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FRIDAY, MARCH 16, 1917.

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 13th day of March 1917.

PRESENT,

The KING's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

THIS day the Honourable William Philip Schreiner, C.M.G., K.C., High Commissioner for the Union of South Africa, and Lieutenant-General the Honourable Jan Christiaan Smuts, K.C., were, by His Majesty's command, sworn of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and took their places at the Board accordingly.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

BY THE KING.

A PROCLAMATION

PROHIBITING THE EXPORTATION FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM TO SWITZERLAND OF CERTAIN ARTICLES.

GEORGE R.I.

WHEREAS it is provided by section one of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, that We may by Proclamation prohibit the exportation of all or any of the following articles, namely, arms, ammunition, military or naval stores, and any article which We shall judge capable of being converted into or made useful in increasing the quantity of arms, ammunition, or military or naval stores, to any country or place

therein named whenever We shall judge such prohibition to be expedient in order to prevent such arms, ammunition, military or naval stores, being used against Our subjects or forces or against any forces engaged or which may be engaged in military or naval operations in co-operation with Our forces:

And whereas it is provided by section one of the Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1914, that section one of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, shall have effect whilst a state of war in which We are engaged exists as if, in addition to the articles therein mentioned, there were included all other articles of every description:

And whereas by Our Proclamation dated the tenth day of May 1916, certain articles were prohibited to be exported from the United Kingdom to, among other destinations, all destinations in Switzerland:

And whereas Our said Proclamation has been varied or added to by various Orders of Council, and may hereafter be varied or added to by other Orders of Council, or We may hereafter think fit to revoke Our said Proclamation and to issue another Proclamation in lieu thereof:

And whereas We judge it expedient that, in addition to such articles as may for the time being be prohibited to be exported to destinations in Switzerland under Our Proclamation aforesaid or under any like Proclamation which We may hereafter issue in lieu of Our said Proclamation, the articles hereinafter specified should also be prohibited to be exported to all destinations in Switzerland:

Now, therefore, We, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, in pursuance of the said Acts and of all other powers enabling Us in that behalf do hereby declare, and it is hereby declared, as follows:—

1. As from and after the date of this Proclamation, the articles specified in the Schedule hereto shall be prohibited to be exported to any destination in Switzerland.

2. Our Proclamation made the twenty-second day of December 1915, relating to the exportation of certain articles to Switzerland during the present war is hereby revoked.

SCHEDULE.

Such of the articles in the following list as are not under Our said Proclamation or any other like Proclamation hereafter to be issued for the time being prohibited to be exported to any destination in Switzerland, and any articles composed wholly or partially of those articles.

Abaca and similar fibres.
 Accumulators, electric, and accumulator plates.
 Acetanilide.
 Acetates.
 Aceto-cellulose.
 Acetone.
 Acids:—
 Acetic.
 Benzoic.
 Boric.
 Carbolic.
 Citric.
 Fatty.
 Formic.
 Gallic.
 Hydrobromic.
 Hydrochloric.
 Lactic.
 Nitric.
 Oleic.
 Oxalic.
 Palmitic.
 Phenic.
 Salicylic.
 Stearic.
 Sulphuric.
 Tannic.
 Tartaric.
 Aconite and its preparations and alkaloids.
 Acorns, roasted or not.
 Aeroplanes and airships and engines and parts.
 Aeroplanes, component parts of, with accessories and articles suitable for use in connection with aircraft.
 Albumen.
 Alcohol, industrial.
 Alcohol, potable.
 Aldehyde.
 Alfa.
 Alimentary paste.
 Alkaline bromides.
 Alkaline tartrates.
 Alkaloids (vegetable).
 Almonds, shelled or not.
 Almond oil.
 Alpaca yarn and tissues.
 Alpise.
 Alum.
 Alumina: anhydride, hydride, salts.

Alumina (sulphate).
 Aluminium in all forms: ore; pure metal: alloys of; oxides of; salts of.
 Aluminium, manufactures of, not including aluminium jewellery.
 Aluminium bronze.
 Alundum, cast or not.
 American cloth.
 Amidopyrine.
 Ammonium salts.
 Ammunition.
 Amyl alcohol (fusel oil).
 Aniline (materials for).
 Aniline and its compounds.
 Animal wax, beeswax, spermaceti.
 Animals, living.
 Anthracene.
 Anti-bacterium.
 Anti-febrine.
 Antimony in all forms; ore; alloys of, including anti-friction metal, and sulphide of antimony.
 Apples, residue of.
 Arms of all kinds and component parts.
 Arsenic, compounds of arsenic, mixtures containing arsenic.
 Asbestos, crude and manufactured.
 Asphalt.
 Asses.
 Atropine.
 Automobiles, parts and accessories.
 Awls, shoemakers'.
 Axes.
 Bacon.
 Bags (except paper bags).
 Balata, all forms.
 Balloons and parts.
 Balloon stuffs.
 Bamboos.
 Bananas.
 Bandages.
 Barges.
 Bark for tanning and dyeing.
 Barley and meal.
 Barm.
 Batteries, electric, and parts.
 Bauxite.
 Bayonets.
 Beans, dried, seed, or other, whole or ground (not split).
 Beans, split.
 Beans, locust.
 Beef, corned.
 Beef oleo for margarine.
 Beeswax, crude or worked, and articles in beeswax.
 Beet pulp for cattle.
 Beetroot salin.
 Belladonna and its preparations and alkaloids.
 Bell-metal, all forms.
 Belting (machine) of leather, and other.
 Benzine.
 Benzol; benzoates.
 Berries for dyeing and tanning.
 Bicycles.
 Billhooks.
 Bi-phosphate of lime.
 Biscuits.
 Bismuth and its salts.
 Bits.
 Bitumen.
 Bladders.
 Blankets (woollen).

- Blasting powder.
 Blocks, stereos, clichés (copper).
 Boats for river use (barges, etc.).
 Boiler compositions.
 Bone fat.
 Bones, whole, dissolved, melted, calcined, or bone ash.
 Boot-buttons and eyelets (celluloid or metal).
 Bootmakers' tools.
 Boots and shoes, rubber and leather, including footwear in textile with leather soles or parts, parts thereof, and grindery used in the manufacture thereof.
 Borax (borate of soda) and mixtures containing borax.
 Boron compounds.
 Bran, pollard, and flour-mill waste.
 Brass, all forms.
 Bread.
 Bristles, pigs', assorted and in bundles.
 Bromine and bromides, and their compounds and salts; bromoform.
 Bronze (aluminium).
 Bronze, all forms.
 Brucine.
 Buckwheat.
 Butter and butter substitutes.
 Buttons and eyelets for boots and shoes (celluloid or metal).
 Cabbages.
 Cable, insulated.
 Cables, cordage, ropemakers' wares, of any textile materials.
 Cadmium in all forms.
 Cafeo.
 Caffeine and its salts.
 Cakes.
 Calcium, carbide of.
 Calcium cyanamide.
 Calves.
 Camel's hair, raw, yarn, and tissues.
 Camp equipment.
 Camphor.
 Canary seed.
 Candles, nightlights, tapers, of beeswax, stearine, spermaceti, and other substances.
 Canes.
 Cantharides and its preparations.
 Canvas.
 Caoutchouc.
 Capsicum.
 Caraway seeds.
 Carbolic acid and its compounds, and mixtures containing carbolic acid.
 Carbon sulphide.
 Carbon chloride and tetrachloride and their preparations.
 Carbon (gas).
 Carbons (electric).
 Carborundum in all forms, including alundum, cast or otherwise.
 Cardamoms.
 Carpenters' tools.
 Carpets of animal hair, wool, linen, jute, and cotton, and mixtures thereof.
 Carriages, road or rail, and carts.
 Carrots.
 Cartridges.
 Caseine.
 Cashew nuts.
 Cassia.
 Castor oil.
 Cattle.
 Cattle cake.
 Cattle feeding stuffs, brewery grains, and other; also prepared cattle foods.
 Cauliflowers.
 Caustic soda.
 Celluloid, raw, in bulk, sheets, rods, tubes, clippings, and celluloid waste.
 Cellulose.
 Cement.
 Cement, dental.
 Cereals, cereal foods.
 Ceresine.
 Cerium and its salts.
 Chamois leather.
 Charcoal.
 Charcuterie (pork butchers' produce).
 Charts.
 Cheese.
 Chestnuts, fresh or dried, and chestnut meal.
 Chicory, ground.
 Chicory root, dried or roasted.
 Chiendent fibre suitable for brushmaking or for industrial uses.
 Chisels.
 Chloral and its compounds and preparations.
 Chlorates.
 Chlorine, liquefied.
 Chlorine and its compounds.
 Chloroform.
 Chocolate.
 Chrome and its salts and combinations, and articles containing chrome.
 Chronometers, ships'.
 Cigars and cigarettes.
 Cinchona bark.
 Cinchonine.
 Cinnamon.
 Clay, china (kaolin),
 Clichés.
 Cloth, woollen.
 Clothing (uniforms), (not including used clothing).
 Cloves.
 Cloves, essence of.
 Coal-tar, its products and derivatives capable of being utilised in the manufacture of dyes or explosives; compounds containing such products and derivatives (except coal-tar dyes).
 Cobalt, salts, and oxides of cobalt, and articles containing cobalt.
 Coca and its preparations.
 Cocaine and its salts and preparations.
 Cocoa.
 Cocoa beans.
 Cocoa butter.
 Coconut butter.
 Coconut oil.
 Coconuts.
 Codeine (alkaloid of opium).
 Coffee, raw, roasted, and hygienic coffee; coffee substitutes, not otherwise specified, in a dry state, including roasted acorns, kubin, cafeo, ground chicory, extracts and essences of coffee, and liquid substitutes.
 Coin, nickel, bronze, and copper.
 Coir yarn and wares.
 Colchicum and its preparations.
 Collodion.
 Colophany.
 Colts.
 Colza oil.
 Conicine.
 Copal.

Copper: ore (including pyrites); pure metal and alloys of, in all forms; waste.

Copper wares, including carbons for electricity containing copper, and including all metal articles containing 10 per cent. or more of copper or its alloys; enamelled or plated copper wares; perforated copper plates; copper leaf; insulated and non-insulated copper cables; insulated electrical copper wires; copper cables with lead sheath, or iron fittings; electrical cables of all kinds containing copper; copper trellis work; copper bolts, screws, nails, rivets; church and other bells; unfinished brass machine parts; brass valves and taps imported apart from their machines; copper or alloyed copper wares not otherwise specified, whether turned or not; bronze wares.

Copper, suboxide of, and articles containing suboxide of copper.

Copper, sulphate of.

Copra butter.

Copra oil.

Cordage.

Cordage (old).

Cork; corks.

Cornflour.

Corundum, all forms.

Cotton and cotton waste (including cotton yarn waste), carded or not; cotton wool.

Cotton rags.

Cotton tissues, all kinds, made up or otherwise.

Cotton yarn.

Cotton-seed oil.

Cotton stearine.

Cream.

Cream of tartar.

Creosote, wood.

Creosote oil.

Cresol and nitro-cresol, and their compounds and preparations.

Crucibles.

Cryolite.

Crystolon.

Curriers' crystolon grease.

Cutch.

Cyanides.

Cycles and motor cycles and component parts.

Cylinders and receptacles of iron or steel for compressed or liquid gas.

Damar gum.

Dari.

Dates.

Daturine.

Delphinine.

Dental rubber, waxes, cement, and fillings.

Dermatol.

Detonators.

Diamonds, rough, suitable for industrial purposes.

Digitaline.

Di-methyl-aniline.

Distillers' grains, and residues from apples, raisins, or olives.

Diuretine.

Down.

Drains, rubber.

Draw-plates, jewelled.

Dress protectors.

Dyeing substances, all kinds, except coal-tar dyes.

Dynamite.

Dynamos.

Earth containing infusoria.

Earth wax.

Ebonite.

Edge-tools, with or without handles, of ordinary iron or steel.

Eggs, egg-yolk.

Electrical appliances adapted for use in war, and their component parts.

Electrical fire-lighters.

Electrical insulated wire and cables.

Electrodes, piles, and component parts, electric batteries and parts.

Emery, all forms.

Emery wheels.

Emetine and emetic salts.

Engines (locomotive).

Engines, marine and aerial, and parts.

Equipment, military.

Erasers, rubber.

Ether sulphuric and ether acetic.

Eucaïne, hydrochlorine, eucaïne (benzamine) lactate, and their preparations.

Explosives, such as gunpowder and similar explosives, guncotton, nitro-glycerine, fulminating cotton, dynamite, melinite.

Extracts, liquid and solid, for dyeing; extracts of colouring matter other than those derived from coal-tar.

Extracts, tanning.

Farinaceous articles of all kinds being food-stuffs: wheat, rye, oats, barley, maize, buckwheat, grain, meal and flour, malt, bread and biscuits, groats, semolina, Italian paste, sago, salep, mandioca and flour, tapioca and flour, rice of all kinds, dried vegetables of all kinds and their meal, chestnuts and flour, dari, millet, and alpiste (long millet), potatoes.

Fats, vegetable, for food.

Fats, animal.

Fatty acids.

Feathers.

Feather waste.

Fecula of all kinds.

Felspar.

Felts of animal hair.

Ferro-chrome and ferro-nickel, and all other ferro-alloys.

Ferro-cyanides.

Fibre.

Figs, fresh, dried, drained, roasted.

Filings and scrap, of old copper, tin, zinc, and their alloys.

Firearms of all kinds and their component parts.

Fish, in brine, preserved, dried, salted.

Fish, potted or canned, all kinds.

Fishing nets.

Flannels (cotton).

Flannels (woollen).

Flax, raw, as tow or combed; waste.

Flaxen canvas: hammock canvas, kitbag canvas, navy canvas, tent canvas.

Flaxen fabric suitable for balloons.

Flour: wheat, potato, maize, and other sorts.

Flour-mill waste.

Foodstuffs, preserved, all kinds.

Forges, portable.

Formaldehyde.

Formol.

Fruit juice.

Fruit kernels.

Fruits, fresh.

- Fruits with stone.
 Fruits, dried, preserved, drained.
 Fruits for dyeing and tanning.
 Fullers' earth.
 Furs.
 Fusel oil.
 Fuses (miners').
 Fustic.
 Gambier.
 Game (dead).
 Game (live).
 Game (preserved).
 Garlic.
 Geodetic instruments.
 Ginger.
 Ginger, preserved.
 Gloves (leather).
 Gloves (rubber).
 Gloves (woollen).
 Glucose, solid.
 Gluten, all kinds.
 Glycerine and preparations containing glycerine.
 Glycerophosphates.
 Goats.
 Goatskins.
 Goldbeaters' skin.
 Grains (brewery and distillery).
 Grapes, fresh.
 Grapes, residue of.
 Graphite, all forms, including crucibles.
 Grease.
 Grease, curriers' and leather dressers'.
 Grease for vehicles and machinery.
 Grindery used in the making of boots and shoes, including rivets, plates, nails, and buttons.
 Grindstones.
 Groats, all kinds.
 Ground-nut oil.
 Guaiacol and guaiacol carbonate.
 Guano.
 Gums, all kinds, solid and liquid, such as arabic, cherry, tragacanth, Senegal, acacia, agar, Bassorah, and mahogany; and gum varnishes.
 Guncotton.
 Gunpowder.
 Gun-metal, all forms.
 Guns and parts.
 Gut, animal, in all forms, whether fresh, dried, or salted, including bladders, and sausage-casings.
 Gutta-percha, all forms.
 Hair, animal, rough, cleaned, spun or otherwise prepared or manufactured; hair cloth and tissue; pigs' bristles, assorted and in bundles.
 Hair, textiles of, including mohair, alpaca, and camel's hair.
 Hair yarn.
 Halogen derivatives of aliphatic hydrocarbons.
 Hammock canvas.
 Hams.
 Haricot beans.
 Harness and parts.
 Haulers.
 Hay.
 Heliographs.
 Hemp, crushed, dressed, and combed; waste.
 Hemp, yarn, cordage and twine; knotted hemp.
 Hemp, cloth.
 Hexamethylene-tetramine.
 Hides, raw and dressed.
- Hoes.
 Honey.
 Horsecloths of hair.
 Horsehair, and vegetable substitutes for horsehair.
 Horsehair mats.
 Horses.
 Horseshoes.
 Hosiery (woollen).
 Hydrocarbons and hydrocarbides.
 Hydroquinone.
 Hypophosphites.
 Hyposulphites.
 Indigo, natural.
 Infusorial earth.
 Injectors, rubber.
 Instruments, observation, geodesy, and optical.
 Instruments, nautical, of all kinds.
 Iodine and its compounds and preparations.
 Ipecacuanha root.
 Iridium.
 Iron alloys.
 Iron ore (including pyrites); hematite cast iron; iron plate; tinned plate, including boxes for packing food.
 Iron-plate, all kinds, including black, tinned, annealed, terne, nickelled, leaded, coppered, zincd, galvanised, corrugated, painted, varnished.
 Jams.
 Jellies, fruit.
 Jellies, mineral.
 Jelly, petroleum.
 Jewellery, imitation.
 Jute: raw; yarn; bags; carded.
 Jute: piece-goods.
 Kaolin (china clay).
 Kermes, mineral.
 Kernel oil for industrial use.
 Kino.
 Knitted goods.
 Kubin.
 Lac.
 Lamps, signalling.
 Lard.
 Lard, imitation.
 Lava, Volvic.
 Lead (ore and metal, pure and alloyed) in all forms, including lead type, old and new.
 Leather and leather wares, including travelling articles in leather, but not including fancy light leather goods ("maroquinerie").
 Leeks.
 Lentils, whole and ground.
 Lichens for dyeing.
 Lime, acetate, chloride, phosphate and pyrolignite of.
 Linen tissues.
 Linolenm.
 Linseed meal.
 Linseed oil.
 Liqueurs.
 Llama hair, yarns, and tissues.
 Locomotives.
 Locust beans.
 Logwood.
 Lorries.
 Lubricants.
 Macaroni and alimentary paste.
 Mace.
 Machine belting, of leather and other.
 Machine oils, greases, and lubricants; vegetable wax.

Machine tools and parts thereof.
 Machinery and parts thereof, suitable for use in marine and aerial navigation.
 Machinery and parts thereof, exclusively used for the manufacture of munitions and weapons of war.
 Machinery and parts thereof in special steel, such as high speed steel, nickel steel.
 Machinery, electrical, electric dynamos, and motors.
 Machinery, metal working.
 Machinery, refrigerating.
 Magnesia, calcined.
 Magnesia, citrate of.
 Magnesium chloride and sulphate, and mixtures containing magnesium chloride and sulphate.
 Magnetos and their parts.
 Maize, whole and ground.
 Malt.
 Malt (exhausted) and malt germs, for cattle.
 Mandarines.
 Mandioca and flour.
 Manganese, ore and metal, all forms; dioxide of manganese.
 Mangrove bark and extract.
 Manures.
 Maps.
 Marcs (residues).
 Margarine, oleo-margarine, copra butter, and similar products.
 Marmalade.
 Mats of straw, fibre, horsehair.
 Meal, farinaceous, all kinds.
 Meal for cattle.
 Meats tinned, and extracts of.
 Meats, fresh and refrigerated.
 Meats, salt, and smoked.
 Melinite.
 Mercury, fulminate of.
 Mercury, and its compounds and preparations, and mixtures containing such compounds of mercury.
 Metal, anti-friction.
 Methylene, methylic alcohol, crude or chemically pure.
 Methyl-ethyl-acetone, or methylethylketone.
 Mica, crude or in sheets; mica splittings; ground mica, mica wares.
 Milk, condensed, sweetened or not.
 Millet.
 Millet, long (alpiste).
 Millinery, cotton.
 Mineral oils and essences.
 Mineral wax and manufactures of mineral wax.
 Mohair yarn and tissues.
 Molasses.
 Molybdenum: ore and alloys; salts.
 Monazite sand.
 Money except gold, silver, or paper money.
 Morocco leather and wares, not including fancy light leather goods ("maroquinerie").
 Morphia; morphine.
 Motor-cars, motor-lorries; parts and accessories.
 Motor-cycles and parts and accessories.
 Motors, all kinds.
 Mules.
 Munitions.
 Mustard; mustard seed with or without its oil.
 Nails for boots and shoes.
 Naphtha; naphthylamine (alpha and beta

naphthylamine); naphthol (alpha and beta-naphthol) and similar products; naphthalene and its compounds.
 Narcotine.
 Navy canvas.
 Nets, fishing and other.
 Nickel: ore, metal, pure and alloyed, all forms.
 Nickelled sheet iron.
 Nicotine.
 Nitrates and nitrites; nitre.
 Nitrate of soda, raw.
 Nitro-benzine.
 Nitro-cresol and its compounds and preparations.
 Nitro-glycerine.
 Novocaine.
 Nutmegs.
 Nuts.
 Nuts and seeds, oleaginous.
 Nuts for dyeing and tanning.
 Nuts, kernels of.
 Nux vomica and its alkaloids and preparations.
 Oats, oatmeal and flour.
 Oil, animal, including neat's foot oil.
 Oil, fish.
 Oil, mineral, crude, refined, heavy.
 Oil (tar).
 Oil, vegetable, all kinds.
 Oil, whale.
 Oil and grease for machinery.
 Oil, residual of distillation of alcohol.
 Oil of turpentine and of rosin.
 Oil-cake, whole or ground.
 Oils, essential.
 Oiled cloth for packing.
 Oleine, oleic acid, and other fatty acids.
 Oleo-margarine.
 Olive oil.
 Olives packed in oil.
 Olives, residue of.
 Onions, including small pickling onions.
 Opium and preparations containing opium.
 Oranges.
 Osmium.
 Oxen.
 Özokerit.
 Packings, engine and boiler.
 Paleine.
 Palm nuts.
 Palm oil.
 Papers, sensitised.
 Paraffin.
 Paraffin, liquid medicinal.
 Paraffin paper (wax paper).
 Paraffin wax.
 Paraformaldehyde.
 Paraldehyde.
 Paste, Italian.
 Pease, peameal and flour.
 Peel, candied.
 Pepper.
 "Peptone Witte."
 Perchlorates.
 Peroxides, metallic.
 Peroxide of soda.
 Petroleum, crude, refined and spirit.
 Petroleum jelly.
 Petroleum residue and waste.
 Pewter, all forms.
 Phenacetine.
 Phenazone.
 Phenetidine.

- Phosgene (oxychloride of carbon).
 Phosphor bronze.
 Phosphorus.
 Phosphorus products, all kinds.
 Photographic plates, papers, and films.
 Pickles.
 Picks.
 Pigeons, dead.
 Pigeons, live.
 Pigs.
 Pimento.
 Pineapples.
 Pistachio nuts.
 Pitch.
 Pitch (wood tar).
 Plaiting, straw, hemp, tagal or other, for hat-making.
 Plated wares.
 Plates for bootmaking.
 Platinum.
 Platinum salts.
 Plumbago.
 Poppy oil.
 Pork-butchers' meat ("charcuterie").
 Potash, prussiate of.
 Potassium, cyanide of.
 Potatoes; potato pulp.
 Poultry, dead.
 Poultry, live.
 Powder and similar explosives.
 Preservatives, rubber.
 Projectiles and other munitions of war.
 Prunes, dried.
 Pulverisers, other than those for toilet, medicinal, and domestic use.
 Pyridine (base).
 Quebracho extract.
 Quebracho wood.
 Quicksilver.
 Quinine and its salts.
 Quinine, extracts of.
 Rabbits.
 Radium and its salts.
 Rags of all kinds.
 Railway carriages, trucks, and lorries.
 Ramie, raw; yarn, tissues; and waste.
 Rattans, all kinds, and articles wholly or partly composed of rattans.
 Regurine.
 Rennet.
 Resinous substances, pine and fir: oil of turpentine; turpentine; rosin; rosin pitch.
 Rhodium.
 Rice, all forms.
 Rifles and parts.
 Rigging.
 Rivets used in bootmaking.
 Roots for dyeing and tanning.
 Ropes and ropemakers' wares.
 Rosin.
 Rubber: Balata, gutta-percha, raw or remelted, including waste and ebonite; rubber wares; rubber-proofed and rubber-mixed goods; rubber preservatives.
 Rubber, vulcanised, in sheets.
 Rum.
 Ruthenium.
 Rye, ergot of.
 Rye and flour.
 Sabadilla seeds.
 Sacks (coal), satchels and bags of all kinds (excepting paper bags).
 Saddlers' tools.
 Saddlery.
- Safrol.
 Sago and flour.
 Salad oil.
 Salep.
 Salicine.
 Salipyrine.
 Saltpetre.
 Salts of—
 Copper, chromium, tin, mercury, thorium, ammonium, cerium, platinum, radium, titanium, molybdenum, vanadium, and other salts of rare earths.
 Sandarac gum.
 Sanitary materials and fittings (not including pottery).
 Santonin and its preparations.
 Satchels.
 Sausage casings.
 Sausages.
 Saws.
 Scheelite.
 Scrap steel: scrap, filings and waste of special steel; broken-up special steel wares.
 Scraps, metal and filings: copper, tin, zinc, and their alloys.
 Sealing wax.
 Searchlights.
 Seeds, sowing.
 Selenium.
 Semolina.
 Senna leaves and pods.
 Sesamum oil.
 Shale oil.
 Sheep.
 Sheepgut.
 Sheepskins.
 Shellac.
 Shipbuilding materials, rigging and apparatus.
 Ships, all kinds.
 Shoddy (wool).
 Shoe fittings, shoe mercery, grindery.
 Shoes (leather, rubber).
 Shovels.
 Silica bricks.
 Silicon.
 Silk:—
 Silks in the cocoon; raw; worked or thrown, dyed; floss silk and marine silk (byssus).
 Yarns of floss silk ("bourre") and of waste silk ("bourrette"); silk yarns for sewing, for embroidering, for trimming, for small wares, and other such yarns; yarns of artificial silk.
 Tissues of silk, of floss silk, alone or with admixture of other textile materials and tissues of all kinds of artificial silk.
- Skins, raw and dressed.
 Slag wool.
 Sledges.
 Snuff.
 Soap. Perfumed toilet soaps.
 Socks and stockings (wool).
 Soda, bicarbonate of.
 Soda, caustic.
 Soda crystals.
 Soda, peroxide of.
 Soda, prussiate of.
 Soda, sulphate of.
 Sodium bichromate.
 Sodium bromides.
 Sodium chlorate.
 Sodium cyanide.

- Sodium (metal).
 Sodium sulphide.
 Soles, lifts, and other cut leather for boots and shoes.
 Soups, compressed, desiccated, preserved.
 Soy.
 Spades.
 Spelter.
 Spermaceti.
 Spices, ground or not.
 Spirits, potable.
 Sponges.
 Starch; also starch waste for cattle.
 Stearine.
 Steel, special, containing nickel, chrome, molybdenum, vanadium, tungsten, titanium, and other alloys, including tools (except watch makers' tools), machine parts and all articles in special steel; scrap, filings and waste of special steel; edge-tools in ordinary steel.
 Stencil paper.
 Stereos.
 Stirrups.
 Stones of fruit.
 Stramonium leaves and seeds.
 Straps (textile).
 Straw.
 Straw mats.
 Strychnine.
 Sublimate, corrosive.
 Suboxide of copper, and articles containing suboxide of copper.
 Suet.
 Sugar, raw, refined, candy; solid glucose.
 Sugar of milk.
 Sulphate of copper and cuprous powders; green copper.
 Sulphur and pyrites.
 Sulphur dioxide (anhydride).
 Sulphur, flowers of.
 Surgical bandages and dressings.
 Surgical, medical and orthopædic instruments and apparatus, including drain tubes and rubber gloves.
 Swords, bayonets, and other arms.
 Syrups of fruit.
 Syrups of molasses.
 Talc.
 Tallow.
 Tanning substances of all kinds.
 Tapioca and flour.
 Tar.
 Tar (coal) and its chemical products (except coal-tar dyes).
 Tar oil (vegetable).
 Tar (wood).
 Tarpaulins.
 Tartar.
 Tartaric acid, cream of tartar and its alkalis; tartrates.
 Tea.
 Teeth, artificial.
 Telegraph apparatus, parts of.
 Telegraphs, materials for.
 Telephone apparatus, parts of.
 Telephones, materials for.
 Tents and fittings.
 Terpene; terpinol.
 Textile fabric for balloons.
 Theobromine.
 Thorium and thorium salts.
 Thread.
 Thyme, essence of.
 Thymol and its preparations.
 Timber.
 Tin, chloride of.
 Tin: ore, metal, pure and alloyed, in all forms.
 Tin plate, and terne plate; tin plate boxes for packing foodstuffs.
 Titanium, ore, metal and salts.
 Tobacco, all forms.
 Toluidine; toluol.
 Tomatoes, fresh and preserved.
 Tools, edge, with or without handles, of ordinary iron or steel; also spades, chisels, picks, axes, shovels, saws, farriers' tools, carpenters', wheelwrights', and saddlers' tools, entrenching tools, billhooks, hoes, and tool handles.
 Tools, instruments, and their parts, of special steel (such as high-speed steel, nickel steel), except watchmakers' tools.
 Tools used in the making of boots and shoes.
 Toys, rubber.
 Traction engines.
 Treacle.
 Trenching tools.
 Trional.
 Trioxymethylene.
 Trucks and trollies, railway and other.
 Tubes, drain.
 Tungsten, in all forms.
 Turnips.
 Turpentine.
 Turpentine essence, and mixtures containing turpentine essence.
 Twine.
 Type, metal.
 Tyres, pneumatic.
 Uniform clothing.
 Union cotton goods (containing 25 per cent. of cotton).
 Urea and its compounds.
 Urethane.
 Urotropine (hexamethylene tetramine) and preparations containing urotropine.
 Vanadium, ore, salts.
 Varnishes, gum.
 Vaseline and mineral jellies.
 Vegetable alkaloids.
 Vegetable fats for food.
 Vegetable fibre; also yarn and wares and vulcanised fibre; vegetable substitutes for horsehair; vegetable substances for plaiting; rough, spun, or manufactured in any way.
 Vegetables, dried, and their meal.
 Vegetables, fresh, the following only: cabbages, carrots, cauliflowers, garlic, leeks, onions, turnips.
 Vegetables, preserved.
 Vegetable oil, all kinds, liquid and solid.
 Vegetable wax and manufactures of vegetable wax.
 Vegetaline (butter substitute).
 Vehicles of all kinds, haulers and traction engines of all kinds, pneumatic tyres, all articles (unmanufactured or manufactured) for military, naval, or transport purposes.
 Ventilators of 50 to 250 kilogrammes.
 Veratrine.
 Vessels, sailing, steam, motor.
 Vulcanised rubber in sheets.
 Walnuts.
 Waterproofed clothing.
 Waterproofed (rubber) goods.
 Wax, animal, vegetable, mineral, including manufactures of wax, and wax prepared for

floors, for leather, for furniture-polishing, and similar uses.

Wax paper.

Waxes, dental.

Wheat; also flour and meal.

Wheel-barrows.

Wheelwrights' tools.

Whisky.

White spirit.

Wines, exported otherwise than in bottles and registering over 15 alcoholic degrees Gay-Lussac; not including Burgundy (over 15 degrees), Madeira (up to 21 degrees), Marsala (up to 18 degrees), and Port (up to 23 degrees).

Wire, barbed.

Wire, insulated.

Wolfram (tungsten), ore and metal, all forms.

Wood alcohol.

Wood, ash, beech, birch, lime, mahogany, okoumé, plane.

Wood, for building.

Wood, for rifle stocks and rifle parts.

Wood, walnut, unhewn, squared and sawn.

Wool of all kinds, including waste; artificial wool.

Woollen tissues (not including felted woollen cloths in circular bands having a felted surface and warp and weft, and exclusively used for paper-making).

Yarn, cotton.

Yarn, linen, hemp, jute, ramie.

Yarn, mohair, alpaca, hair.

Yarn, woollen.

Yarn of vegetable fibre, including coir.

Yeast.

Zinc, ore; metal, pure and alloyed, in all forms, not including zinc wares.

Zinc chloride and mixtures containing zinc chloride.

Zinc sulphate and mixtures containing zinc sulphate.

Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace, this thirteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and seventeen, and in the Seventh year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 13th day of March 1917.

PRESENT,

The KING's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS by an Order in Council, dated the twenty-eighth day of November nineteen hundred and fourteen, His Majesty was pleased to make Regulations (called the "Defence of the Realm Regulations") under the Defence of the Realm Consolidation Act, 1914, for securing the public safety and the defence of the realm:

And whereas the said Act has been amended by the Defence of the Realm (Amendment) Act, 1915, the Defence of the Realm (Amendment) (No. 2) Act, 1915, and the Munitions of War Act, 1915:

And whereas the said Regulations have been

amended by various subsequent Orders in Council:

And whereas it is expedient further to amend the said Regulations in manner hereinafter appearing:

Now, therefore, His Majesty is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the following amendments be made in the said Regulations:—

1. In Regulation 2M the following amendments shall be made:—

For paragraph (b) of subsection (1) there shall be substituted the following paragraph:—

"(b) take possession of any machinery, implements of husbandry or plant (other than machinery, implements or plant in the possession or under the control of a dealer or manufacturer), or any farm produce, stock or animals, which, in the opinion of the Board, are required for the cultivation of land or the increase of the food supply of the country."

After paragraph (e) there shall be inserted the following paragraphs:—

"and

(f) by notice served on the tenant of any land which or part of which, in the opinion of the Board, is not being so cultivated as to increase as far as practicable the food supply of the country, determine his tenancy of the land on such date as may be specified in the notice, or on the application of the landlord by order authorise him in any such case to determine the tenancy in accordance with the terms of the order; and

(g) after entry on any land arrange for its cultivation by any other person whether by contract of tenancy or otherwise."

2. In Regulation 2R the following amendments shall be made:—

In subsection (1) after the words "by game birds" there shall be inserted the words "or hares or to securing for the food supply of the country any migratory kind of wild bird."

In paragraphs (b) and (c) of subsection (1) and in subsection (2) there shall be substituted for the words "game birds" the words "birds or hares."

3. At the end of Regulation 7A the following paragraph shall be added:—

"A like power may be exercised by the Minister of Munitions with respect to agricultural exhibitions whereat the exhibits do not include any such products, machines, tools or implements as aforesaid where it appears to the Minister, after consultation with such other Government departments as appear to him to be interested, that by reason of the demand on labour and plant required for the transport of exhibits to and from the exhibition and otherwise in connection with the holding thereof, it is in the national interest that the holding of the exhibition should be prohibited, and the foregoing provisions of this regulation shall apply accordingly."

4. In Regulation 9G for the words "the Coal Mines Act, 1911," there shall be substituted the words "the Coal Mines Acts, 1887 to 1914."

5. After Regulation 9G the following regulation shall be inserted:—

“9cc.—(1) Where the Minister of Munitions is of opinion that for securing the public safety and the defence of the realm it is expedient that this regulation should be applied to any metalliferous mines, or to any mines of stratified iron stone, shale, or fire clay, not being coal mines, or to any quarries, he may by order apply this regulation, subject to any exceptions for which provision may be made in the order, to all or any of such mines or quarries, either generally or in any special area, or to any special mine or quarry.

“(2) Any mine or quarry to which this regulation is so applied shall by virtue of the order pass into the possession of the Minister of Munitions as from the date of the order, or from any later date mentioned in the order; and the owner, agent, and manager of every such mine or quarry and every officer thereof, and where the owner of the mine is a company, every director of the company, shall comply with the directions of the Minister of Munitions as to the management and user of the mine or quarry, and if he fails to do so he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

“(3) It is hereby declared that the possession by the Minister of Munitions under this regulation of any mine or quarry shall not affect any liability of the actual owner, agent or manager of the mine or quarry under the Coal Mines Acts, 1887 to 1914, or the Metalliferous Mines Regulation Acts, 1872 and 1875, or the Quarries Act, 1894, or the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, or any Act amending the same.

“(4) Any order of the Minister of Munitions under this regulation may be revoked or varied as occasion requires.”

6. In Regulation 14c after the words “specially authorised by” there shall be inserted the words “or by any person empowered to act on behalf of.”

7. In Regulation 18A after the words “For the purposes of this regulation” there shall be inserted “but without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing provision”; and for paragraph (a) the following paragraph shall be substituted:—

“(a) a person shall, unless he proves the con-

trary, be deemed to be in communication with a spy if—

(i) he has visited the address of a spy or con-sorted with a spy; or

(ii) the name or address or any other information regarding a spy is found in his possession or supplied by him to any other person;

in such circumstances as to give reasonable ground for suspecting that he is in communication with the spy.”

8. In paragraph (a) of Regulation 39d the words “exceeding one thousand tons in weight” shall be omitted.

9. Regulation 41A shall be amended as follows:—

The words “of 16 years or over” shall be substituted for the words “between the ages of 18 and 41” wherever they occur, except in paragraph (iii) of subsection (3), where the words “all other male persons of 16 years or over” shall be substituted for the words “male persons not being between the ages of 18 and 41.”

In the description of Statement No. II. in subsection (1) the word “female” shall be inserted before the word “persons,” and the words “of 16 years or over” shall be substituted for the words “of either sex,” and the words “and who are not required to be included in Statement No. I.” shall be omitted.

At the beginning of paragraph (c) of subsection (2) the words “In Great Britain” shall be inserted before the words “he shall,” and the following paragraph shall be added at the end of subsection (2):—

“(d) He shall, if and when required by the Director-General of National Service, either by general or special notice, furnish to the Director-General a true copy of any such statement as revised for the time being.”

In paragraph (iii) of subsection (3) for the words “and also showing” there shall be substituted the words “or a register showing,” and for the words “the said register” there shall be substituted the words “either of the said registers.”

Subsection (7) shall be omitted.

The following Table shall be substituted for Table No. I. :—

TABLE NO. I.—STATEMENT OF ALL MALE EMPLOYEES OF 16 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER.

Name and address of Employer _____

Shop or Occupation (if any) _____

Business or Department (where applicable) _____

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)	(m)	
Name and Initials.	Check No. (if any).	Present Address.	Badge Number (if any).	Other form of exemption (if any).	M= Married. S= Single.		Age.	A= At-tested.	Date of Engagement by present Employer.	Previous Occupation, if engaged since August 1914.	Now employed as a—	Degree of Skill (where there is a recognised Classification.	Work usually employed on.
					M	S							

In Table No. II. the entry—
“Number of male persons employed who are not between the ages of 18 and 41”

shall be omitted; and the words “of 16 years or over” shall be inserted after the words “female persons.”

10. The following words shall be added at the

end of subsection (1) of Regulation 41c:—"and if the Treasury by order so direct, shall continue to apply after the blockade is raised until the order is revoked to such extent and subject to such provisions as may be specified in the order."

11. In the second paragraph of Regulation 57 "35" shall be omitted.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

Privy Council Office, 13th March 1917.

His Majesty in Council was this day pleased to approve the Draft of an Order in Council, under the provisions of Section 3 of the Crown Office Act, 1877, relating to the Forms to be used for Letters Patent creating Dukes, Marquesses, Earls, Viscounts, Barons and Baronets.

*Foreign Office,
January 1, 1917.*

The KING has been graciously pleased to appoint:—

General Sir Francis Reginald Wingate G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., to be His Majesty's High Commissioner for Egypt; and Dayrell Eardley Montague Crackanthorpe, Esq., to be a Counsellor of Embassy in His Majesty's Diplomatic Service.

*Foreign Office,
February 1, 1917.*

The KING has been graciously pleased to appoint:—

The Honourable Thomas Aubrey Spring-Rice to be a Second Secretary in His Majesty's Diplomatic Service.

*Foreign Office,
February 12, 1917.*

The KING has been pleased to approve of:—
Señor Don Eduardo Wright Aguirre as Consul-General of Ecuador at Liverpool;
Mr. Henry M. Wolcott as Consul of the United States of America at Lagos, Nigeria;
Mr. Adrien Falardeau as Consul of Peru at Quebec for the Province of Quebec; and
Mr. John Thomson as Consul of Portugal at Melbourne.

*Foreign Office,
March 5, 1917.*

The KING has been graciously pleased to appoint:—

William Frank Arthur Rattigan, Esq., to be a First Secretary in His Majesty's Diplomatic Service (with effect as from May 5, 1916).

Whitehall, March 12, 1917.

The KING has been pleased, by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, to confer the dignity of a Baronet of the said United Kingdom upon the undermentioned gentlemen and the heirs male of their respective bodies lawfully begotten:—

The Right Honourable James Henry Mussen Campbell, of Glenavy, in the County of Antrim, Lord Chief Justice of Ireland.
Sir Jesse Boot, of Wilford, in the County of Nottingham, Knight.
James Hill, of the City of Bradford, Esquire.

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY AMENDMENT ACT, 1916.

An Order has been made by the Board of Trade requiring the under-mentioned business to be wound up:—

426. Adolf Rosenberg, Limited, Victoria Warehouse, Rockvillia, Glasgow, Glass and China Merchants. *Controller:* R. M. Maclay, 209 West George Street, Glasgow. 14 March 1917.

*Ministry of Munitions of War,
Whitehall Place,
9th March 1917.*

ORDER.

CUPRO-NICKEL SCRAP.

The Minister of Munitions, in exercise of the powers conferred upon him by the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Act, 1914, the Defence of the Realm (Amendment) No. 2 Act, 1915, the Defence of the Realm Regulations, the Munitions of War Acts, 1915 and 1916, and all other powers enabling him, gives notice and orders as follows:—

1. All cupro-nickel scrap as hereinafter defined shall as from the 13th day of March (hereinafter called "the appointed day") be dealt with and disposed of in accordance with instructions from time to time given by the Director of Non-Ferrous Rolled Metal Strip and Sheet Supply (E.M. 7), Ministry of Munitions, Whitehall Place, London, S.W., on behalf of the Minister and not otherwise.

2. No person shall as from the appointed day sell, offer for sale, use or otherwise deal with or dispose of any cupro-nickel scrap, whether in pursuance of a contract existing prior to the appointed day or not, except under and in accordance with the terms of a licence granted by the said Director on behalf of the Minister.

3. All persons shall, on or before the 24th day of March 1917, furnish to the said Director a statement in writing giving particulars of all cupro-nickel scrap in their possession or under their control on the appointed day, and of all their existing contracts and orders for the purchase or sale of cupro-nickel scrap.

4. The term cupro-nickel scrap for the purpose of this Order shall include and mean all kinds of cupro-nickel webbing scrap, process scrap, and swarf and scrap of whatsoever kind or nature in the composition of which copper and nickel are included, or any of them.

5. The Minister will subsequently communicate to the owners of cupro-nickel scrap taken over by him the prices which he will be prepared to pay for the same.

6. Any person acting in contravention of or failing to comply with this Order will be guilty of an offence under the Defence of the Realm Regulations and be liable to penalties of fine and imprisonment.

TRADE BOARDS ACT, 1909.

PAPER BOX TRADE BOARD

(GREAT BRITAIN).

PROPOSAL TO VARY certain Minimum Rates of Wages for the trade of making boxes or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper, cardboard, chip or similar material.

In accordance with Regulations made under Section 18 of the above Act by the Board of Trade, and dated 27th April 1910, the Trade Board established under the above Act for that branch of the Box Trade in Great Britain which is engaged in the making of boxes or parts thereof

made wholly or partially of paper, cardboard, chip or similar material,

HEREBY GIVE NOTICE as required by Section 4 of the above Act that they PROPOSE TO VARY the following Minimum Time-Rates of Wages for female workers at present fixed and set out in their Notices dated the 11th March 1912 and the 6th December 1915, and made obligatory by the Board of Trade on the 12th September 1912 and the 7th June 1916, as follows:—

Female Workers.

- I. (a) For female workers other than homeworkers, from 3½d. an hour to 4d. an hour.
(b) For female homeworkers, from 3½d. an hour to 4d. an hour.

II.

LEARNERS.

	LEARNERS COMMENCING AT							
	14 and under 15 years of age.		15 and under 17 years of age.		17 and under 20 years of age.		20 years of age and over.	
	Column I.		Column II.		Column III.		Column IV.	
	per week.		per week.		per week.		per week.	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
During first six months of employment after the age of fourteen.	From	4/0 to 6/0	From	4/6 to 6/6	From	5/0 to 7/0	1st 3 months	From 6/0 to 7/6
„ second „ „	„	4/6 „ 6/6	„	5/6 „ 7/6	„	6/6 „ 8/6	2nd 3 months	„ 7/6 „ 9/0
„ third „ „	„	5/0 „ 7/0	„	6/6 „ 8/6	„	9/0 „ 11/6	3rd 3 months	„ 9/6 „ 11/6
„ fourth „ „	„	6/0 „ 8/0	„	7/6 „ 10/0	„	11/6 „ 15/0	4th 3 months	„ 11/6 „ 15/0
„ fifth „ „	„	7/6 „ 9/6	„	9/6 „ 12/6	„	—	—	—
„ sixth „ „	„	8/6 „ 11/0	„	11/6 „ 15/0	„	—	—	—
„ seventh „ „	„	10/0 „ 13/0	„	—	„	—	—	—
„ eighth „ „	„	11/6 „ 15/0	„	—	„	—	—	—

For learners under 14 years of age from 4s. to 6s. a week.

The Trade Board also give similar notice that they Propose to Vary the following Minimum Time-Rates of Wages for Male Workers fixed by them on the 6th January 1913, set out in their Notice of that date and made obligatory by the Board of Trade on the 7th July 1913, as follows:—

Male Workers.

- I. For Male Workers other than Learners, from 6d. to 7d. an hour.

II. LEARNERS.

(a) For Male Learners of under 15 years of age, from 4s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. per week.

(b) For Male Learners of 15 and under 16 years of age, from 6s. to 9s. per week.

(c) For Male Learners of 16 and under 17 years of age, from 8s. to 11s. per week.

(d) For Male Learners of 17 and under 18 years of age, from 11s. to 14s. per week.

(e) For Male Learners of 18 and under 19 years of age, from 14s. to 17s. 6d. per week.

(f) For Male Learners of 19 and under 20 years of age, from 17s. 6d. to 21s. 6d. per week.

(g) For Male Learners of 20 and under 21 years of age, from 21s. to 25s. 6d. per week.

The above Proposals are on the basis of a week of 52 hours, the rates being subject to a proportionate deduction or increase according as the

number of hours actually spent by the learner in the factory or workshop in any week is less or more than 52.

No variation is proposed in respect of the other provisions of the above-mentioned Notices issued by the Trade Board dated the 11th March 1912, 6th January 1913 and the 6th December 1915.

The Trade Board will consider any OBJECTIONS to the above Proposals to Vary which may be lodged with them within three months from the 14th March 1917. Such Objections should be in writing and signed by the person making the same (adding his or her full name and address), and should be sent to the Secretary of the Paper Box Trade Board (Great Britain), 5 Chancery Lane, London, W.C.

It is desirable that the objections should state precisely, and so far as possible with reasons, what is objected to.

ERNEST AVES,

Chairman.

Dated the twelfth day of March 1917.

Signed by Order of the Trade Board.

OFFICE OF TRADE BOARDS,
Old Serjeants' Inn Chambers,
5 Chancery Lane,
London, W.C.

NOTICE OF INTENDED DISTRIBUTION OF NAVAL PRIZE BOUNTY MONEY.

Department of the Accountant-General of the Navy, Admiralty, S.W.,

10th March 1917.

Notice is hereby given to the Officers, Seamen, and Marines, and to all Persons interested therein, that the Distribution of the Prize Bounty awarded to His Majesty's Ships "Invincible," "Inflexible," "Carnarvon," "Cornwall," "Kent," and "Glasgow" for the Battle of the Falkland Islands, 8th December 1914, will commence on Wednesday, the 14th March 1917, in the Prize Branch of the Department of the Accountant-General of the Navy, Admiralty, S.W.

All applications from persons entitled to share, who are not serving afloat, should be addressed "On Prize Business:—to the Accountant-General of the Navy, Admiralty, London, S.W." Such applications (except in the case of Commissioned Officers) should be accompanied by Certificates of Service. The shares of any Officers and Men since deceased are payable to their legal representatives, who should apply to the Accountant-General as above.

The following are the Shares due to Individuals in the several Classes detailed in Order in Council of 24th October 1916:—

	£	s.	d.
Flag Officer (Senior)	250	6	4
Flag Officer (Junior)	125	3	2
Captain	128	2	1
Commander, second in command	64	1	0
Class 3	10	14	10
Class 4	8	19	0
Class 5	7	3	2
Class 6	5	7	5
Class 7	4	5	11
Class 8	3	11	6
Class 9	2	17	4
Class 10	2	3	0
Class 11	1	15	9
Class 12	1	1	5
Class 13	0	14	3
Class 14	0	7	2

NOTICE OF INTENDED DISTRIBUTION OF NAVAL SALVAGE MONEY.

Department of the Accountant-General of the Navy, Admiralty, S.W.,

10th March 1917.

Notice is hereby given to the Officers, Seamen, and Marines, and to all persons interested therein, that the distribution of the award for the salvage of the Steam Trawler "Osprey" by His Majesty's Drifter "Lilium" on 25th September 1916 will commence on Wednesday, the 14th March 1917, in the Prize Branch of the Department of the Accountant-General of the Navy, Admiralty, S.W.

All applications from persons entitled to share, who are not serving afloat, should be addressed "On Prize Business:—To the Accountant-General of the Navy, Admiralty, London, S.W." Such applications (except in the case of Commissioned Officers) should be accompanied by Certificates of Service.

The following are the shares due to individuals

in the several classes detailed in the Proclamation of 17th September 1900:—

	£	s.	d.
Class 5	24	5	9
Class 7	12	2	11
Class 9	4	17	1

Admiralty, 12th March 1917.

The KING has been graciously pleased to confer the Decoration of the Albert Medal of the Second Class on:—

Acting Lieutenant Frederick William Weeks, R.N.R.

The following is the account of the services in respect of which the Decoration has been conferred:—

On the night of Thursday, the 18th January 1917, a member of the crew of one of His Majesty's Ships, when returning from leave, fell into the sea between the ship and the quay. The matter was at once reported to Acting Lieutenant Frederick William Weeks, R.N.R., to whom it was obvious that any attempt at rescue must be attended by considerable danger. The ship, which was kept clear of the side of the quay by spar fenders of only nine inches in diameter, was working to and fro with the slight swell entering the harbour. Moreover the man was incapable of helping himself; he was of heavy build and was wearing a uniform greatcoat. In view of the risk to the rescuer of being crushed between the ship and the quay, Lieutenant Weeks decided that he could not order a man down. He thereupon took a line and went down himself. By this time the man was almost unconscious. Lieutenant Weeks managed to obtain a hold of his hair and by this mean kept him sufficiently above water, whilst wedging himself with his back against the quay with his knees against the ship's side. During this time he was mostly under water, the temperature of which was thirty-nine degrees. He succeeded in securing a line round the man, who was hauled on deck. The man was unconscious and very nearly drowned when brought on deck, and there is no doubt that, but for Lieutenant Weeks' prompt measures, he would have lost his life.

War Office,
9th March 1917.

ARMY COUNCIL ORDER.

LEATHER.

In pursuance of the powers conferred upon them by the Defence of the Realm Regulations, the Army Council do hereby order that until further notice all persons engaged in the purchase, sale or production of any or all of the Leathers indicated in Schedule A annexed to the Order made by the Army Council as to dealings in Leather, and dated the 16th day of January 1917, shall comply with the following Regulations:—

1. On any sale or delivery of Leather of the description aforesaid or of any curried Leather

produced therefrom, it shall be the duty of any person or persons by whom such sale or delivery may be made to ascertain from the person or persons to whom such sale or delivery is to be made whether the Leather is destined to be used directly or indirectly for the purpose of any Government Order or contract.

2. If upon such inquiry it is found that the Leather is destined by the person to whom such sale or delivery is to be made to be used directly or indirectly for the purpose of any Government Order or contract, in that case:—

(i) No person or persons shall sell or deliver the Leather otherwise than in exchange for a guarantee in the form set out in Schedule B annexed to the said Order of the Army Council of the 16th day of January 1917 by the person to whom such sale or delivery is to be made.

(ii) No Tanner shall without a permit issued by or on behalf of the Director of Army Contracts sell or deliver Leather of the description aforesaid, provided that it is Leather of his own production, at prices exceeding those at which he made the last delivery of Leather of a corresponding weight per piece, quality, and description prior to the 1st day of October 1916, or on terms other than those at which his Leather was customarily sold or delivered in the usual course of his business prior to the 1st day of October 1916.

(iii) No Currier shall without a permit issued by or on behalf of the Director of Army Contracts sell or deliver curried leather produced by him from rough Leather of the description aforesaid at a price exceeding the net cost of the rough Leather, labour and currying materials by more than 12½ per cent., such cost to be calculated after deducting all discounts and allowances received by him, and the Currier's sale price as herein determined to include all discounts and allowances made by him; and on any such sale or delivery by any Currier, the Currier shall allow by way of discount for cash payment within 30 days 2½ per cent. of the price calculated as aforesaid to the person or persons to whom such sale or delivery is to be made.

(iv) No person other than the Tanner or Currier thereof shall, without a permit issued by or on behalf of the Director of Army Contracts, sell or deliver Leather of the description aforesaid at a price exceeding the Tanner's or Currier's sale price therefor as determined by clauses (ii) and (iii) hereof respectively, provided that on any sale by any such person in respect of which no commission may have been allowed by any Tanner or Currier, the Leather may be sold by any such person at a price exceeding the Tanner's or Currier's sale price by 2½ per cent. thereof and no more.

3. Regulations 1 and 2 of the aforesaid Order of the Army Council of the 16th day of January 1917 are hereby cancelled.

By Order of the Army Council.

R. H. BRADE.

India Office,

1st March 1917.

The KING has been pleased to approve the appointment of Nawab Saiyid Shams-ul-Huda, K.C.I.E., Barrister-at-Law, to be one of the Judges of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William, in Bengal, in succession to Mr. Justice Digambar Chatterjee, who has resigned.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS,
1894 to 1914.

RETURN of OUTBREAKS of the under-mentioned DISEASES in SCOTLAND for the Week ended 10th March 1917, distinguishing Counties (including Burghs):—

ANTHRAX.

COUNTY.	Outbreaks Confirmed.	Animals Attacked.			
		Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Horses.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Aberdeen	1	1	—	—	—
Ayr	1	1	—	—	—
Fife	1	1	—	—	—
Forfar	2	2	—	—	—
Kincardine... ..	1	1	—	—	—
Lanark	2	2	—	—	—
Selkirk	1	1	—	—	—
Wigtown	1	—	1	—	—
TOTAL	10	9	1	—	—

SHEEP SCAB.

COUNTY.	Outbreaks Reported.
	No.
Ayr	1
Elgin or Moray	2
Inverness	4
Nairn	1
Ross and Cromarty	1
TOTAL	9

PARASITIC MANGE.

COUNTY.	Outbreaks Reported.	Animals Attacked.
	No.	No.
Dumfries	1	2
Forfar	2	17
Lanark	3	6
Linlithgow	1	1
City of Edinburgh	1	1
TOTAL	8	27

Board of Agriculture and Fisheries
13th March 1917.

AN ACCOUNT, pursuant to the Act 8 and 9 Vict., cap. 38, of the Amount of BANK NOTES authorised by Law to be issued by the several Banks of Issue in SCOTLAND, and the Average Amount of Bank Notes in Circulation, and of Coin held, during the Four Weeks ended Saturday the 24th day of February 1917.

Name and Title as set forth in Licence.	Name of Firm.	Head Office or Principal Place of Issue.	Circulation authorised by Certificate.	Average Circulation during Four Weeks ended as above.			Average Amount of Coin held during Four Weeks ended as above.		
				£5 and upwards.	Under £5.	Total.	Gold.*	Silver.	Total.
Bank of Scotland.....	{ The Governor and Company of the Bank of Scotland..... }	Edinburgh	396,852	712,945	1,837,233	2,550,178	2,261,110	150,369	2,411,479
Royal Bank of Scotland.....		Edinburgh	216,451	526,048	1,556,833	2,082,881	2,058,595	125,302	2,183,897
British Linen Bank.....	British Linen Bank.....	Edinburgh	438,024	416,135	1,468,708	1,884,843	1,553,534	136,066	1,689,600
Commercial Bank of Scotland Limited.....	Commercial Bank of Scotland Limited.....	Edinburgh	374,880	533,603	1,555,220	2,088,823	1,749,082	155,290	1,904,372
National Bank of Scotland Limited.....	National Bank of Scotland Limited.....	Edinburgh	297,024	456,705	1,446,983	1,903,688	1,708,166	122,177	1,830,343
Union Bank of Scotland Limited.....	Union Bank of Scotland Limited.....	Edinburgh	454,346	564,693	1,237,491	1,802,184	1,442,155	153,477	1,595,632
North of Scotland and Town and County Bank Limited.....	{ North of Scotland and Town and County Bank Limited..... }	Aberdeen	224,452	698,068	704,432	1,402,500	1,177,680	87,329	1,265,009
Clydesdale Bank Limited.....		Clydesdale Bank Limited.....	Glasgow	274,321	464,317	1,212,985	1,677,302	1,489,725	172,408	1,662,133

I hereby certify that each of the Bankers named in the above Return, who have in Circulation an Amount of Notes beyond that authorised in their Certificate, have held an Amount of Gold and Silver Coin not less than that which they are required to hold during the period to which this Return relates.

Dated the 9th day of March 1917.

R. V. NIND HOPKINS, Registrar of Bank Returns.

* This column includes Currency Notes deposited at the Bank of England, which, by virtue of Treasury Minutes made under the authority of the Act 4 and 5 Geo. 5, Ch. 14, are to be treated as coin held by the Bank at its head office or principal place of issue.

ACCOUNT showing the Quantities of certain kinds of AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE imported into the United Kingdom in the Week ended 10th March 1917, together with the Quantities imported in the Corresponding Week of the Years 1915 and 1916.

		Quantities.		
		1915.	1916.	1917.
Animals, living :—				
Oxen, Bulls, Cows, and Calves	Number	27	—	69
Sheep and Lambs	"	—	—	—
Swine	"	—	—	—
Horses	"	—	—	—
Fresh Meat :—				
Beef (including Refrigerated and Frozen)	Cwts.	198,551	74,808	*241,317
Mutton " " "	"	101,496	47,540	*176,242
Pork " " "	"	6,392	7,379	7,736
Meat, unenumerated, " Fresh (including Refrigerated and Frozen)	"	30,078	8,871	7,947
Salted or Preserved Meat :—				
Bacon	"	173,427	200,509	92,545
Beef	"	797	1,078	1,164
Hams	"	34,225	46,305	20,634
Pork	"	4,118	906	878
Meat, unenumerated, salted	"	5,028	810	336
Meat, preserved, otherwise than by salting (including Tinned and Canned)	"	25,272	27,271	26,534
Dairy Produce and Substitutes :—				
Butter	"	98,600	32,806	64,300
Margarine	"	27,064	68,215	29,170
Cheese	"	39,578	27,404	43,560
Milk, Fresh, in cans or drums	"	—	—	—
" Cream	"	—	7	22
" Condensed	"	30,154	28,569	31,957
" Preserved, other kinds	"	568	1,407	305
Eggs	Gt. Hundreds	237,598	120,851	44,442
Poultry	Value £	37,248	20,742	42,532
Game	"	1,836	562	303
Rabbits, dead (Fresh and Frozen)	Cwts.	4,157	337	19,997
Lard	"	53,848	57,310	41,143
Corn, Grain, Meal, and Flour :—				
Wheat	"			
Wheat Meal and Flour	"			
Barley	"			
Oats	"			
Peas	"			
Beans	"			
Maize or Indian Corn	"			
Fruit, Raw :—				
Apples	"	69,945	58,215	33,441
Apricots and Peaches	"	109	683	222
Bananas	Bunches	142,578	139,449	—
Cherries	Cwts.	—	—	—
Currants	"	—	—	—
Gooseberries	"	—	—	—
Grapes	"	83	365	1,227
Lemons	"	15,006	11,775	5,564
Oranges	"	177,437	209,489	115,854
Pears	"	826	2,257	—
Plums	"	66	154	—
Strawberries	"	—	—	—
Unenumerated	"	641	4,026	1,478
Hay	Tons	16	—	11
Straw	"	13	—	—
Moss Litter	"	838	179	360
Hops	Cwts.	5,575	6,571	—
Locust Beans	"	22,440	20	3,546
Vegetables, Raw :—				
Onions	Bushels	85,193	84,353	81,033
Potatoes	Cwts.	3,548	652	53
Tomatoes	"	16,819	23,137	—
Unenumerated	Value £	11,154	3,049	2,614
Vegetables, Dried	Cwts.	25,735	10,973	3,263
" Preserved by canning	"	12,399	6,875	8,053

* Including certain Importations made in previous weeks, particulars of which could not be given at the time.

Statistical Office, Custom House, London, 12th March 1917.

H. V. READE.

STATEMENT showing the Quantities Sold and Average Price of BRITISH CORN per Quarter of 8 Bushels, Imperial Measure,* as received from the Inspectors of Corn Returns, in the Week ended 10th March 1917, pursuant to the Corn Returns Act, 1882.

BRITISH CORN.				QUANTITIES SOLD.		AVERAGE PRICE.	
Wheat	...	...	...	Qrs.	Bus.	s.	d.
Wheat	...	...	...	68,226	7	78	0
Barley	...	...	...	32,671	4	63	7
Oats	...	...	...	34,317	3	48	7

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT for the corresponding Week in each of the Years from 1910 to 1916.

Corresponding Week in	QUANTITIES SOLD.						AVERAGE PRICE.					
	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		OATS.		WHEAT.		BARLEY.		OATS.	
	Qrs.	Bus.	Qrs.	Bus.	Qrs.	Bus.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1910 ...	76,198	4	40,596	0	24,018	3	32	6	23	6	18	0
1911 ...	61,368	0	29,031	7	17,608	3	30	1	24	11	17	6
1912 ...	49,528	1	9,232	4	14,624	7	34	0	31	2	21	8
1913 ...	54,762	4	19,482	6	13,788	4	31	1	27	11	20	2
1914 ...	68,625	7	48,198	4	20,458	4	31	6	26	0	18	7
1915 ...	83,366	2	23,966	6	20,468	6	54	8	33	5	31	0
1916 ...	79,599	7	21,649	0	24,194	3	58	2	55	6	32	3

* Section 8 of the Corn Returns Act, 1882, provides that where returns of purchases of British Corn are made to the Local Inspector of Corn Returns in any other measure than the imperial bushel or by weight or by a weighed measure, that Officer shall convert such returns into the imperial bushel, and in the case of weight or weighed measure the conversion is to be made at the rate of sixty imperial pounds for every bushel of wheat, fifty imperial pounds for every bushel of barley, and thirty-nine imperial pounds for every bushel of oats.

A. W. ANSTRUTHER.

Board of Agriculture and Fisheries,
3 St. James's Square, London, S.W.,
10th March 1917.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS,
1894 TO 1914.

RETURN of OUTBREAKS of SWINE FEVER in SCOTLAND for the Week ended 10th March 1917, distinguishing Counties (including Burghs):—

COUNTY.	Outbreaks Confirmed.	Swine Slaughtered as Diseased or as having been Exposed to Infection.
		No.
Ayr	1	1
TOTAL	1	1

The following Areas are now "Scheduled Areas" for the purposes of the Swine Fever (Regulation of Movement) Order of 1908:—

Aberdeenshire, &c.—An Area comprising the Counties of Aberdeen, Argyll, Banff, Bute, Caithness, Clackmannan, Elgin, Fife, Forfar, Inverness, Kincardine, Kinross, Nairn, Orkney, Perth, Ross and Cromarty, Stirling, Sutherland, and Zetland, and the detached part of the County of Dumbarton; the Cities of Aberdeen, Dundee, and Perth; and the Burghs of Peterhead, Campbeltown, Elgin, Dunfermline, Kirkcaldy, Arbroath, Brechin, Forfar, Montrose, Inverness, Falkirk, and Stirling (1st October 1911).—See also under *Dumbartonshire, &c.*

Argyllshire.—See under *Aberdeenshire, &c.*

Ayrshire.—An Area comprising the County of Ayr, and the Burghs of Ayr, Irvine, and Kilmarnock (1st October 1911).

Banffshire.—See under *Aberdeenshire, &c.*

Berwickshire, &c.—An Area comprising the Counties of Berwick, Roxburgh, and Selkirk, and the Burghs of Hawick and Galashiels, and also comprising the Parish of Stow, in the County of Midlothian (1st October 1911).

Buteshire.—See under *Aberdeenshire, &c.*

Caithness.—See under *Aberdeenshire, &c.*

Clackmannan.—See under *Aberdeenshire, &c.*

Dumbartonshire, &c.—An Area comprising the Counties of Dumbarton (except its detached part), Lanark, Peebles, and Renfrew, and the Burghs of Airdrie, Dumbarton, Greenock, Hamilton, Paisley, Port-Glasgow, and Rutherglen, and the City of Glasgow (1st October 1911).—See also under *Aberdeenshire, &c.*

Dumfriesshire, &c.—An Area comprising the Counties of Dumfries and Kirkcudbright, and the Burgh of Dumfries (1st October 1911).

Elgin.—See under *Aberdeenshire, &c.*

Fife.—See under *Aberdeenshire, &c.*

Forfarshire.—See under *Aberdeenshire, &c.*

Haddingtonshire.—An Area comprising the County of Haddington (1st October 1911).

Invernesshire.—See under *Aberdeenshire, &c.*

Kincardineshire.—See under *Aberdeenshire, &c.*

Kinross.—See under *Aberdeenshire, &c.*

Kirkcudbrightshire.—See under *Dumfriesshire, &c.*

Lanarkshire.—See under *Dumbartonshire, &c.*

Linlithgow, &c.—An Area comprising the Counties of Linlithgow and Midlothian (except the Parish of Stow), the Burghs of Leith and Musselburgh, and the City of Edinburgh (1st October 1911).—See also under *Berwickshire, &c.*

Midlothian.—See under *Linlithgow, &c., and also under Berwickshire, &c.*

Nairn.—See under *Aberdeenshire, &c.*

Orkney.—See under *Aberdeenshire, &c.*

Peebles.—See under *Dumbartonshire, &c.*

Perthshire.—See under *Aberdeenshire, &c.*

Renfrew.—See under *Dumbartonshire, &c.*

Ross and Cromarty.—See under *Aberdeenshire, &c.*

Roxburghshire.—See under *Berwickshire, &c.*

Selkirkshire.—See under *Berwickshire, &c.*

Stirlingshire.—See under *Aberdeenshire, &c.*

Sutherland.—See under *Aberdeenshire, &c.*

Wigtownshire.—An Area comprising the County of Wigtown (1st October 1911).

Zetland.—See under *Aberdeenshire, &c.*

Board of Agriculture and Fisheries,
13th March 1917.

Railway and Canal Traffic Act, 1888.

NOTICE OF INCREASE OF RATES.

Barry, Brecon and Merthyr, Caledonian, Cambrian, Cheshire Lines Committee, Cleator and Workington Junction, Furness, Great Central, Great Eastern, Great Northern, Great Western, Highland, Hull and Barnsley, Lancashire and Yorkshire, London and North-Western, London and South-Western, London, Brighton and South Coast, Manchester South Junction and Altrincham, Maryport and Carlisle, Metropolitan, Midland, Midland and Great Northern Joint Committee, Midland and South-Western Junction, North British, North-Eastern, North Staffordshire, Oldham, Ashton-under-Lyne, and Guide Bridge Junction Joint, Rhymney, Somerset and Dorset Joint Committee, South-Eastern and Chatham, and Taff Vale Railways.

IN consequence of an intimation having been received from Messrs. David MacBrayne, Limited, trading between the Ports of Oban, Mallaig, and Kyle of Lochalsh and West Coast Ports, that they require increased payments for the carriage over the sea portion of the journey of the traffic to which the under-mentioned Through Rates are applicable, Notice is hereby given (pursuant to the Railway and Canal Traffic Act, 1888, and the Order of the Board of Trade thereunder, dated 25th day of January 1889) that the above-mentioned Railway Companies and Committees giving this Notice intend to increase the under-mentioned of the Rates, published in the Books required by Act of Parliament to be kept for public inspection, to the extent and in the manner under-mentioned, and that the altered Rates are to come into force on the second day of April 1917.

This Notice is given at the request and for the benefit of Messrs. David MacBrayne, Limited, owing to their increased expenses being such as to necessitate additional remuneration for the portion of the Through Route over which they carry the Traffic, and the amounts by which Through Rates are increased will be apportioned solely to that Company and received by them.

Dated this 17th day of March 1917.

By Order.

ALTERATION OF RATES.

1. Through Rates for Traffic by Merchandise Train between Stations on the Railways of the Companies above-mentioned in England and Wales (except Stations on the Railways of the Caledonian and North British Companies in England), including Railways leased or worked or jointly owned, leased, or worked by such Railway Companies on the one hand and the undernoted Ports on the other hand as follows, viz. :—

Glenelg, Broadford, Balmacarra,	...	5s. 5d. per ton.
Raasay, Portree, increase	...	
Isleornsay, Gairloch, Poolewe, Aultbea, Ullapool, Lochinver, Armadale, Stornoway, Lochmaddy,	...	8s. 3d. per ton.
Tarbert (Harris), increase	...	

Railway and Canal Traffic Act, 1888.

NOTICE OF INCREASE OF RATES.

The Caledonian Railway Company.
The Glasgow & South-Western Railway Company.
The Great North of Scotland Railway Company.
The Highland Railway Company.
The North British Railway Company.

IN consequence of an intimation having been received from Messrs. David MacBrayne, Limited, trading between the Ports of Oban, Mallaig, and Kyle of Lochalsh and West Coast Ports, that they require increased payments for the carriage over the sea portion of the journey of the traffic to which the under-mentioned Through Rates are applicable, Notice is hereby given (pursuant to the Railway and Canal Traffic Act, 1888, and the Order of the Board of Trade thereunder, dated 25th day of January 1889) that the above-mentioned Companies giving this Notice intend to increase the under-mentioned of the rates, published in the Books required by Act of Parliament to be kept for public inspection, to the extent and in the manner under-mentioned, and that the altered Rates are to come into force on the second day of April 1917.

This Notice is given at the request and for the benefit of Messrs. David MacBrayne, Limited, owing to their increased expenses being such as to necessitate

additional remuneration for the portion of the Through Route over which they carry the Traffic, and the amounts by which Through Rates are increased will be apportioned solely to that Company and received by them.

By Order.

Dated this 17th day of March 1917.

ALTERATION OF RATES.

1. Through Rates for Traffic by Merchandise Train between Stations on the Railways of the above-mentioned Companies, including Railways leased or worked or jointly owned, leased, or worked by such Railway Companies on the one hand and the undernoted Ports on the other hand as follows, viz. :—

Glenelg, Broadford, Balmacarra, Raasay, Portree, Totaig, Isleornsay, increase	4s. per ton.
Gairloch, Poolewe, Aultbea, Ullapool, Loch Torridon, Inverie (Loch Nevis), Lochinver, Lochourn, Armadale, Stornoway, Lochmaddy, Tarbert (Harris), increase	6s. per ton.

A PETITION has been presented in the Sheriff Court of Lanarkshire at Glasgow, by William Geddes, Solicitor, 13 Rutland Square, Edinburgh, for decerniture as Executor-dative *qua* Creditor to the Deceased CHARLES ROBERTSON, Quarryman, who resided latterly at number 11 Harlaw Street, Glasgow.

WILLIAM GEDDES, Pursuer.

13 Rutland Square, Edinburgh.

ROSEHAUGH TEA AND RUBBER COMPANY LIMITED.

IN the Petition presented by this Company to the Lords of Council and Session (Second Division,—Mr. Antonio, Clerk) to confirm the Reduction of the Share Capital as set out in said Petition, their Lordships on 13th March 1917 pronounced an Interlocutor, *inter alia* fixing 1st March 1917 as the date with reference to which the List of Creditors of the Company within the meaning of Section 49 of the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908, shall be made up; appointing the Petitioners to lodge in process a List of such Creditors entitled to object to the proposed reduction of the Company's share capital; fixing 23rd March 1917 as the date on or before which the Creditors of the Company not entered in said List are to claim to be so entered, or are to be excluded from objecting to the proposed reduction; and appointing advertisement of the Order pronounced to be made once in each of the Edinburgh Gazette, and the "Scotsman" and "Times" newspapers.

Of all which Intimation is hereby made.

HAMILTON, KINNEAR, & BEATSON, W.S.,
35 Queen Street, Edinburgh.

16th March 1917.

JAMES WARNOCK & SONS LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Petition has been presented to the Court of Session (Second Division,—Mr. Antonio, Clerk) at the instance of David Warnock, 9 New Sneddon Street, Paisley, with consent of Mrs. Isabella Warnock, wife of and residing with Petitioner, for her interest, praying the Court *inter alia* to order that James Warnock & Sons Limited, incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1862 to 1900, and having its Registered Office at 16 Niddry Street, Paisley, be wound up by the Court under the provisions of the Companies Consolidation Act, 1908, and to appoint an Official Liquidator in terms of the said Statute, all as set forth in the Petition; upon which Petition the following Order has been pronounced:—

Edinburgh, 15th March 1917.—The Lords appoint the Petition to be intimated on the Walls and in the Minute-Book in common form, to be served upon James Warnock & Sons Limited, to be advertised once in the Edinburgh Gazette, and once in each of the "Scotsman" and "Glasgow Herald" newspapers; and allow Answers

to be lodged within eight days after such intimations, service, and advertisements.

(Sgd.) CHARLES SCOTT DICKSON, I.P.D.

Of all which Notice is hereby given.

CRAWFORD & CRAWFORD, S.S.C., 74
George Street, Edinburgh.
WRIGHT & CRAWFORD, Writers, 94
High Street, Paisley.

THE CLYDESIDE STEAMSHIP COMPANY LIMITED (in Voluntary Liquidation).

NOTICE is hereby given, in pursuance of Section 195 of the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908, that a General Meeting of the Members of the above-named Company will be held within the Office of the Company, 82 Mitchell Street, Glasgow, on Tuesday the 17th day of April 1917, at 11 o'clock forenoon, for the purpose of laying before the Meeting an account prepared by the Liquidator, showing the manner in which the winding up has been conducted and the property of the Company disposed of, and of hearing any explanation that may be given by him; as also, in pursuance of Section 222 of said Act, for the purpose of considering, and if so resolved, of passing the following Extraordinary Resolution:—

"That the books and papers of the Company be disposed of by the Liquidator in such way as he may see fit."

J. B. COUPER, Liquidator.

82 Mitchell Street, Glasgow,
14th March 1917.

THE CRAIGELLACHIE BUILDING COMPANY LIMITED (in Liquidation).

NOTICE is hereby given that a General Meeting of the Company will be held in the Office of the Liquidator, 54 High Street, Elgin, on Friday the 25th day of April 1917, at 11 a.m., for the purpose of receiving an account, showing how the winding up has been conducted and the property of the Company has been disposed of, and giving any explanations thereof.

A. F. MACDONALD, Liquidator.

Elgin, 15th March 1917.

GLENVAULT & CAMPSIE FIRECLAY LIME & COAL COMPANY LIMITED (in Liquidation).

I HEREBY intimate that a General Meeting of the Company will be held in the Chambers of Messrs. Dingwall, Peden, & Henderson, C.A., 18 Queen Street, Edinburgh, on Wednesday, 18th April 1917, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of laying before it an account showing how the winding up has been conducted and the property of the Company disposed of.

JOHN B. PEDEEN, Liquidator.

Edinburgh, 16th March 1917.

A WRIT having been presented in the Sheriff Court of the Sheriffdom of Fife and Kinross at Dunfermline, at the instance of Charles Irvine, Solicitor, Supreme Courts, Edinburgh, for Sequestration of the Estates of EDWARD HARVEY, Wine and Spirit Merchant, High Street, Lochgelly, in the County of Fife, the Sheriff-Substitute of this date granted Warrant for citing the said Edward Harvey to appear in Court on an *inducia* of seven days from the date of citation, to show cause why Sequestration of his Estates should not be awarded; of all which Intimation is hereby given.

J. B. DAVIDSON, Solicitor, Agent.

Dunfermline, 14th March 1917.

THE Estates of JOHN FAGAN, 35 Coats Street, Coatbridge, were Sequestrated on the thirteenth day of March nineteen hundred and seventeen, by the Sheriff of Lanarkshire at Airdrie.

The first Deliverance is dated the first day of March nineteen hundred and seventeen.

The Meeting to elect the Trustee and Commissioners is to be held at eleven-thirty o'clock forenoon, on Tuesday

the twenty-seventh day of March nineteen hundred and seventeen, within the Library Hall, County Buildings, Airdrie. A Composition may be offered at this Meeting; and to entitle Creditors to the first Dividend their oaths and grounds of debt must be lodged on or before the 13th day of July nineteen hundred and seventeen.

All future advertisements relating to this Sequestration will be published in the Edinburgh Gazette alone.

J. A. MACLACHLAN, 165 St. Vincent Street,
Glasgow, Agent.

THE Estates of the Deceased JOHN ANDERSON BERTRAM, Portioner, residing sometime at 16 Dalhousie Street, Glasgow, afterwards at Thorndene, Bearsden, Dumbartonshire, were Sequestrated on the 13th day of March 1917, by the Sheriff of Stirling, Dumbarton, and Clackmannan at Dumbarton.

The first Deliverance is dated the 13th day of March 1917.

The Meeting to elect the Trustee and Commissioners is to be held at twelve o'clock noon, on Monday the 26th day of March 1917, within the Elephant Hotel in Dumbarton. A Composition may be offered at this Meeting; and to entitle Creditors to the first Dividend their oaths and grounds of debt must be lodged on or before the 13th day of July 1917.

All future advertisements relating to this Sequestration will be published in the Edinburgh Gazette alone.

MACBRIDE, M'GROUTHER, & Co., Writers, 78
St. Vincent Street, Glasgow, Agents.

SEQUESTRATION of SMITH EWING, Meat Salesman, residing at 15 Hill Street, Garnethill, Glasgow.

WILLIAM HUGH JARDINE, Accountant, Coatbridge, has been elected Trustee on the Estate; and David Sharp, Solicitor, Coatbridge, has been elected Commissioner. The Examination of the Bankrupt will take place within the Chambers of Mr. Sheriff Fyfe, County Buildings, 50 Wilson Street, Glasgow, on Tuesday the twenty-seventh day of March nineteen hundred and seventeen, at ten o'clock forenoon. The Creditors will meet in the Chambers of Bishop, Milne Boyd, & Russell, Writers, 156 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow, on Wednesday the fourth day of April nineteen hundred and seventeen, at twelve o'clock noon.

WILLIAM H. JARDINE, Trustee.

15th March 1917.

In the SUMMARY SEQUESTRATION of WILLIAM WEIR MISKIMMIN, late of the Picturedrome, Falkirk, now residing at Gartcows Road, Falkirk.

I JOSEPH WELLCOAT MACKINNON, Chartered Accountant in Glasgow, hereby give notice that I have been duly elected and confirmed Trustee; that the Sheriff-Substitute has fixed the twenty-sixth day of March 1917, at twelve o'clock noon, within the Sheriff Court House at Falkirk, as a Diet for the public Examination of the Bankrupt; that a second Meeting of the Creditors will be held within the Trustee's Chambers, 132 West Regent Street, Glasgow, on the 14th day of May 1917, at 12 o'clock noon; and that to entitle Creditors to participate in the first Dividend their oaths and grounds of debt must be lodged with me on or before the 23rd day of April 1917.

Jos. W. MACKINNON, C.A., Trustee.

132 West Regent Street, Glasgow,
15th March 1917.

In the SUMMARY SEQUESTRATION of MASON & HAMILTON, Builders and Contractors, 47 Mabel Street, Motherwell, and Thomas Mason, Bricklayer, 47 Mabel Street, Motherwell, and Alexander Hamilton, Bricklayer, 35 Glencairn Street, Motherwell, the sole Partners of said Firm, as such Partners, and as Individuals.

I ARCHIBALD MACINTYRE, Accountant, 120 Cadzow Street, Hamilton, hereby give notice that I have been duly elected and confirmed Trustee; and that Kenneth Cameron, Printer, Motherwell, has been elected and confirmed a Commissioner, and that the

other Commissioners will be appointed at a Meeting of Creditors to be held in the Chambers of the Trustee on the 27th day of April 1917, at eleven o'clock forenoon; that the Sheriff has fixed the 23rd day of March 1917, within the Sheriff Court House, Hamilton, at ten o'clock forenoon, as a Diet for the public Examination of the Bankrupts; that the second Meeting of Creditors will be held within the Chambers of the Trustee, 120 Cadzow Street, Hamilton, on the 27th day of April 1917, at eleven o'clock forenoon; and that to entitle Creditors to participate in the first Dividend their oaths and grounds of debt must be lodged with me on or before the 5th day of April 1917.

ARCHD. MACINTYRE, Trustee.

SEQUESTRATION of ALEXANDER ROBERTSON, Tailor and Clothier, Bridge Street, Dunfermline, carrying on business there under the name of WILLIAM M'KELVIE ROBERTSON.

THE Trustee hereby intimates that the account of his intromissions with the funds of the Estate, brought down to 28th February last, has been audited by the Commissioners. A first Dividend will be paid on 28th April 1917, within the Chambers of Messrs. Hodge & Smith, C.A., 135 Buchanan Street, Glasgow, to those Creditors whose claims have been lodged and admitted.

GEO. HODGE, Trustee.

Glasgow, 14th March 1917.

SEQUESTRATION of ALEXANDER W. WYLIE, Engineer, 41 St. Vincent Place, Glasgow.

I ROBERT HENDRY CLARK, Chartered Accountant in Glasgow, Trustee, hereby intimate that a first and final Dividend will be paid within the Office of Mackie & Clark, C.A., 124 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow, on Tuesday the 1st day of May 1917, to those Creditors whose claims have been lodged and admitted.

ROBERT H. CLARK, C.A., Trustee.

Glasgow, 14th March 1917.

AS Trustee on the Sequestrated Estates of OTTO SCHULZE & COMPANY, English and Foreign Booksellers, Publishers, and Bookbinders, 20 Frederick Street, Edinburgh, and Otto Schulze, residing at 9 Dundas Street, Edinburgh, Richard Hugo Werner Sprengel, residing at 1 Craighouse Terrace there (now deceased), and James Wilson Ross, residing at 127 Marchmont Road there, the Individual Partners of said Firm, as such Partners and Individuals, I hereby intimate that accounts of my intromissions with the funds of the Estates, brought down to 28th February 1917, have been audited by the Commissioners, and that a Dividend will be paid within the Chambers of Messrs. Romanes & Munro, C.A., 50 Frederick Street, Edinburgh, upon the 30th day of April 1917.

CHARLES S. ROMANES, C.A., Trustee.

Edinburgh, 12th March 1917.

AS Trustee on the Sequestrated Estates of SAMUEL BAIKIE, Merchant, Stromness, Orkney, I hereby intimate that an account of my intromissions with the funds of the Estate, brought down to 28th February 1917, has been audited by the Commissioners, and that a Dividend will be paid to the preferable Creditors, within the Chambers of Messrs. Romanes & Munro, C.A., 50 Frederick Street, Edinburgh, upon the 30th day of April 1917.

CHARLES S. ROMANES, C.A., Trustee.

Edinburgh, 12th March 1917.

NOTICE.

THE Firm of STEWART & MORRISON, Carriage Hirsers, Grahamston, of which the Subscribers were the sole Partners, was DISSOLVED (in consequence of the Subscriber William Morrison having gone on service) on third January 1917, by the retiral therefrom of the Subscriber William Morrison.

The Subscriber James Stewart will continue the

Business for his own behoof, and pay all debts due by, and collect all debts due to, the Firm.

WILLIAM MORRISON.

Witnesses to the Signature of the said William Morrison—
 FREDK. L. HISLOP, 2nd Lieutenant,
 A. & S. H., B. E. F., France.
 Sgt. PETER COCKBURN, A. & S. Hrs.,
 France.

JAMES STEWART.

Witnesses to the Signature of the said James Stewart—
 HUGH P. BLACK, Solicitor, Falkirk.
 JOHN GRINDLAY, Law-Apprentice,
 Vicar Chambers, Falkirk.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Business of POLACK & COMPANY, Merchants, Dundee, of which Mr. Rudolph Polack was the sole Partner, has been transferred to FULLERTON & WILSON, Merchants, Dundee, who will continue same in their own name and for their own exclusive behoof. Messrs. Fullerton & Wilson will collect the late Firm's debts, carry out its contracts, and settle its liabilities.

Dundee, 15th March 1917.

FULLERTON & WILSON,
 DAVID FULLERTON,
 W. W. WILSON,
 Sole Partners of the Firm.
 F. POLACK,
 H. M. POLACK,
 W. G. POLACK,
 Sole Testamentary Trustees of said
 Rudolph Polack.

Witnesses to all of the above six Signatures—
 JOHN THOMSON, Solicitor, 87 Commercial
 Street, Dundee.
 ANDREW HODGE, Law-Clerk, 87 Commercial
 Street, Dundee.

THE Copartnership of YOUNG, CASSELS, & COMPANY, Hemp and Produce Merchants, 142 Queen Street, Glasgow, was DISSOLVED as at 31st December 1916, by the retirement of the Subscriber John Young. The Subscribers Robert Edward Young and John Steel Cassels have taken over the assets (including current Contracts) and will collect the book debts and fulfil its obligations.

JOHN YOUNG.

Witnesses to the Signature of John Young—
 JOHN JAMES, 142 Queen Street, Glasgow,
 Book-keeper.
 GAVIN STRUTHERS, 142 Queen Street,
 Glasgow, Clerk.

ROBERT E. YOUNG.

Witnesses to the Signature of Robert Edward Young—
 JOHN JAMES, 142 Queen Street, Glasgow,
 Book-keeper.
 GAVIN STRUTHERS, 142 Queen Street,
 Glasgow, Clerk.

JOHN S. CASSELS.

Witnesses to the Signature of John Steel Cassels—
 JOHN JAMES, 142 Queen Street, Glasgow,
 Book-keeper.
 GAVIN STRUTHERS, 142 Queen Street,
 Glasgow, Clerk.

Glasgow, 12th March 1917.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

THE Firm of DOUGALL & COMPANY, Joiners and Builders, Dumbarton, of which John Dougall and Malcolm Brown Dougall were the sole Partners, has been DISSOLVED, as from first March nineteen hundred and seventeen, by the retirement thereof of John Dougall. The Business of the Firm will be continued under the old name by the remaining Partner, Malcolm Brown Dougall,

who will collect all debts due to the former Firm, and will also meet its liabilities.

JOHN DOUGALL.

M. B. DOUGALL.

Witnesses to the Signatures of the said John Dougall and Malcolm Brown Dougall—
 W. M. HAY, Writer, County Buildings,
 Dumbarton.
 ALEX. GIBSON, Apprentice-at-Law, County
 Buildings, Dumbarton.
 Dumbarton, 13th March 1917.

NOTICE.

THE Business of Fruiterer and Confectioner which was carried on by the now deceased FRANCIS JOHNSTON at 23 Duke Street, Kilmarnock, has been transferred to his daughters, Mary Johnston and Janet Johnston, who will continue to carry on the Business for their own behoof, under the name of M. & J. JOHNSTON.

Dated at Kilmarnock this 14th day of March 1917.

ANNIE JOHNSTON,
 Executrix of the deceased
 Francis Johnston.

MARY L. JOHNSTON,
 JANET W. JOHNSTON.

Witnesses to the Signatures of Annie Johnston, Mary Johnston, and Janet Johnston—
 MARY WRIGHT, Clerk, 37 Bank
 Street, Kilmarnock.
 LIZZIE D. HUTCHISON, Clerk, 37
 Bank Street, Kilmarnock.

BANKRUPTS.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

RECEIVING ORDERS.

- Constance Hoster, St. Stephen's Chambers, Telegraph Street, London, E.C., widow.
- Christine Margaret Watson, of, lately carrying on business at, and residing at 35 Cheyne Walk, and of, and also carrying on business at 72 Oakley Street, Chelsea, London, restaurant keeper and proprietor of boarding and lodging house (spinster).
- Arthur Asquith, 96 Commission Street, Bolton, off beer licence holder and grocer.
- William Watson, 71 Castle Street, Bolton, painter and decorator.
- Edwin John Pettit, 68 Guildhall Street, Bury St. Edmunds, in the county of Suffolk, baker and corn merchant.
- Herbert Burgoine, 42 Barton Road, Crosland Moor, Huddersfield, in the county of York, master painter and decorator.
- Andrew William Ker, residing at 9 Regent Road, Birkdale, in the county of Lancaster, seed merchant and nurseryman, carrying on business without a partner under the style or firm of Robt. P. Ker & Sons at 11 Basnett Street, and at Aigburth nursery, Grassendale, both in the city of Liverpool.
- George Arthur Reeves, residing at Heazle, 6 Court Terrace, Twynrodyn, in the town and county borough of Merthyr Tydfil, and carrying on business at 49 High Street, Merthyr Tydfil aforesaid, auctioneer, house agent, and accountant.
- John Ward, 81 Lord Street, Oldham, in the county of Lancaster, oilcloth dealer.
- Thomas Dennis, 54 Fore Street, Ivybridge, in the county of Devon, grocer.
- William Griffith, Rose Villa, Morfa Nevin, Carnarvonshire, builder and contractor.
- Frederick George Adams, 59 Forton Road, Gosport, Hants, boot maker and repairer.
- George Edward Punshon, 37 Roker Baths Road, Sunderland, in the county of Durham, milk salesman.
- Rowland George Winn, 12 Warwick Road, Reading, in the county of Berks, lately residing at Victoria Barracks, Windsor, in the county of Berks, officer in His Majesty's Army.

NOTICE.

All Notices and Advertisements are inserted in the Edinburgh Gazette at the risk of the Advertiser.

SCALE OF CHARGES FOR ALL ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE EDINBURGH GAZETTE.

For	100 words and under	£0	10	0
Above	100 and not exceeding	150	0	15	0
"	150	"	"	200	...	1	0	0
"	200	"	"	250	...	1	5	0
"	250	"	"	300	...	1	10	0
"	300	"	"	350	...	1	15	0
"	350	"	"	400	...	2	0	0
"	400	"	"	450	...	2	5	0
"	450	"	"	500	...	2	10	0
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Friendly Societies' Notices, each	5s.		

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The dues paid on withdrawn Advertisements cannot be returned.

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