relief to be effectual for the protection of life and property. But the runs from the brigade stations, as maintained by the Board of Works, average more than a mile and a half, and are not executed, at the quickest, in less than fifteen minutes, and their requirement then is 2,000 gallons a minute—*i.e.*, a thousand pailfuls a minute—according to Captain Shaw’s evidence. Very likely, under the continuance of such a system, when fires have got ahead! But in the cities where the service has been arranged in conformity with the principles here laid down for the Metropolis, water is applied from

* “On the Supply of Water to the Metropolis in 1850,” pp. 245 to 261.

the hydrants in little more than three minutes, or in less time than it usually takes to attach horses and start the distant brigade engine, when, in the majority of cases, scarcely a fifth of such a quantity of water is used for the whole time.

SUPERIOR EFFICIENCY OF THE PRESENT METROPOLITAN
FIRE POLICE SERVICE.

“Nevertheless, good as these provincial police fire services are, I think it just to the Metropolitan Police Force to state, from information as to what they now do when they have fire services to perform, with the proper appliances of a constant supply and hydrants, as at Woolwich, the Houses of Parliament, and other public establishments—in such instances they have brought jets to bear from hydrants at forty yards’ distance in about one minute, and at sixty yards in about two minutes. In the fire drill of the Metropolitan Police at Woolwich, the men usually rig out an engine and get it into play through four forty-foot jets in about one minute and three-quarters of time. On a trial to test speed, on a false alarm of fire by telegram from Plumstead gate to the main gate of Woolwich Arsenal, stating that the Carriage Square saw mills, 700 yards distant from the main gate, were on fire, the police off duty started with fire-hose, reels, and the engine, and they arrived, the first reel in five minutes, the second in five and a half minutes, the third and fourth in six minutes, and the fifth, with the engine, in seven minutes, and they were all ready. But it may be expected that the efficiency of the Metropolitan Police services will be much in

the order of the magnitude of the establishments in which they have practice. Portsmouth Dockyards are under the charge of a Metropolitan Police force of 200 men; the Devonport Dockyards, 160 men; Chatham, 150; Woolwich Arsenal, 140; and Pembroke Dockyard, 30 men,—altogether, a trained fire force of 680 men, having charge of manufactories, large workshops, containing combustible materials and property amounting to some millions of money in value, and guarding against the carelessness and recklessness amongst some thousands of workpeople. This force, besides that in charge of the Houses of Parliament, the British Museum, and other public establishments in the Metropolis, is necessarily of superior training, from constant occupation in the work of prevention, as compared with a force which has no such charge of local apparatus, and is engaged only on the work of extinction.

ELECTRIC SCIENCE AVAILABLE FOR FIRE EXTINCTION.

“In fires even seconds of time are precious, and these Metropolitan Police services are the closest of any which we have hitherto had in this country. Electrical science has shortened the time of sending ‘calls’ to stations; but it has yet to receive a more developed application than it yet has in this country. Upwards of three minutes of time is expended here in getting the horses put to, when the call arrives at the brigade stations. But in Philadelphia and other American cities, by an arrangement of an electric telegraph, the horses at the station are detached from their stalls in an instant, and, being drilled, turn round of their own accord, run each to their

station at the engine, and are hitched on and start in less than half a minute. Electric communication is made available there from houses to the police, as well as from the patrolling police to the fire engine stations.

LOSS OF TIME FROM EXCESSIVE DISTANCE.

“The fatal excess of distance from relief in the Metropolis is due to the original and continued dereliction of settled administrative principle for the constitution of a police force, by the institution of a separate force, exclusively, for fire service. By this arrangement, as shown by Mr. Swanton, the experienced director of the Salvage Corps, the public safety has not only not been increased, but has been diminished; neither, as he asserts, has the progress of serious fires been arrested, nor can they be further arrested considerably by the means proposed by the Metropolitan Board of Works.

“There are now fifty brigade stations which the Board of Works propose to extend or to enlarge. But this enlargement, the numbers remaining the same, will not bring relief nearer to the public, for the distances apart must remain the same. The arrangement in accordance with our original principle of administrative organisation, of assigning the fire service as an integral and primary function of the police service is verified in practice in the instance cited of the provincial cities, where the principle has been applied, and creates more than double the stations and more than double the security. As stated by Captain Harris, there are now 152 convertible stations, of which police-stations seventy-

five are within and seventy-seven beyond the boundary of the Metropolitan Board of Works. The police-stations have not, I consider, been arranged systematically, but as circumstances permitted, at the time of the first institution of the force. A re-arrangement for the paramount object of fire service, that might be brought about by a return to correct principles, would be conducive to the improvement of the efficiency of the general force for its ordinary service. It would lead to important improvements in the sanitary construction of the stations. But in respect to the gain from the increase of stations derivable from amalgamation and unity, it may be stated as a rule, that the force of one man for fire service at half a mile is worth four men at three-quarters of a mile, worth six men at a mile, and worth eight men at a mile and a half. How much longer time will it take to get this elementary principle of fire prevention perceived and applied!

“The augmentation of the separate brigade force from 400 to 900 is, then, in contravention of correct principles, and has no support from officers of very long experience in the brigade, such as that fire brigade officer, Mr. Tozer, of Manchester, who has had experience of the working of combined force, which Captain Shaw has not had. The Captain's proposed augmentation of the force at distant stations will not bring them nearer to the fires in the essential point of time. It would, doubtless, bring an increase of the existing force to check the extension of extraordinary fires,—such as the fire at the Pantechnicon,—which only occur once in some twelve months. But the proposed increase of independent brigade force to 900 men would be very

inferior to the combined police force, which, as Captain Harris puts it, would be a fire service of 10,000 men.

REDUCTION OF CRIME OF INCENDIARISM BY POLICE SERVICE.

“By keeping the police fire service out of the house, the opportunities of immediate observation, and pursuit, and detection of incendiaries has been very much kept from their knowledge. The fire brigade have no crime preventive functions, neither have the salvage corps. It is held by the insurance companies that it is not to their interest to prosecute, even in cases of loss to themselves, and that they only add to their losses by acting as public prosecutors. Under the existing conditions, the practice of incendiarism for insurance money is far more prevalent than the public are aware. It is estimated by officers of extensive experience, that full one-third of the fires in the Metropolis have been not accidental, but by design. In the feeling prevalent upon the subject, but under loose notions of administrative principle, it has been proposed that there shall be some distinct inquiry, by some distinct authority, into the origin of every fire, and a distinct service appointed to conduct it, with distinct means of prosecution.

“The present conditions, maintained by the Board of Works in the Metropolis, of the large brigade stations at a mile and a half distance, gives time for the fire work of the incendiary to get full hold of the building and to obliterate the traces of its preparation. At the time of the promulgation of our

original measures, systematic incendiarism for insurance money was rife at Hamburg. When those measures were adopted as they were there, with the street hydrants under the charge of the police, and smoke was seen arising from some closed premises, the door was burst open by the policemen and a jet of water immediately applied, and the fire was promptly extinguished; at the same time, an incendiary trail was displayed with which the fire had not time to communicate. It takes time to spread a fire through premises which an application of water in two or three minutes arrests. In Manchester they have rarely any trace of the practice of incendiarism for insurance money. In Liverpool it has received a very satisfactory check.

PROTECTION FROM FIRES AND PANICS AT THEATRES,
AND OTHER PUBLIC ESTABLISHMENTS.

“Securities should be taken, by a public authority, for protection against these calamities before such edifices are constructed or opened for the reception of the public. All large places of public entertainment and large hotels, many stories high, and for the accommodation of several hundred persons, ought to be included in the like provisions for protection. It was suggested by witnesses before the Select Committee, that an independent special fire authority should be appointed for the purpose. But this proposal is objectionable in principle, as involving either a separate and weak establishment, or, if it be a strong one, an excessively expensive one. On consideration, it will be seen that the most

eligible course will be to charge such duty upon the fire service of the general police force, because, of necessity, it must have the largest amount of experience for its guidance, and the greatest executive force to see to the constant application of that experience in any provision for security that science and practice may suggest. At present the special fire service of the Metropolitan Police has a greater amount of practical experience in fire prevention than any other force in the country. But for a high order of skill, and a vigilant patrolling force, combined with a force of engine power, Portsmouth, and other dockyards, would have been repeatedly destroyed.

“Under the existing arrangements, such provisions as there are for the prevention of fires in the Metropolis fall to district surveyors under the Board of Works—architects in private practice, not of the highest practice, but in practice much needing amendment, as the frequent destruction of property in houses of their construction shows. The work of fire prevention increases in speciality with the magnitude of the building and the numbers of the people to be accommodated and protected, and the speciality of service applicable to the purpose rises above the highest architectural practice. The care against fire necessarily accompanies the elaborate provisions now required in public edifices for warming, for lighting, and ventilation. The new great theatres are becoming elaborations of new practical science. The new Grand Opera at Vienna has some twenty miles of pipe to be regulated for the distribution of warmth, and between five and six thousand jets of gas to be regulated for its lighting, with electric communica-

tion from a central office to collect thermometrical conditions of all parts of the theatre. The provisions against fire, in progress when I visited it, were correspondingly elaborate. These developments of science, in the larger constructions, are applicable in their degree to lesser buildings. Provision might, it should be submitted, be most advantageously made for them in connection with the present high practice of the general police service, which might conveniently have such consultative scientific aid as is now provided for the Houses of Parliament for the guidance of the large executive service of rank and file available for the public protection."

CHAPTER VI.

TRICYCLES FOR POLICE.

THE last essay which our author has given to the world—published, in fact, in the present year, 1887—has reference to the use of the tricycle by the police for the prevention of crime.

From the first introduction of the tricycle, Mr. Chadwick has taken the greatest interest in the science and practice of cycling. Not one of our youths interested in the race or the tour on the bicycle or tricycle, has shown more enthusiasm on this matter than he. At the Sanitary Congress at Leamington, ten years ago, over which I had the honour to preside, there was one of the first great exhibitions of cycling machines, in which he took the greatest delight. He considered that the Exhibition was one of the most legitimate as well as the most interesting parts of the Congress, and was full of suggestions to the manufacturers respecting the construction of machines to meet various national necessities.

The value of the tricycle as a means of obtaining healthy exercise, was at once seized by him as a matter of course. But he was not less quick at perceiving and explaining the advantage which the

machine would be to the police, and on the 30th of November, 1886, he conveyed to the Society of Cyclists his latest views, in the essay which follows, and which forms the concluding pages of these volumes.

“Perhaps not one person who is present has any recollection of the time when the modern policeman was an officer who had no existence. I am one who has the most perfect recollection of that time, and am also the one who took, perhaps, the leading part in the suggestions which led up to the system of preventive police which we now possess.

“When I tell you that my first essay on this subject was written in the reign of King William IV., you will be able to form an opinion how great an interest I have taken in the body of men to whom we entrust so much authority and so much responsibility.

“In the early days of which I speak the small number of officers that belonged to our badly-organised police establishments performed a far greater amount of service than the whole of the officers attached to the parochial establishments of the country. Of the men belonging to each of the police offices, five or six of the most active often performed more duty than all the rest of the men belonging to the establishment. The best organised body of officers was that of the Thames Police, which was formed under the superintendence of Mr. Harriot and Mr. Colquhoun. It soon put an end to all the immense extent of systematic depredation which was formerly committed on property on the river Thames.

“At that same period I ventured to point out that all testimony and all experience proved that in the government of a body of men like the police their

pecuniary interests could alone be relied upon as motives of constant and sure operation. ‘If,’ I said, quoting my own words of fifty years ago, ‘if these interests were carefully and skilfully adjusted, they would act with the certainty of gravitation.’ I pointed out that in order to determine correctly the reward due to police officers as preventors of crime, their real service in prevention ought to be ascertained, and that to arrive at correctness on this point, the amount of crime committed, then most imperfectly calculated, should be correctly discovered and made known. The service of the police would then be determined by comparing the number of their detections with the returns of crime committed. I had no doubt that by thus giving the officers an interest in diminishing crime, a great and necessary step would be attained towards creating an efficient police.

“I judged also that it would be expedient to place the police on a more respectable footing, to give them an adequate remuneration for valuable and responsible service—cheap service being in a police, as well as in most things where talent is required, uniformly bad service. It was requisite, I contended, to establish among them gradations of rank; to make their appointments for life, with pensions or superannuation, as in the army; to make promotion determinable by the amount and value of services; and, *cæteris paribus*, by seniority; to concentrate responsibility at each step on individuals; and, as the best security against improper appointments, to let the officers be chosen in general by magistrates, who should be considered responsible for peace and security within their district.

"I regret to say that many of these original propositions have not been carried out. At the same time, I admit that the general organisation of the police force has been, on the whole, a distinguished success, and that we rely for our protection on a body of men who are every day becoming more conspicuous for their intelligence, activity, respectability, and discipline. The introduction of the drill system has been conducive, not only to their efficiency as a protecting force, but to their own health and regulation of habit and life.

"These few notes bearing on the history of a great national development will not, I hope, be taken amiss as introductory to one or two new suggestions on a subject which is specially germane to the work of a society of cyclists, which has for one of its principal objects the utilisation of the art of cycling for national wants and national necessities—namely, the use of the tricycle by the police.

"I had the pleasure of introducing the attention of your president, Dr. Richardson, to the use of the tricycle as a sanitary exercise at the Leamington Sanitary Congress in 1877; and at that same period I was also led to suggest the employment of the tricycle as a means of additional security by the service of the police forces. With the object of eliciting a few minutes' discussion on a subject so important by a learned society which may be said to make cycling a speciality, I have thrown together a few new notes in continuance of my original suggestion.

"At present in the suburbs of the Metropolis the police patrol singly at the rate of three miles an hour, and the present arrangement as to single patrol is that

the policeman shall pass every part of his beat once in a quarter of an hour. The defect of this arrangement is that depredators calculate upon the opportunities afforded to them during this quarter of an hour, and arrange for it; they watch for the approach of the patrol, and may hear his footfall, or may, in the event of pursuit, outrun him, and make their escape. If surprised, they may overmaster the single unarmed policeman, as they have repeatedly done, by murdering him.

"As a Commissioner of inquiry into the organisation of a general force, I have proposed a patrol by a tricycle worked by two men abreast, armed with revolvers. The patrol with the tricycle would be regulated to be worked at eight miles an hour instead of three. There would be no footfall to be heard, and the patrol would be silent for all suburban districts. If there are any men perceived at night with a trap that takes to flight, the tricycle patrol may put on extra speed which will keep them in sight or overtake them, for the tricycle has now attained a possible speed of eighteen miles an hour. The difficulties of the escape from two men would be enormously increased.

"Another great advantage which would spring from this method of following and detecting crime and criminals would be the greater rapidity and certainty of detection. These influences alone are powerfully deterrent, because, when the best is said of him, and the strongest excuses are made for him, the professed criminal is by nature, as a rule, a timorous man at heart. He may be desperate when he is at bay; but he is usually a man of a physical constitution, has an extreme dread of being caught, and trusts far more

to cunning than to courage. He lives, in fact, by concealment, is powerless in the light of day, and when once outwitted, is undone. In those early days of which I have spoken, Mr. Wyatt, a magistrate of Lambeth, when asked if he had anything to suggest for the benefit of his district, said he would employ gaslights at the openings of the different courts and alleys, the known resorts of thieves in the streets, and which lights, of a different form from the ordinary lamp, would warn passengers to look about them. 'I consider gas,' said Mr. Wyatt, 'without presuming to play upon the word, essential to an enlightened police.' Mr. Lee, the High Constable of Westminster, also told us that the widening of the pavements had done more than anything to prevent pocket-picking.

"In like manner the invention of modern times, the Tandem Tricycle, could be pressed into the service of an enlightened police. The lamps could either be used to conceal the armed officers in their approach, or to throw light into dark courts, alleys, or lanes. Near a house threatened with burglars one can imagine no surer method of protection. The deterrent effect would be invincible.

"On occasions, as on the outburst of serious fires or of calamities, by telegraphing or telephoning to the police stations, more rapid concentrations of available force may be effected than is practicable with the single mounted police force, if the tricycle were brought into use for this purpose.

"Tricycles may be used with great economy for the collection and movement of volunteer forces, ordinarily, to the practice grounds, and for their return home from thence.

"Cycling has been pronounced to be an eminently sanitary exercise, as good at least as pony-riding. It would admit of much use for curative service, for the relief of the police from the diseases to which they are liable from long exposure to the lethal influences of the ill-conditioned urban districts,—a relief which may be given by changes of service and the tricycle patrolling of well-conditioned suburban or rural districts on the prescription of the health-officer.

"It is nine years ago since the idea of using the tricycle by the police was proposed by me, and I expected that by this time some practical application of it would have come into force. I am glad to say that the Chief Constable of Coventry has introduced the tricycle there, and finds it highly successful.

"He makes to me the following report:—

"'The Chief Constable of Coventry, Mr. John Norris, has much pleasure in stating that a tricycle ("Salvo") has been in use by the members of this force for the last six years, and he can endorse all that is said by Colonel Cobbe, one of the Inspectors of Constabulary, and even say more in its favour.'

"Extract from the Colonel's official report to the Home Office: 'Lately the Watch Committee have provided a tricycle, at a cost of eighteen guineas, for the use of the force. It is represented that it has been in constant use, and has been found most useful, easily ridden, and comparatively noiseless; the night inspector is able to visit all parts of the city in his supervision, very frequently and with ease; it is considered a good substitute for a horse and cart where this conveyance is not provided, and is used for the purpose of officers serving summonses and making inquiries within a short radius of the city.'

"Mr. Norris adds further that the use of the tricycle in his district is in course of extension.

"The sanitary benefits that cyclists, as it appears to me, may achieve, would also accrue by their agitating, with the concurrence of the police, for the amendment of all our roads,—civic, suburban, and provincial,—so as to bring roads everywhere into the same uniform condition of solidity for saving of friction and consequent loss of power.

"The cycling fraternity, containing as it does so many thousand observers, must, I should assume, by this time have obtained a very accurate knowledge of the state of all the roads in the kingdom, and if the police could be made to adopt cycling as a part of their efficiency and equipment, the reconstruction of the roads, so as to bring them all into unity, would be found to be a national necessity that could not be set aside, because the reformation would be to the saving of traffic and locomotion of every kind.

"I was told by the great inventor of the modern tricycle, Starley, that he could produce a vehicle on which, on a level asphalted road, one man could move four men and two men eight. My own plan of such a road would be the provision of a wheel track of the hardest asphalted on the main road and the hardest concrete on the bye-roads. Three miles of the hardest asphalted wheel tracks could be laid at the cost of one mile of iron tramway, and with as good results in the saving of force; and, in the end, the construction would lead to a great saving in the rates. In my own parish I found that the plan would save forty pounds a mile on our eight miles of road, whilst it would also save a third of the force now lost in propulsion of cycling machines and all other classes

of wheel conveyances. At the same time there would be great saving from dust, which is as injurious to the lungs as to the clothes of those who meet it.

"I throw out these hints to show that cyclists have before them a larger economical and sanitary reform than has yet been thought of, in regard to roads, by political parties, and which has been ignored shamefully by vestry and local authorities.

"The only objection that I can see to the use of the tricycle by the police force is the expense. But again I urge that expense for intelligent service is always the best economy in the long run. My friend, the late Field Marshal Sir John Burgoyne, was wont to say that the sappers and miners, as an intelligent force, were, notwithstanding their double pay, a cheap force when all the results obtained from them were considered. Before a select Committee of the House of Commons it was proved in detail in regard to the Essex Constabulary that, omitting the towns which diminished the economy, the total expense of all was within the expenses of the unpaid parish constabulary. The like conclusions were established in respect to the Hampshire Constabulary; and I believe on testimony, in spite of the increased pay of men and officers, the police are, all results considered, as cheap a force as any in the public service.

"In conclusion I would point out, as another illustration of the value of the tricycle for police purposes, a rule I insisted upon so far back as the year 1829—namely, that in order effectually to diminish the chances of success which so often form the motive to depredation, it is requisite that all practicable measures to insure detection should be taken upon

'each' of the individual acts, from the aggregate of which those chances are made up.

"The speedy publication of any act of delinquency, by exciting general alarm, creates general vigilance, and thus increases to the depredator the danger and difficulty of all future depredations. By a speedy and complete collection and publication of information concerning all sorts of delinquency committed, more would be done in reducing crime, and at a cheaper rate, than by any possible increase of the existing establishments. For by this means the public at large will be converted into a police; and each individual member, by being put upon his guard, would perform unconsciously a great portion of the duties of a police officer."

FINIS.

Catalogue of Books

PUBLISHED BY

MESSRS. LONGMANS, GREEN, & CO.

39 PATERNOSTER ROW, LONDON, E.C.

Abbey.—*THE ENGLISH CHURCH AND ITS BISHOPS, 1700-1800.* By CHARLES J. ABBEY, Rector of Checkendon. 2 vols. 8vo. 24s.

Abbey and Overton.—*THE ENGLISH CHURCH IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.* By CHARLES J. ABBEY, Rector of Checkendon, and JOHN H. OVERTON, Rector of Epworth and Canon of Lincoln. Crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.

Abbott.—*THE ELEMENTS OF LOGIC.* By T. K. ABBOTT, B.D. 12mo. 3s.

Acton.—*MODERN COOKERY FOR PRIVATE FAMILIES.* By ELIZA ACTON. With 150 Woodcuts. Fcp. 8vo. 4s. 6d.

Æschylus.—*THE EUMENIDES OF ÆSCHYLUS:* a Critical Edition, with Metrical English Translation. By JOHN F. DAVIES, M.A. Professor of Latin in the Queen's College, Galway. 8vo. 7s.

A. K. H. B.—*THE ESSAYS AND CONTRIBUTIONS OF A. K. H. B.*—Uniform Cabinet Editions in crown 8vo.

Autumn Holidays of a Country Parson, 3s. 6d.
Changed Aspects of Unchanged Truths, 3s. 6d.

Commonplace Philosopher, 3s. 6d.

Counsel and Comfort from a City Pulpit, 3s. 6d.

Critical Essays of a Country Parson, 3s. 6d.

Graver Thoughts of a Country Parson. Three Series, 3s. 6d. each.

Landscapes, Churches, and Moralities, 3s. 6d.

Leisure Hours in Town, 3s. 6d.

Lessons of Middle Age, 3s. 6d.

Our Little Life. Two Series, 3s. 6d. each.

Our Homely Comedy and Tragedy, 3s. 6d.

Present Day Thoughts, 3s. 6d.

Recreations of a Country Parson. Three Series, 3s. 6d. each.

Seaside Musings, 3s. 6d.

Sunday Afternoons in the Parish Church of a Scottish University City, 3s. 6d.

Allen.—*FLOWERS AND THEIR PEDIGREES.* By GRANT ALLEN. With 50 Illustrations engraved on Wood. Crown 8vo. 5s.

Amos.—*WORKS BY SHELDON AMOS.*

A PRIMER OF THE ENGLISH CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT. Crown 8vo. 6s.

A SYSTEMATIC VIEW OF THE SCIENCE OF JURISPRUDENCE. 8vo. 18s.

Anstey.—*THE BLACK POODLE,* and other Stories. By F. ANSTEY, Author of 'Vice Versâ.' With Frontispiece by G. Du Maurier and Initial Letters by the Author. Crown 8vo. 6s.

Aristophanes.—*THE ACHARNIANS OF ARISTOPHANES.* Translated into English Verse by ROBERT YELVERTON TYRRELL, M.A. Crown 8vo. 2s. 6d.

Aristotle.—*THE WORKS OF.*

THE POLITICS, G. Bekker's Greek Text of Books I. III. IV. (VII.) with an English Translation by W. E. BOLLAND, M.A.; and short Introductory Essays by A. LANG, M.A. Crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.

THE POLITICS; Introductory Essays. By ANDREW LANG. (From Bolland and Lang's 'Politics.') Crown 8vo. 2s. 6d.

THE ETHICS; Greek Text, illustrated with Essays and Notes. By Sir ALEXANDER GRANT, Bart. M.A. LL.D. 2 vols. 8vo. 32s.

THE NICOMACHEAN ETHICS, Newly Translated into English. By ROBERT WILLIAMS, Barrister-at-Law. Crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.

Armstrong.—WORKS BY GEORGE FRANCIS ARMSTRONG, M.A.

POEMS: Lyrical and Dramatic. Fcp. 8vo. 6s.

KING SAUL. (The Tragedy of Israel, Part I.) Fcp. 8vo. 5s.

KING DAVID. (The Tragedy of Israel, Part II.) Fcp. 8vo. 6s.

KING SOLOMON. (The Tragedy of Israel, Part III.) Fcp. 8vo. 6s.

UGONE: A Tragedy. Fcp. 8vo. 6s.

A GARLAND FROM GREECE; Poems. Fcp. 8vo. 9s.

STORIES OF WICKLOW; Poems. Fcp. 8vo. 9s.

THE LIFE AND LETTERS OF EDMUND J. ARMSTRONG. Fcp. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

Armstrong.—WORKS BY EDMUND J. ARMSTRONG.

POETICAL WORKS. Fcp. 8vo. 5s.

ESSAYS AND SKETCHES. Fcp. 8vo. 5s.

Arnold.—WORKS BY THOMAS ARNOLD, D.D. Late Head-master of Rugby School.

INTRODUCTORY LECTURES ON MODERN HISTORY, delivered in 1841 and 1842. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

SERMONS PREACHED MOSTLY IN THE CHAPEL OF RUGBY SCHOOL. 6 vols. crown 8vo. 30s. or separately, 5s. each.

MISCELLANEOUS WORKS. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

Arnold.—*A MANUAL OF ENGLISH LITERATURE*, Historical and Critical. By THOMAS ARNOLD, M.A. Crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.

Arnott.—*THE ELEMENTS OF PHYSICS OR NATURAL PHILOSOPHY*. By NEIL ARNOTT, M.D. Edited by A. BAIN, LL.D. and A. S. TAYLOR, M.D. F.R.S. Woodcuts. Crown 8vo. 12s. 6d.

Ashby.—*NOTES ON PHYSIOLOGY FOR THE USE OF STUDENTS PREPARING FOR EXAMINATION*. With 120 Woodcuts. By HENRY ASHBY, M.D. Lond. Fcp. 8vo. 5s.

Atelier (The) du Lys; or, an Art Student in the Reign of Terror. By the Author of 'Mademoiselle Mori.' Crown 8vo. 2s. 6d.

Bacon.—*THE WORKS AND LIFE OF COMPLETE WORKS*. Edited by R. L. ELLIS, M.A. J. SPEDDING, M.A. and D. D. HEATH. 7 vols. 8vo. £3. 13s. 6d.

LETTERS AND LIFE, INCLUDING ALL HIS OCCASIONAL WORKS. Edited by J. SPEDDING. 7 vols. 8vo. £4. 4s.

THE ESSAYS; with Annotations. By RICHARD WHATELY, D.D., 8vo. 10s. 6d.

THE ESSAYS; with Introduction, Notes, and Index. By E. A. ABBOTT, D.D. 2 vols. fcp. 8vo. price 6s. Text and Index only, without Introduction and Notes, in 1 vol. fcp. 8vo. 2s. 6d.

The BADMINTON LIBRARY, edited by the DUKE OF BEAUFORT, K.G. assisted by ALFRED E. T. WATSON.

HUNTING. By the DUKE OF BEAUFORT, K.G. and MOWBRAY MORRIS. With Contributions by the Earl of Suffolk and Berkshire, Rev. F. W. L. Davies, Digby Collins, and Alfred E. T. Watson. With Coloured Frontispiece and 53 Illustrations by J. Sturgess, J. Charlton, and Agnes M. Biddulph. Crown 8vo. 10s. 6d.

FISHING. By H. CHOLMONDELEY-PENNELL. With Contributions by the Marquis of Exeter, Henry R. Francis, M.A., Major John P. Traherne, and G. Christopher Davies.

Vol. I. Salmon, Trout, and Grayling. With 150 Illustrations. Cr. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Vol. II. Pike and other Coarse Fish. With 58 Illustrations. Cr. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

RACING AND STEEPLECHASING. By the EARL OF SUFFOLK, W. G. CRAVEN, The Hon. F. LAWLEY, A. COVENTRY, and A. E. T. WATSON. With Coloured Frontispiece and 56 Illustrations by J. Sturgess. Cr. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

SHOOTING. By Lord WALSINGHAM and Sir RALPH PAYNE-GALLWEY, with Contributions by Lord Lovat, Lord Charles Lennox Kerr, The Hon. G. Lascelles, and Archibald Stuart Wortley. With 21 full-page Illustrations and 149 Woodcuts in the text by A. J. Stuart-Wortley, Harper Pennington, C. Whymper, J. G. Millais, G. E. Lodge, and J. H. Oswald-Brown.

Vol. I. Field and Covert. Cr. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Vol. II. Moor and Marsh. Cr. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

CYCLING. By VISCOUNT BURY, K.C.M.G. and G. LACY HILLIER. With a Contribution by Joseph Pennell. With numerous Illustrations by Viscount Bury and Joseph Pennell. Crown 8vo. 10s. 6d.

* * * Other volumes in preparation.

Bagehot.—WORKS BY WALTER BAGEHOT, M.A.

BIOGRAPHICAL STUDIES. 8vo. 12s.

ECONOMIC STUDIES. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

LITERARY STUDIES. 2 vols. 8vo. Portrait. 28s.

THE POSTULATES OF ENGLISH POLITICAL ECONOMY. Crown 8vo. 2s. 6d.

Bagwell.—*IRELAND UNDER THE TUDORS*, with a Succinct Account of the Earlier History. By RICHARD BAGWELL, M.A. Vols. I. and II. From the first invasion of the Northmen to the year 1578. 2 vols. 8vo. 32s.

Bain.—WORKS BY ALEXANDER BAIN, LL.D.

MENTAL AND MORAL SCIENCE; a Compendium of Psychology and Ethics. Crown 8vo. 10s. 6d.

THE SENSES AND THE INTELLECT. 8vo. 15s.

THE EMOTIONS AND THE WILL. 8vo. 15s.

PRACTICAL ESSAYS. Cr. 8vo. 4s. 6d.

LOGIC, DEDUCTIVE AND INDUCTIVE. PART I. Deduction, 4s. PART II. Induction, 6s. 6d.

JAMES MILL; a Biography. Cr. 8vo. 5s.

JOHN STUART MILL; a Criticism, with Personal Recollections. Crown 8vo. 2s. 6d.

Baker.—WORKS BY SIR SAMUEL W. BAKER, M.A.

EIGHT YEARS IN CEYLON. Crown 8vo. Woodcuts. 5s.

THE RIFLE AND THE HOUND IN CEYLON. Crown 8vo. Woodcuts. 5s.

Ball.—*THE REFORMED CHURCH OF IRELAND (1537-1886)*. By the Right Hon. J. T. BALL, LL.D. D.C.L. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

Barrett.—*ENGLISH GLEES AND PART-SONGS*. An Inquiry into their Historical Development. By WILLIAM ALEXANDER BARRETT, Mus. Bac. Oxon., Vicar-Choral St. Paul's Cathedral. Crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.

Beaconsfield.—WORKS BY THE EARL OF BEAONSFIELD, K.G.

NOVELS AND TALES. The Hughenden Edition. With 2 Portraits and 11 Vignettes. 11 vols. Crown 8vo. 42s.

Lothair.	Henrietta Temple.
Coningsby.	Contarini Fleming, &c.
Sybil.	Alroy, Ixion, &c.
Tancred.	The Young Duke, &c.
Venetia.	Vivian Grey.

Beaconsfield.—WORKS BY THE EARL OF BEAONSFIELD, K.G.—continued.

NOVELS AND TALES. Cheap Edition, complete in 11 vols. Crown 8vo. 1s. each, boards; 1s. 6d. each, cloth.

SELECTED SPEECHES. With Introduction and Notes, by T. E. KEBBEL, M.A. 2 vols. 8vo. Portrait, 32s.

THE WIT AND WISDOM OF THE EARL OF BEAONSFIELD. Crown 8vo. 1s. boards, 1s. 6d. cloth.

Becker.—WORKS BY PROFESSOR BECKER, translated from the German by the Rev. F. METCALF.

GALLUS; or, Roman Scenes in the Time of Augustus. Post 8vo. 7s. 6d.

CHARICLES; or, Illustrations of the Private Life of the Ancient Greeks. Post 8vo. 7s. 6d.

Boulton.—WORKS BY THE REV. T. P. BOULTBEE, LL.D.

A COMMENTARY ON THE 39 ARTICLES of the Church of England. Crown 8vo. 6s.

A HISTORY OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND; Pre-Reformation Period. 8vo. 15s.

Bourne.—WORKS BY JOHN BOURNE, C.E.

A TREATISE ON THE STEAM ENGINE, in its application to Mines, Mills, Steam Navigation, Railways, and Agriculture. With 37 Plates and 546 Woodcuts. 4to. 42s.

CATECHISM OF THE STEAM ENGINE in its various Applications in the Arts, to which is now added a chapter on Air and Gas Engines, and another devoted to Useful Rules, Tables, and Memoranda. Illustrated by 212 Woodcuts. Crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.

HANDBOOK OF THE STEAM ENGINE; a Key to the Author's Catechism of the Steam Engine. With 67 Woodcuts. Fcp. 8vo. 9s.

RECENT IMPROVEMENTS IN THE STEAM ENGINE. With 124 Woodcuts. Fcp. 8vo. 6s.

EXAMPLES OF STEAM AND GAS ENGINES, with 54 Plates and 356 Woodcuts. 4to. 70s.

- Bowen.**—*HARROW SONGS AND OTHER VERSES.* By EDWARD E. BOWEN, Assistant-Master at Harrow. Fcp. 8vo. 2s. 6d.; or printed on hand-made paper, 5s.
- Brabazon.**—*SOCIAL ARROWS.* By LORD BRABAZON. Crown 8vo. 5s.
** This book is a reprint of Articles on Open Spaces—Associations for the Benefit of Young Men and Women—Over Population—The Overworked Shop Assistant—Social Wants of London, &c.
- Brabourne.**—*FRIENDS AND FOES FROM FAIRYLAND.* By the Right Hon. LORD BRABOURNE. With 20 Illustrations by Linley Sambourne. Crown 8vo. 6s.
- Brassey.**—*WORKS BY LADY BRASSEY.*
A VOYAGE IN THE 'SUNBEAM,' OUR HOME ON THE OCEAN FOR ELEVEN MONTHS.
Library Edition. With 8 Maps and Charts, and 118 Illustrations, 8vo. 21s.
Cabinet Edition. With Map and 66 Illustrations, crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.
School Edition. With 37 Illustrations, fcp. 2s. cloth, or 3s. white parchment with gilt edges.
Popular Edition. With 60 Illustrations, 4to. 6d. sewed, 1s. cloth.
- SUNSHINE AND STORM IN THE EAST.*
Library Edition. With 2 Maps and 114 Illustrations, 8vo. 21s.
Cabinet Edition. With 2 Maps and 114 Illustrations, crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.
Popular Edition. With 103 Illustrations, 4to. 6d. sewed, 1s. cloth.
- IN THE TRADES, THE TROPICS, AND THE 'ROARING FORTIES.'*
Library Edition. With 8 Maps and Charts and 292 Illustrations, 8vo. 21s.
Cabinet Edition. With Map and 220 Illustrations, crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.
Popular Edition. With 183 Illustrations, 4to. 6d. sewed, 1s. cloth.
- THREE VOYAGES IN THE 'SUNBEAM.'*
Popular Edition. With 346 Illustrations, 4to. 2s. 6d.
- Browne.**—*AN EXPOSITION OF THE 39 ARTICLES,* Historical and Doctrinal. By E. H. BROWNE, D.D., Bishop of Winchester. 8vo. 16s.
- Buckle.**—*WORKS BY HENRY THOMAS BUCKLE.*
HISTORY OF CIVILISATION IN ENGLAND AND FRANCE, SPAIN AND SCOTLAND. 3 vols. crown 8vo. 24s.
MISCELLANEOUS AND POSTHUMOUS WORKS. A New and Abridged Edition. Edited by GRANT ALLEN. 2 vols. crown 8vo. 21s.

- Buckton.**—*WORKS BY MRS. C. M. BUCKTON.*
FOOD AND HOME COOKERY. With 11 Woodcuts. Crown 8vo. 2s. 6d.
HEALTH IN THE HOUSE. With 41 Woodcuts and Diagrams. Crown 8vo. 2s.
OUR DWELLINGS. With 39 Illustrations. Crown 8vo. 3s. 6d.
- Bull.**—*WORKS BY THOMAS BULL, M.D.*
HINTS TO MOTHERS ON THE MANAGEMENT OF THEIR HEALTH during the Period of Pregnancy and in the Lying-in Room. Fcp. 8vo. 1s. 6d.
THE MATERNAL MANAGEMENT OF CHILDREN IN HEALTH AND DISEASE. Fcp. 8vo. 1s. 6d.
- Bullinger.**—*A CRITICAL LEXICON AND CONCORDANCE TO THE ENGLISH AND GREEK NEW TESTAMENT.* Together with an Index of Greek Words and several Appendices. By the Rev. E. W. BULLINGER, D.D. Royal 8vo. 15s.
- Burnside and Panton.**—*THE THEORY OF EQUATIONS.* With an Introduction to the Theory of Binary Algebraic Forms. By WILLIAM SNOW BURNSIDE, M.A. and ARTHUR WILLIAM PANTON, M.A. 8vo. 12s. 6d.
- Burrows.**—*THE FAMILY OF BROCAS OF BEAUREPAIRE AND ROCHE COURT,* Hereditary Masters of the Royal Buckhounds. With some account of the English Rule in Aquitaine. By MONTAGU BURROWS, M.A. F.S.A. With 26 Illustrations of Monuments, Brasses, Seals, &c. Royal 8vo. 42s.
- Cabinet Lawyer, The;** a Popular Digest of the Laws of England, Civil, Criminal, and Constitutional. Fcp. 8vo. 9s.
- Caddy.**—*THROUGH THE FIELDS WITH LINNEUS.*—By Mrs. CADDY. With Frontispiece and Vignette to each volume. 2 vols. crown 8vo. 16s.
- Carlyle.**—*THOMAS AND JANE WELSH CARLYLE.*
THOMAS CARLYLE, a History of the first Forty Years of his Life, 1795–1835. By J. A. FROUDE, M.A. With 2 Portraits and 4 Illustrations, 2 vols. 8vo. 32s.
THOMAS CARLYLE, a History of his Life in London: from 1834 to his death in 1881. By J. A. FROUDE, M.A. 2 vols. 8vo. 32s.
LETTERS AND MEMORIALS OF JANE WELSH CARLYLE. Prepared for publication by THOMAS CARLYLE, and edited by J. A. FROUDE, M.A. 3 vols. 8vo. 36s.

- Cates.**—*A DICTIONARY OF GENERAL BIOGRAPHY.* Fourth Edition, with Supplement brought down to the end of 1884. By W. L. R. CATES. 8vo. 28s. cloth; 35s. half-bound russia.
- Cicero.**—*THE CORRESPONDENCE OF CICEERO:* a revised Text, with Notes and Prolegomena. By ROBERT Y. TYRRELL, M.A. Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin. Vols. I. and II. 12s. each.
- Clerk.**—*THE GAS ENGINE.* By DUGALD CLERK. With 101 Illustrations and Diagrams. Crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.
- Coats.**—*A MANUAL OF PATHOLOGY.* By JOSEPH COATS, M.D. Pathologist to the Western Infirmary and the Sick Children's Hospital, Glasgow. With 339 Illustrations engraved on Wood. 8vo. 31s. 6d.
- Colenso.**—*THE PENTATEUCH AND BOOK OF JOSHUA CRITICALLY EXAMINED.* By J. W. COLENZO, D.D. late Bishop of Natal. Crown 8vo. 6s.
- Comyn.**—*ATHERSTONE PRIORY:* a Tale. By I. N. COMYN. Crown 8vo. 2s. 6d.
- Conder.**—*A HANDBOOK TO THE BIBLE,* or Guide to the Study of the Holy Scriptures derived from Ancient Monuments and Modern Exploration. By F. R. CONDER, and Lieut. C. R. CONDER, R.E. Post 8vo. 7s. 6d.
- Conington.**—*WORKS BY JOHN CONINGTON, M.A.*
THE ÆNEID OF VIRGIL. Translated into English Verse. Crown 8vo. 9s.
THE POEMS OF VIRGIL. Translated into English Prose. Crown 8vo. 9s.
- Conybeare & Howson.**—*THE LIFE AND EPISTLES OF ST. PAUL.* By the Rev. W. J. CONYBEARE, M.A. and the Very Rev. J. S. HOWSON, D.D. Library Edition, with Maps, Plates, and Woodcuts. 2 vols. square crown 8vo. 21s.
Student's Edition, revised and condensed, with 46 Illustrations and Maps. 1 vol. crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.
- Cooke.**—*TABLETS OF ANATOMY.* By THOMAS COOKE, F.R.C.S. Eng. B.A. B.Sc. M.D. Paris. Fourth Edition, being a selection of the Tablets believed to be most useful to Students generally. Post 4to. 7s. 6d.
- Cox.**—*THE FIRST CENTURY OF CHRISTIANITY.* By HOMERSHAM COX, M.A. 8vo. 12s.
- Cox.**—*A GENERAL HISTORY OF GREECE:* from the Earliest Period to the Death of Alexander the Great; with a Sketch of the History to the Present Time. By the Rev. Sir G. W. COX, Bart., M.A. With 11 Maps and Plans. Crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.
** For other Works, see 'Epochs of History,' p. 24.
- Creighton.**—*HISTORY OF THE PAPACY DURING THE REFORMATION.* By the Rev. M. CREIGHTON, M.A. 8vo. Vols. I. and II. 1378–1464, 32s.; Vols. III. and IV. 1464–1518, 24s.
- Crookes.**—*SELECT METHODS IN CHEMICAL ANALYSIS* (chiefly Inorganic). By WILLIAM CROOKES, F.R.S. V.P.C.S. With 37 Illustrations. 8vo. 24s.
- Crump.**—*A SHORT ENQUIRY INTO THE FORMATION OF POLITICAL OPINION,* from the Reign of the Great Families to the Advent of Democracy. By ARTHUR CRUMP. 8vo. 7s. 6d.
- Culley.**—*HANDBOOK OF PRACTICAL TELEGRAPHY.* By R. S. CULLEY, M. Inst. C.E. Plates and Woodcuts. 8vo. 16s.
- Dante.**—*THE DIVINE COMEDY OF DANTE ALIGHIERI.* Translated verse for verse from the Original into Terza Rima. By JAMES INNES MINCHIN. Crown 8vo. 15s.
- Davidson.**—*AN INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY OF THE NEW TESTAMENT.* Critical, Exegetical, and Theological. By the Rev. S. DAVIDSON, D.D. LL.D. Revised Edition. 2 vols. 8vo. 30s.
- Davidson.**—*WORKS BY WILLIAM L. DAVIDSON, M.A.*
THE LOGIC OF DEFINITION EXPLAINED AND APPLIED. Crown 8vo. 6s.
LEADING AND IMPORTANT ENGLISH WORDS EXPLAINED AND EXEMPLIFIED. Fcp. 8vo. 3s. 6d.

Dead Shot, The, OR SPORTSMAN'S COMPLETE GUIDE; a Treatise on the Use of the Gun, with Lessons in the Art of Shooting Game of all kinds, and Wild-Fowl, also Pigeon-Shooting, and Dog-Breaking. By MARKSMAN. With 13 Illustrations. Crown 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Decaisne & Le Maout.—*A GENERAL SYSTEM OF BOTANY.* Translated from the French of E. LE MAOUT, M.D., and J. DECAISNE, by Mrs. HOOKER; with Additions by Sir J. D. HOOKER, C.B. F.R.S. Imp. 8vo. with 5,500 Woodcuts, 31s. 6d.

De Salis.—*SAVOIRES A LA MODE.* By Mrs. DE SALIS. Fcp. 8vo. 1s. boards.

De Tocqueville.—*DEMOCRACY IN AMERICA.* By ALEXIS DE TOCQUEVILLE. Translated by HENRY REEVE, C.B. 2 vols. crown 8vo. 16s.

Dickinson.—*ON RENAL AND URINARY AFFECTIONS.* By W. HOWSHIP DICKINSON, M.D. Cantab. F.R.C.P. &c. With 12 Plates and 122 Woodcuts. 3 vols. 8vo. £3. 4s. 6d.

Dixon.—*RURAL BIRD LIFE;* Essays on Ornithology, with Instructions for Preserving Objects relating to that Science. By CHARLES DIXON. With 45 Woodcuts. Crown 8vo. 5s.

Dowell.—*A HISTORY OF TAXATION AND TAXES IN ENGLAND, FROM THE EARLIEST TIMES TO THE PRESENT DAY.* By STEPHEN DOWELL, Assistant Solicitor of Inland Revenue. 4 vols. 8vo. 48s.

Doyle.—*THE OFFICIAL BARONAGE OF ENGLAND.* By JAMES E. DOYLE. Showing the Succession, Dignities, and Offices of every Peer from 1066 to 1885. Vols. I. to III. With 1,600 Portraits, Shields of Arms, Autographs, &c. 3 vols. 4to. £5. 5s.

Doyle.—*REMINISCENCES AND OPINIONS, 1813-1885.* By Sir FRANCIS HASTINGS DOYLE. 8vo. 16s.

Doyle.—*WORKS BY J. A. DOYLE,* Fellow of All Souls College, Oxford.

THE ENGLISH IN AMERICA: VIRGINIA, MARYLAND, AND THE CAROLINAS. 8vo. 18s.

THE ENGLISH IN AMERICA: THE PURITAN COLONIES. 2 vols. 8vo. 36s.

Dublin University Press Series

(The): a Series of Works, chiefly Educational, undertaken by the Provost and Senior Fellows of Trinity College, Dublin:

Abbott's (T. K.) Codex Rescriptus Dublinensis of St. Matthew. 4to. 21s.

—Evangeliorum Versio Antehieronymiana ex Codice Usariano (Dublinensis). 2 vols. crown 8vo. 21s.

Barnside (W. S.) and Panton's (A. W.) Theory of Equations. 8vo. 12s. 6d.

Casey's (John) Sequel to Euclid's Elements. Crown 8vo. 3s. 6d.

—Analytical Geometry of the Conic Sections. Crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.

Davies's (J. F.) Eumenides of Aeschylus. With Metrical English Translation. 8vo. 7s.

Dublin Translations into Greek and Latin Verse. Edited by R. Y. Tyrrell. 8vo. 12s. 6d.

Graves's (R. P.) Life of Sir William Hamilton. (3 vols.) Vols. I. and II. 8vo. each 15s.

Griffin (R. W.) on Parabola, Ellipse, and Hyperbola, treated Geometrically. Crown 8vo. 6s.

Haughton's (Dr. S.) Lectures on Physical Geography. 8vo. 15s.

Hobart's (W. K.) Medical Language of St. Luke. 8vo. 16s.

Leslie's (T. E. Cliffe) Essays in Political and Moral Philosophy. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Macalister's (A.) Zoology and Morphology of Vertebrata. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

MacCullagh's (James) Mathematical and other Tracts. 8vo. 15s.

Maguire's (T.) Parmenides of Plato, Greek Text with English Introduction, Analysis, and Notes. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

Monck's (W. H. S.) Introduction to Logic. Crown 8vo. 5s.

Purser's (J. M.) Manual of Histology. Fcp. 8vo. 5s.

Roberts's (R. A.) Examples in the Analytic Geometry of Plane Curves. Fcp. 8vo. 5s.

Southey's (R.) Correspondence with Caroline Bowles. Edited by E. Dowden. 8vo. 14s.

Thornhill's (W. J.) The Aeneid of Virgil, freely translated into English Blank Verse. Crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.

Tyrrell's (R. Y.) Cicero's Correspondence. Vols. I. and II. 8vo. each 12s.

—The Acharnians of Aristophanes, translated into English Verse. Crown 8vo. 2s. 6d.

Webb's (T. E.) Goethe's Faust, Translation and Notes. 8vo. 12s. 6d.

—The Veil of Isis: a Series of Essays on Idealism. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Wilkins's (G.) The Growth of the Homeric Poems. 8vo. 6s.

Dunster.—*HOW TO MAKE THE LAND PAY;* or, Profitable Industries connected with the Land. By H. P. DUNSTER, M.A. Crown 8vo. 5s.

Eastlake.—*HINTS ON HOUSEHOLD TASTE IN FURNITURE, UPHOLSTERY, &c.* By C. L. EASTLAKE, F.R.I.B.A. With 100 Illustrations. 8vo. 14s.

Edersheim.—*WORKS BY THE REV. ALFRED EDERSHEIM, D.D.*

THE LIFE AND TIMES OF JESUS THE MESSIAH. 2 vols. 8vo. 24s.

PROPHECY AND HISTORY IN RELATION TO THE MESSIAH: the Warburton Lectures, delivered at Lincoln's Inn Chapel, 1880-1884. 8vo. 12s.

Ellicott.—*WORKS BY C. F. ELLICOTT, D.D.* Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol.

A CRITICAL AND GRAMMATICAL COMMENTARY ON ST. PAUL'S EPISTLES. 8vo. Galatians, 8s. 6d. Ephesians, 8s. 6d. Pastoral Epistles, 10s. 6d. Philipians, Colossians, and Philemon, 10s. 6d. Thessalonians, 7s. 6d.

HISTORICAL LECTURES ON THE LIFE OF OUR LORD JESUS CHRIST. 8vo. 12s.

English Worthies. Edited by ANDREW LANG, M.A. Fcp. 8vo. 2s. 6d. each.

DARWIN. By GRANT ALLEN.

MARLBOROUGH. By G. SAINTSBURY.

SHAFTESBURY (The First Earl). By H. D. TRAILL.

ADMIRAL BLAKE. By DAVID HANNAY.

RALEIGH. By EDMUND GOSSE.

STEELE. By AUSTIN DOBSON.

BEN JONSON. By J. A. SYMONDS.

CANNING. By FRANK H. HILL.

* * Other Volumes are in preparation.

Epochs of Ancient History. 10 vols. fcp. 8vo. 2s. 6d. each. See p. 24.

Epochs of Modern History. 18 vols. fcp. 8vo. 2s. 6d. each. See p. 24.

Epochs of Church History. Fcp. 8vo. 2s. 6d. each. See p. 24.

Erichsen.—*WORKS BY JOHN ERIC ERICHSEN, F.R.S.*

THE SCIENCE AND ART OF SURGERY: Being a Treatise on Surgical Injuries, Diseases, and Operations. With 984 Illustrations. 2 vols. 8vo. 42s.

ON CONCUSSION OF THE SPINE, NERVOUS SHOCKS, and other Obscure Injuries of the Nervous System. Cr. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Evans.—*THE BRONZE IMPLEMENTS, ARMS, AND ORNAMENTS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.* By JOHN EVANS, D.C.L. 540 Illustrations. 8vo. 25s.

Ewald.—*WORKS BY PROFESSOR HEINRICH EWALD,* of Göttingen.

THE ANTIQUITIES OF ISRAEL. Translated from the German by H. S. SOLLY, M.A. 8vo. 12s. 6d.

THE HISTORY OF ISRAEL. Translated from the German. 8 vols. 8vo. Vols. I. and II. 24s. Vols. III. and IV. 21s. Vol. V. 18s. Vol. VI. 8vo. 16s. Vol. VII. 8vo. 21s. Vol. VIII. with Index to the Complete Work. 8vo. 18s.

Fairbairn.—*WORKS BY SIR W. FAIRBAIRN, BART, C.E.*

A TREATISE ON MILLS AND MILLWORK, with 18 Plates and 333 Woodcuts. 1 vol. 8vo. 25s.

USEFUL INFORMATION FOR ENGINEERS. With many Plates and Woodcuts. 3 vols. crown 8vo. 31s. 6d.

Farrar.—*LANGUAGE AND LANGUAGES.* A Revised Edition of *Chapters on Language and Families of Speech.* By F. W. FARRAR, D.D. Crown 8vo. 6s.

Fitzwygram.—*HORSES AND STABLES.* By Major-General Sir F. FITZWYGRAM, Bart. With 19 pages of Illustrations. 8vo. 5s.

Fox.—*THE EARLY HISTORY OF CHARLES JAMES FOX.* By the Right Hon. Sir G. O. TREVELYAN, Bart. Library Edition, 8vo. 18s. Cabinet Edition, cr. 8vo. 6s.

Francis.—*A BOOK ON ANGLING;* or, Treatise on the Art of Fishing in every branch; including full Illustrated Lists of Salmon Flies. By FRANCIS FRANCIS. Post 8vo. Portrait and Plates, 15s.

Freeman.—*THE HISTORICAL GEOGRAPHY OF EUROPE.* By E. A. FREEMAN, D.C.L. With 65 Maps. 2 vols. 8vo. 31s. 6d.

Froude.—*WORKS BY JAMES A. FROUDE, M.A.*

THE HISTORY OF ENGLAND, from the Fall of Wolsey to the Defeat of the Spanish Armada.

Cabinet Edition, 12 vols. cr. 8vo. £3. 12s.

Popular Edition, 12 vols. cr. 8vo. £2. 2s.

SHORT STUDIES ON GREAT SUBJECTS. 4 vols. crown 8vo. 24s.

[Continued on next page.]

Froude.—*WORKS BY JAMES A. FROUDE, M.A.*—continued.

CÆSAR: a Sketch. Crown 8vo. 6s.

THE ENGLISH IN IRELAND IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY. 3 vols. crown 8vo. 18s.

OCEANA; OR, ENGLAND AND HER COLONIES. With 9 Illustrations. Crown 8vo. 2s. boards, 2s. 6d. cloth.

THOMAS CARLYLE, a History of the first Forty Years of his Life, 1795 to 1835. 2 vols. 8vo. 32s.

THOMAS CARLYLE, a History of His Life in London from 1834 to his death in 1881. With Portrait engraved on steel. 2 vols. 8vo. 32s.

Ganot.—*WORKS BY PROFESSOR GANOT.* Translated by E. ATKINSON, Ph.D. F.C.S.

ELEMENTARY TREATISE ON PHYSICS, for the use of Colleges and Schools. With 5 Coloured Plates and 923 Woodcuts. Large crown 8vo. 15s.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY FOR GENERAL READERS AND YOUNG PERSONS. With 2 Plates and 471 Woodcuts. Crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.

Gardiner.—*WORKS BY SAMUEL RAWSON GARDINER, LL.D.*

HISTORY OF ENGLAND, from the Accession of James I. to the Outbreak of the Civil War, 1603-1642. Cabinet Edition, thoroughly revised. 10 vols. crown 8vo. price 6s. each.

A HISTORY OF THE GREAT CIVIL WAR, 1642-1649. (3 vols.) Vol. I. 1642-1644. With 24 Maps. 8vo. 21s.

OUTLINE OF ENGLISH HISTORY, B.C. 55-A.D. 1880. With 96 Woodcuts, fcp. 8vo. 2s. 6d.

** For other Works, see 'Epochs of Modern History,' p. 24.

Garrod.—*WORKS BY ALFRED BARING GARROD, M.D. F.R.S.*

A TREATISE ON GOUT AND RHEUMATIC GOUT (RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS). With 6 Plates, comprising 21 Figures (14 Coloured), and 27 Illustrations engraved on Wood. 8vo. 21s.

THE ESSENTIALS OF MATERIA MEDICA AND THERAPEUTICS. New Edition, revised and adapted to the New Edition of the British Pharmacopœia, by NESTOR TIRARD, M.D. Crown 8vo. 12s. 6d.

Goethe.—*FAUST.* Translated by T. E. WEBB, LL.D. 8vo. 12s. 6d.

FAUST. A New Translation, chiefly in Blank Verse; with Introduction and Notes. By JAMES ADEY BIRDS, B.A. F.G.S. Crown 8vo. 12s. 6d.

FAUST. The German Text, with an English Introduction and Notes for Students. By ALBERT M. SELSS, M.A. Ph.D. Crown 8vo. 5s.

Goodeve.—*WORKS BY T. M. GOODEVE, M.A.*

PRINCIPLES OF MECHANICS. With 253 Woodcuts. Crown 8vo. 6s.

THE ELEMENTS OF MECHANISM. With 342 Woodcuts. Crown 8vo. 6s.

A MANUAL OF MECHANICS: an Elementary Text-Book for Students of Applied Mechanics. With 138 Illustrations and Diagrams, and 141 Examples. Fcp. 8vo. 2s. 6d.

Grant.—*THE ETHICS OF ARISTOTLE.* The Greek Text illustrated by Essays and Notes. By Sir ALEXANDER GRANT, Bart. LL.D. D.C.L. &c. 2 vols. 8vo. 32s.

Gray.—*ANATOMY, DESCRIPTIVE AND SURGICAL.* By HENRY GRAY, F.R.S. late Lecturer on Anatomy at St. George's Hospital. With 569 Woodcut Illustrations, a large number of which are coloured. Re-edited by T. PICKERING PICK, Surgeon to St. George's Hospital. Royal 8vo. 36s.

Green.—*THE WORKS OF THOMAS HILL GREEN*, late Fellow of Balliol College, and Whyte's Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Oxford. Edited by R. L. NETTLESHIP, Fellow of Balliol College, Oxford (3 vols.) Vols I. and II.—Philosophical Works. 8vo. 16s. each.

Greville.—*WORKS BY C. C. F. GREVILLE.*

A JOURNAL OF THE REIGN OF QUEEN VICTORIA, from 1837 to 1852. 3 vols. 8vo. 36s.

A JOURNAL OF THE REIGN OF QUEEN VICTORIA, from 1852 to 1860. 2 vols. 8vo. 24s.

Grove.—*THE CORRELATION OF PHYSICAL FORCES.* By the Hon. Sir W. R. GROVE, F.R.S. &c. 8vo. 15s.

Gwilt.—*AN ENCYCLOPÆDIA OF ARCHITECTURE.* By JOSEPH GWILT, F.S.A. Illustrated with more than 1,100 Engravings on Wood. Revised, with Alterations and Considerable Additions, by WYATT PAPWORTH. 8vo. 52s. 6d.

Haggard.—*SHE: A HISTORY OF ADVENTURE.* By H. RIDER HAGGARD. Crown 8vo. 6s.

Halliwel-Phillipps.—*OUTLINES OF THE LIFE OF SHAKESPEARE.* By J. O. HALLIWEL-PHILLIPPS, F.R.S. 2 vols. Royal 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Hamilton.—*LIFE OF SIR WILLIAM R. HAMILTON*, Kt. LL.D. D.C.L. M.R.I.A. &c. Including Selections from his Poems, Correspondence, and Miscellaneous Writings. By the Rev. R. P. GRAVES, M.A. (3 vols.) Vols. I. and II. 8vo. 15s. each.

Harte.—*WORKS BY BRET HARTE. IN THE CARQUINEZ WOODS.* Fcp. 8vo. 2s. boards; 2s. 6d. cloth.

ON THE FRONTIER. Three Stories. 16mo. 1s.

BY SHORE AND SEDGE. Three Stories. 16mo. 1s.

Hartwig.—*WORKS BY DR. G. HARTWIG.*

THE SEA AND ITS LIVING WONDERS. With 12 Plates and 303 Woodcuts. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

THE TROPICAL WORLD. With 8 Plates, and 172 Woodcuts. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

THE POLAR WORLD; a Description of Man and Nature in the Arctic and Antarctic Regions of the Globe. With 3 Maps, 8 Plates, and 85 Woodcuts. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

THE ARCTIC REGIONS (extracted from the 'Polar World'). 4to. 6d. sewed.

THE SUBTERRANEAN WORLD. With 3 Maps and 80 Woodcuts. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

THE AERIAL WORLD; a Popular Account of the Phenomena and Life of the Atmosphere. With Map, 8 Plates, and 60 Woodcuts. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Hassall.—*THE INHALATION TREATMENT OF DISEASES OF THE ORGANS OF RESPIRATION*, including Consumption. By ARTHUR HILL HASSALL, M.D. With 19 Illustrations of Apparatus. Cr. 8vo. 12s. 6d.

Haughton.—*SIX LECTURES ON PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY*, delivered in 1876, with some Additions. By the Rev. SAMUEL HAUGHTON, F.R.S. M.D. D.C.L. With 23 Diagrams. 8vo. 15s.

Havelock.—*MEMOIRS OF SIR HENRY HAVELOCK, K.C.B.* By JOHN CLARK MARSHMAN. Crown 8vo. 3s. 6d.

Hearn.—*THE GOVERNMENT OF ENGLAND*; its Structure and its Development. By WILLIAM EDWARD HEARN, Q.C. 8vo. 16s.

Helmholtz.—*WORKS BY PROFESSOR HELMHOLTZ.*

ON THE SENSATIONS OF TONE AS A PHYSIOLOGICAL BASIS FOR THE THEORY OF MUSIC. Translated by A. J. ELLIS, F.R.S. Royal 8vo. 28s.

POPULAR LECTURES ON SCIENTIFIC SUBJECTS. Translated and edited by EDMUND ATKINSON, Ph.D. F.C.S. With a Preface by Professor TYNDALL, F.R.S. and 68 Woodcuts. 2 vols. Crown 8vo. 15s. or separately, 7s. 6d. each

Herschel.—*OUTLINES OF ASTRONOMY.* By Sir J. F. W. HERSCHEL, Bart. M.A. With Plates and Diagrams Square crown 8vo. 12s.

Hester's Venture: a Novel. By the Author of 'The Atelier du Lys.' Crown 8vo. 6s.

Hewitt.—*THE DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT OF DISEASES OF WOMEN, INCLUDING THE DIAGNOSIS OF PREGNANCY.* By GRAILY HEWITT, M.D. New Edition, in great part re-written and much enlarged, with 211 Engravings on Wood, of which 79 are new in this Edition. 8vo. 24s.

Historic Towns. Edited by E. A. FREEMAN, D.C.L. and Rev. WILLIAM HUNT, M.A. With Maps and Plans. Crown 8vo. 3s. 6d. each.

LONDON. By W. E. LOFTIE.

EXETER. By E. A. FREEMAN.

BRISTOL. By Rev. W. HUNT.

[Nearly ready.]

** Other Volumes in preparation.

Hobart.—*SKETCHES FROM MY LIFE.* By Admiral HOBART PASHA. With Portrait. Crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.

Hobart.—*THE MEDICAL LANGUAGE OF ST. LUKE*: a Proof from Internal Evidence that St. Luke's Gospel and the Acts were written by the same person, and that the writer was a Medical Man. By the Rev. W. K. HOBART, LL.D. 8vo. 16s.

Holmes.—*A SYSTEM OF SURGERY*, Theoretical and Practical, in Treatises by various Authors. Edited by TIMOTHY HOLMES, M.A. and J. W. HULKE, F.R.S. 3 vols. royal 8vo. £4. 4s.

Homer.—*THE ILIAD OF HOMER*, Homometrically translated by C. B. CAYLEY. 8vo. 12s. 6d.

THE ILIAD OF HOMER. The Greek Text, with a Verse Translation, by W. C. GREEN, M.A. Vol. I. Books I.-XII. Crown 8vo. 6s.

Hopkins.—*CHRIST THE CONSOLER*; a Book of Comfort for the Sick. By ELLICE HOPKINS. Fcp. 8vo. 2s. 6d.

Howitt.—*VISITS TO REMARKABLE PLACES*, Old Halls, Battle-Fields, Scenes illustrative of Striking Passages in English History and Poetry. By WILLIAM HOWITT. With 80 Illustrations engraved on Wood. Crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.

Howley.—*THE OLD MORALITY, TRACED HISTORICALLY AND APPLIED PRACTICALLY*. By EDWARD HOWLEY, Barrister-at-Law. With Frontispiece, Raffaele's School at Athens. Crown 8vo. 3s.

Hudson & Gosse.—*THE ROTIFERA OR 'WHEEL-ANIMALCULES.'* By C. T. HUDSON, LL.D. and P. H. GOSSE, F.R.S. With 30 Coloured Plates. In 6 Parts. 4to. 10s. 6d. each. Complete in 2 vols. 4to. £3. 10s.

Hullah.—*WORKS BY JOHN HULLAH, LL.D.*

COURSE OF LECTURES ON THE HISTORY OF MODERN MUSIC. 8vo. 8s. 6d.

COURSE OF LECTURES ON THE TRANSITION PERIOD OF MUSICAL HISTORY. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Hume.—*THE PHILOSOPHICAL WORKS OF DAVID HUME.* Edited by T. H. GREEN, M.A. and the Rev. T. H. GROSE, M.A. 4 vols. 8vo. 56s. Or separately, Essays, 2 vols. 28s. Treatise of Human Nature. 2 vols. 28s.

In the Olden Time: a Tale of the Peasant War in Germany. By the Author of 'Mademoiselle Mori.' Crown 8vo. 2s. 6d.

Ingelow.—*WORKS BY JEAN INGÉLOW.*

POETICAL WORKS. Vols. 1 and 2. Fcp. 8vo. 12s. Vol. 3. Fcp. 8vo. 5s.

LYRICAL AND OTHER POEMS. Selected from the Writings of JEAN INGÉLOW. Fcp. 8vo. 2s. 6d. cloth plain; 3s. cloth gilt.

THE HIGH TIDE ON THE COAST OF LINCOLNSHIRE. With 40 Illustrations, drawn and engraved under the supervision of GEORGE T. ANDREW. Royal 8vo. 10s. 6d. cloth extra, gilt edges.

Jackson.—*AID TO ENGINEERING SOLUTION.* By LOUIS D'A. JACKSON, C.E. With 111 Diagrams and 5 Woodcut Illustrations. 8vo. 21s.

Jameson.—*WORKS BY MRS. JAMESON.*

LEGENDS OF THE SAINTS AND MARTYRS. With 19 Etchings and 187 Woodcuts. 2 vols. 31s. 6d.

LEGENDS OF THE MADONNA, the Virgin Mary as represented in Sacred and Legendary Art. With 27 Etchings and 165 Woodcuts. 1 vol. 21s.

LEGENDS OF THE MONASTIC ORDERS. With 11 Etchings and 88 Woodcuts. vol. 21s.

HISTORY OF THE SAVIOUR, His Types and Precursors. Completed by Lady EASTLAKE. With 13 Etchings and 281 Woodcuts. 2 vols. 42s.

Jeans.—*WORKS BY J. S. JEANS.*

ENGLAND'S SUPREMACY: its Sources, Economics, and Dangers. 8vo. 8s. 6d.

RAILWAY PROBLEMS: An Inquiry into the Economic Conditions of Railway Working in Different Countries. 8vo. 12s. 6d.

Johnson.—*THE PATENTEE'S MANUAL;* a Treatise on the Law and Practice of Letters Patent, for the use of Patentees and Inventors. By J. JOHNSON and J. H. JOHNSON. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Johnston.—*A GENERAL DICTIONARY OF GEOGRAPHY,* Descriptive, Physical, Statistical, and Historical; a complete Gazetteer of the World. By KEITH JOHNSTON. Medium 8vo. 42s.

Jones.—*THE HEALTH OF THE SENSES: SIGHT, HEARING, VOICE, SMELL AND TASTE, SKIN;* with Hints on Health, Diet, Education, Health Resorts of Europe, &c. By H. MACNAUGHTON JONES, M.D. Crown 8vo. 3s. 6d.

Jordan.—*WORKS BY WILLIAM LEIGHTON JORDAN, F.R.G.S.*

THE OCEAN: a Treatise on Ocean Currents and Tides and their Causes. 8vo. 21s.

THE NEW PRINCIPLES OF NATURAL PHILOSOPHY: a Defence and Extension of the Principles established by the Author's treatise on Ocean Currents. With 13 plates. 8vo. 21s.

THE WINDS: an Essay in Illustration of the New Principles of Natural Philosophy. Crown 8vo. 2s.

THE STANDARD OF VALUE. Crown 8vo. 5s.

Jukes.—*WORKS BY ANDREW JUKE.*

THE NEW MAN AND THE ETERNAL LIFE. Crown 8vo. 6s.

THE TYPES OF GENESIS. Crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.

THE SECOND DEATH AND THE RESTITUTION OF ALL THINGS. Crown 8vo. 3s. 6d.

THE MYSTERY OF THE KINGDOM. Crown 8vo. 2s. 6d.

Justinian.—*THE INSTITUTES OF JUSTINIAN;* Latin Text, chiefly that of Huschke, with English Introduction, Translation, Notes, and Summary. By THOMAS C. SANDARS, M.A. 8vo. 18s.

Kalisch.—*WORKS BY M. M. KALISCH, M.A.*

BIBLE STUDIES. Part I. The Prophecies of Balaam. 8vo. 10s. 6d. Part II. The Book of Jonah. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

COMMENTARY ON THE OLD TESTAMENT; with a New Translation. Vol. I. Genesis, 8vo. 18s. or adapted for the General Reader, 12s. Vol. II. Exodus, 15s. or adapted for the General Reader, 12s. Vol. III. Leviticus, Part I. 15s. or adapted for the General Reader, 8s. Vol. IV. Leviticus, Part II. 15s. or adapted for the General Reader, 8s.

HEBREW GRAMMAR. With Exercises. Part I. 8vo. 12s. 6d. Key, 5s. Part II. 12s. 6d.

Kant.—*WORKS BY EMANUEL KANT.*

CRITIQUE OF PRACTICAL REASON. Translated by Thomas Kingsmill Abbott, B.D. 8vo. 12s. 6d.

INTRODUCTION TO LOGIC, AND HIS ESSAY ON THE MISTAKEN SUBTILTY OF THE FOUR FIGURES. Translated by Thomas Kingsmill Abbott, B.D. With a few Notes by S. T. Coleridge. 8vo. 6s.

Killick.—*HANDBOOK TO MILL'S SYSTEM OF LOGIC.* By the Rev. A. H. KILLICK, M.A. Crown 8vo. 3s. 6d.

Kolbe.—*A SHORT TEXT-BOOK OF INORGANIC CHEMISTRY.* By Dr. HERMANN KOLBE. Translated from the German by T. S. HUMPHIDGE, Ph.D. With a Coloured Table of Spectra and 66 Illustrations. Crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.

Lang.—*WORKS BY ANDREW LANG.*

LETTERS TO DEAD AUTHORS. Fcp. 8vo. 6s. 6d.

BOOKS AND BOOKMEN. With 2 Coloured Plates and 17 Illustrations. Cr. 8vo. 6s. 6d. or printed on hand-made paper, 10s. 6d.

CUSTOM AND MYTH; Studies of Early Usage and Belief. With 15 Illustrations. Crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.

THE PRINCESS NOBODY: a Tale of Fairyland. After the Drawings by Richard Doyle, printed in colours by Edmund Evans. Post 4to. 5s. boards.

Latham.—*HANDBOOK OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.* By ROBERT G. LATHAM, M.A. M.D. Crown 8vo. 6s.

Lecky.—*WORKS BY W. E. H. LECKY.*

HISTORY OF ENGLAND IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY. 8vo. Vols. I.-IV. 1700-1784, £3. 12s.

THE HISTORY OF EUROPEAN MORALS FROM AUGUSTUS TO CHARLEMAGNE. 2 vols. crown 8vo. 16s.

HISTORY OF THE RISE AND INFLUENCE OF THE SPIRIT OF RATIONALISM IN EUROPE. 2 vols. crown 8vo. 16s.

Lenormant.—*THE BOOK OF GENESIS.* A New Translation from the Hebrew. By FRANÇOIS LENORMANT. Translated from the French by the Author of 'Mankind, their Origin and Destiny.' 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Lewes.—*THE HISTORY OF PHILOSOPHY,* from Thales to Comte. By GEORGE HENRY LEWES. 2 vols. 8vo. 32s.

Liddell & Scott.—*A GREEK-ENGLISH LEXICON.* Compiled by HENRY GEORGE LIDDELL, D.D. Dean of Christ Church; and ROBERT SCOTT, D.D. Dean of Rochester. 4to. 36s.

Living.—*WORKS BY ROBERT LIVING, M.A. and M.D. Cantab.*

HANDBOOK ON DISEASES OF THE SKIN. With especial reference to Diagnosis and Treatment. Fcp. 8vo. 5s.

NOTES ON THE TREATMENT OF SKIN DISEASES. 18mo. 3s.

Lloyd.—*A TREATISE ON MAGNETISM*, General and Terrestrial. By H. LLOYD, D.D. D.C.L. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Lloyd.—*THE SCIENCE OF AGRICULTURE*. By F. J. LLOYD. 8vo. 12s.

Longman.—*HISTORY OF THE LIFE AND TIMES OF EDWARD III.* By WILLIAM LONGMAN, F.S.A. With 9 Maps, 8 Plates, and 16 Woodcuts. 2 vols. 8vo. 25s.

Longman.—*WORKS BY FREDERICK W. LONGMAN, Balliol College, Oxon.*

CHESS OPENINGS. Fcp. 8vo. 2s. 6d.

FREDERICK THE GREAT AND THE SEVEN YEARS' WAR. With 2 Coloured Maps. 8vo. 2s. 6d.

A NEW POCKET DICTIONARY OF THE GERMAN AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES. Square 18mo. 2s. 6d.

Longman's Magazine. Published Monthly. Price Sixpence. Vols. 1-S, 8vo. price 5s. each.

Longmore.—*GUNSHOT INJURIES*; Their History, Characteristic Features, Complications, and General Treatment. By Surgeon-General Sir T. LONGMORE, C.B., F.R.C.S. With 58 Illustrations. 8vo. 31s. 6d.

Loudon.—*WORKS BY J. C. LOUDON, F.L.S.*

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF GARDENING; the Theory and Practice of Horticulture, Floriculture, Arboriculture, and Landscape Gardening. With 1,000 Woodcuts. 8vo. 21s.

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF AGRICULTURE; the Laying-out, Improvement, and Management of Landed Property; the Cultivation and Economy of the Productions of Agriculture. With 1,100 Woodcuts. 8vo. 21s.

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF PLANTS; the Specific Character, Description, Culture, History, &c. of all Plants found in Great Britain. With 12,000 Woodcuts. 8vo. 42s.

Lubbock.—*THE ORIGIN OF CIVILIZATION AND THE PRIMITIVE CONDITION OF MAN.* By Sir J. LUBBOCK, Bart. M.P. F.R.S. With Illustrations. 8vo. 18s.

Lyra Germanica; Hymns Translated from the German by Miss C. WINKWORTH. Fcp. 8vo. 5s.

Macalister.—*AN INTRODUCTION TO THE SYSTEMATIC ZOOLOGY AND MORPHOLOGY OF VERTEBRATE ANIMALS.* By A. MACALISTER, M.D. With 28 Diagrams. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Macaulay.—*WORKS AND LIFE OF LORD MACAULAY.*

HISTORY OF ENGLAND FROM THE ACCESSION OF JAMES THE SECOND:

Student's Edition, 2 vols. crown 8vo. 12s.
People's Edition, 4 vols. crown 8vo. 16s.
Cabinet Edition, 8 vols. post 8vo. 48s.
Library Edition, 5 vols. 8vo. £4.

CRITICAL AND HISTORICAL ESSAYS, with LAYS OF ANCIENT ROME, in 1 volume:

Authorised Edition, crown 8vo. 2s. 6d. or 3s. 6d. gilt edges.
Popular Edition, crown 8vo. 2s. 6d.

CRITICAL AND HISTORICAL ESSAYS:

Student's Edition, 1 vol. crown 8vo. 6s.
People's Edition, 2 vols. crown 8vo. 8s.
Cabinet Edition, 4 vols. post 8vo. 24s.
Library Edition, 3 vols. 8vo. 36s.

ESSAYS which may be had separately price 6d. each sewed, 1s. each cloth:

Addison and Walpole.
Frederick the Great.
Croker's Boswell's Johnson.
Hallam's Constitutional History.
Warren Hastings. (3d. sewed, 6d. cloth.)
The Earl of Chatham (Two Essays).
Ranke and Gladstone.
Milton and Machiavelli.
Lord Bacon.
Lord Clive.
Lord Byron, and The Comic Dramatists of the Restoration.

The Essay on Warren Hastings annotated by S. HALES, 1s. 6d.

The Essay on Lord Clive annotated by H. COURTHOPE-BOWEN, M.A. 2s. 6d.

SPEECHES:

People's Edition, crown 8vo. 3s. 6d.

[Continued on next page.]

Macaulay.—*WORKS AND LIFE OF LORD MACAULAY—continued.*

MISCELLANEOUS WRITINGS:

Library Edition, 2 vols. 8vo. 21s.
People's Edition, 1 vol. crown 8vo. 4s. 6d.

LAYS OF ANCIENT ROME, &c.

Illustrated by G. Scharf, fcp. 4to. 10s. 6d.
Popular Edition, sep. 4to. 6d. sewed, 1s. cloth.

Illustrated by J. R. Weguelin, crown 8vo. 3s. 6d. cloth extra, gilt edges.
Cabinet Edition, post 8vo. 3s. 6d.
Annotated Edition, sep. 8vo. 1s. sewed, 1s. 6d. cloth, or 2s. 6d. cloth extra, gilt edges.

SELECTIONS FROM THE WRITINGS OF LORD MACAULAY. Edited, with Occasional Notes, by the Right Hon. Sir G. O. TREVELYAN, Bart. Crown 8vo. 6s.

MISCELLANEOUS WRITINGS AND SPEECHES:

Student's Edition, in ONE VOLUME, crown 8vo. 6s.
Cabinet Edition, including Indian Penal Code, Lays of Ancient Rome, and Miscellaneous Poems, 4 vols. post 8vo. 24s.

THE COMPLETE WORKS OF LORD MACAULAY. Edited by his Sister, Lady TREVELYAN.

Library Edition, with Portrait, 8 vols. demy 8vo. £5. 5s.
Cabinet Edition, 16 vols. post 8vo. £4. 16s.

THE LIFE AND LETTERS OF LORD MACAULAY. By the Right Hon. Sir G. O. TREVELYAN, Bart.

Popular Edition, 1 vol. crown 8vo. 6s.
Cabinet Edition, 2 vols. post 8vo. 12s.
Library Edition, 2 vols. 8vo. 36s.

Macdonald.—*WORKS BY GEORGE MACDONALD, LL.D.*

UNSPOKEN SERMONS. First Series. Crown 8vo. 3s. 6d.

UNSPOKEN SERMONS. Second Series. Crown 8vo. 3s. 6d.

THE MIRACLES OF OUR LORD. Crown 8vo. 3s. 6d.

A BOOK OF STRIFE, IN THE FORM OF THE DIARY OF AN OLD SOUL: Poems, 12mo. 6s.

Macfarren.—*LECTURES ON HARMONY,* delivered at the Royal Institution. By Sir G. A. MACFARREN. 8vo. 12s.

Macleod.—*WORKS BY HENRY D. MACLEOD, M.A.*

PRINCIPLES OF ECONOMICAL PHILOSOPHY. In 2 vols. Vol. I. 8vo. 15s. Vol. II. PART I. 12s.

THE ELEMENTS OF ECONOMICS. In 2 vols. Vol. I. crown 8vo. 7s. 6d. Vol. II. PART I, crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.

THE ELEMENTS OF BANKING. Crown 8vo. 5s.

THE THEORY AND PRACTICE OF BANKING. Vol. I. 8vo. 12s. Vol. II. 14s.

ELEMENTS OF POLITICAL ECONOMY. 8vo. 16s.

McCulloch.—*THE DICTIONARY OF COMMERCE AND COMMERCIAL NAVIGATION* of the late J. R. McCULLOCH, of H.M. Stationery Office. Latest Edition, containing the most recent Statistical Information by A. J. WILSON. 1 vol. medium 8vo. with 11 Maps and 30 Charts, price 63s. cloth, or 70s. strongly half-bound in russia.

Mademoiselle Mori: a Tale of Modern Rome. By the Author of 'The Atelier du Lys.' Crown 8vo. 2s. 6d.

Mahaffy.—*A HISTORY OF CLASSICAL GREEK LITERATURE.* By the Rev. J. P. MAHAFFY, M.A. Crown 8vo. Vol. I. Poets, 7s. 6d. Vol. II. Prose Writers, 7s. 6d.

Malmesbury.—*MEMOIRS OF AN EX-MINISTER:* an Autobiography. By the Earl of MALMESBURY, G.C.B. Crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.

Manning.—*THE TEMPORAL MISSION OF THE HOLY GHOST;* or, Reason and Revelation. By H. E. MANNING, D.D. Cardinal-Archbishop. Crown 8vo. 8s. 6d.

Martineau.—*WORKS BY JAMES MARTINEAU, D.D.*

HOURS OF THOUGHT ON SACRED THINGS. Two Volumes of Sermons. 2 vols. crown 8vo. 7s. 6d. each.

ENDEAVOURS AFTER THE CHRISTIAN LIFE. Discourses. Crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.

Maunder's Treasuries.

BIOGRAPHICAL TREASURY. Reconstructed, revised, and brought down to the year 1882, by W. L. R. CATES. Fcp. 8vo. 6s.

TREASURY OF NATURAL HISTORY; or, Popular Dictionary of Zoology. Fcp. 8vo. with 900 Woodcuts, 6s.

TREASURY OF GEOGRAPHY; Physical, Historical, Descriptive, and Political. With 7 Maps and 16 Plates. Fcp. 8vo. 6s.

HISTORICAL TREASURY: Outlines of Universal History, Separate Histories of all Nations. Revised by the Rev. Sir G. W. COX, Bart. M.A. Fcp. 8vo. 6s.

TREASURY OF KNOWLEDGE AND LIBRARY OF REFERENCE. Comprising an English Dictionary and Grammar, Universal Gazetteer, Classical Dictionary, Chronology, Law Dictionary, &c. Fcp. 8vo. 6s.

SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY TREASURY: a Popular Encyclopedia of Science, Literature, and Art. Fcp. 8vo. 6s.

THE TREASURY OF BIBLE KNOWLEDGE; being a Dictionary of the Books, Persons, Places, Events, and other matters of which mention is made in Holy Scripture. By the Rev. J. AYRE, M.A. With 5 Maps, 15 Plates, and 300 Woodcuts. Fcp. 8vo. 6s.

THE TREASURY OF BOTANY, or Popular Dictionary of the Vegetable Kingdom. Edited by J. LINDLEY, F.R.S. and T. MOORE, F.L.S. With 274 Woodcuts and 20 Steel Plates. Two Parts, fcp. 8vo. 12s.

Maxwell.—*DON JOHN OF AUSTRIA;* or, Passages from the History of the Sixteenth Century, 1547-1578. By the late Sir WILLIAM STIRLING MAXWELL, Bart. K.T. With numerous Illustrations engraved on Wood. Library Edition. 2 vols. royal 8vo. 42s.

May.—*WORKS BY THE RIGHT HON. SIR THOMAS ERSKINE MAY, K.C.B.*

THE CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY OF ENGLAND SINCE THE ACCESSION OF GEORGE III. 1760-1870. 3 vols. crown 8vo. 18s.

DEMOCRACY IN EUROPE; a History. 2 vols. 8vo. 32s.

Melville.—*NOVELS BY G. J. WHITE MELVILLE.* 1s. each, boards; 1s. 6d. each, cloth.

The Gladiators.	Holmby House.
The Interpreter.	Kate Coventry.
Good for Nothing.	Digby Grand.
The Queen's Maties.	General Bounce.

Mendelssohn.—*THE LETTERS OF FELIX MENDELSSOHN.* Translated by Lady WALLACE. 2 vols. crown 8vo. 10s.

Merivale.—*WORKS BY THE VERY REV. CHARLES MERIVALE, D.D. Dean of Ely.*

HISTORY OF THE ROMANS UNDER THE EMPIRE. 8 vols. post 8vo. 48s.

THE FALL OF THE ROMAN REPUBLIC: a Short History of the Last Century of the Commonwealth. 12mo. 7s. 6d.

GENERAL HISTORY OF ROME FROM B.C. 753 TO A.D. 476. Crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.

THE ROMAN TRIUMVIRATES. With Maps. Fcp. 8vo. 2s. 6d.

Miles.—*WORKS BY WILLIAM MILES.*

THE HORSE'S FOOT, AND HOW TO KEEP IT SOUND. Imp. 8vo. 12s. 6d.

STABLES AND STABLE FITTINGS. Imp. 8vo. with 13 Plates, 15s.

REMARKS ON HORSES' TEETH, addressed to Purchasers. Post 8vo. 1s. 6d.

PLAIN TREATISE ON HORSE-SHOEING. Post 8vo. Woodcuts, 2s. 6d.

Mill.—*ANALYSIS OF THE PHENOMENA OF THE HUMAN MIND.* By JAMES MILL. With Notes, Illustrative and Critical. 2 vols. 8vo. 28s.

Mill.—*WORKS BY JOHN STUART MILL.*

PRINCIPLES OF POLITICAL ECONOMY. Library Edition, 2 vols. 8vo. 30s. People's Edition, 1 vol. crown 8vo. 5s.

A SYSTEM OF LOGIC, Ratiocinative and Inductive. Crown 8vo. 5s.

ON LIBERTY. Crown 8vo. 1s. 4d.

ON REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT. Crown 8vo. 2s.

AUTOBIOGRAPHY. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

UTILITARIANISM. 8vo. 5s.

THE SUBJECTION OF WOMEN. Crown 8vo. 6s.

EXAMINATION OF SIR WILLIAM HAMILTON'S PHILOSOPHY. 8vo. 16s.

NATURE, THE UTILITY OF RELIGION, AND THEISM. Three Essays. 8vo. 5s.

Miller.—*WORKS BY W. ALLEN MILLER, M.D. LL.D.*

THE ELEMENTS OF CHEMISTRY, Theoretical and Practical. Re-edited, with Additions, by H. MACLEOD, F.C.S. 3 vols. 8vo.

Part I. CHEMICAL PHYSICS, 16s.
Part II. INORGANIC CHEMISTRY, 24s.
Part III. ORGANIC CHEMISTRY, 31s. 6d.

AN INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY OF INORGANIC CHEMISTRY. With 71 Woodcuts. Fcp. 8vo. 3s. 6d.

Mitchell.—*A MANUAL OF PRACTICAL ASSAYING.* By JOHN MITCHELL, F.C.S. Revised, with the Recent Discoveries incorporated. By W. CROOKES, F.R.S. 8vo. Woodcuts, 31s. 6d.

Monseil.—*WORKS BY THE REV. J. S. B. MONSELL, LL.D.*

SPIRITUAL SONGS FOR THE SUNDAYS AND HOLYDAYS THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. Fcp. 8vo. 5s. 18mo. 2s.

THE BEATITUDES. Eight Sermons. Crown 8vo. 3s. 6d.

HIS PRESENCE NOT HIS MEMORY. Verses. 16mo. 1s.

Mulhall.—*HISTORY OF PRICES SINCE THE YEAR 1850.* By MICHAEL G. MULHALL. Crown 8vo. 6s.

Müller.—*WORKS BY F. MAX MÜLLER, M.A.*

BIOGRAPHICAL ESSAYS. Crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.

SELECTED ESSAYS ON LANGUAGE, MYTHOLOGY AND RELIGION. 2 vols. crown 8vo. 16s.

LECTURES ON THE SCIENCE OF LANGUAGE. 2 vols. crown 8vo. 16s.

INDIA, WHAT CAN IT TEACH US? A Course of Lectures delivered before the University of Cambridge. 8vo. 12s. 6d.

HIBBERT LECTURES ON THE ORIGIN AND GROWTH OF RELIGION, as illustrated by the Religions of India. Crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.

INTRODUCTION TO THE SCIENCE OF RELIGION: Four Lectures delivered at the Royal Institution. Crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.

A SANSKRIT GRAMMAR FOR BEGINNERS, in Devanagari and Roman Letters throughout. Royal 8vo. 7s. 6d.

A SANSKRIT GRAMMAR FOR BEGINNERS. New and Abridged Edition, accented and transliterated throughout, with a chapter on Syntax and an Appendix on Classical Metres. By A. A. MACDONELL, M.A. Ph.D. Crown 8vo. 6s.

Murchison.—*WORKS BY CHARLES MURCHISON, M.D. LL.D. &c.*

A TREATISE ON THE CONTINUED FEVERS OF GREAT BRITAIN. Revised by W. CAYLEY, M.D. Physician to the Middlesex Hospital. 8vo. with numerous Illustrations, 25s.

CLINICAL LECTURES ON DISEASES OF THE LIVER, JAUNDICE, AND ABDOMINAL DROPSY. Revised by T. LAUDER BRUNTON, M.D. and Sir JOSEPH FAYRER, M.D. 8vo. with 43 Illustrations, 24s.

Nelson.—*LETTERS AND DESPATCHES OF HORATIO, VISCOUNT NELSON.* Selected and arranged by JOHN KNOX LAUGHTON, M.A. 8vo. 16s.

Nesbit.—*LAYS AND LEGENDS.* By E. NESBIT. Crown 8vo. 5s.

Nevile.—*WORKS BY GEORGE NEVILE, M.A.*

HORSES AND RIDING. With 31 Illustrations. Crown 8vo. 6s.

FARMS AND FARMING. With 13 Illustrations. Crown 8vo. 6s.

New Testament (The) of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. Illustrated with Engravings on Wood after Paintings by the Early Masters. 4to. 21s. cloth extra.

Newman.—*WORKS BY CARDINAL NEWMAN.*

APOLOGIA PRO VITA SUA. Crown 8vo. 6s.

THE IDEA OF A UNIVERSITY DEFINED AND ILLUSTRATED. Crown 8vo. 7s.

HISTORICAL SKETCHES. 3 vols. crown 8vo. 6s. each.

DISCUSSIONS AND ARGUMENTS ON VARIOUS SUBJECTS. Crown 8vo. 6s.

AN ESSAY ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF CHRISTIAN DOCTRINE. Crown 8vo. 6s.

CERTAIN DIFFICULTIES FELT BY ANGLICANS IN CATHOLIC TEACHING CONSIDERED. Vol. 1, crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.; Vol. 2, crown 8vo. 5s. 6d.

THE VIA MEDIA OF THE ANGLICAN CHURCH, ILLUSTRATED IN LECTURES &c. 2 vols. crown 8vo. 6s. each.

ESSAYS, CRITICAL AND HISTORICAL. 2 vols. crown 8vo. 12s.

ESSAYS ON BIBLICAL AND ON ECCLESIASTICAL MIRACLES. Crown 8vo. 6s.

AN ESSAY IN AID OF A GRAMMAR OF ASSENT. 7s. 6d.

Noble.—*HOURS WITH A THREE-INCH TELESCOPE.* By Captain W. NOBLE, F.R.A.S. &c. With a Map of the Moon. Crown 8vo. 4s. 6d.

Northcott.—*LATHES AND TURNING,* Simple, Mechanical, and Ornamental. By W. H. NORTHCOTT. With 338 Illustrations. 8vo. 18s.

O'Hagan.—*SELECTED SPEECHES AND ARGUMENTS OF THE RIGHT HON. THOMAS BARON O'HAGAN.* Edited by GEORGE TEELING. 8vo. 16s.

Oliphant.—*NOVELS BY MRS. OLIPHANT.*

MADAM. Crown 8vo. 3s. 6d.

IN TRUST.—Crown 8vo. 2s. boards; 2s. 6d. cloth.

Outlines of Jewish History.—From B.C. 586 to C.E. 1885. By the Author of 'About the Jews since Bible Times.' Revised by M. Friedländer, Ph.D. With 3 Maps. Crown 8vo. 3s. 6d.

Overton.—*LIFE IN THE ENGLISH CHURCH (1660-1714).* By J. H. OVERTON, M.A. Rector of Epworth. 8vo. 14s.

Owen.—*THE COMPARATIVE ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY OF THE VERTEBRATE ANIMALS.* By Sir RICHARD OWEN, K.C.B. &c. With 1,472 Woodcuts. 3 vols. 8vo. £3. 13s. 6d.

Paget.—*WORKS BY SIR JAMES PAGET, BART. F.R.S. D.C.L. &c.*

CLINICAL LECTURES AND ESSAYS. Edited by F. HOWARD MARSH, Assistant-Surgeon to St. Bartholomew's Hospital. 8vo. 15s.

LECTURES ON SURGICAL PATHOLOGY. Re-edited by the AUTHOR and W. TURNER, M.B. 8vo. with 131 Woodcuts, 21s.

Pasteur.—*LOUIS PASTEUR, his Life and Labours.* By his SON-IN-LAW. Translated from the French by Lady CLAUD HAMILTON. Crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.

Payen.—*INDUSTRIAL CHEMISTRY;* a Manual for Manufacturers and for Colleges or Technical Schools; a Translation of PAYEN'S 'Précis de Chimie Industrielle.' Edited by B. H. PAUL. With 698 Woodcuts. Medium 8vo. 42s.

Payn.—*NOVELS BY JAMES PAYN.*

THE LUCK OF THE DARRELLS: Crown 8vo. 3s. 6d.

THICKER THAN WATER. Crown 8vo. 2s. boards; 2s. 6d. cloth.

Pears.—*THE FALL OF CONSTANTINOPLE:* being the Story of the Fourth Crusade. By EDWIN PEARS, LL.B. Barrister-at-Law, late President of the European Bar at Constantinople, and Knight of the Greek Order of the Saviour. 8vo. 16s.

Pease.—*THE CLEVELAND HOUNDS AS A TRENCHER-FED PICK.* By A. E. PEASE. With Map of the Cleveland Hunt and Facsimiles of the original Rules of the Rexby and Cleveland Hunt (1817) &c. Royal 8vo. 18s.

Perring.—*HARD KNOTS IN SHAKESPEARE.* By Sir PHILIP PERRING, Bart. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

Piesse.—*THE ART OF PERFUMERY,* and the Methods of Obtaining the Odours of Plants; with Instructions for the Manufacture of Perfumes, &c. By G. W. S. PIESSE, Ph.D. F.C.S. With 96 Woodcuts, square crown 8vo. 21s.

Pole.—*THE THEORY OF THE MODERN SCIENTIFIC GAME OF WHIST.* By W. POLE, F.R.S. Fcp. 8vo. 2s. 6d.

Proctor.—*WORKS BY R. A. PROCTOR.*

THE SUN; Ruler, Light, Fire, and Life of the Planetary System. With Plates and Woodcuts. Crown 8vo. 14s.

THE ORBS AROUND US; a Series of Essays on the Moon and Planets, Meteors and Comets. With Chart and Diagrams, crown 8vo. 5s.

OTHER WORLDS THAN OURS; The Plurality of Worlds Studied under the Light of Recent Scientific Researches. With 14 Illustrations, crown 8vo. 5s.

THE MOON; her Motions, Aspects, Scenery, and Physical Condition. With Plates, Charts, Woodcuts, and Lunar Photographs, crown 8vo. 6s.

UNIVERSE OF STARS; Presenting Researches into and New Views respecting the Constitution of the Heavens. With 22 Charts and 22 Diagrams, 8vo. 10s. 6d.

LARGER STAR ATLAS for the Library, in 12 Circular Maps, with Introduction and 2 Index Pages. Folio, 15s. or Maps only, 12s. 6d.

NEW STAR ATLAS for the Library, the School, and the Observatory, in 12 Circular Maps (with 2 Index Plates). Crown 8vo. 5s.

LIGHT SCIENCE FOR LEISURE HOURS; Familiar Essays on Scientific Subjects, Natural Phenomena, &c. 3 vols. crown 8vo. 5s. each.

CHANCE AND LUCK; a Series of Reprinted Articles. Crown 8vo. 5s.

STUDIES OF VENUS-TRANSITS; an Investigation of the Circumstances of the Transits of Venus in 1874 and 1882. With 7 Diagrams and 10 Plates. 8vo. 5s.

The 'KNOWLEDGE' LIBRARY. Edited by RICHARD A. PROCTOR.

CHANCE AND LUCK. By R. A. PROCTOR. Crown 8vo. 5s.

HOW TO PLAY WHIST: WITH THE LAWS AND ETIQUETTE OF WHIST. By R. A. PROCTOR. Crown 8vo. 5s.

HOME WHIST: an Easy Guide to Correct Play. By R. A. PROCTOR. 16mo. 1s.

THE POETRY OF ASTRONOMY. A Series of Familiar Essays. By R. A. PROCTOR. Crown 8vo. 6s.

NATURE STUDIES. By GRANT ALLEN, A. WILSON, T. FOSTER, E. CLODD, and R. A. PROCTOR. Crown 8vo. 6s.

LEISURE READINGS. By E. CLODD, A. WILSON, T. FOSTER, A. C. RUNYARD, and R. A. PROCTOR. Crown 8vo. 6s.

THE STARS IN THEIR SEASONS. An Easy Guide to a Knowledge of the Star Groups, in 12 Large Maps. By R. A. PROCTOR. Imperial 8vo. 5s.

STAR PRIMER. Showing the Starry Sky Week by Week, in 24 Hourly Maps. By R. A. PROCTOR. Crown 4to. 2s. 6d.

THE SEASONS PICTURED IN 48 SUN-VIEWS OF THE EARTH, and 24 Zodiacal Maps, &c. By R. A. PROCTOR. Demy 4to. 5s.

STRENGTH AND HAPPINESS. By R. A. PROCTOR. Crown 8vo. 6s.

ROUGH WAYS MADE SMOOTH. Familiar Essays on Scientific Subjects. By R. A. PROCTOR. Crown 8vo. 6s.

OUR PLACE AMONG INFINITIES. A Series of Essays contrasting our Little Abode in Space and Time with the Infinities Around us. By R. A. PROCTOR. Crown 8vo. 5s.

THE EXPANSE OF HEAVEN. Essays on the Wonders of the Firmament. By R. A. PROCTOR. Crown 8vo. 5s.

PLEASANT WAYS IN SCIENCE. By R. A. PROCTOR. Crown 8vo. 6s.

MYTHS AND MARVELS OF ASTRONOMY. By R. A. PROCTOR. Cr. 8vo. 6s.

Pryce.—*THE ANCIENT BRITISH CHURCH:* an Historical Essay. By JOHN PRYCE, M.A. Canon of Bangor. Crown 8vo. 6s.

Quain's Elements of Anatomy.

The Ninth Edition. Re-edited by ALLEN THOMSON, M.D. LL.D. F.R.S.S. L. & E. EDWARD ALBERT SCHÄFER, F.R.S. and GEORGE DANCER THANE. With upwards of 1,000 Illustrations engraved on Wood, of which many are Coloured. 2 vols. 8vo. 18s. each.

Quain.—A DICTIONARY OF MEDICINE.

By Various Writers. Edited by R. QUAIN, M.D. F.R.S. &c. With 138 Woodcuts. Medium 8vo. 31s. 6d. cloth, or 40s. half-russia; to be had also in 2 vols. 34s. cloth.

Reader.—WORKS BY EMILY E. READER.

THE GHOST OF BRANKINSHAW and other Tales. With 9 Full-page Illustrations. Fcp. 8vo. 2s. 6d. cloth extra, gilt edges.

VOICES FROM FLOWER-LAND, in Original Couplets. A Birthday-Book and Language of Flowers. 16mo. 2s. 6d. limp cloth; 3s. 6d. roan, gilt edges, or in vegetable vellum, gilt top.

FAIRY PRINCE FOLLOW-MY-LEAD; or, the *MAGIC BRACELET*. Illustrated by WM. READER. Cr. 8vo. 5s. gilt edges; or 6s. vegetable vellum, gilt edges.

Reeve.—COOKERY AND HOUSE-KEEPING.

By Mrs. HENRY REEVE. With 8 Coloured Plates and 37 Woodcuts. Crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.

Rich.—A DICTIONARY OF ROMAN AND GREEK ANTIQUITIES.

With 2,000 Woodcuts. By A. RICH, B.A. Cr. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

Rivers.—WORKS BY THOMAS RIVERS.

THE ORCHARD-HOUSE. With 25 Woodcuts. Crown 8vo. 5s.

THE MINIATURE FRUIT GARDEN; or, the Culture of Pyramidal and Bush Fruit Trees, with Instructions for Root Pruning. With 32 Illustrations. Fcp. 8vo. 4s.

Robinson.—THE NEW ARCADIA,

and other Poems. By A. MARY F. ROBINSON. Crown 8vo. 6s.

Roget.—THE SAURUS OF ENGLISH WORDS AND PHRASES,

Classified and Arranged so as to facilitate the Expression of Ideas and assist in Literary Composition. By PETER M. ROGET. Recomposed throughout, enlarged and improved, partly from the Author's Notes, and with a full Index by the Author's Son, JOHN LEWIS ROGET. Crown 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Ronalds.—THE FLY-FISHER'S ENTOMOLOGY.

By ALFRED RONALDS. With 20 Coloured Plates. 8vo. 14s.

Schäfer.—THE ESSENTIALS OF HISTOLOGY, DESCRIPTIVE AND PRACTICAL.

For the use of Students. By E. A. SCHÄFER, F.R.S. With 281 Illustrations. 8vo. 6s. or Interleaved with Drawing Paper, 8s. 6d.

Schellen.—SPECTRUM ANALYSIS IN ITS APPLICATION TO TERRESTRIAL SUBSTANCES,

and the Physical Constitution of the Heavenly Bodies. By Dr. H. SCHELLEN. Translated by JANE and CAROLINE LASSELL. Edited by Capt. W. DE W. ABNEY. With 14 Plates (including Angström's and Cornu's Maps) and 291 Woodcuts. 8vo. 31s. 6d.

Seebohm.—WORKS BY FREDERIC SEEBOHM.

THE OXFORD REFORMERS—JOHN COLET, ERASMUS, AND THOMAS MORE; a History of their Fellow-Work. 8vo. 14s.

THE ENGLISH VILLAGE COMMUNITY Examined in its Relations to the Manorial and Tribal Systems, &c. 13 Maps and Plates. 8vo. 16s.

THE ERA OF THE PROTESTANT REVOLUTION. With Map. Fcp. 8vo. 2s. 6d.

Sennett.—THE MARINE STEAM ENGINE;

a Treatise for the use of Engineering Students and Officers of the Royal Navy. By RICHARD SENNETT, Chief Engineer, Royal Navy. With 244 Illustrations. 8vo. 21s.

Sewell.—STORIES AND TALES.

By ELIZABETH M. SEWELL. Crown 8vo. 1s. each, boards; 1s. 6d. each, cloth plain; 2s. 6d. each, cloth extra, gilt edges:—

Amy Herbert.	Margaret Percival.
The Earl's Daughter.	Laneton Parsonage.
The Experience of Life.	Ursula.
A Glimpse of the World.	Gertrude.
Cleve Hall.	Ivors.
Katharine Ashton.	

Shakespeare.—BOWDLER'S FAMILY SHAKESPEARE.

Genuine Edition, in 1 vol. medium 8vo. large type, with 36 Woodcuts, 14s. or in 6 vols. fcp. 8vo. 21s.

OUTLINES OF THE LIFE OF SHAKESPEARE.

By J. O. HALLIWELL-PHILLIPS, F.R.S. 2 vols. Royal 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Short.—SKETCH OF THE HISTORY OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND TO THE REVOLUTION OF 1688.

By T. V. SHORT, D.D. Crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.

Smith, H. F.—THE HANDBOOK FOR MIDWIVES.

By HENRY FLY SMITH, M.B. Oxon. M.R.C.S. late Assistant-Surgeon at the Hospital for Sick Women, Soho Square. With 41 Woodcuts. Crown 8vo. 5s.

Smith, R. A.—AIR AND RAIN; the Beginnings of a Chemical Climatology.

By R. A. SMITH, F.R.S. 8vo. 24s.

Smith, R. Bosworth.—CARTHAGE AND THE CARTHAGINIANS.

By R. BOSWORTH SMITH, M.A. Maps, Plans, &c. Crown 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Smith, Rev. Sydney.—THE WIT AND WISDOM OF THE REV. SYDNEY SMITH.

Crown 8vo. 1s. boards; 1s. 6d. cloth.

Smith, T.—A MANUAL OF OPERATIVE SURGERY ON THE DEAD BODY.

By THOMAS SMITH, Surgeon to St. Bartholomew's Hospital. A New Edition, re-edited by W. J. WALSHAM. With 46 Illustrations. 8vo. 12s.

Southey.—THE POETICAL WORKS OF ROBERT SOUTHEY,

with the Author's last Corrections and Additions. Medium 8vo. with Portrait, 14s.

Stanley.—A FAMILIAR HISTORY OF BIRDS.

By E. STANLEY, D.D. Revised and enlarged, with 160 Woodcuts. Crown 8vo. 6s.

Steel.—A TREATISE ON THE DISEASES OF THE OX;

being a Manual of Bovine Pathology specially adapted for the use of Veterinary Practitioners and Students. By J. H. STEEL, M.R.C.V.S. F.Z.S. With 2 Plates and 116 Woodcuts. 8vo. 15s.

Stephen.—ESSAYS IN ECCLESIASTICAL BIOGRAPHY.

By the Right Hon. Sir J. STEPHEN, LL.D. Crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.

Stevenson.—WORKS BY ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON.

A CHILD'S GARDEN OF VERSES. Small fcp. 8vo. 5s.

THE DYNAMITER. Fcp. 8vo. 1s. swd. 1s. 6d. cloth.

STRANGE CASE OF DR. JEKYLL AND MR. HYDE. Fcp. 8vo. 1s. sewed; 1s. 6d. cloth.

'Stonehenge.'—THE DOG IN HEALTH AND DISEASE.

By 'STONEHENGE.' With 78 Wood Engravings. Square crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.

THE GREYHOUND.

By 'STONEHENGE.' With 25 Portraits of Greyhounds, &c. Square crown 8vo. 15s.

Stoney.—THE THEORY OF THE STRESSES ON GIRDERS AND SIMILAR STRUCTURES.

With Practical Observations on the Strength and other Properties of Materials. By BINDON B. STONEY, LL.D. F.R.S. M.I.C.E. With 5 Plates, and 143 Illustrations in the Text. Royal 8vo. 36s.

Sully.—WORKS BY JAMES SULLY.

OUTLINES OF PSYCHOLOGY, with Special Reference to the Theory of Education. 8vo. 12s. 6d.

THE TEACHER'S HANDBOOK OF PSYCHOLOGY, on the Basis of 'Outlines of Psychology.' Crown 8vo. 6s. 6d.

Supernatural Religion; an Inquiry into the Reality of Divine Revelation.

Complete Edition, thoroughly revised. 3 vols. 8vo. 36s.

Swinburne.—PICTURE LOGIC; an Attempt to Popularise the Science of Reasoning.

By A. J. SWINBURNE, B.A. Post 8vo. 5s.

Swinton.—THE PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

By ALAN A. CAMPBELL SWINTON. With 54 Illustrations engraved on Wood. Crown 8vo. 5s.

Taylor.—STUDENT'S MANUAL OF THE HISTORY OF INDIA,

from the Earliest Period to the Present Time. By Colonel MEADOWS TAYLOR, C.S.I. Crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.

Text-Books of Science: a Series of Elementary Works on Science, adapted for the use of Students in Public and Science Schools. Fcp. 8vo. fully illustrated with Woodcuts. See p. 23.

Thomson's Conspectus.—Adapted to the British Pharmacopœia of 1885. Edited by NESTOR TIRARD, M.D. Lond. F.R.C.P. New Edition, with an Appendix containing notices of some of the more important non-official medicines and preparations. 18mo. 6s.

Thomson.—*AN OUTLINE OF THE NECESSARY LAWS OF THOUGHT;* a Treatise on Pure and Applied Logic. By W. THOMSON, D.D. Archbishop of York. Crown 8vo. 6s.

Three in Norway. By Two of THEM. With a Map and 59 Illustrations on Wood from Sketches by the Authors. Crown 8vo. 6s.

Trevelyan.—*WORKS BY THE RIGHT HON. SIR G. O. TREVELYAN, BART.*

THE LIFE AND LETTERS OF LORD MACAULAY.

LIBRARY EDITION, 2 vols. 8vo. 36s.

CABINET EDITION, 2 vols. crown 8vo. 12s.

POPULAR EDITION, 1 vol. crown 8vo. 6s.

THE EARLY HISTORY OF CHARLES JAMES FOX. Library Edition, 8vo. 18s. Cabinet Edition, crown 8vo. 6s.

Trollope.—*NOVELS BY ANTHONY TROLLOPE.* Fcp. 8vo. 1s. each, boards; 1s. 6d. cloth.

The Warden.
Barchester Towers.

Twiss.—*WORKS BY SIR TRAVERS TWISS.*

THE RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF NATIONS, considered as Independent Communities in Time of War. 8vo. 21s.

THE RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF NATIONS IN TIME OF PEACE. 8vo. 15s.

Tyndall.—*WORKS BY JOHN TYNDALL, F.R.S. &c.*

FRAGMENTS OF SCIENCE. 2 vols. crown 8vo. 16s.

HEAT A MODE OF MOTION. Crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.

SOUND. With 204 Woodcuts. Crown 8vo. 10s. 6d.

ESSAYS ON THE FLOATING-MATTER OF THE AIR in relation to Putrefaction and Infection. With 24 Woodcuts. Crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.

LECTURES ON LIGHT, delivered in America in 1872 and 1873. With 57 Diagrams. Crown 8vo. 5s.

LESSONS IN ELECTRICITY AT THE ROYAL INSTITUTION, 1875-76. With 58 Woodcuts. Crown 8vo. 2s. 6d.

NOTES OF A COURSE OF SEVEN LECTURES ON ELECTRICAL PHENOMENA AND THEORIES, delivered at the Royal Institution. Crown 8vo. 1s. sewed, 1s. 6d. cloth.

NOTES OF A COURSE OF NINE LECTURES ON LIGHT, delivered at the Royal Institution. Crown 8vo. 1s. sewed, 1s. 6d. cloth.

FARADAY AS A DISCOVERER. Fcp. 8vo. 3s. 6d.

Ure.—*A DICTIONARY OF ARTS, MANUFACTURES, AND MINES.* By Dr. URE. Seventh Edition, re-written and enlarged by R. HUNT, F.R.S. With 2,064 Woodcuts. 4 vols. medium 8vo. £7. 7s.

Verney.—*CHESS ECCENTRICITIES.* Including Four-handed Chess, Chess for Three, Six, or Eight Players, Round Chess for Two, Three, or Four Players, and several different ways of Playing Chess for Two Players. By Major GEORGE HOPE VERNEY. Crown 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Ville.—*ON ARTIFICIAL MANURES,* their Chemical Selection and Scientific Application to Agriculture. By GEORGES VILLE. Translated and edited by W. CROOKES, F.R.S. With 31 Plates. 8vo. 21s.

Virgil.—*PUBLI VERGILI MARONIS BUCOLICA, GEORGICA, ÆNEIS;* the Works of VIRGIL, Latin Text, with English Commentary and Index. By B. H. KENNEDY, D.D. Crown 8vo. 10s. 6d.

THE ÆNEID OF VIRGIL. Translated into English Verse. By J. CONINGTON, M.A. Crown 8vo. 9s.

THE ÆNEID OF VIRGIL FREELY TRANSLATED INTO ENGLISH BLANK VERSE. By WILLIAM J. THORNHILL, B.A. Crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.

THE POEMS OF VIRGIL. Translated into English Prose. By JOHN CONINGTON, M.A. Crown 8vo. 9s.

Walker.—*THE CORRECT CARD;* or, How to Play at Whist; a Whist Catechism. By Major A. CAMPBELL-WALKER, F.R.G.S. Fcp. 8vo. 2s. 6d.

Walpole.—*HISTORY OF ENGLAND FROM THE CONCLUSION OF THE GREAT WAR IN 1815.* By SPENCER WALPOLE. 5 vols. 8vo. Vols. I. and II. 1815-1832, 36s.; Vol. III. 1832-1841, 18s.; Vols. IV. and V. 1841-1858, 36s.

Watts.—*A DICTIONARY OF CHEMISTRY AND THE ALLIED BRANCHES OF OTHER SCIENCES.* Edited by HENRY WATTS, F.R.S. 9 vols. medium 8vo. £15. 2s. 6d.

Webb.—*CELESTIAL OBJECTS FOR COMMON TELESCOPES.* By the Rev. T. W. WEBB. Map, Plate, Woodcuts. Crown 8vo. 9s.

Webb.—*THE VEIL OF ISIS:* a Series of Essays on Idealism. By THOMAS W. WEBB, LL.D. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Wellington.—*LIFE OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.* By the Rev. G. R. GLEIG, M.A. Crown 8vo. Portrait, 6s.

West.—*WORKS BY CHARLES WEST, M.D. &c.* Founder of, and formerly Physician to, the Hospital for Sick Children.

LECTURES ON THE DISEASES OF INFANCY AND CHILDHOOD. 8vo. 18s.

THE MOTHER'S MANUAL OF CHILDREN'S DISEASES. Crown 8vo. 2s. 6d.

Whately.—*ENGLISH SYNONYMS.* By E. JANE WHATELY. Edited by her Father, R. WHATELY, D.D. Fcp. 8vo. 3s.

Whately.—*WORKS BY R. WHATELY, D.D.*

ELEMENTS OF LOGIC. Crown 8vo. 4s. 6d.

ELEMENTS OF RHETORIC. Crown 8vo. 4s. 6d.

LESSONS ON REASONING. Fcp. 8vo. 1s. 6d.

BACON'S ESSAYS, with Annotations. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

White and Riddle.—*A LATIN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY.* By J. T. WHITE, D.D. Oxon. and J. J. E. RIDDLE, M.A. Oxon. Founded on the larger Dictionary of Freund. Royal 8vo. 21s.

White.—*A CONCISE LATIN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY,* for the Use of Advanced Scholars and University Students. By the Rev. J. T. WHITE, D.D. Royal 8vo. 12s.

Wilcocks.—*THE SEA FISHERMAN.* Comprising the Chief Methods of Hook and Line Fishing in the British and other Seas, and Remarks on Nets, Boats, and Boating. By J. C. WILCOCKS. Profusely Illustrated. Crown 8vo. 6s.

Wilkins.—*THE GROWTH OF THE HOMERIC POEMS:* a Discussion of their Origin and Authorship. By GEORGE WILKINS, M.A. late Scholar, Trinity College, Dublin. 8vo. 6s.

Wilkinson.—*THE FRIENDLY SOCIETY MOVEMENT:* Its Origin, Rise, and Growth; its Social, Moral, and Educational Influences.—*THE AFFILIATED ORDERS.*—By the Rev. JOHN FROME WILKINSON, M.A. Crown 8vo. 2s. 6d.

Williams.—*MANUAL OF TELEGRAPHY.* By W. WILLIAMS, Superintendent of Indian Government Telegraphs. Illustrated by 93 Wood Engravings. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Willich.—*POPULAR TABLES* for giving Information for ascertaining the value of Lifehold, Leasehold, and Church Property, the Public Funds, &c. By CHARLES M. WILLICH. Edited by H. BENCE JONES. Crown 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Wilson.—*A MANUAL OF HEALTH-SCIENCE.* Adapted for Use in Schools and Colleges, and suited to the Requirements of Students preparing for the Examinations in Hygiene of the Science and Art Department, &c. By ANDREW WILSON, F.R.S.E. F.L.S. &c. With 74 Illustrations. Crown 8vo. 6d.

Witt.—*WORKS BY PROF. WITT.*
Translated from the German by FRANCES YOUNGHUSBAND.

THE TROYAN WAR. With a Preface by the Rev. W. G. RUTHERFORD, M.A. Head-Master of Westminster School. Crown 8vo. 2s.

MYTHS OF HELLAS; or, Greek Tales. Crown 8vo. 3s. 6d.

THE WANDERINGS OF ULYSSES. Crown 8vo. 3s. 6d.

Wood.—*WORKS BY REV. J. G. WOOD.*

HOMES WITHOUT HANDS; a Description of the Habitations of Animals, classed according to the Principle of Construction. With 140 Illustrations. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

INSECTS AT HOME; a Popular Account of British Insects, their Structure, Habits, and Transformations. With 700 Illustrations. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

INSECTS ABROAD; a Popular Account of Foreign Insects, their Structure, Habits, and Transformations. With 600 Illustrations. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

BIBLE ANIMALS; a Description of every Living Creature mentioned in the Scriptures. With 112 Illustrations. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

STRANGE DWELLINGS; a Description of the Habitations of Animals, abridged from 'Homes without Hands.' With 60 Illustrations. Crown 8vo. 5s. Popular Edition, 4to. 6d.

HORSE AND MAN; their Mutual Dependence and Duties. With 49 Illustrations. 8vo. 14s.

ILLUSTRATED STABLE MAXIMS. To be hung in Stables for the use of Grooms, Stablemen, and others who are in charge of Horses. On Sheet, 4s.

OUT OF DOORS; a Selection of Original Articles on Practical Natural History. With 11 Illustrations. Crown 8vo. 5s.

COMMON BRITISH INSECTS: BEETLES, MOTHS, AND BUTTERFLIES. With 130 Illustrations. Crown 8vo. 3s. 6d.

PETLAND REVISITED. With 33 Illustrations. Crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.

Wood-Martin.—*THE LAKE DWELLINGS OF IRELAND;* or Ancient Lacustrine Habitations of Erin, commonly called Crannogs. By W. G. WOOD-MARTIN, M.R.I.A. Lieut.-Colonel 8th Brigade North Irish Division, R.A. With 50 Plates. Royal 8vo. 25s.

Wyllie.—*HISTORY OF ENGLAND UNDER HENRY THE FOURTH.* By JAMES HAMILTON WYLLIE, M.A. one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools. (2 vols.) Vol. 1, crown 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Wyllie.—*LABOUR, LEISURE, AND LUXURY;* a Contribution to Present Practical Political Economy. By ALEXANDER WYLLIE, of Glasgow. Crown 8vo. 6s.

Youatt.—*WORKS BY WILLIAM YOUATT.*

THE HORSE. Revised and enlarged by W. WATSON, M.R.C.V.S. 8vo. Woodcuts, 7s. 6d.

THE DOG. Revised and enlarged. 8vo. Woodcuts. 6s.

Younghusband.—*THE STORY OF OUR LORD TOLD IN SIMPLE LANGUAGE FOR CHILDREN.* By FRANCES YOUNGHUSBAND. With numerous Illustrations from 'Longmans' Illustrated New Testament.' Crown 8vo. 2s. 6d. cloth plain, 3s. 6d. cloth extra, gilt edges.

Zeller.—*WORKS BY DR. E. ZELLER.*

HISTORY OF ECLECTICISM IN GREEK PHILOSOPHY. Translated by SARAH F. ALLEYNE. Crown 8vo. 10s. 6d.

THE STOICS, EPICUREANS, AND SCPTICS. Translated by the Rev. O. J. REICHEL, M.A. Crown 8vo. 15s.

SOCRATES AND THE SOCRATIC SCHOOLS. Translated by the Rev. O. J. REICHEL, M.A. Crown 8vo. 10s. 6d.

PLATO AND THE OLDER ACADEMY. Translated by SARAH F. ALLEYNE and ALFRED GOODWIN, B.A. Crown 8vo. 18s.

THE PRE-SOCRATIC SCHOOLS; a History of Greek Philosophy from the Earliest Period to the time of Socrates. Translated by SARAH F. ALLEYNE. 2 vols. crown 8vo. 30s.

OUTLINES OF THE HISTORY OF GREEK PHILOSOPHY. Translated by SARAH F. ALLEYNE and EVELYN ABBOTT. Crown 8vo. 10s. 6d.

TEXT-BOOKS OF SCIENCE.

PHOTOGRAPHY. By Captain W. DE WIVE-LESLIE ARNEY, F.R.S. late Instructor in Chemistry and Photography at the School of Military Engineering, Chatham. With 105 Woodcuts. 3s. 6d.

ON THE STRENGTH OF MATERIALS AND STRUCTURES; the Strength of Materials as depending on their quality and as ascertained by Testing Apparatus; the Strength of Structures, as depending on their form and arrangement, and on the materials of which they are composed. By Sir J. ANDERSON, C.E. 3s. 6d.

INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY OF ORGANIC CHEMISTRY; the Chemistry of Carbon and its Compounds. By HENRY F. ARMSTRONG, Ph.D. F.C.S. With 8 Woodcuts. 3s. 6d.

ELEMENTS OF ASTRONOMY. By Sir R. S. BALL, LL.D. F.R.S. Andrews Professor of Astronomy in the Univ. of Dublin, Royal Astronomer of Ireland. With 136 Figures and Diagrams. 6s.

RAILWAY APPLIANCES. A Description of Details of Railway Construction subsequent to the completion of Earthworks and Masonry, including a short Notice of Railway Rolling Stock. By J. W. BARRY. With 207 Woodcuts. 3s. 6d.

SYSTEMATIC MINERALOGY. By HILARY BAUERMAN, F.G.S. Associate of the Royal School of Mines. With 373 Diagrams. 6s.

DESCRIPTIVE MINERALOGY. By the same Author. With 236 Woodcuts and Diagrams. 6s.

METALS, THEIR PROPERTIES AND TREATMENT. By C. L. BLOXAM and A. K. HUNTINGTON, Professors in King's College, London. With 130 Wood Engravings. 5s.

PRACTICAL PHYSICS. By R. T. GLAZEBROOK, M.A. F.R.S. and W. N. SHAW, M.A. With 62 Woodcuts. 6s.

PHYSICAL OPTICS. By R. T. GLAZEBROOK, M.A. F.R.S. Fellow and Lecturer of Trin. Coll. Demonstrator of Physics at the Cavendish Laboratory, Cambridge. With 183 Woodcuts of Apparatus, &c. 6s.

THE ART OF ELECTRO-METALLURGY, including all known Processes of Electro-Deposition. By G. GORE, LL.D. F.R.S. With 56 Woodcuts. 6s.

ALGEBRA AND TRIGONOMETRY. By the Rev. WILLIAM NATHANIEL GRIFFIN, B.D. 3s. 6d.

NOTES ON THE ELEMENTS OF ALGEBRA AND TRIGONOMETRY. With Solutions of the more difficult Questions. By the Rev. W. N. GRIFFIN, B.D. 3s. 6d.

THE STEAM ENGINE. By GEORGE C. V. HOLMES, Whitworth Scholar; Secretary of the Institution of Naval Architects. Fully Illustrated. 6s.

ELECTRICITY AND MAGNETISM. By FLEEMING JENKIN, F.R.S.S. L. & E. late Professor of Engineering in the University of Edinburgh. 3s. 6d.

THEORY OF HEAT. By J. CLERK MAXWELL, M.A. LL.D. Edin. F.R.S.S. L. & E. With 41 Woodcuts. 3s. 6d.

TECHNICAL ARITHMETIC AND MENSURATION. By CHARLES W. MERRIFIELD, F.R.S. 3s. 6d.

KEY TO MERRIFIELD'S TEXT-BOOK OF TECHNICAL ARITHMETIC AND MENSURATION. By the Rev. JOHN HUNTER, M.A. formerly Vice-Principal of the National Society's Training College, Battersea. 3s. 6d.

INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY OF INORGANIC CHEMISTRY. By WILLIAM ALLEN MILLER, M.D. LL.D. F.R.S. With 71 Woodcuts. 3s. 6d.

TELEGRAPHY. By W. H. PREECE, C.E. and J. SIVEWRIGHT, M.A. With 160 Woodcuts. 5s.

THE STUDY OF ROCKS, an Elementary Text-Book of Petrology. By FRANK RUTLEY, F.G.S. of Her Majesty's Geological Survey. With 6 Plates and 88 Woodcuts. 4s. 6d.

WORKSHOP APPLIANCES, including Descriptions of some of the Gauging and Measuring Instruments—Hand Cutting Tools, Lathes, Drilling, Planing, and other Machine Tools used by Engineers. By C. P. B. SHELLEY, M.I.C.E. With 292 Woodcuts. 4s. 6d.

STRUCTURAL AND PHYSIOLOGICAL BOTANY. By Dr. OTTO WILHELM THOMÉ, Professor of Botany, School of Science and Art, Cologne. Translated by A. W. BENNETT, M.A. B.Sc. F.L.S. With 600 Woodcuts. 6s.

QUANTITATIVE CHEMICAL ANALYSIS. By T. E. THORPE, F.R.S.E. Ph.D. Professor of Chemistry in the Andersonian University, Glasgow. With 88 Woodcuts. 4s. 6d.

MANUAL OF QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS AND LABORATORY PRACTICE. By T. E. THORPE, Ph.D. F.R.S.E. Professor of Chemistry in the Andersonian University, Glasgow; and M. M. PATTISON MUIR. 3s. 6d.

INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY OF CHEMICAL PHILOSOPHY; the Principles of Theoretical and Systematical Chemistry. By WILLIAM A. TILDEN, B.Sc. London, F.C.S. With 5 Woodcuts. 3s. 6d. With Answers to Problems, 4s. 6d.

ELEMENTS OF MACHINE DESIGN; an Introduction to the Principles which determine the Arrangement and Proportion of the Parts of Machines, and a Collection of Rules for Machine Designs. By W. CAWTHORNE UNWIN, B.Sc. Assoc. Inst. C.E. With 325 Woodcuts. 6s.

PLANE AND SOLID GEOMETRY. By the Rev. H. W. WATSON, formerly Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. 3s. 6d.

EPOCHS OF HISTORY.

EPOCHS OF ANCIENT HISTORY.

Edited by the Rev. Sir G. W. COX, Bart. M.A. and by C. SANKEY, M.A. 10 Volumes, fcp. 8vo. with numerous Maps, Plans, and Tables, price 2s. 6d. each volume.

THE GRACCHI, MARIUS, AND SULLA. By A. H. BEESLY, M.A.

THE EARLY ROMAN EMPIRE. From the Assassination of Julius Cæsar to the Assassination of Domitian. By the Rev. W. WOLFE CAPES, M.A.

THE ROMAN EMPIRE OF THE SECOND CENTURY, or the Age of the Antonines. By the Rev. W. WOLFE CAPES, M.A.

THE ATHENIAN EMPIRE. From the Flight of Xerxes to the Fall of Athens. By the Rev. Sir G. W. COX, Bart. M.A.

THE GREEKS AND THE PERSIANS. By the Rev. Sir G. W. COX, Bart. M.A.

THE RISE OF THE MACEDONIAN EMPIRE. By ARTHUR M. CURTIS, M.A.

ROME TO ITS CAPTURE BY THE GAULS. By WILHELM HUNE.

THE ROMAN TRIUMPHATES. By the Very Rev. CHARLES MERIVALE, D.D.

THE SPARTAN AND THEBAN SUPREMACIES. By CHARLES SANKEY, M.A.

ROME AND CARTHAGE, THE PUNIC WARS. By R. BOSWORTH SMITH, M.A.

EPOCHS OF MODERN HISTORY.

Edited by C. COLBECK, M.A. 18 vols. fcp. 8vo. with Maps, price 2s. 6d. each volume.

THE NORMANS IN EUROPE. By Rev. A. H. JOHNSON, M.A.

THE CRUSADES. By the Rev. Sir G. W. COX, Bart. M.A.

THE BEGINNING OF THE MIDDLE AGES. By R. W. CHURCH, D.D. Dean of St. Paul's.

THE EARLY PLANTAGENETS. By W. STUBBS, D.D. Bishop of Chester.

EDWARD THE THIRD. By the Rev. W. WARBURTON, M.A.

THE HOUSES OF LANCASTER AND YORK. By JAMES GAIRDNER.

THE EARLY TUDORS. By the Rev. C. E. MOBERLY, M.A.

THE ERA OF THE PROTESTANT REVOLUTION. By F. SEEBOTH.

THE FIRST TWO STUARTS AND THE PURITAN REVOLUTION, 1603-1660. By SAMUEL RAWSON GARDINER.

THE AGE OF ELIZABETH. By the Rev. M. CREIGHTON, M.A. LL.D.

THE FALL OF THE STUARTS; AND WESTERN EUROPE FROM 1678 TO 1697. By the Rev. EDWARD HALE, M.A.

THE AGE OF ANNE. By E. E. MORRIS, M.A.

THE THIRTY YEARS' WAR, 1618-1648. By SAMUEL RAWSON GARDINER.

THE EARLY HANOVERIANS. By E. E. MORRIS, M.A.

FREDERICK THE GREAT AND THE SEVEN YEARS' WAR. By F. W. LONGMAN.

THE WAR OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE, 1775-1783. By J. M. LUDLOW.

THE FRENCH REVOLUTION, 1789-1795. By Mrs. S. R. GARDINER.

THE EPOCH OF REFORM, 1830-1850. By JUSTIN M'CARTHY, M.P.

EPOCHS OF ENGLISH HISTORY.

Edited by the Rev. MANDELL CREIGHTON, M.A.

EARLY ENGLAND TO THE NORMAN CONQUEST. By F. YORK POWELL, M.A. 1s.

ENGLAND A CONTINENTAL POWER, 1066-1216. By Mrs. MANDELL CREIGHTON. 9d.

RISE OF THE PEOPLE AND THE GROWTH OF PARLIAMENT, 1215-1485. By JAMES ROWLEY, M.A. 9d.

TUDORS AND THE REFORMATION, 1485-1603. By the Rev. MANDELL CREIGHTON. 9d.

* * Complete in One Volume, with 27 Tables and Pedigrees, and 23 Maps. Fcp. 8vo. 5s.

THE SHILLING HISTORY OF ENGLAND; being an Introductory Volume to the Series of 'Epochs of English History.' By the Rev. MANDELL CREIGHTON, M.A. Fcp. 8vo. 1s.

STRUGGLE AGAINST ABSOLUTE MONARCHY, 1603-1688. By Mrs. S. R. GARDINER. 9d.

SETTLEMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION, FROM 1689 TO 1784. By JAMES ROWLEY, M.A. 9d.

ENGLAND DURING THE AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN WARS, FROM 1765 TO 1820. By the Rev. O. W. TANCOCK, M.A. 9d.

MODERN ENGLAND FROM 1820 TO 1874. By OSCAR BROWNING, M.A. 9d.

EPOCHS OF CHURCH HISTORY.

Edited by the Rev. MANDELL CREIGHTON, M.A. Fcp. 8vo. price 2s. 6d. each volume.

THE ENGLISH CHURCH IN OTHER LANDS; or, the Spiritual Expansion of England. By Rev. W. H. TUCKER, M.A.

THE HISTORY OF THE REFORMATION IN ENGLAND. By GEORGE G. PERRY, M.A.

THE EVANGELICAL REVIVAL IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY. By the Rev. JOHN HENRY OVERTON, M.A.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD. By the Hon. G. C. BRODRICK, D.C.L.

* * * Other Volumes in preparation.



