

cluding Loans to Drainage Authorities under the Drainage Acts (Northern Ireland), 1925 to 1935.

- Not exceeding 35 years § 3½ per cent.
 In excess of 35 years
 (maximum 50 years) § 3½ per cent.

II. LAND AND WORKS LOANS.

(A) To owners and occupiers of land under the Landed Property Improvement (Ireland) Acts:—

- Not exceeding 22 years * 3½ per cent.
 In excess of 22 years
 (maximum 35 years) * 3½ per cent.

(B) To Civil Servants for the purchase or erection of Houses for their accommodation:—

- Not exceeding 20 years * 3½ per cent.

(C) Loans for the purchase, erection or improvement of Glebes and dwelling-houses under the Glebe Loans (Ireland) Act, 1870.

- Not exceeding 35 years * 3½ per cent.

III. DEVELOPMENT LOANS.

(A) Live Stock Improvement Loans:—

To Farmers for the purchase of pedigree sires for the improvement of stock:—

- Not exceeding 5 years § 3 per cent.

(B) Livestock, Seeds and Fertilisers Loans:—

To Farmers for the purchase of Livestock, Seeds and artificial fertilisers:—

- Not exceeding 5 years § 3 per cent.

(C) Machinery and Equipment Loans:—

To Farmers for the purchase of agricultural machinery and equipment, etc.:—

- Not exceeding 5 years § 3 per cent.

(D) Minor Land Improvement Loans:—

To Farmers for the purchase or erection of—

(i) Agricultural buildings—

- Not exceeding 5 years * 3 per cent.

(ii) Silos (Wooden) structure—

- Not exceeding 10 years * 3½ per cent.

(E) Sea or Inland Fishery—for the purchase of boats, engines or equipment:—

- (1) Not exceeding 5 years * § ... 3 per cent.

- (2) Exceeding 5 years * § 3½ per cent.

(F) Schools:—

(1) Secondary and Preparatory Schools—

To the Governors or Trustees of Preparatory, Intermediate and Secondary Schools, for:—

(1) The purchase and erection of school equipment—

- Not exceeding 10 years * 3½ per cent.

(2) The establishment and equipping of school libraries—

- Not exceeding 5 years * 3 per cent.

(3) The purchase, erection, extension or alteration of school buildings—

- Not exceeding 35 years * 3½ per cent.

(ii) Public Elementary Schools—

For the purchase, erection or improvement of schools under the Schools and

Training Colleges (Ireland) Act, 1884, and the Education Acts (Northern Ireland), 1923-1931—

- Not exceeding 35 years * 3½ per cent.

Provided however that where an application for the issue of a loan or an instalment thereof has been received and the loan instrument completed before 1st October, 1937, the rates of interest in force before the said date may apply thereto.

IV. OTHER LOANS.

The rate of interest to be charged on local, land and works, and development loans other than those defined in Parts I, II, and III of this Notice will be determined by the Ministry of Finance according to the circumstances of each individual case.

NOTE.—METHOD OF REPAYMENT.

Loans marked * above are repayable by an annuity or rent charge, calculated to include interest at the rates specified. Loans marked § above are repayable by equal half-yearly instalments of the principal advanced, together with interest on the balance from time to time outstanding. The method of repayment of loans under the Drainage Acts (Northern Ireland), 1925, to 1935, will normally be under method §, but in special cases the Ministry may require payment under method *.

Ministry of Finance,
 Stormont,
 Belfast.

1st October, 1937.

Board of Trade,
 Great George Street,
 London, S.W.1.
 30th September, 1937.

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT, 1926.

REFERENCE TO STANDING
 COMMITTEE:

SPORTING CARTRIDGE CASES.

In accordance with the provisions of subsection (4) of Section 2 of the Merchandise Marks Act, 1926, the Board of Trade give notice that in pursuance of an application received by them for the making of an Order-in-Council to require imported sporting cartridge cases to bear an indication of origin, they have made a reference to the Standing Committee appointed by them under the Act in respect thereof.

Attention is called to the fact that, while, under the provisions of the above Act, the Committee must in every case referred to them consider whether the goods should bear an indication of origin at the time of sale or exposure for sale; they may also, at their discretion, consider and report upon the question whether such goods should bear an indication of origin at the time of importation.