Lloyd, L. de Soto, near Calahorra, Aragon, 30 March 1756; d. Madrid, 5 Feb. 1823. He studied theology at Tarragona and Madrid; was ordained priest in 1797 and, in 1798, chancellor of the University of Toledo; was commissary of the Inquisition at Logrono in 1785, and general secretary of the Inquisition at Madrid in 1789. He was commissioned in 1793 to draw up plans for a general reform of the procedure of the court. During the crisis of 1808 he sided with the Bonapartists, superintended the measures for the abolition of monastic orders and made a close examination of the archives of the Inquisition. His greatest work is the 'Critical History of the Spanish Inquisition' (1815-1817), which, however, has no authoritative standing among scholars. He wrote also 'Memoirs Relating to the History of the Spanish Revolution' (1815-1819). His autobiography was published in 1818.

LLOYD, Laid, Arthur, Anglican clergyman and missionary to Japan, who, engaging in the study of early Christianity and patriotic literature, opened new lines of investigation and made important discoveries concerning the early contact of the two religious systems, revealing the great borrowings of the one from the other, especially of the Buddhists from the Gnostics (q.v.) Consult his 'Wheat among the Tares' (1898); 'Shinran' (1910); 'Every Day Japan' (1909), and his contributions to the 'Transactions of the Asiatic Society of Japan.'

Lloyd, Charles Harford, English musician: b. Thornbury, Gloucestershire, 1849. He displayed musical talent early, and at 10 was organist of Rangeworthy Church, and after 1862 studied music with Barrett of Bristol, confining his attention almost entirely to Bach and Beethoven. He graduated from Oxford, where he came under the influence of Stanier and definitely determined to make his life and calling. He conducted the Gloucester musical festivals of 1877 and 1880, became organist of Gloucester Cathedral in 1876 and of Oxford Cathedral in 1882. Since 1892 he has been precentor and musical instructor at Eton. Among important compositions of his are the cantatas 'The Dream of Eton' and 'The Song of Balder'; 'Andromeda'; 'Alcestis'; 'Song of Judgment'; 'Longbeard's Saga.' He has also written many canticles and anthems for the church, glees, madrigals and part songs, choruses, etc., and several instrumental pieces.

Lloyd, Francis Ernest, American botanist: b. Manchester, England, 4 Oct, 1888. In 1891 he was graduated at Princeton University and studied also at the universities of Munich and Bonn. In 1891-92 he was instructor in Williams College; in 1892-95 professor of biology and geology; in 1895-97 of biology at Pacific University. From 1897 to 1906 he was adjunct professor of biology at Teachers' College, Columbia University. In 1906 Professor Lloyd was investigator of the Desert Botanical Laboratory, Carnegie Institution, Washington; in 1907 instructor at the Harvard Summer School and cytologist at the Arizona Experiment Station. In 1898-1912 he was professor of botany at the Alabama Polytechnic Institute and in the latter year was appointed MacDonald professor of botany at McGill University, Montreal. In 1905-08 he edited 'The Plant World,' and has published 'The Teaching of Biology in the Secondary School' (1904); 'The Comparative Embryology of the Rubiaceae' (1909); 'The Physiology of Stomata' (1908); 'Guayule, a Rubber Plant of the Chihuahuan Desert' (1911), also various other botanical papers, including studies on transpiration, stomata, tannin, rubber, cotton, etc.

Lloyd, George. See George, David Lloyd

Lloyd, Henry Demarest, American writer on economics: b. New York, 1 May 1847; d. 26 Sept. 1903. He was graduated from Columbia University; lectured on political economy in New York schools; studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1869. In 1872 he went to Chicago where he was employed on the Chicago 'Tribune' till 1883, the latter part of the time as a member of the editorial staff. His later life was devoted to writing. His publications include 'A Strike of Millionaires against Miners, the Story of Spring Valley' (1890); 'Wealth against Commonwealth' (1894), a history of the growth and activities of the Standard Oil Company; 'Labor Copartnership' (1899), notes of visits to various co-operative shops and farms in Great Britain; 'A Country Without Strikes' (1900), an account of the history and workings of compulsory arbitration in New Zealand; and 'Newest England' (1900); 'A Sovereign People: A Study of Swiss Democracy' (1907); 'Men, the Workers' (1909); 'Lords of Industry' (1910); 'Mazzini and Other Essays' (1910). He made the labor question his special field of research, and was an advocate of co-operation and a believer in socialistic—or, as he called it, democratic—control of industry, to which he maintained that social evolution was leading. He possessed the power of presenting economic facts in an unusually interesting manner, especially his 'Wealth against Commonwealth,' though compiled from court records and other official documents, is written with a force and vividness which give it real literary quality.

Lloyd, John Uri, American chemist and author: b. West Bloomfield, N. Y., 19 April 1849. He was educated in private schools; was professor of pharmacology at the Cincinnati College of Pharmacy, 1883-87; professor of chemistry at the Eclectic Medical Institute, 1878-1900, and president of the Eclectic Medical Institute, 1886-1904. He has been president of the Lloyd Library since its inception, and is senior member of the firm of Lloyd Brothers, manufacturers of pharmacists and chemists of Cincinnati, Ohio, and in the laboratory has devoted his life to pharmacy, including investigations of plant alkaloids and proximate principles. He has contributed very largely to current chemical and pharmaceutical literature, and outside professional writings has made special studies in the dialect, superstitions and folklore of northern Kentucky. His best-known publications are 'The Chemistry of Medicines' (1881); 'Supplement to King's American Dispensatory' (1885); 'King's American Dispensatory,' revised and rewritten with H. W. Frizzell; 'The Elixir, their History and Preparation' (1892); 'A Study in Pharmacy' (1894); 'Eildorpha, the End of Earth' (1895); 'The