IMPERIAL OR BRITISH CABINET MINISTERS.

TOOK OFFICE 7TH AUGUST, 1886.	SALARIES.		
First Lord of Treasury and Leader H of C Rt Hop W H Smith CE 00) say	\$25,000	
Chancellor of the Exchequer G. J. Goschen 5 00	0	25,000	
Viscount Cranbrook O OO	n	10,000	
Baron Halebury 10 000	0	50,000	
Lord Chancellor of Ireland Lord Ashbourne	0	40,000	
recretary of Home Department	0	25,000	
Tremier and Secretary of Foreign Affairs Marquis of Salishury 5 000	1	25,000	
Secretary of the Colonies	1	25 000	
5 000 Stanhone 5 000	0	25 000	
Decretary for India Viscount Cross E OO	10	25,000	
First Lord Of the Admiratty Lord Cooper Hamilton 4 5.	0	22,500	
Arthur Jones Rulfoun A 40	5	22,125	
Marquia of Lothian O.O.		10,000	
Chancellor of Duchy of Lancaster Lord John Manney 9 00	0	10,000	
1 resident Local Government Board Chas T Ritchie 9 000)	10,000	
resident Doard of Trade Col Fred A Stanley 200	0	10,000	
President Board of Agriculture Henry Chaplin 2.00	0	10.000	

Postmaster General, Henry Cecil Rakes, \$10,000; Lord Privy Seal, Lord Cadogan, \$10,000; Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, \$100,000. Although members of the Ministry these latter have no seat in the Cabinet.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

The membership numbers 547 including 16 Scottish representative Peers (who are elected from amongst their number, for each Parliament) and 28 Irish representative Peers (who are elected for life.) Lords of Appeal sit by virtue of their bishoprics—temporal baronies Seven junior Bishops, although spiritual Peers of Parliament, have no seats in the House. Twenty Scottish Peers and 63 Irish Peers have no representation in the House of Lords.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Roll of membership numbers 670. England and Wales return 495 members, Scotland 72 and Ireland 103 members. Counties are represented by 377 members, Boroughs by 284, and Universities by 9 members.

The present electorate, as resulting from the Franchise Act of 1884, is 5,711,325 or about one elector to every six of population—practically a vote to every adult caring to enjoy one. A British subject, and 21 years of age, is the only qualification for membership. No pay or indemnity is attached to the position. Parliaments are limited to seven years duration unless sooner dissolved.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

Is in round figures 9,250,000 square miles in area—one-fifth of the whole earth, with a population of 325,000,000, a revenue income of \$1,250,000,000 and a debt of \$5,750,000,000, and an annual export and import trade of \$5,500,000,000. The area of the British Islands is 121,115 square miles, population 37,020,000, revenue, \$450,000,000, debt \$3,500,000,000 and a trade of \$3,250,000,000. The wealth of the Empire is \$65,000,000,000; of Great Britain alone \$45,000,000,000, with an income of \$6,000,000,000.

THE IMPERIAL REVENUE.

1s derived from few sources. The Customs tariff—about \$100,000,000—is simplicity itself, and practically consists of four articles, viz :—Beer, liquors, etc., \$27,000,000; teas, coffees, etc, \$22,500,000; tobacco, \$48,000,000; currants, raisins, etc., \$2,500,000. The Excise alone raises from beer, spirits, etc., over one-fourth of the entire revenue, or \$118,000,000; so that the liquor traffic and tobacco yields \$193,000,000 of the annual income—which is \$450,000,000. Income tax at 1s. 4d. (33c) per £, or \$5; the Post Office and Stamps chiefly make up the balance. Although the duty on tea realizes some \$27,500,000, only $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound is charged. Unlike our Canadian tariff there is no duty on sugars.

Ireland, with 1,000,000 more of population than Scotland contributes to the revenue \$6,000,000 less. The proportion contributed according to population is—England,\$10.55; Scotland, \$11.40; Ireland, \$7.80.

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