SCHOOL-TRAINING
FOR HORSES

ANDERSON

798.7
17

VR 798.7.
An 3

GIFT OF FAIRMAN ROGERS.

FAIRMAN ROGERS,
102 WEST RITTENHOUSE SQUARE,
PHILADELPHIA.

A SYSTEM OF
SCHOOL-TRAINING
FOR HORSES.

BY

EDWARD L. ANDERSON,

AUTHOR OF "HOW TO RIDE AND SCHOOL A HORSE."

LONDON:
W. H. ALLEN & CO., 13 WATERLOO PLACE.

1882.

(All rights reserved.)

LONDON :

W. H. ALLEN & CO., 13 WATERLOO PLACE S.W

INTRODUCTION.

I THINK it fit that I should offer some explanation for advocating the school system of training, since it is generally regarded as something fanciful and useless, if not positively mischievous.

I shall first say a few words concerning the importance of a thorough method in the training of horses for the saddle, and I shall then answer, as far as I am able, the objections

that are raised against the systems of the schools.

Whether it be in the field, upon the road, or in the troop, the rider must follow some sort of method in the management of his horse.

Every horse that can be ridden is to some extent schooled, as we understand it in the *manège*, and the more amenable he is to the will of the rider the more nearly the object of every system of the schools has been obtained, no matter whether his trainer knew or was ignorant of what he was effecting or how it was brought about.

Teaching the horse to turn to the right or to the left, driving him forward with the heels, and measuring his speed and perfecting his paces, are

things that every rider endeavours to accomplish, and these are, all of them, primary principles of the schools.

Is it not well to go further, and to teach the horse a ready and precise obedience to the every wish of his rider? For the object of school methods is simply to acquire control over the horse under all circumstances, and the various movements practised are, for the purpose of rendering him quick and willing to answer the demands of his rider.

As to the uselessness of this training and its results, where shall the line be drawn between the highly trained charger and the awkward, stubborn colt? It may not be necessary for the gentleman who follows the

hounds, or takes a ride in the park, to move about at the traverse or to exhibit the action of his horse in the Spanish trot, but if he can make his horse perform these movements he will have an animal that is the safer and pleasanter to ride, by reason of his lightness and obedience.

Nor do I see any grounds for the principal objection against school training, that it decreases the speed of the horse. It is true that in the balanced movements of the *manège* the horse is made to step short, both to retain the balance in the direct line and to enable the animal to make short and sudden changes of direction. But to enable a horse to carry himself in the equilibrium of the school his every

muscle must be suppld and strengthened, and I hold that it is self-evident that when the horse is *permitted* to extend himself his speed would be the greater and his going the stronger for his training. This is evidenced, too, in the buck-jumps and the other high movements of the *manége*. In the limited area of the riding-school, the trained horse will take leaps that would do credit to the most active hunter, while the latter would not find room to turn in his lumbering gallop. Why this suppleness and strength should decrease the natural speed of the horse I cannot conceive, and I think that the idea originated in the belief that the short step of the balanced horse is the natural result

of a cramped training-ground, and not, as is the fact, purposely brought about by strengthening and suppling the animal, so that he may carry himself lightly.

It should be observed that in modern school-riding, the forces of the horse are brought into balance, so that no undue weight falls upon either extremity. Thus another objection to the system is groundless.

To kick a horse along and to pull him to the right or to the left by sheer force, is, to a certain extent, riding, and I suppose will satisfy the requirements of most horsemen, but it is not the highest standard of horsemanship, and the more it is improved upon the better for the horse and his rider.

It is not necessary that every man should learn or that every horse should be taught all the movements of the *manège*. It will be enough for all practical purposes of ordinary riding if the horse carries himself in equilibrium and obeys the indications of the hand and legs, and the rider has a seat that permits him to make a measured use of the aids under every circumstance of motion and action. But that which remains to make a thorough horseman and a schooled horse is so little, that I have here given a method for those movements of the *manège* that have been found most useful in giving the horse control of his powers and in making him obedient to the will of his rider.

There can be no objection to a rider becoming skilful in the management of his horse, or to the horse being rendered obedient to his master's wishes. A perfectly schooled horse is a horse perfectly fitted for any use; and a rider who has a seat that permits him to apply the aids in the vigorous movements of the *manège* is prepared for any emergency, upon the road or in the field.

There are those who hold the opinion that no one can learn to ride from the rules laid down in books. How is one to learn to ride? From the first there is little that the beginner must not learn, from rule or from example, and, according to his aptitude for the exercise, he improves in skill by

practising that which he has acquired by observation or through instruction. The general rules of the art are the results of ages of experiment, and it is doubtful whether a man would ever, by his unaided efforts, reach any great proficiency in riding. One may consider himself to be self-taught; but the fact is that nearly everything he knows about riding is derived from imitating those who have in some way gained a knowledge of proper usages, and afterwards by deducing natural sequences from these established rules.

If the pupil is fortunate enough to have the personal instruction of a skilled master, he will, perhaps, learn more rapidly than by following the precepts of a book. But he is much

more apt to find a proper system in some work that has received the approbation of the authorities upon the subject than in the instruction he receives from grooms and self-styled masters. The instructions given to the recruits in the military riding-schools are, for the greater part, a repetition by the instructor of the printed rules, which he must learn by rote. I have known many *good riders* who owed all they knew in the art to a study of the intricate laws laid down by Baucher. I have many times taught movements to horses by following the directions of competent writers, and I have never failed in accomplishing that which I undertook.

I wrote *How to Ride*, and I write

this work, from a love of my subject, and because I am convinced that a pupil may learn to ride and to school a horse from books.

While I do not think that this book can in any sense be considered a compilation, I wish to say that I have studied the works of nearly all the modern writers upon my subject and have had instruction from several professional school-riders; but I have also had the experience of many years in training my own horses, and I believe that there will be found no chapter in which I have not presented original ideas, not inconsistent, I hope, with proved methods.

CONTENTS.

CHAPTER I.		PAGE
THE EQUILIBRIUM		1
CHAPTER II.		
SUPPLING THE FORE-HAND		8
CHAPTER III.		
SUPPLING THE CROUP		24
CHAPTER IV.		
TO BACK		32
CHAPTER V.		
THE PASSAGE		38
CHAPTER VI.		
THE PIAFFER		43
CHAPTER VII.		
TO BACK AT THE PIAFFER		47
CHAPTER VIII.		
CHANGES IN THE GALLOP		50

CHAPTER IX.		PAGE
TO HALT IN THE GALLOP		59
CHAPTER X.		
THE GALLOP IN PLACE		62
CHAPTER XI.		
TO BACK AT THE GALLOP		66
CHAPTER XII.		
THE SPANISH TROT		70
CHAPTER XIII.		
TRAVERSING IN THE PASSAGE		78
CHAPTER XIV.		
TRAVERSING AT THE GALLOP		86
CHAPTER XV.		
VOLTES AND PIROUETTES		90
CHAPTER XVI.		
TEACHING TO LEAP		98
CHAPTER XVII.		
GENERAL NOTES		114

SCHOOL - TRAINING FOR HORSES.

CHAPTER I.

THE EQUILIBRIUM.

It is useless to attempt to school a horse until he has been taught to carry himself under his rider in equilibrium. For, no matter how perfectly balanced the horse may be naturally, the conditions of affairs are changed when we put a bit in his mouth to hamper his voluntary movements, and place upon his back the weight of a man and his trappings ; and the horse must be care-

fully taught to conform his carriage to the new disposition of weights and forces.

With equal care and greater labour must the ill-formed animal be taught to correct his natural defects by a new bearing, and to carry his burden in an acquired equilibrium.

The conformation of each horse will suggest the means to be employed in each case, so that by giving him a balanced carriage it will be possible for him to obey the demands of his rider.

But our efforts in every case will be directed to the end that we may obtain control over the collected and balanced forces.

The horse is propelled by the hind-

quarters and guided by the fore-hand, and it is to collect and govern the forces of these parts that we now turn our attention.

We desire to bring and maintain in equilibrium these forces, so that the movements of the horse may be made with lightness and precision.

If the horse be not collected and his forces be not balanced, he will move in an awkward and uneven manner; his fore-hand dragging the croup, or the croup forcing itself upon the fore-hand. Most of the resistances and struggles of young horses in training are due to the fact that the animal is not in a position to obey the demands of his trainer, and a horse will seldom refuse compliance to any demand that

he understands if he be placed in the position that renders his obedience easy.

If the horse be deficient in the fore-hand and high and strong in the croup, we must carry back and aid the forces of the former, or the animal will be heavy in front from the preponderance of the forces of the hind-quarters, and will struggle against the hand. It is usually the horse of this make that in unskilful hands becomes a bolter and a runaway.

If the horse be strong and well made in the fore-hand, but weak and deficient in the croup, we must bring up and strengthen the latter, so that its forces may meet and balance the forces of the fore-hand. When the hand, ope-

rating through the bit upon the mouth, carries back the forces of the fore-hand until they meet and balance the forces of the croup brought up by a pressure of the rider's legs, the horse is in equilibrium at a halt, and the preponderance of either of these forces with a corresponding yielding of the other extremity will result in motion.

But this preponderance, as well as the corresponding yielding of the forces of the other extremity, must be great enough only to bring about the motion at the desired speed; and the approximate equilibrium must be kept at all times. That is, the point of union and balance must be kept, as far as is consistent with the rate of speed that the rider demands, when the forces of

one extremity are advancing, and those of the other are pressing forward to find the point of balance. To obtain this the horse must be light in hand, and the croup must readily answer to the pressure of the legs. How to teach the horse to yield to the bit will be explained in the next chapter; and although I explain at length the method of suppling the croup, I may say here that the horse may be taught to answer to the pressure of the legs by tapping him upon the croup with the whip held behind the rider's back, while he presses in both heels to the flanks of the horse. When the horse will answer to the pressure of the heels by bringing both legs in under him, the taps of the whip must be abandoned.

The approximate equilibrium must be constant, for the moment that it is lost altogether the horse becomes heavy, and one extremity or the other must drag in action. This not only applies to the forward or backward movements upon direct lines, but to all changes of direction and traverses to either side. Of course, in every movement the equilibrium is more or less disturbed; but the better it is kept, the lighter and the more graceful will be the action.

CHAPTER II.

SUPPLING THE FORE-HAND.

THE horse will first be ridden in a plain snaffle bridle, the trainer holding a rein in each hand, at such a height as he finds gives the horse the greatest freedom of action. He will induce the horse to move forward by some encouraging sound, or by a gentle pressure of the unarmed heels. Upon coming to a turn the inside rein will be drawn to bend the head of the horse in the new direction, and

the outside rein will support and steady the movement, while the outside heel may, by a slight pressure, bring up the croup of the horse. When the horse will turn readily going in one way about the school, he will be ridden in a similar manner to the other hand. He will then be ridden in the figure of eight, taking the whole length and breadth of the manége, or training-ground, in the movement, and the rider will use great care in shifting the aids at the extremities of the diagonal lines.

During these lessons, the duration of which will depend upon the aptitude of the horse in acquiring the habit of obeying the bit, he will be permitted to walk in the manner that pleases him, or rather, in the only way he knows,

usually a loose shambling gait, with very extended strides of the hind-legs.

He will then be taught to carry himself in a more collected manner, and to step in a regularly cadenced and even walk, and then in a slow measured trot, likewise cadenced.

On the outside path of the manége he will be put into the walk, and as a hind-leg is raised to step forward the rider will press in his heel on that side, and immediately after meet it with the corresponding rein, and he will do the same thing at each step of the other hind-leg. This action of the aids will shorten and equalise the strides of the horse, and by bringing back the forces of the fore-hand to meet the advancing forces of the croup, render the horse collected and light in

movement. The speed must be kept regulated, and the horse must not be permitted to hasten or to decrease his walk at the unaccustomed application of the aids. This regularity may be aided by the encouragement or the soothing of the animal by the rider's voice, as the horse hangs back or hastens forward. The horse should be brought to a halt by the rider pressing in his heels, to carry the hind-legs under the animal, and the hand quickly acting upon the mouth to check the forward motion. The hand to follow the pressure of the heels in time to prevent a second step by the hind-legs, but so gently as not to harass the horse.

In the same way the horse will be made to take and keep a slow, measured trot, the *action* of the animal, not his

speed, increased by means of the aids. But these lessons must not be carried too far, as it is not now the intention to develop the trot into the passage, but simply to give the horse light, even, and regular strides; and when this has been acquired the horse will be habitually ridden with an equal pressure on both sides of the mouth when the bit is in action, though never with a constant pull upon the reins.

After the horse has acquired the walk and the trot as described, he should be ridden in the double-reined bridle. The curb-bit being carefully fitted, but sufficiently severe to make him discover that it is for his own comfort that he yields his head and jaw at its pressure. I have found that bits with branches from four

and a half to five inches in length, from the centre of the mouth-piece, answer the purpose ; and as my horses never rear or fight against the hand, I think that bits of this description may be used by those riders who do not trust to the reins for support.

When the rider first mounts the horse bitted with curb and snaffle, he will draw the curb reins up until he has a gentle feeling of the horse's mouth. Then with the direct rein, the horse being at a halt, he will make light vibratory motions to induce the horse to give his jaw upon one side, and afterwards he will, in the same manner, make the horse yield his jaw to the other rein. Then, with both reins at equal length, he will play with the bit

until the horse yields his jaw and carries in his head, giving the hand the moment the horse yields, so that the animal may understand that he has done that which was demanded, and that he is rewarded for obedience.

These results cannot be accomplished at once, and in case of resistance the trainer should, after a few trials, cease his efforts and turn his attention to some other part of the education of the horse. But when the horse has refused obedience, through ignorance or stubbornness, while he must not be punished, he should not be led by any act of kindness to think that his refusal has met with the approbation of his rider.

I wish to say here, at the outset of these instructions in training, that I am

opposed to severe punishments under any circumstances. I have seen severity tried in many cases, and for years I was under the belief that positive disobedience should meet with quick and sharp penalties, but I have never seen good results follow such treatment; while, on the other hand, I have never known patient kindness fail to conquer the most stubborn animals. Besides other advantages of the course I recommend, it reduces the dangers of training to a minimum; and the only injury I have received in schooling many horses, a very slight one I am happy to say, was the result of an angry blow given to a young horse who tried my patience beyond the bounds of my philosophy. This

lesson was not lost upon me, and I have found the same horse perfectly docile when treated with firmness and kindness. The spur and whip must be used, but the horse should not look upon them as instruments of punishment, and it is surprising how quickly a young and spirited horse will answer to the application of these aids without flinching or resentment. I find that a harsh word will answer every purpose of correction, and all horses understand and fear the angry tones of a man's voice, as they are soothed by his kind words.

We will now return to give the horse his first walking lesson in the double-bridle.

Taking the curb-reins in the left

hand, divided by the little finger and grasped by the thumb, while the snaffle reins, divided by its width, are held above them in the right hand, the rider will move the horse upon the outside path of the riding-school to go around to the right. When the horse, at a walk, arrives upon the path, the left hand will, by a series of gentle vibrations of the curb-reins, giving an equal bearing on both sides of the mouth, induce the horse to yield his jaw and to carry his face perpendicular to the plane of movement. The height of the head, which should depend upon the conformation of the horse, must be regulated by the snaffle-reins, as the curb-bit has a tendency to make the horse carry

his head too low, but the two bits must not act simultaneously; when the right hand is to play with the snaffle, the left hand must ease the tension on the curb-bit, and this rule for the independent use of the bits must be observed under all circumstances. Should the horse hang back, the hand will yield, and the closed heels will press him forward, then the rider will renew the action of the bit. When the corner of the school is reached, the tension of the curb-reins will for a moment cease, and the horse will be turned in the new direction by the snaffle-bit held in the right hand; but before the change is completed, the snaffle-reins will be eased, and the outside curb-rein will be carried against the neck of the

horse to teach him to bend at the application of the curb. At each corner of the riding-school these applications of the aids will be practised, and upon the straight lines the curb-bit will call upon the horse to yield his jaw and head, the tension upon that bit ceasing the moment the horse obeys the demand.

After a few turns about the school to the right, the reins will be changed, the left hand holding those of the snaffle above the curb-reins now in the right hand, and the horse will be walked the reversed way.

In the straight lines the horse will be kept collected between the hand and legs, and as he learns to yield to the bit and answer to the heel, he will become light.

When the horse turns readily at the corners in answer to the snaffle followed by the curb, he should be turned by the use of the curb alone, the outside rein being pressed against the neck and the corresponding heel bringing up the croup. After he makes the turns at the corners at the pressure of the curb-rein, he should be ridden in the figure of eight, taking the full length and breadth of the school, and then gradually taught to go in circles to the right and left, the equilibrium being always required.

In the same way, using precisely the same means, the horse should be taught to trot and gallop in measured speed in the equilibrium—the head carried in a perpendicular position, the jaw

yielding to every touch of the curb-rein, and the action even and regular. Should the horse lose his equilibrium in the trot or in the gallop, and become heavy in hand, he should be brought to a halt, and after the equilibrium is re-established he should be again put in the action, so that he may know his fault and correct the habit. As a rule the horse should after every mistake be brought back to the first principles of the movement he is attempting.

The reason for demanding the yielding of the jaw is obvious, for the horse then is incapable of resistance against the bit. The position of the head also is an acknowledgment of subjugation; for while the horse may freely

hold it at any height to insure ease and grace of carriage, he cannot so well oppose the demands of the bit as he could were his head held stiffly out or braced against his chest.

In this stage of his education it is excellent practice to bring the horse to a halt and to carry his head first to one side and then to the other, until he looks to the rear, by the gentle play of the direct rein; and requiring him to yield the jaw while the head is turned to the rear. After bending to either side, the neck should be straightened and the jaw made to yield before the head is bent to the other side.

The different action of the two bits must be constantly borne in mind. The snaffle-bit will be used, in short pulls

upward, to make him carry himself light in front if the horse be naturally heavy in that part ; while the curb-bit will be employed to overcome the active resistance of the horse, and to direct and rule the forces of the fore-hand after the snaffle has accomplished its work. But the two bits must never be used together, no matter how rapidly the effects of one must follow those of the other.

CHAPTER III.

SUPPLING THE CROUP.

To bring the horse under the control of the rider it is necessary that the forces of the croup should answer to the application of the legs as readily as the fore-hand yields to the demands of the bit.

The trainer, standing at the near shoulder of the horse, will, in his left hand, grasp the reins of the curb close to the branches of the bit, and, by drawing them towards the animal's chest in

gentle vibrations, induce him to yield the jaw and carry his head in the perpendicular position ; at the same time he will tap the horse upon the rump with the whip, held in the right hand, until the hind-legs are carried under the body, and the horse is brought into equilibrium.

The taps of the whip will then be transferred to the left flank until the horse carries his croup over one step to the right. The fore-hand will be kept in place by the reins, and although the fore-legs have not been raised from the ground, the off fore-foot will, in the new position, be slightly in rear of the line it should occupy. A tap of the whip upon the under side of the right forearm will bring that leg up to its place,

and the horse will be straight in the new position.

In this way the horse will be taught that, although the fore-hand must not move away from its ground, the inside fore-leg must be raised and advanced to accommodate itself to the new position that the mass has taken.

The horse will be made to carry the croup, step by step, around the fore-hand, the near fore-leg acting as a pivot, and the off fore-leg moving enough only to bring him straight after each step made by the croup. He must not take more than one step at a time, and he should be permitted to move only when it is required of him.

In a similar manner, standing at the off shoulder, the trainer will make the

horse pass the croup about the fore-hand in the opposite direction, the off fore-leg acting as the pivot.

These exercises will be employed between other early lessons, until the horse will pass to the right or to the left without removing the pivot-leg, and without losing the equilibrium.

The power of the whip will now be transferred to the legs of the rider, in the following manner :

The mounted trainer will bring the horse into equilibrium by hand and legs. He will then pass the whip, held in his right hand, behind his back and tap the horse upon the near flank, pressing in the left heel at the same time, until the croup passes one step to the right. The right leg of the rider will be held close

to the flank to prevent the horse drawing back or making more than one step, while a play of the right curb-rein will overcome the resistance of the right shoulder of the horse, and, lightening that side, induce him to bring up his right fore-foot to the line that will put him straight in the new position.

Step by step the circle of the croup about the near fore-leg will be completed, care being taken to put the horse straight after each change of position, and the opposition of the fore-hand overcome by the play of the direct rein of the side to which the horse moves.

By similar means the horse will be made to circle the croup to the left about the off fore-leg as a pivot.

When the horse will make the reversed

pirouettes in the manner above described with lightness and precision, he will be made to pass, to the right and to the left, about the outside pivot-leg without halting at each step; the proper fore-foot being brought up with each movement of the croup to maintain the straight position.

The next practice will be to make the horse move the croup one step to the right, then one step back to the left, one step again to the right, and so on, until he obeys the pressure of the legs without hesitation.

In all movements of the croup about the fore-hand the head of the horse should be bent towards the advancing croup, and the fore-hand should be kept light by the play of the direct rein.

These lessons will render the horse

ready and quick, and he will soon obey the pressure of the leg without waiting for the prick of the spur, the more severe form of the aid being held in reserve to be used only when required.

Having obtained control of the forces of the fore-hand and of the croup, we have the horse under command, and we may perform any movement by the proper employment of our powers.

The pressure of the heels will not increase the speed beyond the liberty allowed by the hand, and the horse should be accustomed, by the restraint of the hand and the pressure of the legs, to moderate his speed, or even come to a halt, in a collected form. In bringing the horse to a halt, the heel pressure will precede the action of the hand. In

reducing the speed, circumstances will dictate how much, and when, the aids will act. This collected state gives the horse security in his movements, as he is always ready to recover from a mistake, and it is necessary for the maintenance of equilibrium.

CHAPTER IV.

TO BACK.

ALL horses should be taught to move backwards with ease and lightness; not only that the animal shall be prepared to go in every direction, but also that he may the more readily learn to collect himself and be quick and ready in his movements.

Backing is a movement not natural to the horse, and he must be made to abandon all repugnance to the unusual

action, and be taught how best to perform it.

If the horse be made to back by means of the bit only, the forces of the fore-hand will bear down and cramp the croup, and if any movement to the rear takes place it must be with difficulty and awkwardness.

It is evident, therefore, that, if the movement is to be made with ease and grace, the forces of the croup must be brought up to a point nearly in balance with those of the fore-hand, but yielding to the latter sufficiently to permit the retrogression at the desired speed.

It is not possible for the horse to back with rapidity and retain his lightness, and the school-terms of the "gallop backwards" and the "trot

backwards " mean only that the motions of those paces are observed while the horse moves slowly to the rear.

To teach the horse how to back, he should be brought, saddled and bridled, upon the training ground. The trainer will then, by means of the left hand acting upon the reins beneath the chin and the taps of the whip upon the croup, bring him into equilibrium. Then, by continuing the taps of the whip upon his croup, the horse will be made to raise one of his hind-legs, but before the mass gets a forward impulse the hand will carry the horse back one step, and before he loses his lightness he will be made to advance a few steps.

In the next lesson he may be made to take two or three steps to the rear, and to advance several steps before the equilibrium is destroyed. By short progressive lessons of a few minutes each day, he will be practised until he will carry himself a number of paces to the rear without losing the equilibrium, which should be retained by the hand and whip acting upon the fore-hand and the croup, as either requires the stimulant of an aid. Care must be taken to keep the horse perfectly straight at all times; and to assist the trainer in this it is well to have the horse along the side of a wall.

After the horse has been taught by the trainer on foot to move backwards with lightness, the man should begin

the mounted lessons. The rider will bring the horse into equilibrium at the halt; then pressing in his heels until the horse raises one of his hind-feet, as if to advance, the rider will carry back the balanced mass one step by a light pressure upon the bit, and immediately make the horse advance by yielding the hand and closing in the heels.

Each day the horse will be made to take an additional step, or more if he still retain his lightness, until in time he is able to go any distance to the rear without becoming heavy. If the croup yields too much to the coming fore-hand, the heel of the rider will support the croup upon the side of the lifted hind-leg, and the pressure of the

bit should only be felt as each step is made, and then only sufficiently to bring about the movement. Of course, the horse must be kept perfectly straight by the ready pressure of the rider's heels. The horse should not be permitted to come to a halt after backing until he has made a few forward steps without a break in action.

CHAPTER V.

THE PASSAGE.

THE passage is a kind of trot, of very brilliant action in the highest possible equilibrium. It is usually employed in traversing, as the position in which the horse is found at each stride is favourable to his balance in moving to the right or to the left.

In the passage the weight of the horse, at each cadence of the gait, is borne by a fore-leg and its diagonally

opposed hind-leg, and from the spring given at each step he is for the moment in the air. The effect of this action is striking and graceful.

The passage is produced by putting the horse into a slow trot and restraining the forward movement, while great exertion is demanded by the spurs. The opposite spur is applied as the horse raises each fore-leg in movement, and the hand meets and opposes the spur as the hind-leg of each side is thus brought into action. That is, the spur and the rein of the same side serve to produce the action, shorten the stride and restrain the speed. If the horse is about to lead off with the *right* fore-leg, the rider will apply the *left* spur to increase the croup action and

to support the raised fore-leg, and will immediately after draw the left rein to check the forward impulse, and in that way further increase the action and produce the momentary halt that adds so greatly to the effect of this trot.

The speed must be very moderate and regular, at each stride the momentary rest must be marked, and the equilibrium must be maintained.

The exercises with hand and heels, recommended in Chapter II. for giving the horse a steady regular step, are admirably adapted for preparing the animal for his lessons in the passage. Indeed, the aids are the same in both cases; and in the passage the diagonal action, if I may use the term, is produced by the accentuated use of the

spur forcing the croup while the hand restrains the fore-hand; and another effect of the combined aids is the height and brilliancy of the step.

After the horse has been perfected in the passage, the intermittent pulls upon either side of the mouth may cease, and the hand will take an even bearing upon the reins whenever it is necessary to feel the mouth, and the slightest pressure of the rider's leg only will be required as the horse leads with the opposite fore-leg. But the application of the rider's legs should not cease while the horse is to be retained in the action of the passage; and it should be a rule that, except in the walk, the trot, and the gallop, in direct lines, the horse should never

be allowed to maintain a school movement after the indication of the aid ceases ; otherwise he may volunteer an undesired performance. After circling, traversing, the changes of leg in the gallop, or the movements in place and to the rear, the horse will be put into direct lines in the same action in which these are performed before he is brought to a halt. This rule does not apply to the horse while he is learning the rudiments of the movements, because it is often necessary to bring him to a halt to correct an error, but after he can perform the various airs he should be taught to observe it.

CHAPTER VI.

THE PIAFFER.

THE piaffer is simply the passage without advancing; and the horse will be brought to perform it by giving him the action of the passage and then preventing him from gaining ground by carrying back the forces of the forehead with the bit. At first the rein and spur will act at each step, as in the passage, but after the horse has acquired the action it will only be

necessary to keep him light in front and to use a gentle pressure of the rider's leg as the animal raises the opposite fore-leg and its diagonally disposed hind-leg to sustain the movement.

The piaffer is useful in rendering the horse light, and in putting him in a position from which he can make any movement with great celerity and precision, as he will be ready to advance, to retreat, or to traverse to either hand without further preparation.

This is a movement difficult to control, and the equilibrium is of the highest importance. It should not be undertaken until the horse is quite perfect in the passage, and has been taught to back with ease and lightness.

The lessons in the piaffer should be given every day, but for only a few minutes, as the action is very fatiguing and harassing to the horse, and he is apt to become careless and heavy.

The advance in the *passage* should be gradually decreased, and when the horse has made a step or two in place, or in the *piaffer*, he should be permitted to again advance in the *passage* and be rewarded by a kind word. In a short time, increasing the number of steps in the piaffer at each lesson, the horse will perform the movement without difficulty, and can be made to begin the action from the halt. But if the first lessons are given from the halt, the horse must offer more or less resistance, and will frequently become violent in his oppo-

sition. The rider must endeavour to obtain a regular and even step, each leg having the same height of action, and the whole movement being made with that springy motion that is proof of a high state of equilibrium.

CHAPTER VII.

TO BACK AT THE PIAFFER.

THE means for producing a backward movement in the piaffer should be apparent to all who have read the preceding pages, but great tact and discretion are required, and perfect concord must exist between horse and rider.

When two legs of the horse are raised in one of the steps of the piaffer, the hand will carry the balanced mass to the rear, and they will come to the ground

a few inches to the rear of the position they would take in the piaffer in place. The increased tension upon the reins should cease the moment the impulse to the rear has been given, to be felt in the same way at the next step of the other pair of legs. The spurs will keep up the action of the piaffer, and prevent too precipitate a retreat. When it is desired to go forward the hand will yield at some cadence of the movement, and the increased pressure of the heels will carry forward the raised legs of the balanced horse.

In this, as in all other movements, the rider should sit quietly upon his horse, so carrying his hands and legs that his motions in applying the aids shall be almost imperceptible. It detracts greatly

from the appearance of a horseman to be seen making violent efforts with hands and heels, and the shifting of his weight under such circumstances disturbs and hampers the horse.

CHAPTER VIII.

CHANGES IN THE GALLOP.

THE gallop is a succession of leaps, in which the legs of one side leave the ground after, but pass beyond, the legs of the other side ; and the horse is said *to lead* with the side making the more extended strides.

If the horse take the long strides with one side, and turns to the other in changing direction, he is *false* in his gallop. If he take the long strides with

a fore-leg and the diagonally opposed hind-leg he is *disconnected*. That is, to be true and connected in the gallop the horse must always lead with the side towards which he is turning or traversing, and the legs of the same side must correspond in action.

In the gallop the horse rises more upon the side with which he leads, and the croup is bent to that side to enable his hind-leg to make a stride corresponding with that of the leading fore-leg; and here we have the key for demanding its performance.

If we wish, therefore, to make the horse gallop leading with the right side, we shall lighten that side by a *play* of the direct-rein, and bend the croup by an application of the left spur. When the

horse strikes off, the hand and legs will align him upon the path he is to follow, and collect him for the desired speed. To this end the leg opposite to the spur must be carried closely to the flank, to be ready to give support, and to prevent too much yielding to the rowels. This method must not be confounded with that prescribed by military writers, for although the instructions appear to have great similarity, the effects are very different. In military riding, the rule for making the horse gallop with a snaffle-bridle is to *raise* the opposite rein, *lower* the direct-rein, and apply the opposite spur. The theory I advance would require the reverse of this, so far as regards the reins. The "double-feeling" of the *direct* curb-rein in the cavalry schools is not the

play or *vibration* that I advise to lighten the side with which the long strides are to be taken; for the soldier by the “double-feeling” of the direct-rein bends the horse’s head to that side, and with the opposite spur brings about the croup, and the horse must take the gallop with the side so collected. But while the desired action has been brought about, the horse cannot have that grace and freedom of action that follows the method of lightening the side that is to lead.

All authorities, other than the one I have just referred to, follow the old rule of “the opposite rein and opposite spur,” until the horse has been taught to gallop with either side, when some other and more proper method is sub-

stituted. But there can be no good reason for adopting a false method by which to teach a movement if a horse can be taught by the proper method from the beginning.

If the horse is lightened in front by a play of the bit, he may be lightened more upon one side than upon the other by the increased action of the bit upon that side ; and by this method the horse may be trained to gallop by the use of the same means that shall be used to make him perform the movement after he has been trained. I have employed the rule founded upon this theory with complete success, not only in teaching the gallop, but in schooling for all those movements requiring the lightening of one side of

the horse, as in the pirouettes and traversing.

As the horse can best maintain his balance and keep his footing when he is true and connected in his gallop, it is of the first importance that the rider should be able to demand the changes of leg while in action; but this requires long schooling and great tact.

The horse must first be taught to gallop leading with either side, at the will of the rider, in a regularly cadenced gait, in direct lines and in circles. While galloping in a direct line he will be brought to a halt, and then made to lead off in the gallop with the opposite side. When he will perform this change from the halt with

clearness and precision, he will be slowly galloped in a circle and, without the halt, changed to a circle in the opposite direction, the hand acting upon the fore-hand as it rises, and the spur of the opposite side pressing in as soon as the fore-hand bends to the bit. As the hand acts the body of the rider will be carried back, to be brought forward again as the spur is applied. This use of the aids and disposition of the weights, as the horse is about to change the lead, will give the poise, at the moment the fore-hand is in the air, which enables the horse to take the new lead with smoothness and exactness. The application of the aids must be made with celerity, but without unnecessary force or effort upon the part of the rider.

After the horse will make the changes neatly in turning from one circle to another, he will be made to change his lead in the direct line at any step without halting. But the horse must not be put forward until he perfectly performs each successive step in the lesson, and he must be brought back to the *first principles* of the movement whenever he becomes careless or awkward.

In demanding a lead of either side, or a change in the lead, the horse will be bent no further than is absolutely necessary to obtain the movement, and in making the circles the body of the horse should conform to their circumferences.

It is hardly necessary to say that the highest equilibrium is essential to the performance of the changes.

CHAPTER IX.

TO HALT IN THE GALLOP.

IN all the exercises for bringing the horse into equilibrium he has been learning to carry his hind-legs under him at the pressure of the rider's heels, and from his obedience to this indication we can readily get a finished halt from the gallop.

The horse will first be accustomed to come to a halt from the walk at the pressure of the rider's legs, closely followed by the raising of the bridle-hand.

In the same way he will be brought to a halt from the trot.

Then, being put into a measured gallop, the rider will bring him to a halt by pressing in the heels as the horse is beginning some cadence of the gait with his hind-legs, and raising the bridle-hand as the horse is beginning the succeeding cadence with the fore-legs. The result of these applications of the aids will be that the horse will come to a finished halt at the completion of the second cadence of the gait. For at the pressure of the heels the horse will bring his hind-legs well under his body, and at the drawing of the reins he will arrest his action in the fore-hand, and he will come to the halt with his powers collected. As the rider presses in his heels he should

lean well back, so that his weight may aid in fixing the croup of the horse at the finished stride. The legs and hand of the rider must be used with promptness, but without violence, and the time must be well chosen. After a few trials the rider will be able to seize the proper moment without being conscious of having noted the leaps of the horse ; and in time he will bring his horse to a finished halt from the gallop with the same ease, and with as little thought of the steps to be followed, as he would use to turn to the right or to the left. The halt in the gallop prepares the horse for the momentary rest that precedes the change of leg in the gallop, as the fore-hand rises for the new lead.

CHAPTER X.

THE GALLOP IN PLACE.

THIS movement, and that which follows, may be performed only by a collected horse in the hands of a skilful rider. Under such circumstances there should be no difficulty in producing these brilliant effects.

When we first put the young horse into the gallop, we find it difficult to keep him at a measured rate of speed in a regularly-cadenced stride. But by the restraint of

the hand, and the support and encouragement of the spurs, we teach him to take and maintain the gallop at the desired speed. By the same means that we employ to regulate his speed we may prevent his progress, or even compel retrogression in the action of the gallop.

Before it is attempted to teach the horse the gallop in place he must be taught to gallop in direct lines in such a measured and collected manner that a slight change in the tension of the reins will not discompose his action. The rider will then practise bringing him to a very slow gallop by the restraint of the hand, while the pressure of the heels will prevent him becoming heavy in the croup by demanding the action of that part. He will then be taught to begin the

gallop at this very low rate of speed, and after a few strides be brought to a halt. In time, he should be made to take several steps in place at starting, and then be allowed to go forward at the slow gallop, and be rewarded by a caress and a kind word for the few steps he has taken in place ; for this movement is very trying to the temper of the horse, and he must, by short lessons and rewards, be encouraged in his efforts to obey the demands made upon him. Each day the number of steps may be increased, but he should never be required to keep up this fatiguing and harassing action for any great length of time. The forces of the fore-hand must not too greatly over-balance those of the croup, or the hind-quarters will be fixed to the ground, and

the movement will degenerate into a series of rearings. The spurs should keep up the forces of the croup, and the hind-feet should move at each leap.

The changes of leg in the gallop in place may be made in exactly the same manner as when the horse is advancing.

CHAPTER XI.

TO BACK AT THE GALLOP.

To back the horse in the action of the gallop from the gallop in place, it is required that, as the fore-hand begins to sink in a cadence of the action, the forces should be carried back by the hand so that the fore-feet will touch the ground a few inches within the line they would have reached from the gallop in place, and the hand then giving way, the croup will be lightened

and the hind-legs will be carried back far enough to find their proper position required to keep the horse collected at each finished step. The movement of the croup to the rear will be measured by the spurs, and it must not be allowed to go so far as to make it impossible for the horse to rise at the succeeding cadence.

To move forward, and the horse should be made to advance before he comes to a rest, the hand will give liberty to the horse as he rises, and the spurs will act upon the croup, so that the horse will take a gallop in the direct line in a regular and even stride.

The gallop to the rear is a mere *tour de force*, to exhibit the skill of the rider and the training of the animal. The

movement must be made *very slowly*, and exactly the right time must be taken to increase or yield the tension of the reins, or the balance of the mass will be destroyed and a mishap may ensue.

The gallop in place is in the true action of the gallop, and the horse is in a high state of equilibrium. But in the so-called gallop to the rear, while the horse must be in perfect equilibrium to begin the movement, the forces of the fore-hand must be carried back too far, and the changes in the points of balance are made too slowly to permit the horse to be always light.

Of course, the horse must be kept collected, and the action of the fore-hand and of the croup must be kept up in the best equilibrium possible, or the

movement must come to an end. But a high state of equilibrium is not constant, though it may be regained when the horse moves forward in the gallop.

I believe that no other writer has given a description of the action of the horse in the movement, and I know that the impression derived from the methods by which it is proposed to produce it is of an action very different from that I have described. I can only say that I have explained the movement as I have seen it performed by the horse, and I know of no other way in which the horse can move with lightness to the rear in any action that resembles the gallop.

CHAPTER XII.

THE SPANISH TROT.

WHILE I do not consider this movement to be within the scope of my work, for I do not see that it answers any useful purpose, I have undertaken to give several of the many methods by which it may be produced, because it is so greatly admired for the brilliancy and elegance of its action.

By one method the trainer will, standing at either shoulder of the horse,

bring him into equilibrium with a hand operating upon the jaw by the reins held beneath the chin, and by the whip taps upon the rump. He will then walk the horse, thus collected, about the training-ground, and as the horse is about to raise each fore-leg, he will give it a tap with a stiff whip on the under part of the fore-arm, checking the advance at each step with the hand. In a short time the horse will raise and extend the fore-arm at the tap of the whip, making the exaggerated action of the Spanish march. A rider will now mount the horse, and the power of the whip will be transferred to the spur, in the following manner:—As the trainer, walking by the side of the horse, applies the whip, the rider will

press in the opposite spur and meet the impulse of the spur with a tension of the rein of the same side, to make the momentary rest, and by checking that side lighten the other. After a few lessons the horse will make the extended step with each fore-leg at the application of the spur and hand without the whip, provided that he is kept very light in front. This *march* can readily be forced into a trot by increasing the speed and continuing the use of the aids. Two or three steps only at a time should at first be demanded at the trot, and the horse must be kept collected and light in hand; and, if necessary, the play of the rein may be marked, as he raises the hind-leg of that side. After the

horse has made a few steps in the Spanish trot he should be permitted to resume his natural action, and he should be rewarded for his exertions by hand and voice. In time he should perform this movement at very slight indications from the aids, the thumb of the bridle-hand being turned, at the wrist, towards the right shoulder or towards the horse's ears as the right or left leg gives a light pressure to the flank. We must not in the Spanish trot lighten the fore-hand by the *direct* rein, as in the gallop, because there must not be a cross pull in any trot, and we content ourselves by producing the momentary rest with the rein of the moving hind-leg, and by checking that side give freedom to the moving side of the fore-

hand. The Spanish trot is simply an exaggerated passage, with the strides forced *forwards* by increased application of the aids and by throwing back the forces of the fore-hand more than in the perfectly balanced action of the passage, which takes place *under* the horse.

A second method for producing the Spanish step is very similar to the preceding, but is better adapted to nervous, excitable horses. In this second method the trainer will stand in front of the horse, facing him, and, walking backwards, will lead the horse in the best equilibrium he can procure under the circumstances. With a very slender whip he will *touch* the horse upon the *front* of the fore-arm as he raises each

fore-leg in walking. This will have the effect of making the horse strike out, often to the peril of his trainer, with the fore-leg that has received the touch of the whip. The transfer of power to the spurs and the subsequent steps in training, will be exactly the same as described in the first method.

A distinguished school-rider, who gave me my first practical lessons in this movement, made it his custom to teach the horse, while at a halt, to give or extend his fore-leg at the whip taps applied below the knee, and as the horse raised the leg the trainer would seize and bear it up as high as he could. Afterwards he had a groom to walk backwards, facing the horse, and as the trainer, walking by the side of

the moving horse, made him raise each fore-leg in turn, the groom caught it in his hands and bore it up for a moment, and then dropped it to treat the other fore-leg in the same way. Even with the horse in a trot have I seen that groom dodging away from the excited animal, but seizing and lifting the fore-legs as they were thrust forward. The result of this work was the most elevated action that I have ever seen, and the long pause between each step in the horse so trained was very effective. The power of the whip was transferred to the spurs by the usual method. I hope that my old instructor will not consider me indiscreet in explaining how he produced the wonderful action that was the envy

of continental riders a score of years ago.

This is the least difficult to teach and to ride of all the school movements, and is of the least importance.

CHAPTER XIII.

TRAVERSING IN THE PASSAGE.

WHEN the horse is directed to the right or to the left upon two parallel paths, by one of which moves the fore-hand slightly in advance of the croup which follows the other, he is said to traverse.

This is one of the most important of the movements practised in military riding, and is useful to all horsemen in rendering their mounts obedient to the

indications of the leg. It is usually performed at the *passage*, but the early lessons must be given at the walk.

If the horse be standing across the line upon which he is to move (that is with his body making right-angles to that line), he will be made to carry his croup one step to the left, which will bring him into the proper position, with regard to the line of march, to traverse towards the right.

This position to the line of march is necessary to permit his legs to pass each other as he proceeds sideways.

The rider will lighten the fore-hand with the right rein, and induce a movement to the right by a pressure of the left heel, his right leg being held close

to the flank to prevent the croup going over too far and to keep the horse up to the line of march.

The horse must be kept at the same angle to the line of march, and his head must be bent in the direction he is following, and whenever the horse loses his lightness he must be brought to a halt and collected.

In the same manner, right and left, aids being interchanged, he will be taught to traverse at a walk in the opposite direction.

When the horse will pass to the right and to the left upon straight lines without losing his lightness, he should be made to traverse in circles: care being taken to keep him, at each step, at the proper angle to the point of the

circumference upon which he happens to be.

He will then be made to perform the traverse in the action of the passage.

The rider will put the horse into the action of the passage upon a direct line, and will, upon arriving at the point where he intends to begin traversing, keep the fore-hand at the same rate of speed, while he forces the croup to take by extended strides the proper position to the line of movement. The action of the passage and the traversing will be kept up by accentuated pressures of the opposite spur given as the horse raises the fore-leg of the side to which he moves; the inside leg of the rider will be held close to the flank to

keep the croup in place and prevent the horse falling back from the line of march. The hand will lead and direct the fore-hand, and by the play of the *direct* rein will maintain the lightness of that part and carry the head of the horse in the direction he is following. It will be observed that the rein upon the same side with the acting spur is not used to bring about the temporary rest at each stride as in the passage in direct lines, because this action of that rein would interfere with the traverse movement. The effect of the momentary rest is accomplished by the action of the outside spur giving one pair of legs greater action than the other two take in the alternate strides. The *inside* spur, while keeping up, if neces-

sary, the horse to the line, is also used to prevent the croup passing over too far, but, of course, does not serve to heighten the action of the two legs it would act upon in the passage in direct lines ; it rather checks them, though it is not intended that the *inside* spur should take any part in producing the *action* of the passage in the traverse.

At each step the weight of the horse is supported by a fore-leg and the hind-leg diagonally opposed, while the other two legs are carried beyond them in the direction of the movement. The manner in which the weight is thus borne permits the horse to keep his balance as he goes to the right or to the left, and avoids the danger of tripping.

The experiences of the rider in performing the traverse in circles at the walk, will teach him how to make the changes of direction at the passage. But when it is desired to change *from* traversing to the right or left *to* the left or right, the progressive movement must cease, in order that the horse may take his position and balance for the new direction. If the horse be traversing at the walk, he should be brought to a halt, and the croup should be carried over to the proper side for the change; but if the horse be traversing at the passage he should be made to do a few steps in the *piaffer* and the croup may be carried over during its action. For it must be understood that, the fore-hand being in

advance of the croup, the horse cannot traverse to the opposite side until these relative positions of forehand and croup are established for the new direction and the balance effected anew.

CHAPTER XIV.

TRAVERSING AT THE GALLOP.

ALTHOUGH the *passage* is the action in which traversing may best be performed, horses are brought to traverse at the gallop, both as a school movement and to prepare them for *voltes* and *pirouettes*. Of course, the general principles for traversing are the same in all actions, and it is only necessary in the gallop to take the greatest precautions for preserving the balance of the horse in

moving to either side, for his weight is not then so evenly supported as in the passage.

The horse should be put into the gallop with the lead on the side to which he is to traverse ; that is, if he be to traverse to the right he will be made to gallop leading with the right legs. When he arrives at the point where the traversing is to begin, the croup will be carried over by the opposite spur, and the fore-hand will be bent and conducted by the direct rein. The inside spur must be kept close to guard the movement, and between hand and legs the horse must be kept at the proper angle to the line of progress. As the croup moves into the position for traversing, the horse will probably be compelled to take a dis-

connected stride with his hind-legs, and this action will be corrected at the second stride in the new movement by bringing up the croup. In like manner, when the horse is put into the direct line a false stride in the hind-quarters must be looked for and corrected.

In turning, the speed of the croup must be retarded so that the hind-quarters will hold their relative position to the fore-hand at every point of the line ; and likewise, in traversing in circles care must be taken to keep the body of the horse at the proper angle to each point of the circumference. This retarding of the speed of the croup will be governed by the graduated pressure of the outside spur, aided by the support, when necessary, of the inner spur. If the horse

be traversing to the right, and it be desired to pass in the opposite direction, the movement to the right must end, and the horse must recover his balance and be put into position to the line of the new direction. The action of the horse does not cease, for if he comes to a rest he loses his lightness; but the movement in the old direction must be stopped, and while the horse is still light and collected the fore-hand will be carried over as far as is necessary for the new order of affairs, and the change of leg made by the change of aids, and the horse will lead off with the side towards which he is to traverse.

CHAPTER XV.

VOLTES AND PIROUETTES.

THE movement of traversing in a circle is called a *volte*, when the fore-hand follows the outer circumference, and the croup is kept towards the centre. As the circles decrease in size the distance to be passed by the croup is lessened, and when the croup becomes the pivot about which the fore-hand passes the *volte* becomes a *pirouette*.

The smaller the circles for the *volte*

the lighter must be the fore-hand of the horse ; and in the pirouette the spurs must act strongly in collecting the forces of the croup, while the hand carries back upon the hind-quarters the point of balance of the weights and directs the movement. The spurs having collected the horse act only to steady the croup, and in the earlier lessons the outside spur will be used to bring up the outside hind-leg as the mass moves about the inner hind-leg as a pivot. The *voltes* are made in exactly the same manner, and by the same means, as the changes of direction in traversing. The position of the body of the horse, with reference to the angle at each point of the circumference, must be observed, and while the fore-hand must

be kept light, the croup must be allowed freedom to move upon its path, until in the pirouette it is fixed by the forces of the fore-hand.

If it be desired to make a pirouette from the gallop, the stride must be shortened and the forces collected between hand and legs. At some finished step of the hind-quarters the fore-hand will be brought back to destroy the forward impetus, and as the horse rises he will be turned to the side with which he leads in the gallop. But there must be a momentary rest, and the balance must be obtained before the pirouette is made. By a trained horse in the hands of a skilled rider all this may be done so quickly and so smoothly that the different steps may hardly be

observed, and the horse comes to a rest, is turned, and put again in the gallop, as if by an almost continuous movement in the beat of the gallop.

But before the pirouette is attempted the horse must be made quite perfect in the voltes, to the right and to the left, first at the walk, then in the passage, and finally at the gallop. In making the volte at the gallop the horse will go about to the side with which he is leading, the fore-hand in the outside circle, the croup on an inner line. In changing from the volte to one hand to the volte to the other hand, the impetus of the first must cease, and the forces of the fore-hand having been brought back, and the fore-hand carried over, the change of

leg will be effected, and the horse, balanced for the new movement, will make the volte in the new direction. As the circles of the volte decrease in size, the spurs will collect more strongly the forces of the croup, and the hand will carry back further the point of balance, so that the fore-hand may be lightened. As the movement approaches the pirouette the outside spur will gradually cease to aid in the turning, leaving the hand to carry the balanced mass about the pivot.

In the pirouette the horse takes his weight and turns upon the inner hind-leg, and the outer hind-leg is brought up in support. That is, if the pirouette be to the right the horse

will turn upon the right hind-leg, and the left hind-leg will be brought up to help sustain the weight.

Although traversing and the voltes prepare the horse for the pirouette, it is well to give him some lessons peculiar to the movement, in the following manner. Bringing the horse parallel to a wall, so that he may not move his hind-quarters away from his ground, the rider will, step by step, bring the fore-hand about the croup as a pivot by drawing the direct snaffle-rein, and steadying the horse with the opposite rein of the same bit. The inside heel will be kept close to the flank of the horse, and the outer heel will be used to make the outer hind-leg keep up to its

place as the moving mass changes its proper position. If the movement be around to the left, the left snaffle-rein will demand the movement, and the right snaffle-rein will steady the horse. As the fore-hand completes the change, the right heel of the rider will bring up the right hind-leg of the horse. After the horse will carry the fore-hand about the croup, to the right or left, with the snaffle-bit, without the support of the wall, the rider will bring him into equilibrium with the curb, and with the reins of that bit held in one hand will carry back the forces of the fore-hand, and turn that part, so lightened and raised, about the croup; using the outside spur, if necessary, to govern the hind-

quarters. Of course, it rests in the discretion of the rider how far the horse shall turn before he brings his fore-feet again to the ground, and the activity of the horse, as well as his balance, must be taken into consideration in performing the pirouettes. In the true pirouette the horse goes about and faces the opposite direction, before his fore-feet come to the ground.

CHAPTER XVI.

TEACHING TO LEAP.

My experience has taught me to differ from those who think that a generous horse objects to leaping in cold blood. A horse used as I recommend will take a positive pleasure in doing all that his rider requires of him, and as long as it is not carried on until he is fatigued, there is nothing he likes better than leaping. I can understand

how horses that are punished with the spurs or whip every time they approach a leap, acquire a horror of everything that reminds them of the torture, and that such will face obstacles only when the excitement of the chase has obliterated from their memory all recollection of the pains that attend leaping. So, too, a horse crippled either in fore-feet or in hind-quarters, will naturally avoid the exertion that must bring suffering. But a high-spirited horse does not object to leaping when it is unattended by the pain of spurs or of lameness.

I have had horses that would leap the bar when turned loose in the school; and this year I had a young mare in training that would leap a

closed umbrella or a stick held out before her.

I believe that every horse can be brought to leap willingly and quietly, even though through bad management it has acquired the habit of rushing at the leaps or of refusing them. After a few lessons, I have ridden a horse, that had always rushed at his leaps, over an obstacle while the reins lay knotted upon his neck; and I have reason to believe that no well-formed horse, if properly trained, will refuse a leap that he thinks he is capable of accomplishing. Setting aside all considerations of the pleasure in riding a horse that jumps with coolness and deliberation, there is much greater safety with such an animal

than with one that springs into the air with a struggle to alight he knows not how or where.

The young horse should first be taught to step over a leaping-bar as it lies upon the ground, when he is going to or returning from the spot where his daily lessons are given. If the horse refuse to cross the bar, the trainer should stand upon the opposite side at the length of the leading-rein with his back to the horse, and wait until the animal satisfies himself that there is nothing sinister intended and follows his master without being urged. The attention of the horse should not be drawn to the object, and there should be no effort to drive or to pull him over it.

When the horse will cross the bar without reluctance, it should be elevated two or three inches each day until the animal is compelled to make an effort to step over it. At this height, say eighteen inches, the bar may be taken in the lunging circles, and the horse encouraged to leap it as he approaches the bar by some word or sound that he understands. After his first leap in the lunge, he should be stopped, and by caresses be given to understand that he has done well.

In the early part of each general daily lesson, for the space of a week, he should be made to leap the bar upon the lunge line, at the same height, but not more than three or four times each day ; and he should be made

to understand after each leap that his effort has met with approval.

The bar may then be raised by degrees, two or three inches each day, until it is about three feet from the ground, and the horse should be made to leap it a few times during each lesson. During these exercises pieces of horse-clothing and highly coloured rugs, with which the horse has become accustomed, should be placed near the bar; and, after the horse has passed them in his lunging circles without paying attention to them, they should be put upon the bar for him to leap. In this way he may be taught to jump anything that presents itself, no matter in how questionable a shape it comes.

But all this is simply to render the horse willing to leap. It still remains for him to be taught how to do it in the best manner.

After the horse will take the leap willingly upon the lunge-line, the trainer should lead him very quietly up to the bar, and giving him his head, let him take the leap from a slow walk. Then he should be stopped as he is led up to the bar, and made to jump from the halt.

After such a course the trainer should stand at an end of the bar, so that he may be able to detect and to correct the faults the horse may have in his style of leaping.

If the horse does not bend his forelegs closely enough, some light taps

with the whip upon the shins as he rises will cure the habit; and a few touches of the whip upon the outside of the hind-legs below the hocks will induce him to gather his hind-legs well under him. The leading-rein should hold him well under control as he approaches the bar at a walk, or stands ready to leap; but he should have full liberty of his head as he rises, and until he has regained his footing on the other side. In this way he not only learns how to gather himself for his leap, but he must alight properly, and not on all four feet at once, as he might do if hurried over the bar. If the horse will not rise for the standing leap, he may at first be assisted by the hand which holds the leading

rein, carrying back the forces of the fore-hand, and so lightening that part. But when no longer necessary, this assistance should be withdrawn, as the horse should learn to depend upon himself for calculating height and distance.

The horse should not be ridden over the bar until he has received these lessons, and has been taught to carry himself in equilibrium. The introductory course of instruction, as described above, having been followed, and the horse having been taught to collect himself under the hand and legs, the horse should be ridden to the bar at a brisk walk, and encouraged to take a leap by a pressure of the legs, and, if necessary, a play of the bit to lighten the fore-hand. When he will take the

leap freely, without requiring assistance from the hand, he may be ridden at the bar in a slow, collected gallop. In the leap at the gallop the hand should do nothing more than direct the horse and maintain the equilibrium, while the legs should be used to collect the forces of the croup for the spring, but there should be no prick from the spur. If the horse be accustomed to depend upon assistance from the bit in rising for the take-off, he will become negligent, and will throw all the responsibility upon the rider. This must result in a disaster, for the horse only can judge of his own capabilities, and he should decide where to take off and with what exertion. If the horse be in fit condition

to leap, and has been properly schooled, he will not require the spur to urge him to his work, and its use may give him a distaste for jumping.

When the fore-feet of the leaping horse have touched the ground, the hand should act sufficiently to gather the horse for exactly the same speed and equilibrium as that in which he approached the leap, great care being taken not to harass or check him in his movements.

A great deal that is misleading has been written in the endeavour to establish a rule to be observed when the horse falls in leaping—some would-be authorities advocating the use of the reins to raise the horse, while others assert that any movement upon the

part of the rider will hamper the efforts of the animal. A horseman of experience should know that neither rule will apply to all cases. If, after a fall, the horse raises his head from the ground and shows a determination to get upon his feet, any action upon the part of the rider might interfere with his intelligently directed efforts. But if the horse lies with his head upon the ground and makes no effort, or if he struggles violently in his panic he should receive assistance from or be steadied by the rider's hand. A word of encouragement will often rouse him to a deliberate effort if the fall has cowed him.

After the horse will take his leap in the gallop neatly and evenly, he

should be taught to take the standing jump. I have put this the last in the mounted lessons because it is the greatest test and trial of the horse's willingness and temper. I have recommended that the leaps of the mounted horse should first be made from a walk because the impetus of even that action will induce him to go on and jump. If the first leaps were taken in the gallop, the horse would be tempted to rush at the bar; but by following the course I have here laid down the leaping with deliberation becomes a habit not to be broken in upon even in the excitement of rapid movements.

In the leap from the halt the horse should be ridden quietly up to the bar

and stopped. He will then be induced to rise by the play of the bit, and, after he has risen as high as is necessary, the legs of the rider should be pressed in to the flanks to force the action of the hind-quarters. The head of the horse should be released as soon as he begins to rise, and as the fore-feet touch the ground the hand should gently take such tension of the reins as shall be necessary to re-establish the equilibrium.

The horse should be accustomed to take the standing leaps without other aid from the hand than the slight play of the rein that carries back the forces of the fore-hand. But in the leaps from rapid motion the hand should establish the equilibrium before the horse ap-

proaches the leap, and should do nothing more until it aids in collecting the horse after the fore-feet have reached the ground upon the far side of the obstacle.

In riding a horse at a broad leap the speed must be great enough to give him the advantage of the impetus of his motion, but the speed must not be so great as to prevent him deciding upon where he should take off and with what exertion. If driven hard at a broad leap the horse will often become disheartened or confused, and unable to control his powers.

A horse should never be ridden at a high leap in a speed that prohibits him being collected; and the horse is

capable of his greatest effort in this direction in a very slow collected gallop.

CHAPTER XVII.

GENERAL NOTES.

A HORSE with any of the following defects is unsuitable for use under the saddle:—A straight shoulder; a ewe neck; turned-in toes; corns, or any injury or disease of the feet; defective vision; round joints, bent knees, or other evidences of weakness in the legs; action that wears away the shoe at the toe. This list might be greatly increased, but I have named the faults

that are common and most likely to render the animal dangerous to ride. If the horse have a straight shoulder, turned-in toes, or action that wears away the toe of the shoe, he will not be sure upon his feet. If he have round joints, bent knees, or other signs of weakness in the legs, he will fall at very slight provocation. Should he suffer from corns or other disease of the feet, he may be apparently sound and safe in his action, and yet liable to drop to the ground as if shot, to the peril of his rider's neck. With defective vision he will be shy of passing unusual objects; and with a ewe neck he will carry his nose in the air regardless of treacherous paths. Some of these faults may, to a certain ex-

tent, be remedied in training, but natural defects cannot be wholly overcome, and all horses that have any of those mentioned may safely be shunned.

A nervous man cannot hope to have any success with horses. I do not, by this, make reference to the well-known fact that a horse will assume the mastery of a timid rider, but I mean to say that if the trainer is lacking in the composure necessary to establish a confidence in the horse, his labour will be vain, and the horse will become shy and suspicious. The reason for this effect upon the horse is that in any unusual position he depends upon the man for encouragement, but if he finds that the rider

is disturbed the animal will think that there is something wrong, and will be ready to take alarm at anything that his quick imagination clothes with danger.

It is a common case for a rogue of a horse to play the tyrant with a timid rider, by making a pretence of being frightened at everything that can attract his attention, until he sometime or other over-does his acted part and finds that he is running away in earnest, when he becomes terror-stricken, and the farce becomes a tragedy.

Undoubtedly, much of the vice in horses has been cultivated by the severity and cruelty of their masters, and it is true that vice may often be cured by

care and kindness. But there is not in the heart of the horse that true love for man that the dog, even when neglected and ill-treated, always bears for the one he acknowledges as master. The horse, therefore, may not be governed by love; he must be made to feel and to acknowledge the superior power of man. This superior power must be asserted through kindness and firmness; either extreme of harshness or of indulgence will render the horse vicious and destroy the influence of the man over the animal.

It is astonishing how much courage a horse will receive from a cool and determined rider, but the boldest horses become timorous at unusual sights and sounds when they do not feel the sup-

port of a steady hand. In time the horse may be brought to face the most appalling objects, and his confidence in man grows with each escape from suspected danger.

But it is when this nervous, excitable animal is roused by the stir and clang of battle that he banishes all fear, and even takes a delight in the perilous game of war. With a spirit that seems heroic, he will eagerly plunge into the thickest of the fray, and, unmindful of the horrid hail of missiles, bear his rider to death or glory.

The next day, perhaps, he trembles as he is made, unwillingly, to pass the harmless body of some poor beast lying in the battery he so gallantly charged in the fight.

All horses should be taught to bear the spur without flinching. This will prove a great safe-guard to the rider, as the horse will not bolt at the prick of the rowel, and will be rendered quick to obey the will of his master.

It is not necessary to use a sharp spur upon a schooled horse, as his training will render him so quick and ready that he will answer to the pressure of the leg without waiting for the severer form of the aid, and a blunt spur will be all that is required should he hang back a little at times. But it is first necessary that he should submit to the application of the sharp rowel without either bolting or showing resentment. Horses of even the

most nervous temperament may be taught to submit to the spur after a few lessons given in the following manner :—

While at the walking pace the rider will gently press his unarmed heels against the sides of the horse, and restrain increased speed or restlessness by a light hand and soothing words. When the horse will suffer the pressure of the heels without making an effort to go beyond the limits placed by the hand, the rider will, in the same way, accustom the animal to the application of the spur. This use of the spur renders the horse very docile and steady, and the sharp spur may be superseded by the blunt rowel, so that the aid shall not have even the appearance of cruelty.

Many horses are dangerous to a spurred rider until they have been trained to the sharp rowel in this or in some similar way. And no horse is under proper control until he will bear the spur without trying to force the hand.

The spur should never be delivered by a *thrust* or *kick*, but by carrying back the leg until the rowel touches the flank of the horse, and applied with such force as is necessary by lowering the toe.

The spur may in this way be given with all required celerity, and without throwing the horse out of his balance, rousing his resentment or discomposing him by the rudeness of the attack.

A perfect seat may only be obtained

by riding without reins or stirrups. Otherwise, the rider will acquire the habit of depending, more or less, upon the aid of bit and irons. If he cannot ride without their support he will be unable to use his hands and legs in the management of his steed; and he will be a clog rather than a help to the horse; for his hand will check and harass the fore-hand, while his seat, forced by the weight he bears in the stirrups, will not permit the body to keep the poise required for the balance of the mass.

I do not think that too much importance can be given to lunging upon the *cavesson*. I know of nothing that will so effectually quiet an unruly or a nervous animal, and it

greatly improves the action and movements of the horse. After the horse has passed about the trainer several times at the length of the rein he should be induced to come up to the man to be caressed and encouraged, and then made to pass about in the opposite direction, to be again brought up to the man. A few lessons given in this way will give the most timid horse a confidence in his trainer that can be produced by no other means with which I am acquainted, and to obtain the confidence of the horse is the first and longest step in his subjugation.

As the rules I have laid down for obtaining control over the horse should prepare the reader for every emergency,

I have not thought it necessary to cite particular cases, or to draw the attention from more important matters to the narration of anecdotes or the relation of personal adventure.

LONDON :

PRINTED BY W. H. ALLEN AND CO., 13 WATERLOO PLACE.

BY THE SAME AUTHOR.

HOW TO
RIDE AND SCHOOL A HORSE.

By E. L. ANDERSON.

Crown 8vo. Price 2s. 6d.

"It requires the study of only a very few pages of this book to convince the reader that the author thoroughly understands his subject."—*Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News*.

"Concise, practical directions for riding and training, by which the pupil may become his own master."—*Land and Water*.

"A useful and carefully-written volume."—*Sporting Times*.

"It is sensible and practical."—*Whitehall Review*.

"We cordially commend this book."—*Indian Daily News*.

"The work is a good riding-master's book, with no superfluous words, and with plain, straightforward directions throughout. The chapter on 'The Walk and the Trot' seems to us especially practical and good."—*Farmer*.

"Goes straight to the core of the subject, and is throughout replete with sound sense."—*Home News*.

"Cannot fail to be of service to the young equestrian, while it contains many hints that may be advantageously borne in mind by experienced riders."—*Scotsman*.

Mr. Anderson gives good practical advice, and we commend the work to the attention of our readers."—*Live Stock Journal*.

London : W. H. ALLEN & Co., 13, Waterloo Place.

LADIES ON HORSEBACK.

LEARNING, PARK-RIDING, AND HUNTING.

WITH

HINTS UPON COSTUME, AND NUMEROUS
ANECDOTES.

By MRS. POWER O'DONOGHUE

(NANNIE LAMBERT),

AUTHORESS OF "THE KNAVE OF CLUBS," "HORSES AND HORSE-
MEN," "GRANDFATHER'S HUNTER," "ONE IN TEN
THOUSAND," "SPRING LEAVES," "THOUGHTS
ON THE TALMUD," ETC.

"Thoroughly practical, dealing with learning, park-riding, hunting, and costumes, and written in a style that is sure to win readers. We heartily recommend the book."—*Graphic*.

"A very complete and useful manual, written in a pleasant, lady-like way by a thorough mistress of the subject, and full of valuable hints."—*Vanity Fair*.

"Mrs. Power O'Donoghue has laid that large and increasing number of her sex devoted to equitation under a deep debt of gratitude by the production of this charming volume."—*Irish Sportsman*.

"We have seen no book better adapted for teaching ladies the art of riding. It is written in a pleasant and agreeable fashion."—*Sportsman*.

"A most useful, and at the same time entertaining volume, which may be cordially recommended to the notice of all fair equestrians . . . The book is a delightful one."—*Whitehall Review*.

"The work contains a vast amount of useful information to lady riders, and should be in the hands of every lady who desires to ride well."—*Kildare Observer*.

London: W. H. ALLEN & Co., 13, Waterloo Place.

January, 1882.

BOOKS, &c.,

ISSUED BY

MESSRS. W. H. ALLEN & Co.,

Publishers & Literary Agents to the India Office,

COMPRISING

MISCELLANEOUS PUBLICATIONS IN GENERAL
LITERATURE.

DICTIONARIES, GRAMMARS, AND TEXT BOOKS
IN EASTERN LANGUAGES.

MILITARY WORKS, INCLUDING THOSE ISSUED
BY THE GOVERNMENT.

INDIAN AND MILITARY LAW.

MAPS OF INDIA, &c.

13, WATERLOO PLACE, LONDON, S.W.

**Works issued from the India Office, and Sold by
Wm. H. ALLEN & Co.**

Tree and Serpent Worship ;

Or, Illustrations of Mythology and Art in India in the First and Fourth Centuries after Christ, from the Sculptures of the Buddhist Topes at Sanchi and Amravati. Prepared at the India Museum, under the authority of the Secretary of State for India in Council. Second edition, Revised, Corrected, and in great part Re-written. By JAMES FERGUSON, Esq., F.R.S., F.R.A.S. Super-royal 4to. 100 plates and 31 engravings, pp. 270. Price £5 5s.

Illustrations of Ancient Buildings in Kashmir.

Prepared at the Indian Museum under the authority of the Secretary of State for India in Council. From Photographs, Plans, and Drawings taken by Order of the Government of India. By HENRY HARDY COLE, LIEUT. R.E., Superintendent Archæological Survey of India, North-West Provinces. In One vol.; half-bound, Quarto. Fifty-eight plates. £3 10s.

The Illustrations in this work have been produced in Carbon from the original negatives, and are therefore permanent.

Pharmacopœia of India.

Prepared under the Authority of the Secretary of State for India. By EDWARD JOHN WARING, M.D. Assisted by a Committee appointed for the Purpose. 8vo. 6s.

The Stupa of Bharhut. A Buddhist Monument.

Ornamented with numerous Sculptures illustrative of Buddhist Legend and History in the Third Century B.C. By ALEXANDER CUNNINGHAM, C.S.I., C.I.E., Major-General, Royal Engineers (Bengal Retired); Director-General Archæological Survey of India. 4to. Fifty-seven Plates. Cloth gilt. £3 3s.

Archæological Survey of Western India.

Report of the First Season's Operations in the Belgâm and Kaladgi Districts. January to May, 1874. Prepared at the India Museum and Published under the Authority of the Secretary of State for India in Council. By JAMES BURGESS, Author of the "Rock Temples of Elephanta," &c., &c., and Editor of "The Indian Antiquary." Half-bound. Quarto. 58 Plates and Woodcuts. £2 2s.

Archæological Survey of Western India. Vol. II.

Report on the Antiquities of Kâthiâwâd and Kachh, being the result of the Second Season's Operations of the Archæological Survey of Western India. 1874-75. By JAMES BURGESS, F.R.G.S., M.R.A.S., &c., Archæological Surveyor and Reporter to Government, Western India. 1876. Half-bound. Quarto. Seventy-four Plates and Woodcuts. £3 3s.

Archæological Survey of Western India. Vol. III.

Report on the Antiquities in the Bidar and Aurungabad Districts in the Territory of H.H. the Nizam of Haidarabad, being the result of the Third Season's Operations of the Archæological Survey of Western India. 1875-1876. By JAMES BURGESS, F.R.G.S., M.R.A.S., Membre de la Société Asiatique, &c., Archæological Surveyor and Reporter to Government, Western India. Half-bound. Quarto. Sixty-six Plates and Woodcuts. £2 2s.

Illustrations of Buildings near Muttra and Agra,

Showing the Mixed Hindu-Mahomedan Style of Upper India Prepared at the India Museum under the authority of the Secretary of State for India in Council, from Photographs, Plans, and Drawings taken by Order of the Government of India. By HENRY HARDY COLE, Lieut. R.E., late Superintendent Archæological Survey of India, North-West Provinces 4to. With Photographs and Plates. £3 10s.

The Cave Temples of India.

By JAMES FERGUSON, D.C.L., F.R.A.S., V.P.R.A.S., and JAMES BURGESS, F.R.G.S., M.R.A.S., &c. Printed and Published by Order of Her Majesty's Secretary of State, &c. Royal 8vo. With Photographs and Woodcuts. £2 2s.

Aberigh-Mackay (G.) Twenty-one Days in India.

Being the Tour of Sir ALI BABA, K.C.B. By GEORGE ABERIGH-MACKAY. Post 8vo. 4s.

Adam W. (late of Calcutta) Theories of History.

An Inquiry into the Theories of History,—Chance,—Law,—Will. With Special Reference to the Principle of Positive Philosophy. By WILLIAM ADAM. 8vo. 15s.

Akbar. An Eastern Romance

By Dr. P. A. S. VAN LIMBURG-BROUWER. Translated from the Dutch by M. M. With Notes and Introductory Life of the Emperor Akbar, by CLEMENTS R. MARKHAM, C.B., F.R.S. Crown 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Alberg (A.) Snowdrops: Idylls for Children.

From the Swedish of Zach Topelius. By ALBERT ALBERG, Author of "Whisperings in the Wood." 3s. 6d.

— Whisperings in the Wood: Finland Idylls for Children.

From the Swedish of Zach Topelius. By ALBERT ALBERG, Author of "Fabled Stories from the Zoo," and Editor of "Chit-Chat by Puck," "Rose Leaves," and "Woodland Notes." 3s. 6d.

Allen's Series.

- 1.—Ansted's World We Live In. 2s.
- 2.—Ansted's Earth's History. 2s.
- 3.—Ansted's 2000 Examination Questions in Physical Geography. 2s.
- 4.—Geography of India. (See page 10.) 2s.
- 5.—Ansted's Elements of Physiography. 1s. 4d.
- 6.—Hall's Trigonometry. (See page 11.) 2s.
- 7.—Wollaston's Elementary Indian Reader. 1s. (See p. 36.)

Ameer Ali. The Personal Law of the Mahommedans (according to all the Schools). Together with a Comparative Sketch of the Law of Inheritance among the Sunnis and Shiahhs. By SYED AMEER ALI, Moulvi, M.A., LL.B., Barrister-at-Law, and Presidency Magistrate at Calcutta. 8vo. 15s.

Anderson (Ed. L.) How to Ride and School a Horse.

With a System of Horse Gymnastics. By EDWARD L. ANDERSON. Cr. 8vo. 2s. 6d.

Anderson (P.) The English in Western India.

8vo. 14s.

Andrew (W. P.) India and Her Neighbours.

By W. P. ANDREW, Author of "Our Scientific Frontier," "The Indus and Its Provinces," "Mémorial of the Euphrates Route." With Two Maps. 8vo. 15s.

— Our Scientific Frontier.

With Sketch-Map and Appendix. 8vo. 6s.

Ansted (D. T.) Physical Geography.

By Professor D. T. ANSTED, M.A., F.R.S., &c. Fifth Edition. Post 8vo., with Illustrative Maps. 7s.

CONTENTS:—PART I.—INTRODUCTION.—The Earth as a Planet.—Physical Forces.—The Succession of Rocks. PART II.—EARTH.—Land.—Mountains.—Hills and Valleys.—Plateaux and Low Plains. PART III.—WATER.—The Ocean.—Rivers.—Lakes and Waterfalls.—The Phenomena of Ice.—Springs. PART IV.—AIR.—The Atmosphere. Winds and Storms.—Dew, Clouds, and Rain.—Climate and Weather. PART V.—FIRE.—Volcanoes and Volcanic Phenomena.—Earthquakes. PART VI.—LIFE.—The Distribution of Plants in the different Countries of the Earth.—The Distribution of Animals on the Earth.—The Distribution of Plants and Animals in Time.—Effects of Human Agency on Inanimate Nature.

"The Book is both valuable and comprehensive, and deserves a wide circulation."—*Observer*.

— Elements of Physiography.

For the use of Science Schools. Fcap. 8vo. 1s. 4d.

— The World We Live In.

Or First Lessons in Physical Geography. For the use of Schools and Students. By D. T. ANSTED, M.A., F.R.S., &c. Fcap. 2s. 25th Thousand, with Illustrations.

— and Latham (R. G.) Channel Islands. Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, Sark, &c.

THE CHANNEL ISLANDS. Containing: PART I.—Physical Geography. PART II.—Natural History. PART III.—Civil History. PART IV.—Economics and Trade. By DAVID THOMAS ANSTED, M.A., F.R.S., and ROBERT GORDON LATHAM, M.A., M.D., F.R.S. New and Cheaper Edition in one handsome 8vo. Volume, with 72 Illustrations on Wood by Vizetelly, Loudon, Nicholls, and Hart; with Map. 8vo. 16s.

"This is a really valuable work. A book which will long remain the standard authority on the subject. No one who has been to the Channel Islands, or who purposes going there will be insensible of its value."—

Saturday Review.

"It is the produce of many hands and every hand a good one."

Ansted (D. T.) The Earth's History.

Or, First Lessons in Geology. For the use of Schools and Students. By D. T. ANSTED. Third Thousand. Fcap. 2s.

— **Two Thousand Examination Questions in Physical Geography.** pp. 180. Price 2s.

— Water, and Water Supply.

Chiefly with reference to the British Islands. Part I.—Surface Waters. 8vo. With Maps. 18s.

Archer (Capt. J. H. Laurence) Commentaries on the Punjaub Campaign—1848-49, including some additions to the History of the Second Sikh War, from original sources. By Capt. J. H. LAWRENCE-ARCHER, Bengal H. P. Cr. 8vo. 8s.

Army and Navy Calendar for the Financial Year 1882-83.

Being a Compendium of General Information relating to the Army, Navy, Militia, and Volunteers, and containing Maps, Plans, Tabulated Statements, Abstracts, &c. Compiled from authentic sources. 2s. 6d.

Army and Navy Magazine.

Vols. I. and II. are issued, each containing Six Cabinet Photographs of Celebrated Officers. Volumes 7s. 6d. each.

Aynsley (Mrs.) Our Visit to Hindustan, Kashmir, and Ladakh.

By Mrs. J. C. MURRAY AYNSLEY. 8vo. 14s.

Bellew (Capt.) Memoirs of a Griffin; or, A Cadet's First Year in India. By Captain BELLEW. Illustrated from Designs by the Author. A New Edition. Cr. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Bernay (Dr. A. J.) Students' Chemistry.

Being the Seventh Edition of Household Chemistry, or the Science of Home Life. By ALBERT J. BERNAYS, PH. DR. F.C.S., Prof. of Chemistry and Practical Chemistry at St. Thomas' Hospital, Medical, and Surgical College. Crown 8vo. 5s. 6d.

Blanchard (S.) Yesterday and To-day in India.

By SIDNEY LAMAN BLANCHARD. Post 8vo. 6s.

CONTENTS.—Outward Bound.—The Old Times and the New.—Domestic Life.—Houses and Bungalows.—Indian Servants.—The Great Shoe Question.—The Garrison Hack.—The Long Bow in India.—Mrs. Dulcimer's Shipwreck.—A Traveller's Tale, told in a Dark Bungalow.—Punch in India.—Anglo-Indian Literature.—Christmas in India.—The Seasons in Calcutta.—Farmers in Muslin.—Homeward Bound.—India as it Is.

Blenkinsopp (Rev. E. L.) Doctrine of Development in the Bible and in the Church. By REV. E. L. BLENKINSOPP, M.A., Rector of Springthorp. 2nd edition. 12mo. 6s.

Boileau (Major-General J. T.)

A New and Complete Set of Traverse Tables, showing the Differences of Latitude and the Departures to every Minute of the Quadrant and to Five Places of Decimals. Together with a Table of the lengths of each Degree of Latitude and corresponding Degree of Longitude from the Equator to the Poles; with other Tables useful to the Surveyor and Engineer. Fourth Edition, thoroughly revised and corrected by the Author. Royal 8vo. 12s. London, 1876.

Boulger (D. C.) History of China. By DEMETRIUS CHARLES BOULGER, Author of "England and Russia in Central Asia," &c. 8vo. vol. I. With Portrait. 18s.

— **England and Russia in Central Asia.** With Appendices and Two Maps, one being the latest Russian Official Map of Central Asia. 2 vols. 8vo. 36s.

— **Central Asian Portraits; or the Celebrities of the Khanates and the Neighbouring States.** By DEMETRIUS CHARLES BOULGER, M.R.A.S. Crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.

— **The Life of Yakoob Beg, Athalik Ghazi and Badaulet, Ameer of Kashgar.** By DEMETRIUS CHARLES BOULGER, M.R.A.S. 8vo. With Map and Appendix. 16s.

Bowring (Sir J.) Flowery Scroll.

A Chinese Novel. Translated and Illustrated with Notes by SIR J. BOWRING. late H.B.M. Plenipo. China. Post 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Boyd (R. Nelson) Chili and the Chilians, during the War 1879-80. By R. NELSON BOYD, F.R.G.S., F.G.S., Author of Coal Mines Inspection. Cloth, Illustrated. Cr. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

— **Coal Mines Inspection: Its History and Results.** 8vo. 14s.

Bradshaw (John) The Poetical Works of John Milton, with Notes, explanatory and philological. By JOHN BRADSHAW, LL.D., Inspector of Schools, Madras. 2 vols., post 8vo. 12s. 6d.

Brandis' Forest Flora of North-Western and Central India.

By DR. BRANDIS, Inspector General of Forests to the Government of India. Text and Plates. £2 18s.

Briggs (Gen. J.) India and Europe Compared.

Post 8vo. 7s.

Bright (W.) Red Book for Sergeants.

Fifth and Revised Edition, 1880. By W. BRIGHT, late Colour-Sergeant, 19th Middlesex R.V. Fcap. interleaved. 1s.

Browne (J. W.) Hardware; How to Buy it for Foreign Markets. 8vo. 10s. 6d.**Buckle (the late Capt. E.) Bengal Artillery.**

A Memoir of the Services of the Bengal Artillery from the formation of the Corps. By the late CAPT. E. BUCKLE, Assist.-Adjut. Gen. Ben. Art. Edit. by SIR J. W. KAYE. 8vo. Lond, 1852. 10s.

Buckley (R. B.) The Irrigation Works of India, and their Financial Results. Being a brief History and Description of the Irrigation Works of India, and of the Profits and Losses they have caused to the State. By ROBERT B. BUCKLEY, A.M.I.C.E., Executive Engineer of the Public Works Department of India. 8vo. With Map and Appendix. 9s.**Burke (P.) Celebrated Naval and Military Trials.**

By PETER BURKE, Serjeant-at-Law. Author of "Celebrated Trials connected with the Aristocracy." Post 8vo. 10s. 6d.

By the Tiber.

By the Author of "Signor Monaldini's Niece." 2 vols. 21s.

Carlyle (Thomas), Memoirs of the Life and Writings of, With Personal Reminiscences and Selections from his Private Letters to numerous Correspondents. Edited by RICHARD HERNE SHEPHERD, Assisted by CHARLES N. WILLIAMSON. 2 Vols. With Portrait and Illustrations. Crown 8vo. 21s.**Challenge of Barletta (The).**

By MASSIMO D'AZEGLIO. Rendered into English by Lady LOUISA MAGENIS. 2 vols. Crown 8vo. 21s.

Collette (C. H.) The Roman Breviary.

A Critical and Historical Review, with Copious Classified Extracts. By CHARLES HASTINGS COLLETTE. 2nd Edition. Revised and enlarged. 8vo. 5s.

— Henry VIII.

An Historical Sketch as affecting the Reformation in England. By CHARLES HASTINGS COLLETTE. Post 8vo. 6s.

Colquhoun (Major J. A. S.) With the Kurrum Force in the Caubul Campaign of 1878-79. By Major J. A. S. COLQUHOUN, R.A. With Illustrations from the Author's Drawings, and two Maps. 8vo. 16s.

Cooper's Hill College. Calendar of the Royal Indian Engineering College, Cooper's Hill. Published by authority in January each year. 5s.

CONTENTS.—Staff of the College; Prospectus for the Year; Table of Marks; Syllabus of Course of Study; Leave and Pension Rules of Indian Service; Class and Prize Lists; Past Students serving in India; Entrance Examination Papers, &c.

Corbet (M. E.) A Pleasure Trip to India, during the Visit of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and afterwards to Ceylon. By Mrs. CORBET. Illustrated with Photos. Crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.

Crosland (Mrs. N.) Stories of the City of London; Retold for Youthful Readers. By Mrs. NEWTON CROSLAND. With ten Illustrations. Cr. 8vo. 6s.

These Stories range from the early days of Old London Bridge and the Settlement of the Knights Templars in England to the time of the Gordon Riots; with incidents in the Life of Brunel in relation to the Thames Tunnel; narrated from Personal recollections.

Cruise of H.M.S. "Galatea,"

Captain H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., in 1867—1868. By the REV. JOHN MILNER, B.A., Chaplain; and OSWALD W. BRIERLY. Illustrated by a Photograph of H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh; and by Chromo-Lithographs and Graphotypes from Sketches taken on the spot by O. W. BRIERLY. 8vo. 16s.

Cunningham (H. S.) British India, and its Rulers.

By H. S. CUNNINGHAM, M.A., one of the Judges of the High Court of Calcutta, and late Member of the Famine Commission. 10s. 6d.

Daumas (E.) Horses of the Sahara, and the Manners of the Desert. By E. DAUMAS, General of the Division Commanding at Bordeaux, Senator, &c., &c. With Commentaries by the Emir Abd-el-Kadir (Authorized Edition). 8vo. 6s.

"We have rarely read a work giving a more picturesque and, at the same time, practical account of the manners and customs of a people, than this book on the Arabs and their horses."—*Edinburgh Courier*.

Deighton (K.) Shakespeare's King Henry the Fifth.

With Notes and an Introduction. By K. DEIGHTON, Principal of Agra College. Crown 8vo. 5s.

Destruction of Life by Snakes, Hydrophobia, &c., in Western India. By an EX-COMMISSIONER. Fcap. 2s. 6d.

Dickins, (F. V.) Chiushingura: or the Loyal League.

A Japanese Romance. Translated by FREDERICK V. DICKINS, Sc.B., of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law. With Notes

and an Appendix containing a Metrical Version of the Ballad of Takasako, and a specimen of the Original Text in Japanese character. Illustrated by numerous Engravings on Wood, drawn and executed by Japanese artists and printed on Japanese paper. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Doran (Dr. J.) "Their Majesties Servants":

Annals of the English Stage. Actors, Authors, and Audiences From Thomas Betterton to Edmund Kean. By DR. DORAN, F.S.A., Author of "Table Traits," "Lives of the Queens of England of the House of Hanover." &c. Post 8vo. 6s.

"Every page of the work is barbed with wit, and will make its way point foremost. . . . provides entertainment for the most diverse tastes."—*Daily News*.

Drury (Col. H.) The Useful Plants of India,

With Notices of their chief value in Commerce, Medicine, and the Arts. By COLONEL HEBER DRURY. Second Edition, with Additions and Corrections. Royal 8vo. 16s.

Dwight (H. O.) Turkish Life in War Time.

By HENRY O. DWIGHT. Crown 8vo. 12s.

Edwards (G. Sutherland) A Female Nihilist.

By ERNEST LAVIGNE. Translated from the French by G. SUTHERLAND EDWARDS. Crown 8vo. 9s.

Edwards (H. S.) The Lyrical Drama: Essays on Subjects, Composers, and Executants of Modern Opera. By H. SUTHERLAND EDWARDS, Author of "The Russians at Home and Abroad," &c. Two vols. Crown 8vo. 21s.

— **The Russians At Home and the Russians Abroad.**

Sketches, Unpolitical and Political, of Russian Life under Alexander II. By H. SUTHERLAND EDWARDS. 2 vols. Crown 8vo. 21s.

Ensor (F. Sydney) Incidents of a Journey through Nubia to Darfoor. By F. SYDNEY ENSOR, C.E. 10s. 6d.

Eyre, (Major-General Sir V.), K.C.S.I., C.B. The Kabul Insurrection of 1841-42. Revised and corrected from Lieut. Eyre's Original Manuscript. Edited by Colonel G. B. MALLESON, C.S.I. Crown 8vo., with Map and Illustrations. 9s.

Fearon (A.) Kenneth Trelawny.

By ALEC FEARON. Author of "Touch not the Nettle." 2 vols. Crown 8vo. 21s.

Forbes (Capt. C. J. F. S.) Comparative Grammar of the Languages of Further India. A Fragment; and other Essays, the Literary Remains of Captain C. J. F. S. FORBES, of the British Burma Commission. Author of "British Burma and its People: Sketches of Native Manners, Customs, and Religion." 6s.

Fraser (Lieut.-Col. G. T.) Records of Sport and Military Life in Western India. By the late Lieut.-Colonel G. T. Fraser, formerly of the 1st Bombay Fusiliers, and more recently attached to the Staff of H.M.'s Indian Army. With an Introduction by Colonel G. B. MALLESON, C.S.I. 7s. 6d.

Garrick (H. B. W.) Mansukhi and Sundar Singh. A Hindu Tale. Hindustani and English. With 24 Illustrations. By H. B. W. GARRICK. 4to. 1s. 6d.

Gazetteers of India.

Thornton, 4 vols., 8vo. £2 16s.

„ 8vo. 21s.

„ (N.W.P., &c.) 2 vols., 8vo. 25s.

Gazetteer of Southern India.

With the Tenasserim Provinces and Singapore. Compiled from original and authentic sources. Accompanied by an Atlas, including plans of all the principal towns and cantonments. Royal 8vo. with 4to. Atlas. £3 3s.

Geography of India.

Comprising an account of British India, and the various states enclosed and adjoining. Fcap. pp. 250. 2s.

Geological Papers on Western India.

Including Cutch, Scinde, and the south-east coast of Arabia. To which is added a Summary of the Geology of India generally. Edited for the Government by HENRY J. CARTER, Assistant Surgeon, Bombay Army. Royal 8vo. with folio Atlas of maps and plates; half-bound. £2 2s.

Gillmore (Parker) Encounters with Wild Beasts.

By PARKER GILLMORE, Author of "The Great Thirst Land," "A Ride Through Hostile Africa," &c. With Ten full-page Illustrations. Cr. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

— **Prairie and Forest.** A description of the Game of North America, with Personal Adventures in its Pursuit. By PARKER GILLMORE (Ubique). With Thirty-Seven Illustrations. Crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.

Glyn (A. C.) History of Civilization in the Fifth Century.

Translated by permission from the French of A. Frederic Ozanam, late Professor of Foreign Literature to the Faculty of Letters at Paris. By ASHBY C. GLYN, B.A., of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law. 2 vols., post 8vo. £1 1s.

Goldstucker (Prof. Theodore), The late. The Literary Remains of. With a Memoir. 2 vols. 8vo. 21s.**Graham (Alex.) Genealogical and Chronological Tables,** illustrative of Indian History. 4to. 5s.**Grant (Jas.) Derval Hampton: A Story of the Sea.**

By JAMES GRANT, Author of the "Romance of War," &c. 2 pls. Crown 8vo. 21s.

Greene (F. V.) The Russian Army and its Campaigns in Turkey in 1877-1878. By F. V. GREENE, First Lieutenant in the Corps of Engineers, U.S. Army, and lately Military Attaché to the United States Legation at St. Petersburg. 8vo. With Atlas. 32s. Second Edition.**— Sketches of Army Life in Russia.**

Crown 8vo. 9s.

Griffith (Ralph T. H.) Birth of the War God.

A Poem. By KALIDASA. Translated from the Sanscrit into English Verse. By RALPH T. H. GRIFFITH. 8vo. 5s.

Hall (E. H.) Lands of Plenty, for Health, Sport, and Profit British North America. A Book for all Travellers and Settlers. By E. HEPPLE HALL, F.S.S. Crown 8vo., with Maps. 6s.**Hall's Trigonometry.**

The Elements of Plane and Spherical Trigonometry. With an Appendix, containing the solution of the Problems in Nautical Astronomy. For the use of Schools. By the REV. T. G. HALL, M.A., Professor of Mathematics in King's College, London. 12mo. 2s.

Hancock (E. C.) The Amateur Pottery and Glass Painter.

With Directions for Gilding, Chasing, Burnishing, Bronzing, and Groundlaying. By E. CAMPBELL HANCOCK. Illustrated with Chromo-Lithographs and numerous Woodcuts. Fourth Edition. 8vo. 6s.

— Copies for China Painters.

By E. CAMPBELL HANCOCK. With Fourteen Chromo-Lithographs and other Illustrations. 8vo. 10s.

Handbook of Reference to the Maps of India.

Giving the Lat. and Long. of places of note. 18mo. 3s 6d.

**** This will be found a valuable Companion to Messrs. Allen & Cos.'
Maps of India.*

Harcourt (Maj. A. F. P.) Down by the Drawle.

By MAJOR A. F. P. HARCOURT, Bengal Staff Corps, author of
"Kooloo, Lahoul, and Spiti," "The Shakespeare Argosy," &c.
2 Vols. in one, crown 8vo. 6s.

Hensman (Howard) The Afghan War, 1879-80.

Being a complete Narrative of the Capture of Cabul, the Siege of Sherpur, the Battle of Ahmed Khel, the brilliant March to Candahar, and the Defeat of Ayub Khan, with the Operations on the Helmund, and the Settlement with Abdur Rahman Khan. By HOWARD HENSMAN, Special Correspondent of the "Pioneer" (Allahabad) and the "Daily News" (London). 8vo. With Maps. 21s.

General Sir Frederick Roberts writes in regard to the letters now re-published:—

"Allow me to congratulate you most cordially on the admirable manner in which you have placed before the public the account of our march from Cabul, and the operations of 31st August and 1st September around Candahar. *Nothing could be more accurate or graphic.* I thought your description of the fight at Charasai was one that any soldier might have been proud of writing; but your recent letters are, if possible, even better."

Holden (E. S.) Sir William Herschel. His Life and Works.

By EDWARD S. HOLDEN, United States Naval Observatory Washington. Cr. 8vo. 6s.

Holland.

By Edmondo de Amicis. Translated from the Italian by CAROLINE TILTON. Crown 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Hough (Lieut.-Col. W.) Precedents in Military Law.

8vo. cloth. 25s

Hughes (Rev. T. P.) Notes on Muhammadanism.

Second Edition, Revised and Enlarged. Fcap. 8vo. 6s.

Hutton (J.) Thugs and Dacoits of India.

A Popular Account of the Thugs and Dacoits, the Hereditary Garotters and Gang Robbers of India. By JAMES HUTTON. Post 8vo. 5s.

India Directory (The).

For the Guidance of Commanders of Steamers and Sailing Vessels. Founded upon the Work of the late CAPTAIN JAMES HORSBURGH, F.R.S.

PART I.—The East Indies, and Interjacent Ports of Africa and South America. Revised, Extended, and Illustrated with

Charts of Winds, Currents, Passages, Variation, and Tides. By COMMANDER ALFRED DUNDAS TAYLOR, F.R.G.S., Superintendent of Marine Surveys to the Government of India. £1 18s.

PART II.—The China Sea, with the Ports of Java, Australia and Japan and the Indian Archipelago Harbours, as well as those of New Zealand. Illustrated with Charts of the Winds, Currents, Passages, &c. By the same. (*In preparation.*)

Indian and Military Law.

Mahommedan Law of Inheritance, &c. A Manual of the Mahommedan Law of Inheritance and Contract; comprising the Doctrine of the Soonee and Sheca Schools, and based upon the text of Sir H. W. MACNAGHTEN's Principles and Precedents, together with the Decisions of the Privy Council and High Courts of the Presidencies in India. For the use of Schools and Students. By STANDISH GROVE GRADY, Barrister-at-Law, Reader of Hindoo, Mahommedan, and Indian Law to the Inns of Court. 8vo. 14s.

Hedaya, or Guide, a Commentary on the Mussulman Laws, translated by order of the Governor-General and Council of Bengal. By CHARLES HAMILTON. Second Edition, with Preface and Index by STANDISH GROVE GRADY. 8vo. £1 15s.

Institutes of Menu in English. The Institutes of Hindu Law or the Ordinances of Menu, according to Gloss of Collucca. Comprising the Indian System of Duties, Religious and Civil, verbally translated from the Original, with a Preface by SIR WILLIAM JONES, and collated with the Sanscrit Text by GRAVES CHAMNEY HAUGHTON, M.A., F.R.S., Professor of Hindu Literature in the East India College. New edition, with Preface and Index by STANDISH G. GRADY, Barrister-at-Law, and Reader of Hindu, Mahommedan, and Indian Law to the Inns of Court. 8vo., cloth. 12s.

Indian Code of Criminal Procedure. Being Act X. of 1872, Passed by the Governor-General of India in Council on the 25th of April, 1872. 8vo. 12s.

Indian Code of Civil Procedure. Being Act X. of 1877. 8vo. 6s.

Indian Code of Civil Procedure. In the form of Questions and Answers, with Explanatory and Illustrative Notes. By ANGELO J. LEWIS, Barrister-at-law. 12mo. 12s. 6d.

Indian Penal Code. In the Form of Questions and Answers. With Explanatory and Illustrative Notes. BY ANGELO J. LEWIS, Barrister-at-Law. Post 8vo. 7s. 6d.

Hindu Law. Defence of the Daya Bhaga. Notice of the Case on Prosoono Coomar Tajore's Will. Judgment of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. Examination of such Judgment. By JOHN COCHRANE, Barrister-at-Law. Royal 8vo. 20s.

Law and Customs of Hindu Castes, within the Dekhan Provinces subject to the Presidency of Bombay, chiefly affecting Civil Suits. By ARTHUR STEELE. Royal 8vo. £1 1s.

Moohummudan Law of Inheritance. (See page 29.)

Chart of Hindu Inheritance. With an Explanatory Treatise, By **ALMARIC RUMSEY.** 8vo. 6s. 6d.

Manual of Military Law. For all ranks of the Army, Militia and Volunteer Services. By Colonel **J. K. PIPON**, Assist. Adjutant General at Head Quarters, & **J. F. COLLIER, Esq.**, of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law. Third and Revised Edition. Pocket size. 5s.

Precedents in Military Law ; including the Practice of Courts-Martial ; the Mode of Conducting Trials ; the Duties of Officers at Military Courts of Inquests, Courts of Inquiry, Courts of Requests, &c., &c. The following are a portion of the Contents :—

1. Military Law. 2. Martial Law. 3. Courts-Martial. 4. Courts of Inquiry. 5. Courts of Inquest. 6. Courts of Request. 7. Forms of Courts-Martial. 8. Precedents of Military Law. 9. Trials of Arson to Rape (Alphabetically arranged.) 10. Rebellions. 11. Riots. 12. Miscellaneous. By **Lieut.-Col. W. HOUGH**, late Deputy Judge-Advocate-General, Bengal Army, and Author of several Works on Courts-Martial. One thick 8vo. vol. 25s.

The Practice of Courts Martial. By **HOUGH & LONG.** Thick 8vo. London, 1825. 26s.

Indian Criminal Law and Procedure,

Including the Procedure in the High Courts, as well as that in the Courts not established by Royal Charter ; with Forms of Charges and Notes on Evidence, illustrated by a large number of English Cases, and Cases decided in the High Courts of India ; and an APPENDIX of selected Acts passed by the Legislative Council relating to Criminal matters. By **M. H. STARLING, Esq., LL.B. & F. B. CONSTABLE, M.A.** Third edition. 8vo. £2 2s.

Indian Infanticide.

Its Origin, Progress, and Suppression. By **JOHN CAVE-BROWN, M.A.** 8vo. 5s.

Irwin (H. C.) The Garden of India ; or, Chapters on Oudh History and Affairs. By **H. C. IRWIN, B.A. Oxon., Bengal Civil Service.** 8vo. 12s.

Jackson (Lt.-Col. B.) Military Surveying, &c. 8vo. 14s. (See page 24.)

Jackson (Lowis D'A.) Hydraulic Manual and Working Tables, Hydraulic and Indian Meteorological Statistics. Published under the patronage of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India. By **LOWIS D'A. JACKSON.** 8vo. 28s.

— Canal and Culvert Tables.

Based on the Formula of Kutter, under a Modified Classification, with Explanatory Text and Examples. By **LOWIS**

D'A. JACKSON, A.M.I.C.E., author of "Hydraulic Manual and Statistics," &c. Roy. 8vo. 28s.

Jackson (L. D'A.) Pocket Logarithms and other Tables for Ordinary Calculations of Quantity, Cost, Interest, Annuities, Assurance, and Angular Functions, obtaining Results correct in the Fourth figure. By LOWIS D'A. JACKSON. Cloth, 2s. 6d.; leather, 3s. 6d.

— **Accented Four-Figure Logarithms, and other Tables.** For purposes both of Ordinary and of Trigonometrical Calculation, and for the Correction of Altitudes and Lunar Distances. Arranged and accented by LOWIS D'A. JACKSON, A.M.I.C.E., Author of "Canal and Culvert Tables," "Hydraulic Manual," &c. Crown 8vo. 9s.

James (A. G. F. Eliot) Indian Industries.

By A. G. F. ELIOT JAMES, Author of "A Guide to Indian Household Management," &c. Crown 8vo. 9s.

CONTENTS:—Indian Agriculture; Beer; Cacao; Carpets; Cereals; Chemicals; Cinchona; Coffee; Cotton; Drugs; Dyeing and Colouring Materials; Fibrous Substances; Forestry; Hides; Skins and Horns; Gums and Resins; Irrigation; Ivory; Mining; Oils; Opium; Paper; Pottery; Ryots; Seeds; Silk; Spices; Sugar; Tea; Tobacco; Wood; Wool. Table of Exports. Index.

Jerrold (Blanchard) at Home in Paris.

2 Vols. Post 8vo. 16s.

Joyner (Mrs.) Cyprus: Historical and Descriptive.

Adapted from the German of Herr FRANZ VON LÖHER. With much additional matter. By Mrs. A. BATSON JOYNER. Crown 8vo. With 2 Maps. 10s. 6d.

Kaye (Sir J. W.) The Sepoy War in India.

A History of the Sepoy War in India, 1857—1858. By Sir JOHN WILLIAM KAYE, Author of "The History of the War in Afghanistan." Vol. I., 8vo. 18s. Vol. II. £1. Vol. III. £1.

CONTENTS OF VOL. I.:—BOOK I.—INTRODUCTORY.—The Conquest of the Punjab and Pegu.—The "Right of Lapse."—The Annexation of Oude.—Progress of Englishism. BOOK II.—THE SEPOY ARMY: ITS RISE, PROGRESS, AND DECLINE.—Early History of the Native Army.—Deteriorating Influences.—The Sindh Mutinies.—The Punjaub Mutinies. Discipline of the Bengal Army. BOOK III.—THE OUTBREAK OF THE MUTINY.—Lord Canning and his Council.—The Oude Administration and the Persian War.—The Rising of the Storm.—The First Mutiny.—Progress of Mutiny.—Excitement in Upper India.—Bursting of the Storm.—APPENDIX.

CONTENTS OF VOL. II.:—BOOK IV.—THE RISING IN THE NORTH-WEST.—The Delhi History.—The Outbreak at Meerut.—The Seizure of Delhi.—Calcutta in May.—Last Days of General Anson.—The March upon Delhi. BOOK V.—PROGRESS OF REBELLION IN UPPER INDIA.—Benares and Allahabad.—Cawnpore.—The March to Cawnpore.—Re-occupation of Cawnpore. BOOK VI.—THE PUNJAB AND DELHI.—First Conflicts in the Punjab.—Peshawur and Rawul Pinder.—Progress of Events in the Punjab.—Delhi.—First Weeks of the Siege.—Progress of the Siege.—The Last Succours from the Punjab.

CONTENTS OF VOL. III.:—BOOK VII.—BENGAL, BEHAR, AND THE NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.—At the Seat of Government.—The Insurrection in Behar.—The Siege of Arrah.—Behar and Bengal. BOOK VIII.—MUTINY AND REBELLION IN THE NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.—Agra in May.—Insurrection in the Districts.—Bearing of the Native Chiefs.—Agra in June, July, August and September. BOOK IX.—LUCKNOW AND DELHI.—Rebellion in Oude.—Revolt in the Districts.—Lucknow in June and July.—The siege and Capture of Delhi.

(For continuation, see "History of the Indian Mutiny," by Colonel G. B. MALLESON, p. 19.)

Kaye (Sir J. W.) History of the War in Afghanistan.

New edition. 3 Vols. Crown 8vo. £1. 6s.

— **H. St. G. Tucker's Life and Correspondence.**

8vo. 10s.

— **Memorials of Indian Governments.**

By H. ST. GEORGE TUCKER. 8vo. 10s.

Keatinge (Mrs.) English Homes in India.

By MRS. KEATINGE. Part I.—The Three Loves Part II.—The Wrong Turning. Two vols., Post 8vo. 16s.

Keene (H. G.) Mogul Empire.

From the death of Aurungzeb to the overthrow of the Mahratta Power, by HENRY GEORGE KEENE, B.C.S. Second edition. With Map. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

This Work fills up a blank between the ending of Elphinstone's and the commencement of Thornton's Histories.

— **Administration in India.**

Post 8vo. 5s.

— **Peepul Leaves.**

Poems written in India. Post 8vo. 5s.

Keene (H. G.). The Turks in India.

Historical Chapters on the Administration of Hindostan by the Chughtai Tartar, Babar, and his Descendants. 12s. 6d.

Latham (Dr. R. G.) Russian and Turk,

From a Geographical, Ethnological, and Historical Point of View. 8vo. 18s.

Laurie (Col. W. F. B.) Our Burmese Wars and Relations

with Burma. With a Summary of Events from 1826 to 1879, including a Sketch of King Theebau's Progress. With various Local, Statistical, and Commercial Information. By Colonel W. F. B. LAURIE, Author of "Rangoon," "Narrative of the Second Burmese War," &c. 8vo. With Plans and Map. 16s.

— **Ashe Pyee, the Superior Country**; or the great attractions of Burma to British Enterprise and Commerce. By Col. W. F. B. LAURIE, Author of "Our Burmese Wars and Relations with Burma." Crown 8vo. 5s.

Lee (F. G.) The Church under Queen Elizabeth.

An Historical Sketch. By the Rev. F. G. LEE, D.D. Two Vols., Crown 8vo. 21s.

— **Reginald Barentyne**; or Liberty Without Limit. A Tale of the Times. By FREDERICK GEORGE LEE. With Portrait of the Author. Crown 8vo. 10s. 6d.

— **The Words from the Cross**: Seven Sermons for Lent, Passion-Tide, and Holy Week. By the Rev. F. G. LEE, D.D. Third Edition revised. Fcap. 3s. 6d.

— **Order Out of Chaos**. Two Sermons.

By the Rev. FREDERICK GEORGE LEE, D.D. Fcap. 2s. 6d.

Lee's (Dr. W. N.) Drain of Silver to the East.

Post 8vo. 8s.

Le Messurier (Maj. A.) Kandahar in 1879.

Being the Diary of Major A. LE MESSURIER, R.E., Brigade Major R.E. with the Quetta Column. Crown 8vo. 8s.

Lewin (T. H.) Wild Races of the South Eastern Frontier of

India. Including an Account of the Loshai Country. By Capt. T. H. LEWIN, Dep. Comm. of Hill Tracts. Post 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Lewis (A. J.) Indian Penal Code

In the Form of Questions and Answers. With Explanatory and Illustrative Notes. By ANGELO J. LEWIS. Post 8vo. 7s. 6d.

Lewis (A. J.) Indian Code of Civil Procedure.

In the Form of Questions and Answers. With Explanatory and Illustrative Notes. By ANGELO J. LEWIS. Post 8vo. 12s. 6d.

Liancourt's and Pincott's Primitive and Universal Laws of the Formation and development of language; a Rational and Inductive System founded on the Natural Basis of Onomatopoeia.

8vo. 12s. 6d.

Lockwood (Ed.) Natural History, Sport and Travel.

By EDWARD LOCKWOOD, Bengal Civil Service, late Magistrate of Monghyr. Crown 8vo. With numerous Illustrations. 9s.

Lovell (Vice-Adm.) Personal Narrative of Events from 1799 to 1815. With Anecdotes. By the late Vice-Adm. WM. STANHOPE LOVELL, R.N., K.H. Second edition. Crown 8vo. 4s.

By the late Vice-Adm. WM. STANHOPE LOVELL, R.N., K.H. Second edition. Crown 8vo. 4s.

Lupton (J. I.) The Horse, as he Was, as he Is, and as he Ought to Be. By JAMES IRVINE LUPTON, F.R.C.V.S., Author of "The External Anatomy of the Horse," &c. &c. Illustrated. 3s. 6d.

By JAMES IRVINE LUPTON, F.R.C.V.S., Author of "The External Anatomy of the Horse," &c. &c. Illustrated. 3s. 6d.

MacGregor (Col. C. M.) Narrative of a Journey through the Province of Khorassan and on the N. W. Frontier of Afghanistan in 1875. By Colonel C. M. MACGREGOR, C.S.I., C.I.E., Bengal Staff Corps. 2 vols. 8vo. With map and numerous illustrations. 30s.

By Colonel C. M. MACGREGOR, C.S.I., C.I.E., Bengal Staff Corps. 2 vols. 8vo. With map and numerous illustrations. 30s.

Mackay (C.) Luck, and what came of it. A Tale of our Times. By CHARLES MACKAY, LL.D. Three vols. 31s. 6d.

By CHARLES MACKAY, LL.D. Three vols. 31s. 6d.

Malleson (Col. G. B.) Final French Struggles in India and on the Indian Seas. Including an Account of the Capture of the Isles of France and Bourbon, and Sketches of the most eminent Foreign Adventurers in India up to the period of that Capture. With an Appendix containing an Account of the Expedition from India to Egypt in 1801. By Colonel G. B. MALLESON, C.S.I. Crown 8vo. 10s. 6d.

By Colonel G. B. MALLESON, C.S.I. Crown 8vo. 10s. 6d.

— History of Afghanistan, from the Earliest Period to the Outbreak of the War of 1878. 8vo. Second Edition. With Map. 18s.

By Colonel G. B. MALLESON, C.S.I. Crown 8vo. 10s. 6d.

— Herat: The Garden and Granary of Central Asia. With Map and Index. 8vo. 8s.

By Colonel G. B. MALLESON, C.S.I. Crown 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Malleson (Col. G. B.) History of the Indian Mutiny, 1857-1858, commencing from the close of the Second Volume of Sir John Kaye's History of the Sepoy War. Vol. I. 8vo. With Map. 20s.

CONTENTS.—Calcutta in May and June.—William Tayler and Vincent Eyre.—How Bihar and Calcutta were saved.—Mr. Colvin and Agra.—Jhansi and Bandalkhand.—Colonel Durand and Holkar.—Sir George Lawrence and Rajputana.—Brigadier Polwhele's great battle and its results.—Bareli, Rohilkhand, and Farakhabad.—The relation of the annexation of Oudh to the Mutiny.—Sir Henry Lawrence and the Mutiny in Oudh.—The siege of Lakhnao.—The first relief of Lakhnao.

VOL. II.—The Storming of Delhi, the Relief of Lucknow, the Two Battles of Cawnpore, the Campaign in Rohilkhand, and the movements of the several Columns in the N.W. Provinces, the Azimgurh District, and on the Eastern and South-Eastern Frontiers. 8vo. With 4 Plans. 20s.

VOL. III.—Bombay in 1857. Lord Elphinstone. March of Woodburn's Column. Mr. Seton-Karr and the Southern Maratha Country. Mr. Forjett and Bombay. Asirgarh. Sir Henry Durand. March of Stuart's Column. Holkar and Durand. Malwa Campaign. Haidarabad. Major C. Davidson and Salar Jang. Sagar and Narbadi Territory. Sir Robert Hamilton and Sir Hugh Rose. Central India Campaign. Whitlock and Kirwi. Sir Hugh Rose and Gwalior. Le Grand Jacob and Western India. Lord Canning's Oudh policy. Last Campaign in, and pacification of, Oudh. Sir Robert Napier, Smith, Michell, and Tantia Topi. Civil Districts during the Mutiny. Minor Actions at Out-stations. Conclusion. 8vo. With Plans. 20s.

Manning (Mrs.) Ancient and Mediæval India.

Being the History, Religion, Laws, Caste, Manners and Customs, Language, Literature, Poetry, Philosophy, Astronomy, Algebra, Medicine, Architecture, Manufactures, Commerce, &c., of the Hindus, taken from their writings. Amongst the works consulted and gleaned from may be named the Rig Veda, Sama Veda, Yajur Veda, Sathapatha Brahmana, Bhagavat Gita, The Puranas, Code of Manu, Code of Yajnavalkya, Mitakshara, Daya Bhaga, Mahabharata, Atriya, Charaka, Susruta, Ramayana, Raghu Vansa, Bhattikavya, Sakuntala, Vikramorvasi, Malati and Madhava, Mudra Rakshasa, Ratna-

vali. Kumara Sambhava, Prabodha, Chandrodaya, Megha Duta, Gita Govinda. Panchatantra, Hitopadesa, Katha Sarit, Sagara, Ketala, Pancnavinsati, Dasa Kumara Charita, &c. By Mrs. MANNING, with Illustrations. 2 vols., 8vo. 30s.

Marvin (Chas.) Merv, the Queen of the World and the Scourge of the Men-stealing Turcomans. By CHARLES MARVIN, author of "The Disastrous Turcoman Campaign," and "Grodekoff's Ride to Herat." With Portraits and Maps. 8vo. 18s.

— **Colonel Grodekoff's Ride from Samarcand to Herat,** through Balkh and the Uzbek States of Afghan Turkestan. With his own March-route from the Oxus to Herat. By CHARLES MARVIN. Crown 8vo. With Portrait. 8s.

— **The Eye-Witnesses' Account of the Disastrous Russian Campaign** against the Akhal Tekke Turcomans: Describing the March across the Burning Desert, the Storming of Dengel Tepe, and the Disastrous Retreat to the Caspian. By CHARLES MARVIN. With numerous Maps and Plans. 8vo. 18s.

Matson (Nellie) Hilda Desmond, or Riches and Poverty. Crown 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Mayhew (Edward) Illustrated Horse Doctor.

Being an Accurate and Detailed Account, accompanied by more than 400 Pictorial Representations, characteristic of the various Diseases to which the Equine Race are subjected; together with the latest Mode of Treatment, and all the requisite Prescriptions written in Plain English By EDWARD MAYHEW, M.R.C.V.S. 8vo. 18s. 6d.

CONTENTS.—The Brain and Nervous System.—The Eyes.—The Mouth.—The Nostrils.—The Throat.—The Chest and its contents.—The Stomach, Liver, &c.—The Abdomen.—The Urinary Organs.—The Skin.—Specific Diseases.—Limbs.—The Feet.—Injuries.—Operations.

"The book contains nearly 600 pages of valuable matter, which reflects great credit on its author, and, owing to its practical details, the result of deep scientific research, deserves a place in the library of medical, veterinary, and non-professional readers."—*Field*.

"The book furnishes at once the bane and the antidote, as the drawings show the horse not only suffering from every kind of disease, but in the different stages of it, while the alphabetical summary at the end gives the cause, symptoms and treatment of each."—*Illustrated London News*.

— **Illustrated Horse Management.**

Containing descriptive remarks upon Anatomy, Medicine, Shoeing, Teeth, Food, Vices, Stables; likewise a plain account

of the situation, nature, and value of the various points; together with comments on grooms, dealers, breeders, breakers, and trainers; Embellished with more than 400 engravings from original designs made expressly for this work. By E. MAYHEW. A new Edition, revised and improved by J. I. LUPTON. M.R.C.V.S. 8vo. 12s.

CONTENTS.—The body of the horse anatomically considered. PHYSIC.—The mode of administering it, and minor operations. SHOEING.—Its origin, its uses, and its varieties. THE TEETH.—Their natural growth, and the abuses to which they are liable.

FOOD.—The fittest time for feeding, and the kind of food which the horse naturally consumes. The evils which are occasioned by modern stables. The faults inseparable from stables. The so-called “incapacitating vices,” which are the results of injury or of disease. Stables as they should be. GROOMS.—Their prejudices, their injuries, and their duties. POINTS.—Their relative importance and where to look for their development. BREEDING.—Its inconsistencies and its disappointments. BREAKING AND TRAINING.—Their errors and their results.

Mayhew (Henry) German Life and Manners.

As seen in Saxony. With an account of Town Life—Village Life—Fashionable Life—Married Life—School and University Life, &c. Illustrated with Songs and Pictures of the Student Customs at the University of Jena. By HENRY MAYHEW, 2 vols., 8vo., with numerous illustrations. 18s.

A Popular Edition of the above. With illustrations. Cr. 8vo. 7s.

“Full of original thought and observation, and may be studied with profit by both German and English—especially by the German.” *Athenæum*.

McCarthy (T. A.) An Easy System of Calisthenics and Drilling. Including Light Dumb-Bell and Indian Club Exercises. By T. A. MCCARTHY, Chief Instructor at Mr. Moss’s Gymnasium, Brighton. Fcap. 1s. 6d.

McCosh (J.) Advice to Officers in India.

By JOHN MCCOSH, M.D. Post 8vo. 8s.

Meadow (T.) Notes on China.

Desultory Notes on the Government and People of China and on the Chinese Language. By T. T. MEADOWS. 8vo. 9s.

Menzies (S.) Turkey Old and New: Historical, Geographical, and Statistical. By SUTHERLAND MENZIES. With Map and numerous Illustrations. 2 vols., 8vo. 32s.

Military Works—chiefly issued by the Government.

- Field Exercises and Evolutions of Infantry. Pocket edition, 1s.
 Queen's Regulations and Orders for the Army. Corrected to 1881. 8vo. 3s. 6d. Interleaved, 5s. 6d. Pocket Edition, 1s. 6d.
 Musketry Regulations, as used at Hythe. 1s.
 Dress Regulations for the Army. (Reprinting.)
 Infantry Sword Exercise. 1875. 6d.
 Infantry Bugle Sounds. 6d.
 Handbook of Battalion Drill. By Lieut. H. C. SLACK. 2s ; or with Company Drill, 2s. 6d.
 Handbook of Brigade Drill. By Lieut. H. C. SLACK. 3s.
 Red Book for Sergeants. By WILLIAM BRIGHT, Colour-Sergeant, 37th Middlesex R.V. 1s.
 Handbook of Company Drill ; also of Skirmishing, Battalion, and Shelter Trench Drill. By Lieut. CHARLES SLACK. 1s.
 Elementary and Battalion Drill. Condensed and Illustrated, together with duties of Company Officers, Markers, &c., in Battalion. By Captain MALTON. 2s. 6d.
 Cavalry Regulations. For the Instruction, Formations, and Movements of Cavalry. Royal 8vo. 4s. 6d.
 Manual of Artillery Exercises, 1873. 8vo. 5s.
 Manual of Field Artillery Exercises. 1877. 3s.
 Standing Orders for Royal Artillery. 8vo, 3s.
 Principles and Practice of Modern Artillery. By Lt.-Col. C. H. OWEN, R.A. 8vo. Illustrated. 15s.
 Artillerist's Manual and British Soldiers' Compendium. By Major F. A. GRIFFITHS. 11th Edition. 5s.
 Compendium of Artillery Exercises—Smooth Bore, Field, and Garrison Artillery for Reserve Forces. By Captain J. M. McKenzie. 3s. 6d.
 Principles of Gunnery. By JOHN T. HYDE, M.A., late Professor of Fortification and Artillery, Royal Indian Military College, Addiscombe. Second edition, revised and enlarged. With many Plates and Cuts, and Photograph of Armstrong Gun. Royal 8vo. 14s.
 Notes on Gunnery. By Captain Goodeve. Revised Edition. 1s.
 Text Book of the Construction and Manufacture of Rifled Ordnance in the British Service. By STONEY & JONES. Second Edition. Paper, 3s. 6d., Cloth, 4s. 6d.
 Treatise on Fortification and Artillery. By Major HECTOR STRAITH. Revised and re-arranged by THOMAS COOK, R.N., by JOHN T. HYDE, M.A. 7th Edition. Royal 8vo. Illustrated and Four Hundred Plans, Cuts, &c. £2 2s.

- Military Surveying and Field Sketching. The Various Methods of Contouring, Levelling, Sketching without Instruments, Scale of Shade, Examples in Military Drawing, &c., &c., &c. As at present taught in the Military Colleges. By Major W. H. RICHARDS, 55th Regiment, Chief Garrison Instructor in India, Late Instructor in Military Surveying, Royal Military College, Sandhurst. Second Edition, Revised and Corrected. 12s.
- Treatise on Military Surveying; including Sketching in the Field, Plan-Drawing, Levelling, Military Reconnaissance, &c. By Lieut.-Col. BASIL JACKSON, late of the Royal Staff Corps. The Fifth Edition. 8vo. Illustrated by Plans, &c. 14s.
- Instruction in Military Engineering. Vol. 1., Part III. 4s.
- Elementary Principles of Fortification. A Text-Book for Military Examinations. By J. T. HYDE, M.A. Royal 8vo. With numerous Plans and Illustrations. 10s. 6d.
- Military Train Manual. 1s.
- The Sappers' Manual. Compiled for the use of Engineer Volunteer Corps. By Col. W. A. FRANKLAND, R.E. With numerous Illustrations. 2s.
- Ammunition. A descriptive treatise on the different Projectiles Charges, Fuzes, Rockets, &c., at present in use for Land and Sea Service, and on other war stores manufactured in the Royal Laboratory. 6s.
- Hand-book on the Manufacture and Proof of Gunpowder. as carried on at the Royal Gunpowder Factory, Waltham Abbey. 5s.
- Regulations for the Training of Troops for service in the Field and for the conduct of Peace Manœuvres. 2s.
- Hand-book Dictionary for the Militia and Volunteer Services, Containing a variety of useful information, Alphabetically arranged. Pocket size, 3s. 6d.; by post, 3s. 8d.
- Gymnastic Exercises, System of Fencing, and Exercises for the Regulation Clubs. In one volume. Crown 8vo. 1877. 2s.
- Text-Book on the Theory and Motion of Projectiles; the History, Manufacture, and Explosive Force of Gunpowder; the History of Small Arms. For Officers sent to School of Musketry. 1s. 6d.
- Notes on Ammunition. 4th Edition. 1877. 2s. 6d.
- Regulations and Instructions for Encampments. 6d.
- Rules for the Conduct of the War Game. 2s.
- Medical Regulations for the Army, Instructions for the Army, Comprising duties of Officers, Attendants, and Nurses, &c. 1s. 6d.
- Purveyors' Regulations and Instructions, for Guidance of Officers of Purveyors' Department of the Army. 3s.
- Priced Vocabulary of Stores used in Her Majesty's Service. 4s.

- Transport of Sick and Wounded Troops. By DR. LONGMORE. 5s.
- Precedents in Military Law. By LT-COL. W. HOUGH. 8vo. 25s.
- The Practice of Courts-Martial, by HOUGH & LONG. 8vo. 26s.
- Manual of Military Law. For all ranks of the Army, Militia, and Volunteer Services. By Colonel J. K. PIPON, and J. F. COLLIER, Esq. Third and Revised Edition. Pocket size. 5s.
- Regulations applicable to the European Officer in India. Containing Staff Corps Rules, Staff Salaries, Commands, Furlough and Retirement Regulations, &c. By GEORGE E. COCHRANE late Assistant Military Secretary, India Office. 1 vol., post 8vo. 7s. 6d.
- Reserve Force; Guide to Examinations, for the use of Captains and Subalterns of Infantry, Militia, and Rifle Volunteers, and for Sergeants of Volunteers. By Capt. G. H. GREAVES. 2nd edit. 2s.
- The Military Encyclopædia; referring exclusively to the Military Sciences, Memoirs of distinguished Soldiers, and the Narratives of Remarkable Battles. By J. H. STOCQUELER. 8vo. 12s.
- The Operations of War Explained and Illustrated. By Col. HAMLEY. New Edition Revised, with Plates. Royal 8vo. 30s.
- Lessons of War. As taught by the Great Masters and Others; Selected and Arranged from the various operations in War. By FRANCE JAMES SOADY, Lieut.-Col., R.A. Royal 8vo. 21s.
- The Surgeon's Pocket Book, an Essay on the best Treatment of Wounded in War. By Surgeon Major J. H. PORTER. 7s. 6d.
- A Precis of Modern Tactics. By COLONEL HOME. 8vo. 8s. 6d.
- Armed Strength of Austria. By Capt. COOKE. 2 pts. £1 2s.
- Armed Strength of Denmark. 3s.
- Armed Strength of Russia. Translated from the German. 7s.
- Armed Strength of Sweden and Norway. 3s. 6d.
- Armed Strength of Italy. 5s. 6d.
- Armed Strength of Germany. Part I. 8s. 6d.
- The Franco-German War of 1870—71. By CAPT. C. H. CLARKE. Vol. I. £1 6s. Sixth Section. 5s. Seventh Section 6s. Eighth Section. 3s. Ninth Section. 4s. 6d. Tenth Section. 6s. Eleventh Section. 5s. 3d. Twelfth Section. 4s. 6d.
- The Campaign of 1866 in Germany. Royal 8vo. With Atlas, 21s.
- Celebrated Naval and Military Trials. By PETER BURKE. Post 8vo., cloth. 10s. 6d.
- Military Sketches. By SIR LASCELLES WRAXALL. Post 8vo. 6s.
- Military Life of the Duke of Wellington. By JACKSON and SCOTT. 2 Vols. 8vo. Maps, Plans, &c. 12s.
- Single Stick Exercise of the Aldershot Gymnasium. 6d.

- Treatise on Military Carriages, and other Manufactures of the Royal Carriage Department. 5s.
 Steppe Campaign Lectures. 2s.
 Manual of Instructions for Army Surgeons. 1s.
 Regulations for Army Hospital Corps. 9d.
 Manual of Instructions for Non-Commissioned Officers, Army Hospital Corps. 2s.
 Handbook for Military Artificers. 3s.
 Instructions for the use of Auxiliary Cavalry. 2s. 6d.
 Equipment Regulations for the Army. 5s. 6d.
 Statute Law relating to the Army. 1s. 3d.
 Regulations for Commissariat and Ordnance Department 2s.
 Regulations for the Commissariat Department. 1s. 6d.
 Regulations for the Ordnance Department. 1s. 6d.
 Artillerist's Handbook of Reference for the use of the Royal and Reserve Artillery, by WILL and DALTON. 5s.
 An Essay on the Principles and Construction of Military Bridges, by SIR HOWARD DOUGLAS. 1853. 15s.
-

Mill's History of British India,

With Notes and Continuation. By H. H. WILSON. 9 vols. cr. 8vo. £2 10s.

Mitchinson (A. W.) The Expiring Continent; A Narrative of Travel in Senegambia, with Observations on Native Character; Present Condition and Future Prospects of Africa and Colonisation. By ALEX. WILL. MITCHINSON. With Sixteen full-page Illustrations and Map. 8vo. 18s.

Mitford (Maj. R. C. W.) To Caubul with the Cavalry Brigade. A Narrative of Personal Experiences with the Force under General Sir F. S. Roberts, G.C.B. With Map and Illustrations from Sketches by the Author. By Major R. C. W. MITFORD, 14th Bengal Lancers. 8vo. Second Edition. 9s.

Muller's (Max) Rig-Veda-Sanhita.

The Sacred Hymns of the Brahmins; together with the Commentary of Sayanacharya. Published under the Patronage of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India in Council. 6 vols., 4to. £2 10s. per volume.

Mysteries of the Vatican;

Or Crimes of the Papacy. From the German of DR. THEODORE GREISENGER. 2 Vols. post 8vo. 21s.

Neville (Ralph) The Squire's Heir.

By RALPH NEVILLE, Author of "Lloyd Pennant." Two Vols. 21s.

Nicholson (Capt. H. W.) From Sword to Share; or, a Fortune in Five Years at Hawaii. By Capt. H. WHALLEY NICHOLSON. Crown 8vo. With Map and Photographs. 12s. 6d.

Nirgis and Bismillah.

NIRGIS; a Tale of the Indian Mutiny, from the Diary of a Slave Girl: and BISMILLAH; or, Happy Days in Cashmere. By HAFIZ ALLARD. Post 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Norris-Newman (C. L.) In Zululand with the British, throughout the War of 1879. By CHARLES L. NORRIS-NEWMAN, Special Correspondent of the London "Standard," Cape Town "Standard and Mail," and the "Times" of Natal. With Plans and Four Portraits. 8vo. 16s.

Notes on the North Western Provinces of India.

By a District Officer. 2nd Edition. Post 8vo., cloth. 5s.

CONTENTS.—Area and Population.—Soils.—Crops.—Irrigation.—Rent.—Rates.—Land Tenures.

O'Donoghue (Mrs. P.) Ladies on Horseback.

Learning, Park Riding, and Hunting. With Notes upon Costume, and numerous Anecdotes. By Mrs. POWER O'DONOGHUE, Authoress of "The Knave of Clubs," "Horses and Horsemen," "Grandfather's Hunter," "One in Ten Thousand," &c. &c. Cr. 8vo. With Portrait. 5s.

Oldfield (H. A.) Sketches from Nipal, Historical and Descriptive; with Anecdotes of the Court Life and Wild Sports of the Country in the time of Maharaja Jang Bahadur, G.C.B.; to which is added an Essay on Nipalese Buddhism, and Illustrations of Religious Monuments, Architecture, and Scenery, from the Author's own Drawings. By the late HENRY AMBROSE OLDFIELD, M.D., of H. M.'s Indian Army, many years Resident at Khatmandu. Two vols. 8vo. 36s.

Osborne (Mrs. W.) Pilgrimage to Mecca (A).

By the Nawab Sikandar Begum of Bhopal. Translated from the Original Urdu. By Mrs. WILLOUGHBY OSBORNE. Followed

by a Sketch of the History of Bhopal. By COL. WILLOUGHBY-OSBORNE, C.B. With Photographs, and dedicated, by permission, to HER MAJESTY, QUEEN VICTORIA. Post 8vo. £1. 1s. This is a highly important book, not only for its literary merit, and the information it contains, but also from the fact of its being the first work written by an Indian lady, and that lady a Queen.

Owen (Sidney) India on the Eve of the British Conquest.

A Historical Sketch. By SIDNEY OWEN, M.A. Reader in Indian Law and History in the University of Oxford. Formerly Professor of History in the Elphinstone College, Bombay. Post 8vo. 8s.

Oxenham (Rev. H. N.) Catholic Eschatology and Universalism. An Essay on the Doctrine of Future Retribution. Second Edition, revised and enlarged. Crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.

— **Catholic Doctrine of the Atonement.** An Historical Inquiry into its Development in the Church, with an Introduction on the Principle of Theological Development. By H. NUTCOMBE OXENHAM, M.A. 3rd Edition and Enlarged. 8vo. 14s.

“It is one of the ablest and probably one of the most charmingly written treatises on the subject which exists in our language.”—*Times*.

— **The First Age of Christianity and the Church.**

By JOHN IGNATIUS DÖLLINGER, D.D., Professor of Ecclesiastical History in the University of Munich, &c., &c. Translated from the German by HENRY NUTCOMBE OXENHAM, M.A., late Scholar of Baliol College, Oxford. Third Edition. 2 vols. Crown 8vo. 18s.

Ozanam's (A. F.) Civilisation in the Fifth Century. From the French. By The Hon. A. C. GLYN. 2 Vols., post 8vo. 21s.

Pebody (Charles) Authors at Work.

Francis Jeffrey—Sir Walter Scott—Robert Burns—Charles Lamb—R. B. Sheridan—Sydney Smith—Macaulay—Byron Wordsworth—Tom Moore—Sir James Mackintosh. Post 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Pelly (Sir Lewis). The Miracle Play of Hasan and Husain. Collected from Oral Tradition by Colonel Sir LEWIS PELLY, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., formerly serving in Persia as Secretary of Legation, and Political Resident in the Persian Gulf. Revised, with Explanatory Notes, by ARTHUR N. WOLLASTON, H.M. Indian (Home) Service, Translator of Anwar-i-Suhaili, &c. 2 Vols. royal 8vo. 32s.

Pincott (F.) Analytical Index to Sir JOHN KAYE's History of the Sepoy War, and Col. G. B. MALLESON's History of the Indian Mutiny. (Combined in one volume.) By FREDERIC PINCOTT, M.R.A.S. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Pipon and Collier's Manual of Military Law.

By Colonel J. K. PIPON, and J. F. COLLIER, Esq., of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law. 5s.

Pollock (Field Marshal Sir George) Life & Correspondence.

By C. R. Low. 8vo. With portrait. 18s.

Pope (G. U.) Text-book of Indian History; with Geographical Notes, Genealogical Tables, Examination Questions, and Chronological, Biographical, Geographical, and General Indexes. For the use of Schools, Colleges, and Private Students. By the Rev. G. U. POPE, D.D., Principal of Bishop Cotton's Grammar School and College, Bangalore; Fellow of the Madras University. Third Edition, thoroughly revised. Fcap. 4to. 12s.

Practice of Courts Martial.

By HOUGH & LONG. 8vo. London. 1825. 26s.

Prichard's Chronicles of Budgepore, &c.

Or Sketches of Life in Upper India. 2 Vols., Foolsap 8vo. 12s.

Prinsep (H. T.) Historical Results.

Deducible from Recent Discoveries in Affghanistan. By H. T. PRINSEP. 8vo. Lond. 1844. 15s.

— **Tibet, Tartary, and Mongolia.**

By HENRY T. PRINSEP, Esq. Second edition. Post 8vo. 5s.

— **Political and Military Transactions in India.**

2 Vols. 8vo. London, 1825. 18s.

Richards (Major W. H.) Military Surveying, &c.

12s. (See page 22.)

Rowe (R.) Picked up in the Streets; or, Struggles for Life among the London Poor. By RICHARD ROWE, "Good Words" Commissioner, Author of "Jack Afloat and Ashore," &c. Crown 8vo. Illustrated. 6s.

Rumsey (Almaric) Moohummudan Law of Inheritance, and Rights and Relations affecting it. Sunni Doctrine. Comprising, together with much collateral information, the substance, greatly expanded, of the author's "Chart of Family Inheritance." By ALMARIC RUMSEY, of Lincoln's Inn, Bar-

risters-at-Law, Professor of Indian Jurisprudence at King's College, London. Author of "A Chart of Hindu Family Inheritance." 8vo. 12s.

Rumsey (Almaric) A Chart of Hindu Family Inheritance.
Second Edition, much enlarged. 8vo. 6s. 6d.

Sachau (Dr. C. Ed.) The Chronology of Ancient Nations. An English Version of the Arabic Text of the Athar-ut Bâkiya of Albîrûnî, or "Vestiges of the Past." Collected and reduced to writing by the Author in A.H. 390-1, A.D. 1,000. Translated and Edited, with Notes and Index, by Dr. C. EDWARD SACHAU, Professor in the Royal University of Berlin. Published for the Oriental Translation Fund of Great Britain and Ireland. Royal 8vo. 42s.

Sanderson (G. P.) Thirteen Years among the Wild Beasts of India; their Haunts and Habits, from Personal Observation; with an account of the Modes of Capturing and Taming Wild Elephants. By G. P. SANDERSON, Officer in Charge of the Government Elephant Keddahs at Mysore. With 21 full page Illustrations and three Maps. Second Edition. Fcp. 4to. £1 5s.

Sewell (R.) Analytical History of India.

From the earliest times to the Abolition of the East India Company in 1858. By ROBERT SEWELL, Madras Civil Service. Post 8vo. 8s.

* * * The object of this work is to supply the want which has been felt by students for a condensed outline of Indian History which would serve at once to recall the memory and guide the eye, while at the same time it has been attempted to render it interesting to the general reader by preserving a medium between a bare analysis and a complete history.

Shadow of a Life (The) A Girl's Story.

By BERYL HOPE. 3 vols., post 8vo. 31s. 6d.

Sherer (J. W.) The Conjuror's Daughter.

A Tale. By J. W. SHERER, C.S.I. With Illustrations by Alf. T. Elwes and J. Jellicoe. Cr. 8vo. 6s.

— **Who is Mary?**

A Cabinet Novel, in one volume. By J. W. SHERER, Esq., C.S.I. 10s. 6d.

Signor Monaldini's Niece.

A Novel of Italian Life. Crown 8vo. 6s.

Simpson (H. T.) *Archæologia Adelensis*; or, a History of the Parish of Adel, in the West Riding of Yorkshire. Being an attempt to delineate its Past and Present Associations, Archæological, Topographical, and Scriptural. By HENRY TRAILL SIMPSON, M.A., late Rector of Adel. With numerous etchings by W. LLOYD FERGUSON. Roy. 8vo. 21s.

Small (Rev. G.) *A Dictionary of Naval Terms, English and Hindustani.* For the use of Nautical Men trading to India, &c. By Rev. G. SMALL, Interpreter to the Strangers' Home for Asiatics. Fcap. 2s. 6d.

Solymos (B.) *Desert Life.* Recollections of an Expedition in the Soudan. By B. SOLYMOS (B. E. FALKONBERG), Civil Engineer. 8vo. 15s.

Starling (M. H.) *Indian Criminal Law and Procedure.*

Third edition. 8vo. £2 2s. See page 15.

Steele (A.) *Law and Customs of Hindu Castes.*

By ARTHUR STEELE. Royal 8vo. £1. 1s. (See page 14.)

Stent (G. C.) *Entombed Alive,*

And other Songs and Ballads. (From the Chinese.) By GEORGE CARTER STENT, M.R.A.S., of the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs Service, author of "Chinese and English Vocabulary," "Chinese and English Pocket Dictionary," "The Jade Chaplet," &c. Crown 8vo. With four Illustrations. 9s.

Stothard (R. T.) *The A B C of Art.*

Being a system of delineating forms and objects in nature necessary for the attainments of a draughtsman. By ROBERT T. STOTHARD, F.S.A., late H.D.S.A. Fcap. 1s.

Swinnerton (Rev. C.) *The Afghan War.* Gough's Action at Futtehabad. By the Rev. C. SWINNERTON, Chaplain in the Field with the First Division, Peshawur Valley Field Force. With Frontispiece and Two Plans. Crown 8vo. 5s.

Tayler (W.) *Thirty-eight Years in India,* from Juganath to the Himalaya Mountains. By WILLIAM TAYLER, Esq., Retired B.C.S., late Commissioner of Patna. In 2 vols.

Contains a memoir of the life of Mr. William Tayler, from 1829 to 1867—during the Government of eight Governors General—from Lord William Bentinck to Lord Lawrence, comprising numerous incidents and adventures, official, personal, tragic, and comic, "from grave to gay, from lively to severe" throughout that period. The first volume contains a hundred illustrations, reproduced by Mr. Tayler himself,

from original sketches taken by him on the spot, in Bengal, Behar, N.W. Provinces, Darjeeling, Nipal, and Simla. Vol. I. 25s. (Vol. II. in the press).

Thomson's Lunar and Horary Tables.

For New and Concise Methods of Performing the Calculations necessary for ascertaining the Longitude by Lunar Observations, or Chronometers; with directions for acquiring a knowledge of the Principal Fixed Stars and finding the Latitude of them. By DAVID THOMSON. Sixty-fifth edit. Royal 8vo. 10s.

Thornton (P. M.) Foreign Secretaries of the Nineteenth Century. By PERCY M. THORNTON.

Contains—Memoirs of Lord Greuville, Lord Hawkesbury, Lord Harrowby, Lord Mulgrave, C. J. Fox, Lord Howick, George Canning, Lord Bathurst, Lord Wellesley (together with estimate of his Indian Rule by Col. G. B. Malleson, C.S.I.), Lord Castlereagh, Lord Dudley, Lord Aberdeen, and Lord Palmerston. Also, Extracts from Lord Bexley's Papers, including lithographed letters of Lords Castlereagh and Canning, which, bearing on important points of public policy, have never yet been published; together with other important information culled from private and other sources. With Ten Portraits, and a View shewing Interior of the old House of Lords. (Second Edition.) 2 vols. 8vo. 32s. 6d.

Thornton's Gazetteer of India.

Compiled chiefly from the records at the India Office. By EDWARD THORNTON. 1 vol., 8vo., pp. 1015. With Map. 21s.

* * * *The chief objects in view in compiling this Gazetteer are:—*

- 1st. *To fix the relative position of the various cities, towns, and villages with as much precision as possible, and to exhibit with the greatest practicable brevity all that is known respecting them; and*
- 2ndly. *To note the various countries, provinces, or territorial divisions, and to describe the physical characteristics of each, together with their statistical, social, and political circumstances.*

To these are added minute descriptions of the principal rivers and chains of mountains; thus presenting to the reader, within a brief compass, a mass of information which cannot otherwise be obtained, except from a multiplicity of volumes and manuscript records.

The Library Edition.

4 vols., 8vo. Notes, Marginal References, and Map. £2 16s.

Thornton (E.) Gazetteer of the Punjaub, Affghanistan, &c.

Gazetteer of the Countries adjacent to India, on the north-west, including Scinde, Affghanistan, Beloochistan, the Punjaub, and the neighbouring States. By EDWARD THORNTON, Esq. 2 vols. 8vo. £1 5s.

Thornton's History of India.

The History of the British Empire in India, by Edward Thornton, Esq. Containing a Copious Glossary of Indian Terms, and a Complete Chronological Index of Events, to aid the Aspirant for Public Examinations. Third edition. 1 vol. 8vo. With Map. 12s.

**** The Library Edition of the above in 6 volumes, 8vo., may be had, price £2 8s.*

Thornton (T.) East India Calculator.

By T. THORNTON. 8vo. London, 1823. 10s.

— History of the Punjaub,

And of the Rise, Progress, and Present Condition of the Sikhs. By T. THORNTON. 2 Vols. Post 8vo. 8s.

Tilley (H. A.) Japan, the Amoor and the Pacific.

With notices of other Places, comprised in a Voyage of Circumnavigation in the Imperial Russian Corvette *Rynda*, in 1858–1860. By HENRY A. TILLEY. Eight Illustrations. 8vo. 16s.

Tod (Col. Jas.) Travels in Western India.

Embracing a visit to the Sacred Mounts of the Jains, and the most Celebrated Shrines of Hindu Faith between Rajpootana and the Indus, with an account of the Ancient City of Nehrwalla. By the late Lieut.-Col. JAMES TOD, Illustrations. Royal 4to. £3 3s.

**** This is a companion volume to Colonel Tod's Rajasthan.*

Torrens (W. T. McC.) Reform of Procedure in Parliament to Clear the Block of Public Business.

By W. T. McCULLAGH TORRENS, M.P. Crown 8vo. 6s.

Trimen (Capt. R.) Regiments of the British Army,

Chronologically arranged. Showing their History, Services, Uniform, &c. By Captain R. TRIMEN, late 35th Regiment. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Trotter (L. J.) History of India.

The History of the British Empire in India, from the Appointment of Lord Hardinge to the Death of Lord Canning (1844 to 1862). By Captain LIONEL JAMES TROTTER, late Bengal Fusiliers. 2 vols. 8vo. 16s. each.

— Lord Lawrence.

A Sketch of his Career. Fcap. 1s. 6d.

— Warren Hastings, a Biography.

By Captain LIONEL JAMES TROTTER, Bengal H. P., author of a "History of India," "Studies in Biography," &c. Crown 8vo. 9s.

Underwood (A. S.) Surgery for Dental Students.

By ARTHUR S. UNDERWOOD, M.R.C.S., L.D.S.E., Assistant Surgeon to the Dental Hospital of London. 5s.

Vambery (A.) Sketches of Central Asia.

Additional Chapters on My Travels and Adventures, and of the Ethnology of Central Asia. By Armenius Vambery. 8vo. 16s.

"A valuable guide on almost untrodden ground."--*Athenæum*.

Vibart (Major H. M.) The Military History of the Madras Engineers and Pioneers.

By Major H. M. VIBART, Royal (late Madras) Engineers. In 2 vols., with numerous Maps and Plans. Vol. I. 8vo. 32s. (Vol. II. in the Press.)

Victoria Cross (The) An Official Chronicle of Deeds of Personal Valour achieved in the presence of the Enemy during the Crimean and Baltic Campaigns and the Indian, Chinese, New Zealand, and African Wars. From the Institution of the Order in 1856 to 1880. Edited by ROBERT W. O'BYRNE.

Crown 8vo. With Plate. 5s.

Waring (E. J.) Pharmacopœia of India.

By EDWARD JOHN WARING, M.D., &c. 8vo. 6s. (See page 2.)

Watson (M.) Money.

By JULES TARDIEU. Translated from the French by MARGARET WATSON. Crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.

Watson (Dr. J. F.) and J. W. Kaye, Races and Tribes of Hindostan. The People of India. A series of Photographic Illustrations of the Races and Tribes of Hindustan. Prepared under the Authority of the Government of India, by J. FORBES WATSON, and JOHN WILLIAM KAYE. The Work contains about 450 Photographs on mounts, in Eight Volumes, super royal 4to. £2. 5s. per volume.**Webb (Dr. A.) Pathologia Indica.**

Based upon Morbid Specimens from all parts of the Indian Empire. By ALLAN WEBB, B.M.S. Second Edit. 8vo. 14s.

Wellesley's Despatches.

The Despatches, Minutes, and Correspondence of the Marquis Wellesley, K.G., during his Administration in India. 5 vols. 8vo. With Portrait, Map, &c. £6. 10s.

This work should be perused by all who proceed to India in the Civil Services.

Wellington in India.

Military History of the Duke of Wellington in India. 1s.

Wilberforce (E.) Franz Schubert.

A Musical Biography, from the German of Dr. Heinrich Kreisle von Hellborn. By EDWARD WILBERFORCE, Esq., Author of "Social Life in Munich." Post 8vo. 6s.

Wilk's South of India.

3 vols. 4to. £5. 5s.

Wilkins (W.N.) Visual Art; or Nature through the Healthy Eye.

With some remarks on Originality and Free Trade, Artistic Copyright, and Durability. By WM. NOY WILKINS, Author of "Art Impressions of Dresden," &c. 8vo. 6s.

Williams (F.) Lives of the English Cardinals.

The Lives of the English Cardinals, from Nicholas Breakspeare (Pope Adrien IV.) to Thomas Wolsey, Cardinal Legate. With Historical Notices of the Papal Court. By FOLKESTONE WILLIAMS. 2 vols., 8vo. 14s.

— Life, &c., of Bishop Atterbury.

The Memoir and Correspondence of Francis Atterbury, Bishop of Rochester, with his distinguished contemporaries. Compiled chiefly from the Atterbury and Stuart Papers. By FOLKESTONE WILLIAMS, Author of "Lives of the English Cardinals," &c., 2 vols. 8vo. 14s.

Williams (Monier) Indian Wisdom.

Or Examples of the Religious, Philosophical and Ethical Doctrines of the Hindus. With a brief History of the Chief Departments of Sanscrit Literature, and some account of the Past and Present Condition of India, Moral and Intellectual. By MONIER WILLIAMS, M.A., Boden Professor of Sanscrit in the University of Oxford. Third Edition. 8vo. 15s.

Wilson (H.H.) Glossary of Judicial and Revenue Terms, and of

useful Words occurring in Official Documents relating to the Administration of the Government of British India. From the Arabic, Persian, Hindustani, Sanskrit, Hindi, Bengali, Uriya, Marathi, Guzarathi, Telugu, Karnata, Tamil, Malayalam, and other Languages. Compiled and published under the authority of the Hon. the Court of Directors of the E. I. Company. 4to., cloth. £1 10s.

White (S. D.) Indian Reminiscences.

By Colonel S. DEWE' WHITE, late Bengal Staff Corps. 8vo. With 10 Photographs. 14s.

Wollaston (Arthur N.) Anwari Suhaili, or Lights of Canopus. Commonly known as Kalilah and Damnah, being an adaptation of the Fables of Bidpai. Translated from the Persian. Royal 8vo., 42s.; also in royal 4to., with illuminated borders, designed specially for the work, cloth, extra gilt. £3 13s. 6d.

— **Elementary Indian Reader.**

Designed for the use of Students in the Anglo-Vernacular Schools in India. Fcap. 1s.

Woolrych (Serjeant W. H.)

Lives of Eminent Serjeants-at-Law of the English Bar. By HUMPHRY W. WOOLRYCH, Serjeant-at-Law. 2 vols. 8vo. 30s.

Wraxall (Sir L., Bart.) Caroline Matilda.

Queen of Denmark, Sister of George 3rd. From Family and State Papers. By SIR LASCELLES WRAXALL, Bart. 3 vols., 8vo. 18s.

Young (J. R.) Course of Mathematics.

A Course of Elementary Mathematics for the use of candidates for admission into either of the Military Colleges; of applicants for appointments in the Home or Indian Civil Services; and of mathematical students generally. By Professor J. R. YOUNG. In one closely-printed volume. 8vo., pp. 648. 12s.

"In the work before us he has digested a complete Elementary Course, by aid of his long experience as a teacher and writer; and he has produced a very useful book. Mr. Young has not allowed his own taste to rule the distribution, but has adjusted his parts with the skill of a veteran."—*Athenæum*.

Young (M.) and Trent (R.) A Home Ruler.

A Story for Girls. By MINNIE YOUNG and RACHEL TRENT, Illustrated by C. P. Colnaghi. Crown 8vo. 3s. 6d.

Works in the Press.

THE HISTORY OF INDIA, AS TOLD BY ITS OWN HISTORIANS; the Local Muhammadan Dynasties. Vol. I. Guzerat. By John Dowson, M.R.A.S., late Professor of the Staff College. Forming a Sequel in two or more volumes to Sir H. M. Elliott's Original work on the Muhammadan period of the History of India; already edited, annotated, and amplified by the same Author. Published under the Patronage of H.M.'s Secretary of State for India.

- AN INTEGRAL CALCULUS. Simplified for Schools. By W. P. Lynam, Indian Public Works Department.
- DIPLOMATIC STUDY OF THE CRIMEAN WAR. Translated from the original as published by the Russian Foreign Office. 2 vols.
- ON AND OFF DUTY; being Leaves from an Officer's Note Book. Part I.—Turania; Part II.—Lemuria; Part III.—Columbia. By Captain S. P. Oliver. Crown 8vo. Illustrated.
- HISTORY OF SHORTHAND. With an analysis and review of its present condition and prospects at Home and Abroad. By Thomas Anderson, Parliamentary Reporter.
- EGYPT: Physical, Political and Strategical; together with an Account of its Engineering Capabilities and Agricultural Resources. By Griffin W. Vyse, late on special duty for H.M.'s Government in Egypt and Afghanistan.
- THE PLAYS AND POEMS OF CHARLES DICKENS. Collected and Edited by Richard Herne Shepherd. 2 vols.
- THE ENGLISH IN INDIA. New Sketches. By E. de Valbezen, late Consul General at Calcutta, Minister Plenipotentiary. Translated from the French, with the Author's permission, by a Diplomat.
- PIONEERING IN THE FAR EAST, AND JOURNEYS TO CALIFORNIA IN 1849, AND TO THE WHITE SEA IN 1878. By Ludwig Verner Helmes. With Illustrations from original Sketches and Photographs.
- FRANZ LIZST: Artist and Man. By L. Ramann. Translated from the German.
- ON BOARD A UNION STEAMER. By Captain S. P. Oliver.
- SHADOWS OF THE PAST: the Autobiography of Gen. Kenyon. By J. S. Lloyd, Author of "Ruth Everingham," "The Silent Shadow," &c.
- THREE FIVE-ACT PLAYS, AND TWELVE DRAMATIC SCENES. Suitable for Recitation and Home Theatricals. By Martin F. Tupper, D.C.L., F.R.S., Author of "Proverbial Philosophy."
- AN ILLUSTRATED EDITION OF TWENTY-ONE DAYS IN INDIA. Being the Tour of Sir Ali Baba, K.C.B. By George Aberigh Mackay.

QUEER PEOPLE. From the Swedish of "Leah." By Albert Alberg. 2 vols.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECHES IN PARLIAMENT. From her Accession to 1882 inclusive. Being a Compendium of English History during the present Reign as told from the Throne, with complete Index. Edited and Compiled By F. Sydney Ensor.

THE JESUITS. A Complete History of public and private proceedings from the foundation of the Order to the present time. By Theodor Greussinger.

ACCENTED FIVE-FIGURE LOGARITHMS of the numbers from 1 to 99999 without Differences. Arranged and Accented by Lowis D'A. Jackson.

PRIVATE THEATRICALS. Being a Practical Guide for the Home Stage, both before and behind the Curtain. By an Old Stager. Illustrated with Suggestions for Scenes after designs by Shirley Hodson.

WITH THE BOERS IN THE TRANSVAAL. By C. L. Norris-Newman, Author of "In Zululand with the British." 8vo. With Map and Plans.

Oriental Works in the Press.

A Hindi Manual. By FREDERIC PINCOTT, M.R.A.S.

An English-Arabic Dictionary. By DR. STEINGASS.

An Arabic-English Dictionary. By DR. STEINGASS.

An English-Persian Dictionary. Compiled from Original Sources. By ARTHUR N. WOLLASTON, M.R.A.S., Translator of the "Anwar-i-Suhaili."

An English-Hindi Dictionary. By FREDERIC PINCOTT, M.R.A.S.

A Malay, Achinese, French, and English Vocabulary. Prepared by Dr. A. J. W. BIKKERS.

Alif Laila, ba-Zuban-i-Urdu (The Arabian Nights in Hindustani.) Roman Character. Edited by F. PINCOTT, M.R.A.S.

A SELECTION FROM
MESSRS. ALLEN'S CATALOGUE
 OF BOOKS IN THE EASTERN LANGUAGES, &c.

HINDUSTANI, HINDI, &c.

[Dr. Forbes's Works are used as Class Books in the Colleges and Schools in India.]

- Forbes's Hindustani-English Dictionary in the Persian Character, with the Hindi words in Nagari also; and an English Hindustani Dictionary in the English Character; both in one volume. By DUNCAN FORBES, LL.D. Royal 8vo. 42s.
- Forbes's Hindustani-English and English Hindustani Dictionary, in the English Character. Royal 8vo. 36s.
- Forbes's Smaller Dictionary, Hindustani and English, in the English Character. 12s.
- Forbes's Hindustani Grammar, with Specimens of Writing in the Persian and Nagari Characters, Reading Lessons, and Vocabulary. 8vo. 10s. 6d.
- Forbes's Hindustani Manual, containing a Compendious Grammar, Exercises for Translation, Dialogues, and Vocabulary, in the Roman Character. New Edition, entirely revised. By J. T. PLATTS. 18mo. 3s. 6d.
- Forbes's Bagh o Bahar, in the Persian Character, with a complete Vocabulary. Royal 8vo. 12s. 6d.
- Forbes's Bagh o Bahar in English, with Explanatory Notes, illustrative of Eastern Character. 8vo. 8s.
- Forbes's Bagh o Bahar, with Vocabulary, English Character. 5s.
- Forbes's Tota Kahani; or, "Tales of a Parrot," in the Persian Character, with a complete Vocabulary. Royal 8vo. 8s.
- Forbes's Baital Pachisi; or, "Twenty-five Tales of a Demon," in the Nagari Character, with a complete Vocabulary. Royal 8vo. 9s.
- Forbes's Ikhwanu s Safa; or, "Brothers of Purity," in the Persian Character. Royal 8vo. 12s. 6d.
- [For the higher standard for military officers' examinations.]*
- Forbes's Oriental Penmanship; a Guide to Writing Hindustani in the Persian Character. 4to. 8s.

- Platts' Grammar of the Urdu or Hindustani-Language. 8vo. 12s.
- Eastwick (Edward B.) The Bagh-o-Bahar—literally translated into English, with copious explanatory notes. 8vo. 10s. 6d.
- Small's (Rev. G.) Tota Kahani; or, "Tales of a Parrot." Translated into English. 8vo. 8s.
- Platts' J. T., Baital Pachisi; translated into English. 8vo. 8s.
- Platts' Ikhwanu S Safa; translated into English. 8vo. 10s. 6d.
- Platt's (J. T.), A Hindustani Dictionary. Part I. Royal 8vo. 10s. 6d.
- Hindustani Selections, with a Vocabulary of the Words. By JAMES R. BALLANTYNE. Second Edition. 1845. 5s.
- Singhasan Battisi. Translated into Hindi from the Sanscrit. A New Edition. Revised, Corrected, and Accompanied with Copious Notes. By SYED ABDOOLAH. Royal 8vo. 12s. 6d.
- Robertson's Hindustani Vocabulary. 3s. 6d.
- Akhlaki Hindi, translated into Urdu, with an Introduction and Notes. By SYED ABDOOLAH. Royal 8vo. 12s. 6d.
- Sakuntala. Translated into Hindi from the Bengali recension of the Sanskrit. Critically edited, with grammatical, idiomatical, and exegetical notes, by FREDERIC PINCOTT. 4to. 12s. 6d.
- Principles of Persian Caligraphy. Illustrated by Lithographic Plates of the Ta'lik Character, the one usually employed in writing the Persian and the Hindustani. Prepared for the use of the Scottish Naval and Military Academy by JAMES R. BALLANTYNE. Second Edition. 4to. 3s. 6d.

SANSKRIT.

- Haughton's Sanscrit and Bengali Dictionary, in the Bengali Character, with Index, serving as a reversed dictionary. 4to. 30s.
- Williams's English-Sanscrit Dictionary. 4to., cloth. £3. 3s.
- Williams's Sanskrit-English Dictionary. 4to. £4 14s. 6d.
- Wilkin's (Sir Charles) Sanscrit Grammar. 4to. 15s.
- Williams's (Monier) Sanscrit Grammar. 8vo. 15s.
- Williams's (Monier) Sanscrit Manual; to which is added, a Vocabulary, by A. E. GOUGH. 18mo. 7s. 6d.
- Gough's (A. E.) Key to the Exercises in Williams's Sanscrit Manual. 18mo. 4s.
- Williams's (Monier) Sakuntala, with Literal English Translation of all the Metrical Passages, Schemes of the Metres, and copious Critical and Explanatory Notes. Royal 8vo. 21s.
- Williams's (Monier) Sakuntala. Translated into English Prose and Verse. Fourth Edition. 8s.
- Williams's (Monier) Vikramorvasi. The Text. 8vo. 5s.
- Cowell's (E. B.) Translation of the Vikramorvasi. 8vo. 3s. 6d.

- Thompson's (J. C.) Bhagavat Gita. Sanscrit Text. 5s.
 Haughton's Menu, with English Translation. 2 vols. 4to. 24s.
 Johnson's Hitopadesa, with Vocabulary. 15s.
 Hitopadesa. A new literal translation from the Sanskrit Text of Prof. F. Johnson. For the use of Students. By FREDERIC PINCOTT, M.R.A.S. 6s.
 Hitopadesa, Sanscrit, with Bengali and English Trans. 10s. 6d.
 Wilson's Megha Duta, with Translation into English Verse, Notes, Illustrations, and a Vocabulary. Royal 8vo. 6s.

PERSIAN.

- Richardson's Persian, Arabic, and English Dictionary. Edition of 1852. By F. JOHNSON. 4to. £4.
 Forbes's Persian Grammar, Reading Lessons, and Vocabulary. Royal 8vo. 12s. 6d.
 Ibraheem's Persian Grammar, Dialogues, &c. Royal 8vo. 12s. 6d.
 Gulistan. Carefully collated with the original MS., with a full Vocabulary. By JOHN PLATTS, late Inspector of Schools, Central Provinces, India. Royal 8vo. 12s. 6d.
 Gulistan. Translated from a revised Text, with Copious Notes. By JOHN PLATTS. 8vo. 12s. 6d.
 Ouseley's Anwari Soheili. 4to. 42s.
 Wollaston's (Arthur N.) Translation of the Anwari Soheili. Royal 8vo. £2 2s.
 Keene's (Rev. H. G.) First Book of The Anwari Soheili. Persian Text. 8vo. 5s.
 Ouseley's (Col.) Akhlaki Mushini. Persian Text. 8vo. 5s.
 Keene's (Rev. H. G.) Akhlaki Mushini. Translated into English. 8vo. 3s. 6d.
 Clarke's (Captain H. Wilberforce, R.E.) The Persian Manual. A Pocket Companion.
 PART I.—A CONCISE GRAMMAR OF THE LANGUAGE, with Exercises on its more Prominent Peculiarities, together with a Selection of Useful Phrases, Dialogues, and Subjects for Translation into Persian.
 PART II.—A VOCABULARY OF USEFUL WORDS, ENGLISH AND PERSIAN, showing at the same time the difference of idiom between the two Languages. 18mo. 7s. 6d.
 The Bústán. By Shaiḥ Muslihu-d-Dín Sa'di Shírází. Translated for the first time into Prose, with Explanatory Notes and Index. By Captain H. WILBERFORCE CLARKE, R.E. 8vo. With Portrait. 30s.
 A Translation of Robinson Crusoe into the Persián Language. Roman Character. Edited by T. W. H. TOLBORT, Bengal Civil Service. Cr. 8vo. 7s.

BENGALI.

Haughton's Bengali, Sanscrit, and English Dictionary, adapted for Students in either language; to which is added an Index, serving as a reversed dictionary. 4to. 30s.

Forbes's Bengali Grammar, with Phrases and dialogues. Royal 8vo. 12s. 6d.

Forbes's Bengali Reader, with a Translation and Vocabulary Royal 8vo. 12s. 6d.

Nabo Nari. 12mo. 7s.

ARABIC.

Richardson's Arabic, Persian and English Dictionary. Edition of 1852. By F. JOHNSON. 4to., cloth. £4.

Forbes's Arabic Grammar, intended more especially for the use of young men preparing for the East India Civil Service, and also for the use of self instructing students in general. Royal 8vo., cloth. 18s.

Palmer's Arabic Grammar. 8vo. 18s.

Forbes's Arabic Reading Lessons, consisting of Easy Extracts from the best Authors, with Vocabulary. Royal 8vo., cloth. 15s.

The Arabic Manual. Comprising a condensed Grammar of both Classical and Modern Arabic; Reading Lessons and Exercises, with Analyses and a Vocabulary of useful Words. By Prof. E. H. PALMER, M.A., &c., Author of "A Grammar of the Arabic Language." Fcap. 7s. 6d.

TELOOGOO.

Brown's Dictionary, reversed; with a Dictionary of the Mixed Dialects used in Teloogoo. 3 vols. in 2, royal 8vo. £5.

Campbell's Dictionary. Royal 8vo. 30s.

Brown's Reader. 8vo. 2 vols. 14s.

Brown's Dialogues, Teloogoo and English. 8vo. 5s. 6d.

Pancha Tantra. 8s.

Percival's English-Teloogoo Dictionary. 10s. 6d.

TAMIL.

Rottler's Dictionary, Tamil and English. 4to. 42s.

Babington's Grammar (High Dialect). 4to. 12s.

Percival's Tamil Dictionary. 2 vols. 10s. 6d.

GUZ RATTEE.

Mavor's Spelling, Guzrattee and English. 7s. 6d.

Shapuaji Edalji's Dictionary, Guzrattee and English. 21s.

MAHRATTA.

Molesworth's Dictionary, Mahratta and English. 4to. 42s.

Molesworth's Dictionary, English and Mahratta. 4to. 42s.

Esop's Fables. 12mo. 2s. 6d.

Fifth Reading Book. 7s.

A Grammar of the Mahratta Language. For the use of the East India College at Hayleybury. By JAMES R. BALLANTYNE, of the Scottish Naval and Military Academy. 4to. 5s.

MALAY.

Marsden's Grammar. 4to. £1 1s.

CHINESE.

Morrison's Dictionary. 6 vols. 4to. £10.

Marshman's—Clavis Sinica, a Chinese Grammar. 4to. £2 2s.

Morrison's View of China, for Philological purposes; containing a Sketch of Chinese Chronology, Geography, Government, Religion and Customs, designed for those who study the Chinese language. 4to. 6s.

PUSHTO.

The Pushto Manual. Comprising a Concise Grammar; Exercises and Dialogues; Familiar Phrases, Proverbs, and Vocabulary. By Major H. G. RAVERTY, Bombay Infantry (Retired). Author of the Pushto Grammar, Dictionary, Selections Prose and Poetical, Selections from the Poetry of the Afghans (English Translation), Æsop's Fables, &c. &c. Fcap. 5s.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Reeve's English-Carnatica and Carnatica-English Dictionary. 2 vols. (Very slightly damaged). £8.

Collett's Malayalam Reader. 8vo. 12s. 6d.

Esop's Fables in Carnatica. 8vo. bound. 12s. 6d.

A Turkish Manual, comprising a Condensed Grammar with Idiomatic Phrases, Exercises and Dialogues, and Vocabulary. By Captain C. F. MACKENZIE, late of H.M.'s Consular Service. 6s.

W. H. ALLEN & CO.'S ORIENTAL MANUALS.

- Forbes's Hindustani Manual, containing a Compendious Grammar, Exercises for Translation, Dialogues, and Vocabulary, in the Roman Character. New edition, entirely revised. By J. T. PLATTS, 18mo. 3s. 6d.
- Williams's (Monier) Sanskrit Manual; to which is added, a Vocabulary, by A. E. GOUGH. 18mo. 7s. 6d.
- Gough's (A. E.) Key to the Exercises in Williams's Sanscrit Manual. 18mo. 4s.
- The Arabic Manual. Comprising a condensed Grammar of both Classical and Modern Arabic; Reading Lessons and Exercises, with Analyses and a Vocabulary of useful Words. By Prof. E. H. PALMER, M.A., &c., Author of "A Grammar of the Arabic Language." Fcap. 7s. 6d.
- A Turkish Manual, comprising a Condensed Grammar with Idiomatic Phrases, Exercises and Dialogues, and Vocabulary. By Captain C. F. MACKENZIE, late of H.M.'s Consular Service. 6s.
- Clarke's (Capt. H. W., R.E.) The Persian Manual, containing a concise Grammar, with Exercises, useful Phrases, Dialogues, and Subjects for Translation into Persian; also a Vocabulary of Useful Words, English and Persian. 18mo. 7s. 6d.
- The Pushto Manual. Comprising a Concise Grammar; Exercises and Dialogues; Familiar Phrases, Proverbs, and Vocabulary. By Major H. G. RAVERTY, Bombay Infantry (Retired). Fcap. 5s.

A RELIEVO MAP OF INDIA.

BY HENRY F. BRION.

In Frame, 21s.

"A map of this kind brings before us such a picture of the surface of a given country as no ordinary map could ever do. To the mind's eye of the average Englishman, India consists of 'the plains' and 'the hills,' chiefly of the former, the hills being limited to the Himalayas and the Nilgiris. The new map will at least enable him to correct his notions of Indian geography. It combines the usual features of a good plain map of the country on a scale of 150 miles to the inch, with a faithful representation of all the uneven surfaces, modelled on a scale thirty-two times the horizontal one; thus bringing out into clear relief the comparative heights and outlines of all the hill-ranges, and showing broad tracts of uneven ground, of intermingled hill and valley, which a common map of the same size would hardly indicate, except to a very practised eye. The plains of Upper India are reduced to their true proportions; the Central Provinces, Malwa, and Western Bengal reveal their actual ruggedness at a glance; and Southern India, from the Vindhya to Cape Comorin, proclaims its real height above the sea-level. To the historical as well as the geographical student such a map is an obvious and important aid in tracing the course of past campaigns, in realising the conditions under which successive races carried their arms or settlements through the Peninsula, and in comprehending the difference of race, climate, and physical surroundings which make up our Indian Empire. Set in a neat frame of maplewood, the map seems to attract the eye like a prettily-coloured picture, and its price, a guinea, should place it within the reach of all who care to combine the useful with the ornamental."—*Home News*.

MAPS OF INDIA, etc.

Messrs. Allen & Co.'s Maps of India were revised and much improved during 1876, with especial reference to the existing Administrative Divisions, Railways, &c.

District Map of India ; corrected to 1876 ;

Divided into Collectorates with the Telegraphs and Railways from Government surveys. On six sheets—size, 5ft. 6in. high ; 5ft. 8in. wide, £2; in a case, £2 12s. 6d. ; or, rollers, varn., £3 3s.

A General Map of India ; corrected to 1876 ;

Compiled chiefly from surveys executed by order of the Government of India. On six sheets—size, 5 ft. 3 in. wide ; 5 ft. 4 in. high, £2 ; or, on cloth, in case, £2 12s. 6d. ; or, rollers, varn., £3 3s.

Map of India ; corrected to 1876 ;

From the most recent Authorities. On two sheets—size, 2 ft. 10in. wide ; 3 ft. 3 in. high, 16s. ; or, on cloth, in a case, £1 1s.

Map of the Routes in India ; corrected to 1874 ;

With Tables of Distances between the principal Towns and Military Stations On one sheet—size, 2 ft. 3 in. wide ; 2 ft. 9 in. high, 9s. ; or, on cloth, in a case, 12s.

Map of the Western Provinces of Hindoostan,

The Punjab, Cabool, Scinde, Bhawulpore, &c., including all the States between Candahar and Allahabad. On four sheets—size, 4 ft. 4in. wide ; 4 ft. 2 in. high, 30s. ; or, in case, £2 ; rollers, varnished, £2 10s.

Map of India and China, Burmah, Siam, the Malay Peninsula, and the Empire of Anam. On two sheets—size, 4 ft. 3 in. wide ; 3 ft. 4 in. high, 16s. ; or, on cloth, in a case, £1 5s.

Map of the Steam Communication and Overland Routes between England, India, China, and Australia. In a case, 14s. ; on rollers, and varnished, 18s.

Map of China,

From the most Authentic Sources of Information. One large sheet—size, 2 ft. 7 in. wide ; 2 ft. 2 in. high, 6s. ; or, on cloth, in case, 8s.

Map of the World ;

On Mercator's Projection, showing the Tracts of the Early Navigators, the Currents of the Ocean, the Principal Lines of great Circle Sailing, and the most recent discoveries. On four sheets—size, 6ft. 2 in. wide ; 4 ft. 3 in. high, £2 ; on cloth, in a case, £2 10s ; or, with rollers, and varnished, £3.

Handbook of Reference to the Maps of India.

Giving the Latitude and Longitude of places of note. 18mo. 3s. 6d.

Russian Official Map of Central Asia. Compiled in accordance with the Discoveries and Surveys of Russian Staff Officers up to the close of the year 1877. In 2 Sheets. 10s. 6d., or in cloth case, 14s.

In January and July of each year is published in 8vo., price 10s. 6d.,

THE INDIA LIST, CIVIL & MILITARY.

BY PERMISSION OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL.

CONTENTS.

CIVIL.—Gradation Lists of Civil Service, Bengal, Madras and Bombay. Civil Annuitants. Legislative Council, Ecclesiastical Establishments, Educational, Public Works, Judicial, Marine, Medical, Land Revenue, Political, Postal, Police, Customs and Salt, Forest, Registration and Railway and Telegraph Departments, Law Courts, Surveys, &c., &c.

MILITARY.—Gradation List of the General and Field Officers (British and Local) of the three Presidencies, Staff Corps, Adjutants-General's and Quartermasters-General's Offices, Army Commissariat Departments, British Troops Serving in India (including Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, Cavalry, Infantry, and Medical Department), List of Native Regiments, Commander-in-Chief and Staff, Garrison Instruction Staff, Indian Medical Department, Ordnance Departments, Punjab Frontier Force, Military Departments of the three Presidencies, Veterinary Departments, Tables showing the Distribution of the Army in India, Lists of Retired Officers of the three Presidencies.

HOME.—Departments of the Office of the Secretary of State, Coopers Hill College, List of Selected Candidates for the Civil and Forest Services, Indian Troop Service.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Orders of the Bath, Star of India, and St. Michael and St. George. Order of Precedence in India. Regulations for Admission to Civil Service. Regulations for Admission of Chaplains. Civil Leave Code and Supplements. Civil Service Pension Code—relating to the Covenanted and Uncovenanted Services. Rules for the Indian Medical Service. Furlough and Retirement Regulations of the Indian Army. Family Pension Fund. Staff Corps Regulations. Salaries of Staff Officers. Regulations for Promotion. English Furlough Pay.

THE ROYAL KALENDAR, AND COURT AND CITY REGISTER,

FOR ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND THE COLONIES,

For the Year 1881.

**CONTAINING A CORRECT LIST OF THE TWENTY-FIRST IMPERIAL
PARLIAMENT, SUMMONED TO MEET FOR THEIR FIRST
SESSION—MARCH 5TH, 1874.**

House of Peers—House of Commons—Sovereigns and Rulers of States of Europe—Orders of Knighthood—Science and Art Department—Queen's Household—Government Offices—Mint—Customs—Inland Revenue—Post Office—Foreign Ministers and Consuls—Queen's Consuls Abroad—Naval Department—Navy List—Army Department—Army List—Law Courts—Police—Ecclesiastical Department—Clergy List—Foundation Schools—Literary Institutions—City of London—Banks—Railway Companies—Hospitals and Institutions—Charities—Miscellaneous Institutions—Scotland, Ireland, India, and the Colonies; and other useful information.

Price with Index, 7s.; without Index, 5s

Published on the arrival of every Mail from India. Subscription 26s. per annum, post free, specimen copy, 6d.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

AND

Official Gazette

FROM

INDIA, CHINA, AND ALL PARTS OF THE EAST.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL contains the fullest and most authentic Reports of all important Occurrences in the Countries to which it is devoted, compiled chiefly from private and exclusive sources. It has been pronounced by the Press in general to be *indispensable* to all who have Friends or Relatives in the East, as affording the only *correct* information regarding the Services, Movements of Troops, Shipping, and all events of Domestic and individual interest.

The subjoined list of the usual Contents will show the importance and variety of the information concentrated in ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

Summary and Review of Eastern News.

Precis of Public Intelligence	Shipping—Arrival of Ships
Selections from the Indian Press	„ „ Passengers
Movements of Troops	„ Departure of Ships
The Government Gazette	„ „ Passengers
Courts Martial	Commercial—State of the Markets
Domestic Intelligence—Births	„ Indian Securities
„ „ Marriages	„ Freights
„ „ Deaths	&c. &c. &c.

Home Intelligence relating to India, &c.

Original Articles	Arrival reported in England
Miscellaneous Information	Departures „ „
Appointments, List of Furloughs, Extensions, &c.	Shipping—Arrival of Ships
„ Civil	„ „ Passengers
„ Military	„ Departure of Ships
„ Ecclesiastical and	„ „ Passengers
„ Marine	„ Vessel spoken with
	&c. &c. &c.

Review of Weeks on the East.—and Notices of all affairs connected with India and the Services.

Each year an INDEX is furnished, to enable Subscribers to bind up the Volume which forms a complete

ASIATIC ANNUAL REGISTER AND LIBRARY OF REFERENCE.

LONDON: WM. H. ALLEN & Co., 13, WATERLOO PLACE, S.W.

(PUBLISHERS TO THE INDIA OFFICE),

To whom Communications for the Editor, and Advertisements are requested to be addressed.

Subscription, 32s. per annum. Postage Free. Or in
Monthly Parts, price 3s.

PRÉCIS OF OFFICIAL PAPERS,

BEING

ABSTRACTS OF ALL PARLIAMENTARY RETURNS

DIRECTED TO BE PRINTED BY

BOTH HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

"Messrs. Allen have commenced the publication of a most useful work, the need of which has been felt for a long time, though until now no one has had the courage to attempt it. . . . The *précis* is very well done."—*Journal of the Statistical Society*, June, 1880.

"There is no doubt as to the value of most parliamentary publications, but few persons have the time or inclination to wade through them, and thus much valuable matter is missed, but in this *précis* Messrs. Allen and Co. give an outline of just what is required."—*Iron Trade Review*.

"Messrs. Allen & Co.'s book is composed of abstracts of all returns directed to be printed by either or both of the Houses of Parliament, and the work has evidently been done by practised *précis* writers who understand how to reach the important features of Government papers."—*Liverpool Daily Courier*.

"This is a publication which supplies a great want. We gladly welcome this work, both for reading and for reference."—*United Service Gazette*.

"The papers are carefully condensed."—*British Mail*.

"In the case of statistical returns it is especially good."—*Cambridge Chronicle*.

"This is not a Blue-book; but none of them can exceed it in value. Every business man will have it upon the desk corner for reference, and it should be found on the table of every public reading room and private library."—*Western Times*.

"A most useful work of reference."—*The Railway News*.

"This is a very important work, and its perusal will place readers on a far higher intellectual level and acquaintance with the parliamentary papers than most embryo members of Parliament possess."—*Finance Chronicle and Insurance Circular*.

"This serial is calculated to be of much service."—*Iron*.

"The above contains a vast amount of valuable information and statistics."—*Sunday Times*.

"We scarcely need add that it is a valuable work."—*Herapath's Railway Journal*.

"As a book of reference, promises to be of inestimable value to public men, journalists, economists, historical students, and, indeed, all who are interested in national progress and contemporary politics."—*The Statist*.

"The difficult work of summarising is extremely well executed. Both paper and type are good."—*Broad Arrow*.

"An excellent publication."—*The Farmer*.

"Messrs. Allen & Co. earn the gratitude of all who require to keep themselves acquainted with the contents of parliamentary papers by the publication of this *précis*. The compilation has been made with discretion, and will be found extremely valuable and useful for reference."—*Dundee Advertiser*.

"As a handy work of reference, and a means of saving time and labour, it will be highly appreciated."—*Allen's Indian Mail*.

"The utility of the *précis* is very considerably heightened by an admirable table of contents numerically and alphabetically arranged."—*The Railway News and Joint Stock Journal*.

"The *précis* of official papers will give new value to the parliamentary returns."—*Liverpool Courier*.

"Nous croyons rendre service au public et à ceux de nos confrères qui ne la connaîtraient pas, en leur signalant cette publication nouvelle."—*Moniteur des Intérêts Matériels*, Brussels.

LONDON: W. H. ALLEN & CO., 13, WATERLOO-PLACE.

RBC

FAIRMAN ROGERS

798.7

Am3

798.7

an3

Anderson

School-Training
for Horses.

798.7

an3