



The Edinburgh Gazette

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FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1916.

BY THE KING.

A PROCLAMATION

FOR PROHIBITING THE IMPORTATION OF CERTAIN ARTICLES INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM.

GEORGE R.I.

WHEREAS by Section forty-three of the Customs Consolidation Act, 1876, it is provided that the importation of arms, ammunition, gunpowder, or any other goods may be prohibited by Proclamation :

And whereas it is expedient that the importation into the United Kingdom of certain goods should be prohibited as hereinafter provided :

NOW, THEREFORE, We, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, in pursuance of the said Act and of all other powers enabling Us in that behalf, do hereby proclaim, direct, and ordain as follows :—

As from and after the date hereof, subject as hereinafter provided, the importation into the United Kingdom of the following goods is hereby prohibited, viz. :—

Jewellery and all manufactures of gold and silver other than watches and watch cases.

Provided always, and it is hereby declared, that this prohibition shall not apply to any such goods which are imported under licence given by or on behalf of the Board of Trade, and subject to the provisions and conditions of such licence.

This Proclamation may be cited as the Prohibition of Import (No. 11) Proclamation, 1916.

Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace, this Sixteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and sixteen, and in the Seventh year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Buckingham Palace,

14th November 1916.

The Duchess of Sutherland has been appointed "Mistress of the Robes" to Her Majesty The Queen, during the absence of the Duchess of Devonshire in Canada.

*Chancery of the Royal Victorian Order,
St. James's Palace,*

September 14, 1916.

The KING has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments to the Royal Victorian Order :—

To be Commanders.

The Lord Richard Plantagenet Nevill, C.M.G., Comptroller of the Household to the Governor-General of Canada.

Arthur French Sladen, Esq., C.M.G., Private Secretary to the Governor-General of Canada.

To be Member of the Fourth Class.

James Crowdy, Esq., Chief Clerk to the Governor-General of Canada.

*Chancery of the Order of
Saint Michael and Saint George,
Downing Street, November 14, 1916.*

The KING has been graciously pleased to give directions for the following appointment to the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George:—

*To be an Ordinary Member of the First Class,
or Knights Grand Cross, of the said Most
Distinguished Order:—*

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Arthur Henry M'Mahon, G.C.V.O., K.C.I.E., C.S.I.; on his approaching retirement from the post of His Majesty's High Commissioner for Egypt.

PORTUGUESE PRIZE COURTS.

*Foreign Office,
November 11, 1916.*

With reference to the notification which was published in the London Gazette of May 30 last a translation is appended of the Portuguese Decree No. 2565 of August 14, 1916, relating to procedure in the Portuguese Prize Courts:—

(TRANSLATION.)

Decree No. 2565 (August 14, 1916).

Article 1.—The form of procedure in the Prize Courts shall be the summary form laid down in Decree No. 3 of the 29th of May 1907, with the modifications set forth in the following Articles:—

Article 2.—In the Statement of Claim the Plaintiff shall ask that the Defendant be served with notice to produce, at the Registrar's Office, within the fixed period of five days, a Statement of Defence, setting forth his whole defence.

Sub-Clause 1.—With regard to Article 36 of the Decree No. 2350 of the 20th of April 1916, the Action shall be laid against the Depository-Administrator, or the Advocate, and, at the same time, his appointment and a summons for him to appear shall be applied for.

Sub-Clause 2.—When it is necessary to do so, the Judge shall at once proceed to make such appointment, and, in the same Order, shall order the summons to be issued. Service of this summons must be effected within forty-eight hours.

Article 3.—If the hearing of witnesses shall have been applied for, then during the three days following the filing of the Statement of Defence, or such further period as may be granted for the purpose, not more than three witnesses put forward by each party shall be heard, no interlocutory proceeding or other delay being admitted; and, on the day next following, the Judge shall deliver Provisional Judgment. Notice of this Judgment shall be served within twenty-four hours, or it may be made public at a sitting of the Court, and thenceforth shall be of full effect and validity.

Article 4.—Upon the termination of the above mentioned proceedings the case shall be allotted according to its class to a Registrar of the Court. The Plaintiff may then reply to the Statement of Defence already filed: this reply must be filed and the other proceedings set forth in the 5th and following Articles of

Decree No. 3 of the 29th of May 1907, shall be completed within 5 days of service of notice on publication of the Provisional Judgment.

Sole Sub-Clause.—Should there have been no Statement of Defence, or if it is declared to be of no avail, the Provisional Judgment shall become final.

Article 5.—From the final Judgment, delivered in Prize Proceedings, an Appeal will always lie direct to the Supremo Tribunal de Justiça (the Supreme Court of Justice), where cognisance will be taken of the nullities alleged, and of Interlocutory Appeals which may be pending, no other Appeal being allowed.

Article 6.—The Surveys of vessels, made by the Technical Committees, which are treated of in Article 29* of Decree No. 2350, are sufficient proof both for the Provisional and the Final Judgments.

Article 7.—Judgments upholding a capture, whether provisional or final, shall be communicated direct by the Judges delivering them to the Ministry for Foreign Affairs in view of the possible bearing thereon of Article 2 of the 12th Hague Convention of October 1907, approved by the Decree of February 24, 1911.

Article 8.—The Legal Representative of the State shall always intervene as the principal party in Prize Proceedings, without prejudice to any other legitimately interested person being a co-Plaintiff therein.

Article 9.—There shall be no Vacation Terms in the proceedings treated of by this Decree.

Article 10.—This Decree shall come into force immediately, and all provisions which are antagonistic are revoked.

The Ministers of all the Departments will thus take cognisance of it, and cause it to be carried out.

* Relating to survey of enemy vessels seized with a view of ascertaining whether they are adapted for conversion into warships.

*Foreign Office,
June 30, 1916.*

The KING has been graciously pleased to appoint—

Major Hugh Augustus Keppel Gough to be His Majesty's Consul at Shiraz.

*Foreign Office,
July 25, 1916.*

The KING has been graciously pleased to appoint—

Robert Michael Fletcher, Esq., to be His Majesty's Consul at the Port of Vavau, Tonga.

*Foreign Office,
August 3, 1916.*

The KING has been graciously pleased to appoint—

William Robertson Heatley, Esq., to be His Majesty's Consul at Odense.

Foreign Office,
August 8, 1916.

The KING has been graciously pleased to appoint—

George Alexander Gavin Mungavin, Esq., to be His Majesty's Vice-Consul for Lingah, the Shib Kuh ports, and the Islands of Farur, Kais, Hindarabi and Sheikh Shuaib, to reside at Lingah.

Foreign Office,
August 24, 1916.

The KING has been graciously pleased to appoint—

Lieutenant-Colonel William George Grey to be His Majesty's Consul-General for the Province of Khorassan, to reside at Meshed.

Foreign Office,
September 1, 1916.

The KING has been graciously pleased to appoint:—

Harold Thomas Beresford-Hope, Esq., to be a Second Secretary in His Majesty's Diplomatic Service.

Foreign Office,
September 15, 1916.

The KING has been graciously pleased to appoint:—

The Honourable Mervyn Robert Howard Molyneux Herbert to be a Second Secretary in His Majesty's Diplomatic Service.

Foreign Office,
September 18, 1916.

The KING has been graciously pleased to appoint:—

Miles Wedderburn Lampson, Esq., M.V.O., to be an Acting First Secretary in His Majesty's Diplomatic Service.

Foreign Office,
September 29, 1916.

The KING has been pleased to approve of:—

Señor Don Antenor Gerez as Consul-General of the Argentine Republic at Ottawa for the Dominion of Canada and for Labrador;
Señor Don Angel M. Bottero as Consul of the Argentine Republic at Southampton for Hampshire, the Isle of Wight, and the Channel Islands;
Mr. William P. Kelly as Consul of Chile at Dublin;
Mr. Manuel E. Corsi as Consul of Uruguay at Gibraltar;
Mr. Richard J. Devereux as Consul of Cuba at St. John's, Newfoundland;
Monsieur Gabriel Descamps as Consul of Hayti in Trinidad; and
The Honourable Arthur William Binning as Vice-Consul of Bolivia at Rangoon.

Foreign Office,
October 1, 1916.

The KING has been graciously pleased to appoint:—

John Picton Bagge, Esq., to be His Majesty's Consul for the Provinces of Tacna and Tarapaca, to reside at Iquique; and
Archibald Campbell Charlton, Esq., to be His Majesty's Consul for the Island of Madagascar and its Dependencies, to reside at Antananarivo.

Foreign Office,
October 7, 1916.

The KING has been graciously pleased to appoint:—

Arthur Louis Keyser, Esq., to be His Majesty's Consul-General for the Provinces of Cadiz, Huelva, Seville and Cordova, to reside at Seville.

Foreign Office,
October 15, 1916.

The KING has been graciously pleased to appoint:—

Edward Cunard, Esq., to be a Third Secretary in His Majesty's Diplomatic Service.

Foreign Office,
October 16, 1916.

The KING has been pleased to approve of:—

Cavaliere Ferdinando Daneo as Consul-General of Italy at Gibraltar;
Cavaliere Emilio Axerio as Consul of Italy at Cardiff for the Counties of Glamorgan, Gloucester and Monmouth;
Señor Don Ignacio de Arana y Abreu as Consul of Spain at Newcastle-on-Tyne for the Counties of Northumberland and Cumberland;
Monsieur Heinrich Frei as Consul of Switzerland at Colombo for Ceylon;
Mr. James Wallace Sandford as Consul of Sweden at Adelaide for South Australia; and
Mr. Carlos Dominguez Olavarria as Consul of Brazil at Port of Spain, Trinidad.

Whitehall, November 11, 1916.

The KING has been pleased to give and grant unto the Honourable Lady Graham, wife of Sir Ronald William Graham, K.C.M.G., C.B., Adviser to the Egyptian Ministry of the Interior, His Majesty's Royal licence and authority to wear the Grand Cordon of the Order of El Kemal, which Decoration has been conferred upon her by His Highness the Sultan of Egypt in recognition of valuable services rendered by her.

Downing Street,
11th November 1916.

The KING has been pleased to appoint Edgar Ethelred Meggs, Esq. (Crown Attorney), to be a Member of the Executive Council of the Presidency of Saint Christopher and Nevis.

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY AMEND-
MENT ACT, 1916.

Orders have been made by the Board of Trade requiring the under-mentioned businesses to be wound up:—

363. Banbury & Co., 49 Howard Road, Stoke Newington, London, N., Doll Manufacturers. Controller: Charles James March, 23 Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C. 13th November 1916.
364. Myer Axelrad, 40 Queen Street, London, E.C., Fur and Skin Merchant. Controller: Stephen Pagden Child, 36 and 37 Queen Street, London, E.C. 13th November 1916.
365. Otto Konig & Co., 27 Cross Street, Finsbury Pavement, London, E.C., Paper and Colour Merchants and Agents. Controller: Ernest James, 48 Gresham Street, London, E.C. 13th November 1916.

War Office,
14th November 1916.

ORDER.

In pursuance of the powers conferred upon them by the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, the Army Council hereby order as follows:—

1. No person shall sell raw wool grown or to be grown on sheep in Great Britain and the Isle of Man during the season of 1916, including fleece wool and skin wool, but not including daggings, locks, brokes and fallen wool, otherwise than to persons authorised by licence, appointment, or general or special permit granted by or on behalf of the Director of Army Contracts or at prices other than those set out in the schedule hereto annexed or at such other prices as in any particular case may be allowed by or on behalf of the Director of Army Contracts.

2. No person shall in pursuance of any contracts entered into at any time prior to 8th June 1916, make delivery of or payment for raw wool grown or to be grown in Great Britain and the Isle of Man as aforesaid during the season of 1916.

By Order of the Army Council,

R. H. BRADE.

Dated 14th November 1916.

SCHEDULE A.

PRICE LIST FOR ENGLAND.

Class of Wool.	Prices.
1. Lincoln Hogs and Wethers	16½
2. Notts, Leicester and Yorks Hogs and Wethers	16½
3. Border Leicesters	16½
4. Lincs and Yorks Halfbreds	17½
5. Notts, Yorks, Wolds and Leicester Halfbreds	18
6. Norfolk Halfbreds	18
7. Staffs Halfbreds	18½
8. Shropshire, Oxford and Hants Downs	19½
9. Wilts	20½
10. Dorset and Sussex Downs and Horns	21
11. Eastern Counties Downs	19
12. Kent Tegs	18½

	Prices.
13. Kent Ewes and Wethers	16½
14. Kent Halfbreds	19
15. Kent Downs	19½
16. Cotswold, Somerset and Glos, Deep Washed	15½
17. Devon, Cornwall and Somerset, Strong Greasy	12½
18. Devon, Cornwall and Somerset, Crossbred Greasy	13½
19. Devon, Cornwall and Somerset, Horns	14½
20. Cluns and Best Kerries	17½
21. Fine Radnors	16½
22. Deep Radnors... ..	15½
23. Best Welsh Fleeces	14½
24. Low Welsh Fleeces	12½
25. Scotch, Washed	12½
26. Scotch, Unwashed	11½
27. Massams	13½
28. North Halfbred Hogs	17½
29. North Halfbred Wethers	16½
30. Herdwick, Unwashed	11½
31. Wensleydale	17½
32. English Cheviots, Washed	16½

SCHEDULE B.

PRICE LIST FOR SCOTLAND.

Cheviot Hog North, Washed	20
Cheviot Hog North, Unwashed	16½
Cheviot Ewe North, Washed	17
Cheviot Ewe North, Unwashed	14½
Clips of 5th Hog, Washed	18½
Clips of 5th Hog, Unwashed	15
Cheviot Hog Border, Washed	18½
Cheviot Hog Border, Unwashed	15
Cheviot Ewe Border, Washed	16½
Cheviot Ewe Border, Unwashed	13½
Clips of 5th Hog, Washed	17
Clips of 5th Hog, Unwashed	13½
Halfbred Hog North, Washed	17½
Halfbred Hog North, Unwashed	14½
Halfbred Wether North, Washed	17
Halfbred Wether North, Unwashed	14½
Clips Half Hog, Washed	17½
Clips Half Hog, Unwashed	14½
Halfbred Hog South, Washed	17½
Halfbred Hog South, Unwashed	14½
Halfbred Ewe, Washed	16½
Halfbred Ewe, Unwashed... ..	13½
Clips Half Hog, Washed	17
Clips Half Hog, Unwashed	13½
Shrop Hog, Washed	18½
Shrop Hog, Unwashed	15
Shrop Ewe, Washed	16½
Shrop Ewe Unwashed	13½
Lester Hog, Ewe and Clips, Washed	15½
Lester Hog, Ewe and Clips, Unwashed	13½
Cross Hog and Ewe, Washed	14½
Cross Hog and Ewe, Unwashed	12½
Blackfaced Hog and Ewe, Washed	12½
Blackfaced Hog and Ewe, Unwashed	11½
Fallen Blackface	10½

SCHEDULE C.

PRICE LIST FOR THE ISLE OF MAN.

	s.	d.
Shropshire	1	2
Shropshire and Manx Cross	1	2
Cheviot	1	2
Leicester	1	1
Lincoln	1	1
Leicester and Scotch Cross	0	11
Blackfaced Scotch	0	10

War Office,
14th November 1916.

ORDER REPRODUCING WITH AMENDMENTS THE NOTICE OF THE ARMY COUNCIL OF THE 25TH JULY 1916, RELATING TO DEALINGS IN WOOL IN IRELAND.

In pursuance of the powers conferred upon them by the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations 1914, the Army Council hereby order as follows:—

1. No person shall sell or purchase or enter into any transaction or negotiation in relation to the sale or purchase of any wool clipped from sheep in the season of 1916 (hereinafter referred to as fleece wool) or of any wool pulled from the skins of sheep or lambs which have been slaughtered in Ireland in the season 1916 (hereinafter referred to as skin wool) to or from any person who is prohibited by this Order from purchasing or selling the same, unless such person is authorised under any other general permit or by any special permit from the Army Council to purchase or sell same.

2. The following persons, unless holding a special permit from the Army Council for the purpose, shall not purchase or sell or enter into any transaction or negotiation in relation to the purchase or sale of any fleece wool as aforesaid, that is to say:—

(a) Any person carrying on the business of manufacturer of woollen, worsted, or hosiery goods in any textile factory.

(b) Any person in respect of whom any general or special permit has been revoked by the Army Council on the grounds that he has failed to comply with the conditions thereof.

3. No person who has not been in the habit of purchasing raw wool grown on sheep in Ireland shall unless holding a special permit from the Army Council, purchase or enter into transactions or negotiations for the purchase of fleece wool.

4. No person shall make or take delivery of any fleece wool or skin wool as aforesaid or of wool grown on sheep in Ireland before January 1st, 1916, or of skins of sheep or lambs which shall have been slaughtered in Ireland after November 28th, 1916, for shipment from Ireland except under a special permit issued under the authority of the Army Council.

5. No person shall sell or purchase or enter into any transaction or negotiation in relation to the sale or purchase of any fleece wool as aforesaid otherwise than in accordance with the following conditions:—

(a) The price payable to the farmer for his wool shall be in accordance with the schedule of prices for the various kinds of Irish wool set out in the schedule hereto annexed, and all persons authorised to purchase under this general permit or under any special permit shall pay to the farmer the fair value of his wool calculated on the basis of the prices set out in the said schedule.

(b) The price for washed wool set out in the said schedule shall be paid only for well-washed wool, in good condition, and the price for unwashed wool shall be paid only for unwashed wool in good light condition, and the usual deduction shall be made for wool of inferior condition.

(c) For all cast, stained, matted or otherwise faulty fleeces an allowance of one pound in

weight per fleece shall be deducted in estimating the price payable to the farmer. For odd fleeces, unwashed, an allowance of two pounds should be made.

(d) No person shall mix with or wind in any fleeces of the 1916 clip any broken or dead wool, locks, daggings, or other matter whatsoever.

(e) The price payable to the farmer for broken or dead wool, locks, daggings, and other classes of wool not specified in the said schedule, shall be calculated on the basis of the price for washed or unwashed fleece wools in good condition set out in the said schedule.

6. No person shall in pursuance of any contract entered into at any time prior to 8th June 1916, make payment for fleece wool or skin wool otherwise than in accordance with the aforesaid conditions.

7. This Order shall as from the date hereof supersede the Notice of July 25th, 1916, relating to dealings in wool in Ireland.

By Order of the Army Council.

R. H. BRADE.

Dated 14th November 1916.

SCHEDULE.

	Prices.	
	Washed.	Unwashed.
	d.	d.
1. Shropshire	18½	14½
2. Fine Districts (Bred Wool)	17½	14½
3. Medium Districts (Bred Wool)	17	14
4. Deep Districts (Bred Wool)	16	13½
5. Bred Lamb	16	13
6. Pasture Cheviots	15½	12½
7. White Crossbred Scotch	13½	11½
8. Pasture Scotch	12	11
9. Blackfaced Scotch	11½	10½
10. Blackfaced Scotch Lamb	—	10
Co. Wicklow.		
11. Seaside	14½	11½
12. Seaside Lamb	12	10
13. Crossbred Scotch or Mountain	13	11
Co. Kerry.		
14. Fine	18	—
15. Medium	14½	12
16. Coarse	—	12
17. Broken Bred Wool	16½	14

War Office.

ARMY COUNCIL ORDER.

NOTICE OF GENERAL PERMIT FOR THE SALE AND MOVEMENT OF CERTAIN LEATHERS.

Whereas by Order published in the London Gazette of 2nd October 1916, the Army Council, in pursuance of the powers conferred on them by the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Act, 1914, as amended by the Defence (Amendment) Act, 1915, and the Defence of the Realm (Amendment) No. 2 Act, 1915, and the Regulations made thereunder, and every other power enabling them in that behalf, gave notice of their intention to

take possession of certain leathers specified in the Schedule annexed to the said Order.

And whereas the Army Council deem it desirable that unrestricted sale and movement of such of the leathers aforesaid as are hereinafter specified should be permitted as from the date hereof:—

Now, therefore, the Army Council give notice that they hereby authorise and permit the unrestricted sale and movement of the following leathers, produced from all classes of hides, British or imported:—

Vegetable Tanned Bonds of 12 lbs. and below.

Vegetable Tanned Butts of 24 lbs. and below.

Chrome Tanned Bonds, Butts and Backs, having a substance of 10 Iron and below.

Shoulders, 6 Iron and under on the cut edge.

By Order of the Army Council.

R. H. BRADE.

13th November 1916.

War Office,

14th November 1916.

The following Despatch from Lieutenant-General Sir Percy Lake, K.C.B., relative to the operations in Mesopotamia subsequent to 30th April 1916, has been received from the Government of India for publication.

In forwarding this Despatch to the Government of India the Commander-in-Chief expressed his appreciation of the zeal and perseverance with which Sir Percy Lake faced and energetically improved the difficult conditions encountered by him during the tenure of his command:—

*General Headquarters,
I.E.F. "D,"*

27th August 1916.

From Lieutenant-General Sir P. H. N. Lake, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., Commanding Indian Expeditionary Force "D."

To the Chief of the General Staff, Army Headquarters, India, Simla.

SIR,—On relinquishing command of Indian Expeditionary Force "D" I have the honour to submit a short Despatch, dealing with the operations of this Force since the fall of Kut on April 30th, and also describing in general terms the work carried out at the Base and on the Line of Communications up to the present date.

OPERATIONS.

1. No operations on a large scale have been undertaken since the fall of Kut.

On the Tigris Line the troops immediately facing the enemy were, with the exception of those actually on duty in the trenches, resting, recuperating and consolidating their position. Fatigues were very heavy, the heat of summer came on rapidly, and a good deal of sickness prevailed.

Nevertheless pressure on the enemy was never relaxed, and every opportunity was taken to test his morale by bombardments and minor engagements whenever opportunity offered.

2. During May the pressure of the Russian

advance from Persia towards Baghdad must have begun to make itself felt by the enemy, for on the 19th May General Gorrington reported his apparent withdrawal from his advanced positions at and in front of Es Sinn on the right bank, though the Sannaiyat position was still strongly held. This withdrawal was followed up, and by the evening of May 20th General Gorrington was able to report that, except for small rearguards covering the bridges over the Hai river, the right bank of the Tigris as far as the Hai was clear of the enemy.

3. As the enemy's retention of the Sannaiyat position prevented the passage of our supply ships up the river, our troops operating on the other bank towards the Hai had to depend for food, forage, and in some cases even water, upon land transport.

Consequently, General Gorrington's occupation of the positions evacuated in the enemy's retirement could only be gradual, and was largely dependent upon the construction of new roads and a reorganisation of his supply system.

These conditions have continued practically unchanged up to the present date. The abatement of the floods and the intense heat have dried up the ground, caused the marshes to recede and made movement easier. On the other hand, water difficulties have increased, and drinkable water away from the river is difficult to find, the soil being usually impregnated with various salts.

The Turks still hold the Sannaiyat position, and have constructed other lines behind it on the left bank, which they appear to hold in force.

On the right bank their outposts reach the Hai river, which is now fordable. We hold positions from which we dominate the Hai and can deny its passage, while we could, if we pleased, bombard Kut itself.

4. One incident requires mention. On May 20th a strong Russian Cavalry patrol of three officers and 110 other ranks arrived unexpectedly at Ali Gharbi. The patrol had started from the neighbourhood of Karind and had safely executed an adventurous march of some 200 miles, much of it through the Pusht-i-Kuh hills. The officers came to report themselves to me in person at Basrah, where, by command of His Majesty the King, I decorated them with the Military Cross, in recognition of their exploit, and of this, the first meeting of British and Russian troops as Allies in the field for 100 years.

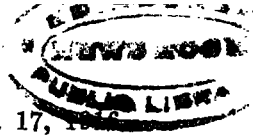
The patrol left Ali Gharbi on their return journey on June 4th, and after skilfully surmounting various difficulties succeeded in reaching their main body in safety.

5. On July 11th General Gorrington succeeded in the command of the Tigris column by General Maude, who has held it up to date.

6. As regards aviation, the superiority of certain of the hostile aeroplanes over any of our machines in the matter of speed, combined with a large reduction in the number of our pilots (due to sickness partly attributable to overwork), enabled the enemy in May and June to establish what was very nearly a mastery of the air.

With the arrival of more pilots from home matters improved, until in August three of our machines, working together, forced the best enemy machine, a Fokker, to descend, seriously damaged, in its own lines.

7. Operations on the Euphrates have been confined to raiding expeditions, carried out in



order to punish attacks on our vessels, damage to the telegraph line, or attacks on tribes who are our allies. All these expeditions have been well organised by Major-General Brooking.

8. On the Karun Line the only incidents worthy of note have been attempts by pro-German Persian tribesmen, who had been co-operating with the Turks against the Russians, to escape to their own mountains, where they were likely to make mischief. These attempts were frustrated by the 23rd Cavalry operating on the Kharkeh and Ab-i-Diz rivers. Lieutenant-Colonel Young-husband's arrangements were well conceived, and resulted in the complete discomfiture of the tribesmen and the capture of their leaders.

9. During the hot season, now drawing to a close, the business of administration and the work of preparation for more active measures during the coming cold weather assumed relatively great importance. I make no excuse, therefore, for alluding at some length to the work performed.

10. The valuable co-operation of the Royal Navy, under Captain W. Nunn, has, as usual, been conspicuous during the period under review. The gunboats stationed on the Euphrates took a leading part in the successful minor operations referred to in paragraph 7 on that river and in the Hammar Lake.

I would also bring to notice the able assistance given by Mr. W. Grant, Admiralty Overseer at Abadan, in preparing river craft for service.

11. In my previous despatch I alluded to the difficulties against which the Medical Services have had to contend.

Much thought and hard work have been devoted to overcoming these difficulties and meeting the medical needs of the force. The advance made in this direction is clearly shown by the fact that the total accommodation for sick and wounded in Mesopotamia, which on January 21st (exclusive of Kut) was 4700 beds, and by May 13th had risen to 9425, amounted on July 1st to 15,745, with 2700 more in process of organisation.

The advent of the hot weather early in May, with a sudden rise in the temperature, increased the number of sick rapidly. The intense heat was aggravated at the front by the total absence of shade and by the failure of the "shamal" or north wind, which, usually due about the middle of June, did not commence to blow till July 19th. The admissions to hospital then at once lessened, and are still decreasing. The majority of the cases are not serious.

An outbreak of cholera occurred at the Tigris front at the end of April, but was got under control in the course of a short time, since when only a small number of isolated cases are reported from time to time from various parts of the country.

I am much indebted to Surgeon-General F. H. Treherne for the valuable assistance he has consistently rendered since his arrival in the country; also to Colonel W. H. Willcox, Consulting Physician, whose high professional knowledge has always been at the service of the force. Much credit is due to the Nursing Sisters, who have carried out their duties with great devotion, and have shown untiring zeal and energy in alleviating the sufferings of those who have passed through their hands.

By the untimely death of Colonel Sir V. Horsley, both the force and the medical profession sustained a severe loss.

12. In the Supply and Transport Corps much

sickness, followed by invaliding, occurred, especially among the senior officers. As a result the duties of the Corps fell heavily on those who remained, while the service of supply was much hampered by a shortage of river transport on a rapidly falling river. That the supply of food, clothing, etc., has nevertheless been maintained without serious deficiencies reflects credit upon the work of the Corps.

13. During the flood season, from April to June, nine-tenths of the country round Basrah is under water, and in normal years a continuous belt of flood, from 6 to 9 miles wide and from 1 to 4 feet deep, separate the Basrah tract from the higher lying desert country to the south-west.

This flood water in 1915 forced its way into and inundated the Makina Masus Camp Area. This year, in order to meet the needs of the constant stream of troops and stores pouring into Basrah, it was imperative to safeguard from floods the ground space required for camps, hutting, store depôts and additional hospital accommodation. This was done by constructing, first, a main protective embankment or "bund" from the Tigris at Magil to the higher ground at Shaiba. This "bund" was 11 to 12 miles long, and completely shut off the belt of flood water above referred to.

It was supplemented by a second bund, which branched off from it about 2 miles from the river, and was carried to the neighbourhood of the Zubair Gate of Basrah, some 3 miles. A series of smaller subsidiary bunds was constructed along the river front and the intermediate creeks. The whole system, covering a total length of some 20 miles, safeguards an area of some 48 square miles in all, and of 1½ square miles at Magil and Makina Masus, which has been adopted as the main camp for troops in and near Basrah. Wharves have been constructed, and ocean-going steamers are now able to come alongside and unload.

A large amount of hutting for hospitals and troops has been erected, providing accommodation for 8700 sick and 15,000 troops; water supplies for the troops have been installed at Basrah and Amarah, and many important miscellaneous works have been carried out.

The amount of valuable work brought to completion reflects credit on Major-General J. C. Rimington, Chief Engineer; Colonel E. R. B. Stokes-Roberts, Director of Works, and those serving under them.

14. Two railways are now in course of construction. Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. White and his assistants are pushing on both lines with much zeal and energy, in spite of considerable difficulties in the transport of materials.

15. A new powerful wireless station has been installed. Work was commenced on the 10th February 1916, and completed on the 25th August 1916. The rapid erection of this station is due to the energetic co-operation of the Director-General, Posts and Telegraphs, India; to Mr. E. L. Bagshawe, Director of Telegraphs, Force "D," and especially to the ability and energy of Mr. J. G. P. Cameron, Assistant Superintendent of Telegraphs, the engineer in charge of the construction work.

16. The Veterinary Services, under Lieutenant-Colonel W. S. Anthony, have done much to maintain the animals of the force in good condition, in spite of hard work and unavoidable short commons in certain cases.

17. The administration of the Remount Services, the care and training of the horses reflects credit upon Captain J. F. H. Anderson, Army Remount Department.

18. I am anxious to place on record my deep sense of the good effect produced throughout this force by the Army Chaplains of all denominations, whose devotion to duty and contempt of danger while performing it deserve the highest commendation.

19. Like other departments, the Royal Indian Marine has suffered severely from sickness and invaliding, especially among its superior officers. The rapid growth of its duties may be gathered from the fact that whereas in January 1916 there were nineteen permanent and twenty-one temporary officers and 525 other ranks employed, by July the number had risen to forty permanent and 163 temporary officers and 3981 other ranks, besides native labourers. The necessity for assimilating this large influx of newly-appointed officers and men threw a heavy strain on the permanent cadres, who were also faced with many unforeseen demands. That under these conditions its duties have been carried out with a considerable measure of success is distinctly creditable to the Service.

20. The thanks of the whole force in Mesopotamia are especially due to the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, the British Red Cross Society, including its Indian branch, and the Young Men's Christian Association.

The two former, through their representative, Lieutenant-Colonel J. Gould, have devoted their resources to supplementing the medical appliances and comforts provided by the State for the care of the sick and wounded. All officers and men who have passed through the hospitals at any time would desire to express their gratitude to these Societies.

The Young Men's Christian Association, on the other hand, through its able officials, among whom I would specially mention Mr. L. A. Dickson, Revd. B. H. M'Lain, Revd. T. S. Riddle, and Mrs. Webley, has contributed most materially to the well-being, physical and moral, of the troops in general outside the hospitals in a manner deserving of the highest admiration.

21. The appointment of Sir G. C. Buchanan to the Force as Director-General of Port Administration and River Conservancy has been of undoubted value. Owing to the difficulty experienced in obtaining certain stores and equipment from India and Burma, and to sickness among the supervising staff, the work of developing the Port of Basrah, and of dredging and improving water communications generally, was at first delayed. It is now, however, well in hand, and the results already achieved are sufficient to show that the projected measures will have far-reaching effect on the business of the Port and our all-important river communications. Sir G. Buchanan especially desires to mention the assistance he has received from Lieutenant J. G. Grant, R.E.

22. My thanks are due to Captain the Honourable Malik Sir Umar Hayat Khan for many valuable services rendered in connection with the Army of Occupation; also to 2nd Lieutenant E. Ezra, I.A.R.O., attached General Headquarters, who held his fast motor-launch at all times at my disposal.

23. The able services of Lieutenant-Colonel Sir P. Z. Cox and the officers of the Political Depart-

ment, to which I referred in my previous Despatch, have continued to be of high value to the State during the period under review.

24. The administration of the Lines of Communication has throughout been extremely arduous and difficult; to Major-General G. F. MacMunn, Inspector-General of Communications, and his Staff I am greatly indebted for the manner in which they have handled the many intricate problems of supply and demand with which they have been constantly confronted. The administration of the Base Depôts, under Lieutenant-Colonel d'A. C. Brownlow, Base Commandant, has been carried out in a highly satisfactory manner.

25. In conclusion, I desire to bring again to your notice the able and devoted assistance that I have at all times received from the General and Administrative Staffs at General Headquarters and from my personal Staff, to all of whom I am deeply indebted. In this connection I would especially mention Major-General M. Cowper and Major General A. W. Money, heads respectively of the Administrative and General Staffs; Brigadier-General O. B. S. F. Shore, Sub-chief (now officiating as Chief) of the General Staff; Lieutenant-Colonels W. H. Beach and H. R. Hopwood, of the General Staff; and Captain L. G. Williams, Assistant Military Secretary. The work of all these officers has been of high value to the State.

The clerical establishment have one and all shown untiring zeal and energy in the performance of their arduous and responsible duties.

26. I have in my previous Despatch submitted a list of officers and men whose services were deserving of reward. That Despatch covered a period of active operations, and the bulk of the names were those of officers and men who had distinguished themselves actively at the front.

I now submit a list composed chiefly of those officers and others who deserve commendation and reward for services, less interesting, but equally essential to the well-being of this force, rendered in connection with its administration.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

PERCY LAKE,

Lieutenant-General,
Commanding Indian Expeditionary
Force "D."

List of Officers brought to notice.

Bingham, Commander A. G., R.I.M.
Birch, Rev. O. W., Chaplain, Ecclesiastical Establishment, Bengal.
Blaker, Major W. F., R.F.A.
Bridge, Rev. H. N., Chaplain, Ecclesiastical Establishment, Madras.
Campbell, Lt. C. R., R.I.M.
Campbell, Lt.-Col. W. N., Indian Army (ret.).
De Courcy, Capt. Hon. M. W. R., 32nd Sikh Pioneers.
Dent, Capt. W., D.S.O., 103rd Mahratta Light Infy.
Dick, Major R. N., Royal Sussex Regt.

Dobbs, Mr. H. R. C., C.I.E., I.C.S., Political Dept.
 Douglas, Lt.-Col. (temp. Col.) A. P., Dep. Dir. of Ordnance Services.
 Edwardes, Major, A. C., 102nd Grenadiers.
 Ewbank, Col. W., Royal Engineers.
 Fell, Bt. Col., M. H. G., R.A.M.C.
 Fulton, Lt.-Col. (temp. Col.) F. C. R., Dep. Dir. S. & T. Corps.
 Gaunt, Bt. Lt.-Col. (temp. Lieut.-Col.) C. R., Reserve of Officers.
 Gregson, Mr. E. G., C.I.E., Indian Police.
 Hoskyn, Major J. C. M., 44th Merwara Infantry.
 Ingram, Major C. R., R.W. Kent Regt.
 James, Lt.-Col. S. P., M.D., I.M.S.
 Jones, Commander B. H., R.I.M.
 Knox, Lt.-Col. S. G., C.I.E., Political Dept.
 Lewis, Lt. (temp. Capt.) R. F., 21st Cavalry.
 Lindsay, Lt.-Col. H. A. P., C.M.G., S. & T. Corps.
 Noel, Capt. E. W. C., Political Dept.
 Pirrie, Lt.-Col. F. W., Survey of India.
 Robertson, Chief Engineer H., R.I.M.
 Rowland Hill, Mr. D., Postal Dept.
 Swiney, Col. (temp. Brig.-Gen.) A. J. H., late Royal Engineers.
 Thompson, Mr. A. B., Postal Dept.
 Thyne, Commander W. K., R.I.M.
 Ward, Lt. J. C., R.I.M.
 Wilson, Capt. A. T., C.M.G., D.S.O., Political Dept.
 Wilson, Capt. R. C., 114th Mahrattas.
 Winter, Lt.-Col. C. B., 112th Infantry.
 Wood, Lt.-Col. C. B., ret. pay.

P. LAKE,
 Lieut.-General,
 Commanding Indian Expeditionary
 "Force D."

The Secretary of State for the Home Department hereby gives notice that on the 16th November 1916 he made an Order in pursuance of Section 33 of the Coal Mines Act, 1911, entitled "The Safety Lamps Order of the 16th November 1916." The effect of the Order is as follows:—

- (a) to approve the following safety lamps for use in all mines to which the Act applies, subject to the conditions specified in the Schedule to the Order:
- (i.) The Kingsway Miners' Electric Safety Lamp,
 - (ii.) The "Davis - Edison Accumulator" Miners' Electric Safety Lamp,
 - (iii.) The Cambrian Officials' Lamp No. 7,
 - (iv.) Pearson's Officials' Pocket Lamp, and
- (b) to make certain amendments in the specifications of certain other safety lamps approved by previous Orders made under Section 33 of the Act.

Copies of the Order can be purchased either directly or through any bookseller from H.M. Stationery Office (Scottish Branch), 23 Forth Street, Edinburgh.

Whitehall,
 16th November 1916.

FINANCE (No. 2) ACT, 1915.

PART III.—EXCESS PROFITS DUTY.

(SECTION 42 (1).)

No. of Case 1.

TEA GROWING AND MANUFACTURE IN BRITISH INDIA AND CEYLON.

ORDER OF THE BOARD OF REFEREES.

The India Tea Association (London), of 21 Mincing Lane, and the Ceylon Association in London, of 61 and 62 Gracechurch Street, both in the city of London, having by James Warren and Sir Edward Rosling, Knight, their respective chairmen, made application under this Act to the Commissioners of Inland Revenue for an increase of the statutory percentage as respects the class of trade or business hereinafter defined, that is to say, the industry of growing and manufacturing tea in British India and Ceylon, and the Commissioners of Inland Revenue having referred the case to the Board of Referees appointed for the purpose of Part III. of this Act by the Treasury, and the Board having heard the applicants and the Commissioners of Inland Revenue by their duly appointed representatives upon the merits of the said application, and having dealt with the case,

The Board doth Order that as from the commencement of this Act the statutory percentage as respect the class of trade or business hereinbefore defined shall be increased to 8 per cent. in the case of a trade or business carried on or owned by a company or other body corporate, and to 9 per cent. in the case of any other trade or business.

C. BINE RENSHAW,
 Chairman.

J. K. F. CLEAVE,
 D. DUB. DAVIDSON,
 Joint Registrars.

The 7th day of November 1916.

FINANCE (No. 2) Act, 1915.

PART III.—EXCESS PROFITS DUTY.

(SECTION 42 (1).)

No. of Case 24.

THE WORKING OF COAL MINES IN GREAT BRITAIN.

ORDER OF THE BOARD OF REFEREES.

The Mining Association of Great Britain having, by Sir Thomas Ratcliffe Ratcliffe-Ellis, Knight, of No. 6 Strand, in the county of London, its Law-Clerk and Secretary, made application under this Act to the Commissioners of Inland Revenue for an increase of the statutory percentage as respects the trade or business of—

Mining in Great Britain coal or stratified ironstone, or fireclay or shale mined with coal or with stratified ironstone, including the manufacture of bricks from such fireclay or shale (with or without added materials), but excluding the manufacture of coke or other bye-products of coal.

And the Commissioners of Inland Revenue having referred the case to the Board of Referees appointed for the purpose of Part III. of this Act

by the Treasury, and the Board having heard the Applicant in person and the Commissioners of Inland Revenue by their duly appointed representatives, and having dealt with the case,

The Board Doth Order that as from the commencement of this Act the statutory percentage as respects the trade or business hereinbefore defined shall be increased to 9 per cent. in the case of a trade or business carried on or owned by a company or other body corporate, and to 10 per cent. in the case of any other trade or business.

C. BINE RENSHAW,
Chairman.

J. K. F. CLEAVE,
D. DUB. DAVIDSON,
Joint Registrars.

The 8th day of November 1916.

**DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS,
1894 to 1914.**

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).

Invernessshire.—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.*

RETURN of OUTBREAKS of the under-mentioned DISEASES in SCOTLAND for the Week ended 11th November 1916, 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	—	—	—
Lanark	1	1	—	—	—
Ross and Cromarty	1	1	—	—	—
TOTAL	4	4	—	—	—

SHEEP SCAB.

COUNTY.	Outbreaks Reported.
	No.
Perth	2
TOTAL	2

PARASITIC MANGE.

COUNTY.	Outbreaks Reported.	Animals Attacked.
	No.	No.
Lanark	1	1
City of Edinburgh	4	8
TOTAL	5	9

Board of Agriculture and Fisheries,
14th November 1916.

ACCOUNT showing the Quantities of certain kinds of AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE imported into the United Kingdom in the Week ended 11th November 1916, together with the Quantities imported in the Corresponding Week of the Years 1914 and 1915.

		Quantities.		
		1914.	1915.	1916.
Animals, living :—				
Oxen, Bulls, Cows, and Calves	Number	11	—	—
Sheep and Lambs	"	—	—	—
Swine	"	—	—	—
Horses	"	20	133	—
Fresh Meat :—				
Beef (including Refrigerated and Frozen)	Cwts.	122,541	277,048*	143,384
Mutton " " "	"	59,662	50,608	87,135
Pork " " "	"	24,432	10,801	360
Meat, unenumerated, Fresh (including Refrigerated and Frozen)	"	12,518	22,942	8,659
Salted or Preserved Meat :—				
Bacon	"	116,413	115,090	123,518
Beef	"	375	1,461	617
Hams	"	14,402	18,351	32,007
Pork	"	4,070	397	441
Meat, unenumerated, salted	"	3,312	1,609	127
Meat, preserved, otherwise than by salting (including Tinned and Canned)	"	27,156	13,089	37,897
Dairy Produce and Substitutes :—				
Butter	"	67,413	74,763	35,577
Margarine	"	30,242	51,522	78,196
Cheese	"	28,536	27,421	31,224
Milk, Fresh, in cans or drums	"	—	—	—
" Cream	"	217	27	—
" Condensed	"	25,849	36,859	43,305
" Preserved, other kinds	"	2,486	61	430
Eggs	Gt. Hundreds	392,393	213,316	78,919
Poultry	Value £	761	31,199	655
Game	"	1,470	352	58
Rabbits, dead (Fresh and Frozen)	Cwts.	3,161	45,650	10,341
Lard	"	31,991	19,341	30,820
Corn, Grain, Meal, and Flour :—				
Wheat	"	1,846,500	1,803,600	1,869,700
Wheat Meal and Flour	"	231,500	140,800	157,300
Barley	"	620,500	130,200	140,800
Oats	"	358,600	40,200	129,900
Peas	"	3,690	10,660	5,100
Beans	"	46,120	6,810	130,510
Maize or Indian Corn	"	1,239,400	1,092,600	1,143,500
Fruit, Raw :—				
Apples	"	150,241	82,239	54,588
Apricots and Peaches	"	—	—	—
Bananas	Bunches	175,007	105,938	128,526
Cherries	Cwts.	—	—	—
Currants	"	—	—	—
Gooseberries	"	—	—	—
Grapes	"	33,919	68,157	67,538
Lemons	"	10,309	13,582	8,020
Oranges	"	34,600	58,104	24,702
Pears	"	17,038	4,451	4,088
Plums	"	—	—	—
Strawberries	"	—	—	—
Unenumerated	"	1,810	4,064	1,178
Hay	Tons	38	—	—
Straw	"	—	—	—
Moss Litter	"	703	436	232
Hops	Cwts.	5,048	2,165	—
Locust Beans	"	59,531	77,391	21,438
Vegetables, Raw :—				
Onions	Bushels	201,173	254,859	271,326
Potatoes	Cwts.	5,834	2,001	—
Tomatoes	"	14,659	12,200	23,279
Unenumerated	Value £	3,094	1,035	1,229
Vegetables, Dried	Cwts.	3,934	3,917	7,740
" Preserved by canning	"	6,011	13,610	3,489

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

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 11th November 1916, pursuant to the Corn Returns Act, 1882.

BRITISH CORN.				QUANTITIES SOLD.		AVERAGE PRICE.	
				Qrs.	Bus.	s.	d.
Wheat	...	...	...	85,145	0	69	8
Barley	...	...	...	117,431	0	58	0
Oats	...	...	...	28,725	0	35	8

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT for the corresponding Week in each of the Years from 1909 to 1915.

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.
1909 ...	78,357	1	188,773	7	22,793	0	32	7	27	0	17	4
1910 ...	57,742	2	204,344	4	22,725	7	29	8	25	1	16	1
1911 ...	60,537	3	114,070	7	17,625	7	33	1	32	10	21	0
1912 ...	44,672	0	149,403	4	17,203	5	32	10	31	2	19	9
1913 ...	52,684	5	203,269	0	17,329	5	30	1	27	8	17	11
1914 ...	69,456	2	157,982	5	35,846	3	39	8	29	0	24	8
1915 ...	90,047	1	125,185	0	37,179	7	52	8	47	5	30	11

* 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.

R. HENRY REW.

Board of Agriculture and Fisheries,
3 St. James's Square, London, S.W.,
11th November 1916.

SINCLAIR RUBBER COMPANY LIMITED,
in Liquidation.

A PETITION having been presented to the Lords of Council and Session (Second Division,—Mr. Antonio, Clerk) at the instance of Sinclair Rubber Company Limited, incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1862 to 1907, and having its Registered Office at 133B George Street, Edinburgh, and John Binnie Peden, Chartered Accountant, Edinburgh, the Liquidator thereof, praying their Lordships to order that the voluntary winding up of the said Sinclair Rubber Company Limited be continued, but subject to the supervision of the Court, in terms of the Companies Acts, 1908 to 1915, and if their Lordships think fit, to direct all subsequent proceedings in the winding up to be taken before one of the permanent Lords Ordinary, and to remit the winding up to him accordingly, their Lordships have pronounced the following Interlocutor:—

“Edinburgh, 15th November 1916.—The Lords appoint the Petition to be intimated on the Walls and in the Minute-Book in common form, to be advertised once in the Edinburgh Gazette and once in the Scotsman newspaper; and appoint all persons having or claiming interest to lodge

“Answers, if so advised, within eight days after such intimations and advertisements.

(Sgd.) “CHARLES SCOTT DICKSON, J.P.D.”

Of all which Notice is hereby given.

NORMAN MACPHERSON & DUNLOP, S.S.C.,
Agents for Petitioners.

2A Hill Street, Edinburgh,
17th November 1916.

J. & J. LANG & COMPANY LIMITED (in Liquidation), incorporated 8th May 1913.

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 at two Church Place, Greenock, on Monday the eighteenth day of December 1916, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of having accounts laid before them, showing the manner in which the winding up has been conducted and the property of the Company disposed of, and of hearing any explanations that may be given by the Liquidator;

and also of determining by Extraordinary Resolution the manner in which the books, accounts, and documents of the Company, and of the Liquidator thereof, shall be disposed of.

Dated the 17th day of October 1916.

ALEXANDER ALLAN, C.A., Liquidator,
2 Church Place, Greenock.

THE Estates of ROBERT HOGARTH, Sharpshaw, Jedburgh, were Sequestered on 14th November 1916, by the Sheriff of Roxburghshire at Jedburgh.

The first Deliverance is dated 14th November 1916.

The Meeting to elect the Trustee and Commissioners is to be held at 12.15 o'clock afternoon, on Friday, 24th November 1916, within the Chambers of James Barrie, Solicitor, three Oliver Place, Hawick. A Composition may be offered at this Meeting.

The Sheriff has ordered that the Sequestration shall proceed as a Summary Sequestration, in terms of the Bankruptcy (Scotland) Act, 1913.

The date on or before which Creditors must lodge their oaths and grounds of debt to entitle them to the first Dividend will be intimated in the Gazette Notice calling the second Meeting.

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

JAMES BARRIE, Solicitor, Hawick,
Agent.

THE Estates of ANDREW DOW, Fish Salesman, residing at No. 2 Park Road, Leith, were Sequestered on 14th November 1916, by the Sheriff of the Lothians and Peebles at Edinburgh.

The first Deliverance is dated 14th November 1916.

The Meeting to elect the Trustee and Commissioners is to be held at two o'clock afternoon, on Friday the 24th day of November 1916, within Dowell's Rooms, No. 18 George Street, Edinburgh. 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 14th March 1917.

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

KETCHEN & STEVENS, S.S.C., 10A George Street, Edinburgh, Agents.

THE Estates of JAMES WHITELOW, residing at Stellenbosch, Holmwood Avenue, Uddingston, were Sequestered on 15th November 1916, by the Court of Session.

The first Deliverance is dated the 3rd day of November 1916.

The Meeting to elect the Trustee and Commissioners is to be held on the 24th day of November 1916, at 12 o'clock noon, within the Faculty Hall, St. George's Place, Glasgow. 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 15th day of March 1917.

The Sequestration has been remitted to the Sheriff of the County of Lanarkshire at Glasgow.

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

PATRICK & JAMES, S.S.C., 8A Abercromby Place, Edinburgh, Agents.

THE Estates of JAMES BALFOUR, Wine and Spirit Merchant, 18 Reform Street, Dundee, and "The Clachan Bar," Shieldhill, Falkirk, were Sequestered on the 15th day of November 1916, by the Sheriff of Forfarshire at Dundee.

The first Deliverance is dated the 15th day of November 1916.

The Meeting to elect a Trustee, or Trustees in succession, and Commissioners is to be held at 12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday the 23rd day of November 1916, within Lamb's Hotel, Reform Street, Dundee. 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 15th day of March 1917.

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

THO. LAVEROCK, Agent, 16 Bank Street,
Dundee.

SEQUESTRATION of ROBERT SCOTT, Farmer, Brownhill Farm, Cleland, in the County of Lanark.

HENRY MONCRIEFF STEELE, Chartered Accountant, Glasgow, has been elected Trustee on the Estate; and John Reid Thomson, Glencoe Place, Wishaw, Archibald Marshall, of J. & J. Marshall, Auctioneers, Carlisle, and Robert Struthers Angus, of Angus Brothers Limited, 73 Robertson Street, Glasgow, have been elected Commissioners. The Examination of the Bankrupt will take place in the Sheriff Court House, County Buildings, Airdrie, on Friday the twenty-fourth day of November nineteen hundred and sixteen, at half-past ten o'clock forenoon. The Creditors will meet in the Office of the said Henry Moncrieff Steele, situated at number 190 West George Street, Glasgow, on Monday the fourth day of December nineteen hundred and sixteen, at twelve o'clock noon, when, in addition to other business, a new Commissioner will require to be elected in room of the above-named Archibald Marshall, who has declined to act.

HENRY M. STEELE, Trustee.

190 West George Street, Glasgow.

AS Trustee on the Sequestered Estate of Miss NORAH KIDD, residing at 6 James Place, Leith, I hereby intimate that a Meeting of Creditors in the Sequestration will be held within the Chambers of Messrs. Romanes & Munro, C.A., 50 Frederick Street, Edinburgh, upon Monday the 4th day of December 1916, at eleven o'clock forenoon, to consider as to an Application to be made for my discharge as Trustee.

CHARLES J. MUNRO, C.A., Trustee.

Edinburgh, 17th November 1916.

AS Trustee on the Sequestered Estate of DAVID KIDD & SON, Corn Factors, 3 Bernard Street, Leith, and John Bigby Kidd, residing at 6 James Place, Leith, the only known Partner of said Company, I hereby intimate that a Meeting of Creditors in the Sequestration will be held within the Chambers of Messrs. Romanes & Munro, C.A., 50 Frederick Street, Edinburgh, upon Monday the 4th day of December 1916, at eleven-thirty o'clock forenoon, to consider as to an Application to be made for my discharge as Trustee.

CHARLES J. MUNRO, C.A., Trustee.

Edinburgh, 17th November 1916.

In the SEQUESTRATION of A. ROBERTSON, Tailor and Clothier, Bridge Street, Dunfermline, carrying on business under the name of W. M'KELVIE ROBERTSON.

GEORGE HODGE, C.A., Glasgow, Trustee, hereby intimates that the Commissioners have postponed the declaration of a Dividend to the next statutory period.

GEO. HODGE, C.A., Trustee.

135 Buchanan Street, Glasgow,
16th November 1916.

TRANSFER OF BUSINESS.

MR. ALEXANDER CAMERON, Draper and Clothier, 230 Links Street, Kirkcaldy, begs to intimate that he has disposed of the Business, so long carried on by him, to his son, Mr. Alexander Beattie Cameron, who for a number of years has been associated with him therein, and thanks his Customers for the patronage so long given him.

With reference to the above notice, Mr. Alexander Beattie Cameron intimates to his Father's Customers and the Public generally that he intends, as the successor in business of Mr. Alexander Cameron, to carry on the same in all its Branches in the

present premises for his own behoof, and under the present name of CAMERONS, as from this date, and trusts by attention thereto and moderate charges to merit a share of the public patronage. The said Alexander Beattie Cameron will receive payment of all accounts due to, and pay all accounts due by, the said Alexander Cameron.

Kirkcaldy, 16th November 1916.

ALEX. CAMERON.

ALEX. B. CAMERON.

J. M'KILLOP, Solicitor, Kirkcaldy,
Witness.
THOS. BELL, Law-Clerk, Kirkcaldy,
Witness.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE Firm of JOHNSTONE & HOGG, carrying on business as Tailors and Clothiers at 20 Whitehall Crescent, Dundee, of whom the Subscribers John Christopher Johnstone and William Edward Hogg were sole Partners, has been DISSOLVED, as at 31st October 1916, by the retiral therefrom of the said William Edward Hogg.

The said John Christopher Johnstone, who has acquired the assets of the Firm and will discharge its liabilities, will continue to carry on business at 20 Whitehall Crescent, Dundee, in his own name.

Dated this 3rd day of November 1916.

J. C. JOHNSTONE.

JAS. M. M'WALTER, Solicitor, 10
Reform Street, Dundee,
MARTHA A. LUNAN, Typist, 10
Reform Street, Dundee,
Witnesses to the Signature of the
said John Christopher Johnstone.

WILLIAM EDWARD HOGG.

Bombardier A. J. EDMONDS, Fort
Bovisand, Plymouth, Teacher,
72 Castleford Road, Sparkhill,
Birmingham,
Gunner G. COOPER, Fort Bovisand,
Plymouth, Monumental Sculptor,
114 St. James's Street, Newport,
I. of W.,
Witnesses to the Signature of the
said William Edward Hogg.

BANKRUPTS.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

RECEIVING ORDERS.

Marcus Russell Hart, carrying on business under the style of The Sutton Manufacturing Co. at 15 Charterhouse Buildings, Goswell Road, London, and residing at 51 Manor Lane, Lee, Kent, infants' milliner.

May Jeffrey, 46 Harrington Gardens, South Kensington, London, spinster.

John Reid M'Lean, of and lately carrying on business at 32 Great Tower Street, London, E.C., merchant.

Joseph Anderson Hutchison, 44 Deane Avenue, Bolton, and lately trading at Hulton, near Bolton, tar distiller.

Carl Oscar Uner, Carlton Hill, Great Lever, Bolton, engineer.

Ada Emma Taylor, 22 Vernon Terrace, late Johannesburg, 61 and 62 Grand Parade, Brighton, Sussex, boarding house keeper (wife of Charles Herbert Taylor).

George L. Busk, 336th Brigade, A Battery, R.F.A.; Bridge, in the county of Kent, second lieutenant in His Majesty's Army.

Arthur Charles Lonnen, Clevedon, St. Michael's Road, Bournemouth, Hants, lately residing and carrying on business at Corsley, Wilts, commercial traveller, formerly grocer.

John Young, residing at 17 Church Road, Walton, and lately (for the greater part of the six months next preceding the presentation of the petition herein) carrying on business at 114 Pembroke Place, both in the city of Liverpool, but now employed at Whitchurch, in the county of Salop, lately cocoa room proprietor, now barman.

ADJUDICATIONS ANNULLED.

Albert William Green, 13 Brereton Avenue, New Cleethorpes, formerly the Fish Docks, Great Grimsby, labourer, formerly fish merchant.

Benjamin Eastwood, 5 Consort Street, Belle Vue Road, in the city of Leeds, commission agent.

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
And 5s. extra for each additional 50 or part of 50 words.					
For each copy of the Gazette	...	...	...	...	9d.
Friendly Societies' Notices, each	...	...	...	...	5s.

The above Fees must be paid by affixing to the Notice Postage Stamps of as large value as possible.

Advertisements cannot be received or withdrawn after one o'clock on Tuesdays and Fridays.

The dues paid on withdrawn Advertisements cannot be returned.

All Letters must be Post Paid.

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