



The Edinburgh Gazette

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FRIDAY, MAY 24, 1918.

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 18th day of May 1918.

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 other enactments :

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. After Regulation 7BBB the following regulation shall be inserted :—

"7BC. If in the case of any tramway undertaking carried on under statutory powers by a local authority it appears to the Board of Trade

that it is necessary for the successful prosecution of the war that the undertaking should be carried on in an efficient manner, but that owing to circumstances arising out of the war it cannot be so carried on without either charging tolls, fares, and charges in excess of those which the local authority is authorised in any year to charge or without applying in aid of a deficiency in any year in the revenue of the undertaking local rates or funds which are not applicable to that purpose, the Board of Trade may by order authorise the local authority to charge the local rates or funds with any such deficiency and to defray the deficiency thereout to such extent and subject to such conditions as may be specified in the order and may by such order modify any provision in any local Act regulating the undertaking to such extent and during such period as appears to the Board necessary for the purpose aforesaid, or for the purpose of relieving the local authority from the obligation of making allowances for renewals or depreciation."

2. After Regulation 30E the following regulation shall be inserted :—

"30EE.—(1) No person shall after the twenty-seventh day of May nineteen hundred and eighteen, have or retain at any time in his possession or under his control silver coins current in the United Kingdom of a value exceeding that of the amount of silver coinage reasonably required by him at that time for the purposes of the personal expenditure of himself and his family and of his trade or business (if any) ; and if any person acts in contravention

of this regulation he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

"In any proceedings for contravention of this regulation the burden of showing what amount of silver coinage is reasonably required for the purposes aforesaid shall rest upon the person charged.

"(2) Any person who sells or purchases, or offers to sell or purchase, any coin current in the United Kingdom for an amount exceeding the face value of the coin, or accepts or offers to accept any such coin in payment of a debt or otherwise for an amount exceeding its face value, shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations."

3. In Regulation 35B for the words "or of any aircraft" there shall be substituted the words "or any aircraft."

4. Regulation 41B shall be amended by the insertion after the word "country" of the words "or Finland," and after the words "Act, 1915," of the words "or of any person resident in Finland."

The foregoing amendments of Regulation 41B shall be deemed to have had effect from the fifteenth day of April nineteen hundred and eighteen.

Provided that no person shall be liable to a penalty by reason of any contravention of or failure to comply with the provisions of the said regulation as so amended, committed, or occurring before the eighteenth day of May nineteen hundred and eighteen, unless he would have been so liable if the said regulation had not been so amended.

J. C. LEDLIE.

*Lord Chamberlain's Office,
St. James's Palace, S.W.,
18th May 1918.*

The KING has been pleased to appoint Hylton George Hylton, Baron Hylton, to be Captain of His Majesty's Body Guard of the Yeoman of the Guard, in the room of Colonel Charles, Baron Suffield, C.B., M.V.O., resigned.

*Lord Chamberlain's Office,
St. James's Palace, S.W.,
18th May 1918.*

The KING has been pleased to appoint The Right Honourable Sir Savile Brinton, Baron Somerleyton, K.C.V.O., to be one of the Lords-in-Waiting in Ordinary to His Majesty, in the room of Hylton George Hylton, Baron Hylton, resigned.

Whitehall, May 20, 1918.

The KING has been pleased, by Warrants under His Majesty's Royal Sign Manual, to grant permission to wear the undermentioned Italian, Belgian, Egyptian and Chinese Decorations, which have been conferred in recognition of valuable services rendered:—

Decorations conferred by

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF ITALY.

Order of the Crown of Italy.

Grand Officer.

Sir Edmund Charles Wyldbore Smith, Director, British Executive Staff, Commission Internationale de Ravitaillement.

Officer.

Reginald Franklyn Hare Duke, Esq., M.B.E., General Secretary of the said British Executive Staff.

Chevalier.

Oswald Cotton Chapman, Esq., and Harry Kent, Esq., also Members of the said British Executive Staff, being Shipping Secretary and Adviser on Coal and Cereal Shipments respectively.

Decorations conferred by

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF THE BELGIANS.

Order of Leopold.

Grand Officer.

Sir Frederick John Jackson, K.C.M.G., C.B., lately Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Uganda Protectorate.

Order of the Crown.

Officer.

Sir Douglas William Owen, K.B.E., President, War Risks Advisory Committee.

Order of Leopold II.

Chevalier.

James William Verdier, Esq., Secretary, War Risks Advisory Committee.
David Llewellyn Evans, Esq., Treasurer, War Risks Advisory Committee.

Decoration conferred by

HIS HIGHNESS THE SULTAN OF EGYPT.

Order of the Nile.

Grand Cordon.

Sir William Edwin Brunyate, K.C.M.G., Judicial Adviser to the Egyptian Government.

Decoration conferred by

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA.

Order of the Excellent Crop.

Second Class.

Sir Robert Ho Tung.

Downing Street,

18th May 1918.

The KING has been pleased to give directions for the appointment of George Barnard, Esq., to be an Unofficial Member of the Legislative Council of the Island of St. Lucia.

War Office,

22nd May 1918.

His Majesty the KING has been graciously pleased to approve of the award of the Victoria Cross to the undermentioned Officers, Non-commissioned Officer, and Men:—

Captain (A./Lt.-Col.) James Forbes-Robertson, D.S.O., M.C., Bord. R.

For most conspicuous bravery whilst commanding his battalion during the heavy fighting.

Through his quick judgment, resource, untiring energy and magnificent example, Lt.-Col. Forbes-Robertson on four separate occasions saved the line from breaking and averted a situation which might have had the most serious and far-reaching results.

On the first occasion, when troops in front were falling back, he made a rapid reconnaissance on horse-back, in full view of the enemy, under heavy machine-gun and close range shell fire. He then organised and, still mounted, led a counter-attack which was completely successful in re-establishing our line. When his horse was shot under him he continued on foot.

Later on the same day, when troops to the left of his line were giving way, he went to that flank and checked and steadied the line, inspiring confidence by his splendid coolness and disregard of personal danger. His horse was wounded three times and he was thrown five times.

The following day, when the troops on both his flanks were forced to retire, he formed a post at battalion headquarters and with his battalion still held his ground, thereby covering the retreat of troops on his flanks. Under the heaviest fire this gallant officer fearlessly exposed himself when collecting parties, organising and encouraging.

On a subsequent occasion, when troops were retiring on his left and the condition of things on his right were obscure, he again saved the situation by his magnificent example and cool judgment. Losing a second horse, he continued alone on foot until he had established a line to which his own troops could withdraw and so conform to the general situation.

Lt. (A./Capt.) Thomas Tannatt Pryce, M.C., G. Gds.

For most conspicuous bravery, devotion to duty, and self-sacrifice when in command of a flank on the left of the Grenadier Guards.

Having been ordered to attack a village, he personally led forward two platoons, working from house to house, killing some thirty of the enemy, seven of whom he killed himself.

The next day he was occupying a position with some thirty to forty men, the remainder of his company having become casualties. As early as 8.15 a.m. his left flank was surrounded and the enemy was enfilading him.

He was attacked no less than four times during the day, and each time beat off the hostile attack, killing many of the enemy.

Meanwhile, the enemy brought up three field guns to within 300 yards of his line, and were

firing over open sights and knocking his trench in. At 6.15 p.m. the enemy had worked to within sixty yards of his trench. He then called on his men, telling them to cheer and charge the enemy and fight to the last. Led by Captain Pryce, they left their trench and drove back the enemy, with the bayonet, some 100 yards. Half an hour later the enemy had again approached in stronger force. By this time Captain Pryce had only 17 men left, and every round of his ammunition had been fired. Determined that there should be no surrender, he once again led his men forward in a bayonet charge, and was last seen engaged in a fierce hand-to-hand struggle with overwhelming numbers of the enemy.

With some forty men he had held back at least one enemy battalion for over ten hours. His company undoubtedly stopped the advance through the British line, and thus had great influence on the battle.

2nd Lt. Basil Arthur Horsfall, late E. Lanc. R.

For most conspicuous bravery and devotion to duty. 2nd Lieut. Horsfall was in command of the centre platoon during an attack on our positions.

When the enemy first attacked his three forward sections were driven back and he was wounded in the head. Nevertheless, he immediately organised the remainder of his men and made a counter-attack, which recovered his original positions. On hearing that out of the remaining three officers of his company two were killed and one wounded, he refused to go to the dressing station, although his wound was severe. Later his platoon had to be withdrawn to escape very heavy shell fire, but immediately the shelling lifted he made a second counter-attack and again recovered his positions. When the order to withdraw was given he was the last to leave his position, and, although exhausted, said he could have held on if it had been necessary.

His conduct was a splendid example to his men, and he showed throughout the utmost disregard of danger.

This very gallant officer was killed when retiring to the positions in rear.

2nd Lt. John Crawford Buchan, Arg. & Suth'd Highrs.

For most conspicuous bravery and devotion to duty. When fighting with his platoon in the forward position of the battle zone, 2nd Lt. Buchan, although wounded early in the day, insisted on remaining with his men, and continually visited all his posts, encouraging and cheering his men in spite of most severe shell fire, from which his platoon was suffering heavy casualties.

Later, when the enemy was creeping closer, and heavy machine-gun fire was raking his position, 2nd Lt. Buchan, with utter disregard of his personal safety, continued to visit his posts, and though still further injured accidentally, he continued to encourage his men and visit his posts. Eventually, when he saw the enemy had practically surrounded his command,

he collected his platoon and prepared to fight his way back to the supporting line. At this point the enemy, who had crept round his right flank, rushed towards him, shouting out "Surrender." "To hell with surrender," he replied, and shooting the foremost of the enemy, he finally repelled this advance with his platoon. He then fought his way back to the supporting line of the forward position, where he held out till dusk.

At dusk he fell back as ordered, but in spite of his injuries again refused to go to the aid post, saying his place was beside his men. Owing to the unexpected withdrawal of troops on the left flank it was impossible to send orders to 2nd Lt. Buchan to withdraw, as he was already cut off, and he was last seen holding out against overwhelming odds.

The gallantry, self-sacrifice, and utter disregard of personal safety displayed by this officer during these two days of most severe fighting is in keeping with the highest traditions of the British Army.

No. 20765 Cpl. John Thomas Davies, S. Lance R. (St. Helens).

For most conspicuous bravery and devotion to duty under heavy rifle and machine-gun fire.

When his company—outflanked on both sides—received orders to withdraw, Corporal Davies knew that the only line of withdrawal lay through a deep stream lined with a belt of barbed wire, and that it was imperative to hold up the enemy as long as possible. He mounted the parapet, fully exposing himself, in order to get a more effective field of fire, and kept his Lewis gun in action to the last, causing the enemy many casualties and checking their advance.

By his very great devotion to duty he enabled part of his company to get across the river, which they would otherwise have been unable to do, thus undoubtedly saving the lives of many of his comrades.

When last seen this gallant N.C.O. was still firing his gun, with the enemy close on the top of him, and was in all probability killed at his gun.

No. 34328 Gnr. Charles Edwin Stone, M.M., R.F.A. (Sutton-in-Ashfield).

For most conspicuous bravery, initiative and devotion to duty.

After working hard at his gun for six hours under heavy gas and shell fire, Gunner Stone was sent back to the rear section with an order. He delivered the order, and voluntarily, under a very heavy barrage, returned with a rifle to the forward position to assist in holding up the enemy on a sunken road. Lying in the open about 100 yards from the enemy under very heavy machine-gun fire, he calmly and effectively shot the enemy until ordered to retire. He then took up a position on the right flank of the two rear guns and held the enemy at bay, though they again and again attempted to outflank the guns. During this period one of the enemy managed to break through, and, regardless of fierce machine-gun fire raging at the time,

Gunner Stone rushed after him and killed him, thereby saving the flank of the guns. Later he was one of the party which captured the machine-gun and four prisoners who, in the dusk, had got round to the rear of the gun position. This most gallant act undoubtedly saved the detachment serving the guns.

Gunner Stone's behaviour throughout the whole day was beyond all praise, and his magnificent example and fine work through these critical periods undoubtedly kept the guns in action, thereby holding up the enemy on the battle zone at the most crucial moment.

No. 94081 Pte. Jack Thomas Counter, King's L'pool R. (Blandford, Dorset).

For most conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty.

It was necessary for information to be obtained from the front line, in which the enemy had effected a lodgment. The only way was from the support line along a sunken road, and thence down a forward slope for about 250 yards with no cover, in full view of the enemy, and swept by their machine-gun and rifle fire. After a small party had tried unsuccessfully (the leader having been killed and another wounded before leaving the sunken road) it was thought that a single man had more chance of getting through. This was attempted five times, but on each occasion the runner was killed in full view of the position from which he had started.

Private Counter, who was near his officer at the time, and had seen the five runners killed one after the other, then volunteered to carry the message. He went out under terrific fire and succeeded in getting through. He then returned, carrying with him the vital information with regard to the estimated number of enemy in our line, the exact position of our flank, and the remaining strength of our troops. This information enabled his commanding officer to organise and launch the final counter-attack, which succeeded in regaining the whole of our position.

Subsequently this man carried back five messages across the open under a heavy artillery barrage to company headquarters.

Private Counter's extraordinary courage in facing almost certain death because he knew that it was vital that the message should be carried produced a most excellent impression on his young and untried companions.

War Office,

11th May 1918.

The KING has been graciously pleased to confer the Territorial Decoration upon the under-mentioned Officers, who have been duly recommended for the same under the terms of the Royal Warrant dated 17th August 1908:—

INFANTRY.

Royal Scots.—Major Arthur E. L. Jones.

Royal Highlanders.—Captain Thomas M. Guthrie.

Highland Light Infantry.—Major Herbert J. R. Bock.

War Office,
18th May 1918.

ARMY COUNCIL ORDER.

THE JUTE GOODS (PRICES) No. 2 ORDER, 1918.

In pursuance of the powers conferred on them by the Defence of the Realm Regulations, the Army Council hereby order as follows:—

1. No person shall sell for use within the United Kingdom any yarns or goods of any description having been produced by him wholly from jute at prices exceeding the prices set out in the Schedule hereto annexed, or such other prices as in any particular case may be allowed by or on behalf of the Director of Raw Materials.

2. No person shall sell for use within the United Kingdom any yarns or goods of the description aforesaid not having been produced by him at prices exceeding by more than 5 per cent. the prices set out in the Schedule hereto annexed or such other prices as in any particular case may be allowed by or on behalf of the Director of Raw Materials; provided that on any sale by any such person of any yarns or goods of the description aforesaid not exceeding £100 in value the selling price may exceed by 10 per cent. and no more, the producers' sale prices thereof as determined in accordance with Clause 1 of this order; and provided further that nothing contained in this clause shall be deemed to refer to any sale by any such person of any yarns or goods of the description aforesaid not exceeding £25 in value.

3. No person shall sell for use within the United Kingdom any yarns or goods of any description produced wholly from Jute otherwise than upon the terms that any such sale shall be varied so as to accord with such regulation as to price as the Army Council may by order make from time to time prior to the delivery of the goods so sold.

4. The Jute Goods (Prices) Order, 1918, and the Jute Goods (Prices) Permit, 1918, are hereby cancelled.

5. This Order may be cited as the Jute Goods (Prices) No. 2 Order, 1918.

By Order of the Army Council.

R. H. BRADE.

THE JUTE GOODS (PRICES) No. 2
ORDER, 1918.

LIST OF MAXIMUM PRICES.

Jute Yarn.

Common 8 lbs. Cops, 6-4d. per sple.
8 lb. Medium Spools, 6-6d. per sple.
7½ lbs. to be ¾d. per lb. more than 8 lbs.
7 lbs. to be ½d. per lb. more than 8 lbs.
Rio 8 lb. Warp, 7-6d. per sple.
Rio 8 lb. Weft, 7-5d. per sple.
Rio 7 lb. Warp, 6-10d. per sple.
Rio 7 lb. Weft, 6-9d. per sple.
8 lb. Sacking Chains, 9 7-8d. per lb.
24 lb. Sacking Weft, 8¾d. per lb.
24 lb. Dutch Weft, 8 7-8d. per lb.
10 lb. Fine Dutch Weft, 9 3-8d. per lb.
12 lb. Fine Dutch Weft, 9¼d. per lb.
14 lb. Fine Dutch Weft, 9 1-8d. per lb.
12 lb. and up, Carpet Warp, 9¾d. per lb.
Twist for actual use in Carpet trade, 6 lbs. and up, 7-8d. per lb. extra.

Twist Ordinary (3 turns per inch):—
2 ply, 5-8d. per lb. extra.
3 ply and up, 9-16d. per lb. extra.
If over 3 turns per inch to be charged extra in proportion.

Special Fine Yarns, Standard Quality.

3 lb., 8s. per sple.; 3½ lb., 8s. per sple.;
4 lb., 8s. per sple.; 5 lb., 8s. 4d. per sple.;
6 lb., 8s 8d. per sple.

Heavy Jute Yarn.

48 lb. Rove, £77 5s to £79 5s per ton, according to quality.

72-84 lb. Rove, £76 5s to £78 5s per ton, according to quality.

90-96 lb. Rove, £75 5s. to £77 5s per ton, according to quality.

120 lb. Rove, £74 15s. to £76 15s. per ton, according to quality.

Up to 180 lb., £73 15s. to £75 15s. per ton (when batch same range as 120 lbs.).

(200-300 lb. common quality, £61 10s per ton.

180 lb. out of this quality, £62 per ton.

Twisting, etc., 48 lbs. and upwards.

Twisting.

2 ply, £4 per ton.

3 ply, £3 10s. per ton.

4 ply and up, £2 10s. per ton.

Jute Yarn.

Balling in 14-28 lbs. balls, £1 12s. 6d. per ton.

Smaller balls extra according to size.

Tubing, £1 7s. 6d per ton.

Packing (gross weight charged), 10s. per ton extra.

Jute Cloth—Hessians.

Standard 10½d. oz. 40 in. 11 por. Hessian, 8 3-8d. per yd.

Rising 4-12d. per half oz. up to 11 oz. thereafter 3-8d. per half oz.

40" 10½ oz. 11 porter, Standard, 8 3-8d. per yd.

40" 10 oz. 10 porter, 12 shots, 8d. per yd.

40" 9½ oz. 10 porter, 11½ shots, 7 8-12d per yd.

40" 9 oz. 10 porter, 11 shots, 7 4-12d. per yd.

40" 8½ oz. 9-10 porter, 11-10 shots, 7d per yd.

40" 8 oz. 9 porter, 10 shots 6 8-12d. per yd.

40" 7½ oz. 8½ porter, 9 shots, 6 4-12d. per yd.

40" 7 oz. 8 porter, 8½ shots, 6d. per yd.

40" 6½ oz. 7½ porter, 8 shots, 5 8-12d. per yd.

40" 6 oz. 7 porter, 7½ shots, 5 4-12d. per yd.

Alterations on the standard counts of above to be at the following rates:—

1-24d. for a porter.

1-12d. for a shot.

Proportion.—Over proportion for narrow widths, 1-96d. per inch under 40".

Patent Selvedge.—1-16d. per yd. on narrow width.

Tarpauling.

11 por. 20 oz. 45 in., 13 shots Warps calculated at 10¼d. per lb.

15 9½-12d. per yd. with Hessian Weft.

15 7-12d. per yd. with fine Dutch Weft.

Rising 4-12d. per half oz.

Falling 3½-12d. per half oz.

14 por. 18 oz. 36 in., 15 shots, made with Rio Warp and medium spool quality Weft, 15¾d. per yd.

Rising 3-8d. per half oz.
Falling 4-12d. per half oz. to 16 oz.

D. W. Bagging.

7 por. 16 oz. 36 in., 9 shots, 11 5½-12d. per yd.
Rising 6½-12d. per oz. to 19 oz. and 5-8d. per oz. above.
Falling 6½-12d. per oz. to 11 oz.
 If 10 shots, 1-16d. per sq. yd. extra.

Twilled Sacking.

7 por. 16 oz. 36 in., 9 shots, 11 7-8d. per yd.
Rising—6½-12d. per oz. to 20 oz. and 5-8d. per oz. above.
Falling—1-2d. per oz. to 13 oz.
 7 por. 11 oz. 36 in., 9 shots, 9 1-8d. per yd.
Rising—5-8d. per oz. to 13 oz.
 If 10 shots 1-16d. per sq. yd. extra.
 8 por. 17 oz. 27 in., 9 shots, 11 5½-12d. per yd.
Rising—6½-12d. per oz. to 18 oz. and 5-8d. per oz. above.
Falling—6½-12d. per oz. to 14 oz. and 5½-12d. per oz. below.
 8 por. 14 oz. 22 in., 9 shots, 10 2½-12d. per yd.
Rising—6½-12d. per oz. to 16 oz.
Falling—6½-12d. per oz. to 12 oz.
 10 por. 20 oz. 28 in., 11 shots (ordinary quality warps calculated at 10¼d. per lb.), 14 9-16d. per yd.
Rising—9-16d. per oz. to 24 oz. and 5-8d. per oz. above.
Falling—1-2d. per oz. to 16 oz., and 7-16 per oz. below.
 10 por. 14 oz. 22 in., 11 shots (ordinary quality warps calculated at 10¼d. per lb.), 11 1-8d. per yd.
Rising—6½-12d. per oz. to 16 oz.
Falling—6½-12d. per oz. to 12 oz.
 12 por. 20 oz. 28 in., 12 shots (Fine quality with Rio warp), 15 13-16d. per yd.
Rising—9-16d. per oz. to 24 oz. and 5-8d. per oz. above.
Falling—9-16d. per oz. to 18 oz. and 1-2d. per oz. below.

Wide Brattice Cloth.

Above 72" to 84", 3-16d. per sq. yd. extra.
 Over 84" to 96", 3-8d. per sq. yd. extra.
 Over 96", ¾d. per sq. yd. extra.
 All made up in pieces delivered free in Dundee, less 3 per cent. discount, Dundee terms. If unmade up for bags, 1-24d. per lineal yard to be allowed.

CROPPING.—Prices are calculated uncropped. Cropping to be charged at the Associated Calenderers' tariff rates, plus 1½ per cent. on value of cloth for waste.

When finishing allowed, allowances to be at Associated Calenderers' tariff rates.

Mangling, Packing, Sewing, Stamping, etc., to be charged at the Associated Calenderers' tariff rates.

War Office,

17th May 1918.

ARMY COUNCIL ORDER.

THE WOOLLEN AND WORSTED (CONSOLIDATION) AMENDMENT ORDER, 1918.

Whereas by the Woollen and Worsted (Consolidation) Order, 1917, the Army Council re-

gulated upon certain conditions the production of goods of which wool or any derivative thereof, or Mohair, Alpaca, Cashmere or Camel hair is a constituent part:

And whereas it is expedient that the said Order should be amended.

Now, therefore, the Army Council, in pursuance of the powers conferred upon them by the Defence of the Realm Regulations, do hereby order as follows:

1. Clauses 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 and Schedule B of and annexed to the Woollen and Worsted (Consolidation) Order, 1917, are hereby repealed.

The said Order may be printed with the said clauses and schedule omitted and with the further and other clauses and schedules thereof and thereto annexed numbered consecutively from clause 1 to clause 17 and from Schedule A to Schedule D respectively.

3. This order may be cited as the Woollen and Worsted (Consolidation) Amendment Order, 1918.

By Order of the Army Council.

R. H. BRADE.

Admiralty, 16th May 1918.

The KING has been pleased to award the Decoration of the Albert Medal to John George Stanners, Deckhand, R.N.R., O.N. 17562 D.A., and to Rupert Walter Bugg, Leading Deckhand, R.N.R., O.N. 5046 S.D., in recognition of their gallantry in the following circumstances:—

On the 29th December 1917, some cotton waste, which had been stored in a wooden cupboard in the Magazine of H.M. Motor Launch No. 289, caught fire from an unknown cause. On the fire being discovered by the smell of burning and by the issue of smoke from the Magazine hatch, when opened, Deckhand Stanners, without hesitation, went down into the Magazine and brought up a quantity of the burning waste.

Leading Deckhand Bugg, who was in Motor Launch No. 285, alongside No. 289, smelt something burning, and on observing Deckhand Stanners coming up from the Magazine with burning material, immediately went down and extinguished the remainder of the ignited cotton waste.

The promptitude of action and the high courage shown by these men in the face of very grave danger averted a serious fire, and in all probability saved both Motor Launches and the lives of those on board.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

The Unemployment Insurance (Supplementary) Regulations, 1918, dated 17th May 1918, made by the Minister of Labour, under the National Insurance (Unemployment) Acts, 1911 to 1918.

Whereas by Section 91 of the National Insurance Act, 1911, power was given to the Board of Trade to make Regulations for the purposes therein specified, and generally for carrying Part

II. of that Act into effect, and any Regulations so made are to have effect as if enacted in that Act:

And whereas by Section 2 of the New Ministries and Secretaries Act, 1916, it is provided amongst other things that the powers and duties of the Board of Trade under the National Insurance Act, 1911, as amended by any other Act, shall be transferred to the Minister of Labour.

And whereas by Section 14, Sub-section 2 of the New Ministries and Secretaries Act, 1916, it is provided that where any powers and duties are transferred by virtue of that Act, the transfer shall take effect as from a date to be fixed by Order of His Majesty in Council.

And whereas by Order in Council, dated 10th January 1917, the said transfer was ordered to take effect as from the 10th day of January 1917.

Now, therefore, the Minister of Labour, by virtue of the powers conferred upon him as herein-

before recited, and of every other power him hereunto enabling, doth hereby make the following Regulations:—

1. These Regulations may be cited as the Unemployment Insurance (Supplementary) Regulations, 1918, and shall come into force on the date hereof.

2. In proviso (a) to Regulation 11 (1) of the Unemployment Insurance Regulations, 1912, as amended by the Unemployment Insurance (Supplementary) Regulations, 1915, the words "two miles" shall be substituted for the words "three miles."

Signed by Order of the Minister of Labour, this 17th day of May 1918.

J. D. SHACKLETON,
Secretary to the Ministry of Labour.

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 18th May 1918, pursuant to the Corn Returns Act, 1882.

| BRITISH CORN. | | | | QUANTITIES SOLD. | | AVERAGE PRICE. | |
|---------------|-----|-----|-----|------------------|------|----------------|----|
| | | | | Qrs. | Bus. | s. | d. |
| Wheat | ... | ... | ... | 24,165 | 0 | 73 | 4 |
| Barley | ... | ... | ... | 4,693 | 2 | 56 | 6 |
| Oats | ... | ... | ... | 2,376 | 7 | 46 | 4 |

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT for the corresponding Week in each of the Years from 1911 to 1917.

| 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. |
| 1911 ... | 41,048 | 0 | 1,383 | 3 | 9,378 | 3 | 32 | 8 | 25 | 0 | 19 | 5 |
| 1912 ... | 37,209 | 1 | 951 | 4 | 6,466 | 6 | 37 | 2 | 31 | 1 | 23 | 7 |
| 1913 ... | 38,719 | 2 | 2,697 | 0 | 3,772 | 5 | 32 | 10 | 25 | 3 | 19 | 11 |
| 1914 ... | 52,688 | 5 | 3,145 | 0 | 11,245 | 3 | 33 | 0 | 25 | 10 | 19 | 0 |
| 1915 ... | 52,527 | 4 | 5,744 | 1 | 15,558 | 7 | 62 | 0 | 34 | 1 | 32 | 8 |
| 1916 ... | 78,110 | 0 | 3,770 | 1 | 19,803 | 0 | 55 | 0 | 52 | 10 | 33 | 0 |
| 1917 ... | 39,779 | 3 | 9,214 | 1 | 10,501 | 2 | 77 | 11 | 64 | 10 | 55 | 2 |

* 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,
Assistant Secretary.

Board of Agriculture and Fisheries,
3 St. James's Square, London, S. W. 1,
18th May 1918.

ADULTERATION.

FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS.

The Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs (Methods of Analysis) Provisional Regulations (Scotland), 1918. Dated 20th May 1918.

The Board of Agriculture for Scotland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers vested in them under the Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1906, read in conjunction with Sec. 4 (11) of the Small Landholders (Scotland) Act, 1911, do hereby make the following Regulations:—

1. The Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs (Methods of Analysis) Regulations, 1908, are hereby amended by the substitution for paragraph (V.) of Regulation 3 of the following paragraph:—

(V.) Determination of Potash.

(a) Muriate of Potash free from Sulphates.

A weighed portion of the sample (about 5 grams in the case of concentrated muriate of potash or 10 grams in the case of low-grade muriate) shall be dissolved in water, the solution shall be filtered if necessary and made up to 500 cubic centimetres. The potash shall be determined in 50 cubic centimetres of the solution either by the platinum chloride method, or by the perchloric acid method, prescribed below in clauses (e) and (f) of this paragraph.

(b) Salts of Potash containing Sulphates.

A weighed portion of the sample (about 5 grams in the case of concentrated sulphate of potash or 10 grams in the case of kainit or other low-grade salts) shall be boiled with 20 cubic centimetres of hydrochloric acid and 300 cubic centimetres of water in a half-litre flask. Barium chloride solution shall be cautiously added, drop by drop, to the boiling solution until the sulphuric acid is completely precipitated. Any slight excess of barium shall be removed by the addition of the least possible excess of dilute sulphuric acid. The liquid (without filtration) shall be cooled, made up to 500 cubic centimetres, and filtered. 50 cubic centimetres of the filtrate shall be taken and evaporated to dryness, and shall then be moistened with concentrated hydrochloric acid, again evaporated to dryness, treated with a little dilute hydrochloric acid and filtered, if necessary. The potash shall be determined in the filtrate either by the platinum chloride method, or by the perchloric acid method, prescribed below in clauses (e) and (f) of this paragraph. If the solution contains phosphates, iron, manganese, or other substances that would interfere with the determination of potash, the method prescribed in clause (c) of this paragraph is to be used instead of the method prescribed in clause (b).

(c) Potash in Flue-dust.

10 grams of the sample shall be gently ignited in order to char organic matter, if present, and shall then be boiled with 300 cubic centimetres of water. 10 cubic centimetres of concentrated hydrochloric acid shall be added slowly so as not to check the boiling, which is to be continued for a further 10 minutes after the addition of the last portions of acid. The liquid shall be filtered into a half-litre flask and raised to the boiling-

point; and to the boiling liquid powdered barium hydroxide is to be added until there is slight excess. The liquid shall then be cooled, made up to 500 cubic centimetres, and filtered. Of the filtrate, 250 cubic centimetres shall be treated with ammonia solution and excess of ammonium carbonate, and, while boiling, with a little powdered ammonium oxalate. It shall then be cooled, made up to 500 cubic centimetres, and filtered. Of the filtrate, 50 cubic centimetres or 100 cubic centimetres, according to the amount of potash expected, shall be evaporated in a porcelain dish to dryness. If desired, nitric acid may be added during the evaporation after free ammonia has been driven off. The residue is to be heated gently over a low flame until all ammonium salts are expelled, the temperature being carefully kept below that of low redness. The residue shall be moistened with concentrated hydrochloric acid, evaporated to dryness, treated with dilute hydrochloric acid, filtered, and the potash determined in the filtrate either by the platinum chloride method or by the perchloric acid method, prescribed below in clauses (e) and (f) of this paragraph.

(d) Potash in Guanos, and Mixed Fertilisers.

10 grams of the sample shall be gently ignited in order to char organic matter, if present, and shall then be heated for 10 minutes with 10 cubic centimetres of concentrated hydrochloric acid, and finally boiled with 300 cubic centimetres of water. The liquid shall be filtered into a half-litre flask, raised to the boiling point, and a slight excess of powdered barium hydroxide shall be added. The contents of the flask shall be cooled, made up to 500 cubic centimetres, and filtered. Of the filtrate, 250 cubic centimetres shall be treated with ammonia solution and excess of ammonium carbonate, and then, while boiling, with a little powdered ammonium oxalate, cooled, made up to 500 cubic centimetres, and filtered. Of the filtrate, 100 cubic centimetres are to be evaporated in a porcelain dish to dryness. If desired, nitric acid may be added during the evaporation after free ammonia has been driven off. The residue is to be heated gently over a low flame, till all ammonium salts are expelled, the temperature being carefully kept below that of low redness. The residue shall be moistened with concentrated hydrochloric acid, evaporated to dryness, treated with dilute hydrochloric acid, and filtered. The potash shall be determined in the filtrate either by the platinum chloride method or by the perchloric acid method, prescribed below in clauses (e) and (f) of this paragraph.

(e) Platinum Chloride Method.

To the solution obtained as above described in clauses (a), (b), (c), or (d) of this paragraph, a few drops of hydrochloric acid shall be added, if none is present, and also 10 or 20 cubic centimetres (according to whether the portion weighed was 5 grams or 10 grams) of a solution of platinum chloride containing 10 grams of platinum per 100 cubic centimetres. After evaporation to a syrupy consistency on a water-bath, the contents of the basin shall be allowed to cool and shall then be treated with alcohol of specific gravity 0.864, being washed by de-

cantation until the alcohol is colourless. The washings shall be passed through a weighed or counter-poised filter paper, on which the precipitate shall be finally collected, washed with alcohol as above, dried at 100° C. and weighed.

The precipitate is to be regarded as K_2PtCl_6 , and is to be calculated to its equivalent as K_2O .

(f) Perchloric Acid Method.

To the solution obtained as above described in clauses (a), (b), (c), or (d) of this paragraph and placed in a small glass or porcelain basin, 7 cubic centimetres, or 12 cubic centimetres (according to whether the portion weighed was 5 grams or 10 grams) of a 20 per cent. solution of perchloric acid (specific gravity 1.125) shall be added. The basin shall be placed on a hot plate or sand bath and the contents evaporated until white fumes are copiously evolved. The precipitate shall be re-dissolved in hot water, a few drops of perchloric acid solution added, and the whole concentrated again to the fuming stage. After cooling, the residue in the basin shall be thoroughly stirred with 20 cubic centimetres of alcohol of specific gravity 0.816 to 0.812 (95 to 96 per cent. of alcohol by volume). The precipitate shall be allowed to settle, and the clear liquid shall be poured through a weighed or counterpoised filter paper, or through a Gooch crucible, draining the precipitate as completely as possible from the liquid before adding the washing solution. The precipitate shall be washed by decantation with alcohol (as above) saturated with potassium perchlorate at the temperature at which it is used, pouring the washings through the paper or Gooch crucible on which the whole of the precipitate is finally collected, dried at 100° C., and weighed.

The precipitate is to be regarded as $KClO_4$, and is to be calculated to its equivalent as K_2O .

Saving as to Analyses under Existing Regulations.

2. Nothing herein contained shall affect an analysis made before the commencement of these Regulations or the validity of any certificate of an analysis so made or any legal proceedings in respect of any sample to which any such analysis or certificate relates.

Commencement.

3. It is hereby certified that on account of urgency these Regulations shall come into operation forthwith as provisional Regulations.

Extent.

4. These Regulations shall extend to Scotland.

Short Title.

5. These Regulations may be cited as the Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs (Methods of Analysis) Provisional Regulations (Scotland), 1918.

In witness whereof the Board of Agriculture for Scotland have hereunto set their Official Seal this twentieth day of May, One thousand nine hundred and eighteen.

L. S.

(Signed) CHAS. WEATHERILL,
Secretary.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS,
1894 to 1914.

RETURN of OUTBREAKS of SWINE FEVER in SCOTLAND for the Week ended 18th May 1918, distinguishing Counties (including Burghs):—

| COUNTY. | Outbreaks Confirmed. | Swine Slaughtered as Diseased or as having been Exposed to Infection. |
|---------------------|----------------------|---|
| | No. | No. |
| Dumfries | 1 | — |
| Wigtown | 1 | — |
| TOTAL | 2 | — |

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

Ayrshire, &c.—An Area comprising the counties of Ayr and Wigtown, and the burghs of Ayr, Irvine, and Kilmarnock (16th June 1917).

Scotland.—An Area comprising Scotland (except the counties of Ayr and Wigtown, and the burghs of Ayr, Irvine, and Kilmarnock) (16th June 1917).

* See also under *Ayrshire, &c.*

RETURN of OUTBREAKS of the under-mentioned DISEASES in SCOTLAND for the Week ended 18th May 1918, distinguishing Counties (including Burghs):—

ANTHRAX.

| COUNTY. | Outbreaks Confirmed. | Animals Attacked. | | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|-------------------|----------|----------|----------|
| | | Oattle. | Sheep. | Swine. | Horses. |
| | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. |
| Dumfries | 1 | 1 | — | — | — |
| Lanark | 1 | 1 | — | — | — |
| TOTAL | 2 | 2 | — | — | — |

PARASITIC MANGE.

| COUNTY. | Outbreaks Reported. | Animals Attacked. |
|---------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| | No. | No. |
| Bute | — | 1 |
| Forfar | 1 | 1 |
| Lanark | 1 | 2 |
| Roxburgh | 1 | 1 |
| Stirling | 1 | 2 |
| TOTAL | 4 | 7 |

Board of Agriculture and Fisheries,
21st May 1918.

Ministry of Food,
21st May 1918.

THE SALE OF SWEETMEATS (RESTRICTION) ORDER,
12TH APRIL 1918.

Statutory Rule and Order, 1918, No. 418.
Price 1d. net, post free 1½d.

ORDER, 1ST MAY 1918, AMENDING THE EDIBLE
OFFALS (MAXIMUM PRICES) ORDER, 1918.

Statutory Rule and Order, 1918, No. 494.
Price 1d. net, post free 1½d.

THE FISH (REGISTRATION OF DEALERS) ORDER,
3RD MAY 1918.

Statutory Rule and Order, 1918, No. 503.
Price 1d. net, post free 1½d.

Notice is hereby given that the above-named Orders have been made by the Food Controller, and that copies of the Orders and of all other Orders made by the Food Controller, printed as Statutory Rules and Orders, and receivable in evidence under the Documentary Evidence Acts, can be purchased at the prices stated, through any bookseller or directly from H.M. Stationery Office, at the following addresses:—Imperial House, Kingsway, W.C. 2; 37 Peter Street, Manchester; 1 St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff; 23 Forth Street, Edinburgh; or E. Ponsonby Ltd., 116 Grafton Street, Dublin.

ADMIRALTY NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 630 of the year 1918.

IRISH CHANNEL—NORTH CHANNEL.

AREA RE-OPENED TO TRAFFIC.

Former Notices.—Nos. 283, 456, and 555 of 1918; hereby cancelled.

1. Mariners are notified that the order restricting navigation in the North Channel, issued under the Defence of the Realm Regulations, and published in the former Admiralty Notices to Mariners quoted above, is no longer in force, the area concerned having been re-opened to Traffic.

2. Rathlin sound is closed to all Traffic as hitherto.

(Notice No. 630 of 1918.)

Authority.—The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty. (H. 2832/18.)

By Command of their Lordships,

J. F. PARRY,
Hydrographer of the Navy.

Admiralty, London,
22nd May 1918.

INTIMATION is hereby given that WILLIAM CRAWFURD STIRLING STUART, Esq. of Milton and Castlemilk, residing at Castlemilk, in the County of Lanark, Heir of Entail in possession of the Entailed Estate of Milton, in said County, has presented a Petition to the Lords of Council and Session (First Division, Junior Lord Ordinary,—Mr. Paterson, Clerk), under and in terms of the Entail Statutes, including 38 and 39 Vict. cap. 61, and 45 and 46 Vict. cap. 53, and relative Acts of Sederunt, for an Order of Sale of certain subjects described in the said Petition, forming part of the said Entailed Estate of MILTON, and to apply the price of the said subjects for one or other of the purposes specified in the 23rd section of the said Act 45 and 46 Vict. cap. 53, all in terms of the said Act 45 and 46 Vict. cap. 53, and relative Statutes and Acts of Sederunt.

Date of Interlocutor ordering intimation, advertisement, and service, the 18th day of May 1918.

A. J. & A. GRAHAM, 198 West George Street,
Glasgow,

GRAHAM, JOHNSTON, & FLEMING, W.S.,
4 Albyn Place, Edinburgh,
Agents of the Petitioner.

To the Creditors and other Persons interested in the Succession of the deceased ARCHIBALD INGLIS LOCKHART STEVENSON, sometime of the Golden Lion Hotel, Stirling.

HENRY STEVEN, Accountant, Stirling, Judicial Factor upon the Estate of the said deceased Archibald Inglis Lockhart Stevenson, hereby intimates that he has prepared and lodged in Court (Second Division, Junior Lord Ordinary,—Mr. Paterson, Clerk) a State of Funds and Scheme of Division of the said Estate, to be considered and approved of by the Court, of which all concerned are hereby required to take notice.

HENRY STEVEN, Accountant, Stirling,
Judicial Factor.

Stirling, 23rd May 1918.

THE LONGMORN - GLENLIVET DISTILLERIES LIMITED, incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1862 to 1890.

INTIMATION is hereby made that on 18th May 1918 a Petition was presented to the Lords of Council and Session (First Division,—Mr. Paton, Clerk) at the instance of the above-named Company, under the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908, praying their Lordships to make an Order confirming the Reduction of the Capital of the said Company, from the present amount of £45,000, divided into 30,000 Preference Shares of £1 each, and 30,000 Ordinary Shares of 10s. each, to £30,000, divided into 30,000 Preference Shares of 10s. each and 30,000 Ordinary Shares of 10s. each, such reduction to be effected by returning to the holders of the said 30,000 Preference Shares paid-up capital to the extent of 10s. per share, and by reducing the nominal amount of each of the said Preference Shares from £1 to 10s., all in terms of a Special Resolution passed and confirmed at Extraordinary General Meetings of the Company held respectively on 25th April and 14th May 1918; approving of a Minute showing the particulars of the said capital as so reduced; directing the registration of said Confirmation Order and Minute by the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies in Scotland; directing notice of such registration, when made, to be given by advertisement once in the Edinburgh Gazette and once in each of the Scotsman, Aberdeen Journal, and Elgin Courant newspapers; and dispensing altogether with the words "and reduced" as part of the name of the Company. In the said Petition their Lordships have been pleased to pronounce the following Interlocutor:—

"Edinburgh, 21st May 1918.—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, Aberdeen Journal, and Elgin Courant newspapers; and allow all concerned to lodge Answers, if so advised, within eight days after such intimation and advertisement; meantime and during the dependence of the Petition dispense with the addition to the Company's name of the words 'and reduced.'

"STRATHCLYDE, I.P.D."

Of all which Intimation is hereby made.

DAVIDSON & SYME.

28 Charlotte Square, Edinburgh,
22nd May 1918.

THE "CRAIG" LINE STEAMSHIP COMPANY LIMITED.

A NOTE has been presented to the Lords of Council and Session (First Division, Lord Cullen, Ordinary, —Mr. Saunders, Clerk) for John Row-Fogo, Chartered Accountant, Edinburgh, Official Liquidator of the "Craig" Line Steamship Company Limited, incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1862 to 1890, and having its Registered Office at Number two St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh, praying their Lordships, *inter alia*, (1) to approve of the Deliverances of the Official Liquidator in the Schedule of Claims with his Deliverances thereon, No. 39 of Process, with and subject to such additions thereto and alterations thereon as may be required, and of his ranking the said claims accordingly; (2) to authorise the Official Liquidator to pay the preferential Creditors in full; (3) to authorise the Official Liquidator to pay to those Creditors whose claims are or may be admitted to an ordinary ranking a Dividend at the rate of Fifteen Shillings per £1 on the amounts of their said claims as ranked; and (4) to find and declare that the Creditors whose claims have been partially rejected shall so far as their claims have been partially rejected not be entitled to participate in the Dividend now to be paid or in any further Dividend which may be subsequently declared and authorised by the Court to be paid.

On said Note an Interlocutor has been pronounced by Lord Cullen, Ordinary, in these terms:—

"21st May 1918.—Lord Cullen.—*Act. Wilton.*—The Lord Ordinary appoints the Note for the Liquidator, No. 37 of Process, to be intimated on the Walls and in the Minute-Book in common form, and to be advertised once in the Edinburgh Gazette and once in each of the Times, Scotsman, and Glasgow Herald newspapers, and also to be intimated as craved to each Creditor claiming in the Liquidation; and allows all parties interested to lodge Answers thereto, if so advised, within eight days after such intimation and advertisement. "W. J. CULLEN."

Of all which Intimation is hereby given.

MORTON, SMART, MACDONALD, & PROSSER,
W.S., 19 York Place, Edinburgh, Agents
for the Official Liquidator.

22nd May 1918.

A PETITION having been presented to the Lord Ordinary officiating on the Bills at the instance of Harris Blumberg, 23 Sackville Street, London, for Sequestration of the Estates of DAVID HESTON REA, residing at Innisfallen, Milngavie, his Lordship of this date granted Warrant for citing the said David Heston Rea to appear in Court on the seventh day next after citation if within Scotland, and on the fourteenth day next after citation if furth of Scotland, to show cause why Sequestration of his Estates should not be awarded; of all which Intimation is hereby given.

JOHN N. RAE, S.S.C., Agent for Petitioner.

45 Frederick Street, Edinburgh,
22nd January 1918.

A PETITION having been presented to the Lord Ordinary officiating on the Bills at the instance of William James Wood, Collector of Rates for the Parish Council of Glasgow, incorporated by the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1894, 266 George Street, Glasgow, for Sequestration of the Estates of JOHN WILSON BRUCE, House Factor, carrying on business at 128 Great Western Road, Glasgow, and residing at 122 Great Western Road there, his Lordship of this date granted Warrant for citing the said John Wilson Bruce to appear in Court on the seventh day next after citation if within Scotland, and on the fourteenth day next after citation if furth of Scotland, to show cause why Sequestration should not be awarded; of all which Intimation is hereby given.

MACKENZIE, INNES, & LOGAN, W.S., Agents.

25 Melville Street, Edinburgh,
23rd May 1918.

THE Estates of ROBERT STEWART, sometime residing at 12 Shandon Crescent, Gorgie, Edinburgh, and thereafter at the Cockburn Hotel, Cockburn Street, Edinburgh, were Sequestrated on the 22nd day of May 1918, by the Sheriff of the Lothians and Peebles at Edinburgh.

The first Deliverance is dated 9th May 1918.

The Meeting to elect the Trustee and Commissioners is to be held at 2.30 o'clock afternoon on Friday the 31st day of May 1918, within Dowell's Rooms, No. 18 George Street, Edinburgh.

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 claims to entitle them to a first Dividend will be advertised in the second Gazette Notice.

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

R. D. C. M'KECHNIE, Solicitor, 10 Duke Street, Edinburgh, Agent.

To the Creditors on the Sequestrated Estates of JOHN COLIN CAMPBELL, Hotel Manager, Royal Hotel, North Berwick.

BY virtue of an Order of the Sheriff-Substitute of the Lothians and Peebles at Edinburgh, dated 20th May 1918, John Colin Campbell, above designed, hereby intimates that he has presented a Petition to the Sheriff of the Lothians and Peebles at Edinburgh, to be finally discharged of all debts contracted by him or for which he was liable prior to the date of the Sequestration of his Estates, in terms of the Statutes.

JOHN N. RAE, S.S.C., Agent for the
Petitioner.

45 Frederick Street, Edinburgh,
21st May 1918.

BANKRUPTS.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

RECEIVING ORDERS.

Sigismund Heinrich Salberg, 54 Great Tower Street, in the city of London, and of 62 Boyne Road, Lewisham, and 20 Belmont Park, Lee, in the county of Kent, commercial clerk.

Walter Watkins, Hillview, Sanderstead, in the county of Surrey, and lately residing at Green Mount, Park Road, Leyton, in the county of Essex, temporary government clerk.

Charles Hart, 57 East Street, residing at Dellside, Fordwater Road, Summersdale, both in Chichester, Sussex, gunsmith.

Joseph Clegg, residing at 11 Walpole Street, Burnley, in the county of Lancaster, engine tender (formerly a director of a limited company).

Francis Abraham Thorne (carrying on business as A. J. Thorne & Son), residing and carrying on business at 49 High Street, Brentwood, Essex, auctioneer.

Alfred Mann, residing and carrying on business at 21 Fulham Terrace, Beeston Hill, in the city of Leeds, chimney sweeper.

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.

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The dues paid on withdrawn Advertisements cannot be returned.

All Letters must be Post Paid.

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Friday, May 24, 1918.

Price Ninepence.