and then returned to his trench. (Since killed in action.)

Second Lieutenant Henry William Huggins, Royal Field Artillery.

Conspicuous gallantry in going forward to a cottage between the German trenches and our own, so as to be better able to direct his battery's fire. He remained there for three days under heavy rifle fire, directing with success by telephone.

Captain Lord Alastair Robert Innes-Ker, Royal Horse Guards.

During critical situation at Kruseik, on October 26th, the regiment was sent to relieve pressure of determined attack. The operation was entirely successful. Captain Innes-Ker showed conspicuous courage with the advance squadron, bringing wounded men out of action under very heavy fire.

Captain John Edmund Valentine Isaac, Reserve of Officers, The Rifle Brigade (The Prince Consort's Own).

Has shown conspicuous gallantry on all occasions. Has always obtained reliable and valuable information when required.

On October 24th he guided a unit to a critical point with great skill, which resulted in checking the enemy. Was wounded in the engagement.

Lieutenant John Peake Knight, Royal Field Artillery.

Conspicuous and consistent gallantry in assisting infantry, especially on November 10th. Has shown himself full of enterprise and initiative. His work has much encouraged the infantry.

Lieutenant Hubert Stanley Kreyer, 2nd Battalion, Alexandra, Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regiment).

Has shown conspicuous gallantry on several occasions in conveying messages along the trenches under heavy fire. His commanding officer considers that it was largely due to the services rendered by this officer on one occasion that the battalion was extricated from a difficult position.

Captain Cameron Lamb, 2nd Battalion, The Border Regiment.

Repeated gallantry and exceptionally good work scouting daily in and amongst enemy's lines.


On October 19th led an attack and effected an important lodgment in enemy's lines, from which he was subsequently withdrawn, as general advance was checked.

Has acted for Adjutant for a month, and has always volunteered and performed good work with information patrols.

Lieutenant James Kenneth McConnel, 20th Hussars.

For coolness, gallantry, and exceptionally good work during the operations of 23rd October to 4th November near Messines, and for exceptionally good service in covering with his machine guns the retirement of his regiment from the trenches with great skill and gallantry on 1st November, near Messines.

Lieutenant Wilmot Edward Maitland-Dougall, Royal Field Artillery.

Conspicuous enterprise in spotting the shield of an enemy's gun only 600 yards away, getting up a gun into the firing line, successfully knocking enemy's gun out, and also checking the enemy's infantry advance.

Lieutenant Kevin John Martin, Royal Engineers.

Conspicuous gallantry in taking his section across heavily fire-swept ground to prepare a house with loopholes from which our infantry hoped to be able to overcome enemy, who were fortified in some other neighbouring buildings. He successfully placed a machine gun in position and helped the infantry for the rest of the day.

Again on November 12th did good work, and was wounded.

Lieutenant Stewart Graham Menzies, 2nd Life Guards.

Showed the greatest coolness during the attack on German position led by Major the Honourable A. F. Stanley, 1st Life Guards, on the 7th November, in support of the right flank of the 4th Guards Brigade, and again on the evening of that day.

Captain Lord Francis George Montagu Douglas Scott, Grenadier Guards (attached Irish Guards).

For persistent and gallant efforts to rally the battalion when much shaken after heavy losses, and by helping to restore steadiness by his good example.

Captain Bernard Law Montgomery, The Royal Warwickshire Regiment.

Conspicuous gallant leading on 13th October, when he turned the enemy out of their trenches with the bayonet. He was severely wounded.

Lieutenant Laurence Cail Nicholson, 3rd (Attached 1st) Battalion, Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Royal Berkshire Regiment).

Led and commanded his platoon admirably during an attack on German position Paschen-dalee-Becelare Road, which resulted in the taking of the enemy's trenches and 70 prisoners. (Has since died of his wounds.)

Captain Norman Archibald Orr-Ewing, Scots Guards (attached Irish Guards).

For persistent and gallant efforts to rally the battalion when much shaken after its heavy losses, and by his good example helping to restore it to its usual steadiness.

Lieutenant Edmund Archibald Osborne, Royal Engineers.

Repeated gallantry and coolness in action on 31st October. He recovered a cable wagon which had been abandoned by the enemy. Has frequently shown great capacity for command.
The following despatch has been received by the Secretary of State for War from the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, British Forces in the Field:

General Headquarters,
20th November, 1914.

My Lord,—

1. I have the honour to submit a further despatch recounting the operations of the Field Force under my command throughout the battle of Ypres-Armentières.

Early in October a study of the general situation strongly impressed me with the necessity of bringing the greatest possible force to bear in support of the northern flank of the Allies, in order to effectively outflank the enemy and compel him to evacuate his positions.

At the same time the position on the Aisne, as described in the concluding paragraphs of my last despatch, appeared to me to warrant a withdrawal of the British Forces from the positions they then held.

The enemy had been weakened by continual abortive and futile attacks, whilst the fortification of the position had been much improved.

I represented these views to General Joffre, who fully agreed.

Arrangements for withdrawal and relief having been made by the French General Staff, the operation commenced on the 3rd October; and the 2nd Cavalry Division, under General Gough, marched for Compagnie en route for the new theatre.

The Army Corps followed in succession at intervals of a few days, and the move was completed on the 19th October, when the First Corps, under Sir Douglas Haig, completed its detraining at St. Omer.

That this delicate operation was carried out so successfully is in great measure due to the excellent feeling which exists between the French and British Armies; and I am deeply
indebted to the Commander-in-Chief and the French General Staff for their cordial and most effective co-operation.

As General Foch was appointed by the Commander-in-Chief to supervise the operations of all the French troops north of Noyon, I visited his headquarters at Doullens on 8th October and arranged joint plans of operations as follows:

The Second Corps to arrive on the line Aire-Bethune on the 11th October, to connect with the right of the French 10th Army and, pivoting on its left, to attack in flank the enemy who were opposing the 10th French Corps in front.

The Cavalry to move on the northern flank of the Second Corps and support its attack until the Third Corps, which was to detain at St. Omer on the 12th, should come up. They were then to clear the front and act on the northern flank of the Third Corps in a similar manner, pending the arrival of the First Corps from the Aisne.

The 3rd Cavalry Division and 7th Division, under Sir Henry Rawlinson, which were then operating in support of the Belgian Army and assisting its withdrawal from Antwerp, to be ordered to co-operate as soon as circumstances would allow.

In the event of these movements so far overcoming the resistance of the enemy as to enable a forward movement to be made, all the Allied Forces to march in an easterly direction. The road running from Bethune to Lille was to be the dividing line between the British and French Forces, the right of the British Army being directed on Lille.

2. The great battle, which is mainly the subject of this despatch, may be said to have commenced on October 11th, on which date the 2nd Cavalry Division, under General Gough, first came into contact with the enemy's cavalry who were holding some woods to the north of the Bethune-Aire Canal. These were cleared of the enemy by our cavalry, which then joined hands with the Divisional Cavalry of the 6th Division in the neighbourhood of Hazebrouck. On the same day the right of the 2nd Cavalry Division connected with the left of the Second Corps which was moving in a north-easterly direction after crossing the above-mentioned canal.

By the 11th October Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien had reached the line of the canal between Aire and Bethune. I directed him to continue his march on the 12th, bringing up his left in the direction of Merville. Then he was to move East to the line Laventie-Lorgies, which would bring him on the immediate left of the French Army and threaten the German flank.

On the 12th this movement was commenced. The 5th Division connected up with the left of the French Army north of Annœui. They moved to the attack of the Germans who were engaged at this point with the French; but the enemy once more extended his right in some strength to meet the threat against his flank. The 3rd Division, having crossed the canal, deployed on the left of the 5th; and the whole of the Second Corps again advanced to the attack, but were unable to make much headway owing to the difficult character of the ground upon which they were operating, which was similar to that usually found in manufacturing districts and was covered with mining works, factories, buildings, etc. The ground throughout this country is remarkably flat, rendering effective artillery support very difficult.

Before nightfall, however, they had made some advance and had successfully driven back hostile counter attacks with great loss to the enemy and destruction of some of his machine guns.

On and after the 13th October the object of the General Officer Commanding the Second Corps was to wheel to his right, pivoting on Givenchy to get astride the La Bassee-Lille Road in the neighbourhood of Fournes, so as to threaten the right flank and rear of the enemy's position on the high ground south of La Bassee.

This position of La Bassee has throughout the battle defied all attempts at capture, either by the French or the British.

On this day Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien could make but little progress. He particularly mentions the fine fighting of the Dorsets, whose Commanding Officer, Major Roper, was killed. They suffered no less than 400 casualties, 130 of them being killed, but maintained all day their hold on Pont Fixe. He also refers to the gallantry of the Artillery.

The fighting of the Second Corps continued throughout the 14th in the same direction. On this day the Army suffered a great loss, in that the Commander of the 3rd Division, General Hubert Hamilton, was killed.

On the 15th the 3rd Division fought splendidly, crossing the dykes, with which this country is intersected, with planks; and driving the enemy from one entrenched position to another in loop-holed villages, till at night they pushed the Germans off the Estaires-La Bassee Road, and establishing themselves on the line Pont de Ham-Croix Barbès.

On the 16th the move was continued until the left flank of the Corps was in front of the village of Aubers, which was strongly held. This village was captured on the 17th by the 9th Infantry Brigade and at dark on the same day the Lincoln and Royal Fusiliers carried the village of Herlies at the point of the bayonet after a fine attack, the Brigade being handled with great dash by Brigadier-General Shaw.

At this time, to the best of our information, the Second Corps were believed to be opposed by the 2nd, 4th, 7th and 9th German Cavalry Divisions, supported by several battalions of Jaegers and a part of the 14th German Corps.

On the 18th powerful counter attacks were made by the enemy all along the front of the Second Corps, and were most gallantly repulsed; but only slight progress could be made.

From the 19th to the 31st October the Second Corps carried on a most gallant fight in defence of their position against very superior numbers, the enemy having been reinforced during that time by at least one Division of the 7th Corps, a brigade of the 3rd Corps and the whole of the 14th Corps, which had moved north from in front of the French 21st Corps.

On the 19th the Royal Irish Regiment, under Major Daniell, stormed and carried the village of Le Pilly, which they held and entrenched. On the 20th, however, they were cut off and surrounded, suffering heavy losses.
On the morning of the 22nd the enemy made a very determined attack on the 5th Division, who were driven out of the village of Violaines, but they were sharply counter-attacked by the Worcesters and Manchesters, and prevented from coming on.

The left of the Second Corps being now somewhat exposed, Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien withdrew the line during the night to a position he had previously prepared, running generally from the eastern side of Givenchy, east of Neuve Chapelle to Faquissart.

On the 24th October the Lahore Division of the Indian Army Corps, under Major General Watkis, having arrived, I sent them to the neighbourhood of Lacon to support the Second Corps.

We early on this morning the enemy commenced a heavy attack, but, owing to the skilful manner in which the artillery was handled and the targets presented by the enemy's infantry as it approached, they were unable to come to close quarters. Towards the evening a heavy attack developed against the 7th Brigade, which was repulsed with very heavy loss to the enemy, by the Wiltshires and the Royal West Kents. Later, a determined attack on the 18th Infantry Brigade drove the Gordon Highlanders out of their trenches, which were retaken by the Middlesex Regiment, gallantly led by Lieutenant-Colonel Hind.

The 8th Infantry Brigade (which had come into line on the left of the Second Corps) was also heavily attacked, but the enemy was driven off.

In both these cases the Germans lost very heavily, and left large numbers of dead and prisoners behind them.

The Second Corps was now becoming exhausted, owing to the constant reinforcements of the enemy, the length of line which it had to defend and the enormous losses which it had suffered.

3. By the evening of the 11th October the Third Corps had practically completed its detachment at St. Omer, and was moved east to Hazebrouck, where the Corps remained throughout the 12th.

On the morning of the 13th the advanced guard of the Corps, consisting of the 19th Infantry Brigade and a Brigade of Field Artillery, occupied the position of the line Strazeele Station-Caestre-St. Sylvestre.

On this day I directed General Pulterney to move towards the line Armentieres-Wyt- schaete; warning him, however, that should the Second Corps require his aid he must be prepared to move South-East to support it.

A French Cavalry Corps under General Conneau was operating between the Second and Third Corps.

The Fourth German Cavalry Corps, supported by some Jaeger Battalions, was known to be occupying the position in the neighbourhood of Meteren; and they were believed to be further supported by the advanced guard of another German Army Corps.

In pursuance of his orders, General Pulteney proceeded to attack the enemy in his front.

The rain and fog which prevailed prevented full advantage being derived from our much superior artillery. The country was very much enclosed and rendered difficult by heavy rain.

The enemy were, however, routed; and the position taken at dark, several prisoners being captured.

The night the Third Corps made good the attacked position and entrenched it.

As Baillieu was known to be occupied by the enemy, arrangements were made during the night to attack it; but reconnaissances sent out on the morning of the 14th showed that they were heavily engaged, and the town was taken by our troops at 10 a.m. on that day, many wounded Germans being found and taken in it.

The Corps then occupied the line St. Jans Cappel-Baillieu.

On the morning of the 15th the Third Corps were ordered to make good the line of the Lys from Armentieres to Saillly, which, in the face of most determined opposition and very heavy weather, they succeeded in doing, the 6th Division at Saillly-Bac St. Maur and the 4th Division at Nieppe.

The enemy in its front having retired, the Third Corps on the night of the 17th occupied the line Bois Grenier-Le Gheir.

On the 18th the enemy were holding a line from Bailleul to the left through Mazingly, the enemy's line of direction assumed, but the enemy was driven off.

The situation of the Third Corps on the night of the 18th was as follows:

The 5th Division was holding the line Radingham - La Vallee - Ennetieres - Capihemery - Fremeques-Railway Line 300 yards east of Halte. The 4th Division were holding the line from L'Epinette to the river at a point 400 yards south of Frelingenhein, and thence to a point half a mile south-east of Le Gheir. The Corps Reserve was at Armentieres Station, with right and left flanks of Corps in close touch with French Cavalry and the Cavalry Corps.

Since the advance from Baillieu the enemy's forces in front of the Cavalry and Third Corps had been strongly reinforced, and on the night of the 17th they were opposed by three or four divisions of the enemy's cavalry, the 19th Saxon Corps and at least one division of the 7th Corps. Reinforcements for the enemy were known to be coming up from the direction of Lille.

4. Following the movements completed on the 15th, the 2nd Cavalry Division pushed the enemy back through Fletre and Le Coq de Paille, and took Mont des Cats, just before dark, after stiff fighting.

On the 14th the 1st Cavalry Division joined up, and the whole Cavalry Corps under General Allenby, moving north, secured the high ground above Berthen, overcoming considerable opposition.

With a view to a further advance east, I ordered General Allenby, on the 15th, to reconnoitre the line of the River Lys, and endeavour to secure the passes on the opposite bank, pending the arrival of the Third and Fourth Corps.
During the 15th and 16th this reconnaissance was most skilfully and energetically carried out in the face of great opposition, especially along the lower line of the river.

These operations were continued throughout the 17th, 18th and 19th; but, although valuable information was gained, and strong forces of the enemy held in check, the Cavalry Corps was unable to secure passages or to establish a permanent footing on the eastern bank of the river.

At this point in the history of the operations under report it is necessary that I should return to the co-operation of the forces operating in the neighbourhood of Ghent and Antwerp under Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Rawlinson, as the action of his forces about this period exercised, in my opinion, a great influence on the course of the subsequent operations.

This force, consisting of the 3rd Cavalry Division, under Major-General the Hon. Julian Byng, and the 7th Division, under Major-General Capper, was placed under my orders by telegraphic instructions from your Lordship.

On receipt of these instructions I directed Sir Henry Rawlinson to continue his operations in covering and protecting the withdrawal of the Belgian Army, and subsequently to form the left column in the eastward advance of the British Forces. These withdrawal operations were concluded about the 16th October, on which date the 7th Division was posted to the east of Ypres on a line extending from Zandvoorde through Gheuvelu to Zonnebeke. The 3rd Cavalry Division was on its left towards Langemarck and Poelcapelle.

In this position Sir Henry Rawlinson was supported by the 57th French Territorial Division in Ypres and Vimaringne, and by the 89th French Territorial Division at Poperinge.

On the night of the 16th I informed Sir Henry Rawlinson of the operations which were in progress by the Cavalry Corps and the Third Corps, and ordered him to conform to their movements which were in keeping an eye always to any threat which might be made against him from the north-east.

A very difficult task was allotted to Sir Henry Rawlinson and his command. Owing to the importance of keeping possession of all the ground towards the north which we already held, it was necessary for him to operate on a very wide front, and, until the arrival of the First Corps in the northern theatre—which I expected about the 20th—I had no troops available with which to support or reinforce him.

Although on this extended front he had eventually to encounter very superior forces, his three corps—cavalry and infantry, fought with the utmost gallantry, and rendered very signal service.

On the 17th four French Cavalry Divisions deployed on the left of the 3rd Cavalry Division, and drove back advanced parties of the enemy beyond the Forêt d'Houthulst.

A vigorous attempt was made to establish the British Forces east of the Lys were given on the night of the 17th to the Second, Third and Cavalry Corps.

I considered, however, that the possession of Menin constituted a very important point of passage, and would much facilitate the advance of the rest of the Army. So I directed the General Officer Commanding the Fourth Corps to advance the 7th Division upon Menin, and endeavour to seize that crossing on the morning of the 18th.

The left of the 7th Division was to be supported by the 3rd Cavalry Brigade, and further north by the French Cavalry in the neighbourhood of Ypres.

Sir Henry Rawlinson represented to me that large hostile forces were advancing upon him from the east and north-east, and that his left flank was severely threatened.

I was aware of the threats from that direction, but hoped that at this particular time there was no greater force coming from the north-east than could be held off by the combined efforts of the French and British Cavalry, and the Territorial troops supporting them until the passage at Menin could be seized and the First Corps brought up in support.

Sir Henry Rawlinson probably exercised a wise judgment in not committing his troops to this attack in their somewhat weakened condition; but the result was that the enemy's continued possession of the passage at Menin certainly facilitated his rapid reinforcement of his troops and thus rendered any further advance impracticable.

On the morning of the 20th October the 7th Division and 3rd Cavalry Division had retired to their old position extending from Zandvoorde through Kruiseik and Gheuvelt to Zonnebeke.

6. On the 19th October the First Corps, coming from the Aisne, had completed its detention and was concentrated between St. Omer and Hazebrouck.

A question of vital importance now arose for decision.

I knew that the enemy were by this time in greater superiority on the Lys, and that the Second, Third, Cavalry and Fourth Corps were holding a much wider front than their numbers and strength warranted.

Taking these facts alone into consideration it would have appeared wise to throw the First Corps in to strengthen the line; but this would have left the country north and east of Ypres and the Ypres Canal open to a wide turning movement by the 3rd Reserve Corps and at least one Landwehr Division which I knew to be operating in that region. I was also aware that the enemy was bringing large reinforcements up from the East which could only be opposed for several days by two or three French Cavalry Divisions, some French Territorial troops, and the Belgian Army.

After the hard fighting it had undergone the Belgian Army was in no condition to withstand, unsupported, such an attack; and unless some substantial resistance could be offered to this threatened turning movement, the Allied flank must be turned and the Channel Ports laid bare to the enemy.

I judged that a successful movement of this kind would be fraught with such disastrous consequences that the risk of operating on so extended a front must be undertaken; and I directed Sir Douglas Haig to move with the First Corps to the north of Ypres.

From the best information at my disposal I judged at this time that the considerable reinforcements which the enemy had undoubtedly
brought up during the 16th, 17th and 18th had been directed principally on the line of the Lys and against the Second Corps at La Bassee; and that Sir Douglas Haig would probably not be opposed north of Ypres by much more than the 3rd Reserve Corps, which I knew to have suffered considerably in its previous operations, and perhaps one or two Landwehr Divisions.

At a personal interview with Sir Douglas Haig on the evening of the 16th October I communicated the above information to him, and instructed him to advance with the First Corps through Ypres to Thourout. The object he was to have in view was to be the capture of Bruges and subsequently, if possible, to drive the enemy towards Ghent. In case of an unforeseen situation arising, or the enemy proving stronger than anticipated, he was to decide, after passing Ypres, according to the situation, whether to attack the enemy lying to the North or the hostile forces advancing from the East: I had arranged for the French Cavalry to operate on the left of the First Corps and the 3rd Cavalry Division, under General Byng, on its right.

The Belgian Army were rendering what assistance (they could by entrenched themselves on the Ypres Canal and the Yser River; and the troops, although in the last stage of exhaustion, gallantly maintained their positions, buoyed up with the hope of substantial British and French support.

I fully realised the difficult task which lay before us, and the onerous rôle which the British Army was called upon to fulfil. That success has been attained, and all the enemy's desperate attempts to break through our line frustrated, is due entirely to the marvellous fighting power and the indomitable courage and tenacity of officers, non-commissioned officers and men.

No more arduous task has ever been assigned to British soldiers; and in all their splendid history there is no instance of their having answered so magnificently to the desperate calls which of necessity were made upon them.

Having given these orders to Sir Douglas Haig, I enjoined a defensive rôle upon the Second and Third and Cavalry Corps, in view of the superiority of force which had accumulated in their front. As regards the Fourth Corps, I directed Sir Henry Rawlinson to endeavour to conform generally to the movements of the First Corps.

On the 20th October they reached the line from Elverdinghe to the cross roads one and a half miles north-west of Zonnebeke.

On the 21st the Corps was ordered to attack and take the line Postcapelle-Pasmendaele.

Sir Henry Rawlinson's Command was moving on the right of the First Corps, and French troops, consisting of Cavalry and Territorials, moved on their left under the orders of General Bidon.

The advance was somewhat delayed owing to the roads being blocked; but the attack progressed favourably in face of severe opposition, often necessitating the use of the bayonet.

Hearing of heavy attacks being made upon the 7th Division and the 2nd Cavalry Division on his right, Sir Douglas Haig ordered his reserve to be halted on the north-eastern outskirts of Ypres.

Although threatened by a hostile movement from the Forêt d'Houthulst, our advance was successful until about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, when the French Cavalry Corps received orders to retire west of the canal.

Owing to this and the demands made on him by the Fourth Corps, Sir Douglas Haig was unable to advance beyond the line Zonnebeke-St. Julien-Langemarck-Bixschoote.

As there was reported to be congestion with French troops at Ypres, I went there on the evening of the 21st and met Sir Douglas Haig and Sir Henry Rawlinson. With them I interviewed General De Mitry, Commanding the French Cavalry Corps and General Bidon, Commanding the French Territorial Divisions.

They promised me that the town would at once be cleared of the troops, and that the French Territorials would immediately move out and cover the left of the flank of the First Corps.

I discussed the situation with the General Officers Commanding the First and Fourth Army Corps, and told them that, in view of the unexpected reinforcements coming up of the enemy, it would probably be impossible to carry out the original rôle assigned to them. But I informed them that I had that day interviewed the French Commander-in-Chief, General Joffre, who told me that he was bringing up the 9th French Army Corps to Ypres, that more French troops would follow later, and that he intended—in conjunction with the Belgian troops—to drive the Germans East. General Joffre said that he would be unable to commence this movement before the 24th; and I directed the General Officers Commanding the First and Fourth Corps to strengthen their positions as much as possible and be prepared to hold their ground for two or three days, until the French offensive movement on the North could develop.

It now became clear to me that the utmost we could do to ward off any attempts of the enemy to turn our flank to the North, or to break in from the eastward was to maintain our present very extended front, and to hold fast our positions until French reinforcements could arrive from the South.

During the 22nd the necessity of sending supporting troops from North Corps on his right somewhat hampered the General Officer Commanding the First Corps; but a series of attacks all along his front had been driven back during the day with heavy loss to the enemy. Late in the evening the enemy succeeded in penetrating a portion of the line held by the Cameron Highlanders north of Pilkem.

At 6 a.m. on the morning of the 23rd a counter attack to recover the lost trenches was made by the Queen's Regiment, the Northampton and the King's Royal Rifles, under Major-General Bulfin. The attack was very strongly opposed and the bayonet had to be used. After severe fighting during most of the day the attack, which was brilliantly successful, and over six hundred prisoners were taken.

On the same day an attack was made on the 3rd Infantry Brigade. The enemy advanced with great determination, but with little skill, and consequently the loss inflicted on him was exceedingly heavy; some fifteen hundred dead were counted in the neighbourhood of the village of Précy. Correspondence found subsequently on a captured German Officer stated that the effects of this attacking Corps were reduced to 25 per cent. in the course of the day's fighting.

In the evening of this day a division of the French 9th Army Corps came up into line
brought up during the 16th, 17th and 18th had been directed principally on the line of the Lys and against the Second Corps at La Bassée; and that Sir Douglas Haig would probably not be opposed north of Ypres by much more than the 3rd Reserve Corps, which I knew to have suffered considerably in its previous operations, and perhaps one or two Landwehr Divisions.

At a personal interview with Sir Douglas Haig on the evening of the 19th October I communicated the above information to him, and instructed him to advance with the First Corps through Ypres to Thourout. The object he was to have in view was to be the capture of Bruges and subsequently, if possible, to drive the enemy towards Ghent. In case of an unforeseen situation arising, or the enemy proving to be stronger than anticipated, he was to decide, after passing Ypres, according to the situation, whether to attack the enemy lying to the North or the hostile forces advancing from the East: I had arranged for the French Cavalry to operate on the left of the First Corps and the 3rd Cavalry Division, under General Byng, on its right.

The Belgian Army were rendering what assistance (they could by entrenching themselves on the Ypres Canal and the Yser River; and the troops, although in the last stage of exhaustion, gallantly maintained their positions, buoyed up with the hope of substantial British and French support.

I fully realised the difficult task which lay before us, and the onerous rôle which the British Army was called upon to fulfil. Although threatened by a hostile movement from the East: I had arranged for the French Territorials to immediately move up the 9th French Army Corps to Ypres, that more French troops would follow later, and that he intended—in conjunction with the Belgian troops—to drive the Germans East. General Joffre said that he would be unable to commence this movement before the 24th; and I directed the General Officers Commanding the First and Fourth Corps to strengthen their positions as much as possible and be prepared to hold their ground for two or three days, until the French offensive movement on the North could develop.

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had been forced to withdraw. The right of the 7th Division thus advanced as the left of the 2nd Brigade went back, with the result that the right of the 7th Division was exposed, but managed to hold on to its old trenches till nightfall.

Meanwhile, on the Menin road, a counter-attack delivered by the left of the 1st Division and the right of the 2nd Division against the right flank of the German line was completely successful, and by 2.30 p.m. Gheluvelt had been retaken with the bayonet, the 2nd Worcester Regiment being to the fore in this, admirably supported by the 62nd Brigade, Royal Field Artillery. The left of the 7th Division, profiting by their capture of Gheluvelt, advanced almost to its original line; and connection between the 1st and 7th Divisions was re-established. The recapture of Gheluvelt released the 6th Cavalry Brigade, till then held in support of the 1st Division. Two regiments of this brigade were sent at once to clear the woods to the south-east, and close the gap in the line between the 7th Division and 2nd Brigade. They advanced with much dash, partly mounted and partly dismounted; and, surprising the enemy in the woods, succeeded in killing large numbers and making great captures. About 5 p.m. the French Cavalry Brigade also came up to the cross-roads just east of Hooge, and at once sent forward a dismounted detachment to support our 7th Cavalry Brigade.

Throughout the day the extreme right and left of the First Corps' line held fast, the left being strongly supported by the 7th Division, which was heavily shelled and subjected to slight infantry attacks. In the evening the enemy were steadily driven back from the woods on the front of the 7th Division and 2nd Brigade; and by 10 p.m. the line as held in the morning had practically been reoccupied.

During the night the enemy made a sharp attack on Le Gheir, and at 2 a.m. a company dispersed the enemy in the trenches of the Middlesex Regiment was gained by the enemy. After 2 a.m. a very heavy attack was repulsed with loss and the abandoned trenches reoccupied.

On the 23rd and 24th October frequent attacks were made along the whole line of the Third Corps, and especially against the 16th Infantry Brigade; but on all occasions the enemy was thrown back with loss.

During the night of the 25th October the Leicestershire Regiment were forced from their trenches by shells blowing in the pits they were in; and after investigation by the General Officers Commanding the 16th and 18th Infantry Brigades it was decided to throw back the line temporarily in this neighbourhood.

On the evening of the 29th October the enemy made a sharp attack on Le Gheir, and the trench line the north of it, but were repulsed.

About midnight a very heavy attack developed against the 19th Infantry Brigade south of Croix Maréchal. A portion of the trench lines of the Middlesex Regiment was gained by the enemy and held by him for some hours till recaptured with the assistance of the detachment from the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders from Brigade Reserve. Later information from prisoners showed that there were ten battalions opposite the 19th Brigade. Over two hundred dead Germans were left lying in front of the Brigade's trenches, and forty prisoners were taken.

On the evening of the 30th the line of the 11th Infantry Brigade in the neighbourhood of St. Yves was broken. A counter-attack carried out by Major Prowse with the Somerset Light Infantry restored the situation. For his services on this occasion this officer was recommended for special reward.
On the 31st October it became necessary for the 4th Division to take over the extreme right of the 1st Cavalry Division's trenches, although this measure necessitated a still further extension of the line held by the Third Corps.

On October 20th, while engaged in the attempt to force the line of the River Lys, the Cavalry Corps was attacked from the South and East. In the evening the 1st Cavalry Division held the line St. Yves-Messines: the 2nd Cavalry Division from Messines through Garde Dieu along the Wambrech to Houthem and Kortewilde.

At 4 p.m. on the 21st October a heavy attack was made on the 2nd Cavalry Division, which was compelled to fall back to the line Messines--9th kilo stone on the Warneton--Oostaverne Road--Hollebeke.

On the 22nd I directed the 7th Indian Infantry Brigade, less one battalion, to proceed to Wulverghem in support of the Cavalry Corps. General Allenby sent two battalions to Wytschaete and Voormezeele to be placed under the orders of General Gough, Commanding the 2nd Cavalry Division.

On the 23rd, 24th and 25th several attacks were directed against the Cavalry Corps and repulsed with loss to the enemy.

On the 26th October I directed General Allenby to endeavour to regain a more forward line, moving in conjunction with the 7th Division. But the latter being apparently quite unable to take the offensive, the attempt had to be abandoned.

On October 30th heavy infantry attacks, supported by powerful artillery fire, developed against the 2nd and 3rd Cavalry Divisions, especially against the trenches about Hollebeke held by the 3rd Cavalry Brigade. At 1.30 p.m. this Brigade was forced to retire, and the 2nd Cavalry Brigade, less one regiment, was moved across from the 1st Cavalry Division to a point between Oostaverne and St. Eloi in support of the 2nd Cavalry Division.

The 1st Cavalry Division in the neighbourhood of Messines was also threatened by a heavy infantry column. General Allenby still retained the two Indian Battalions of the 7th Indian Brigade, although they were in a somewhat exhausted condition.

After a close survey of the positions and consultations with the General Officer Commanding the Cavalry Corps, I directed four battalions of this Division to the area between Oostaverne and St. Eloi in support of the 2nd Cavalry Division.

The 1st Cavalry Division in the neighbourhood of Messines was also threatened by a heavy infantry column. General Allenby still retained the two Indian Battalions of the 7th Indian Brigade, although they were in a somewhat exhausted condition.

After a close survey of the positions and consultations with the General Officer Commanding the Cavalry Corps, I directed four battalions of this Division to the area between Oostaverne and St. Eloi in support of the 2nd Cavalry Division.

The 1st Cavalry Division continued to hold the line of trenches east of Wulverghem.

From that time to the date of this despatch the Cavalry Divisions have relieved one another at intervals, and have supported by their artillery the attacks made by the French through the period on Hollebeke, Wytschaete and Messines.

The 1st Cavalry Division in its position on the right of the Cavalry Corps continued throughout the same period to repel constant attacks against its front, and suffered severely from the enemy's heavy artillery fire.

The artillery of the 4th Division constantly assisted the French in their attacks.

The General Officer Commanding Third Corps brings specially to my notice the excellent behaviour of the East Lancashire Regiment, the Hampshire Regiment and the Somersetshire Light Infantry in these latter operations; and the skilful manner in which they were handled by General Hunter-Weston, Lieutenant-Colonel Butler and the Battalion Commanders.

9. The Lahore Division arrived in its concentration area in rear of the Second Corps on the 19th and 20th October.

I have already referred to the excellent work performed by the battalions of this Division which were supporting the Cavalry. The remainder of the Division from the 28th October onwards were heavily engaged in assisting the 7th Brigade of the Second Corps in fighting round Neuve Chapelle. Another brigade took over some ground previously held by the French 1st Cavalry Corps, and did excellent service.

On the 28th October especially the 47th Sikhs and the 20th and 21st Companies of the 3rd Sappers and Miners distinguished themselves by their gallant conduct in the attack on Neuve Chapelle, losing heavily in officers and men.

After the arrival of the Meerut Division at Corps Headquarters the Indian Army Corps took over the line previously held by the Second Corps, which was then partially drawn back into reserve. Two and a half brigades of British Infantry and a large part of the Artillery of the Second Corps still remained to assist the Indian Corps in defence of this line. Two and a half battalions of these brigades were returned to the Second Corps when the Ferozepore Brigade joined the Indian Corps after its support of the Cavalry further North.

The Secunderbad Cavalry Brigade arrived in the area during the 1st and 2nd November, and the Jodhpur Lancers came about the same time. These were temporarily attached to the Indian Corps.

Up to the date of the present despatch the line held by the Indian Corps has been subjected to constant bombardment by the enemy's heavy artillery, followed up by infantry attacks.

On two occasions these attacks were severe. On the 13th October the 8th Gurkha Rifles of the Bareilly Brigade were driven from their trenches, and on the 2nd November a serious attack was developed against a portion of the line west of Neuve Chapelle. On this occasion the line was to some extent pierced, and was consequently slightly bent back.

The situation was prevented from becoming serious by the excellent leadership displayed by Colonel Norie, of the 2nd Gurkha Rifles.
Since their arrival in this country, and their occupation of the line allotted to them, I have been much impressed by the initiative and resource displayed by the Indian troops. Some of the ruses they have employed to deceive the enemy have been attended with the best results, and have doubtless kept superior forces in front of them at bay.

The Corps of Indian Sappers and Miners have long enjoyed a high reputation for skill and resource. Without going into detail, I can confidently assert that throughout their work in this campaign they have fully justified that reputation.

The General Officer Commanding the Indian Army Corps describes the conduct and bearing of these troops in strange and new surroundings to have been highly satisfactory, and I am enabled, from my own observation, to fully corroborate his statement.


10. Whilst the whole of the line has continued to be heavily pressed, the enemy's principal efforts since the 1st November have been concentrated upon breaking through the line held by the First British and 9th French Corps, and thus gaining possession of the town of Ypres.

From the 2nd November onwards the 27th, the 15th and parts of the Bavarian 13th and 2nd German Corps, besides other troops, were all directed against this northern line. About the 10th instant, after several units of these Corps had been completely shattered in futile attacks, a division of the Prussian Guard, which had been operating in the neighbourhood of Arras, was moved up to this area with great speed and secrecy. Documents found on dead officers prove that the Guard had received the Emperor's special commands to break through and succeed where their comrades of the line had failed.

They took a leading part in the vigorous attacks made against the centre on the 11th and 12th. But, like their comrades, they were repulsed with enormous loss.

Throughout this trying period Sir Douglas Haig, ably assisted by his Divisional and Brigade Commanders, held the line with marvellous tenacity and undaunted courage.

Words fail me to express the admiration I feel for their conduct, or my sense of the incalculable services they rendered. I venture to predict that their deeds during these days of stress and trial will furnish some of the most brilliant chapters which will be found in the military history of our time.

The First Corps was brilliantly supported by the 3rd Cavalry Division under General Byng. Sir Douglas Haig has constantly brought this officer's eminent services to my notice. His troops were repeatedly called upon to restore the situation at critical points, and to fill gaps in the line caused by the tremendous losses which occurred.

Both Corps and Cavalry Division Commanders particularly bring to my notice the name of Brigadier-General Kavanagh, Commanding the 7th Cavalry Brigade, not only for his skill but his personal bravery and dash. This was particularly noticeable when the 7th Cavalry Brigade was brought up to support the French troops when the latter were driven back near the village of Klein Zillebeke on the night of the 7th November. On this occasion I regret to say Colonel Gordon Wilson, Commanding the Royal Horse Guards, and Major the Hon. Hugh Darnay, Commanding the 2nd Life Guards, were killed.

In these two officers the Army has lost valuable cavalry leaders.

Another officer whose name was particularly mentioned to me was that of Brigadier-General FitzClarence, V.C., Commanding the 1st Guards Brigade. He was, unfortunately, killed in the night attack of the 11th November. His loss will be severely felt.

The First Corps Commander informs me that on many occasions Brigadier-General the Earl of Cavan, Commanding the 4th Guards Brigade, was conspicuous for the skill, coolness and courage with which he led his troops, and for the successful manner in which he dealt with many critical situations.

I have more than once during this campaign brought forward the name of Major-General Bulfin to Your Lordship's notice. Up to the evening of the 2nd November, when he was somewhat severely wounded, his services continued to be of great value.

On the 5th November I despatched eleven battalions of the Second Corps, all considerably reduced in strength, to relieve the infantry of the 7th Division, which was then brought back into general reserve.

Three more battalions of the same Corps, the London Scottish and Hertfordshire Battalions of Territorials, and the Somersetshire and Leicestershire Regiments of Yeomanry, were subsequently sent to reinforce the troops fighting to the east of Ypres.

General Byng in the case of the Yeomanry Cavalry Regiments and Sir Douglas in that of the Territorial Battalions speak in high terms of their conduct in the field and of the value of their support.

The battalions of the Second Corps took a conspicuous part in repulsing the heavy attacks delivered against this part of the line. I was obliged to despatch them immediately after their trying experiences in the southern part of the line, and when they had had a very insufficient period of rest; and, although they gallantly maintained these northern positions until relieved by the French, they were reduced to a condition of extreme exhaustion.

The work performed by the Royal Flying Corps has continued to prove of the utmost value to the success of the operations.
I do not consider it advisable in this despatch to go into any detail as regards the duties assigned to the Corps and the nature of their work, but almost every day new methods for employing them, both strategically and tactically, are discovered and put into practice.

The development of their use and employment has indeed been quite extraordinary, and I feel sure that no effort should be spared to increase their numbers and perfect their equipment and efficiency.

In the period covered by this despatch Territorial Troops have been used for the first time in the Army under my command.

The units actually engaged have been the Northumberland, Northamptonshire, North Somerset, Leicestershire and Oxfordshire Regiments of Yeomanry Cavalry; and the London Scottish, Hertfordshire, Honourable Artillery Company and the Queen's Westminster Battalions of Territorial Infantry.

The conduct and bearing of these units under fire, and the efficient manner in which they carried out the various duties assigned to them, have imbued me with the highest hope as to the value and help of Territorial Troops generally.

Units which I have mentioned above, other than these, as having been also engaged, have by their conduct fully justified these hopes.

Regiments and battalions as they arrive come into a temporary camp of instruction, which is formed at Headquarters, where they are closely inspected, their equipment examined, so far as possible perfected, and such instruction as is imparted. The conduct and bearing of these units under fire, and the efficient manner in which they carried out the various duties assigned to them, have imbued me with the highest hope as to the value and help of Territorial Troops generally.

Several units have now been sent up to the front besides those I have already named, but have not yet been engaged.

I am anxious in this despatch to bring to Your Lordship's special notice the splendid work which has been done throughout the campaign by the Cyclists of the Signal Corps.

CARRYING DESPATCHS AND MESSAGES AT ALL HOURS OF THE DAY AND NIGHT IN EVERY KIND OF WEATHER, AND OFTEN TRAVERISING BAD ROADS BLOCKED WITH TRANSPORT, THEY HAVE BEEN CONSPICUOUSLY SUCCESSFUL IN MAINTAINING AN EXTRAORDINARY DEGREE OF EFFICIENCY IN THE SERVICE OF COMMUNICATIONS.

Many casualties have occurred in their ranks, but no amount of difficulty or danger has ever checked the energy and ardour which has distinguished their Corps throughout the operations.

11. As I close this despatch there are signs in evidence that we are possibly in the last stages of the battle of Ypres-Armentières.

For several days past the enemy's artillery fire has considerably slackened, and infantry attack has practically ceased.

In remarking upon the general military situation of the Allies as it appears to me at this present moment, it does not seem to be clearly understood that the operations in which we have been engaged embrace nearly all the Continent of Central Europe from East to West. The combined French, Belgian and British Armies in the West and the Russian Army in the East are opposed to the united forces of Germany and Austria acting as a combined army between us.

Our enemies elected at the commencement of the war to throw the weight of their forces against the armies in the West, and to detach only a comparatively weak force, composed of very few first-line troops and several corps of the second and third lines, to stem the Russian advance till the Western Forces could be completely defeated and overwhelmed.

Their strength enabled them from the outset to throw greatly superior forces against us in the West. This precluded the possibility of our taking a vigorous offensive, except when the miscalculations and mistakes made by their commanders opened up special opportunities for a successful attack and pursuit.

The battle of the Marne was an example of this, as was also our advance from St. Omer and Hazebrouck to the line of the Lys at the commencement of this battle. The rôle which the armies in the West have consequently been called upon to fulfil has been to occupy strong defensive positions, holding the ground gained and inviting the enemy's attack; to throw these attacks back, causing the enemy heavy losses in his retreat and following him up with powerful and successful counter-attacks to complete his discomfiture.

The value and significance of the rôle fulfilled since the commencement of hostilities by the Allied Forces in the West lies in the fact that at the moment when the Eastern Provinces of Germany are in imminent danger of being overrun by the numerous and powerful armies of Russia, nearly the whole of the active army of Germany is tied down to the line of trenches extending from the Fortress of Verdun on the Alsatian Frontier round to the sea at Nieuport, east of Dunkirk (a distance of 260 miles), where they are held, much reduced in numbers and morale by the successful action of our troops in the West.

I cannot speak too highly of the valuable services rendered by the Royal Artillery throughout the battle.

In spite of the fact that the enemy has brought up guns in support of his attacks of great range and shell power ours have succeeded throughout in preventing the enemy from establishing anything in the nature of an artillery superiority. The skill, courage and energy displayed by their commanders have been very marked.

The General Officer Commanding Third Corps, who had special means of judging, makes mention of the splendid work performed by a number of young Artillery officers, who in the most gallant manner pressed forward in the vicinity of the firing line in order that their guns may be able to shoot at the right targets at the right moment.

The Royal Engineers have, as usual, been indefatigable in their efforts to assist the infantry in fortification and trench work. I deeply regret the heavy casualties which we have suffered; but the nature of the fighting has been very desperate, and we have been assailed by vastly superior numbers. I have every reason to know that throughout the course of the battle we have placed at least three times as many of the enemy hors de combat in dead, wounded and prisoners.

Throughout these operations General Foch has strained his resources to the utmost to afford me all the support he could; and an ex-
The King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

General D'Urbal, Commanding the 8th French Army on my left, and General Maud'huy, Commanding the 10th French Army on my right, have many recommendations to bring to Your Lordship's notice for gallant and distinguished service performed by officers and men in the period under report. These will be submitted shortly, as soon as they can be collected.

I have the honour to be,
Your Lordship's most obedient servant,
J. P. D. French,
Field-Marshal, Commanding-in-Chief,
The British Army in the Field.

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 28th day of November, 1914.

PRESENT,
The King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

This day Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Frederick Edward Grey Ponsonby, K.C.V.O., C.B., was, by His Majesty's command, sworn of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and took his place at the Board accordingly.

Almeric FitzRoy.

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 28th day of November, 1914.

PRESENT,
The King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas by the Defence of the Realm Consolidation Act, 1914, His Majesty has power during the continuance of the present war to issue Regulations for securing the public safety and the defence of the Realm subject to and in accordance with that Act:
And whereas by Orders in Council dated respectively the 12th of August, the 1st and 17th of September, and the 14th of October, 1914, His Majesty was pleased to issue various Regulations under the Defence of the Realm Act, 1914, and the Defence of the Realm (No. 2) Act, 1914, and by virtue of the said Defence of the Realm Consolidation Act, 1914, those Orders in Council shall until altered or revoked by an Order in Council under the last-mentioned Act continue in force and have effect as if made under that Act:
And whereas it is expedient to revoke the said Orders in Council and to issue such Regulations as are hereinafter contained:

Now, therefore, His Majesty is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

General Regulations.

1. The ordinary avocations of life and the enjoyment of property will be interfered with as little as may be permitted by the exigencies of the measures required to be taken for securing the public safety and the defence of the Realm, and ordinary civil offences will be dealt with by the civil tribunals in the ordinary course of law.

The Admiralty and Army Council, and members of the Naval and Military Forces, and other persons executing the following Regulations shall, in carrying those Regulations into effect, observe these general principles.

Powers of competent naval and military authorities, &c.

2. It shall be lawful for the competent naval or military authority and any person duly authorized by him, for the purposes of securing the public safety or the defence of the Realm it is necessary so to do—
(a) to take possession of any land and to construct military works, including roads, thereon, and to remove any trees, hedges, and fences therefrom;
(b) to take possession of any buildings or other property including works for the supply of gas, electricity, or water, and of any sources of water supply;
(c) to take such steps as may be necessary for placing any buildings or structures in a state of defence;
(d) to cause any buildings or structures to be destroyed, or any property to be moved from one place to another, or to be destroyed;
(e) to take possession of any arms, ammunition, explosive substances, equipment, or warlike stores (including lines, cables, and other apparatus intended to be laid or used for telegraphic or telephonic purposes);
(f) to do any other act involving interference with private rights of property which is necessary for the purpose aforesaid.

3. The competent naval or military authority and any person duly authorized by him shall have right of access to any land or buildings or other property whatsoever.

4. The competent naval or military authority may by order authorize the use of land, within such limits as may be specified in the order, for the training of any part of His Majesty's naval or military forces; and may by such order confer such rights of user of the land, and provide for such temporary suspension of rights of way over roads and footpaths, as are conferred and are exercisable with respect to authorized land roads and footpaths under the Military Manœuvres Acts, 1897 and 1911, and the competent naval or military authority shall have all the powers exercisable by a Military Manœuvres Commission under those Acts.

5. The competent naval or military authority may by order if he considers it necessary so to do for the purposes of any work of defence or other defended military work, or of any work for which it is deemed necessary in the interests of public safety or the defence of the Realm to afford military protection, stop up or divert any road or pathway over or adjoining the land on which such work is situate for so long as the order remains in force:
Provided that where any such road or pathway is so stopped up or diverted the competent naval or military authority shall publish notice thereof in such manner as he may consider best adapted for informing the public, and where any road or pathway is stopped up by means of any physical obstruction he shall
cause lights sufficient for the warning of passengers to be set up every night whilst the road or pathway is so stopped up.

6. The competent naval or military authority may order all or any vehicles, boats, vessels, transport animals, live stock, foodstuffs, fuel, tools, and implements of whatever description, and all or any forms of equipment and war-like stores, within any area specified in the order to be removed from that area within such time as may be so specified, or in the case of warlike stores incapable of removal and destruction, and if any person being the owner or having control thereof fail to comply with the requisition, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations, and the competent naval or military authority may himself cause them to be removed or in the case of warlike stores to be destroyed.

7. The Admiralty or Army Council may by order require the occupier of any factory or workshop in which arms, ammunition, or any warlike stores or equipment, or any vehicles or plant required for the production thereof, are manufactured, to place at their disposal the whole or any part of the output of the factory or workshop as may be specified in the order, and to deliver to them the output or such part thereof as aforesaid, or of any plant belonging thereto, as may be specified in the order; and the occupier of the factory or workshop shall be entitled to receive in respect thereof such price as, in default of agreement, may be decided to be reasonable having regard to the circumstances of the case by the arbitration of a judge of the High Court selected by the Lord Chief Justice of England in England, by a judge of the Court of Session selected by the Lord President of the Court of Session in Scotland, or by a judge of the High Court of Ireland selected by the Lord Chief Justice of Ireland in Ireland.

8. The Admiralty or Army Council may take possession of any such factory or workshop as aforesaid, or of any plant belonging thereto without taking possession of the factory or workshop itself, and may use the same for His Majesty's naval or military service at such times and in such manner as the Admiralty or Army Council may consider necessary or expedient, and the occupier and every officer and servant of the occupier, and, where the occupier is a company, every director of the company, shall obey the directions of the Admiralty or Army Council as to the use of the factory or workshop or plant, and if he fails to do so he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

9. The competent naval or military authority may by order require the whole or any part of the inhabitants of any area specified in the order to leave that area if the removal of such inhabitants from that area is necessary for naval or military reasons, and if any person to whom the order relates fails to comply with the order he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations and the competent naval or military authority may cause such steps to be taken as may be necessary to enforce compliance therewith.

10. The competent naval or military authority may by order require all or any premises licensed for the sale of intoxicating liquor within any area specified in the order to be closed except during such hours and for such purposes as may be specified in the order, either generally or as respects the members of any of His Majesty's forces mentioned in the order, and, if the holder of the licence in respect of any such premises fails to comply with the order, he shall be guilty of an offence under these regulations, and the competent naval or military authority may cause such steps to be taken as may be necessary to enforce compliance with the order.

11. The Secretary of State or any person authorized by him may by order direct that all or any lights, or lights of any class or description, shall be extinguished or obscured in such manner and between such hours as the order directs, within any area specified in the order and during such period as may be so specified, and if the person having control of the light fails to comply with the order, he shall be guilty of an offence against these Regulations, and the Secretary of State may cause the light to be extinguished or obscured as the case may be, and in the performance of such an act any police constable, any person authorized by the Secretary of State in that behalf or any police constable may enter the premises in which the light is displayed, and do any other act which may be necessary.

Any such order as aforesaid may provide that vehicles or vehicles of any class or description shall, during any period specified in the order, be in darkness or stopped up, within that area or remains out between such hours as may be specified in the order, properly trimmed lighted and attached; and any police officer may stop and seize any vehicle which does not carry lamps in compliance with the order, and the person in charge or having control of the vehicle shall be guilty of a summary offence against these Regulations.

The powers conferred by this Regulation shall be in addition to, and not in derogation of, the powers conferred on the competent naval or military authority by Regulation 12, and the competent naval or military authority may, notwithstanding anything in an order under this Regulation, on any occasion when he may consider lights necessary for any naval or military purpose, require any lights to be lighted or kept lighted.

In the application of this Regulation to Scotland, references to the Secretary for Scotland shall be substituted for references to the Secretary of State.

12. The competent naval or military authority may order direct that all or any lights, other than lights not visible from the outside of any house, shall be kept extinguished or obscured, or that any such lights shall be in darkness or stopped up, between such hours and within such area as may be specified in the order; and if any person resident within that area fails to comply with the order he shall be guilty of an offence against these Regulations.

13. The competent naval or military authority may by order require every person within any area specified in the order to remain within doors between such hours as may be specified in the order, and in such case, if any person within that area is or remains out between such hours without a permit in writing from the
competent naval or military authority or some person duly authorized by him, he shall be guilty of an offence against these Regulations.

14. Where a person is suspected of acting, or of having acted, or of being about to act in a manner prejudicial to the public safety or the defence of the Realm and it appears to the competent naval or military authority that it is desirable that such person should be prohibited from residing in or entering any locality, the competent naval or military authority may by order prohibit him from residing in or entering any area or areas which may be specified in the order and upon the making of such an order the person to whom the order relates shall, if he resides in any specified area, leave that area within such time as may be specified by the order, and shall not subsequently reside in or enter any area specified in the order, and if he does so, he shall be guilty of an offence against these Regulations.

Any such order may further require the person to whom the order relates to report for approval his proposed place of residence to the competent naval or military authority and to proceed thereto and report his arrival to the police within such time as may be specified in the order, and not subsequently to change his place of residence without lawful authority or permission from the competent naval or military authority, and in such case if he fails to comply with the requirements of the order he shall be guilty of an offence against these Regulations.

15. Where a competent naval or military authority makes an order for the purpose, all persons residing or owning or occupying lands, houses, or other premises as may be so specified, shall, within such time as may be so specified, furnish a list of all goods, animals, and other commodities of any nature or description so specified, which may be in their custody or under their control within the specified area on the date on which the order is issued, stating their nature and quantity and the place in which they are severally situate, and giving any other details which may reasonably be required.

If any person fails to comply with any such order or attempt to evade this Regulation by destroying, removing, or secreting any goods, animals or commodities to which an order may be specified in the order, or such of those persons as may be so specified, shall, within such time as may be so specified, furnish a list of all goods, animals, and other commodities of any nature or description so specified, which may be in their custody or under their control within the specified area on the date on which the order is issued, stating their nature and quantity and the place in which they are severally situate, and giving any other details which may reasonably be required.

16. The competent naval or military authority may by order require the authority or person controlling any harbour, dock, wharf, waterworks, gasworks, electric light or power station, or other structure, to prepare a scheme for destroying or rendering useless the equipment or facilities of the harbour, dock, wharf, waterworks, gasworks, station, or structure, or such part thereof as may be specified in the order, and if the authority or person fails to prepare such a scheme within such time as may be specified in the order, he shall be guilty of an offence against these Regulations.

17. The restriction on the power to make by-laws under the Military Lands Acts, 1892 to 1903, imposed by the following provisions of the Military Lands Act, 1892, that is to say, the proviso to sub-section (2) of section two and sub-section (3) of section two of that Act, are hereby suspended, and the powers of the Admiralty and the Secretary of State to make bye-laws under the said Acts shall extend to the making of bye-laws with respect to land of which possession has been taken under these Regulations.

Provisions respecting the collection and communication of information, &c.

18. No person shall without lawful authority collect, record, publish or communicate, or attempt to elicit, any information with respect to the condition, or disposition of any of the forces, ships, or war materials of His Majesty or any of His Majesty’s allies, or with respect to the plans or conduct, or supposed plans or conduct, of any naval or military operations by any such forces or ships, or with respect to any works or measures undertaken for or connected with, the purpose of facilitating navigation in or into a harbour.

19. No person shall without the permission of the competent naval or military authority make any photograph, sketch, plan, model, or other representation of any such work, or of any dock or harbour work or, with intent to assist the enemy, of any other place or thing, and no person in the vicinity of any such work shall without lawful authority or excuse have in his possession any photographic or other apparatus or other material or thing suitable for use in making any such representation, and if any person contravenes the provisions of this Regulation or without lawful authority or excuse has in his possession any document containing any such information as aforesaid, he shall be guilty of an offence against these Regulations.

20. No person without lawful authority shall injure, or tamper or interfere with, any wire or other apparatus for transmitting telegraphic or telephonic messages, or any apparatus or contrivance intended for or capable of being used for a signalling apparatus, either visual or otherwise, or prevent or obstruct in any manner whatsoever interference with the sending, conveyance or delivery of any communication by means of telegraph, telephone, or otherwise, or be in possession of any apparatus intended for or capable of being used for tapping messages sent by wireless telegraphy or otherwise, and if any person contravenes the provisions of this regulation he shall be guilty of an offence against these Regulations.

21. No person shall keep or have in his possession or carry or liberate or bring into the United Kingdom any carrier or homing pigeons, unless he has obtained from the chief
officer of police of the district a permit for the purpose, and if any person without lawful authority contravenes the provisions of this regulation he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations, and the chief officer of police or any officer of customs and excise may, if he considers it necessary or expedient to do so, require any apparatus to be kept or brought into the United Kingdom in contravention of this regulation to be liberated detained or destroyed, or, in the case of pigeons brought into the United Kingdom, to be immediately returned in the ship in which they came.

Any person found in possession of or found carrying or liberating any carrier pigeons shall, if so required by any naval or military officer or by any sailor or soldier engaged on sentry patrol or other similar duty or by any officer of police, produce his permit, and if he fails to do so, may be arrested.

22. No person shall, without the written permission of the Postmaster-General, buy, sell, or handle in his possession or under his control any apparatus for the sending or receiving of messages by wireless telegraphy, or any apparatus intended to be used as a component part of such apparatus; and no person shall sell any such apparatus to any person who has not obtained such permission as aforesaid; and if any person contravenes the provisions of this regulation he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

If the competent naval or military authority has reason to suspect that any person having in his possession any apparatus for sending or receiving messages by telegraphy, telephony, or other mechanical or mechanical means is using or about to use the same for any purpose prejudicial to the public safety or the defence of the realm, he may, by order, prohibit that person from having any such apparatus in his possession, and may take such steps as are necessary for enforcing the order, and if that person subsequently has in his possession any apparatus in contravention of the order he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

For the purposes of this regulation any apparatus ordinarily used as a distinctive component part of apparatus for the sending or receiving of messages by wireless telegraphy shall be deemed to be intended to be so used unless the contrary is proved.

23. Where the competent naval or military authority or any person duly authorized by him or an alien officer has reason to suspect that any person who is about to embark on any ship, vessel, or aircraft is attempting to leave the United Kingdom or to interfere with the success of His Majesty's forces by land or sea or to prejudice His Majesty's relations with foreign powers, or spread reports or make statements likely to cause disaffection or disunity, or to give occasion to false reports or make false statements or reports or statements likely to cause disaffection to His Majesty or to interfere with the success of His Majesty's forces by land or sea, or to prejudice His Majesty's relations with foreign powers, or spread reports or make statements likely to prejudice the recruiting, training, discipline, or administration of any of His Majesty's forces, and if any person contravenes this provision he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

24. No person shall without lawful authority transmit, otherwise than through the post, or convey to or from the United Kingdom, or receive or have in his possession for such transmission or conveyance, any letter or written message from or originating with, or to or intended for—

(a) any person or body of persons, of whatever nationality, resident or carrying on business in any country for the time being at war with His Majesty, or acting on behalf or in the interests of any person or body of persons so resident or carrying on business, or

(b) any person or body of persons whose sovereign or state is at war with His Majesty, and who resides or carries on business in the United Kingdom;

and if any person contravenes this provision he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

Provided that a person shall not be deemed to be guilty of a contravention of this regulation if he proves that he did not know, and had no reason to suspect, that the letter or message in question was such a letter or message as aforesaid.

This regulation is in addition to and not in derogation of any provisions contained in the enactments relating to the Post Office, and shall not prejudice any right to take proceedings under those enactments in respect of any transaction which is an offence against those enactments.

25. No person shall without lawful authority be in possession of any searchlight, semaphore, or other apparatus intended for signalling, either visual or otherwise, or display, erect, or use any signal, and if any person contravenes this provision he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations; and the competent naval or military authority may require any flagstaff or other erection capable of being used as a means of signalling to be removed, and if the owner thereof fails to comply with the requirement, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations and the competent naval or military authority may cause the flagstaff or other erection to be removed.

26. No person shall without the permission of the competent naval or military authority, or some person authorized by him, display or ignite or otherwise make use of any fireworks or other similar device or any fire in such a manner as could serve as a signal, guide, or landmark, and if he does so he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

27. No person shall by word of mouth or in writing or in any newspaper, periodical, book, circular, or other printed publication, spread false reports or make false statements or reports or statements likely to cause disaffection to His Majesty or to interfere with the success of His Majesty's forces by land or sea or to prejudice His Majesty's relations with foreign powers, or spread reports or make statements likely to prejudice the recruiting, training, discipline, or administration of any of His Majesty's forces, and if any person contravenes this provision he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

Provisions against injury to railways, military works, &c.

28. No person shall trespass on any railway, or loiter on under or near any tunnel bridge viaduct or culvert, or on or in any road path or other place, being a road path or place to which access has been forbidden by order of the competent naval or military authority, and if
he does shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

If any person does any injury to any railway, or is upon any railway, or on under or near any tunnel bridge viaduct or culvert, or loiterers on or in any road or path or other place near a railway tunnel bridge viaduct or culvert, with intent to do injury thereto, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

32. The competent naval or military authority may by order prohibit any person from approaching within such distance as may be specified in the order, either absolutely or except subject to such conditions as may be specified in the order, and if any person without a permit from the competent naval or military authority manufactures, sells, or has in his possession for sale within the area so specified any arms, ammunition, or explosive substance in contravention of the order or fails to comply with the conditions imposed by the order he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

31. No person shall bring into the United Kingdom any firearms military arms or ammunition or any explosive substance without a permit from the competent naval or military authority, and if he does so shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations, and any person authorized for the purpose by the competent naval or military authority, and any police constable or officer of customs or any examining or other officer acting under his authority, relating to such navigation or moorings in respect of the violation of such requirements.

35. No person shall, in any prescribed area, have in his possession or in premises in his occupation or under his control any celluloid or any cinematograph film exceeding the prescribed amount, unless he has obtained the prescribed permit and observes all the prescribed requirements, and if any person contravenes this provision he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

Any police constable or any person authorized in writing by the Chief Officer of Police of the district, may enter, if need be by force, and search any premises in which he has reasonable cause to believe that celluloid or cinematograph film is kept or stored; and, if the prescribed permit has not been obtained or if any of the prescribed requirements are not complied with, may remove and destroy any such celluloid or film.

For the purpose of this Regulation "celluloid" includes the substances known as celluloid or xylonite and other similar substances containing nitro-cellulose or other nitrated product, but does not include celluloid which has been subjected to any manufacturing process: and "cinematograph film" means any film which is intended for use in cinematograph or similar apparatus and contains nitro-cellulose or other nitrated product: and "prescribed" means prescribed by order made by a Secretary of State, or, in Scotland, by the Secretary for Scotland.

Provisions as to arms and explosives.

30. The competent naval or military authority may by order prohibit the manufacture, sale of firearms, ammunition, or explosive substances or any class thereof, within the area specified in the order, either absolutely or except subject to such conditions as may be specified in the order, and if any person without a permit from the competent naval or military authority, and if any person contravenes any such order he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

34. Every place used for the storage of petroleum, turpentine, methylated spirit, or any other highly inflammable liquid, exceeding in the aggregate one hundred gallons shall be surrounded by a retaining wall or embankment so designed and constructed as to form an enclosure which will prevent in any circumstances the escape of any part of the petroleum or other inflammable liquid.

The requirement shall not be complied with in any storage place sunk below the level of the ground so as to form a pit, nor to any storage place so situated that the overflow of the petroleum or liquid from the vessel or vessels in which it is contained could not in case of fire seriously endanger life or cause material damage to property.

If any person uses or permits to be used, for the storage of petroleum or other such inflammable liquid, any premises which do not comply with the requirements of this regulation he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

For the purposes of this regulation "petroleum" means petroleum as defined in section three of the Petroleum Act, 1871, having a flashpoint below 150° F. (Abel).

Nothing in this regulation shall prejudice the effect of any requirements as to the storage of petroleum or other inflammable liquid lawfully imposed by any local authority, or the taking of such proceedings in respect of the violation of such requirements.

36. If the master of a ship, or any other person, disobeys or neglects to observe any regulations relating to the navigation or mooring of ships in a harbour or the approaches thereto, or any signals from, or any orders, whether verbal or written, of the competent naval or military authority of the harbour, or any examining or other officer acting under his authority, relating to such navigation or moro-
ing, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

37. Every vessel shall comply with such regulations as to the navigation of vessels as may be issued by the Admiralty or Army Council, and shall obey any orders given, whether by way of signal or otherwise, by any officer in command of any of His Majesty's ships, or by any naval or military officer engaged in the defence of the coast, or by any naval or military officer enacting on the high seas out of the territorial waters adjacent to the United Kingdom.

38. If any vessel fails to comply with any such regulations or to obey any such orders, the master or other person in command or charge of the vessel shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations, and if the vessel is at any time subsequently found at a port of, or within the territorial waters adjacent to, the United Kingdom, the competent naval or military authority may cause the vessel to be seized and detained.

This Regulation shall not apply to a vessel not being a British vessel so far as the area outside the territorial waters adjacent to the United Kingdom.

39. The Admiralty or Army Council may by order prohibit any vessel, or any vessel of any class or description specified in the order, from entering any area which they may consider it is necessary to keep clear of vessels, or vessels of that class or description, in the interests of the public safety or the defence of the realm, and if any vessel, or any vessel of that specified class or description, enters any such area, the master or other person in command or charge of the vessel shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

This regulation shall not apply to a vessel not being a British vessel so far as the area specified in the order extends beyond the territorial waters adjacent to the United Kingdom.

40. The Admiralty or Army Council, or any pilotage authority acting under their instructions, may make orders as to the pilotage of vessels entering, leaving, or navigating within any part of the territorial waters adjacent to the United Kingdom, and any such order may provide for pilotage being compulsory for all or any class of such vessels within such limits as may be specified in the order, for the granting of special pilotage licences and the suspension of existing pilotage licences and certificates, and for the supply, employment, and payment of pilots.

Any enactment, order, charter, custom, bylaw, regulation or provision in force for the time being in any area to which any such order relates shall have effect subject to the provisions of the order.

If any person fails to comply with the provisions of any such order he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

Miscellaneous Offences.

41. If any person with the intent of eliciting information for the purpose of communicating it to the enemy or for any purpose calculated to assist the enemy, gives or sells to a member of any of His Majesty's forces any intoxicant, or gives or sells to a member of any of His Majesty's forces any intoxicant when not on duty, with intent to make him drunk or less capable of the efficient discharge of his duties, or when on sentry or other duty, either with or without any such intent, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

For the purposes of this Regulation the expression "intoxicant" includes any intoxicating liquor, and any sedative, narcotic, or stimulant drug or preparation.

42. If any unauthorised person wears any naval, military, police or other official uniform, or any uniform so nearly resembling any such uniform as aforesaid as to be calculated to deceive, or if any person without lawful authority supplies a naval or military uniform to any person not being a member of His Majesty's forces, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

43. If any person attempts to cause mutiny, sedition, or disaffection among any of His Majesty's forces or among the civilian population he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

44. If any person, verbally or in writing, in any report, assurance, declaration, or application, or in any document signed by him or on his behalf of which it is his duty to ascertain the accuracy, knowingly makes or connives at the making of any false statement or any omission, with intent to mislead any officer, or other person acting under the orders of any officer, in pursuance of his duty under these regulations, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

45. If any person forges alters or tampers with any naval military or police pass, permit or other document, or uses or has in his possession any such forged altered or irregular naval, military, or police pass permit or document, or personates any person to whom such a pass permit or other document has been duly issued, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

46. If any person is found in possession of a false passport or, being a subject of a Sovereign not at war with His Majesty, passes under an assumed name, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

47. It shall be the duty of every person affected by any order issued by the competent naval or military authority or other person in pursuance of these regulations to comply with that order, and if he fails to do so he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

48. Any person who attempts to commit, or procures aids or abets, or does any act preparatory to, the commission of, any act prohibited by these regulations, or harbours any person whom he knows, or has reasonable grounds for supposing, to have acted in contravention of these regulations, shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

49. It shall be the duty of any person who knows that some other person is acting in contravention of any provisions of these regulations to inform the competent naval or military authority of the fact, and if he fails to do so he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

50. If any person does any act of such a nature as to be calculated to be prejudicial to the public safety or the defence of the Realm
and not specifically provided for in the foregoing regulations, with the intention or for the purpose of assisting the enemy, he shall be deemed to be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

Powers of Search, Arrest, &c.

51. The competent naval or military authority, or any person duly authorized by him may, if he has reason to suspect that any house, building, land, vehicle, vessel, aircraft, or other premises or any things therein are being or have been constructed used or kept for any purpose or in any way prejudicial to the public safety or the defence of the Realm, or that an offence against these regulations is being or has been committed thereon or therein, enter, if need be by force, the house, building, land, vehicle, vessel, aircraft, or premises at any time of the day or night, and examine, search, and inspect the same or any part thereof, and may seize anything found therein which he has reason to suspect is being used or intended to be used for any such purpose as aforesaid, or is being kept or used in contravention of these regulations (including, where a report or statement in contravention of Regulations 27 has appeared in any newspaper or other printed publication, any type or other plant used or capable of being used for the printing or production of the newspaper or other publication), and the competent naval or military authority may order anything so seized to be destroyed or otherwise disposed of.

52. Any officer, or any soldier or sailor engaged on sentry patrol or other similar duty, and any police officer, may stop any vehicle travelling along any public highway, and, if he has reason to suspect that the vehicle is being used for any purpose or in any way prejudicial to the public safety or the defence of the Realm, may search and seize the vehicle, and seize anything found therein which he has reason to suspect is being used or intended to be used for any such purpose as aforesaid.

53. It shall be the duty of any person, if so required by an officer, or by a soldier or sailor engaged on sentry patrol or other similar duty, or by a police constable, to stop and answer to the best of his ability and knowledge any questions which may be reasonably addressed to him, and if he refuses or fails to do so he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

The competent naval or military authority may by order require any person or persons of any class or description to furnish him, either verbally or in writing, with such information as may be specified in the order, and the order may require any person to attend at such time and such place as may be specified in the order for the purpose of furnishing such information, and if any person fails to comply with the order he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

54. Any person landing or embarking at any place in the United Kingdom shall, on being requested to do so by the competent naval or military authority or any person authorized by him, or by an aliens officer or officer of police, make a declaration as to whether or not he is carrying or conveying any letters or other written messages intended to be transmitted by post or otherwise delivered, and, if so required, shall produce any such letters or messages; and the competent naval or military authority or person authorized by him may, on being satisfied that the person is carrying or conveying any such person and any baggage with a view to ascertaining whether such person or the person to whom the baggage belongs is carrying or conveying any such letters or messages.

55. Any person authorized for the purpose by the competent naval or military authority, or any constable or officer of customs and excise or aliens officer, may arrest without warrant any person whose behaviour is of such a nature as to give reasonable grounds for suspecting that he has acted or is acting or is about to act in a manner prejudicial to the public safety or the defence of the Realm, or upon whom may be found any article, book, letter, or other document, the possession of which gives grounds for such a suspicion, or who is suspected of having committed an offence against these regulations.

If any person assists or connives at the escape of any person who may be in custody under this regulation, or knowingly harbours or assists any person who has so escaped, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

Trial and Punishment of Offences.

56. A person alleged to be guilty of an offence against these regulations may be tried either by a court-martial or before a court of summary jurisdiction:

Provided that in the case of any offence against these regulations declared to be a summary offence the alleged offender shall not be liable to be tried otherwise than before a court of summary jurisdiction.

Where a person is alleged to be guilty of an offence against these regulations (other than an offence declared by these regulations to be a summary offence) the case shall be referred to the competent naval- or military authority who shall investigate the case and determine whether it shall be tried by court-martial or summarily or shall not be proceeded with, and if the alleged offender is in custody he shall be to be tried by court-martial be kept in or handed over to military custody, and if he is to be tried summarily be handed over or kept in civil custody.

57. A person found guilty of an offence against these regulations by a court-martial shall be liable to be sentenced to penal servitude for life or any less punishment, or if the court finds that the offence was committed with the intention of assisting the enemy to suffer death or any less punishment, and the court may in addition to any other sentence imposed order that any goods in respect of which the offence has been committed be forfeited:

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Provided that a sentence of detention in detention barracks shall not be awarded for an offence under these regulations and that no sentence exceeding six months' imprisonment with hard labour shall be imposed in respect of any contravention of regulations 12, 13, 21, 22, 25, 26, 27, 28 (first paragraph), 53, 60, and 61 if the offender proves that he acted without any intention of assisting the enemy or, in the case of regulation 27, of causing disaffection or alarm or prejudicing the recruiting, training, discipline, and administration of any force.

A court-martial having jurisdiction to try offences under these Regulations shall be a general or district court-martial convened by an officer authorized to convene such description of court-martial within the limits of whose command the offender may for the time being be; but nothing in this regulation shall be construed as authorizing a district court-martial to impose a sentence of penal servitude.

Any person tried by court-martial under these regulations shall, for the purposes of the provisions of the Army Act relating to offences, be treated as if he belonged to the unit in whose charge he may be; but no such person shall be liable to summary punishment by a commanding officer.

Any person tried by court-martial under these regulations by a court of summary jurisdiction shall be liable to be sentenced to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a term not exceeding six months or to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds, or to both such imprisonment and fine, and the court may, in addition to any other penalty which may be imposed, order that any goods in respect of which the offence has been committed shall be forfeited.

For the purpose of the trial of a person for such an offence the offence shall be deemed to have been committed either at the place in which the same actually was committed, or at any place in which the offender may be, and the court in Scotland shall be the sheriff court.

Section seventeen of the Summary Jurisdiction Act, 1879, shall not apply to the charge of offences against these regulations.

Any person aggrieved by a conviction of a court of summary jurisdiction under these regulations may appeal in England to a court of quarter sessions, and in Scotland under and in terms of the Summary Jurisdiction (Scotland) Acts, and in Ireland in manner provided by the Summary Jurisdiction (Ireland) Acts.

Supplemental.

59. The powers conferred by these regulations are in addition to and not in derogation of any powers exercisable by members of His Majesty's naval and military forces and other persons to take such steps as may be necessary for securing the public safety and the defence of the Realm, and nothing in these regulations shall affect the liability of any person to trial and punishment for any offence or war crime otherwise than in accordance with these regulations.

60. The competent naval or military authority, or any other person by whom an order is made in pursuance of these Regulations, shall publish notice of the order in such manner as he may consider best adapted for informing persons affected by the order, and no person shall without lawful authority deface or otherwise tamper with any notice posted up in pursuance of these regulations, and if he does so shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

61. Any person claiming to act under any permit or permission granted under or for the purposes of these Regulations shall, if at any time he is required to do so by the competent naval or military authority or any person authorized by them, or by any officer of customs and excise, officer of police or aliens officer, produce the permit or permission for inspection, and if he refuses to do so he shall be guilty of an offence against these Regulations.

Any permit or permission granted under or for the purposes of any provision of these regulations may at any time be revoked.

62. The Admiralty or Army Council may appoint any commissioned officer of His Majesty's Naval or Military Forces, not below the rank of lieutenant-commander in the Navy or of field officer in the Army, to be a competent naval or military authority and may authorize any competent naval or military authority thus appointed to delegate, either unconditionally or subject to such conditions as he thinks fit, all or any of his powers under these regulations to any officer qualified to be appointed a competent naval or military authority, and an officer so appointed, or to whom the powers of the competent naval or military authority are so delegated, is in these regulations referred to as a competent naval or military authority.

For the purposes of these regulations the expression "aliens officer" shall have the same meaning as in the Aliens Restriction (Consolidation) Order, 1914.

63. These regulations may be cited as the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914.

The Interpretation Act, 1889, applies for the purposes of the interpretation of these regulations in like manner as it applies for the purpose of the interpretation of an Act of Parliament.

The said Orders in Council of the 12th of August, the 1st and 17th of September, and the 14th of October, 1914, are hereby revoked:

Provided that the revocation of any such Order shall not--

(a) affect the previous operation of any Order so revoked or anything duly done or suffered under any Order so revoked; or

(b) affect any right, privilege, obligation, or liability acquired, accrued, or incurred under any Order so revoked; or

(c) affect any penalty, forfeiture, or punishment incurred in respect of any offence committed against any Order so revoked; or

(d) affect any proceedings or remedy in respect of any such right, privilege, obligation, liability, penalty, forfeiture, or punishment aforesaid;

and any permission or direction given, or order, requirement, or appointment made, authority issued or other action taken under any Order so revoked shall be deemed to have been given, made, issued, or taken under the corresponding provision of this Order.

Almeric FitzRoy.
At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 28th day of November, 1914.

PRESENT,
The KINg's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS by the Aliens Restriction (Consolidation) Order, 1914 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Order), His Majesty has been pleased to impose restrictions upon aliens and to make various provisions for carrying those restrictions into effect:

AND WHEREAS the Belgian Government have represented to His Majesty's Government that it is desirable to make provision for the supervision and registration of, and collection of information in relation to, Belgian refugees in the United Kingdom:

AND WHEREAS in order to give effect to that representation, it is desirable to extend the principal Order in the 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 as follows:—

Central Register of Belgian Refugees.

1. The Registrar General shall keep a central register of all Belgian refugees in the United Kingdom and shall enter therein all particulars with respect to Belgian refugees which are, under this Order, either furnished to him as registration officer of the metropolitan police district or furnished to other registration officers and communicated to him by them.

Registration of Belgian Refugees.

2.—(1) A Belgian refugee shall, wherever resident, comply with the following requirements as to registration:—

(a) He shall, as soon as may be, furnish to the registration officer of the registration district in which he is resident particulars as to the following matters:—

Name
Present address
Former address in Belgium
Nationality and birthplace
Trade or profession
Sex
Age
Whether married or unmarried
If accompanied by any members of his family, the names, ages, and relationship of such members
Whether he has served in the Belgian army
Any other matters of which particulars are reasonably required by the registration officer.

(b) He shall, if he is about to change his residence, furnish to the registration officer of the registration district in which he is then resident particulars as to the date on which his residence is to be changed, and as to his intended place of residence, and on effecting any change of residence from one registration district to another he shall forthwith report his arrival in the registration district into which he moves to the registration officer of that district.

(2) Where a Belgian refugee is lodging with or living as a member of the household of any other person, it shall be the duty of that person to take steps to secure compliance with the terms of this Order in respect of that refugee.

(3) Where a Belgian refugee has furnished particulars in accordance with this Order or (before the commencement of this Order) in accordance with Article 19 of the principal Order, or has before the commencement of this Order been registered with the Registrar General, it shall not be necessary for him to furnish particulars again in pursuance of this Order, provided that he complies or has complied with paragraph (b) of sub-section (1) of this Article.

Registration Officer for Belgian Refugees.

3. The registration officer for the registration of Belgian refugees in the metropolitan police district and in the city of London shall be the Registrar General, and elsewhere shall be the same as under the principal Order, that is to say, the chief officer of police:

Provided that the Secretary of State, or in Scotland the Secretary for Scotland, may, in special circumstances, substitute any other person or body of persons for the chief officer of police as the registration officer for Belgian refugees in any registration area.

Prohibition on Belgian refugees coming to reside in prohibited areas without permission.

4. A Belgian refugee shall not, after the commencement of this Order, come to reside either temporarily or permanently in any prohibited area unless provided with a permit issued by the registration officer of the district, subject to the general or special instructions of a Secretary of State.

Definitions.

5. For the purpose of this Order—

The expression "Belgian refugee" means a person who, being either a Belgian subject, or an alien recently residing in Belgium, has arrived in the United Kingdom since the commencement of the war;

The expression "Registrar General" means the Registrar General of births, deaths, and marriages in England.

Short title, construction, and commencement.

6.—(1) This Order may be cited as the Aliens Restriction (Belgian Refugees) Order, 1914.

(2) This Order shall have effect as though it was included in Part II. of the principal Order, and that Order shall have effect accordingly.

(3) This Order shall come into operation on the seventh day of December, nineteen hundred and fourteen.

Aimeric FitzRoy.

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 28th day of November, 1914.

PRESENT,
The KINg's Most Excellent Majesty.

Lord President.
Viscount Knollys.
Lord Chamberlain.
Sir Edward Goschen.
Sir Frederick Ponsonby.

WHERAS by the Isle of Man (War Legislation) Act, 1914, His Majesty has power to extend to the Isle of Man any
Act which, in the opinion of His Majesty, was passed for the purpose of meeting any Emergency created by the present War, subject to adaptations for the purpose of making the Act applicable to the Isle of Man:

Now, therefore, His Majesty is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the Intoxicating Liquor (Temporary Restriction) Act, 1914, shall extend to the Isle of Man, adapted as set out in the Schedule hereeto.

Almeric FitzRoy.

SCHEDULE.

Restriction of sale or consumption of intoxicating liquor.

1.—(1) The District Licensing Court for any Licensing District may, if they think fit, upon the recommendation of the Chief Officer of Police that it is desirable for the maintenance of order or the suppression of drunkenness in any area, by Order direct that the sale or consumption of intoxicating liquor in the premises of any persons holding any retailers' licence in the area, and the supply or consumption of intoxicating liquor in any club in the area, shall be suspended while the Order is in operation, during such hours and subject to such conditions and exceptions (if any) as may be specified in the Order.

Provided that, if any such Order suspends the supply or consumption of intoxicating liquor at an hour earlier than nine at night, the Order shall not have effect until approved by the Lieutenant Governor.

(2) If any person acts in contravention of, or fails to comply with, any Order under this section, he shall be liable on conviction before a High Bailiff or two Justices of the Peace in respect of each offence to a fine not exceeding fifty pounds. If any person feels aggrieved in respect of any person charged with or convicted of any offence under this section, he may appeal therefrom to the Staff of Government Division of the High Court of Justice in manner provided by section 14 of the Petty Sessions Act, 1864.

(3) The District Licensing Court shall have power to make an Order under this section at their yearly Session or at any special Sessions held by them for the purpose of their duties under the Licensing Acts, 1876 to 1909, or at any Meeting specially called for the purpose under this Act.

The Clerk to the District Licensing Court shall specially call such a Meeting if an application in writing is made to him for the purpose either by the High Bailiff of the District or by the Chief Officer of Police for the District.

Interpretation.

2.—(1) In this Act the following expressions have the meanings hereby assigned to them:—

"Club" means any club which occupies a house or part of a house or any other premises habitually for the purposes of a club, and in which any intoxicating liquor is supplied to members or their guests.

"Retailers' licence" means a public-house licence, a retail liquor licence, or a transfer licence as defined by the Licensing Act, 1876, or a short term licence as defined by the Licensing Act, 1895.

"Chief Officer of Police" means the Chief Constable of the Isle of Man, and, in the case of his absence from duty on the ground of illness, absence from the Island, or otherwise, the Superintendent of Police of the Isle of Man.

(2) This Act may be cited as the Intoxicating Liquor (Temporary Restriction) Act, 1914.

(3) This Act shall remain in force during the continuance of the present War, and for a period of one month after the close thereof.

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 28th day of November, 1914.

PRESENT,

The KING's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS, under Subsection (4) of Section two of the Courts (Emergency Powers) Act, 1914, His Majesty has power by Order in Council to provide, amongst other things, that that Act shall have effect subject to such limitations as may be contained in the Order:

And whereas it is desirable that the said Order in Council shall have effect in Scotland subject to the modifications hereinafter set out:

Now, therefore, His Majesty is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:—

1. In the application to Scotland of the Courts (Emergency Powers) Order, 1914, the expression "the recovery by civil diligence of any penalty" shall be substituted for the expression "the levying of any fine"; the expression " bail bond or bond of caution granted in respect of any person charged with or convicted of any offence" shall be substituted for the word " recognizance"; and the expression " decree of aliment" shall be substituted for the expression " order of affiliation."

2. This Order may be cited as the Courts (Emergency Powers) (Scotland) Order, 1914.

Almeric FitzRoy.

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 28th day of November, 1914.

PRESENT,

The KING's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the 59th year of His late Majesty King George the Third, Chapter 134, of the Act of the 2nd and 3rd years of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria, Chapter 49, and of the Act of the 19th and 20th years of Her said late Majesty, Chapter 55, duly prepared, and laid before His Majesty in Council, a Representation, bearing date the 5th day of November, in the year 1914, in the words and figures following, that is to say:—

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the 59th year of His late Majesty King George the Third, Chapter 134, of the Act of the 2nd and 3rd years of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria,
WHEREAS it appears to us to be expedient that a District Chapelry should be assigned to the said Church of Saint Hilda, Hedgefield, situate in the Parish of Ryton, in the County of Durham, and in the Diocese of Durham.

"Whereas it appears to us to be expedient that a District Chapelry should be assigned to the said Church of Saint Hilda, Hedgefield, situate in the Parish of Ryton, in the County of Durham, and in the Diocese of Durham."

"Whereas it appears to us to be expedient that a District Chapelry should be assigned to the said Church of Saint Hilda, Hedgefield, situate in the Parish of Ryton, in the County of Durham, and in the Diocese of Durham."

Now, therefore, with the consent of the Right Reverend Handley Carr Glyn, Bishop of Durham, (testified by his having signed and sealed this Representation), we, the said Ecclesiastical Commissioners, humbly represent that it would, in our opinion, be expedient that all that part of the said Parish of Ryton which is described in the Schedule hereunder written, all which part, together with the boundaries thereof, is delineated and set forth on the map or plan hereunto annexed, should be assigned as a District Chapelry to the said Church of Saint Hilda, Hedgefield, situate as aforesaid, and that the name thereof should be the 'District Chapelry of Saint Hilda, Hedgefield.' And with the like consent of the said Handley Carr Glyn, Bishop of Durham, (testified as aforesaid), we, the said Ecclesiastical Commissioners, further represent that it appears to us to be expedient that banns of marriage should be published, and that marriages, baptisms, churchings, and burials should be solemnised or performed at the said Church of Saint Hilda, Hedgefield, situate as aforesaid, and that the fees to be received in respect of the publication of such banns, and of the solemnisation or performance of the said offices, should be paid and belong to the Minister of the same Church for the time being: Provided always, that nothing herein contained shall be construed as expressing any intention on the part of us, the said Commissioners, to concur in or approve the taking of any fee for the performance of the said office of marriage, or for the registration of any such marriage as aforesaid, and that the fees to be received in respect of the solemnisation or performance of the said offices, should be paid and belong to the Minister of the same Church for the time being: Provided always, that nothing herein contained shall be construed as expressing any intention on the part of us, the said Commissioners, to concur in or approve the taking of any fee for the performance of the said office of marriage, or for the registration of any such marriage as aforesaid, and that the fees to be received in respect of the solemnisation or performance of the said offices, should be paid and belong to the Minister of the same Church for the time being: Provided always, that nothing herein contained shall be construed as expressing any intention on the part of us, the said Commissioners, to concur in or approve the taking of any fee for the performance of the said office of marriage, or for the registration of any such marriage as aforesaid, and that the fees to be received in respect of the solemnisation or performance of the said offices, should be paid and belong to the Minister of the same Church for the time being: Provided always, that nothing herein contained shall be construed as expressing any intention on the part of us, the said Commissioners, to concur in or approve the taking of any fee for the performance of the said office of marriage, or for the registration of any such marriage as aforesaid, and that the fees to be received in respect of the solemnisation or performance of the said offices, should be paid and belong to the Minister of the same Church for the time being: Provided always, that nothing herein contained shall be construed as expressing any intention on the part of us, the said Commissioners, to concur in or approve the taking of any fee for the performance of the said office of marriage, or for the registration of any such marriage as aforesaid, and that the fees to be received in respect of the solemnisation or performance of the said offices, should be paid and belong to the Minister of the same Church for the time being: Provided always, that nothing herein contained shall be construed as expressing any intention on the part of us, the said Commissioners, to concur in or approve the taking of any fee for the performance of the said office of marriage, or for the registration of any such marriage as aforesaid, and that the fees to be received in respect of the solemnisation or performance of the said offices, should be paid and belong to the Minister of the same Church for the time being: Provided always, that nothing herein contained shall be construed as expressing any intention on the part of us, the said Commissioners, to concur in or approve the taking of any fee for the performance of the said office of marriage, or for the registration of any such marriage as aforesaid, and that the fees to be received in respect of the solemnisation or performance of the said offices, should be paid and belong to the Minister of the same Church for the time being:

We, therefore, humbly pray that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to take the premises into Your Royal consideration, and to make such Order with respect thereto as to Your Majesty, in Your Royal Wisdom, shall seem meet.

"The Schedule to which the foregoing Representation has reference."

"The Schedule to which the foregoing Representation has reference.

"The Schedule to which the foregoing Representation has reference."

"The Schedule to which the foregoing Representation has reference."

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 28th day of November, 1914.

Almeric FitzRoy.

PRESENT.

The KING'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS by section 26 of the Pluralities Act, 1838, after reciting that "Whereas in some instances Tithings, Hamlets, Chapelyes, and other Places or Districts may be separated from the Parishes or Mother Churches to which they belong, with great advantage, and Places altogether, extra-parochial, may, in some instances, with advantage be annexed to Parishes or Districts to which they are contiguous, or be constituted separate Parishes for ecclesiastical purposes," it is, amongst other things, enacted, "That when with respect to his own Diocese it shall appear to the Archbishop of the Province, or when the Bishop of any Diocese shall represent to the said Archbishop, that any such Tithing, Hamlet, Chapelry, Place or District within the
Diocese of such Archbishop, or the Diocese of such Bishop, as the case may be, may be advantageously separated from any Parish or Mother Church, and either be constituted a separate Parish by itself or be united to any other Parish to which it may be more convenient annexed, or to any other adjoining Tithing, Hamlet, Chapelry, Place, or District, parochial or extra-parochial, so as to form a separate Parish or Benefice, or that any Extra-Parochial Place may with advantage be annexed to any Parish to which it is contiguous, or be constituted a separate Parish for ecclesiastical purposes; and the said Archbishop, or Bishop, shall draw up a Scheme in writing (the Scheme of such Bishop to be transmitted to the said Archbishop for his consideration) describing the mode in which it appears to him that the alteration may best be effected, and how the changes consequent on such alteration in respect to ecclesiastical jurisdiction, glebe lands, tithes, rent-charges, and other ecclesiastical dues, rates and payments, and in respect to patronage and rights to pews, may be made with justice to all parties interested; and if the Patron or Patrons of the Benefice or Benefices to be affected by such alteration shall consent in writing under his or their hands to such Scheme, or to such modification thereof as the said Archbishop may approve, and the said Archbishop shall, on full consideration and inquiry, be satisfied with any such Scheme, or modification thereof, and shall certify to the same and of Consent as aforesaid, by his Report to His Majesty in Council, that it shall be lawful for His Majesty in Council to make an Order for carrying such Scheme, or modification thereof, as the case may be, into effect.

And whereas by section 6 of the Church Building Act, 1839, it is, amongst other things, enacted, "That any such Scheme, or modification, as aforesaid, may be drawn up according to the regulations and directions in the herein-before in part recited Act contained, subject to the Consent in writing of the Patron or Patrons of the Benefice or Benefices to be affected thereby, under his or their hands, notwithstanding the vacancy of such Benefice or Benefices; and that it shall be lawful for His Majesty in Council thereupon in respect of ecclesiastical jurisdiction, glebe lands, tithes, rent-charges, and other ecclesiastical dues, rates, and payments, and in respect to Patronage and Rights to Pews may be made with justice to all parties interested:

And whereas the Right Honourable and Most Reverend Cosmo Gordon, Lord Archbishop of York, hath certified to His Majesty in Council, by his Report dated the 20th day of April, 1914, as follows:—

"The undersigned, Cosmo Gordon, by Divine Providence Lord Archbishop of York, Primate of England and Metropolitan, pursuant to the 26th Section of the Act passed in the Session of Parliament holden in the 1st and 2nd years of the Reign of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria, Chapter 106, hereby reports to Your Majesty in Council:—

That there is in the County and Diocese of York the Parish of the Perpetual Curacy of Kilburn which comprises the detached Township of Thorpe le Willows, the boun-
County and Diocese of York, shall be separated from that Parish to which it at present belongs, and be united to and form part of the Parish of Ampleforth for ecclesiastical purposes.

"That the Incumbent of the Benefice of Kilburn shall cease to have Cure of Souls within the said Township of Thorpe le Willows, and the Incumbent of the Benefice of Ampleforth shall have exclusive charge and Cure of Souls within the limits of such Township.

"That the Inhabitants of the said Township of Thorpe le Willows shall be exonerated from all liability to repair the Parish Church of Kilburn, or any other church or chapel now or hereafter to be erected within that Parish, but shall be liable, as other Inhabitants of the Parish of Ampleforth, for the repair of the Parish Church of Ampleforth.

"That the Inhabitants of the said Township of Thorpe le Willows shall have the same rights as to pews, and the performance of all offices and services of the Church at the said Parish Church of Ampleforth, and otherwise in relation to the said Church, as the other Inhabitants of the said Parish of Ampleforth.

"That the fees for all such offices and services performed for the Inhabitants of the said Township of Thorpe le Willows as aforesaid, arising within the limits of the same and usually payable to the Incumbent of a Benefice, shall belong to and be received by the Incumbent of the Benefice of Ampleforth aforesaid.

"That a sum of £15 per annum part of a certain sum of £166 per annum, now paid by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England to the Incumbent of the Benefice of Kilburn as an endowment on the score of local claim, shall, as from the date of the transfer of the said Township of Thorpe le Willows to the said Parish of Ampleforth, become payable to and be received by the Incumbent of Ampleforth aforesaid for ever.

"That, except as in the last clause is provided, no alteration shall be made as to the Patronage or Endowment of either of the said two Benefices of Kilburn and Ampleforth to be affected by this Scheme."

And whereas the said Archbishop, as Patron of the said Perpetual Curacy of Kilburn, and the Vicarage of Ampleforth, respectively, and the Reverend Arthur George Austen, as Incumbent of the said Vicarage of Ampleforth, and the Reverend Hezekiah Astley Kemp Hawkins as Vicar-Designate of the said Perpetual Curacy of Kilburn, have signed the Consent following:——

"We, Cosmo Gordon, by Divine Providence Lord Archbishop of York, Primate of England and Metropolitan, the Patron or person entitled to present to the Perpetual Curacy and Parish Church of Kilburn, and also to the Vicarage and Parish Church of Ampleforth, both in the County of York, within our Diocese and Jurisdiction, and Arthur George Austen, the present Vicar of the said Vicarage and Parish Church of Ampleforth, do hereby respectively signify our assent to the foregoing Report and Scheme, and the several matters and things therein stated and proposed, the said Perpetual Curacy of Kilburn being now vacant.

"Given under our hands this 20th day of April, in the year of Our Lord, 1914.

"Cosmo Ebor.
"A. S. Austen.
"H. A. K. Hawkins.
"Vicar-Designate of Kilburn."

Now, therefore, His Majesty in Council, by and with the advice of His said Council, is pleased to order, as it is hereby ordered, that the said Scheme be carried into effect.

Almeric FitzRoy.

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 28th day of November, 1914.

PRESENT,

The KING'S Most Excellent Majesty,

Lord President.
Viscount Knollys.
Lord Chamberlain.
Sir Edward Goschen.
Sir Frederick Ponsonby.

WHEREAS by the Foreign Jurisdiction Acts, 1890 and 1913, it is, amongst other things, provided that it shall be lawful for His Majesty in Council by Order to direct that sections 34, 35, and 36 of the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908, shall extend, with or without any exceptions, adaptations, or modifications in the Order mentioned, to any foreign country in which for the time being His Majesty has jurisdiction, and that thereupon those sections shall, to the extent of that jurisdiction, operate as if that country were a British Possession, and as if His Majesty in Council were the Legislature of that Possession:

And whereas by treaty, grant, usage, sufferance and other lawful means, His Majesty the King has power and jurisdiction in the East Africa Protectorate, the Nyasaland Protectorate, Southern Rhodesia, Swaziland, Wei-hai-Wei, and Zanzibar:

And whereas it is expedient that sections 34, 35, and 36 of the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908, should be extended to the said Protectorates:

Now, therefore, His Majesty, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in this behalf by the Foreign Jurisdiction Acts, 1890 and 1913, or otherwise in His Majesty vested, is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that sections 34, 35, and 36 of the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908, shall from the date of this Order apply to the East Africa Protectorate, the Nyasaland Protectorate, Southern Rhodesia, Swaziland, Wei-hai-Wei, and Zanzibar, as though each of the said Protectorates were a Colony within the meaning of the said sections.

And the Right Honourable Lewis Harcourt, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, is to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

Almeric FitzRoy.
At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 28th day of November, 1914.

PRESENT,

The KING's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS there was this day read at the Board a Memorial from the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, dated the 12th day of November, 1914, in the words following, viz.:

"Whereas by Section 3 of the Naval and Marine Pay and Pensions Act, 1865, it is enacted, inter alia, that all pay, pensions, or other allowances in the nature thereof, payable in respect of services in Your Majesty's Naval or Marine Force to a person being or having been an Officer, Seaman, or Marine therein, shall be paid in such manner, and subject to such restrictions, conditions, and provisions, as are from time to time directed by Order in Council:

And whereas we have had under our consideration the desirability of establishing a new rating of Signal Boy, Royal Naval Reserve, (Trawler Section):

"We beg leave humbly to recommend that Your Majesty may be graciously pleased, by Your Order in Council, to sanction the provision of the following emoluments for these posts:—

"(1) The Recruiting Staff Officer in charge of the London (Headquarters) Recruiting District to be paid a consolidated salary of £250 per annum without allowances except when travelling on duty, and to be allowed to draw retired pay in full without deduction.

"(2) The Quartermaster, Royal Marines, on the Staff of the Inspector of Recruiting to receive the pay and allowances of the rank together with Staff Allowance at the rate of 5s. a day.

"The Lords Commissioners of Your Majesty's Treasury have signified their concurrence in these proposals."

His Majesty, having taken the said Memorial into consideration, was pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to approve of what is therein proposed. And the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty are to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

Almeric FitzRoy.
Memorial into consideration, was pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to approve of what is therein proposed. And the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty are to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

Almeric FitzRoy.

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 28th day of November, 1914.

PRESENT,
The KING's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS there was this day read at the Board a Memorial from the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, dated the 26th day of November, 1914, in the words following, viz.:

"Whereas by Section 3 of the Naval and Marine Pay and Pensions Act, 1865, it is enacted that all pay, wages, pensions, bounty money, grants, or other allowances in the nature thereof, payable in respect of services in Your Majesty's Naval or Marine force to a person being or having been an Officer, Seaman, or Marine, or to the Widow or any relative of a deceased Officer, Seaman, or Marine, shall be paid in such manner, and subject to such restrictions, conditions, and provisions, as are from time to time directed by Order in Council:

"And whereas we have had under our consideration the Regulations governing the award of pensions and compassionate allowances to the Widows and Children of Officers of Your Majesty's Navy, Naval Reserve, and Naval Volunteer Reserve:

"And whereas we are of opinion that certain alterations are desirable in those Regulations:

"We, therefore, beg leave humbly to recommend that Your Majesty may be graciously pleased, by Your Order in Council, to authorize the alterations of Regulations specified in the attached Schedule.

"The Lords Commissioners of Your Majesty's Treasury have signified their concurrence in the proposal.

"SCHEDULE.

"1. The period within which death must have resulted (in cases where it is attributable to the service) in order to render the Widow and Children eligible for the higher rates of pension and compassionate allowances, to be extended from 2 years to 7 years.

"2. The pensions and compassionate allowances at present approved for Assistant Paymasters of 6 years' seniority to be granted in future to Widows and Children of Assistant Paymasters of 4 years' seniority.

"3. Compassionate allowances on the following scale to be provided for the Widows of Sub-Lieutenants, Assistant Paymasters of under 4 years' seniority, and Engineer Sub-Lieutenants, viz.:

"(a) If the Officer be killed in action or..."
die from wounds received in action, scale £12-£14.

"(5) If the Officer be drowned or suffer other violent death in an immediate act of duty, scale £9-£12.

"4. Widows, Children, and other relatives of Officers who may have been granted temporary Commissions, or have held acting appointments, to be eligible for pensions and allowances on the same scales as are prescribed for Officers of similar ranks holding permanent Commissions in the Royal Navy."

His Majesty, having taken the said Memorial into consideration, was pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to approve of what is therein proposed. And the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty are to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

Almeric FitzRoy.

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 28th day of November, 1914.

PRESENT,
The KING'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

HEREAS the Local Government Board, after giving to the Incumbent and the Churchwardens of the Parish of Cardington, in the County of Bedford, ten days' previous notice of their intention in that behalf, have, under the provisions of the Burial Act, 1853, made a Representation to His Majesty in Council, to the effect that, for the protection of the public health, the opening of any new burial ground in the Civil Parish of Cardington aforesaid, save with the previous approval of the Local Government Board, should be prohibited, and that burials should be discontinued therein, as follows, viz.:

CARDINGTON.—Forthwith and entirely in the Parish Church of Saint Mary, Cardington, (Civil Parish of Cardington), in the County of Bedford; and in the adjoining Churchyard, with the following exceptions, that is to say:

(a) In any earthen grave now existing in the said Churchyard, the burial may be allowed of the body of any member of the family of the person or persons heretofore buried in such grave, subject to the condition that no part of the coffin containing the body shall be at a depth less than three feet below the level of the surface of the ground adjoining the grave.

(b) In the said Churchyard, in a grave space in which no interment has heretofore taken place, the burial may be allowed of

the body of Sir Frederick Howard, Knight, at his decease, subject to the condition that no part of the coffin containing the body shall be at a depth less than three feet below the level of the surface of the ground adjoining the grave.

Now, therefore, His Majesty in Council is pleased hereby to give notice of such Representation, and to order that the same be taken into consideration by a Committee of the Privy Council, on the 9th day of January next.

And His Majesty is further pleased to direct that this Order be forthwith published in the London Gazette, and that copies thereof be affixed on the doors of the churches or chapels of, or on some conspicuous places within, the Parish affected by such Representation one month before the said 9th day of January.

Almeric FitzRoy.

Privy Council Office, 28th November, 1914.

The following Statute made by the University of Oxford, on the 10th day of November, 1914, has been submitted for the approval of His Majesty in Council, and notice of its having been so submitted is published in accordance with the provisions of "The Universities of Oxford and Cambridge Act, 1877."

Whereas it is expedient to amend Section II of Title V of the Statutes of the University of Oxford, so as to provide that the Public Orator of the University shall be a member of the Faculty of Literae Humaniores:

Now the said University, in exercise of the powers in that behalf conferred upon it by the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge Act, 1877, and of all other powers enabling it, enacts, subject to the approval of His Majesty in Council, as follows:

In Stat. Tit. V, Section II (p. 138, ed. 1914), after clause 4 the following new clause shall be inserted:

"5. In the case of the Faculty of Literae Humaniores, the Public Orator shall also be a member of the Faculty."

Privy Council Office, 28th November, 1914.

The following amendments of Statutes made by the Governing Body of Exeter College, Oxford, and sealed on the 18th day of November, 1914, have been submitted for the approval of His Majesty in Council, and notice of their having been so submitted is published in accordance with the provisions contained in "The Universities of Oxford and Cambridge Act, 1877."

Amendments to the Statutes of Exeter College, Oxford, passed unanimously by the Governing Body of the College at a Meeting specially summoned for the purpose.

That in Statute II, section 4, (Edition 1897), the words from line 5 to line 11, "shall be entitled to" down to and including "at the age of eighty the Rector" shall be omitted.

That in Statute III, section 29, in line 1, after the words "any person" shall be inserted
the words "not having been employed as afore-
said for thirty years.""

That in line 8, for "£700" shall be read "£900."

That in line 14, for "£700" shall be read "£900."

That in lines 19 and 20, for "£700" shall be read "£900."

That in Statute IV, section 2, line 2, the words "and Lecturers" shall be omitted.

That in the same Statute, section 13, line 3, after the word "Lecturers" shall be inserted the words "being Fellow of the College."

The College Seal was ordered to be affixed to the above amendments at a Meeting of the Rector and Fellows, being the Governing Body of the College, held November 16th, 1914.

L. R. Farnell,
Rector of Exeter
College.

Privy Council Office, 1st December, 1914.

PRIZE COURTS ACT, 1894.

NOTICE is hereby given that, after the expiration of forty days from the date hereof, it is proposed to submit to His Majesty in Council the Draft of an Order in Council for the amendment of the Rules of Court regulating the procedure and practice of Prize Courts, approved as provisional Rules under Section 2 of the Rules Publication Act, 1893, by Order in Council of the 5th August, 1914, and confirmed by Order in Council of the 17th September, 1914.

The said amending Rules were approved as provisional Rules under Section 2 of the last-named Act by Order in Council of the 28th November, 1914.

Notice is hereby further given that, in accordance with the provisions of the last-named Act, copies of the proposed Rules can be obtained by any public body within forty days of the date of this Notice, at the Privy Council Office, Whitehall.

Westminster, November 27, 1914.

This day the Lords being met a message was sent to the Honourable House of Commons by the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, acquainting them that The Lords authorized by virtue of a Commission under the Great Seal, signed by His Majesty, for declaring His Royal Assent to the Acts agreed upon by both Houses, do desire the immediate attendance of the Honourable House in the House of Peers to hear the Commission read; and the Commons being come thither, the said Commission, empowering the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, and several other Lords therein named, to declare and notify the Royal Assent to the said Acts, was read accordingly, and the Royal Assent given to Consolidated Fund (No. 1) Act, 1914 (Session 2).

Finance Act, 1914 (Session 2).


Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1914.

House of Commons (Commissions in His Majesty's Forces) Act, 1914.

Land Drainage Act, 1914.

Sheriff Courts (Scotland) Amendment Act, 1914.

Defence of the Realm Consolidation Act, 1914.

Criminal Justice Administration (Postponement) Act, 1914.

Local Authorities (Disqualification Relief) Act, 1914.

Government War Obligations Act, 1914.

Trading with the Enemy Amendment Act, 1914.

Execution of Trusts (War Facilities) Act, 1914.

Poor Relief (Ireland) Act, 1914.

National Insurance (Navv and Army) Act, 1914 (Session 2).

Royal Marines Act, 1914.

Navy and Marines (Wills) Act, 1914.

Injuries in War Compensation Act, 1914 (Session 2).


Law Agents Apprenticeship (War Service) (Scotland) Act, 1914.

Pack-Beresford's Divorce Act, 1914.

VESSELS DETAINED, OR CAPTURED AT SEA BY HIS MAJESTY'S ARMED FORCES.

(In continuation of previous notification published in the London Gazette of November 20, 1914.)

LIST OF SHIPS WHOSE CARGOES, OR PART OF THEM, HAVE BEEN DETAINED.

(In continuation of previous notification published in the London Gazette of November 30, 1914.)

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List of Vessels.

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Foreign Office, October 1, 1914.
The KING has been graciously pleased to appoint—
John George Ralph Marsh, Esq., to be His Majesty's Consul for Goa, to reside at Marmagao.

Foreign Office, October 16, 1914.
The KING has been graciously pleased to appoint—
Hugh Lloyd Thomas, Esq., to be a Third Secretary in His Majesty's Diplomatic Service.

Foreign Office, November 9, 1914.
The KING has been graciously pleased to appoint—
Edward Francis Gray, Esq., to be His Majesty's Consul for the Kingdom of Norway, with the exception of the town of Bergen, to reside at Christiania; and
John Oliver Wardrop, Esq., to be His Majesty's Consul at Bergen.

Foreign Office, November 11, 1914.
The KING has been graciously pleased to appoint—
Ernest Hambloch, Esq., to be His Majesty's Vice-Consul at Båle.

Foreign Office, November 12, 1914.
The KING has been graciously pleased to appoint—
William Wiseman, Esq., to be His Majesty's Consul for the States of Oaxaca, Guerrero, and Chiapas, to reside at Salina Cruz.

Foreign Office, November 14, 1914.
The KING has been pleased to approve of—
Señor Don Joaquín de Estrada Sancristóbal as Vice-Consul of Uruguay at Toronto.

Foreign Office, November 18, 1914.
The KING has been graciously pleased to appoint—
Walter Risley Hearn, Esq., to be His Majesty's Consul-General for the Departments of Saine, Seine-et-Marne, Marne, Seine-et-Oise, Oise, Eure-et-Loire, Loiret, Loir-et-Cher, Cher, Indre, Indre-et-Loire, Meuse, Meurthe-et-Moselle, Aube, Haute Marne, Vosges, Yonne, Côte d'Or, Haute Saône, Belfort, Nievre, Doubs, Aisne, Ar-}

dennes, Mayenne, Maine-et-Loire, and Sarthe, to reside at Paris.

Foreign Office, November 21, 1914.
The KING has been pleased to approve of—
Mr. Raymond Agustine Burke as Consul of Peru at Belfast for Ulster;
Mr. James C. Monaghan as Consul of the United States of America at Kingston, Jamaica;
Mr. S. L. Melville Heard as Vice-Consul of Greece at Newport; and
Señor Don Francisco Tabernilla y Dolz as Vice-Consul of Cuba at Halifax, Canada.

Buckingham Palace, November 27, 1914.
This day had Audience of the KING—
Monsieur Pantcho Hadji-Mischef, to present the Letters of Recall of his predecessor, Monsieur Michel I. Madjarof, and his own Letters of Credence as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from His Majesty the King of the Bulgarians.

Whitehall, November 30, 1914.
The KING has been pleased to give and grant unto Frederick Alexander Jamieson, Esq., Locomotive and Works Superintendent, Peking-Mukden Railway, Tongshau, His Majesty's Royal licence and authority to wear the Insignia of the Sixth Class of the Order of the Excellent Crop, which Decoration has been conferred upon him by the President of the Republic of China in recognition of valuable services rendered by him.

Factory Department, Home Office, November 27, 1914.
The Chief Inspector of Factories gives notice that, in consequence of the death of Dr. G. Lowe, an appointment as Certifying Surgeon under the Factory and Workshop Acts at Wymondham, in the county of Norfolk, is vacant.

Factory Department, Home Office, November 28, 1914.
The Chief Inspector of Factories gives notice that, in consequence of the death of Dr. C. D. Musgrove, an appointment as Certifying Surgeon under the Factory and Workshop Acts at Penarth, in the county of Glamorgan, is vacant.

Factory Department, Home Office, November 27, 1914.
The Chief Inspector of Factories has appointed Dr. L. de B. Christian to be Certifying Surgeon under the Factory and Workshop Acts for the Hounslow district of the county of Middlesex.
In continuation of the notification on page 9887 of the London Gazette of November 24th, 1914, information has been received that proceedings have been instituted in the Prize Courts named below in respect of the following vessels. Appearance should be entered by all persons claiming an interest in any ship or cargo as soon as possible.

**India**

High Court of Judicature, Bombay

Karadenis.

India Office, 30th November, 1914.

**Sierra Leone**

Supreme Court of Sierra Leone

Liberia.

Trinidad  

Supreme Court of Trinidad

*Prins Marits.

* Proceedings only in respect of cargo claimed as Prize.

Colonial Office, 30th November, 1914.

**RESULTS OF PROCEEDINGS BEFORE BRITISH PRIZE COURTS OVERSEA.**

(In continuation of Notification on page 9987 of the London Gazette of November 21th, 1914.)

|--------------|---------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| Union of South Africa  
| The Cape of Good Hope  
| Provinicial Division of the Supreme Court | Birkenfels  
| ditto  
| ditto  
| Ship condemned  
| Ship ordered to be detained until further Order issued by the Court  
| Ship ordered to be detained until further Order issued by the Court |

Colonial Office, 30th November, 1914.

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**Board of Trade (Harbour Department), London, 26th November, 1914.**

H. 16098.

The Board of Trade have received, through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a Despatch, dated the 9th November, from His Majesty's Ambassador at Washington, stating that the quarantine restrictions imposed by a proclamation of the Governor of Texas on vessels from ports south of 25 degrees of North Latitude have now been removed, except in regard to vessels from the port of Progresso, where there is reported to be yellow fever.
Admiralty, 26th November, 1914.

Royal Marine Light Infantry.

Captain Robert Charles Scafe is placed on the Retired List, being medically unfit for further service. Dated 21st October, 1914.

Captain Hugh Watson Channer, supernumerary, is absorbed in the establishment, vice Field. Dated 23rd September, 1914.

Captain John Goldsmith, supernumerary, is absorbed in the establishment, vice Scafe. Dated 21st October, 1914.

The following is substituted for the announcement on page 9401 of the Gazette dated 17th November, 1914, respecting the undermentioned officer:—

Royal Marines.

The undermentioned is granted a temporary commission as Lieutenant-Colonel:—

Major the Honourable Eustace Fiennes, M.P., Queen's Own Oxfordshire Hussars. Dated 21st September, 1914.

Admiralty, 27th November, 1914.

Royal Naval Reserve.

The undermentioned probationary Sub-Lieutenants have been confirmed in the rank of Sub-Lieutenant:—


Frederic Dowse.


Robert Brown.

Christopher Handley Stileg Tracey. Dated 1st April, 1914.

Frederick McRae Fyffe. Dated 1st July, 1914.

William Robertson Braine.

Archibald Dayrell-Reed. Dated 1st September, 1914.

The undermentioned Acting Assistant Paymasters have been confirmed in the rank of Assistant Paymaster:—


Harold Edward Matthews. Dated 14th October, 1912.


Royal Naval Air Service.

Temporary Second Lieutenant Brian Stuart Benning, Royal Marines, to be Flight Sub-Lieutenant, and to be transferred to the Royal Naval Air Service. Dated 16th November, 1914.

Admiralty, 28th November, 1914.

The undermentioned Gentleman has been reinstated on the Emergency List as Assistant Paymaster in His Majesty's Fleet:—

Francis Jasper Langley. Dated 26th February, 1912.

Royal Naval Reserve.

The undermentioned Gentleman has been granted a temporary Commission as Senior Engineer:—

James Fraser. Dated 7th November, 1914.

The undermentioned Acting Flight Lieutenants have been confirmed in the rank of Flight Lieutenant for temporary service in His Majesty's Fleet:—


Chief Carpenter George Joseph Childs has been promoted to the rank of Carpenter Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet. Dated 27th November, 1914.

Engineer Lieutenant-Commander Percy Frederick Griffin has this day been promoted to the rank of Engineer Commander in His Majesty's Fleet.

The undermentioned Gentlemen have been appointed Engineer Lieutenants for temporary service in His Majesty's Fleet:—

Oswald Arthur Colbeck.

Lionel Harvey Frushard Young.

Thomas Curr.

Thomas George Galt Hutchinson.


The undermentioned Gentlemen have been appointed Surgeons for temporary service in His Majesty's Fleet:—

William Larmour Anderson, M.B.

Herbert Danvers. Dated 26th November, 1914.

Royal Naval Reserve.

In accordance with the provisions of His Majesty's Order in Council of 16th December, 1912, temporary commissions in the Royal Naval Reserve have been issued as follows:—

CAPTAIN.

James Startin, C.B. (Vice-Admiral, retired).

COMMANDER.

Alexander Rennie.

John Brown.

Norman Lillia.

Joseph Carter.

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER.

William Davidson.

David Harold Bernard.

LIEUTENANT.

Patrick Kelly.

George Phipps Spooner.

Thomas Burton.

Thomas Evan Rogers.

Vernon L. D. Broughton.

James Thomas Forsgate.

Alfred Basham Chamberlain.

John Henry Holman.

John Gordon McLellan.
THE LONDON GAZETTE, 1 DECEMBER, 1914. 10185

John P. Lewis.
Sydney J. Hollis.
Ishmael Jones.
Harry Alexander McCormick.
Ernest Edward Hewson.
John Rae.
Henry Heath Wood.
William James Traylor.
David Jefferson.
William Herbert Stephenson.
John Black.

SUB-LIEUTENANT.

H. F. Brewis.
Matthew Armstrong.
Norman Clark Neil.
Walter Sanders.
William Iddes.
Frederick George Lewis.
George Henry Walker Williamson.
Andrew Holmes Hutton.
William Frederick Lawrence Masson.
Charles Stanley Gainsworth.
William Brewer Atkins Angus.
Donald McIntyre Dickson.
Reginald John Eustace Dodds.
Alfred Birkett.
John Salisbury Wynne.
Harry Malcolm Brandram.
William Ballard Lucas.
Herbert William McNeil.
Edward Harrison.
Frederick Osborn Ambrose.
Norman Estcourt Robbins.
Charles Thomas Kiemp.
Griffith Jones.
Horace S. Knight.
John Harry Cooper.
Gilbert McKee.
Joseph Lewin.
William Thomas Fitzgerald.
William Henry Fenwick.
George Holmes.
Bryce Allan Thomson.
William Edward Roberts.
John Arthur Goldsworth.
George Edmund Johnson.
John Morrison.
Allan Moffatt.
Walter Wilcox.
John Trowbella Rowe.
Edward George Rule.
Richard Paxton Merrett.
Spencer Rollitt Marchant.
Harry Thomas Doyle.
John Dunne.
Patrick David Corron.

ASSISTANT ENGINEER.

John Pym Loughnan.
William Andrew Hannan.
Ernest Bridges Ward.
Charles James Gilbert.
Edward Sturgess Eldred.
Maurice Nield.
John Pym Loughnan.
William Leonard Niles.
Thomas Ernest Roser Harris.
Thomas L. Evans.
Norman Whitmore Windle.

A. Toulmin.
Thomas Wheeler.

ASSISTANT PAYMASTER.

Alan Lukey Baxter.
David Allan.
William Black Kelly.
David Scott.
Frederick Stagg.
James Kirkpatrick.
Robert Henry Thornhill.
Arthur Hugh Brenton Reed.
William Crompton.
James Yeates.
George Gordon Dalgleish.
George Churchill Simmons.
Walter Clare.
James Oswald Smithson.
Patrick Marks.
James David Ferries.
William Morley Taylor.
William Charles Baker.
Arthur Lionel Webb.
Stanley Ramsey.
William Oswald.
John McIsaac.
Archibald Campbell.
Roy Sydney Thomas Taylor.
Hugh Fraser.
George B. Russell.
William Davidson.

CHIEF ENGINEER.

George Thompson Greig.
William Rowe.
William Henry Black.
Robert Moncure.

SENIOR ENGINEER.

George Brown Paxton.
Samuel Smyth.
Hugh Cubberson Paxton.
William Thomson.
Douglas Gyte.
James Main.

ENGINEER.

A. Toulmin.
Thomas Wheeler.
The following temporary Commissions have been cancelled:—

LIETENANT-COMMANDER.
Fred W. Young.

ASSISTANT-ENGINEER.
John Ewart Thomas.

Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve.
Temporary Commissions in the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve have been issued as follows:—

COMMANDER.
The Right Honourable Lord Herschell.

LIETENANT-COMMANDER.
Henry Runton Robson.

LIETENANT.
T. R. Hague Cook.
The Right Honourable Viscount Maidstone.
G. Colvin White.
W. Trevor Maddock.
Hastings Elwin Taylor.
Wilfred Averell Daniell.
Godfrey P. Collins, M.P.
Montagu Aubrey Lloyd.
William Manning.
A. F. Whyte, M.P. (Honorary).
Frank D. Bangay.
Edwin D. P. Finks.
Charles Micklem.
Robert Duncan.

SUB-LIETENANT.
The Honourable Geoffrey Edward Mills.
Colin Walton Campbell.
Hugh Carr Wildman Martindale-Vale.
George Redfern Bennett.
Frederick Dunn.
James Douglas Kendall Restler.
Frank Barker.
Charles Spencer Golding.
Charles John Ffoulkes.
Charles Roche Finnis.
Nigel Hugh Ferguson.
James S. Curtis.
H. C. Macgill.
C. Flood.
Herbert Asquith.
Donald B. Walker.
G. F. Gilbert.
Stanley Geyre.
John S. Moir.
Sidney Mechen Cleverley.
Ernest Ferdinand Hast.
Henry Collins Woodward.

The undermentioned Sub-Lieutenants have this day been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet:—

Edward Scott Williams.
Lancelot Tomkinson.
Gordon Fraser Hanny.
William Scott Ballard.
Athelstan Paul Bush.
Harris William Skrine.
Charles Pierre Berthon.
Paul Alaric Masters Long.

His Majesty the KING has been graciously pleased to approve of the appointment of the undermentioned Officers to be Companions of the Distinguished Service Order, in recognition of their services with the Expeditionary Forces, specified below:—

Lieutenant Eric Litchfield Brooke Anderson, Royal Field Artillery.

On 26th September displayed conspicuous bravery with his gun in infantry firing line, bringing it out of its emplacement to meet enemy's infantry attack. The gun was struck by a shell, and he and three of detachment were wounded.


For conspicuous gallantry under a heavy fire from front and both flanks, by collecting a few men and checking the enemy, thereby facilitating the retirement of his comrades.

Lieutenant Cuthbert Savile Baines, 2nd Battalion, The Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry.

Did good work in attack on October 21st, pushing on when all his company Officers were killed or wounded; also good work in repelling attacks on 22nd and 23rd October.

Lieutenant Frederick Herbert Blackwood, attached 1st Battalion, The Lincolnshire Regiment.

On 1st November, at Wyfschaete, during an
Attack on village, rallied and kept men in their places after every company commander had been killed or wounded, showing great gallantry and coolness under heavy fire.

Lieutenant Ralph Blowitt, Royal Field Artillery.

Gallant and skilful handling of a single gun in support of infantry on the road to Gheluvelt on 31st October, being all the time under heavy fire. This action was of greatest use to the infantry.

Captain The Honourable Ernest William Maitland Molyneux Brabazon, 3rd Battalion, Coldstream Guards.

Has shown conspicuous efficiency in Staff duties and in keeping up communication with a long line of front composed of many units, where communication was often difficult. He has carried and delivered messages under fire with promptness and despatch.

Major Albemarle Bertie Edward Cator, Scots Guards.

He commanded 20th Brigade in action for five days after the Brigadier was wounded, and has shown an example of cheerfulness and optimism which has helped materially to pull it together.

Lieutenant Charles Ralph Congreve, 2nd Battalion, The Durham Light Infantry.

On 28th October saved the life of Captain Wallace by bringing him when wounded into cover under heavy fire.

Lieutenant Richard Banastre Crosse, 2nd Battalion, The Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry.

As Adjutant, for consistent good work throughout the campaign.

Lieutenant Joseph Leslie Dent, 2nd Battalion, The South Staffordshire Regiment.

On October 7th located an enemy's trench by daring scouting at night, subsequently rushing it with two sections and driving enemy away.

Second Lieutenant Leonard Maurice Edward Dent, 6th Dragoons (Special Reserve).

For gallantry during the operations between 27th October and 1st November, in volunteering whenever a difficult piece of work had to be done (wounded).

Captain James Stuart Dunne, Royal Army Medical Corps.

During German attack on night of 31st October, near Messines, he established a dressing station just behind the trenches, and was the means of saving many lives, he himself going several times into the trenches to attend to wounded men who could not be moved.

Major Henry Marion Durand, 9th (Queen's Royal) Lancers, Brigade Major, 4th Cavalry Brigade.

During night attack by Germans near Messines on 31st October—1st November, No. 25992. C volunteered to go to the support trenches to ascertain situation, and brought back information, displaying coolness and nerve.

Lieutenant Rudolph Edmund Aloysius Viscount Feilding, Coldstream Guards (Special Reserve), attached 3rd Battalion. Conspicuous gallantry in leading platoon during attack on 21st October. He handled it with skill, and held an advanced post for two days under heavy shell fire. Has done other good work in preparing defensive positions.

Major Arthur Baron Forman, Royal Horse Artillery.

For exceptionally good work during the operations of 23rd October to 4th November, near Messines, during which time he did splendid work directing and observing fire, day after day, from a very exposed position under heavy shell fire.

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Captain Charles Vincent Fox, 2nd Battalion, Scots Guards.

Conspicuous gallantry at Kruiseik, in which action he captured five officers and 200 prisoners.


Displayed great coolness and zeal in action at Le Mainsnil on 21st October in a serious emergency:

Lieutenant Frank Hugh Gunner, 2nd Battalion, The South Staffordshire Regiment.

Conspicuous and consistent good work, in charge of machine-gun section, 12th September to 4th November—almost continually in action: displayed greatest courage, coolness and judgment in difficult and dangerous situations.

Lieutenant Lord Claud Nigel Hamilton, 1st Battalion, Grenadier Guards.

Commanded machine-gun for five days and nights in forward trenches without relief, with great effect and under severe fire.

Lieutenant Arthur Alan Hanbury Hanbury-Sparrow, 1st Battalion, Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Royal Berkshire Regiment).

Has done good work throughout the campaign. Was severely wounded during an attack on German position Paschendale-Becelaere road, which resulted in taking enemy's trenches and seventy prisoners.

Lieutenant Ralph Escott Hancock, 1st Battalion, The Devonshire Regiment.

On 23rd October displayed conspicuous gallantry in leaving his trench under very heavy fire, and going back some 60 yards over absolutely bare ground to pick up Corporal Warwick, who had fallen whilst coming up with a party of reinforcements.

Lieutenant Hancock conveyed this Non-commissioned Officer to the cover of a haystack,
and then returned to his trench. (Since killed in action.)

Second Lieutenant Henry William Huggins, Royal Field Artillery.
Conspicuous gallantry in going forward to a cottage between the German trenches and our own, so as to be better able to direct his battery's fire. He remained there for three days under heavy rifle fire, directing with success by telephone.

Captain Lord Alastair Robert Innes-Ker, Royal Horse Guards.
During critical situation at Krusiek, on October 26th, the regiment was sent to relieve pressure of determined attack. The operation was entirely successful. Captain Innes-Ker showed conspicuous courage with the advance squadron, bringing wounded men out of action under very heavy fire.

Captain John Edmund Valentine Isaac, Reserve of Officers, The Rifle Brigade (The Prince Consort's Own).
Has shown conspicuous gallantry on all occasions. Has always obtained reliable and valuable information when required.

On October 24th he guided a unit to a critical point with great skill, which resulted in checking the enemy. Was wounded in the engagement.

Lieutenant John Peake Knight, Royal Field Artillery.
Conspicuous and consistent gallantry in assisting infantry, especially on November 10th. Has shown himself full of enterprise and initiative. His work has much encouraged the infantry.

Lieutenant Hubert Stanley Kreyer, 2nd Battalion, Alexandra, Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regiment).
Has shown conspicuous gallantry on several occasions in conveying messages along the trenches under heavy fire. His commanding officer considers that it was largely due to the services rendered by this officer on one occasion that the battalion was extricated from a difficult position.

Captain Cameron Lamb, 2nd Battalion, The Border Regiment.
Repeated gallantry and exceptionally good work scouting daily in and amongst enemy's lines.

On October 19th led an attack and effected an important lodgment in enemy's lines, from which he was subsequently withdrawn, as general advance was checked.

Has acted for Adjutant for a month, and has always volunteered and performed good work with information patrols.

Lieutenant James Kenneth McConnel, 20th Hussars.
For coolness, gallantry, and exceptionally good work during the operations of 23rd October to 4th November near Messines, and for exceptionally good service in covering with his machine gun the retirement of his regiment from the trenches with great skill and gallantry on 1st November, near Messines.

Lieutenant Wilmot Edward Maitland-Dougall, Royal Field Artillery.
Conspicuous enterprise in spotting the shield of an enemy's gun only 600 yards away, getting up a gun into the firing line, successfully knocking enemy's gun out, and also checking the enemy's infantry advance.

Lieutenant Kevin John Martin, Royal Engineers.
Conspicuous gallantry in taking his section across heavily fire-swept ground to prepare a house with loopholes from which our infantry hoped to be able to overcome enemy, who were fortified in some other neighbouring buildings. He successfully placed a machine gun in position and helped the infantry for the rest of the day.

Again on November 12th did good work, and was wounded.

Lieutenant Stewart Graham Menzies, 2nd Life Guards.
Showed the greatest coolness during the attack on German position led by Major the Honourable A. F. Stanley, 1st Life Guards, on the 7th November, in support of the right flank of the 4th Guards Brigade, and again on the evening of that day.

Captain Lord Francis George Montagu Douglas Scott, Grenadier Guards (attached Irish Guards).
For persistent and gallant efforts to rally the battalion when much shaken after heavy losses, and by helping to restore steadiness by his good example.

Captain Bernard Law Montgomery, The Royal Warwickshire Regiment.
Conspicuous gallant leading on 13th October, when he turned the enemy out of their trenches with the bayonet. He was severely wounded.

Lieutenant Laurence Cail Nicholson, 3rd (Attached 1st) Battalion, Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Royal Berkshire Regiment).
Led and commanded his platoon admirably during an attack on German position Paschen-daele-Becelaere Road, which resulted in the taking of the enemy's trenches and 70 prisoners. (Has since died of his wounds.)

Captain Norman Archibald Orr-Ewing, Scots Guards (attached Irish Guards).
For persistent and gallant efforts to rally the battalion when much shaken after its heavy losses, and by his good example helping to restore it to its usual steadiness.

Lieutenant Edmund Archibald Osborne, Royal Engineers.
Repeated gallantry and coolness in action on 31st October. He recovered a cable wagon which had been abandoned by the enemy. Has frequently shown great capacity for command.
Captain Frank Lionel Pardoe, 1st Battalion, The King's Royal Rifle Corps.

On 30th September and previous days this officer carried messages under fire and shell fire. He was knocked down by a shell, but did not relinquish his duty.

Captain George Camborne Beauclerk Paynter, 2nd Battalion, Scots Guards.

On night of 24th October, while in command of battalion, fought his trenches all night against repeated attacks from front and rear.

Second-Lieutenant Hugh Valentine Pen-davis, 3rd (attached 2nd) Battalion, The Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry.

On 3rd November, conspicuous good work in advancing from his trench and assisting in driving away a party of the enemy who were commencing to dig a new trench within 30 yards of his own. Thirty of the enemy were shot down on this occasion.

Second Lieutenant Francis Pepys, 2nd Battalion, The Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry.

On 3rd November conspicuous good work in advancing from his trench and assisting in driving away a party of the enemy who were commencing to dig a new trench within 30 yards of his own; 30 of the enemy were shot down on the occasion. (Since killed in action.)

Lieutenant William Charles Rait Kerr, Royal Field Artillery.

Gallant conduct in bringing up a gun to within 250 yards of the enemy in a wood, and blowing down a house in which the enemy were working a machine gun. (Since killed in action.)

Second Lieutenant James Reginald Russell, 1st Battalion, The Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment).

For exceptional gallantry and grit in the firing line in trenches near Neuve Chapelle, between 23rd and 29th of October.

Lieutenant Ellis Sampson, The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers (Army Signal Service).

On 30th September and previous days this officer carried messages under rifle and shell fire. He was knocked down by a shell, but did not relinquish his duty.

Captain Patrick Sampson, Royal Army Medical Corps.

Has shown frequent and conspicuous gallantry throughout the campaign, especially on 21st and 22nd of October, attending wounded men under very heavy shell fire.

Lieutenant Edmond Charles Acton Schreiber, Royal Field Artillery.

Very gallant conduct on 14th September in saving horses which had become entangled in blocked road, and man-handling guns away from a position which had become untenable from a very heavy shell fire, continuing to work, although wounded.

Lieutenant Aubrey Vere Spencer, 3rd Battalion, The Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry.

Good work in attack on 21st October, and in repelling night attacks on 21st, 22nd and 23rd October.

Major The Honourable Algernon Francis Stanley, 1st Life Guards.

On 7th November led his regiment with great resolution and skill during an advance to support and protect the right flank of the 4th Guards Brigade, which had become uncovered by the retreat of a portion of the line. He held on to his position although out of touch on either flank, and thereby materially helped the 4th Guards Brigade to re-establish their line during the following night.

Captain Sidney John Steward, Royal Army Medical Corps (Special Reserve).

Went with party of stretcher-bearers across ground swept by rifle and shell fire to Lange-mark village, and removed 11 wounded men.

Lieutenant Herbert William Vansittart Stewart, 2nd Battalion, The Royal Scots Fusiliers.

On 23rd October, when two German machine guns were enfilading his trench at 200 yards range, he went out and shot down two teams, one after the other, and silenced the guns.

Captain Frederick Courtney Tanner, attached 2nd Battalion, The Royal Scots (Lothian Regiment).

By gallant leading forced passage of canal north of Vielle Chapelle on 12th October, and was largely responsible for success of general operations. Has invariably done well.

Captain Thomas Balfour Traill, 1st Battalion, The Royal Scots Fusiliers.

After being wounded in the knee, rode back under fire for reinforcements, returned and remained with his company during retirement (August 23rd).


Conspicuous gallantry on 18th October in serving his Maxim gun when detachment were all wounded, until he also was wounded, in two places, and his gun damaged by a shell. He subsequently recovered the gun, bringing it away on his shoulder.

Lieutenant Henry Colville Barclay Wemyss, Royal Engineers.

Has shown conspicuous efficiency in Staff duties, and in keeping up communication with a long line of front composed of many units, where communication was often difficult. He has carried and delivered messages under fire with promptness and despatch.

Lieutenant Henry Basil Haydon White, 1st Battalion, The Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment).

Near Neuve Chapelle, for bringing his battalion out of action after ten successive days in the trenches, during which time he showed great powers of leadership and determination of a high order.
Second Lieutenant Osmond Williams, 2nd Dragoons (Royal Scots Greys).

For general gallant service near Messines in ascertaining under fire the progress of night operations, and especially on night of 31st October, for leading 12th Lancers to position for counter attack in which he took part, accounting for eleven of the enemy himself.

Captain James Edward Somerville Woodman, 2nd Battalion, The Lancashire Fusiliers.

Commanded three companies of his regiment in attack on Le Tbuquet, and afterwards commanded the section of defence which included that village.

Captain The Honourable Edward Scawen Wyndham, 1st Life Guards.

Near Messines on 31st October-1st November, during night attack by Germans, after some of his trenches had been taken and himself wounded, he counter-attacked, retook the trenches, and subsequently withdrew his squadron.

War Office,
1st December, 1914.

REGULAR FORCES.

The undermentioned appointments are made:

GENERAL STAFF OFFICERS.

1st Grade—


2nd Grade—


Major E. M. Lang, retired list, Indian Army. Dated 11th November, 1914.

Attached to General Staff—

(Graded as Brigade Major.)

District Inspector G. D’U. Rodwell, Royal Irish Constabulary, and to be temporary Major. Dated 23rd November, 1914.

Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-Generals—


(Substituted for the notification which appeared in the Gazette of 25th September, 1914.)


Brigade Commanders—

Colonel E. A. D’A. Thomas, retired pay, and to be temporary Brigadier-General. Dated 25th September, 1914.

Colonel Owen Thomas, and to be temporary Brigadier-General. Dated 30th October, 1914.

Brigade Major—

Captain Valentine Vivian, M.V.O., Grenadier Guards, from a General Staff Officer, 3rd Grade. Dated 18th November, 1914.

Railway Transport Officers—

(Graded for purposes of pay as a Staff Lieutenant.)

Hugh W. Perkins, and to be temporary Captain. Dated 18th November, 1914.

(Graded for purposes of pay as Staff Lieutenants, and to be temporary Lieutenants.)

Dated 16th November, 1914.

Montagu Wilhelm Brown.
John Grosvenor Hodgkinson.
Thomas Alfred Shaw.
Henry Maddock Lees.

Remount Depôt—

Assistant Superintendent—

Sefton Finlay, and to be temporary Captain. Dated 1st December, 1914.

Assistant Provost Marshal—

(Graded for purposes of pay as a Staff Captain.)


The undermentioned temporary appointment is made at the War Office:

Staff Captain—

Temporary Captain P. R. Creed, 7th (Service) Battalion, The Rifle Brigade (The Prince Consort’s Own). Dated 7th November, 1914.

The undermentioned temporary appointments are made:

Inspector of Royal Garrison Artillery—

Colonel Edmund G. Nicolls, C.B., half-pay list, and to be temporary Brigadier-General. Dated 1st October, 1914.

Inspector of Administrative Services—

(Graded for purposes of pay as a Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General.)

Temporary Captain T. M. Langton, and to be temporary Major. Dated 12th November, 1914.

Staff Captains—


Major the Honourable Murrough O’Brien, M.V.O., D.S.O., Reserve of Officers, to be a Military Attaché, and to be temporary
Lieutenant-Colonel whilst so employed, vice Major M. F. Gage, 5th (Princess Charlotte of Wales's) Dragoon Guards. Dated 10th October, 1914.

Superintendent of Gymnasia—

ESTABLISHMENTS.
Royal Flying Corps.
Military Wing, The undermentioned temporary appointment is made:—
Second Lieutenant Arthur V. Bettington, Special Reserve, to be a Flying Officer. Dated 11th November, 1914.

Royal Hibernian Military School.
The undermentioned temporary appointment is made:—

CAVALRY.

10th (Prince of Wales's Own Royal) Hussars, The promotion to the rank of Lieutenant of Second Lieutenant David L. G. W., Earl of Airle, is antedated to the 10th October, 1914.

Second Lieutenant Robert F. Drake to be Lieutenant. Dated 27th October, 1914.

11th (Prince Albert's Own) Hussars, The undermentioned Lieutenants to be Captains:—
Dated 14th November, 1914.
James Fitzgerald Bannatyne.
The promotion to the rank of Lieutenant of Second Lieutenant Lionel H. Jeffeison is antedated to the 3rd September, 1914.

Second Lieutenant George W. A. Tailby to be Lieutenant. Dated 30th September, 1914.

15th (The King's) Hussars, Second Lieutenant E. H. Rouse-Boughton to be Lieutenant. Dated 18th October, 1914.

Reserve Regiments.
9th Reserve Regiment, Captain Claude Seymour Foster, 37th Lancers (Baluch Horse), Indian Army, to be Adjutant. Dated 19th November, 1914.

FOOT GUARDS.
Grenadier Guards, Captain Bertram N. Brooke to be Major. Dated 11th November, 1914.

Supernumerary Captain Wadham H. Diggle is restored to the establishment. Dated 30th October, 1914.


INFANTRY.
The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment), Major Charles H. D. Lyon-Campbell to be Lieutenant-Colonel, to command a Battalion, vice Lieutenant-Colonel (temporary Brigadier-General) N. R. McMahon, D.S.O., killed in action. Dated 15th November, 1914.

Captain Mowbray L. S. O. Cole to be Major. Dated 12th November, 1914.
The undermentioned Lieutenants to be Captains:—
Dated 12th November, 1914.
Everard C. Smith.
Arthur A. Penn, Adjutant.
The East Yorkshire Regiment, Captain Thomas A. Headlam to be Major. Dated 30th October, 1914.
The Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment), Second Lieutenant O. Price to be Lieutenant. Dated 28th October, 1914.
The Royal Sussex Regiment, The undermentioned Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants:—
Dated 3rd November, 1914.
Clifford C. Malden.
George H. B. De Chair.
The Hampshire Regiment, The undermentioned Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants:—
Philip H. Hudson. Dated 10th November, 1914.
The Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regiment), Captain Hugh E. Woods to be Major. Dated 18th November, 1914.
The Northamptonshire Regiment, Captain Charles R. J. Mowatt to be Major. Dated 14th November, 1914.
The Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment), Lieutenant Lionel F. Sloane-Stanley to be Captain. Dated 14th November, 1914.
The undermentioned Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants:—
Longford L. Welman. Dated 14th October, 1914.
The King's Royal Rifle Corps, The undermentioned Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants:—

Charles S. Price-Davies. Dated 28th October, 1914.

The Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regiment), Captain Mordaunt C. Richards to be Major. Dated 18th November, 1914.
Lieutenant Arthur S. Hooper to be Captain. Dated 18th November, 1914.

The Manchester Regiment, Second Lieutenant Charles H. Masse to be Lieutenant. Dated 30th October, 1914.


The Highland Light Infantry, Lieutenant William Lilburn to be Captain. Dated 14th November, 1914.

Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers), Lieutenant Hubert F. Stokes to be Captain. Dated 18th October, 1914.

The undermentioned Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants:—

Charles S. Tuely. Dated 5th October, 1914.
George W. N. Barefoot. Dated 18th October, 1914.

The undermentioned Lieutenants are restored to the establishment:—

The Army Service Corps.
Captain Reginald W. Courtney to be Major. Dated 5th November, 1914.

The undermentioned Lieutenants to be Captains:—

Dated 7th October, 1914.
Charles K. Apthorpe.
Lewis O. A. Dunphy.
Richard M. Aylmer.
Henry P. C. Verschoyle.
Rudolph C. Mayne, and to remain seconded.

Bertie B. Barrett.
Stanley W. Morrison.
Myles Arthur Frisby.
Thomas C. R. Moore.
Dated 5th November, 1914.

Thomas J. R. Langmaid.
Cecil N. Custance, and to remain seconded.

Army Medical Service.

Royal Army Medical Corps.
The undermentioned to be temporary Lieutenants:—


Charles Frederick Constant. Dated 6th November, 1914.

Dated 16th November, 1914.
Horace Powell Winsbury White, M.B.
George Dugal Yates, M.B.
Francis John Morris.
Philip Lys Davies, M.B.
Robert Céphane Maclachlan, M.B.
Arthur Eisdell Moore, M.D.
Albert Edward Mortimer Woolf, M.B., F.R.C.S.

The undermentioned Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants:—

Bertie B. Barrett.
Stanley W. Morrison.
Myles Arthur Frisby.
Thomas C. R. Moore.

Dated 5th November, 1914.

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Army Medical Service.

The undermentioned Lieutenants to be Captains:—

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Army Medical Service.

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Thomas C. R. Moore.
Dated 5th November, 1914.

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Cecil N. Custance, and to remain seconded.

Army Medical Service.

Royal Army Medical Corps.
The undermentioned to be temporary Lieutenants:—


Charles Frederick Constant. Dated 6th November, 1914.

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Horace Powell Winsbury White, M.B.
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Bertie B. Barrett.
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Dated 5th November, 1914.

Thomas J. R. Langmaid.
Cecil N. Custance, and to remain seconded.

Army Medical Service.

Royal Army Medical Corps.
The undermentioned to be temporary Lieutenants:—


Charles Frederick Constant. Dated 6th November, 1914.

Dated 16th November, 1914.
Horace Powell Winsbury White, M.B.
George Dugal Yates, M.B.
Francis John Morris.
Philip Lys Davies, M.B.
Robert Céphane Maclachlan, M.B.
Arthur Eisdell Moore, M.D.
Albert Edward Mortimer Woolf, M.B., F.R.C.S.

The undermentioned Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants:—

Bertie B. Barrett.
Stanley W. Morrison.
Myles Arthur Frisby.
Thomas C. R. Moore.

Dated 5th November, 1914.

The Army Service Corps.
Army Medical Service.
frid Randall Clarke to be temporary Second Lieutenant. Dated 31st October, 1914.


9th Battalion, The Norfolk Regiment, Temporary Lieutenant Harry Gurney Buxton to be temporary Captain. Dated 16th November, 1914.

The Grimsby Battalion, The Lincolnshire Regiment, The undermentioned to be temporary Second Lieutenants:—


1st Hull Battalion, The East Yorkshire Regiment, The name of Alexander Ashley Plimp-ton, appointed a temporary Lieutenant, dated 29th August, 1914, is as now described, and not as stated in the Gazette of 21st November, 1914.

Temporary Second Lieutenant Allen B. Hall, who was appointed a temporary Captain, dated 1st November, 1914, in the Gazette of 21st November, 1914, should have been described as to be a temporary Lieutenant, dated 1st November, 1914, with precedence next below C. D'A. Caldecott.


The appointment as Adjutant of temporary Captain John W. Springhall, notified in the Gazette of 21st November, 1914, to bear date 9th September, 1914, instead of as previously stated.

The promotion to temporary Lieutenant of temporary Second Lieutenant Donald Watson, from the 1st Hull Battalion, notified in the Gazette of 21st November, 1914, to bear date 10th October, 1914, instead of as previously stated.

8th Battalion, The Bedfordshire Regiment, The appointment to a temporary Lieutenantancy of Donald McI. Hawkins, notified in the Gazette of 10th November, 1914, should have appeared under this Battalion.

8th Battalion, The Leicestershire Regiment, The date of the appointment to a temporary Captainscy of George W. Capper, notified in the Gazette of the 16th November, 1914, is antedated to the 3rd October, 1914.

8th Battalion, The Hampshire Regiment, The undermentioned temporary Second Lieutenants to be temporary Lieutenants:—

J. D. Whyte.

E. L. Greenhow.

11th Battalion, The Hampshire Regiment, The undermentioned temporary Second Lieutenants to be temporary Lieutenants:—

W. S. Cowland.

F. M. Hicks.

The Portsmouth Battalion, The Hampshire Regiment, The undermentioned to be temporary Second Lieutenants:—

Richard Kenneth Titley. Dated 29th October, 1914.


6th Battalion, The Dorsetshire Regiment, D. Hughes-Onalow to be temporary Major, dated 19th September, 1914, and his ap-
pointment to a temporary Captaincy, notified in the Gazette of the 12th October, 1914, is cancelled.

10th Battalion, The King's Own (Yorkshire Light Infantry), Temporary Second Lieutenant John Buckley, from the 6th Battalion, to be temporary Captain. Dated 28th October, 1914. (Substituted for the notification which appeared in the Gazette of the 14th November, 1914.)


The undermentioned to be temporary Captains:
   Dated 18th November, 1914.
   Lieutenant G. L. Brown.
   Lieutenant and Adjutant L. L. Pargiter.


5th Battalion, The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, Lieutenant W. V. Lumsden to be temporary Captain. Dated 6th October, 1914.

9th Battalion, The Royal Munster Fusiliers, Temporary Major Sir Francis P. Fletcher-Vane, Bart., is appointed to the Battalion. Dated 3rd October, 1914.

MEMORANDA.

Captain and Honorary Major Richard Ruxton Walter FitzHerbert, late 4th Battalion, The King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regiment) (Militia), to be temporary Captain. Dated 5th August, 1914. (Substituted for the notification which appeared in the Gazette of the 1st October, 1914.)

The undermentioned to be temporary Captains:

The undermentioned to be temporary Lieutenants:
   Rudolph Savory. Dated 1st December, 1914.

SPECIAL RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

RESERVE UNITS.

Infantry.

3rd Battalion, The Lincolnshire Regiment, Edward Mason Grantham, late Captain, 3rd Battalion, to be Captain. Dated 26th November, 1914.

3rd Battalion, The Royal Dublin Fusiliers, The surname of Lieutenant Hugh St. J. C. Hazledine is as now stated, and not as shown in the Gazette of 18th November, 1914.
War Office, 1st December, 1914.

REGULAR FORCES.

The undermentioned to be temporary Second Lieutenants. Dated 28th November, 1914:—

CAVALRY.
Henry Dacres Wise.

The undermentioned cadets and ex-cadets of the Officers Training Corps to be temporary Second Lieutenants. Dated 30th November, 1914:—

ROYAL FIELD ARTILLERY.
Robert Charles Bragg.
James Sutherland Gifford Campion.
Alexander Charles Robert David.
Owen Macaulay Eicke.
Laurence Henry Garnett.
Arthur Cecil Jacob.
Ronald Robert Law.
James Eliot Norton.
John Weir Russell.

ROYAL GARRISON ARTILLERY.
Cecil Arthur Anglesea-Sandels.
George Vernon Hobson.
Edward Lawford Hughes.

INFANTRY.
Carlyle Bainbridge.
Frank Lydford Body.
Gerald Bousfield Booth.
Guy Patterson Chapman.
Philip Hugh Chase.

Erie Sutherland Cockshut.
Brian Maurice Denton.
Oscar Arthur Derry.
Charles Edward Trevelyan Dixon.
James Noel Evans-Jackson.
James Duncan Ferguson.
Alexander Key Eison.
Roderick George Fryer.
Arthur Poynder Garratt.
Ivor Hector German.
Cecil Grellier.
Alan Gordon.
Humphrey Halgrim Grundtrig.
Frederick Cyril Hawkins.
Wilfrid Quixano Henriques.
John Dyer Hodges.
Geoffrey Howard.
Thomas Roger Kirkpatrick.
Douglas William Lane-Nichols.
William Evers Leggott.
William Petre Lightbody.
Frank Riley Lindley.
Neil Harcourt MacNeil.
Brian Cameron Macnamara.
Herbert Henry Marks.
Edward Francis Matthews.
Charles Edward Kenneth Menzies.
George Mitchell.
James Gordon Murdoch.
Dudley Stafford Northcote.
Frederick Ernest Gilbert Porter.
Gifrid Montier Reeve.
Edward Russell.
William Russell-Smith.
Francis Saxon Snell.
Bertie Leon Simpson.
Cyril Woodhouse Simpson.
Frank Ormond Soden.
Alexander Ferguson Smyly.
Kenneth Thomas.
Frank Savill Tomkins.
Charles William Thomas.
William Raymond Tunmer.
William Vernon Logan van Someren.
Stephen Anthony Ruston Woodbridge.
Joseph Stanley Walter.
Gerald Lascelles Wolff.
Alexander Henry Bartley.
George Robert Bennett.
John Kenneth Brist-Smith.
William Joseph Broderick.
Frank Bullen.
Edward Percival Senior Burnett.
Arthur Henry Chambers.
John Powell Coffey.
Olin Clyne Cory.
Dennis Frederick Cousens.
John Stanley Mayhew.
Wilfrid Percy Nevill.
Douglas William Prout.
Eustace James Robertson.
Edgar Harold Ernest Selvey.
Reginald Charles Sturolo.
Thomas Henry Percy Veal.

Dated 30th November, 1914.

Kenneth John Penrith Asher.
John Walter Barrett.
William Harvey Bredell.
Douglas Colin Campbell.
Dudley Reed Carr.
David Campbell.
Reginald Vincent Cookes.
Samuel Frederick Scott Cunningham.
Robert Cecil Bayford Clutterbuck.
Harold Alban Davies.
John Mitchell Allan Dobson.
Cuthbert John Granville Etheridge.
John Ferguson.
Alfred Guillaume.
Geoffrey Hugh Radley.
Malcolm Lauderdale Hardyman.
George Pembroke Hall.
Howard Mervyn Henwood.
George Thornhill Hick.
Peter Geoffrey Hurst.
Henry Gordon-Gumming.
Edward Charles Jones.
William George Thomson Keddie.
George Henry Lister.
Stephen Mass Mather.
Geoffrey Mickleburgh Owen.
Valentine Edward Goodwin Preece.
Frank Phillips.
Cecil Howard Reynolds.
Arthur Archibald Richardson.
Henry Samuel Rosen.
Frederick Aked Sellers.
Charles Cyril Smith.
Richard John Hamilton Sidney.
Geoffrey Francis Silvester.
Philip Harry Solomon.
Thomas Eric Toller.
Archibald Harry Tollemache.
Manoah Walker.
Frederick Turner Walker.
Henry Frederick Buchanan Williams.
Humphrey Evan Wynne-Williams.

Dated 27th November, 1914.

Wilfrid Hugh Price.
William Hall Thompson.
Edward Jermy Jepson.
Jack Catchpole Rowbotham.
Charles Cecil Brooks Ward.
John Charles Moore Ferguson.
Harold Alexander Moore Hillman.
Algeron Ross Eildebrand.
Herbert Edward Wood.
Edward Frederic Gilbert Chapman.
Maurice Redfearn Smith.
Cyril Roger Jones.
William John Fox Austin.
Herbert James Charles.
John Clifford Edwards.
Francis George Brian Lys.
Valentine Grantham Don.
James Douglas Aitken.
Felix Walter Warre.
William Edmonson.
James Pringle Thomson.
William Henry Coate.
Basil Hasting Bennett.

Dated 30th November, 1914.

Frank John Adamson.
Richard Ambler.
St. John Desmond Arceodekns-Butler.
Alexander William Lancashire Barlow.
Guy Bracher.
Leslie Barry-Roberts.
Joseph John Banham.
Edward Baxter Betts.
Cecil James Bremer.
William Bretheron.
Philip Eric Bent.
Jack Whatley Bell.
Reginald Henry Billinghurst.

Herbert Wilson Brooke.
Jeffrey Armstrong Blood.
James Butler.
Harold William Budden.
Edward Carrothers.
Alfred Debenham Carrick.
Eric George William Collins.
Leslie Stewart Cole.
Arthur Ernest Selby Crosse.
Arthur Vivian Coates.
Charles Reay Coffey.
Kenneth Montague Dawson.
Rupert de la Bere.
William Arthur Dixon.
James Sholto Douglas.
Arthur Michael Durrant.
Percy Algernon Earle.
Harold Bryan English.
Dermot Francis Judge Faley.
George Douglas Alexander Fletcher.
John Edward French.
Charles Francis Carew Fetherstonhaugh.
Robert Cyril Bonner Feast.
William Arthur French.
George Swainston Harrison.
Donald Percy Gordon Gray.
Joseph James Gledhill Greenwood.
Andrew George Currey Gibson.
Percy Everard Victor Goodson.
Robert William Goldsborough.
David Gordon Paterson.
Joseph William Shirley.
Ronald Percy Tulloch.
Harold Robert Vance.

Dated 1st December, 1914.

Reginald Charles Bowden.
Frank Forster Cobden.
Hugh Frederick Charles Colman.
John Stephen Cox.
Fred Firth.
Horace Charles Fry.
James Francis Gadd.
John Bayley Hardinge.
Lawrence Bodington Hay.
William Norman Harrison.
Aubrey Joseph Hastings.
Jack Montagu Hillyard.
Henry Taylor Horsfield.
Charles Wilfred Howlett.
Joshua Bower Hughes-Games.
Idwal Ben Humphrey.
William Henry Huxley.
Manley Angell James.
Humphrey Robertson Jordan.
John Robert Jones.
Norman Kershaw.
Quentin Eric Moffett Ayres King.
George Knox.
Edward Arnold Lunt.
George Williams Moore.
Thomas Newton.
Walter Percival Newton.
Ernest Gilbert Pasmore.
Hector McColl Robertson.
Reginald Charles Rundell.
Edmond Benedict Slattery.
Reginald Stanley Silvester.
Conrad Tantram.
James Vaughan.
Sydney Watkins.

Royal Field Artillery, Temporary Second Lieutenant Reginald Arthur Patch, from Royal
Garrison Artillery, to be temporary Second Lieutenant.

Temporary Second Lieutenant John Richard Ewing Green, from 9th (S) Battalion Devonshire Regiment, to be temporary Second Lieutenant.

The undermentioned temporary Second Lieutenants relinquish their commissions.

Dated 2nd December, 1914: —
Donald Weir Hutchison.
Oliver Campbell Fry.
Archibald Maitland Little.

MEMORANDUM.

In the London Gazette of the 8th September, 1914, the date of appointment of the undermentioned should read as now stated: —

CAVALRY.

Sir Curtis George Lampson, Baronet. 23rd October, 1914.

Royal Field Artillery.


INFANTRY.

John Macnabb Anderson. 22nd September, 1914.
Claude Vernon White. 6th November, 1914.
George Purves Douglas. 6th November, 1914.
William White. 23rd October, 1914.
Ralph Edmund Gould. 20th November, 1914.
George Cotton-Stapleton. 18th September, 1914.

Infantry.

Frederick Oliver Charles Bambridge. 19th November, 1914.
Bertram Reginald Whitehouse. 16th November, 1914.
Frederic Ambrose George. 16th October, 1914.
Daniel Brown. 20th November, 1914.
John Currie McDonald. 20th November, 1914.
Sidney Aubrey Kyre Money. 19th November, 1914.
Edwin Williams Wright. 19th November, 1914.

Cecil George Mathew. 26th November, 1914.
Albert Byrne Derrick. 20th November, 1914.
Henry Augustus Taylor. 16th November, 1914.
George Creighton Buttery. 24th November, 1914.
Robert Conrick Wrinch. 16th November, 1914.
John Leonard Armstrong. 16th November, 1914.
Ernest Joseph Lush. 16th November, 1914.
Charles Alfred Palmer. 16th November, 1914.
Jack Reginalde Kershaw. 17th November, 1914.
Eric Charles Mievilla. 17th November, 1914.
Donald Robert Keith. 20th November, 1914.
Thomas William Lax Parker. 16th November, 1914.
Matthew Hodgart. 15th November, 1914.
Ernest Frederick Harris. 16th November, 1914.
William Hereward Ehrhardt. 23rd November, 1914.
Charles Legard. 13th November, 1914.
Donald Storrs Fox. 19th November, 1914.

Ernserd John Boothby How. 26th November, 1914.
Charles Christopher Prior. 19th November, 1914.
Eric Leighton Ridley. 23rd November, 1914.
Horace Thrower. 23rd November, 1914.
Norman James Holloway. 22nd September, 1914.
Alexander Trials Scholfield. 16th November, 1914.

Edgar George Russell. 17th November, 1914.
Kenneth Palmer Schweder. 19th November, 1914.
Charles d’Aroy Wentworth Reeve. 19th November, 1914.
Claude William Davis. 16th November, 1914.
Eric Lathey. 19th November, 1914.
Thomas Arthur Lodge. 20th November, 1914.
Claude Vernon White. 6th November, 1914.
James Nisbet Robertson. 16th November, 1914.
Austin Lancelot Forrest. 16th November, 1914.  
Stephen Oswald Sharp. 20th November, 1914.  
Bevuchamp Bagenan Harvey. 16th November, 1914.  
Maurice Douglas Guest Scott. 20th November, 1914.  
Augustine Patrick Kelly. 20th November, 1914.  
Philip Joseph James. 19th November, 1914.  
Eric George Sherbrooke Walker. 28th August, 1914.  
Thomas Arthur Saint. 16th November, 1914.  
Arthur Robinson. 17th November, 1914.  
Francis Sam Butter. 18th November, 1914.  
Roderick Denis Greer. 20th November, 1914.  
William Frederick Topley. 23rd November, 1914.  
Thomas Henry Blench. 16th November, 1914.  
Basil Morton Niblett. 24th November, 1914.  
Torquil Macleod Duncan. 26th November, 1914.  
Roger Birkbeck Knott. 20th November, 1914.  
Frank Henry James. 16th November, 1914.  
Napier Edward Lewis Pearse. Dated 11th September, 1914.  

SPECIAL RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

Cavalry.

1st (King's) Dragoon Guards. Temporary Second Lieutenant Reginald J. Ward, from 1st Reserve Regiment of Cavalry, to be Second Lieutenant (on probation). Dated 2nd December, 1914.

2nd Dragoon Guards (Queen's Bays). The appointment of Gerard B. Crole to a Second Lieutenancy, which appeared in the Gazette dated 1st September, 1914, is cancelled.

Artillery.

Royal Garrison Artillery. The undermentioned Cadet and ex-Cadet of the Officers Training Corps to be Second Lieutenants (on probation). Dated 2nd December, 1914:

The Antrim. The undermentioned to be Second Lieutenant (on probation). Dated 2nd December, 1914:

Arthur William Fisbourn Donkin.

Infantry.

The undermentioned Cadets and ex-Cadets of the Officers Training Corps to be Second Lieutenants (on probation). Dated 2nd December, 1914, unless otherwise stated:

John Maonabn Anderson, 3rd Battalion, Royal Scots.

John Walter Heath Toynbee, 3rd Battalion, East Kent Regiment.


Harold Gostwyck May, 3rd Battalion, Dorset Regiment.

George Ronald Ashburner Case, 3rd Battalion, South Lancashire Regiment.

Cyprian Henry Benson Slocock, 3rd Battalion, Oxford and Bucks Light Infantry.

Frederick George Stranack, 3rd Battalion, Gordon Highlanders.

Claude de Léche Leach, 6th Battalion, Rifle Brigade. Dated 21st November, 1914.

The undermentioned to be Second Lieutenants (on probation). Dated 2nd December, 1914:

George Leslie Pratt, 3rd Battalion, Royal West Surrey Regiment.

Legh Anderson Richmond Parry, 5th Battalion, Royal Fusiliers.

William Morrison Milne, 3rd Battalion, Liverpool Regiment.

Percy Edward Adams, 4th Battalion, West Yorkshire Regiment.

Laurence Turnbull, 3rd Battalion, Bedford Regiment.

Ian Leslie Orr Ewing, 3rd Battalion, Royal Scots Fusiliers.

Alan Cane Lendrum, 3rd Battalion, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.

George Alfred Lionel Harbord, 3rd Battalion, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.

William Bingham Barling, 6th Battalion, Worcester Regiment.

James Scott Elliot Gillon Ferguson, 5th Battalion, Middlesex Regiment.

Charles Edward Hoare Hales, 3rd Battalion, Wiltshire Regiment.

Geoffrey Maine Tucker, 4th Battalion, Manchester Regiment.

Herbert Darbishire Sinclair, 5th Battalion, Royal Irish Rifles.

Alexander Smith, 4th Battalion, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.

Sydnev Craddock, 4th Battalion, Royal Dublin Fusiliers.

Lionel Gordon Rettlewell, 4th Battalion, Royal Dublin Fusiliers.

3rd Battalion, The King's Own Scottish Borderers, The appointment of David Alexander Glen to a Second Lieutenancy, which appeared in the Gazette dated 17th November, 1914, is cancelled.

3rd Battalion, The East Lancashire Regiment, The appointment of Archibald Pearce to a Second Lieutenancy, which appeared in the Gazette dated 10th November, 1914, is cancelled.

Temporary Second Lieutenant Ian Alistair Kendall Burnett, from 1st Reserve Regiment of Cavalry, to be Second Lieutenant (on probation). Dated 2nd December, 1914.

6th Battalion, The King's Royal Rifle Corps, The appointment of Lionel T. Sutton to a Second Lieutenancy, which appeared in the Gazette dated 15th September, 1914, is cancelled.

The undermentioned Second Lieutenants (on probation) are confirmed in their rank: —

3rd Battalion, Royal West Surrey Regiment, Denys Anthony Brown.


Alec Hallenstein Hyams.

3rd Battalion, The East Yorkshire Regiment, Dudley Alfred Cox.


3rd Battalion, The Royal Sussex Regiment, Reginald Thomas Shaw.


3rd Battalion, The Seaforth Highlanders, James Russel Pelham Burn.

The notifications following that of the HOYAL FLYING CORPS, Military Wing, which appeared on page 9978 of the Gazette, dated 26th November, 1914, should be headed INFANTRY.

The following notification is substituted for that which appeared in the Gazette dated 8th September, 1914: —

them under the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 to 1914, and of every other power enabling them in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:

Declaration of Swine-Fever Infected Area.

1. The Area described in the Schedule to this Order is hereby declared to be a Swine-Fever Infected Area for the purposes of the Swine-Fever (Regulation of Movement) Order of 1908.

Commencement.

2. This Order shall come into operation on the second day of December, nineteen hundred and fourteen.

In witness whereof the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries have hereunto set their Official Seal this twenty-seventh day of November, nineteen hundred and fourteen.

A. W. Anstruther,
Assistant Secretary.

SCHEDULE.

An Area in the administrative county of Leicester comprising the petty sessional division of Melton Mowbray.

Copies of the above Order can be obtained on application to the Secretary, Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, 4, Whitehall Place, London, S.W.

ORDER OF THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES.

(DATED 30TH NOVEMBER 1914.)

(Swine-Fever Infected Area.)

The Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, by virtue and in exercise of the powers vested in them under the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 to 1914, and of every other power enabling them in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:

Extension of Limits of Swine-Fever Infected Area.

1. The limits of the Swine-Fever Infected Area declared by Order of the Board dated the fourteenth day of October, nineteen hundred and fourteen, are hereby extended so as to comprise the Area described in the Schedule to this Order, and the Area so described is hereby declared to be a Swine-Fever Infected Area for the purposes of the Swine-Fever (Regulation of Movement) Order of 1908.

Commencement.

2. This Order shall come into operation on the fourth day of December, nineteen hundred and fourteen.

In witness whereof the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries have hereunto set their Official Seal this thirtieth day of November, nineteen hundred and fourteen.

A. W. Anstruther,
Assistant Secretary.

SCHEDULE.

An Area in the administrative county of East Suffolk, comprising the parishes of Henley, Kirton, Falkenham, Trimley St. Martin, Trimley St. Mary, Chelmondiston, Shotley, and Erwarton.

Copies of the above Order can be obtained on application to the Secretary, Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, 4, Whitehall Place, London, S.W.

ORDER OF THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES.

(DATED 27TH NOVEMBER 1914.)

(Swine-Fever Infected Area.)

The Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, by virtue and in exercise of the powers vested in them under the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 to 1914, and of every other power enabling them in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:

The Order described in the Schedule to this Order is hereby revoked on the thirtieth day of November, nineteen hundred and fourteen.

In witness whereof the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries have hereunto set their Official Seal this twenty-seventh day of November, nineteen hundred and fourteen.

A. W. Anstruther,
Assistant Secretary.
SCHEDULE.

Order Revoked.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Subject</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9150</td>
<td>9 June</td>
<td>Declaration of a Swine-Fever Infected Area, comprising the following Area, namely: — An Area in the administrative county of Gloucester, comprising the parish of Little Dean, and such part of the parish of East Dean as is comprised in the petty sessional division of Newnham.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Copies of the above Order can be obtained on application to the Secretary, Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, 4, Whitehall Place, London, S.W.

ORDER OF THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES.

(DATED 26TH NOVEMBER 1914.)

(WART DISEASE OF POTATOES INFECTED AREA.)

The Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, by virtue and in exercise of the powers vested in them under the Destructive Insects and Pests Acts, 1877 and 1907, and of every other power enabling them in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:

Declaration of Wart Disease of Potatoes Infected Area.

1. The area described in the Schedule to this Order is hereby declared to be infected with Wart Disease and an Infected Area for the purposes of the Wart Disease of Potatoes (Infected Areas) Order of 1914.

Notification of Disease.

2. Reports of the existence of Wart Disease within the Infected Area shall be made to the Board or to Mr. A. Jarman, 5, Lorne Street, Oswestry.

Commencement.

3. This Order shall come into operation on the fifteenth day of December, nineteen hundred and fourteen.

In witness whereof the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries have hereunto set their Official Seal this twenty-sixth day of November, nineteen hundred and fourteen.

T. H. Middleton
Assistant Secretary.

SCHEDULE.

The allotments on the Gatacre Estate, in the borough of Oswestry, in the county of Salop.

Copies of the above Order can be obtained on application to the Secretary, Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, 4, Whitehall Place, London, S.W.

INCOME TAX.

Whereas it has become necessary to renew the list of persons to supply vacancies amongst the Commissioners appointed to act in the division of Bromyard, in the county of Hereford, as Commissioners for the general purposes of the Acts of Parliament for granting to His Majesty duties on profits arising from property, professions, trades, and offices: Now we, two of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue, in pursuance of the powers vested in us in that behalf, do hereby convene a meeting of the Land Tax Commissioners for the county aforesaid being respectively qualified to act as such Commissioners, to be holden at the Court House, Church Street, Bromyard, on Monday, the 14th day of December, 1914, at 10.45 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of choosing fit and proper persons to be Commissioners to supply vacancies amongst the Commissioners for the general purposes of the Income Tax for the division of Bromyard aforesaid.

J. P. Crawly.
H. De la Bere.

Inland Revenue, Somerset House, London. 28th November, 1914.

POST OFFICE TELEGRAPHS.

INLAND WRITTEN TELEGRAMS.

The Telegraph (Inland Written Telegram) Amendment (No. 5) Regulations, 1914.

In pursuance of the Rules Publication Act, 1893, His Majesty's Postmaster-General hereby gives notice, that Regulations dated the 27th
day of November, 1914, and coming into operation on the second day of December, 1914, have been made by him, with the consent of the Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, amending the Telegraph (Inland Written Telegram) Regulations, 1898.

And the Postmaster-General further gives notice, that copies of the said Regulations may be purchased either directly or through any bookseller from Wyman and Sons, Ltd., Fetter Lane, E.C., His Majesty's Stationery Office (Scottish Branch), 23, Forth Street, Edinburgh, or Edward Ponsonby, 116, Grafton Street, Dublin.

Dated this 30th day of November, 1914.

Crompton Llewelyn Davies,
Solicitor to the Post Office.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS AMENDMENT ACT, 1907;

HORBURY URBAN DISTRICT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by an Order dated the 21st day of November, 1914, the Local Government Board have confirmed an Order made on the 6th day of October, 1914, by the Urban District Council of Horbury in pursuance of section 112 of the Public Health Act, 1875, as amended by section 51 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, declaring each of the trades of Fat Melter or Fat Extractor, Glue-maker, Size-maker, Gut-scrapers, Rag and Bone Dealer, Fish-frier, Manufacturer of Manure from Fish, Fish Offal, Blood or other Putrescible Animal Matter and a Grease and Oil Distiller within the district to be an offensive trade.—Dated this 26th day of November, 1914.

T. Barker,
Clerk to the Council.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.
No. 1781 of the year 1914.

UNITED KINGDOM.

New Pilotage stations to be established at certain Ports on account of defensive Minefields.

Former Notice.—No. 1752 of 1914; hereby cancelled.

In view of the extension of the system of Mine defence, notice is hereby given that on and after the 27th November, Pilotage will be compulsory at the following ports for all vessels (including fishing vessels) which have a draught of over eight feet, and that it will be highly dangerous for any vessel to enter or leave such ports without a pilot. Fishing and other small vessels having a draught of over eight feet should assemble at the Pilotage stations and will be conducted into and out of port in groups.

1. RIVER HUMBER.—All incoming vessels must call for a pilot at a station which is to be established seven miles E.S.E. (magnetic) from Spurn Point.

Outgoing vessels are to discharge their pilots at the same station.

2. RIVER TYNE.—All incoming vessels from the northward must call for a pilot off Blyth, and those from the southward off the River Wear.

Outgoing vessels are to discharge their pilots off one or the other of these places.

3. FIRTH OF FORTH.—All incoming vessels must call for a pilot at a station to be established on the Isle of May.

Outgoing vessels are to discharge their pilots at the same station.

It will be dangerous for any vessel to be under way to the westward of the Isle of May without a pilot.

4. MORAY FIRTH.—All vessels bound to Cromarty or Inverness must call for a pilot at Wick or Burghead.

Outgoing vessels are to discharge their pilots at one or the other of these places.

It will be dangerous for any vessel to be under way to the south-westward of a line joining Findhorn and Tarbetness without a pilot.

5. SCAPA FLOW.—All entrances are dangerous.

Examination services have been established in the entrances to Hoxa and Hoy sounds; vessels wishing to enter must communicate with the Examination vessel and follow the instructions received from her very carefully.

The only vessels permitted to enter Hoy sound from the westward are those bound for Stromness; vessels cannot enter Scapa Flow from Stromness.

Authority.—The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

By Command of their Lordships,

J. F. Parry,
Hydrographer.

Hydrographic Department, Admiralty, London,
26th November, 1914.
NOTICE.—The following Persons are about to be registered as Proprietors of the following Properties with Absolute or Good Leasehold Title:

Plans of the several properties can be seen at the Land Registry, Lincoln's Inn Fields. Any person may, by notice in writing signed by himself or his Solicitor, and delivered at the Registry before the expiration of one month from the appearance of this Notice, object to the registration. The Notice must state concisely the grounds of the objection and give the address in the United Kingdom of the person delivering the Notice, and, if it is delivered by a Solicitor, must give the name and address of the person on whose behalf it is given. Information as to registration and the mode and cost of application for it can be obtained at the Registry.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Title</th>
<th>The Land</th>
<th>The Applicant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>156628</td>
<td>London ... Plumstead ... Dwelling-house and garden, 62, Parkdale Road</td>
<td>Freehold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>160113</td>
<td>London ... Kensington ... Land and buildings, 99, Peel Street</td>
<td>Freehold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>182302</td>
<td>London ... Poplar Borough ... Dwelling-house and garden, 69, Hewlett Road</td>
<td>Freehold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>182336</td>
<td>London ... Islington ... Dwelling-house and garden, 12, Marlborough Road</td>
<td>Leasehold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>182394</td>
<td>London ... Hammersmith ... Dwelling-house, 37, Eyot Gardens</td>
<td>Leasehold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>182396</td>
<td>London ... Fulham ... Dwelling-house, 172, Lillie Road</td>
<td>Freehold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>182409</td>
<td>London ... Hackney ... Public House, known as The Two Black Boys, 171, Well Street</td>
<td>Freehold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>182418</td>
<td>London ... St. Pancras ... Land and buildings, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11, Cubitt Street, Gray's Inn Road</td>
<td>Freehold</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**LAND REGISTRY—continued.**

Land Transfer Acts, 1875 and 1897.

NOTICE.—The following Persons are about to be registered as Proprietors of the following Properties with Absolute or Good Leasehold Title:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Title</th>
<th>County</th>
<th>Parish or Place</th>
<th>Name and Short Description</th>
<th>Freehold or Leasehold</th>
<th>Name of Applicant</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>182455</td>
<td>London</td>
<td>Hampstead</td>
<td>Dwelling-house and garden, 10, Stanley Gardens</td>
<td>Leasehold</td>
<td>Harriet Thompson</td>
<td>10, Stanley Gardens, Hampstead, N.W.</td>
<td>Spinsters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>199313</td>
<td>London</td>
<td>St. Paul, Deptford</td>
<td>Dwelling-house and garden, Woodbury Villa, 1, Harcourt Road</td>
<td>Leasehold</td>
<td>Sarah Sophia James</td>
<td>Woodbury Villa, 1, Harcourt Road, Brockley, S.E.</td>
<td>Married Woman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>199327</td>
<td>London</td>
<td>Lewisham</td>
<td>Dwelling-house, 14, Peak Hill Gardens</td>
<td>Leasehold</td>
<td>Mary Saunders</td>
<td>113, Norwood Road, Herne Hill, S.E.</td>
<td>Wife of Robert Hanley Saunders</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>199337</td>
<td>London</td>
<td>Woolwich</td>
<td>Shops and dwelling-houses, 94 and 95, High Street</td>
<td>Freehold</td>
<td>Richard John Bolton</td>
<td>67, Beresford Street, Woolwich, S.E.</td>
<td>Wholesale Dealer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>199354</td>
<td>London</td>
<td>Bermondsey</td>
<td>Dwelling-house and garden, 257, Lynton Road</td>
<td>Leasehold</td>
<td>George Daldry</td>
<td>5, Paradise Street, Rotherhithe, S.E.</td>
<td>Carman and Contractor</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

HUGH POLLOCK, Assistant Registrar.
AN ACCOUNT, pursuant to the Act seven and eight Victoria, cap. 32, of the Average Amount of BANK NOTES of the several Banks of Issue in ENGLAND and WALES in Circulation during the week ended Saturday, the 21st day of November, 1914.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PRIVATE BANKS.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Name, Title and Principal Place of Issue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Banbury Bank</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bedford Bank</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bicester and Oxfordshire Bank</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leeds Old Bank</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oxfordshire Witney Bank</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wellington Somerset Bank</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>York and East Riding Bank</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>JOINT STOCK BANKS.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Name, Title and Principal Place of Issue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank of Whitehaven Limited</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Halifax Commercial Banking Company Limited</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nottingham and Nottinghamshire Banking Company Limited</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Yorkshire Bank Limited</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

P. THOMPSON, Registrar of Bank Returns.

Inland Revenue Office, 28th November, 1914.

D 2
### RECEIPTS into and ISSUES out of the EXCHEQUER

#### REVENUE AND OTHER RECEIPTS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Estimate for the Year 1914-15</th>
<th>Total Receipts into the Exchequer from 1st April, 1914, to 29th November, 1914</th>
<th>Total Receipts into the Exchequer from 1st April, 1913, to 29th November, 1913</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Balances in Exchequer on 1st April:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank of England</td>
<td>£9,349,052</td>
<td>5,389,135</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank of Ireland</td>
<td>£1,085,467</td>
<td>940,025</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total, including Balance</strong></td>
<td>£10,434,519</td>
<td>6,329,160</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### REVENUE:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Estimate for the Year 1914-15</th>
<th>Total Receipts into the Exchequer from 1st April, 1914, to 29th November, 1914</th>
<th>Total Receipts into the Exchequer from 1st April, 1913, to 29th November, 1913</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Customs</td>
<td>£34,950,000</td>
<td>23,485,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excise</td>
<td>£38,950,000</td>
<td>25,115,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estate, &amp;c., Duties</td>
<td>£27,770,000</td>
<td>16,401,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stamps</td>
<td>£7,675,000</td>
<td>5,120,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land Tax</td>
<td>£2,700,000</td>
<td>270,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>House Duty</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Property and Income Tax and Super-Tax</td>
<td>£61,481,000</td>
<td>10,856,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land Value Duties</td>
<td>£350,000</td>
<td>61,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post Office</td>
<td>£29,550,000</td>
<td>18,350,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crown Lands</td>
<td>£530,000</td>
<td>350,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receipts from Suez Canal Shares and Sundry Loans</td>
<td>£1,370,000</td>
<td>794,119</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>£4,000,000</td>
<td>3,841,235</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Revenue</strong></td>
<td>£209,206,000</td>
<td>104,653,354</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total, including Balance</strong></td>
<td>£115,087,873</td>
<td>118,392,030</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### OTHER RECEIPTS:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Estimate for the Year 1914-15</th>
<th>Total Receipts into the Exchequer from 1st April, 1914, to 29th November, 1914</th>
<th>Total Receipts into the Exchequer from 1st April, 1913, to 29th November, 1913</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Repayment of Advances for Bullion</td>
<td>£2,070,000</td>
<td>750,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For Treasury Bills (net amount)</td>
<td>£48,600,000</td>
<td>5,000,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under Telephone Transfer Act, 1911</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under Telegraph (Money) Act, 1913</td>
<td>£1,650,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under Land Registry (New Buildings) Act, 1909</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Issue of War Stock and War Bonds</td>
<td>£6,500,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cunard Loan—Repayment on Account of Principal</td>
<td>£130,000</td>
<td>130,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temporary Advances:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deficiency</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,200,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ways and Means (including Treasury Bills £38,500,000 in 1914-15 and £6,500,000 in 1913-14)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>£262,175,873</td>
<td>130,711,279</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

On the 20th May, 1913, Exchequer Bonds for £380,000 were issued under the Telephone Transfer Act, 1911, in part payment of the purchase money of the National Telephone Company's undertaking. This transaction does not appear in the above statement as it did not involve any Exchequer receipt or issue of cash.

Treasury, 30th November, 1914.
between the 1st April, 1914, and the 28th November, 1914.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EXPENDITURE</th>
<th>Estimate for the year 1914-15 (including Supplementary Grants).</th>
<th>Total Issues out of the Exchequer to meet payments from 1st April, 1914, to 28th November, 1914.</th>
<th>1st April, 1913, to 28th November, 1913.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EXPENDITURE</td>
<td>£</td>
<td>£</td>
<td>£</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permanent Charge of Debt</td>
<td>20,750,000</td>
<td>14,317,973</td>
<td>14,249,321</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest, &amp;c., on War Debt</td>
<td>3,443,000</td>
<td>1,068,201</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Road Improvement Fund</td>
<td>1,645,000</td>
<td>889,225</td>
<td>717,827</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payments to Local Taxation Accounts, &amp;c.</td>
<td>9,885,000</td>
<td>6,956,146</td>
<td>6,316,682</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Consolidated Fund Services</td>
<td>1,706,000</td>
<td>1,126,693</td>
<td>1,136,606</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supply Services</td>
<td>495,388,000</td>
<td>216,003,509</td>
<td>97,573,015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EXPENDITURE</td>
<td>532,617,000</td>
<td>239,363,747</td>
<td>119,976,451</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

OTHER ISSUES.

For Advances for Bullion | 2,445,000 | 750,000 |
For Advances for Interest on Exchequer Bonds under the Capital Expenditure (Money) Act, 1904 | 91,370 | 91,370 |
Under Telephone Transfer Act, 1911 | 2,029,949 |
Under Telegraph (Money) Act, 1913 | 2,360,000 |
Under Post Office (London) Railway Act, 1913 | 22,000 |
Under Land Registry (New Buildings) Act, 1900 | 10,000 |
Old Sinking Fund, 1907–8, issued under section 9 of the Finance Act, 1908 | 34,000 | 56,000 |
Old Sinking Fund, 1910–11—
Issued under the Finance Act, 1911—
Section 16 (1) (b) | 60,000 | 88,509 |
Section 16 (1) (c) | 85,000 | — |
Old Sinking Fund, 1911–12—
Issued under the Anglo-Persian Oil Company (Acquisition of Capital) Act, 1914 | 500,250 | — |
Temporary Advances repaid—
Deficiency | 1,200,000 |
Ways and Means | 15,000,000 | 1,500,000 |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Balances in Exchequer:</th>
<th>1914.</th>
<th>1913.</th>
<th>1913.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>28th November.</td>
<td>29th November, 28th November.</td>
<td>29th November,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank of England</td>
<td>£1,514,547</td>
<td>£4,189,113</td>
<td>128,201,570</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank of Ireland</td>
<td>609,959</td>
<td>340,596</td>
<td>2,224,506</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>£2,224,506</td>
<td>£4,509,709</td>
<td>2,224,506</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MEMO.
Treasury Bills outstanding on 28th November, 1914:
Bills otherwise issued | £63,000,000 |
Bills issued by Public Tender | £2,300,000 |
Bills issued for Exchequer | £7,100,000 |
Total | £100,100,000 |
A RETURN showing the Amount received from and paid to Trustee Savings Banks and Post Office Savings Banks in the United Kingdom by the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, including transactions on the Savings Bank Investment Account, during the Four Weeks ended 28th November, 1914.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>arin (Trustee Savings Banks)</th>
<th>Total Amount received by the Commissioners.</th>
<th>Total Amount paid by the Commissioners.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>£</td>
<td>s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In Money and Interest credited</td>
<td>159,908</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For Stock sold or purchased for the Savings Bank Investment Account</td>
<td>1,463</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transfer Certificates to and from Savings Banks and Post Office Savings Banks</td>
<td>2,562</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>£163,935</strong></td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>arin (Post Office Savings Banks)</th>
<th>Total Amount received by the Commissioners.</th>
<th>Total Amount paid by the Commissioners.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>£</td>
<td>s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In Money and Interest credited</td>
<td>704,526</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For Stock sold or purchased for the Savings Bank Investment Account</td>
<td>22,019</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transfer Certificates to and from Savings Banks and Post Office Savings Banks</td>
<td>1,131</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>£727,677</strong></td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>arin (Savings Bank Investment Account)</th>
<th>At 28th November, 1914.</th>
<th>At corresponding period last Month.</th>
<th>At corresponding period last Year.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>£</td>
<td>s.</td>
<td>d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Fund for the Banks for Savings</td>
<td>53,009,464</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Post Office Savings Banks Fund</td>
<td>190,286,806</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>£243,296,270</strong></td>
<td>12</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>arin (Savings Bank Investment Account)</th>
<th>Total Amount of Stock held for Depositors in—</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Trustee Savings Banks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>£2,697,458</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>£29,133,827</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

W. MANWARING, Check Officer.  
W. G. TURPIN, Comptroller-General.
COTTON STATISTICS ACT, 1868.

RETURN of the Number of BALES OF COTTON Imported and Exported at the Various Ports of the United Kingdom during the week and 48 weeks ending 26th November, 1914, together with the Number of Bales Imported and Exported during the corresponding 48 weeks in 1913 and 1912.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ports</th>
<th>Imports</th>
<th>Exports</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>American</td>
<td>Brazilian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liverpool</td>
<td>49,393</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>London</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,754</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hull</td>
<td></td>
<td>722</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manchester</td>
<td>2,220</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Ports</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>51,813</td>
<td>3,476</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Week ending 26th November, 1914.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liverpool</td>
<td>1,936,822</td>
<td>210,880</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>London</td>
<td>20,742</td>
<td>145</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hull</td>
<td>1,233</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manchester</td>
<td>283,919</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Ports</td>
<td>44,662</td>
<td>132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>2,267,128</td>
<td>211,033</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48 weeks ending:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27th November, 1913 ...</td>
<td>2,813,654</td>
<td>210,062</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28th November, 1912 ...</td>
<td>3,669,411</td>
<td>78,036</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Including 56 Bales British West Indian. † Including 6,487 Bales British West Indian, 13,650 Bales British West African, 30,501 Bales British East African, and 3,574 Bales Foreign East African. ‡ Revised figures.

Dated 27th November, 1914.

GEO. J. STANLEY,
Commercial Department, Board of Trade.
## Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 to 1914.

### Return of Outbreaks of Swine Fever for the Week ended 28th November, 1914.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Counties (including all Boroughs therein)</th>
<th>Outbreaks confirmed</th>
<th>Swine slaughtered as diseased or as having been exposed to infection.</th>
<th>Counties (including all Boroughs therein)</th>
<th>Outbreaks confirmed</th>
<th>Swine slaughtered as diseased or as having been exposed to infection.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>ENGLAND.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>ENGLAND.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bedford</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>Stafford</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Berks</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>Suffolk</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buckingham</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Surrey</td>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cambridge</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>Sussex, East</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Devon</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>&quot; West</td>
<td>63</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Durham</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>Warwick</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Essex</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>Wiltse</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gloucester</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>Worcester</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hants</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>York, East Riding</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hereford</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>&quot; North Riding</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Huntingdon</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>&quot; West Riding</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kent</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leicester</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lincoln, Parts of Holland</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parts of Kesteven</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parts of Lindsey</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middlesex</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norfolk</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oxford</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>WALES.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>SCOTLAND.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glamorgan</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Ayr</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>88</td>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>484</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* For convenience Berwick-upon-Tweed is considered to be in Northumberland, Dudley in Worcestershire, Stockport in Cheshire, and the city of London in the county of London.

**Note.**—The term "administrative county" used in the following descriptions of Areas is the district for which a county council is elected under the Local Government Act, 1888, and includes all boroughs in it which are not county boroughs.

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

**Essex.**—(1.) An Area in the administrative county of Essex, comprising the borough of Colchester, the borough of Harwich, and the petty sessional divisions of Tendring and Lexden and Winstree (19 October, 1914).

(2.) An Area in the administrative county of Essex, comprising the petty sessional division of Chelmsford (including the borough of Chelmsford) (9 October, 1914).

**Gloucestershire.**—An Area in the administrative county of Gloucester, comprising the parishes of Elmore, Quedgeley, Whaddon, Marden, and Upton St. Leonards (25 August, 1914).

**Middlesex.**—An Area in the administrative county of Middlesex, comprising the petty sessional divisions of Brentford (excluding its detached part, but including the borough of Ealing), and Uxbridge (excluding the parishes of Harefield and Ruislip), and the parishes of Wembley (including its detached part), Stanwell, Staines, Ashford, East Bedfont, and Feltham (2 June, 1914).

**Norfolk.**—(1.) An Area in the administrative county of Norfolk comprising the parishes of Wymondham, Wrenningham, Ashwellthorpe, Great Melton, and Wramplingham (22 July, 1914).

(2.) An Area comprising the city of Norwich; and also comprising the parishes of Hellesdon, Horsham St. Faith with Newton St. Faith, Catton, Sprowston, and Thorpe next Norwich (including its detached part) in the administrative county of Norfolk (19 August, 1914).

(3.) An Area in the administrative county of Norfolk, comprising the parishes of Holt, Kelling, Weybourne, Bocham, Upper Sheringham, Sheringham, Beeston Regis, East Beckham, and West Beckham (21 October, 1914).

(4.) An Area in the administrative county of Norfolk, comprising the borough of King's Lynn, and the petty sessional division of Freebridge Lynn, Freebridge Marsh-
The following Areas are now "Infected Areas" for the purposes of the Swine-Fever (Regulation of Movement) Order of 1908—continued.

(1.) An Area comprising the petty sessionsal division of East and West Flegg (including its detached part), and Tunstead and Happing, and the parishes of Acle (excluding its detached part), Southrepps, Trimingham, Gimmingham, Mundesley, Trunch, and Knepton, in the administrative county of Norfolk; and also comprising the parish of Great Yarmouth (11 November, 1914).

(2.) An Area in the administrative county of Norfolk, comprising the petty sessionsal division of Wayland, and the parishes of Hingham, Necton, Shipdham, and Holme Hale (14 November, 1914).

Suffolk.—(1.) An Area in the administrative county of West Suffolk, comprising the parishes of Walsham-le-Willows, Badwell Ash, Great Ashfield, and Elmswell (7 September, 1914).

(2.) An Area in the administrative county of West Suffolk, comprising the parishes of Hitcham, W Wattisham, and Bildeston (7 September, 1914).

(3.) An Area comprising, in the administrative county of West Suffolk, the parishes of Hadleigh, Elmsett, and Naughton. In the administrative county of East Suffolk, the parishes of Hintlesham, Frawton, Somersham, Leiston, Nettledest, Otton, Great Beccles, Willisbrough, Barning, Ringhall, Battisford, Combs, Little Finborough, and Great Finborough (19 October 1914).


(5.) An Area comprising, in the administrative county of West Suffolk, the parishes of Great Cornard, Little Cornard, Newton, Assington, Bures St. Mary, Nayland with Winsted, Stosteby by Nayland, Edwardstone, Boxford, Polstead and Layham, and in the administrative county of East Suffolk, the parishes of Shelley, Raydon, and Higham (30 October, 1914).

(6.) An Area in the administrative county of East Suffolk, comprising the parishes of Harling, Kirby, Falkenham, Trimley St. Martin, and Trimley St. Mary (19 October, 1914).

(7.) An Area comprising the county borough of Ipswich (3 November, 1914).

(8.) An Area in the administrative county of West Suffolk, comprising the parishes of Withersfield, Great Wrattox, Little Wrattox, Redington, and Haverhill (25 November, 1914).

Surrey.—(1.) An Area in the administrative county of Surrey, comprising the parish of Cheam (8 September, 1914).

(2.) An Area in the administrative county of Surrey, comprising the parishes of Merton, Morden, and Mitcham (12 November, 1914).

(3.) An Area in the administrative county of Surrey, comprising the parishes of Farnham, Farnham Rural, and Seale (20 November, 1914).

Sussex, West.—An Area in the administrative county of West Sussex, comprising the borough of Chichester, and the parishes of Sidlesham, Earnley (including its detached part), East Wittering (including its detached part), West Wittering, West Itchenor, Birdham, Appledram, and Donnington, and the detached part of the parish of New Fishbourne (9 October, 1914).

Yorkshire (North Riding).—(1.) An Area comprising the city and county borough of York, and the parish of York Castle; and also comprising, in the administrative county of the North Riding of Yorkshire, the parish of Heworth Without (19 August, 1914).

(2.) An Area in the administrative county of the North Riding of Yorkshire comprising the parish of Easingwold (27 October, 1914).

Yorkshire (West Riding).—An Area comprising the city and county borough of Sheffield (28 November, 1914).

Note.—The term "administrative county" used in the following descriptions of Areas is the district for which a county council is elected under the Local Government Act, 1888, and includes all boroughs in it which are not county boroughs.

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

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 (1 October, 1911).—See also under Dumbartonshire, &c.
The following Areas are now "Scheduled Areas" for the purposes of the Swine-Fever (Regulation of Movement) Order of 1908—continued.

Anglesey, &c.—An Area comprising the administrative counties of Anglesey, Brecon, Cardigan, Carmarthens, Carnarvon, Denbigh (excluding the petty sessional division of Upper Chirk—except such parts of the parish of Llangadwaladr as lie to the north of a line commencing at the boundary of that parish at Tomen y Gwyddel and proceeding westward along the fence, following the watershed by Llyn Gloyw-bach and Pen Llyn Gloyw to the boundary between the parishes of Llangadwaladr and Llanarmon Dyffryn Ceiriog on Bryn Du—and also excluding that part of the parish of Glyn Traian which lies to the south of the River Ceraw (excluding the portion of the parish of Tal-y-llyn in the administrative county of Merioneth), Glamorgan, Hereford, Merioneth, Monmouth, Montgomery (excluding the borough of Llanfyllin and the parishes of Hysysgog, Snaef, Aedon, Castlewright, Llangynog, Hirnant, Pennant, Llanfasad - yn - Mochinan, Llanfechain, Llanerch-y-Mead Pool, Llansantffraid Lwyd, Llansantffraid Dewthyr, Caregofa, Llandrindio, Llandysilio, Criggion, Bausley, Llanwddyn, Llanfihangel-y-ngwynfa, and Meifod (except the portion which lies to the south of that part of the River Vyrnwy between the Bronarth Bridge and New Bridge Mechain, and also excluding such portion as lies to the south-east of a line commencing at the junction of the road from Castellhill-lane to the Fighting Cocks Inn with the southern boundary of the parish, and proceeding thence in a westerly direction by that road via the Fighting Cocks Inn and the main road from Sarnau to Geiniford to the junction near Wsen Cottage, then following the latter road to Pont Ysgawrhyd, thence following that road to Pont Ysgawrhyd, and then thence following the southern bank of Afon Vyrnwy to its junction near Celynog with the southern boundary of the parish), Pembroke, and Radnor, and the county boroughs of Carlisle, Bangor, Newport, Merthyr Tydfil, and Swansea, and also comprising the parish of Brompton and Rhiston, and such parts of the parish of Chip man as lie to the west of the River Camlad, in the administrative county of Salop, and the parishes of Brombergrow, Dymock, Kempsey, Preston near Ledbury, Herefordfield, Llangrove, Tidenham, Woulston, and Staunton, in the administrative county of Gloucester (16 April, 1913).

Argyllshire.—See under Aberdeenhire, &c.

Ayrshire.—An Area comprising the county of Ayr, and the burghs of Ayr, Irvine, and Kilma rnock (1 October, 1911).

Banffshire.—See under Aberdeenhire, &c.

Bedfordshire, &c.—An Area comprising the administrative counties of Bedford and Hertford, the parishes of Little Hallingbury, Great Hallingbury, Birchanger, Stansted Montfitchet, Farnham, Manuden, Berden, Ugle, Elsenham, and Henham, in the administrative county of Essex, the parishes of Linslade, Grove, Slapton, Edlesborough, Ivinghoe, Pits tone, Cheddington, Marsworth, and Mentmore, in the administrative county of Buckingham, and the detached part of the parish of Tewtsorth, in the administrative county of Huntingdon (24 March, 1914).

† Berkshire, &c.—An Area comprising the administrative counties of Berks, Bucks (except the parishes of Linslade, Grove, Slapton, Edlesborough, Ivinghoe, Pits tone, Cheddington, Marsworth, and Mentmore), Middlesex, and Oxford, and the county boroughs of Reading and Oxford, and the parishes of Highclere, Burghclere (including its detached part), East Woodhay, Ascot, Windsor, Great Windsor, New ton, and Crux Easton, and the portions of the parishes of Kingsclere, Ecchinswell, and Sydmonton lying to the north of a line drawn along the northern fences of Free marble Park Down, Cannon Heath Down, Watership Down, Sydmonton Down, and Hare Warren Down respectively, in the administrative county of Southampton (11 December, 1912).—See also under Bedfordshire and Southampton.

Berkshire, &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 (1 October, 1911).

Buckinghamshire.—See under Berkshire, &c.

Buteshire.—See under Aberdeenhire, &c.

Caithness.—See under Aberdeenhire, &c.

Cambridgeshire.—An Area comprising the administrative county of Cambridge (except the parishes of Kirtling, Borough Castle Camps) (17 November, 1911).—See also under Suffolk.

Cardiganshire.—See under Anglesey, &c.

Carmarthenshire.—See under Anglesey, &c.
THE LONDON GAZETTE, 1 DECEMBER, 1914. 10213

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS, 1894 TO 1914—continued.

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

Carnarvonshire.—See under Anglesey, &c.

Cheshire, &c.—An Area comprising:

The administrative county of Chester, and the county boroughs of Birkenhead, Chester and Stockport;

The administrative county of Salop (except the parish of Brompton and Rhost, and such portions of the parish of Chirbury as lie to the west of the River Camlach);

The petty sessional division of Upper Chirk (except such portions of the parish of Llangadwalad as lie to the north of a line commencing at the boundary of that parish at Tomen y Gwyddel and proceeding westward along the fence following the watershed by Llyn Gloyw-bach and Pen Llyn Gloyw to the boundary between the parishes of Llangadwalad and Llanarmon Dyffryn Ceirig on Bryn Du—and that part of the parish of Glynn Traian which lies to the south of the River Ceirig, in the administrative county of Denbigh;

The petty sessional division of Overton, in the administrative county of Flint;

The parishes of Hyssington, Snad, Aston, Castleswright, Llangynog, Hirnant, Pennant, Llanhaffren-Mochan, Llanfechan, Llan-saintffraid Pool, Llan-saintffraid Dwyer, Caregbofa, Llandrindio, Llanysaio, Criggion, Bausley, Llanwddyn, Llanfihangel-yng- ngwynfa, and Meifod (except the portion which lies to the south of that part of the River Vynwby between the Broniarth Bridge and New Bridge Mechain, and also except such portion as lies to the south-east of a line commencing at the junction of the road from Castlehill-lane to the Fighting Cocks Inn with the southern boundary of the parish, and proceeding thence in a westerly direction by that road via the Fighting Cocks Inn and the main road from Sarnau to Geuffordd to the junction near Waen Cottage of the latter road with the road leading north-westward to Pont Ysgawrhyd, thence following that road to Pont Ysgawrhyd, and thence following the southern bank of Afon Vynwby to its junction near Celynnog with the southern boundary of the parish), and the borough of Llanfyllin, in the administrative county of Montgomery;

The administrative county of Stafford, and the county boroughs of Burton-upon-Trent, Dudley, Smethwick, Stoke-on-Trent, Walsall, West Bromwich, and Wolverhampton; and

The parishes of Boylesdale, Doveridge (including its detached part), Marston Montgomery, Somershall Herbert, and Sudbury (including its detached part), in the administrative county of Derby (7 July, 1911).

See also under Anglesey, &c.

Dorsetshire.—See under Devonshire, &c.

Dorsetshire. —An Area comprising the administrative counties of Dorset (except its detached part), and also comprising the parishes of Tolland Royal, Donhead St. Mary, Semley, Sedgehill, East Knole, West Knole, Mere, Kilminster, Stourton, and Zeala, in the administrative county of Wilts (17 March, 1913).

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 (1 October, 1911).—See also under Aberdeen, &c.

Dumfriesshire, &c.—An Area comprising the counties of Dumfries and Kirkcudbright, and the burghs of Dumfries (1 October, 1911).

Durham, &c.—An Area comprising the administrative counties of Durham and the North Riding of the county of York (except the parishes of Langthorpe, Milby, Ellenthorpe, Kirby Hill, Humberton, Thornton Bridge, Marton-le-Moor, Norton-Clay, Gundall with Lecky, Dishforth, Aesby, Rainton with Newby, Hutton Conyers, Melmerby, Wath, Norton Conyers, Middleton Quernhow, Sutton Howgrave, Howgrave, East Tanfield and West Tanfield, and also excepting the borough of Scarborough and such portion of the parish of Scaulby as lies to the east of the main road from Scarborough to Scalby, and to the south of Cross Lane and Sculby Mills Road); the county boroughs of Gateshead, South Shields, Sunderland, West Hartlepool, and Middleton; and also comprising the petty sessional division of Buckrose (except the parishes of Towthorpe, Fimber, and Rainton with Newby), and the parishes of Thixendale, Batterswick, Foxholes-with-Boythorpe, Wold Newton, Fordon, Hunmanby, Folkton, Muston, and Filey, in the administrative county of the East Riding of the county of York (17 November, 1911).

See also under Yorkshire (East Riding), under Yorkshire (North Riding), and under Yorkshire (West Riding).

Elgin.—See under Aberdeen, &c.
The following Areas are now "Scheduled Areas" for the purposes of the Swine-Fever (Regulation of Movement) Order of 1908 —continued.

† Essex.—An Area comprising the administrative county of Essex (excluding the parishes of Little Hallingbury, Great Hallingbury, Bichanger, Stansted, Mountfitchet, Farmham, Manuden, Berden, Ugley, Elsenham, and Henham, and the borough of East Ham) (19 January, 1906). —See also under Bedfordshire, &c., and under London.

† Fife.—See under Aberdeenshire, &c.

† Flintshire.—See under Anglesey, &c., and also under Cheshire, &c.

† Forfarshire.—See under Ayrshire, &c.

† Glamorgan.—See under Anglesey, &c.

† Gloucestershire, &c.—An Area comprising the administrative county of Gloucester (except the parishes of Broomsberrow, Dyckleton, Kemble, Preston, near Ledbury, Hewelsfield, Lancaut, St. Briavels, Tideham, Woolaston, and Stauton); the county boroughs of Bristol and Gloucester; the administrative county of Warwick; the county borough of Coventry; the administrative county of Worcester; the county borough of Worcester (16 April 1912). —See also under Anglesey, &c.

† Haddingtonshire.—An Area comprising the county of Haddington (1 October, 1911).

† Hampshire.—See under Southampton.

† Herefordshire.—See under Anglesey, &c.

† Hertfordshire.—See under Bedfordshire, &c.

† Huntingdonshire, &c.—An Area comprising the administrative counties of Huntingdon (except the detached part of the parish of Tetworth), the Isle of Ely, and the Soke of Peterborough (except the parishes of Wothorpe, St. Martin's Without, Wittering, Barnack, Southorpe, Ufford, and Bainton) (24 March, 1914). —See also under Leicestershire, &c. and Bedfordshire, &c.

† Inверnesshire.—See under Averdeenshire, &c.

† Isle of Ely.—See under Huntingdonshire, &c.

† Isle of Wight.—An Area comprising the administrative county of the Isle of Wight (15 April, 1908).

† Kent.—An Area comprising the administrative county of Kent and the county borough of Canterbury (1 June, 1908).

† Kincardineshire.—See under Averdeenshire, &c.

† Kinross.—See under Averdeenshire, &c.

† Kirkcudbrightshire.—See under Dumfriesshire, &c.

† Lanarkshire.—See under Dumfriesshire, &c.

† Lancashire.—An Area comprising the administrative county of Lancaster—except the petty sessional divisions of North Lonsdale and Hawkwood (including its detached part) — and also comprising the county boroughs of Blackburn, Blackpool, Bolton, Bootle, Burnley, Bury, Liverpool, Manchester, Oldham, Preston, Rochdale, St. Helens, Salford, Southport, Warrington, and Wigan (15 April, 1910).—See also under Northumberland, &c.

† Leicestershire, &c.—An Area comprising the administrative counties of Leicester, the Parts of Holland, Kesteven, and Lindsey Divisions of Lincolnshire, and Rutland, and the county boroughs of Leicester, Great Grimsby, and Lincoln; the petty sessional division of Little Bowden and the parishes of Easton-on-the-Hill, Collyweston, Duddington, Wakerley, Harrington, Bulwick, Blatherwycke, Laxton, Fineshade, King's Cliffe, Apethorpe, Naseingh, and Yarwell, in the administrative county of Northampton; and the parishes of Wothorpe, St. Martin's Without, Wittering, Barnack, Southorpe, Ufford, and Bainton, in the administrative county of the Soke of Peterborough (19 May, 1910).

† Lincolnshire.—See under Leicestershire, &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 (1 October, 1911).—See also under Berwickshire, &c.

† London.—An Area comprising the administrative county of London, the city of London, the county borough of West Ham, and the borough of East Ham (1 June, 1908).

† Merionethshire.—See under Anglesey, &c.

† Middlesex.—See under Berkshire, &c.

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

† Monmouthshire.—See under Anglesey, &c., and also under Cheshire, &c.

† Norfolk.—An Area comprising the administrative county of Norfolk, and the county boroughs of Norwich and Great Yarmouth (1 June, 1908).

† Northampsonshire.—An Area comprising the administrative county of Northampton (except the petty sessional division of Little Bowden and the parishes of Easton-on-the-Hill, Collyweston, Duddington, Wakerley, Harrington, Bulwick, Blatherwycke, Laxton, Fineshade, King's Cliffe, Apethorpe, Nassington, and Yarwell); and also comprising the county borough of Northampton (19 May, 1910).—See also under Leicestershire, &c.

† Northumberland.—An Area comprising the administrative county of Northumberland (including the borough of Berwick-upon-Tweed), and the county borough of Tynemouth, the administrative counties of Cumberland and Westmorland, the petty sessional divisions of North Lonsdale and Hawkwood (including its detached part) in the administrative county of Lancaster, and the county borough of Barrow-in-Furness (1 October, 1911).

† See also under "Infected Areas."
The following Areas are now "Scheduled Areas" for the purposes of the Swine Fever (Regulation of Movement) Order of 1908—continued.

**Nottinghamshire.**—See under Derbyshire, &c., and also under Yorkshire (West Riding), &c.

**Orkney.**—See under Aberdeen, &c., and also under Shetland.

**Oxfordshire.**—See under Berkshire, &c.

**Peebles.**—See under Aberdeen, &c., and also under Peeblesshire.

**Pembrokeshire.**—See under Anglesey, &c.

**Perthshire.**—See under Aberdeen, &c., and under Stirlingshire, &c.

**Renfrew.**—See under Dumbartonshire, &c., and also under Renfrewshire.

**Ross and Cromarty.**—See under Ross-shire, &c.

**Sheffield.**—See under Derbyshire, &c.

**Somerset.**—An Area comprising the administrative county of Somerset and the county borough of Bath (1 June, 1908).

**Southampton.**—An Area comprising the administrative county of Southampton (except the parishes of Highcliffe, Bournemouth including its detached part, as lies to the south of a line, commencing at the junction of Danemore Lane and Tandridge Lane, and proceeding thence in a westerly direction via Danemore Lane, the Roman Road, Byers Lane, the northern boundary fence of Hookstile House to the boundary between the parishes of Godstone and Horne; and also comprising the county borough of Croydon (31 October, 1911).—See also under Sussex.

**Sussex.**—An Area comprising the administrative counties of East Sussex and West Sussex (except the parishes of Chithurst, Elsted, Farnhurst, Harting, Iping, Linch, Linchmere, Rogate, Stecham, Terwick, Trotton—including its detached part—Woolbeding, Treyford, Dilling, and Bepton, in the administrative county of West Sussex, and the county borough of Brighton and Hastings; and also comprising the parishes of Crowhurst, Lingfield, and Horne; so much of the parish of Tandridge as lies to the south of the South Eastern Railway (old main line) and to the east of Tandridge Lane; and so much of the parish of Godstone, including its detached part, as lies to the south of a line commencing at the junction of Danemore Lane and Tandridge Lane, and proceeding thence in a westerly direction via Danemore Lane, the Roman Road, Byers Lane, the northern boundary fence of Hookstile House and the orchard on the western side of Hookstile House to the boundary between the parishes of Godstone and Horne, in the administrative county of Surrey (31 October, 1911).—See also under Southampton and Surrey.

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

**Warwickshire.**—See under Gloucestershire, &c.

**Westmorland.**—An Area comprising the administrative counties of Westmorland and Cumberland (including its detached part) and the county boroughs of Preston, Barrow-in-Furness, and the county borough of Barrow-in-Furness (17 December, 1912).—See also under Cumberland.

**Wiltshire.**—See under Berkshire, &c., and also comprising the counties of Salisbury and WILTSHIRE.

**Worcestershire.**—See under Gloucestershire, &c.

**Yorkshire (East Riding).**—(1) An Area comprising the administrative county of the East Riding of the county of York—but excluding the petty sessional division of Buckton (except the parishes of Trowthorpe, Timber, and Fridaythorpe), and the parishes of Thirskdale, Butterwick, Foxholes-with-Boythorpe, Wold Newton, Forden, Hunmanby, Folskton, Muston, and Filey (1 June, 1908).—See also under Durham, &c.

(2.) An Area comprising the county borough of Kingston-upon-Hull (1 June, 1908).

**Yorkshire (North Riding).**—(1) See under Durham, &c.

(2.) An Area in the administrative county of the North Riding of Yorkshire comprising the borough of Scarborough and such portion of the parish of Scalby as lies to the east of the main road from Scarborough to

† See also under "Infected Areas."

‡ See also under "Special Orders."
The following Areas are now "Scheduled Areas" for the purposes of the Swine-Fever (Regulation of Movement) Order of 1908—continued.

Scalby, and to the south of Cross Lane and Scalby Mille Road (17 November, 1911).—See also under Yorkshire (West Riding), &c.


Zetland.—See under Aberdeenshire, &c.

The following boroughs are subject to Special Orders relating to Swine-Fever:—City of Birmingham, city of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

In the case of Birmingham, the movement of swine into the borough by railway is not affected.

In the case of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, the movement of swine out of, but not into, the borough is affected.

RETURN OF OUTBREAKS of the undermentioned DISEASES for the Week ended 28th November, 1914.

**ANTHRAX.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Counties (including all Boroughs therein*)</th>
<th>Outbreaks confirmed</th>
<th>Animals attacked</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cattle</td>
<td>Sheep</td>
<td>Swine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lancaster</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lincoln, Parts of Lindsey</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salop</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somerset</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stafford</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sussex, East</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>York, West Riding</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCOTLAND.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aberdeen</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Banff</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Berwick</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**GLANDERS (INCLUDING FARYC).**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Counties (including all Boroughs therein*)</th>
<th>Outbreaks reported by the Local Authorities</th>
<th>Animals attacked</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cattle</td>
<td>Sheep</td>
<td>Swine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENGLAND.</td>
<td>No.</td>
<td>No.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>London</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SHEEP-SCAB.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Counties (including all Boroughs therein*)</th>
<th>Outbreaks reported by the Local Authorities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ENGLAND.</td>
<td>No.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chester</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cumberland</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surrey</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Westmorland</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SCOTLAND.**

| Ross and Cromarty | 1 |

* For convenience Berwick-upon-Tweed is considered to be in Northumberland, Dudley in Worcestershire, Stockport in Cheshire, and the city of London in the county of London.
RETURN OF OUTBREAKS of the undermentioned DISEASES for the Week ended 28th November, 1914—continued.

**SUMMARY OF RETURNS.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Anthrax</th>
<th>Foot-and-Mouth Disease</th>
<th>Glanders (including Farcy)</th>
<th>Parasitic Mange†</th>
<th>Sheep Scab</th>
<th>Swine-Fever</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Week ended Nov. 28, 1914</td>
<td>No. 14</td>
<td>No. 14</td>
<td>No. 2</td>
<td>No. 2</td>
<td>No. 2</td>
<td>No. 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corresponding week in 1913</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1911</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total for 48 weeks, 1914</td>
<td>664</td>
<td>775</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>273</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corresponding period in 1913</td>
<td>628</td>
<td>591</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>139</td>
<td>335</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1911</td>
<td>701</td>
<td>794</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>669</td>
<td>468</td>
<td>394</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The figures for the current year are approximate only.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* The Parasitic Mange Order of 1911 has been suspended as from 6th August.

**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 28th November, 1914, pursuant to the Corn Returns Act, 1882.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>British Corn.</th>
<th>Quantities Sold</th>
<th>Average Price.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Qrs. Bus.</td>
<td>s. d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WHEAT</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>75,997</td>
<td>41 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BARLEY</td>
<td></td>
<td>30 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OATS</td>
<td></td>
<td>25 8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT for the Corresponding Week in each of the Years from 1907 to 1913.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Corresponding Week in</th>
<th>Quantities Sold</th>
<th>Average Price.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1907</td>
<td>54,629</td>
<td>230,084</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1908</td>
<td>102,686</td>
<td>176,766</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1909</td>
<td>97,695</td>
<td>204,120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1910</td>
<td>67,231</td>
<td>189,603</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1911</td>
<td>66,384</td>
<td>186,296</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1912</td>
<td>55,248</td>
<td>141,128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1913</td>
<td>54,050</td>
<td>167,427</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* 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. H. Rew.

Board of Agriculture and Fisheries,
3, St. James's Square, London, S.W.
28th November, 1914.
### Average Price of British Wheat, Barley, and Oats, per Quarter of Eight Bushels (Imperial Measure), as received by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries from the Inspectors of Cora Returns at each of the Undermentioned Towns during the Week Ended Saturday, the 28th November, 1914.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Towns</th>
<th>Wheat</th>
<th>Barley</th>
<th>Oats</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bedford</td>
<td>41 10</td>
<td>30 3</td>
<td>23 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luton</td>
<td>41 4</td>
<td>28 6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Berkshire</td>
<td>42 5</td>
<td>30 2</td>
<td>27 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hungerford</td>
<td>42 4</td>
<td>28 7</td>
<td>25 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newbury</td>
<td>42 0</td>
<td>29 2</td>
<td>25 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reading</td>
<td>42 10</td>
<td>30 0</td>
<td>25 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wallingford</td>
<td>42 2</td>
<td>29 4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buckinghamshire</td>
<td>41 10</td>
<td>30 6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aylesbury</td>
<td>41 7</td>
<td>30 5</td>
<td>24 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cambridge</td>
<td>41 5</td>
<td>30 1</td>
<td>26 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ely</td>
<td>41 4</td>
<td>29 3</td>
<td>25 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wiesbech</td>
<td>42 6</td>
<td>29 7</td>
<td>25 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cheshire</td>
<td>39 11</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chester</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cornwall</td>
<td>38 6</td>
<td>28 8</td>
<td>22 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Truro</td>
<td>37 4</td>
<td>26 5</td>
<td>30 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cambuild</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carlisle</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>22 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patnir</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
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Average Price of BRITISH WHEAT, BARLEY AND OATS—continued.

Sussex—

Brighton... Nil...
Chichester... 42 6 28 10...
Haywards Heath... 42 4...
Horsham... Nil...
Lewes... 42 2 33 10 25 4...

Warwickshire—

Birmingham... 43 0...
Coventry...
Stratford-on-Avon... 42 2 30 6...
Warwick... 40 11 27 8...

Wiltshire—

Devizes... 42 6 29 4 26 0...
Salisbury... 41 4 11 24 3...
Swindon... 41 7 29 9 27 9...
Warminster... 41 5 28 8 25 10...

Worcestershire—

Evesham... 41 0...
Worcester... 40 11 29 6 24 10...

Yorkshire, E.R.—

Beverley...
Bridlington... 42 10 28 11 25 1...
Driffield... 41 6 29 4 25 3...
Hull...

Yorkshire, N.R.—

Becles... 37 5 23 2...
Malton... 41 7 28 7 25 2...
Northallerton... 43 9 30 3 25 9...
Scarborough... 40 9 30 2 24 1...
Thirsk... 30 5 30 3 26 0...

Yorkshire, W.R.—

Doncaster... 41 10 30 1 25 4...
Goole...
Knaresborough...
Leeds...
Pontefract...
Ripon...
Selby...
Wakefield... 44 11 29 8 26 6...
York...

Anglesey—

Llangefni... Nil...

Carnarvonshire—

Carnarvon... Nil...

Denbighshire—

Denbigh... 40 0 27 1 22 7...
Wrexham... 37 7 28 5...

Glamorgan—

Cardiff... 30 10...

Montgomeryshire—

Welshpool... 39 0 26 3...

Pembrokeshire—

Haverfordwest... 27 11 20 4...
Account showing the Quantities of certain kinds of AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE Imported into the United Kingdom in the week ended 28th November, 1914, together with the Quantities imported in the corresponding week of the previous Year.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Animals, living:</th>
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<th>1914</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oxen, Bulls, Cows, and Calves</td>
<td>Number</td>
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<td>Swine</td>
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**Fresh Meat:**

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<tr>
<td>Beef (including Refrigerated and Frozen)</td>
<td>Cwts.</td>
<td>86,953</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mutton</td>
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<td>46,082</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pork</td>
<td></td>
<td>16,693</td>
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<tr>
<td>Meat, unenumerated, Fresh (including Refrigerated and Frozen)</td>
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<td>7,751</td>
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**Salted or Preserved Meat:**

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<td>Bacon</td>
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<td>88,202</td>
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<tr>
<td>Beef</td>
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<td>1,462</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hams</td>
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<td>24,245</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pork</td>
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<td>2,873</td>
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<td>Meat, unenumerated, salted, preserved, otherwise than by salting (including Tinned and Canned)</td>
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<td>1,296</td>
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**Dairy Produce and Substitutes:**

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<td>Butter</td>
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<td>73,497</td>
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<td>Margarine</td>
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<td>Cheese</td>
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<td>61,724</td>
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<td>Milk, Fresh, in cans or drums</td>
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<td>Cream</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Condensed</td>
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<tr>
<td>Preserved, other kinds</td>
<td>Great Hundreds</td>
<td>488,434</td>
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**Eggs**

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<td>Poultry</td>
<td>Value £</td>
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<td>Game</td>
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**Rabbits, dead (Fresh and Frozen)**

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<td>Cwts.</td>
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**Lard**

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<td>Cwts.</td>
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<td>41,920</td>
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**Corn, Grain, Meal and Flour:**

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<td>Wheat Meal and Flour</td>
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**Fruit, Raw:**

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<td>Bunches</td>
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<td>Cherries</td>
<td>Cwts.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Currents</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gooseberries</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grapes</td>
<td></td>
<td>9,231</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lemons</td>
<td></td>
<td>11,777</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oranges</td>
<td></td>
<td>176,802</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pears</td>
<td></td>
<td>15,086</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plums</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strawberries</td>
<td>Unenumerated</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2,159</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hay</td>
<td>Tons</td>
<td>479</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Straw</td>
<td></td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moss Litter</td>
<td></td>
<td>2,232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hops</td>
<td>Cwts.</td>
<td>22,346</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Locust Beans</td>
<td></td>
<td>21,663</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Vegetables, Raw:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>1913</th>
<th>1914</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Onions</td>
<td>Bushels</td>
<td>217,111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potatoes</td>
<td>Cwts.</td>
<td>68,638</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tomatoes</td>
<td></td>
<td>23,301</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unenumerated</td>
<td>Value £</td>
<td>9,365</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Vegetables, Dried:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>1913</th>
<th>1914</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Preserved by canning</td>
<td>Cwts.</td>
<td>12,737</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>22,750</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


H. V. READE.
A Separate Building, duly certified for religious worship, named STONEGATE BAPTIST CHURCH, situated at London-road, in the civil parish of Leicester, in the county borough of Leicester, in Leicester registration district, was, on the 24th day of November, 1914, registered for solemnizing marriages pursuant to 7th Wm. IV, c. 85.—Dated the 27th November, 1914.

GEO. HY. BARRADELL, Superintendent Registrar.

In the High Court of Justice.—Companies (Winding-up).
Mr. Justice Neville.
No. 00413 of 1914.

In the Matter of the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1898, and in the Matter of the GARNET COLLIERY COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition for the winding-up of the above named Company by the High Court of Justice was, on the 26th day of November, 1914, presented to the said Court by Lewis Dawkins, of New-road, Skewen, in the county of Glamorgans, Engineer, and that the said petition is directed to be heard before the Court at the Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London, on the 15th day of December, 1914; and any creditor or contributory of the said Company desiring to oppose the making of an order on the said petition may appear at the time of hearing, by himself or his Counsel, for that purpose. Such person is required to give two clear days' notice, in writing, of his intention to appear, with the grounds of his objections, to the undersigned, the Solicitors of the Company; and a copy of the petition will be furnished to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring the same by the undersigned, on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

SMITH, RUNDLED and DODS, 9, John-street, Bedford-row, W.C.; Agents for MORGAN, BRUCE and NICHOLAS, of Pontypridd, Solicitors for the Petitioners.

NOTE.—Any person who intends to appear on the hearing of the said petition must serve on or send by post to the above named, notice in writing of his intention to appear, together with the grounds of his objections, to the undersigned, or their Solicitor (if any), and must be served, or, if posted, must be sent by post in sufficient time to reach the above named not later than six o'clock in the afternoon of the 14th of December, 1914.

G. STUART ROBERTSON, Chief Registrar.

In the High Court of Justice.—Chancery Division.
Liverpool District Registry.
Mr. Justice Joyce.

In the Matter of CHRISTIE, THOMAS AND BROS. Limited and Reduced, and in the Matter of the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908.

NOTE.—Any person who intends to appear on the hearing of the said petition must serve on or send by post to the above named, notice in writing of his intention to appear, together with the grounds of his objections, to the undersigned, or their Solicitor (if any), and must be served, or, if posted, must be sent by post in sufficient time to reach the above named not later than six o'clock on the afternoon of the 14th of December, 1914.

Arnold J. Cleavey, District Registrar.

G. STUART ROBERTSON, Chief Registrar.

Dean Stanley-street, Westminster.

Deceased, the 26th day of November, 1914.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition for the winding-up of the above named Company by the High Court of Justice was, on the 26th day of November, 1914, presented to the said Court by Lewis Dawkins, of New-road, Skewen, in the county of Glamorgans, Engineer, and that the said petition is directed to be heard before the Court at the Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London, on the 15th day of December, 1914; and any creditor or contributory of the said Company desiring to oppose the making of an order on the said petition may appear at the time of hearing, by himself or his Counsel, for that purpose. Such person is required to give two clear days' notice, in writing, of his intention to appear, with the grounds of his objections, to the undersigned, the Solicitors of the Company; and a copy of the petition will be furnished to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring the same by the undersigned, on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

SIMPSON, NORTH, HARLEY and CO., 1, Water-street, Liverpool, Solicitors to the above named Company.

In the High Court of Justice.—Chancery Division.
Liverpool District Registry.
Mr. Justice Neville.
No. 00301 of 1914.

In the Matter of the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908, and in the Matter of the PLAETTE LAND COMPANY LIMITED and Reduced.

NOTE.—Any person who intends to appear on the hearing of the said petition must serve on or send by post to the above named, notice in writing of his intention to appear, together with the grounds of his objections, to the undersigned, the Solicitors of the Company; and a copy of the petition will be furnished to any creditor or contributory of the Company requiring the same by the undersigned, on payment of the regulated charges for the same.—Dated this 26th day of November, 1914.

ARNOLD J. CLEAVER, District Registrar.

Dean Stanley-street, Westminster.

Deceased, the 26th day of November, 1914.

NOTE.—Any person who intends to appear on the hearing of the said petition must serve on or send by post to the above named, notice in writing of his intention to appear, together with the grounds of his objections, to the undersigned, the Solicitors of the Company; and a copy of the petition will be furnished to any creditor or contributory of the Company requiring the same by the undersigned, on payment of the regulated charges for the same.—Dated this 26th day of November, 1914.

Arnold J. Cleavey, District Registrar.

Dean Stanley-street, Westminster.
I^'OTICE is hereby given, that the order of the
Aber 31, King-street, Luton, in the county of Bedford,
High Court of Justice, Chancery Division,
London, the following Extraordinary Resolution was
duly passed, viz. :—

"That it has been proved to the satisfaction of the
Company that it cannot, by reason of its liabilities,
continue its business, and that it is advisable to wind
up the same, and that the Company be wound up voluntarily accordingly."

That Mr. Thomas George Piper, Chartered Accountant, Bush-lane House, Cannon-street, London, E.C., be appointed the Liquidator for the voluntarily winding-up in accordance with the terms of the Resolution passed by the Board on the 11th November, 1914."

Dated this 30th day of November, 1914.
FRANK G. ENNESS, Chairman.

In the Matter of BASSANO Limited and Reduced, and in the Matter of the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908.

No. 00186 of 1914.
The NEW FRDERICUS SYNDIGATE Limited.

A T an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Members of the above named Company, duly convened, and held at the offices of Messrs. Thwaite and Co., Solicitors, 55, Temple-row, Birmingham, on the 24th day of November, 1914, the following Extraordinary Resolution was duly passed, viz. :—

"That it has been proved to the satisfaction of the Company that it cannot, by reason of its liabilities, continue its business, and that it is advisable to wind up the same, and that the Company be wound up voluntarily accordingly."

Dated this 23rd day of November, 1914.
F. B. BUIST, Chairman.

The Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908.

Extraordinary Resolution of MONTAGU SKINNER Limited.

AT an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Members of the above named Company, duly convened, and held at Nos. 59/61, Hatton-garden, in the county of London, Accountant, be and is hereby appointed Liquidator for the purposes of such winding-up."

Dated this 23rd day of November, 1914.
R. EDMONDS, Chairman.

In the Matter of the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908, and in the Matter of PICTURE SUPPLIES Limited.
THE LONDON GAZETTE, 1 DECEMBER, 1914.

THE CANADIAN SHALE SYNDICATE Limited.

A T an Extraordinary General Meeting of the above named Company, duly convened, and held at 4, Webb's, E.G., London, on the 26th day of November, 1914, the following Extraordinary Resolution was duly passed, viz.:—

"That the Company cannot, by reason of its liabilities, continue its business, and that it is advisable to wind up the same, and accordingly that the Company be wound up voluntarily; and that Mr. J. W. Walker J. of 4, Webb's, London, E.C., be and he is hereby appointed Liquidator for the purpose of such winding-up."

Dated this 27th day of November, 1914.

L. P. WILKS, Chairman.

The CANADIAN SHALE SYNDICATE Limited.

A T an Extraordinary General Meeting of the above named Company, duly convened, and held at 4, Webb's, E.G., London, on the 26th day of November, 1914, the following Extraordinary Resolution was duly passed, viz.:—

"That the Company be wound up voluntarily, and that James Gray Brodie, of 10, Constitution Avenue, London, E.C., be and he is hereby appointed Liquidator for the purposes of such winding-up."

Dated this 27th day of November, 1914.

W. T. KEY, Chairman.

The MANITOBA NATURAL GAS SYNDICATE Limited.

A T an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Members of the above named Company, duly convened, and held at 28, Bennett's-hill, Birmingham, on the 11th day of November, 1914, the following Resolution was duly passed; and at a subsequent Extraordinary General Meeting of the Members of the said Company, also duly convened, and held at the same place, on the 26th day of November, 1914, the said Resolution was duly confirmed as a Special Resolution:—

Resolution.—"That the Company be wound up voluntarily; and that Henry Charles Chambers, of 6, Bennett's-hill, Birmingham, Secretary, be and is hereby appointed Liquidator for the purpose of such winding-up."

Dated this 27th day of November, 1914.

N. H. TODD, Chairman of Second Meeting.

The Companies Acts, 1908 and 1913.

The MANITOBA NATURAL GAS SYNDICATE Limited.

A T an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Members of the said Company, also duly convened, and held at the registered office of the Company, 13, Spring-gardens, Manchester, on the 30th October, 1914, the following Special Resolution was duly passed; and at a subsequent Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Company, also duly convened, and held at the same place, on the 20th November, 1914, the following Special Resolution was duly confirmed, viz.:—

"That the Company be wound up voluntarily, and that Mr. William Bolton, of 13, Spring-gardens, Manchester, Chartered Accountant, be and he is hereby appointed Liquidator for the purpose of such winding-up."

JNO. HALL, Secretary.

THE LONDON GAZETTE, 1 DECEMBER, 1914.

A T an Extraordinary General Meeting of the above named Company, duly convened, and held at the registered office of the Company, 85, London Wall, in the city of London, on the 9th day of November, 1914, the following Resolution was duly passed; and at a subsequent Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Company, also duly convened, and held at the said place on the 29th day of November, 1914, the subjoined Resolution was duly confirmed:—

"That the Company be wound up voluntarily, and that Walter Bramall, of Nos. 529 to 531, Salisbury House, in the city of London, Chartered Accountant, be and he is hereby appointed Liquidator of the Company."

KENDALL WRIGHT, Chairman.

FABRAK (NIGERIA) TIN Limited.

A T an Extraordinary General Meeting of Fabraak (Nigeria) TIN Limited, duly convened, and held at the registered office of the Company, 85, London Wall, in the city of London, on the 9th day of November, 1914, the following Resolution was duly passed; and at a subsequent Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Company, also duly convened, and held at the said place on the 29th day of November, 1914, the subjoined Resolution was duly confirmed:—

"That the Company be wound up voluntarily, and that Mr. H. Gaskell Blackburn, Chartered Accountant, of Leeds, be and he is hereby appointed Liquidator for the purposes of such winding-up."

CHARLES B. CHARLESWORTH, Chairman.

THE LONDON GAZETTE, 1 DECEMBER, 1914.

A T an Extraordinary General Meeting of the above named Company Limited be wound up voluntarily; and that Mr. Charles Alfred Back, of Ceylon House, 49/51, Eastcheap, London, E.C., be and he is hereby appointed Liquidator of the Company Limited for the purposes of such winding-up.

Resolved: That the said Liquidator be and he is hereby authorised to assent to the registration of a new Company to be called Sungel Matang Rubber Estate Limited, or by some similar name, with a memorandum of capital and articles of association, which shall already been prepared with the privity and approval of the directors of this Company.

Resolved: That the said Liquidator be and he is hereby authorised, pursuant to section 192 of the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908, to enter into an agreement with such new Company (when incorporated) for the sale to it of the undertaking and assets of this Company, subject to its liabilities, in consideration of shares in such new Company, in terms of the draft agreement, which has already been prepared and submitted to this Meeting, and is hereby approved, and to carry such agreement into effect with such (if any) modifications as he may think expedient.

THOS. J. IVE, Chairman.

Registered Office, Ceylon House, 49/51, Eastcheap, London, E.C.,

27th November, 1914.

THE LONDON GAZETTE, 1 DECEMBER, 1914.

The SAN JUAN POTTERY COMPANY Limited.

A T an Extraordinary General Meeting of the above named Company, duly convened, and held respectively on the 30th day of October, 2014, and 23rd day of November, 1914, the subjoined Special Resolution was duly passed and confirmed:—

"That the San Juan Pottery Company Limited be wound up voluntarily; and that James Gray Brodie, of Glasgow, be and he is hereby appointed Liquidator of the Company Limited for the purposes of such winding-up.

In terms of section 188 of the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908, a Meeting of creditors of the Company Limited be wound up voluntarily, and that Walter Bramall, of Nos. 529 to 531, Salisbury House, in the city of London, Chartered Accountant, be and he is hereby appointed Liquidator of the Company Limited.

JAMES G. BRODIE, Liquidator.

25th November, 1914.
NOTICE is hereby given, pursuant to section 188 of the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908, that a Meeting of the creditors of the above named Company will be held at 78, Coleman-street, London, E.C., on Monday, the 7th day of December, 1914, at 2.30 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purposes provided for in the said section. Any person claiming to be a creditor and desiring to be present should at once deliver to the Liquidator a statement of his claim.—Dated this 28th day of November, 1914.

MARTIN M. HUNT, Liquidator.

The Companies Acts, 1908 and 1913.

In the Matter of the BUNGALOW Limited.

Pursuant to section 188 of the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908, a Meeting of the creditors of the above named Company will be held at my offices, Bush-lane House, New Broad-street, London, E.C., on Wednesday, the 9th day of December, 1914, at 12 o'clock noon.—Dated the 30th day of November, 1914.

W. B. KEEN and Co., Chartered Accountants, 23, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.

Pursuant to section 188 of the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908, a Meeting of the creditors of the above named Company will be held at 63, Chancery-lane, London, E.C., on Wednesday, the 9th day of December, 1914, at 2.30 o'clock in the afternoon.—Dated this 28th day of November, 1914.

JAMES F. HORNCASTLE, Liquidator.

In the Matter of the NATIONAL PHYSICAL CULTURE INSTITUTION Limited. (In Voluntary Liquidation.)

Pursuant to section 188 of the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908, a Meeting of the creditors of the above named Company will be held at the offices of Messrs. W. Bolton and Co., 13, Spring-gardens, Manchester, on Monday, the 7th day of December, 1914, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purposes provided for in the said section.—Dated this 27th day of November, 1914.

MARTIN M. HUNT, Liquidator.

NOTICE is hereby given, pursuant to section 188 of the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908, that a Meeting of the creditors of the above named Company will be held at my office, Mr. Walter Bramall, No. 530, Salisbury House, London Wall, in the city of London, on Wednesday, the 8th of December, 1914, at 12 o'clock noon.—Dated the 28th day of November, 1914.

INGLES, HOLMES, SONS and POTTS, Capel House, New Broad-street, London, E.C., Solicitors for the above named Liquidator.

NOTICE is hereby given, pursuant to section 188 of the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908, that a Meeting of the creditors of the above named Company will be held at 63, Chancery-lane, London, E.C., on Wednesday, the 9th day of December, 1914, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purposes provided for in the said section.—Dated this 26th day of November, 1914.

THOS. G. PIPER, Liquidator.

The Companies Acts, 1908 and 1913.

In the Matter of the ROSKISON Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given, pursuant to section 188 of the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908, that a Meeting of the creditors of the above named Company will be held at the offices of Messrs. Warriner, Major and Co., of 47, Tomson's Buildings, Birmingham, Chartered Accountants, on Wednesday, the 9th day of December, 1914, at three o'clock in the afternoon, for the purposes provided for in the said section.—Dated this 26th day of November, 1914.

THWAITES and CO., 55, Temple-row, Birmingham, Solicitors for Everard Fiklington Major, Liquidator.

M. AND T. SMITH Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given, pursuant to section 188 of the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908, that a Meeting of the creditors of the above named Company will be held at the Royal Station Hotel, York, on Thursday, the 10th day of December, 1914, at 12 o'clock noon.—Dated this 26th day of November, 1914.

W. E. HARDING, Liquidator.

The Companies Acts, 1908 and 1913.

In the Matter of the MANITOBA NATURAL GAS SYNDICATE Limited. (In Voluntary Liquidation.)

In pursuance of section 188 of the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908, a Meeting of the creditors of the above named Company will be held at 38, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C., on Wednesday, the 9th day of December, 1914, at 3 o'clock in the purposes provided for in the said section.—Dated this 27th day of November, 1914.

H. C. CHAMBERS, Liquidator, 6, Bennetts-hill, Birmingham.

The NATIONAL STEAM SHIP COMPANY Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given, pursuant to section 188 of the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908, that a Meeting of the creditors (if any), of the above named Company will be held at 38, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C., on Wednesday, the 9th day of December, 1914, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.—Dated this 27th day of November, 1914.

JAMES F. HORNCASTLE, Liquidator.
NOTICE is hereby given, pursuant to section 186 of the Companies (Consolidation) Act. 1908, that a Meeting of the creditors of the said Company will be held at their offices on the 10th day of December next, at 7.30 p.m.—Dated this 24th day of November, 1914.

DAVID KITE, Liquidator.

The Companies Act, 1908 and 1913.

In the Matter of the OSTBOVSKY MUSICIANS HAND DEVELOPMENT COMPANY Limited. (In Voluntary Liquidation.)

Pursuant to section 186 of the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908, notice is hereby given that the creditors of the above-named Company will be held at 50, Leinster-gardens, London, W., at 12 o'clock noon, on Friday, the 11th day of December, 1914. Notice is also hereby given, that the creditors of the above-named Company are required, on or before the 5th day of January, 1915, to send in their names and addresses, and particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their Solicitors (if any), to Mr. Arnold B. Walmsey, of 222, Strand, London, W.C., the Liquidator of the Company; and, if so required, by notice in writing from the said Liquidator, are, by their Solicitors or personally, to come in and prove their debts or claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.—Dated this 27th day of November, 1914.

A. B. WALMSLEY, Liquidator.

The Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908.

I. W. RIDGWAY LIMITED. (In Voluntary Liquidation.)

NOTICE is hereby given, that the creditors of the above-named Company are required, on or before the 27th day of December, 1914, to send full particulars of their debts or claims to the undersigned, William Herring Brown, 62, John-street, Sunderland, Chartered Accountant, the Liquidator of the said Company; and, if so required, by notice in writing from the said Liquidator, are to come in and prove their debts or claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.—Dated this 27th day of November, 1914.

W. M. H. BROWN, Liquidator.

LONDON SCOTTISH AGENCY Limited.

The creditors of the above named Company are required, on or before the twenty-third day of December, 1914, to send in their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their Solicitors (if any), to Percy Hugh Morris, of Giltspur Chambers, 52, Holborn viaduct, London, E.C., the Liquidator of the said Company; and, if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidator, are, by their Solicitors or personally, to come in and prove their said debts or claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.—Dated this 27th day of November, 1914.

P. H. MORRIS, Liquidator.

FABRAX (NIGERIA) TIN Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the creditors of the above-named Company are required, on or before the 12th day of January, 1915, to send in their names and addresses, and particulars of their debts and claims, and the names and addresses of their Solicitors (if any), to Walter Bramall, of 629-631, Salisbury House, London Wall, London, E.C., the Liquidator of the said Company; and, if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidator, to come in and prove their said debts or claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.—Dated the 30th day of November, 1914.

INGLE, HOLMES, SONS and POT, Capel House, New Broad-street, E.C., Solicitors for the above named Liquidator.

In the Matter of the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908, and in the Matter of NEWTON AND BOWSON Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the creditors of the above-named Company, which is being voluntarily wound up, are required, on or before the 1st day of December, 1914, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their Solicitors (if any), to Thomas Bowack Weir, of 36, Spin-gardens, in the city of Manchester, the Liquidator of the said Company; and, if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidator, are, by their Solicitors, to come in and prove their said debts or claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.—Dated this 25th day of November, 1914.

GRIFFITH, KERSHAW, SAMSON and CO., 5 St. Peter's-street, Manchester, Solicitors to the above named Liquidator.

The Companies Acts, 1908 and 1913, and in the Matter of MONTAGU SKINNER Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the creditors of the above-named Company are required, on or before the 11th day of December, 1914, to send in their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their Solicitors (if any), to Mr. William Thomas Rowlinson, of No. 31, King-street, Luton, the Liquidator of the said Company; and, if so required, by notice in writing from the said Liquidator, are, by their Solicitors, to come in and prove their said debts or claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.—Dated this 20th day of November, 1914.

McDIARMID and SON, 6, Newman's-court, Cornhill, E.C., Solicitors for the above named Liquidator.

In the Matter of the Companies Acts, 1908 and 1913, and in the Matter of CUNNINGHAM'S (MOTORs) Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the creditors of the above-named Company are required, on or before the 20th day of December, 1914, to send in their names and addresses, with particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their Solicitors (if any), to the undersigned, Henry Steele, of 38/40, Lloyd-street, in the city of Manchester, the Liquidator of the said Company; and, if so required, by notice in writing from the said Liquidator, are, by their Solicitors or personally, to come in and prove their said debts or claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.—Dated this 28th day of November, 1914.

LUPTON and HOLT, 57, Market-street, Manchester, Solicitors for the above named Liquidator.

In the Matter of the Companies Acts, 1908 and 1913, and in the Matter of the MANTOBA NATURAL GAS SYNDICATE Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the creditors of the above-named Company, which is being voluntarily wound up, are required, on or before the 31st day of January, 1915, being the day for that purpose fixed by the Liquidator, to send their names...
and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their Solicitors (if any), to Henry Charles Chambers, of 6, Bennetts-hill, Birmingham, the Liquidator of the said Company, and, if so required, by notice in writing from the said Liquidator, are, by their Solicitors, to come in and prove their said debts or claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.—Dated this 27th day of November, 1914.

PINSENT and Co., 6, Bennetts-hill, Birmingham, Solicitors to the above named Liquidator.

THOMAS BIDDULPH AND SON Limited. (In Voluntary Liquidation.)

NOTICE is hereby given, that the creditors of the above named Company are required, on or before the 21st day of December, 1914, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their Solicitors (if any), to Mr. Oliver Sunderland, of Commercial Chambers, 55, Corporation-street, Manchester, Accountant and Liquidator of the said Company, and, if so required, by notice in writing, from the said Liquidator, to come in and prove their said debts or claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof, they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.—Dated this 18th day of November, 1914.

HURST and HEWITT, Solicitors, Commercial Chambers, 55, Corporation-street, Manchester, Solicitors for the said Liquidator.

The Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908.

R. J. P. SYNDICATE Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a General Meeting of the above named Syndicate will be held at 78, Coleman-street, in the city of London, on the 4th day of January, 1915, at 2.30 o’clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of having the Liquidator’s accounts, showing the manner in which the winding-up has been conducted and the property of the Company disposed of, laid before such Meeting, and of hearing any explanation that may be given by the Liquidator; and also of determining, by Extraordinary Resolution, the manner in which the winding-up has been conducted and the property of the Company has been disposed of, and of hearing any explanation 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 this 28th day of November, 1914.

JOHN R. STEPHENS, Liquidator.

The Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908.

H. FRANKLIN AND COMPANY Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a General Meeting of the above named Company will be held at 70, Coleman-street, in the city of London, on the 4th day of January, 1915, at 3 o’clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of having the Liquidator’s accounts, showing the manner in which the winding-up has been conducted and the property of the Company disposed of, laid before such Meeting, and of hearing any explanation 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 this 28th day of November, 1914.

JOHN R. STEPHENS, Liquidator.

The NEW ZEALAND CROWN MINES COMPANY Limited. (In Liquidation.)

NOTICE is hereby given, in pursuance of section 195 of the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908, that a General Meeting of the Members of the above named Company will be held at the registered office, 20, Cophthall-avenue, E.C., on Monday, the 4th day of January, 1915, at 12 o’clock noon, for the purpose of having an account 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.—Dated this 26th day of November, 1914.

FRANCIS J. COX, Liquidator.

ARCHER RITCHIE AND CO. Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of section 195 of the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908, a General Meeting of the above named Company, will be held at the office of Messrs. Josephy Miles and Co., No. 29, King-street, Cheapside, in the city of London, on Tuesday, the 12th day of January, 1915, at 12 o’clock noon, for the purpose of having laid before it an account showing the manner in which the winding up has been conducted and the property of the Company has been disposed of, and of hearing any explanation that may be given by the Liquidator; and also of determining, by Extraordinary Resolution, the manner in which the books of the Company, and of the Liquidator, shall be disposed of.—Dated this 26th day of November, 1914.

A. O. MILES, Liquidator.

Notice of Final Winding-up Meeting.

Pursuant to section 195 of the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908, In the Matter of the HEATHFIELD AND DISTRICT WATER COMPANY Limited. (In Voluntary Liquidation.)

NOTICE is hereby given, in pursuance of section 195 (2) of the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908, that a General Meeting of the above named Company will be held at the Liquidator’s office, in Station-road, Heathfield, in the county of Sussex, on Monday, the fourth day of January, one thousand nine hundred and fifteen, at eleven o’clock in the morning, for the purpose of having laid before it an account showing the manner in which the winding-up has been conducted and the property of the Company disposed of, and of hearing any explanation that may be given by the Liquidator; and also of determining, by Extraordinary Resolution, the manner in which the books and papers of the Company, and of the Liquidator, shall be disposed of.—Dated the twenty-sixth day of November, one thousand nine hundred and fourteen.

O. H. SWANN, Liquidator, Solicitor, Heathfield, Sussex.

The Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908.

In the Matter of TAPON Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a General Meeting of the above named Company will be held at Norfolk House, 28, Norfolk-street, Strand, W.C., in the city of Westminster, on the fifth day of January, 1915, at eleven o’clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of having the Liquidator’s accounts, showing the manner in which the winding-up has been conducted and the property of the Company disposed of, laid before such Meeting, and of hearing any explanation 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 this twenty-seventh day of November, 1914.

W. NEWMAN HOWARD, Liquidator.

The M. C. R. P. SYNDICATE Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given, in pursuance of section 195 of the Companies Acts, 1908 and 1913, that a General Meeting of the Members of the above named Company will be held at the offices of the undersigned, Nos. 5 and 4, Great Winchester-street, in the city of London, on Monday, the 15th day of January, 1915, at 12 o’clock noon, for the purpose of having an account 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 explanation that may be given by the
In the Matter of the Companies Acts, 1908 and 1913, and in the Matter of LANG NEIL Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a General Meeting of the Members of the above named Company, will be held at the offices of Messrs. Chas. W. Rook and Co., 46, Queen Victoria-street, London, E.C., on Monday, the 4th day of January, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of having an account 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 explanation that may be given by the Liquidators; and also, by Extraordinary Resolution, determining the manner in which the books, accounts, and documents of the Company, and of the Liquidators thereof, shall be disposed of.—Dated this 28th day of November, 1914.

CHAS. W. ROOKE, one of the Liquidators.

In the Matter of the Companies Acts, 1908 and 1913, and in the Matter of BRITISH STANDARD TAPS Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a General Meeting of the Members of the above named Company will be held at my office, 22, Darlington-street, Wolverhampton, on Tuesday, the 5th day of January, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon, to receive the report of the Liquidator, showing how the winding-up of the Company has been conducted and the property of the Company disposed of, and of hearing any explanation that may be given by the Liquidator.—Dated this 25th day of November, 1914.

GEO. AVERY, Liquidator.

In the Matter of the Companies Acts, 1908 and 1913, and in the Matter of BEESWING STEAMSHIP Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a General Meeting of the Members of the above named Company will be held as Watergate Buildings, Charing Cross, New castle-upon-Tyne, on Monday, the 4th of January, 1915, at 12 o’clock noon precisely, for the purpose of having an account 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 explanation that may be given by the Liquidators; and also, by Extraordinary Resolution, determining, by Extraordinary Resolution, the manner in which the books, accounts, and documents of the Company, and of the Liquidators thereof, shall be disposed of.—Dated this 28th day of November, 1914.

R. LAWRENCE SPICER, Liquidator.

In the Matter of the Companies Acts, 1908 and 1913, and in the Matter of DECORATORS' SUPPLY COMPANY Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given, that pursuant to section 195 of the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908, a General Meeting of the Members of the above named Company will be held at my office, 22, Darlington-street, Wolverhampton, on Tuesday, the 5th day of January, 1915, at 12 o’clock noon, to receive the report of the Liquidator, showing how the winding-up of the Company has been conducted and the property of the Company disposed of, and of hearing any explanation 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 this 26th day of November, 1914.

MEIN WILKIE, F.C.A., Liquidator.

In the Matter of the Companies Acts, 1908 and 1913, and in the Matter of THE MOTOR TOURING COMPANY Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given, that pursuant to section 195 of the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908, a General Meeting of the Members of the above named Company will be held at my office, 22, Darlington-street, Wolverhampton, on Tuesday, the 5th day of January, 1915, at 12 o’clock noon, to receive the report of the Liquidator, showing how the winding-up of the Company has been conducted and the property of the Company disposed of, and of hearing any explanation 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 this 25th day of November, 1914.

OSCAR BERRY. Joint MABEL CAMPBELL. Liquidators.

In the Matter of the Companies Acts, 1908 and 1913, and in the Matter of THE LONDON GAZETTE, 1 DECEMBER, 1914. 10227
NOTICE is hereby given, that the Partnership heretofore subsisting between us, the undersigned, John George Scotson and Herbert Scotson, carrying on business as John George Scotson, at Wolvission, in the county of Durham, under the style or firm of H. SCOTSON AND SONS and SCOTSON BROTHERS has been dissolved by mutual consent as and from the 30th day of November, 1914. All debts due to and owing by the said late firm will be received and paid by John George Scotson.—Dated this 18th day of November, 1914.

JOHN G. SCOTSON.

HERBERT SCOTSON.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Partnership heretofore subsisting between us, the undersigned, Samuel Ravenscroft and James Barr, carrying on business as Cotton Brain, at 52, The Albany, in the city of Liverpool, under the style or firm of "S. RAVENSCROFT AND CO.,” has been dissolved by mutual consent as from the thirtieth day of November, 1914. All debts due to and owing by the said late firm will be received and paid by the said James Barr, at 52, The Albany, Liverpool aforesaid.—Dated this 23rd day of November, 1914.

SAMUEL RAVENSCROFT.

JAS. BARR.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Partnership heretofore subsisting between us, the undersigned, Robert Ogden and Joseph Greaves, carrying on business as Cotton Brokers and Merchants, at 3, Old Millgate, in the city of Manchester, under the style or firm of "R. OGDEN AND J. GREAVES" has been dissolved by mutual consent as and from the twenty-fifth day of November, 1914. All debts due to and owing by the said late firm will be received and paid by the said Robert Ogden, who will continue to carry on the said business under the style or firm of Robert Ogden and Co.—Dated the 26th day of November, 1914.

ROBERT OGDEN.

JOSEPH GREAVES.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Partnership heretofore subsisting between us, the undersigned, William Lloyd Lancaster and Walter Mayers Wilson, carrying on business as Insurance and Mortgage Brokers, at 33/55, Bank-chambers, 329, High Holborn, London, under the style or firm of "W. L. LANCASTER AND W. M. WILSON" has been dissolved by mutual consent as and from the 30th day of September, 1914. All debts due to and owing by the said late firm will be received and paid by the said Walter Mayers Wilson.—Dated 26th day of November, 1914.

W. L. LANCASTER.

(W. M. Wilson.) W. M. WILSON.

Miss MARY MARGARET YULE, Deceased.
Pursuant to the Act of Parliament of the 22nd and 23rd Vic., cap. 35, intitled "An Act to further amend the Law of Property and to relieve Trustees." NOTICE is hereby given, that all creditors and other persons having any claims or demands against the estate of Miss Mary Margaret Yule, late of 49, Blackfriars-road, Westminster, in the county of London (who died on the 10th day of August, 1914, and whose will was proved in the Probate Division of the High Court of Justice at the Principal Registry, on the 14th day of November, 1914, by Robert Scott Moncrieff, of 26, Elizabeth Square, Edinburgh, Writer to the Signet, one of the executors named in the said will), are hereby required to send the particulars, in writing, of their claims and demands to the undersigned, the Solicitor for the said executor, on or before the first day of January, 1915, after which date the said executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the debts, claims and demands of which he shall from time to time give notice, and that they will not be liable for the assets, or any part thereof, so distributed, to any person or persons of whose debts, claims or demand she shall not then have had notice.—Dated this 27th day of November, 1914.

EDGAR BOGUE, of 5, Stone-buildings, Lincoln’s Inn, in the county of London, Solicitor to the said Executor.

ALBERT LEWIS, Deceased.
Pursuant to the Statute 22nd and 23rd Victoria, chapter 35, intitled "An Act to further amend the Law of Property and to relieve Trustees." NOTICE is hereby given, that all creditors and other persons having any debts, claims or demands against the estate of Albert Lewis, late of 29, Warrington-crescent, Maid’s Hill, in the county of Middlesex (who died on the 21st day of October, 1914, and whose will was proved in the Principal Registry of His Majesty’s High Court of Justice, on the 24th day of November, 1914, by the Public Trustee and Frances Seaward Lewis, the executors therein named), are hereby required to send the particulars, in writing, of their debts, claims or demands to the undersigned, as Solicitor to the said executors, on or before the 30th day of January, 1915, after which date the said executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the debts, claims and demands of which she shall then have had notice, and that they will not be liable for the assets, or any part thereof, so distributed, to any person or persons of whose debts, claim or demand she shall not then have had notice.—Dated this 26th day of November, 1914.

GUILFORD E. LEWIS, 14, South-square, Gray’s Inn, London, W.C., Solicitor for the said Executors.

GEORGE HENRY LONG, Deceased.
Pursuant to the Statute 22nd and 23rd Victoria, chapter 35, intitled "An Act to further amend the Law of Property and to relieve Trustees." NOTICE is hereby given, that all creditors and other persons having any debts, claims or demands against the estate of George Henry Long, late of 21, Sydenham-road, Sydenham, Kent, Boot and Shoe Dealer (who died on the 12th day of October, 1914, and whose will was proved in the Principal Registry of His Majesty’s High Court of Justice, on the 21st day of November, 1914, by Maud Long, Widow, one of the executors therein named), are hereby required to send the particulars, in writing, of their debts, claims or demands to the undersigned, as Solicitor to the said executors, on or before the 14th day of January, 1915, after which date the said executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the debts, claims and demands of which she shall then have had notice, and that they will not be liable for the assets, or any part thereof, so distributed, to any person or persons of whose debts, claim or demand she shall not then have had notice.—Dated this 29th day of November, 1914.

SYRETT AND SONS, 45, Finsbury-pavement, London, E.C., Solicitors for the said Executor.
TO THE LONDON GAZETTE, 1 DECEMBER, 1914.

JOHN LAST SAYER, Deceased.

Pursuant to the Statute 22nd and 23rd Victoria, chapter 35, intitled "An Act to further amend the Law of Property and to relieve Trustees."

NOTICE is hereby given, that all creditors and other persons having any debts, claims or demands against the estate of John Last Sayer, late of Tower Hill, borough of London, in the county of Middlesex, and No. 49, Monument-street, and elsewhere in the city of London, Fish Salesman, who also carried on business as a Fish Merchant and Fish Curer at Eldenhall, Burrow, in the county of Dorset, and elsewhere in Ireland, under the style of "The Donegal Fishing Company" (who died on the 24th day of July, 1914, and whose will was proved by Robert James Sayer, Harry Vaghan Smith, the executors therein named, in the Principal Registry of the Probate Division of His Majesty's High Court of Justice, on the 30th day of October, 1914), are hereby required to send particulars, in writing, of their debts, claims or demands to us, the undersigned, as Solicitors to the said executors, on or before the 15th day of January, 1915. And notice is hereby given, that the said executors hereby require to send particulars, in writing, of their debts, claims or demands of which they shall then have had notice, and that they will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof, so distributed, to any person or persons of whose debts, claims or demands they shall not then have had notice.—Dated this 27th day of November, 1914.

WILDE, MOORE, WIGSTON and SARTRE, solicitors, to the said executors.

Re MARTHA BARTHLE, Deceased.

Pursuant to Statute 22 and 23 Vict., cap. 35.

NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons having any claims against the estate of Martha Barthle, late of 38, Warre Road, Shelf, near Halifax, in the county of York, Widow, deceased (who died on the 28th day of May, 1914, and whose will was proved in the Principal Registry of the Probate Division of His Majesty's High Court of Justice, on the 9th September, 1914, to John William Lightowler and Richard Dewhurst, the executors thereof), are hereby required to send particulars, in writing, of their debts, claims or demands of which they shall then have had notice, on or before the 12th day of December next, after which date the assets of the said deceased will be distributed by the executors, and provided only as to the claims of which they shall then have had notice.—Dated this 27th November, 1914.

PARR, STEAD, WALKER and COCKSFORD, 5, Town Hall-square, Bradford, solicitors for the said executors.

SANDFORD GARNOTT, Deceased.

Pursuant to the Act of Parliament 22nd and 23rd Vict., c. 35, intitled "An Act to further amend the Law of Property and to relieve Trustees."

NOTICE is hereby given, that all creditors and other persons having any debts, claims or demands against the estate of Sandford Garnott, late of 179, Brixton-road, in the county of London, and formerly of 146, Brixton-road aforesaid, Surgeon, deceased (who died on the 30th day of September, 1914), and whose will was proved in the Principal Registry of His Majesty's High Court of Justice, on the 17th day of November, 1914, by Sandford Arnott, the executors thereof, are hereby required to send particulars, in writing, of their debts, claims or demands of which they shall then have had notice, and that they will not be liable for the assets, or any part thereof, so distributed, to any person or persons of whose debts, claims or demands they shall not then have had notice.—Dated this 27th day of November, 1914.

BONEY and CO., Orient House, 42, New Broad-street, E.C., Solicitors for the said Executors.

Re BARBARA KENNEDY, Deceased.

Pursuant to the Statute 22 and 23 Vict., cap. 35.

NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons having claims against the estate of Barbara Kennedy, late of 77, Mowbray-street, Heaton, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Deceased (who died on the 27th day of September, 1914, and whose will was proved in the Newcastle-upon-Tyne District Probate Registry of His Majesty's High Court of Justice, on the 26th day of October, 1914, by William Scott and Alice Ann Scott, the executors therein named), are required, on or before the seventh day of January, 1915, after which date the executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased, having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have had notice.—Dated this 26th day of November, 1914.

T. C. SMITH, 9, Church-street, Berwick-upon-Tweed, Solicitor for the said Executors.

JOHN CARROW, Deceased.

Pursuant to the Act of Parliament of the 22nd and 23rd Vict., cap. 35, intitled "An Act to further amend the Law of Property and to relieve Trustees."

NOTICE is hereby given, that all creditors and other persons having any debts, claims or demands against the estate of John Carrow, former of 179, Brixton-road, in the city of Bristol, Engineer, deceased (who died on the 30th day of September, 1914), are hereby required to send, on or before the 1st day of January, 1915, after which date the executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims and demands of which they shall then have had notice; and for the assets of the said deceased, or any part thereof, so distributed, to any person or persons of whose debts, claims or demands they shall not then have had notice.—Dated this 26th day of November, 1914.

CHURCH, ADAMS and PRIOR, 11, Bedford-row.

Re GEORGE DUGGINS, Deceased.

Pursuant to the Act of Parliament of the 22nd and 23rd Vict., c. 35.

NOTICE is hereby given, that all creditors and other persons having any debts, claims or demands against the estate of George Duggins, late of 156, Leadem-terrace, Leamington Spa, in the county of Warwick, are hereby required to send particulars in writing, of their debts, claims or demands of which they shall then have had notice; and for the assets of the said deceased, or any part thereof, so distributed, to any person or persons of whose debts, claims or demands they shall not then have had notice.—Dated this 27th day of November, 1914.

OVERYELL and SON, 41, The Parade, Leamington Spa, solicitors for the said Executors.

Re GEORGE WALTER BARBER, Deceased.

Pursuant to an Act of Parliament of the 22nd and 23rd Vict., cap. 35, intitled "An Act to further amend the Law of Property and to relieve Trustees."

NOTICE is hereby given, that all creditors and other persons having any claims or demands against the estate of George Walter Barber, of 3, Thornville-mount, Headingley-cum-Burley, in the city of Leeds, retired Cloth Warehouseman, deceased (who died on the 27th day of June, 1914, and whose
JOHN HENRY JACOBY, Esqre., Deceased.

Pursuant to the Act of Parliament 22nd and 23rd Vict., cap. 35, intituled "An Act to further amend the Law of Property and to relieve Trustees."

NOTICE is hereby given, that all creditors and other persons having any claims or demands against or affecting the estate of John Henry Jacoby, Esquire, of 32, The Ropewalk, Nottingham, deceased (who died on the 17th day of August, 1914, and whose will was proved in London), are hereby required to send particulars, in writing, to W. €., who by an order of the Chancery Division of His Majesty's High Court of Justice, on the 21st day of September, 1914, by Joseph Mostyn, the executor named in the said will, and Edward Joseph Mostyn, the executor named in the third codicil, are hereby required to send in the particulars of their debts, claims or demands to the Public Trustee, of 3 and 4, Clement's-inn, Strand, London, W.C., in the order of the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice made by Mr. Justice Astbury at Chambers on the 6th day of April, 1914, in an action M., intituled In the matter of the estate of Sir Pyers William Mostyn, Baronet, deceased, and in the matter of the Trustee Act, 1893, and in the matter of the Public Trustee Act, 1896, the undersigned, Solicitors for the executors, on or before the 1st day of March, 1915, after which date the Public Trustee will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims and demands of which he shall then have had notice; and he will not be liable for any of the assets, or any part thereof, so distributed, to any person or persons of whose debts, claims, or demands he, the Public Trustee, shall then have had notice.—Dated this 27th day of November, 1914.

SCOTT BURNBULL, 98, Albion-street, Leeds, Solicitors for the Executors.

JOSEPH MOSTYN, the executor named in the third codicil, are hereby required to send in the particulars of their debts, claims or demands to the Public Trustee, of 3 and 4, Clement's-inn, Strand, London, W.C., in the order of the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice made by Mr. Justice Astbury at Chambers on the 6th day of April, 1914, in an action M., intituled In the matter of the estate of Sir Pyers William Mostyn, Baronet, deceased, and in the matter of the Trustee Act, 1893, and in the matter of the Public Trustee Act, 1896, the undersigned, Solicitors for the executors, on or before the 1st day of March, 1915, after which date the Public Trustee will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims and demands of which he shall then have had notice; and he will not be liable for any of the assets, or any part thereof, so distributed, to any person or persons of whose debts, claims, or demands he, the Public Trustee, shall then have had notice.—Dated this 27th day of November, 1914.

PORTER, AMPHlett and Co., Solicitors, Colwyn Bay.

LADY AGNES LUCAS, Deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given, that all creditors and other persons having any claims or demands against the estate of Lady Agnes Lucas, late of Graham House, 25, Eaton-terrace, S.W., in the county of London, deceased (who died on the 17th day of April, 1914, and whose will was proved in London), are hereby required to send particulars, in writing, of such claims as they may have against the estate of John Henry Jacoby, Esqre., Deceased.

WELLS and HIND, Fletcher-gate, Nottingham, Solicitors to the Executors.

Re DOMINIC GALLIANO, Deceased.

Pursuant to the Act 22 and 23 Victoria, chapter 35.

All creditors and others having claims against the estate of Dominic Galliano, formerly of No. 51, Rytonng-avenue, Wood Green, in the county of Middlesex (who died at No. 51, Lymington-avenue, Wood Green, aforesaid, on the 15th day of October, 1914, and whose will was proved in the Principal Probate Registry, on the 11th day of January, 1915), are hereby required to send the particulars, in writing, of such claims as they may have against the estate of Dominic Galliano, formerly of No. 51, Lymington-avenue, Wood Green, aforesaid, on the 15th day of October, 1914, and whose will was proved in the Principal Probate Registry, on the 11th day of January, 1915. The executor after that date will be at liberty to distribute the assets of the deceased, or any part thereof, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have had notice; and they will not be liable for the assets, or any part thereof, so distributed, to any person or persons of whose debts, claims, or demands he, the Public Trustee, shall then have had notice.—Dated 30th November, 1914.

WHITBORE, MACK and Co., 25, Charven-street, Charing Cross, London, W.C., Solicitors for the Public Trustee, the Sole Executor.

Re ALFRED WALLIS, Esq., Deceased.

Pursuant to the Act of Parliament 22nd and 23rd Vict., cap. 35, intituled "An Act to further amend the Law of Property and to relieve Trustees."

NOTICE is hereby given, that all creditors and other persons having any claims or demands against the estate of Alfred Wallis, late of Clayton, in the parish of Bradford, in the county of York, Worsted Spinner and Manufacturer, deceased, who died at Clayton and at Swan Arcade, Bradford aforesaid (who died on the 27th day of March, 1913, and whose will was proved in the Principal Registry of the Probate Division of His Majesty's High Court of Justice, on the 4th day of July, 1913, by Frank Wallis, Fanny Wallis, Lillie Constance Wallis, William Wallace, and Greatly Haigh Longue, the executors therein named), are hereby required to send the particulars, in writing, of their claims or demands to us, the undersigned, having regard only to the claims then received.—Dated 27th day of November, 1914.

WHITBORE, MACK and Co., 25, Craven-street, Charing Cross, London, W.C., Solicitors for the Public Trustee, the Sole Executor.
the Solicitors for the said executors, on or before the 31st day of December, 1914, after which date the said executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims and demands of which they shall then have had notice; and they will not be liable for the assets of the said deceased, or any part thereof, so distributed, to any person or persons of whose debts, claims or demands they shall not then have had notice.—Dated this 27th day of November, 1914.

SAM. WRIGHT, MORGAN and CO., 23, Bank-street, Bradford, Solicitors for the Executors.

Re WILLIAM BRYANT, Deceased.

Pursuant to the Law of Property Amendment Act, 1889.

NOTICE is hereby given, that all creditors and other persons having any debts, claims or demands against the estate of the Revd. William Bryant, late of The Visage, Stoke Lyne, in the county of Oxford, Clerk, deceased (who died on the 28th day of October, 1914, and whose will was proved in the Oxford District Registry of the Probate Division of His Majesty's High Court of Justice, on the 28th day of November, 1914), and the executors therein named, are hereby required to send particulars, in writing, of their claims or demands to us, the undersigned, the Solicitors for the said Ada Currie Bryant, on or before the 14th day of January, 1915, after which date the said executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims and demands of which they shall then have had notice; and they will not be liable for the assets of the said deceased, or any part thereof, so distributed, to any person or persons of whose claims or demands they shall not then have had notice.—Dated this 27th day of November, 1914.

ANDREW WALSH, GRAY and ROSE, 116, St. Aldate's-street, Oxford, Solicitors for the said Ada Currie Bryant.

Re BROOK FURNIS, Deceased.

Pursuant to the Act of Parliament of the 22nd and 23rd Vict., c. 35.

NOTICE is hereby given, that all creditors and other persons having any debts, claims or demands against the estate of Brook Furniss, late of 51, High-street East, Glossop, in the county of Derby, Laundry Proprietor, deceased (who died on the eighth day of February, 1914, and whose will was proved in the Derby District Registry of the Probate Division of His Majesty's High Court of Justice, on the 25th day of November, 1914, by George Edward Russell and Joe Rawbottom, the executors therein named, are hereby required to send particulars, in writing, of their claims or demands to us, the Solicitor for the said executors, on or before the 22nd day of December, 1914, after which date the said executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims and demands of which they shall then have had notice; and they will not be liable for the assets of the said deceased, or any part thereof, so distributed, to any person or persons of whose debts, claims or demands they shall not then have had notice.—Dated this 27th day of November, 1914.

G. H. WILSON, Norfolk-square, Glossop, Solicitor for the said Executors.

WILLIAM STANFORD GATES, Deceased.

Pursuant to the Act of Parliament of the 22nd and 23rd Victoria, c. 35.

NOTICE is hereby given, that all creditors and other persons having any debts, claims or demands against the estate of William Stanford Gates, late of Penkemest, Belise-road, Worthing, in the county of Sussex, Gentleman, deceased (who died on the 28th day of October, 1914, and whose will was proved in the District Registry of His Majesty's High Court of Justice at Chichester, on the 7th day of November, 1914, by William Herbert Clarke, the surviving executor therein named), are hereby required to send in the particulars of their debts, claims or demands to us, the undersigned, the Solicitors for the said executor, on or before the 31st day of December, 1914, after which date the said executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims and demands of which he shall then have had notice; and he will not be liable for the assets of the said deceased, or any part thereof, so distributed, to any person or persons of whose debts, claims or demands he shall not then have had notice.—Dated this 27th day of November, 1914.

GOODMAN and BOWLES, Worthing, Solicitors' for the said Executor.

Re JAMES MELLISH FLINT, Deceased.

Pursuant to the Act of Parliament 22nd and 23rd Victoria, chapter 35, intituled "An Act to further amend the Law of Property and to relieve Trustees."

NOTICE is hereby given, that all creditors and other persons having any claims or demands under any will, or as next of kin or otherwise, against the estate of James Mellish Flint, late of the Bank of Montreal, Ottawa, in the State of Ontario, in the Dominion of Canada, and formerly a Clerk at the Uxbridge and Rickmansworth branches of Messrs. Barclay and Co.'s Bank, and of 30, Thames-street, Windsor, in the county of Berkshire, deceased (who died on the 2nd day of August, 1914, by Ada Currie Bryant, the executrix therein named), are hereby required to send particulars, in writing, of their claims or demands to us, the Solicitors for the said executor, on or before the 31st day of December, 1914, after which date the said administrator will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims and demands of which he shall then have had notice; and he will not be liable for the assets of the said deceased, or any part thereof, so distributed, to any person or persons of whose claims or demands he shall not then have had notice. Notice is further given, that any person having in their or his or her capacity any way whatsoever any other claim against or affecting the estate of the above named James Mellish Flint should forthwith with communicate with the undersigned.—Dated this 26th day of November, 1914.

PEARLESS, SONS and DE ROUGEMONT, East Grinstead, Sussex, Solicitors for the said Administrator.

WILLIAM HENRY SMITH, Deceased.

22 and 23 Vic., c. 35.

All persons having claims against the estate of William Henry Smith, late of 37, Montpelier-row, Knightsbridge, in the county of London (who died on the 12th day of September, 1914), and to whom the estate letters of administration were granted by the Principal Registry to the Public Trustee, on the 18th day of November, 1914, are required to send particulars of such claims to the Public Trustee, at 3 and 4, Clement's-inn, Strand, in the county of London, on or before the 1st day of January, 1915, after which date the administrator will distribute the assets, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have had notice. Notice is further given, that any person having in their or his or her capacity any way whatsoever any other claim against or affecting the estate of the above named William Henry Smith should forthwith with communicate with the undersigned.—Dated this 26th day of November, 1914.

W. E. SINGLETON, 37, Essex-street, Strand, London, W.C., Solicitor to the said Administrator.

Mrs. MARY THORPE, Deceased.

Pursuant to the Act of Parliament 22nd and 23rd Vic., cap. 35, intituled "An Act to further amend the Law of Property and to relieve Trustees."

NOTICE is hereby given, that all creditors and other persons having any claims or demands against or affecting the estate of Mrs. Mary Thorpe, of Lenton House, Nottingham, deceased (who died on the 18th day of January, 1914), and whose will was proved in the Principal Registry of the Probate Division of the High Court of Justice, on the 25th day of July, 1914, by George Thomson, Joseph Gervase Spendlove and Oliver Watts Hind, the executors therein named, in the Nottingham Registry of the Probate Division of the High Court of Justice, on the 27th day of Feb-
NOTICE is hereby given, that all creditors and other persons having any debts, claims or demands against the estate of Abraham Woods, late of 8, Riley-street, Bescop, in the county of Lancaster, and temporarily resident at the Mothers-Common Nursing Home, Blackpool, in the said county, required Broker, deceased (who died on the 17th day of April, 1914, and whose will was proved in the District Probate Registry, at Lancaster, of the Probate Division of His Majesty's High Court of Justice, on the 12th day of September, 1914, by Nancy Ford, of 584, Burnley-road, Bacup, in the said county, and temporarily resident at the Raikes-parade, Burnley-road, Orawshawbooth, in the said county, deceased (who died on the 17th day of February, 1914), are hereby required to send particulars, in writing, of their debts, claims or demands to the undersigned, the Solicitors to the said executrix, on or before the 30th day of December, 1914, after which date the said executrix will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims and demands of which they shall have had notice.—Dated this 27th day of November, 1914.

WELLS and HIND, Fletcher Gate, Nottingham, Solicitors to the Executors.

NOTICE is hereby given, that all creditors and other persons having any debts, claims or demands against the estate of William Blankley Thorpe, Esq., of Leunton House, Nottingham, deceased (who died on 28th day of July, 1914, and whose will was proved by Jesse Hind and Oliver Watte Hind, the executors, in the Nottingham Registry of the Probate Division of the High Court of Justice, on the first day of September, 1914), are hereby required to send, in writing, the particulars of their debts, claims or demands to the undersigned, the Solicitors for the executors, on or before the first day of February next; and notice is hereby further given, that after the last mentioned day the said executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said testatrix amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the debts, claims and demands of which they shall have had notice; and the said executors will not be answerable or liable for the assets so distributed, or any part thereof, to any person of whose claim or demand they shall not then have had notice.—Dated this 25th day of November, 1914.

WELLS and HIND, Fletcher Gate, Nottingham, Solicitors to the Executors.

NOTICE is hereby given, that all creditors and other persons having any debts, claims or demands against the estate of William Jenkinson, deceased (who died on 26th day of October, 1914, and whose will was proved in the Principal Probate Registry, on the 3rd day of November, 1914, and of whose estate and effects letters of administration, with will annexed, were granted by the Wakefield Registry of the Probate Division of His Majesty's High Court of Justice, on the 23rd day of November, 1914, to Annie Louise Smith, the administratrix), are hereby required to send particulars, in writing, of their debts, claims or demands to the undersigned, the Solicitors for the said administratrix, on or before the 28th day of December next, after which date the said administratrix will distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the debts, claims and demands of which they shall have had notice; and the said executrix, on or before the 30th day of December, 1914, after which date the said executrix will distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims and demands of which they shall then have had notice; and the said executrix, on or before the 30th day of December, 1914, after which date the said executrix will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the debts, claims and demands of which they shall have had notice.—Dated this 26th day of November, 1914.

WHELLS and HIND, Fletcher Gate, Nottingham, Solicitors to the Executors.

JANE ANNE PATTEN, Deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given, that all creditors and other persons having any debts, claims or demands against the estate of Jane Anne Patten, deceased, are hereby required to send particulars, in writing, of their debts, claims or demands to the undersigned, the Solicitors to the said executrix, on or before the 24th day of December, 1914, after which date the said executrix will distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the debts, claims and demands of which they shall have had notice; and they will not be liable for the assets of the said deceased or any part thereof, so distributed, to any person of whose debts, claims or demands they shall have had notice.—Dated this 25th day of November, 1914.

EDRIDGE, SON and MARTEN, Croydon, Solicitors for the Executors.

Re ABRAHAM WOODS, Deceased.

Pursuant to the Statute 22nd and 23rd Victoria, chapter 35, intituled "An Act to further amend the Law of Property and to relieve Trustees."

NOTICE is hereby given, that all creditors and other persons having any debts, claims or demands against the estate of Frank Smith, late of Stocks Farm, Stocks-moors, near the town of Bakewell, in the county of York, deceased (who died on the 6th day of September, 1914, and of whose estate and effects letters of administration were granted by the Wakefield Registry of the Probate Division of His Majesty's High Court of Justice, on the 23rd day of November, 1914, to Annie Louise Smith, the administratrix), are hereby required to send particulars, in writing, of their debts, claims or demands to the undersigned, the Solicitors for the said administratrix, on or before the 31st day of December next, after which date the said administratrix will distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the debts, claims and demands of which they shall have had notice; and the said executrix will not be liable for the assets of the said deceased or any part thereof, so distributed, to any person of whose claim or demand they shall not then have had notice.—Dated this 27th day of November, 1914.

ASHING and DENTON, 59, Bank-street, Sheffield, Solicitors for the said Administratrix.
Notice is hereby given, that all creditors and other persons having claims against the estate of Matthew Gallow, deceased (who died on the 2nd day of January, 1915), are hereby required to send particulars of their claims, in writing, to the Executors of the said estate, on or before the 22nd day of January, 1915, or any part thereof, so distributed, to any person or persons of whose debts, claims, or demands, they shall not then have had notice.—Dated this 22nd day of January, 1915.

Waller and Thornback, 7, Albion-place, Southampton, Solicitors for the said Executors.

Matthew Gallow, Deceased.

Pursuant to 22 and 23 Vict., c. 35.

Notice is hereby given, that all creditors and other persons having claims against the estate of Matthew Gallow, deceased (who died on the 2nd day of January, 1915), are hereby required to send particulars of their claims, in writing, to the Executors of the said estate, on or before the 22nd day of January, 1915, or any part thereof, so distributed, to any person or persons of whose debts, claims, or demands, they shall not then have had notice.—Dated this 22nd day of January, 1915.

Waller and Thornback, 7, Albion-place, Southampton, Solicitors for the said Executors.

Matthew Gallow, Deceased.

Pursuant to 22 and 23 Vict., c. 35.
The London Gazette, 1 December, 1914.

In the High Court of Justice.—Chancery Division.

Mr. Justice Neville.

No. 00345 of 1914.

In the Matter of the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908, and in the Matter of AMAZONAS ENGINEERING COMPANY Limited.

Notice is hereby given, that an Order, dated the 14th day of October, 1914, the Court has directed a Meeting of the Holders of the Six per Cent. Debentures, which have been issued by the abovemenamed Company and are now outstanding, to be convened for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, approving with or without modification a scheme of arrangement proposed to be made between the joint holders of such debentures and the said Company, and that such Meeting will be held on Tuesday, the 15th day of December, 1914, at 12.30 o'clock in the afternoon, at the offices of the Company, 11, Adelphi-terrace, Strand, in the county of London.

A copy of the said scheme of arrangement can be seen, and forms of proxy obtained at the offices of the Company, 11, Adelphi-terrace, Strand, in the county of London.

The holders of such debentures may attend the said Meeting and vote thereat, either in person or by proxy, in the case of joint holders by the debenture holder whose name stands first in the register; and forms appointing proxies in the case of joint holders voting by proxy, must be lodged at the Company's offices not later than four o'clock on the Monday, the 14th day of December, 1914.

The Court has appointed Mr. George Macaulay Booth, or failing him, Mr. Wynn Harold Tregonning, to act as Chairman of the said Meeting, and has directed the Chairman to report the result thereof to the Court.

The above mentioned scheme will be subject to the subsequent approval of the Court.—Dated this 30th day of November, 1914.

ARMITAGE, CHAPPELLE AND MACNAUGHTEN, 5, Great St. Helen's, London, E.C., Solicitors to the above named Company.

The EMPIRE GUARANTEE AND INSURANCE CORPORATION Limited. (In Liquidation.)

INTIMATION is hereby given, that a note has been presented to the Honourable Lord Cullen (Mr. Saunders, Clerk) by John Mackintosh Macleod, Chartered Accountant, Glasgow, and Joseph Patrick, Chartered Accountant, Glasgow, Inspectors of the Empire Guarantee and Insurance Corporation Limited, incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1862-1899, and conducting the business of insurance in all its branches, except those of life and fatal accident insurance, now being wound up under the supervision of the Court of Session, praying his Lordship to appoint the said note and deliveries thereof to be intimated on the walls and in the minute book in common form, and to be advertised once in the Edinburgh Gazette and the London Gazette, and to be served upon each creditor who has lodged a claim, by serving a copy of the note and the deliveries on such claim by registered post, accompanied by an except from the state in the form of a bound volume containing said claims and deliveries thereof No. 101 of process, of the entry therin and on such creditor, addressed to their respective addresses as appearing in the said claims and deliveries; to order the said creditors to lodge answers thereto, if so advised, within fourteen days after such intimation and advertisement; and on resuming consideration thereof, with or without answers, to approve of the intimation and advertisement, and to make such alterations thereon as may be required, and to rank the said claims accordingly.

In which note Lord Cullen, on 20th November, 1914, pronounced the following words:—"20th November, 1914.—Lord Cullen. Act Wilson. The Lord Ordinary appoints the note for the Liquidators, No. 101 of process, to be intimated on the walls and in the minute book in common form, to be advertised once in the Edinburgh Gazette and the London Gazette, and to be served upon each creditor who has lodged a claim as craved in the prayer of the note; and allows all parties interested to lodge answers thereto, if so advised, within fourteen days after such intimation, advertisement and service."

W. J. CULLEN.

Of all which intimation is hereby given.

E. and A. DENHOLM YOUNG and CO., W.S., Agents for the Liquidators.

25, Rolstein-street, Edinburgh, 26th November, 1914.

CANADA COMPANY.


The Court of Directors of the Canada Company hereby give notice that, in conformity with the Charter, a half-yearly General Court of Proprietors will be held at the Company's offices, as above, on Tuesday, the 22nd December, at half-past one o'clock precisely, for the declaration of a dividend and upon the general business of the Company.—By order of the Court of Directors.

R. M. STEELE.

Secretary.

Joseph Stephenson, of Queen-street, Peterborough, the Trustee under the Deed of Assignment for the benefit of Creditors, executed on the 23rd October, 1914, by ALFRED OSCAR COOPER, of Westgate, Peterborough, give notice that all creditors are required, on or before the 12th December, 1914, to send in their claims to me, if they have not already done so, or in default they will be excluded from the composition about to be paid.

JOSEPH STEPHENSON.

In the Matter of a Deed of Assignment for the benefit of Creditors, executed on the 20th day of September, 1914, by RIDGELAWRENCE CLERY, carrying on business at Park-street, Arbwick, Manchester, in the county of Lancashire, under the style or firm of "Clery and Co.,” residing at Darley Bank, Chapeltown, Southport, in the county of Chester, Blease Manufacturer.

The creditors of the above named Rudolph Law-
THE LONDON GAZETTE, 1 DECEMBER, 1914. 10235

Steele, of 38/40, Lloyd-street, Manchester, Incorporated Accountant, the Trustee under the said deed, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of the dividend proposed to be declared.—Dated this 27th day of November, 1914.

J. G. WILLIS, Inspector-General in Bankruptcy.

The first deliverance is dated 25th November, 1914. The Meeting to elect the Trustee and Commissioners is to be held on Monday, the seventh day of December, nineteen hundred and fourteen, at twelve o'clock noon, 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 the twenty-sixth day of March, 1915.

JOHN C. BRODIE and SONS, W.S., 5, Thistle-street, Manchester, Solicitors for the above named Trustee.

The estates of JAMES BAIRD, Boot Maker, 19, Main-street, Largs, were sequestrated on the fifth day of November, 1914, by the Court of Session. The First Deliverance is dated the fifth day of November, 1914.

The meeting to elect the Trustees and Commissioners is to be held at 12 o'clock noon on Monday, the seventh day of December, 1914, in 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 twentieth day of March, 1915.

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.


The estates of Dame SUSAN MENZIES OF MEnZIES (sometimes called Susan Harriet Grant Suttie or Menzies), Widow of Sir Neil Menzies of that Ilk, Baronet, and residing at Castle Menzies, Aberfeldy, Perthshire, were sequestrated on the twenty-sixth day of November, nineteen hundred and fourteen, by the Court of Session.

The first deliverance is dated the twenty-sixth day of November, nineteen hundred and fourteen.

The Meeting to elect the Trustee and Commissioners is to be held at 12 o'clock noon on Tuesday, the eighth day of December, nineteen hundred and fourteen, within Dowell's Rooms, 19, 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 the twenty-sixth day of March, 1915.

The sequestration has been remitted to the Sheriff of the Lothians and Peebles, at Glasgow. All future advertisements relating to this sequestration will be published in the Edinburgh Gazette alone.

J. GEORGE REID, Agent.

The estates of CRAWFORD BROTHERS, Tourist and Shipping Agents, now or lately carrying on business at 33, Gathcart-street, Greenock, and of William Crawford, of 1, Queen Alexandra-mansions, Inverkip-street, Greenock, the sole partner of that firm, as such partner and as an individual, were sequestrated on 26th November, 1914, by the Sheriff of Renfrew and Bute, at Greenock.

The first deliverance is dated 26th November, 1914. The Meeting to elect the Trustee and Commissioners is to be held on Monday, the seventh day of December, nineteen hundred and fourteen, within the Masonic Temple, West Stewar-street, Greenock. 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 (Scots) 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.

CRAWFORD and THOMSON, Writers, 17, West Blackhall-street, Greenock, Agents.

The estates of GEORGE TAYLOR, Cabinet-maker, twenty-six, Haddington-place, Edinburgh, were sequestrated on Wednesday, the twenty-fifth day of November, nineteen hundred and fourteen, by the Sheriff of the Lothians and Peebles, at Edinburgh.

The first deliverance is dated twenty-fifth November, nineteen hundred and fourteen. A Meeting to elect the Trustee and Commissioners is to be held on Monday, the seventh day of December, nineteen hundred and fourteen, at twelve o'clock noon, 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 the twenty-fifth day of March, nineteen hundred and fifteen.

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

J. GEORGE REID, Agent.


The Bankruptcy Acts, 1853 to 1913.

In the High Court of Justice.

In Bankruptcy. No. 1041 of 1909.

Re DOUGLAS EDWIN SMITH, practising as Douglas Smith and Co., 199, Piccadilly, in the County of London, Solicitor.

NOTICER is hereby given, that an order was, on the 26th day of November, 1914, made by the Board of Trade, under the powers conferred upon them by the Bankruptcy Acts, 1903 to 1913, removing Harry Wilton, of 23, Devereux-court, Euston-street, Strand, W.C., from the office of Trustee of the property of the said Douglas Edwin Smith, a bankrupt.—Dated this 26th day of November, 1914.

By the Board of Trade,

J. G. WILLIS, Inspector-General in Bankruptcy.

No. 28992.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Debtor's Name</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Court</th>
<th>Date of Filing Petition</th>
<th>No. of Master</th>
<th>Date of Receiving Order</th>
<th>No. of Receiving Order</th>
<th>Whether Debtor's or Creditor's Petition</th>
<th>Act or Acts of Bankruptcy proved in Creditor's Petition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2639</td>
<td>Dungey, Charles Alfred</td>
<td>Late Adam and Eve public-house, 71, Hoxton-street, Hoxton, county of London, but whose present residence or place of business the Petitioning Creditors are unable to ascertain</td>
<td>Late Victualler ...</td>
<td>High Court of Justice in Bankruptcy</td>
<td>Oct. 26, 1914</td>
<td>1183</td>
<td>Nov. 27, 1914</td>
<td>583</td>
<td>Creditor's</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2640</td>
<td>D'Usez, Elsa</td>
<td>43, Berners-street, Oxford-street, lately residing at 18, Hatfield-house, Great Titchfield-street, and 7, Arundell-street, Coventry-street, all in London</td>
<td>Spinster ...</td>
<td>High Court of Justice in Bankruptcy</td>
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<td>1244</td>
<td>Nov. 27, 1914</td>
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<td>Debtor's</td>
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<tr>
<td>2641</td>
<td>Harris, W. (trading as The Kensington Fine Art Gallery)</td>
<td>172, Church-street, Kensington, in the county of London</td>
<td>Dealer in Antiques ...</td>
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<td>Sec. 4-1 (G.), Bankruptcy Act, 1883</td>
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<tr>
<td>2642</td>
<td>F. J. coben and Co.</td>
<td>35, Tooley-street, county of London</td>
<td>Provision Merchants ...</td>
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<td>1284</td>
<td>Nov. 27, 1914</td>
<td>586</td>
<td>Creditor's</td>
<td>Sec. 4-1 (H.), Bankruptcy Act, 1883</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2643</td>
<td>Jones, The Reverend Charles Percy</td>
<td>Rector of West Mill, Buntingford, Hertfordshire, formerly the Rector, West Mill aforesaid, and 54, Carlton-hill, St. John's Wood, London, but whose present residence the Petitioner is unable to ascertain</td>
<td>Clerk in Holy Orders ...</td>
<td>High Court of Justice in Bankruptcy</td>
<td>July 30, 1914</td>
<td>1068</td>
<td>Nov. 27, 1914</td>
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<td>Creditor's</td>
<td>Sec. 4-1 (G.), Bankruptcy Act, 1883</td>
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<tr>
<td>2644</td>
<td>Jones, Evan</td>
<td>175, Lambeth-walk, county of London</td>
<td>Dairyman ...</td>
<td>High Court of Justice in Bankruptcy</td>
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<td>1197</td>
<td>Nov. 27, 1914</td>
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<td>Creditor's</td>
<td>Sec. 4-1 (A.), Bankruptcy Act, 1883</td>
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<tr>
<td>2645</td>
<td>King, William Tindal</td>
<td>10, Little Stanhope-street, and 44, Clarges-street, both London</td>
<td>...</td>
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<td>Nov. 25, 1914</td>
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<td>Creditor's</td>
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<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Debtor's Name</td>
<td>Address</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Court</td>
<td>Date of Filing Petition</td>
<td>No. of Matter</td>
<td>Date of Receiving Order</td>
<td>No. of Receiving Order</td>
<td>Whether Debtor's or Creditor's Petition</td>
<td>Act or Acts of Bankruptcy proved in Creditor's Petition</td>
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<tr>
<td>2615</td>
<td>Richards, Henry Powell</td>
<td>35, Mecklenburgh-square, lately practising at 3, Great James-street, Bedford-row, both London</td>
<td>Solicitor ... ... ...</td>
<td>High Court of Justice in Bankruptcy</td>
<td>Sep. 7, 1914</td>
<td>1119</td>
<td>Nov. 25, 1914</td>
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<td>Creditor's ... ... ...</td>
<td>Sec. 4-1 (G.), Bankruptcy Act, 1883</td>
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<tr>
<td>2647</td>
<td>Ross, William Thomson</td>
<td>46, Park-avenue South, Crouch-end, lately residing at 15, Highgate-avenue, Highgate, both London, N.</td>
<td>Commercial Traveller ... ... ...</td>
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<td>Nov. 26, 1914</td>
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<td>Debtor's ... ... ...</td>
<td>Sec. 4-1 (G), Bankruptcy Act, 1893</td>
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<tr>
<td>2644</td>
<td>Strang, Alexander</td>
<td>53, London-road, Southwark, London ... ... ...</td>
<td>High Court of Justice in Bankruptcy</td>
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<td>Nov. 28, 1914</td>
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<td>Creditor's ... ... ...</td>
<td>Sec. 4-1 (G), Bankruptcy Act, 1893</td>
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<td>2649</td>
<td>Aaron, Israel</td>
<td>36, Mining-lane, Blackburn ... ... ...</td>
<td>Blackburn and Darwen</td>
<td>Nov. 26, 1914</td>
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<td>Nov. 28, 1914</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>Debtor's ... ... ...</td>
<td>Sec. 4-1 (G), Bankruptcy Act, 1893</td>
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<tr>
<td>2650</td>
<td>Fryers, Richard Stanley</td>
<td>16 and 18, Blackburn-road, Clayton-le-Moors</td>
<td>Milliner, etc ... ... ...</td>
<td>Blackburn and Darwen</td>
<td>Nov. 12, 1914</td>
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<td>Nov. 27, 1914</td>
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<td>Creditor's ... ... ...</td>
<td>Sec. 4-1 (A.), Bankruptcy Act, 1883</td>
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<tr>
<td>2651</td>
<td>Loader, Alfred Joseph</td>
<td>Residing and carrying on business at 15, Carr-road, and lately residing and carrying on business at 3, Forest-street, both in Nelson, in the county of Lancaster</td>
<td>Medical Electrician ... ... ...</td>
<td>Burnley ... ... ...</td>
<td>Nov. 26, 1914</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Nov. 26, 1914</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>Debtor's ... ... ...</td>
<td>Sec. 4-1 (G), Bankruptcy Act, 1893</td>
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<tr>
<td>2652</td>
<td>Rushworth, Catherine Hammond</td>
<td>Residing and carrying on business at the White Hart Hotel, White Hart Fold, Todmorden, in the county of York</td>
<td>Licensed Victualler (Widow) ... ... ...</td>
<td>Burnley ... ... ...</td>
<td>Nov. 26, 1914</td>
<td>20</td>
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<td>18</td>
<td>Debtor's ... ... ...</td>
<td>Sec. 4-1 (G), Bankruptcy Act, 1893</td>
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<td>2653</td>
<td>Brown, Charles Cuthbert</td>
<td>37, Hills-road, Cambridge ... ... ...</td>
<td>Oil and Hardware Merchant ... ... ...</td>
<td>Cambridge ... ... ...</td>
<td>Nov. 28, 1914</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Nov. 28, 1914</td>
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<td>Debtor's ... ... ...</td>
<td>Sec. 4-1 (G), Bankruptcy Act, 1893</td>
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<tr>
<td>2654</td>
<td>Purves, Robert Munro</td>
<td>Railway-terrace, New Shildon, county of Durham</td>
<td>Draper ... ... ...</td>
<td>Durham ... ... ...</td>
<td>Nov. 27, 1914</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>Nov. 27, 1914</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>Debtor's ... ... ...</td>
<td>Sec. 4-1 (G), Bankruptcy Act, 1893</td>
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<td>2655</td>
<td>Harding, William John</td>
<td>Station-road, Budleigh Salterton, Devonshire</td>
<td>Builder ... ... ...</td>
<td>Exeter ... ... ...</td>
<td>Nov. 26, 1914</td>
<td>22</td>
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<td>Sec. 4-1 (G), Bankruptcy Act, 1893</td>
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<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Debtor's Name</td>
<td>Address</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Court</td>
<td>Date of Filing Petition</td>
<td>No. of Matter</td>
<td>Date of Receiving Order</td>
<td>No. of Receiving Order</td>
<td>Whether Debtor's or Creditor's Petition</td>
<td>Act or Acts of Bankruptcy proved</td>
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<td>Coles, Arthur Robert</td>
<td>45, Catherine-street, Frome, Somerset</td>
<td>Butcher</td>
<td>Frome</td>
<td>Nov. 28, 1914</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Nov. 28, 1914</td>
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<td>2657</td>
<td>Mees, Albert Sidney</td>
<td>Mells, near Frome, Somerset</td>
<td>Baker and Grocer</td>
<td>Frome</td>
<td>Nov. 28, 1914</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>Nov. 26, 1914</td>
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<td>2658</td>
<td>Benton, John Wilfred</td>
<td>The Willows, Fulstow, Lincolnshire</td>
<td>Hay and Straw Merchant</td>
<td>Great Grimsby</td>
<td>Nov. 26, 1914</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>Nov. 26, 1914</td>
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<td>2659</td>
<td>Skelton, Arthur Henry</td>
<td>86, Victoria-street, Great Grimsby</td>
<td>Diaper</td>
<td>Great Grimsby</td>
<td>Nov. 27, 1914</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>Nov. 27, 1914</td>
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<td>Debtor's</td>
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<td>2660</td>
<td>Bourner, Albert Edward</td>
<td>Lately residing and carrying on business</td>
<td>Confectioner and Caterer</td>
<td>Halifax</td>
<td>Nov. 26, 1914</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>Nov. 26, 1914</td>
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<td>Debtor's</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>at 73, New Bank, and 64, Portland-road,</td>
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<td>Halifax, Yorkshire, but now residing at</td>
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<td>45, Leonard-street, off Beverley-road,</td>
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<td>Fletcher, John</td>
<td>Water-lane, Halifax, in the county of York,</td>
<td>Packing Case Maker</td>
<td>Halifax</td>
<td>Nov. 27, 1914</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>Nov. 27, 1914</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>Debtor's</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>and 3, Shibden Fold, Stump Cross, Halifax</td>
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<td>2662</td>
<td>Holland, John Robert</td>
<td>Residing at Bayton House, Horsforth, in the</td>
<td>Forage Merchant</td>
<td>Leeds</td>
<td>Nov. 27, 1914</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>Nov. 27, 1914</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>Debtor's</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>county of York, and carrying on business</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>at 33, Town-street, Horsforth aforesaid</td>
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<td>2663</td>
<td>Phillips, Alexander</td>
<td>30, St. George's-terrace, in the city of</td>
<td>Boot and Shoe Manufacturer</td>
<td>Leeds</td>
<td>Nov. 6, 1914</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>Nov. 27, 1914</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>Creditor's</td>
<td>Sec. 4-1 (A.), Bankruptcy Act, 1883</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(trading as Phillips and Co.)</td>
<td>Leeds, and carrying on business at Claypit-</td>
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<td>lane, Leeds aforesaid</td>
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<td>2664</td>
<td>Cart, John</td>
<td>Highercroft, Freeman-road, in the county</td>
<td>Cattle Dealer</td>
<td>Leicester</td>
<td>Nov. 14, 1914</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>Nov. 27, 1914</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>Creditor's</td>
<td>Sec. 4-1 (G.), Bankruptcy Act, 1883</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>borough of Leicester</td>
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<td>2665</td>
<td>Rowell, George Edwin</td>
<td>30, Rasen-lane, in the city of Lincoln</td>
<td>Painter and Decorator</td>
<td>Lincoln</td>
<td>Nov. 27, 1914</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>Nov. 27, 1914</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>Debtor's</td>
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<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Debtor's Name</td>
<td>Address</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Court</td>
<td>Date of Filing Petition</td>
<td>No. of Matter</td>
<td>Date of Receiving Order</td>
<td>No. of Debtor's or Bankruptcy proved</td>
<td>Where in Debtor's or Creditor's Petition</td>
<td>Act or Acts of Bankruptcy proved in Debtor's Position</td>
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<td>2668</td>
<td>Boyers, Bernard</td>
<td>Residing and carrying on business at 74, Eastbourne-street, in the city of Liverpool in his own name At 66, Walton-road, Liverpool aforesaid T. Healy ... and under the style of Fraser and Shaw</td>
<td>Tailor and Draper</td>
<td>Liverpool</td>
<td>Oct. 31, 1914</td>
<td>85 of 1914</td>
<td>Nov. 27, 1914</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>Creditor's...</td>
<td>Sec. 4-1 (F.), Bankruptcy Act, 1883</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2667</td>
<td>Parsons, Francis John and Wade, Joseph (trading as Parsons and Wade and trading as Camerons)</td>
<td>At 100, Kensington, Liverpool At 78, Walton Road, Liverpool, 154, County-road, Liverpool, and 28, Stanley-road, Bootle, all in the county of Lancaster</td>
<td>Bespoke Tailors...</td>
<td>Liverpool</td>
<td>Oct. 31, 1914</td>
<td>84 of 1914</td>
<td>Nov. 26, 1914</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>Creditor's...</td>
<td>Sec. 4-1 (A.), Bankruptcy Act, 1883</td>
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<tr>
<td>2668</td>
<td>Bullard, Arnold Robert</td>
<td>1, Redwell-street, Norwich, and 36, Avenue-road, Norwich</td>
<td>Hairdresser</td>
<td>Norwich</td>
<td>Nov. 27, 1914</td>
<td>40 of 1914</td>
<td>Nov. 27, 1914</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>Debtor's</td>
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<tr>
<td>2669</td>
<td>Jones, Richard</td>
<td>38, Penre-road, Mardy, Glamorgan</td>
<td>Colliery Roadman</td>
<td>Pontypidd, Ystradyfodwg and Porth</td>
<td>Nov. 26, 1914</td>
<td>47 of 1914</td>
<td>Nov. 26, 1914</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>Debtor's</td>
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<tr>
<td>2670</td>
<td>Martin, George Ernest</td>
<td>Yew Lodge, St. Paul's-road, in the county borough of Bournemouth</td>
<td>Architect's Manager</td>
<td>Poole</td>
<td>Nov. 28, 1914</td>
<td>17 of 1914</td>
<td>Nov. 26, 1914</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>Debtor's</td>
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<tr>
<td>2671</td>
<td>Ward, Robert</td>
<td>Residing at 6, Lowfield-road, Stockport, Cheshire, and trading at Royal George-street, Stockport aforesaid, as Taylor and Co.</td>
<td>Agent</td>
<td>Stockport</td>
<td>Nov. 28, 1914</td>
<td>15 of 1914</td>
<td>Nov. 28, 1914</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>Debtor's</td>
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<tr>
<td>2672</td>
<td>Evans, John</td>
<td>Residing and carrying on business at Brynfield, Bishopton, near Swansea</td>
<td>Builder and Contractor</td>
<td>Swansea</td>
<td>Nov. 27, 1914</td>
<td>37 of 1914</td>
<td>Nov. 27, 1914</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>Debtor's</td>
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<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Debtor's Name</td>
<td>Address</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Court.</td>
<td>Date of Filing Petition.</td>
<td>No of Matter</td>
<td>Date of Receiving Order.</td>
<td>No. of Receiving Order</td>
<td>Whether Debtor's or Bankruptcy proved in Creditor's Petition.</td>
<td>Act or Acts of Bankruptcy proved in Creditors Petition.</td>
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<td>2673</td>
<td>Burchell, Edward</td>
<td>High-street, Midsomer Norton, Somerset.</td>
<td>Saddler and Harness Maker</td>
<td>Wells</td>
<td>Nov. 28, 1914</td>
<td>4 of 1914</td>
<td>Nov. 28, 1914</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Debtor's</td>
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<tr>
<td>2674</td>
<td>Steadman, Emma</td>
<td>58, Dudley-road, Wolverhampton, in the county of Stafford</td>
<td>Baker and Grocer (Widow)</td>
<td>Wolverhampton</td>
<td>Nov. 26, 1914</td>
<td>18 of 1914</td>
<td>Nov. 28, 1914</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Debtor's</td>
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## FIRST MEETINGS AND PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Debtor's Name</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Court</th>
<th>Date of First Meeting</th>
<th>Hour</th>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Date of Public Examination</th>
<th>Hour</th>
<th>Place</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Durney, Charles Alfred</td>
<td>Late the Adam and Eve Public-house, 71, Hoxton-street, Hoxton, county of London, but whose present residence or place of business the Petitioning Creditors are unable to ascertain</td>
<td>Late Victualler...</td>
<td>High Court of Justice in Bankruptcy</td>
<td>Dec. 11, 1914</td>
<td>12 noon</td>
<td>Bankruptcy-buildings, Carey-street, London</td>
<td>Jan. 28, 1915</td>
<td>11 A.M.</td>
<td>Bankruptcy-buildings, Carey-street, London, W.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jones, Evan...</td>
<td>175, Lambeth-walk, county of London</td>
<td>Dairyman...</td>
<td>High Court of Justice in Bankruptcy</td>
<td>Dec. 11, 1914</td>
<td>11.30 A.M.</td>
<td>Bankruptcy-buildings, Carey-street, London</td>
<td>Feb. 4, 1915</td>
<td>11 A.M.</td>
<td>Bankruptcy-buildings, Carey-street, London, W.C.</td>
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<td>Debtor's Name</td>
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<td>Description</td>
<td>Court</td>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Date of First Meeting</td>
<td>Hour</td>
<td>Place</td>
<td>Date of Public Examination</td>
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<tr>
<td>Eastwood, Lake and Eastwood, Martha Ellen (his wife) (trading as Eastwoods)</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>Assistant Schoolmaster</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
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<tr>
<td>Elliott, John Atkins</td>
<td>The Black Horse Inn, Church-street, Barnston, Devonshire</td>
<td>Innkeeper and Blacksmith</td>
<td>Barnstaple</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Dec. 9, 1914</td>
<td>4 P.M.</td>
<td>64, High-street, Barnstaple</td>
<td>Dec. 16, 1914</td>
<td>3.15 P.M.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Aaron, Israel (trading as North-East Lancashire Framing and Enlarging Company)</td>
<td>14, Mincing-lane, Blackburn, in the county of Lancaster</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>Blackpool and Darwen</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>Dec. 10, 1914</td>
<td>11.30 A.M.</td>
<td>Official Receiver's Office, Byrom-street, Manchester</td>
<td>Jan. 6, 1915</td>
<td>9.45 A.M.</td>
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<td>Debtor's Name</td>
<td>Address</td>
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<td>Court</td>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Date of First Meeting</td>
<td>Hour</td>
<td>Place</td>
<td>Date of Public Examination</td>
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<td>Lloyd, Alice</td>
<td>Esplanade Villas, Royal-terrace, Weston-super-Mars, Somerset</td>
<td>Lodging - house Keeper (Wife of Thomas Lloyd, of the same place; Commercial Traveller)</td>
<td>Bridgewater</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Dec. 9, 1914</td>
<td>11.30 A.M.</td>
<td>26, Baldwin-street, Bristol</td>
<td>Dec. 21, 1914</td>
<td>11.30 A.M.</td>
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<td>Seale, H.</td>
<td>Orchard Villa, Lewis-road, Mitcham, in the county of Surrey</td>
<td>Builder</td>
<td>Croydon</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>Dec. 11, 1914</td>
<td>11 A.M.</td>
<td>132, York-road, Westminster Bridge road, S.E.</td>
<td>Jan. 21, 1915</td>
<td>11 A.M.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Debtor's Name</td>
<td>Address</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Court</td>
<td>Date of First Meeting</td>
<td>Hour</td>
<td>Place</td>
<td>Date of Public Examination</td>
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<tr>
<td>Martin, George, Ernest</td>
<td>Yew Lodge, St. Paul's-road, in the county borough of Bournemouth</td>
<td>Architect's Manager</td>
<td>Poole</td>
<td>Dec. 8, 1914</td>
<td>2.30 P.M.</td>
<td>Dorchester - chambers, Yelverton-road, Bournemouth</td>
<td>Dec. 11, 1914</td>
<td>11.30 A.M</td>
<td>Town Hall, Poole</td>
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</table>
# First Meetings and Public Examinations—Continued.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Debtor's Name</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Court</th>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Date of First Meeting</th>
<th>Hour</th>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Date of Public Examination</th>
<th>Hour</th>
<th>Place</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chiswell, Albert</td>
<td>Residing at 28, Graham-road, Pendleton, lately residing at 20, Monton-road, Eccles, and previously at 304, Langworthy-road, Pendleton, all in Lancashire</td>
<td>Merchant's Clerk</td>
<td>Salford</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>Dec. 8, 1914</td>
<td>3 P.M.</td>
<td>Official Receiver's Office, Byron-street, Manchester</td>
<td>Dec. 15, 1914</td>
<td>10.30 A.M.</td>
<td>Court House, Encombe-place, Salford</td>
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<tr>
<td>McGregor, John</td>
<td>Residing at 36, Clifton road, and carrying on business at 12a, Horse-market, both in Darlington, in the county of Durham</td>
<td>Tailor</td>
<td>Stockton-on-Tees</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>Dec. 10, 1914</td>
<td>12 noon</td>
<td>Official Receiver's Office, Court-chambers, Albert-road, Middlesbrough</td>
<td>Dec. 16, 1914</td>
<td>10.30 A.M.</td>
<td>Court House, Bridge-road, Stockton-on-Tees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mash, Nathaniel George</td>
<td>30, High-street, Clapham, in the county of London, and also carrying on business at 70, High-street, Notting Hill Gate, in the said county of London</td>
<td>Fruiterer and Greengrocer</td>
<td>Wandsworth</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>Dec. 8, 1914</td>
<td>11.30 A.M.</td>
<td>132, York-Road, Westminster Bridge-road, S.E.</td>
<td>Dec. 17, 1914</td>
<td>11 A.M.</td>
<td>Court House, Wandsworth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purchase, Bertram (trading as Purchase Brothers)</td>
<td>1, Upper St. Mary's-road, Bearwood, Smethwick, in the county of Stafford</td>
<td>Grocer and Provision Dealer</td>
<td>West Bromwich</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Dec. 9, 1914</td>
<td>12 noon</td>
<td>Ruskin-chambers, 191, Corporation-street, Birmingham</td>
<td>Dec. 11, 1914</td>
<td>10.30 A.M.</td>
<td>Law Courts, Lombard-street West, West Bromwich</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**THE LONDON GAZETTE, 1 DECEMBER, 1914.**

10246
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Debtor's Name</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Court</th>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Date of First Meeting</th>
<th>Hour</th>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Date of Public Examination</th>
<th>Hour</th>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Date of Order, if any, for Summary Administration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>and Hugh</td>
<td>34, Chorley-road, Boar's Head, Standish, in the said county</td>
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<tr>
<td>Branson, Hugh</td>
<td>At 44, Market-street, Wigan aforesaid, and at 165, Bridge-street, Bolton, in the said county</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bernard (trading as</td>
<td>Branson Brothers)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Debtor's Name: Lewis, George William</td>
<td>Address: New House Farm, Risbury, in the parish of Humber, in the county of Hereford</td>
<td>Description: Farmer...</td>
<td>Court: Leominster</td>
<td>No.: 12 of 1913</td>
<td>Date of Public Examination: Dec. 15, 1914</td>
<td>Hour: 10.30 A.M.</td>
<td>Place: Town Hall, Leominster</td>
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<tr>
<td>Debtor's Name</td>
<td>Address</td>
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<td>Court</td>
<td>No.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Blunk, Issack</td>
<td>261, Bethnal Green-road, Bethnal Green, and carrying on business at 106, High-street, Shoreditch, both London</td>
<td>Cap Manufacturer</td>
<td>High Court of Justice in Bankruptcy</td>
<td>1236</td>
<td>Nov. 27, 1914</td>
<td>Nov. 24, 1914</td>
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<tr>
<td>D'Usez, Elsa</td>
<td>43, Bernera-street, Oxford-street, lately residing at 18, Hatfield-house, Great Titchfield-street, and 7, Arundell-street, Coventry-street, all in London</td>
<td>Spinster</td>
<td>High Court of Justice in Bankruptcy</td>
<td>1244</td>
<td>Nov. 27, 1914</td>
<td>Nov. 27, 1914</td>
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<td>Linger, Yose (trading and described in the Receiving Order as J. Singer and Co.)</td>
<td>230, Mile End-road, London</td>
<td>Costume Manufacturers</td>
<td>High Court of Justice in Bankruptcy</td>
<td>1127</td>
<td>Nov. 28, 1914</td>
<td>Sept. 14, 1914</td>
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<tr>
<td>Myring, Thomas Hewitt</td>
<td>Lately residing at 8, Norfolk-street, Park-lane, London, but whose present residence or place of business the Petitioning Creditor is unable to ascertain</td>
<td></td>
<td>High Court of Justice in Bankruptcy</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Nov. 26, 1914</td>
<td>Jan. 1, 1914</td>
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<td>Orr, Arthur Roxburghe  (described in the Receiving Order as A. Roxburghe Orr)</td>
<td>43, Tedworth-square, Chelsea, London</td>
<td>An Officer in His Majesty's Army</td>
<td>High Court of Justice in Bankruptcy</td>
<td>1535</td>
<td>Nov. 18, 1914</td>
<td>Dec. 8, 1913</td>
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<td>Ross, William Thomson</td>
<td>46, Park-avenue South, Crouch End, lately residing at 15, Highgate-avenue, Highgate, both London, N.</td>
<td>Commercial Traveller</td>
<td>High Court of Justice in Bankruptcy</td>
<td>1243</td>
<td>Nov. 26, 1914</td>
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<tr>
<td>Aaron, Israel</td>
<td>36, Mincing-lane, Blackburn</td>
<td>Picture Framer and Photographic Enlarger</td>
<td>Blackburn and Darwen</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>Nov. 26, 1914</td>
<td>Nov. 26, 1914</td>
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<tr>
<td>Leader, Alfred Joseph</td>
<td>Residing and carrying on business at 15, Carr-road, and lately residing and carrying on business at 8, Forrest-street, both in Nelson, in the county of Lancaster</td>
<td>Medical Electrician</td>
<td>Burnley</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>Nov. 26, 1914</td>
<td>Nov. 28, 1914</td>
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<td>Rashworth, Catherine Hammond</td>
<td>Residing and carrying on business at the White Hart Hotel, White Hart Fold, Tolmorden, in the county of York</td>
<td>Licensed Victualler (Widow)</td>
<td>Burnley</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>Nov. 26, 1914</td>
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<td>Brown, Charles Christopher</td>
<td>37, Hills-road, Cambridge</td>
<td>Oil and Hardware Merchant</td>
<td>Cambridge</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Nov. 28, 1914</td>
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<td>Purves, Robert Munro</td>
<td>Railway-terrace, New Shildon, county of Durham</td>
<td>Draper</td>
<td>Durham</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>Nov. 27, 1914</td>
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<td>Harding, William John</td>
<td>Station-road, Budleigh Salterton, Devonshire</td>
<td>Builder</td>
<td>Exeter</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>Nov. 26, 1914</td>
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<td>Coles, Arthur Robert</td>
<td>45, Catherine-street, Frome, Somerset</td>
<td>Butcher</td>
<td>Frome</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Nov. 28, 1914</td>
<td>Nov. 23, 1914</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mces, Albert Sidney</td>
<td>Mells, near Frome, Somerset</td>
<td>Baker and Grocer</td>
<td>Frome</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Nov. 26, 1914</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lenton, John Wilfred</td>
<td>The Willows, Fulstow, Lincolnshire</td>
<td>Hay and Straw Merchant</td>
<td>Great Grimsby</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>Nov. 26, 1914</td>
<td>Nov. 26, 1914</td>
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<td>Skelton, Arthur Henry</td>
<td>85, Victoria-street, Great Grimsby</td>
<td>Draper</td>
<td>Great Grimsby</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>Nov. 27, 1914</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bourner, Albert Edward</td>
<td>Lately residing and carrying on business at 79, New-bank, and 64, Portland-road, Halifax, Yorkshire, but now residing at 45, Leona-d-street, off Beverley-road, Hull, Yorkshire</td>
<td>Confectioner and Caterer (now out of business)</td>
<td>Halifax</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>Nov. 26, 1914</td>
<td>Nov. 26, 1914</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fletcher, John</td>
<td>Water-lane, Halifax, in the county of York, and 3, Shibden-fold, Stamp Cross, Halifax aforesaid</td>
<td>Packing Case Maker</td>
<td>Halifax</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>Nov. 27, 1914</td>
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<tr>
<td>Holland, John Robert</td>
<td>Residing at Bayton House, Horforth, in the county of York, and carrying on business at 33, Town-street, Horforth aforesaid</td>
<td>Forage Merchant</td>
<td>Leeds</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>Nov. 27, 1914</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bowell, George Edwin</td>
<td>30, Rasen-lane, in the city of Lincoln</td>
<td>Painter and Decorator</td>
<td>Lincoln</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>Nov. 27, 1914</td>
<td>Nov. 27, 1914</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bullard, Arnold Robert</td>
<td>1, Redwell-street, Norwich, and 36, Avenue-road, Norwich</td>
<td>Hairdresser</td>
<td>Norwich</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>Nov. 27, 1914</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jones, Richard</td>
<td>38, Pentre-road, Mardy, Glamorgan</td>
<td>Colliery Roadman</td>
<td>Pontypridd, Ystradgyfful and Perth</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>Nov. 26, 1914</td>
<td>Nov. 26, 1914</td>
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<tr>
<td>Martin, George Ernest</td>
<td>Yew Lodge, St. Paul's-road, in the county borough of Bournemouth</td>
<td>Architect's Manager</td>
<td>Poole</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>Nov. 26, 1914</td>
<td>Nov. 26, 1914</td>
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<tr>
<td>Arnold, John</td>
<td>31 and 33, Shaw-road, Heaton Chapel, Lancashire, lately carrying on business also at Stockport-road, Longsight, in the city of Manchester</td>
<td>Grocer and Provision Dealer</td>
<td>Stockport</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>Nov. 27, 1914</td>
<td>Nov. 5, 1914</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ward, Robert (trading as Taylor and Co.)</td>
<td>Residing at 5, Lowfield-road, Stockport, Cheshire, and trading at Royal George-street, Stockport aforesaid</td>
<td>Agent</td>
<td>Stockport</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>Nov. 28, 1914</td>
<td>Nov. 28, 1914</td>
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<tr>
<td>Berchell, Edward</td>
<td>High-street, Midsomer Norton, Somerset</td>
<td>Saddler and Harness Maker</td>
<td>Wells</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Nov. 28, 1914</td>
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<tr>
<td>Purchase, Bertram (trading as Purchase Brothers)</td>
<td>1, Upper St. Mary's-road, Bearwood, Smethwick, in the county of Stafford</td>
<td>Grocer and Provision Dealer</td>
<td>West Bromwich</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Nov. 26, 1914</td>
<td>Nov. 6, 1914</td>
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<td>Steadman, Emma Thatcher</td>
<td>38, Dudley-road, Wolverhampton, in the county of Stafford</td>
<td>Baker and Grocer (Widow)</td>
<td>Wolverhampton</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>Nov. 28, 1914</td>
<td>Nov. 28, 1914</td>
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<td>No.</td>
<td>Last Day for Receiving Proofs</td>
<td>Name of Trustee</td>
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<tr>
<td>Maurer, Anton Simon</td>
<td>1, Chippenham-road, Harrow-road, London</td>
<td>Baker</td>
<td>High Court of Justice in Bankruptcy</td>
<td>1106</td>
<td>Dec. 16, 1914</td>
<td>Albert E. Quaife</td>
<td>155, Fenchurch-street, E.C.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Didsbury, John</td>
<td>2, Woodchurch-road, Prenton, in the county of Chester, and of Mount-road Bakery, Mount-road, and St. George's-avenue, Tram, more, in the said county of Chester, lately residing at 63, Carlton-road, Birkenhead, in the county of Chester, and lately residing and carrying on business at 554, New Chester-road, and 25, Rock-lane East, both in Rock Ferry, in the said County of Chester</td>
<td>Baker and Confectioner</td>
<td>Birkenhead</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>Dec. 20, 1914</td>
<td>Charles E. Dolby</td>
<td>51, North John-street, Liverpool</td>
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<td>Perrins, Frederick</td>
<td>Waverley, Cliff-avenue, Westonville, Margate, in the county of Kent, lately residing at 23, Station-road, Westgate-on-Sea, in the said county, and carrying on business at 66, Northdown-road (formerly 78, Northumberland-road), Margate, aforesaid</td>
<td>Dairyman</td>
<td>Canterbury</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>Dec. 15, 1914</td>
<td>J. W. Scarlett, Incorporated Accountant</td>
<td>5, Cecil-square, Margate</td>
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<tr>
<td>Musgrove, Charles</td>
<td>37, Etwall-street, in the county Borough of Derby</td>
<td>Builder</td>
<td>Derby and Long Eaton</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>Dec. 18, 1914</td>
<td>Edward Wynne Humphreys, Official Receiver</td>
<td>12, St. Peter's-churchyard, Derby</td>
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<tr>
<td>Roye, Charles Lockwood</td>
<td>Birchill Farm, Bakewell, in the county of Derby</td>
<td>Farmer</td>
<td>Derby and Long Eaton</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>Dec. 15, 1914</td>
<td>Edward Wynne Humphreys, Official Receiver</td>
<td>12, St. Peter's-churchyard, Derby</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gibson, John</td>
<td>West Bewdley Farm, Stanhope, County Durham</td>
<td>Farmer</td>
<td>Durham</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>Dec. 15, 1914</td>
<td>Walter Angus Ellis, Official Receiver</td>
<td>3, Manor-place, Sunderland</td>
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<tr>
<td>Garner, Frederick William and Partridge, Shirley William (carrying on business in co-partnership under the style of Garner and Partridge)</td>
<td>Residing at 342, Humberstone-road, in the county borough of Leicester</td>
<td>Boot and Shoe Manufacturers</td>
<td>Leicester</td>
<td>30 of 1914</td>
<td>Dec. 16, 1914</td>
<td>Augustus Cufaude Palmer</td>
<td>Court-chambers, 27½, Friar-lane, Leicester</td>
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<tr>
<td>Smith, Cornelius (trading as C. Smith and Sons)</td>
<td>At Willow-street, Leicester</td>
<td>Boot Manufacturer</td>
<td>Leicester</td>
<td>42 of 1913</td>
<td>Dec. 16, 1914</td>
<td>Angustus Cufaude Palmer</td>
<td>Court-chambers, 27½, Friar-lane, Leicester</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wright, William Smith and Hitchcock, John William Henry (trading together in co-partnership as Denton and Wright)</td>
<td>San José, Wentworth-road, Leicester, in the county of Leicester</td>
<td>Hosiery Manufacturers</td>
<td>Leicester</td>
<td>42 of 1908</td>
<td>Dec. 16, 1914</td>
<td>Evan Barlow, Official Receiver</td>
<td>1, Berridge-street, Leicester</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hill, John Thomas</td>
<td>West End, Epworth, in the county of Lincoln, lately residing and carrying on business at Tunnel Pits, near Epworth aforesaid</td>
<td>Farmer</td>
<td>Sheffield</td>
<td>49 of 1914</td>
<td>Dec. 18, 1914</td>
<td>John Charles Clegg, Official Receiver</td>
<td>14, Figtree-lane, Sheffield</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oliver, Roland James (trading as J. J. Oliver)</td>
<td>High-street, Moxley, near Bilton, in the county of Stafford</td>
<td>Rope and Twine Manufacturer</td>
<td>Walsall</td>
<td>31 of 1908</td>
<td>Dec. 17, 1914</td>
<td>Samuel Wells Page</td>
<td>30, Lichfield-street, Wolverhampton</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smith, Edward</td>
<td>22, Acre-lane, Brixton, late 249, Stockwell-road, Brixton, late 71, South-side, Clapham Common, all in the county of London</td>
<td>Baker</td>
<td>Wandsworth</td>
<td>33 of 1912</td>
<td>Dec. 17, 1914</td>
<td>Harold Seymour Coachman</td>
<td>590, High-road, Tottenham, Middlesex</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Campion, Frederick Main</td>
<td>Residing at 328, Newhampton-road East, and carrying on business at 228, Newhampton-road East, and 54, Victoria-street, both in Wolverhampton; in the county of Stafford</td>
<td>Baker and Confectioner</td>
<td>Wolverhampton</td>
<td>16 of 1914</td>
<td>Dec. 17, 1914</td>
<td>Samuel Wells Page</td>
<td>30, Lichfield-street, Wolverhampton</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Debtor's Name</td>
<td>Address</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Court</td>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Amount per Pound.</td>
<td>First, or Final, otherwise.</td>
<td>When Payable.</td>
<td>Where Payable.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Blackaller, William Elias</td>
<td>53, Bridge-avenue, Hammersmith, in the county of London</td>
<td>Commercial Traveller</td>
<td>High Court of Justice in Bankruptcy</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>1s.</td>
<td>Fifth and Final</td>
<td>Any day (except Saturday) between the hours of 11 and 2</td>
<td>At Bankruptcy - buildings, Carey-street, London, W.C.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Borradaile, William McLean</td>
<td>16, St. Helen's-place, in the city of London</td>
<td>Financier</td>
<td>High Court of Justice in Bankruptcy</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>6d.</td>
<td>Second</td>
<td>Dec. 4, 1914</td>
<td>31, Lombard-street</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scott, John Lindsay</td>
<td>66, Jermyn-street, in the county of London</td>
<td></td>
<td>High Court of Justice in Bankruptcy</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>9d.</td>
<td>First and Final</td>
<td>Any day (except Saturday) between the hours of 11 and 2</td>
<td>At Bankruptcy - buildings, Carey-street, London, W.C.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Wratialaw, Theodore William Graf  (described in the Receiving Order as Theodore Wratialaw)</td>
<td>The Estate Duty Department, Somerset House, London, whose residence the Petitioning Creditors are unable to ascertain, a Domiciled Englishman.</td>
<td></td>
<td>High Court of Justice in Bankruptcy</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>10s.</td>
<td>First and Final</td>
<td>Any day (except Saturday) between the hours of 11 and 2</td>
<td>At Bankruptcy - buildings, Carey-street, London, W.C.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Yandell, Albert William Thomas</td>
<td>Residing at Holmleigh, Granville-road, North Finchley, in the county of London</td>
<td></td>
<td>High Court of Justice in Bankruptcy</td>
<td>996</td>
<td>44d.</td>
<td>Supplemental</td>
<td>Any day (except Saturday) between the hours of 11 and 2</td>
<td>At Bankruptcy - buildings, Carey-street, London, W.C.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A. Thomas, The City of London Direct Supply Stores</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>At 317 and 318, Upper-street, Islington, in the county of London</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edlington, Thomas</td>
<td>2, Mill-street, Wibsey, and carrying on business at the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company's Depot, Low Moor, both in the city of Bradford</td>
<td>Coal Merchant</td>
<td>Bradford</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>3s. 8d.</td>
<td>First and Final</td>
<td>Dec. 7, 1914</td>
<td>Official Receiver's Office, 12, Duke-street, Bradford</td>
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</table>
**NOTICES OF DIVIDENDS—continued.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Debtor's Name</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Court</th>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Amount per Pound</th>
<th>First, or Final, or otherwise</th>
<th>When Payable</th>
<th>Where Payable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Potts, Matthew Bertram</td>
<td>Dean House, Greetland, Halifax, Yorkshire</td>
<td>Physician and Surgeon</td>
<td>Halifax</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>£1 8s. 4d.</td>
<td>Second and Final</td>
<td>Dec. 9, 1914</td>
<td>Offices of John Gordon and Co., Chartered Accountants, Leeds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farmer, Harold Hardy and Clarke, Francis Henry</td>
<td>Residing at 83, Lenton-boulevard, Nottingham (trading as Farmer and Clarke) (Joint Estate)</td>
<td>Box Makers and Timber Merchants</td>
<td>Nottingham</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>£1. 1d.</td>
<td>First and Final</td>
<td>Dec. 14, 1914</td>
<td>King's-walk, Nottingham</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farmer, Harold Hardy</td>
<td>Residing at 83, Lenton-boulevard, Nottingham, trading at 18, Canal-street, Nottingham (Separate Estate)</td>
<td>Box Maker and Timber Merchant</td>
<td>Nottingham</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>£1. 2s. 3. d</td>
<td>First and Final</td>
<td>Dec. 14, 1914</td>
<td>King's-walk, Nottingham</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morrell, Charles</td>
<td>Late the Manor House, Dorchester, in the county of Oxford (Deceased)</td>
<td>Of no occupation</td>
<td>Oxford</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>£1. 6s. 3d.</td>
<td>First and Final</td>
<td>Dec. 7, 1914</td>
<td>Official Receiver's Office, 9, St. Aldate-street, Oxford</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rees, John</td>
<td>Late 84, Duke-street, Devonport, in the county of Devon (Deceased)</td>
<td>Toy Dealer</td>
<td>Plymouth</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>£6. 10d.</td>
<td>First and Final</td>
<td>Dec. 8, 1914</td>
<td>Official Receiver's Office, 7, Buckland-terrace, Plymouth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Riley, James Louis and</td>
<td>Residing at The Elms, Eaglescliffe Junction</td>
<td>Iron Manufacturers</td>
<td>Stockton-on-Tees</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>£13. 6d.</td>
<td>First and Final</td>
<td>Dec. 14, 1914</td>
<td>Finkle-chambers, Stockton-on-Tees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Riley, Charles Archibald</td>
<td>Residing at Retholme, Ashville-avenue, Norton-on-Tees (trading together as The Richmond Iron and Steel Company) (Joint Estate)</td>
<td>Iron Manufacturer</td>
<td>Stockton-on-Tees</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>£15. 6d.</td>
<td>First and Final</td>
<td>Dec. 14, 1914</td>
<td>Finkle-chambers, Stockton-on-Tees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Riley, James Louis</td>
<td>Residing at The Elms, Eaglescliffe Junction</td>
<td>Iron Manufacturer</td>
<td>Stockton-on-Tees</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>£15. 6d.</td>
<td>First and Final</td>
<td>Dec. 14, 1914</td>
<td>Finkle-chambers, Stockton-on-Tees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Riley, Charles Archibald</td>
<td>Residing at Retholme, Ashville-avenue, Norton-on-Tees (Separate Estate)</td>
<td>Iron Manufacturer</td>
<td>Stockton-on-Tees</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>£15. 6d.</td>
<td>First and Final</td>
<td>Dec. 14, 1914</td>
<td>Finkle-chambers, Stockton-on-Tees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Debtor's Name</td>
<td>Address</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Court</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Amount per Pound</td>
<td>First, or Final, or otherwise</td>
<td>When Payable</td>
<td>Where Payable</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shapira, Herman</td>
<td>39 and 41, Wirwick-street, Warrington, in the county of Lancaster</td>
<td>General Draper</td>
<td>Warrington</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5d.</td>
<td>First and Final</td>
<td>Dec. 18, 1914</td>
<td>30, Brown-street, Manchester</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reeves, John</td>
<td>St. Leonards Cottage, off Wolverhampton-road, Bilston, in the county of Stafford</td>
<td>Miner</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Evans, Henry</td>
<td>13, Millfields-road, Bilston aforesaid</td>
<td>Miner</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Reeves and Evans</td>
<td>At Priestfield Colliery, Wolverhampton-road, Bilston aforesaid</td>
<td>Colliery Proprietors</td>
<td>Wolverhampton</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>4s. 3d.</td>
<td>First and Final</td>
<td>Dec. 10, 1914</td>
<td>Official Receiver's Office, 30, Lichfield - street, Wolverhampton</td>
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## APPLICATIONS FOR DEBTORS’ DISCHARGE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Debtor’s Name</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Court</th>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Day Fixed for Hearing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Johns, William George Frederick</td>
<td>27, Grove-road, Shoeburyness, Essex, lately residing at 183, St. John’s-road, Walthamstow, Essex, and formerly residing and carrying on business at 48, Hoe-street, Walthamstow aforesaid</td>
<td>Grocer’s Assistant, formerly Grocer</td>
<td>Chelmsford</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Jan. 18, 1915, 11 a.m., Shire Hall, Chelmsford</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood, Edward John</td>
<td>46, Holland-road, Westcliff-on-Sea, Essex, lately residing at 19, Valkyrie-road, Westcliff-on-Sea aforesaid</td>
<td>Engineer</td>
<td>Chelmsford</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>Jan. 18, 1915, 11 a.m., Shire Hall, Chelmsford</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# ORDERS MADE ON APPLICATIONS FOR DISCHARGE.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Debtor's Name</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Court</th>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Date of Order</th>
<th>Nature of Order made</th>
<th>Grounds named in Order for Refusing an Absolute Order of Discharge</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Butler, Michael</td>
<td>105, High-street, Marylebone, lately residing at 189, Goldhawk-road, Shepherd's Bush, and carrying on business at 4, Sedley-place, Oxford-street, all in the county of London</td>
<td>Antique Dealer</td>
<td>High Court of Justice in Bankruptcy</td>
<td>795</td>
<td>Oct. 28, 1914</td>
<td>Discharge suspended for four years. Bankrupt to be discharged as from 28th October, 1918</td>
<td>Bankrupt's assets are not of a value equal to 10s. in the pound on the amount of his unsecured liabilities; that he had omitted to keep such books of account as are usual and proper in the business carried on by him and as sufficiently disclose the business transactions and financial position within the three years immediately preceding his bankruptcy; and continued to trade after knowing himself to be insolvent; and he had been guilty of fraudulent misconduct in that he had made himself liable or accountable in respect of moneys misapplied by him to his own use.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cowper-Coles, Cowper Buckerton</td>
<td>2, Broad Street-place, London, E.C.</td>
<td>Company Promotor</td>
<td>High Court of Justice in Bankruptcy</td>
<td>786</td>
<td>Nov. 4, 1914</td>
<td>Discharge suspended for two years. Bankrupt to be discharged as from 4th November, 1916. Public examination concluded 6th November, 1912</td>
<td>Bankrupt's assets are not of a value equal to 10s. in the pound on the amount of his unsecured liabilities; he had omitted to keep such books of account as are usual and proper in the business carried on by him and as sufficiently disclose the business transactions and financial position within the three years immediately preceding his bankruptcy; and had brought on or contributed to his bankruptcy by rash and hazardous speculations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dubois, Rose (trading as R. Dubois)</td>
<td>78, Bishop's-road, Bayswater, London</td>
<td>Ladies' Belt Manufacturer and Dressmaker, Married Woman, trading separately and apart from her Husband, and having separate estate</td>
<td>High Court of Justice in Bankruptcy</td>
<td>636</td>
<td>Nov. 4, 1914</td>
<td>Discharge suspended for two years. Bankrupt to be discharged as from 4th November, 1916</td>
<td>Bankrupt's assets are not of a value equal to 10s. in the pound on the amount of her unsecured liabilities; that she had omitted to keep such books of account as are usual and proper in the business carried on by her and as sufficiently disclose her business transactions and financial position within the three years immediately preceding her bankruptcy; and had continued to trade after knowing herself to be insolvent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jagielski, Victor Apollinaris (described in the Receiving Order as Victor Jagielski)</td>
<td>14, Dorset-square, Regent's Park, London</td>
<td>Doctor of Medicine</td>
<td>High Court of Justice in Bankruptcy</td>
<td>999</td>
<td>Oct. 29, 1914</td>
<td>Discharge refused</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas, Francis Walter</td>
<td>22, White Lion-street, Spitalfields, London, and of 25, Beresford-road, Chingford, Essex</td>
<td>Hat Trimming Manufacturer</td>
<td>High Court of Justice in Bankruptcy</td>
<td>970</td>
<td>Nov. 3, 1914</td>
<td>Discharge suspended for three weeks. Bankrupt to be discharged as from 25th November, 1914</td>
<td>Bankrupt's assets are not of a value equal to 10s. in the pound on the amount of his unsecured liabilities.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ORDERS MADE ON APPLICATIONS FOR DISCHARGE—continued.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Debtor's Name</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Court</th>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Date of Order</th>
<th>Nature of Order made</th>
<th>Grounds named in Order for refusing an Absolute Order of Discharge</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Woods, James Lionel (sued as Yexley)</td>
<td>411A, Harrow-road, London, W., and 143, Cranbrook-road, Ilford, Essex, lately residing at 8, York-road, Ilford, Essex</td>
<td>Wine and Spirit Merchant</td>
<td>Bangor</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>Nov. 9, 1914</td>
<td>Discharge suspended for three weeks. Bankrupt to be discharged as from 25th November, 1914</td>
<td>Bankrupt's assets are not of a value equal to 10s. in the pound on the amount of his unsecured liabilities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mayger, James Lauham</td>
<td>Of Coniston, Mostyn-avenue, and carrying on business at 101, Mostyn-street, all in Llandudno in the county of Carnarvon</td>
<td>Farmer</td>
<td>Great Yarmouth</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>Nov. 5, 1914</td>
<td>Discharge suspended for five years. Bankrupt to be discharged as from 5th November, 1919</td>
<td>Proof of facts mentioned in paragraphs (A.), (B.), and (C.) of sub-sec. 3 of sec. 8 of the Bankruptcy Act, 1890</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tilbenham, James Uriah</td>
<td>Saint Margarets Ilketts-hall, lately Saint Nicholas, South Elmham; both in Suffolk</td>
<td>Dealer</td>
<td>King's Lynn</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Nov. 6, 1914</td>
<td>Immediate discharge</td>
<td>Proof of facts mentioned in paragraphs (A.), (B.), and (C.) of sub-sec. 3 of sec. 8 of the Bankruptcy Act, 1890</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Howes, Robert</td>
<td>The Firs, Tilney All Saints, Norfolk</td>
<td>Director of a Limited Company</td>
<td>Liverpool</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Oct. 30, 1914</td>
<td>It was ordered that the bankrupt's discharge be suspended for three years, and that he be discharged as from the 30th day of October, 1917</td>
<td>Proof of facts mentioned in paragraphs (A.), (B.), and (C.) of sub-sec. 3 of sec. 8 of the Bankruptcy Act, 1890</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tucker, Benjamin Evered</td>
<td>Beech Hall, 69, Egerton-road, Withington, Manchester, in the county of Lancaster</td>
<td>Flour Merchants' Manager</td>
<td>Manchester</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>Nov. 2, 1914</td>
<td>Ordered that the bankrupt be discharged subject to the following condition to be fulfilled before his discharge takes effect, namely—He shall, before the signing of this Order, consent to Judgment being entered against him in the County Court of Lancaster, held at Manchester, by Thomas Smethurst, the trustee, for the sum of £756 5s. 10d., being the balance of the debts provable in the bankruptcy which is not yet satisfied at the date of this Order. Further ordered, without prejudice and subject to any execution which may be issued on the said Judgment with the leave of the Court, that the said sum of £756 5s. 10d. be paid out of the</td>
<td>Proof of fact mentioned in paragraph (A.) of sub-sec. 3 of sec. 8 of the Bankruptcy Act, 1890</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Woods, James Lionel (sued as Yexley) | 411A, Harrow-road, London, W., and 143, Cranbrook-road, Ilford, Essex, lately residing at 8, York-road, Ilford, Essex | Wine and Spirit Merchant | Bangor | 28 | Nov. 9, 1914 | Discharge suspended for three weeks. Bankrupt to be discharged as from 25th November, 1914 | Bankrupt's assets are not of a value equal to 10s. in the pound on the amount of his unsecured liabilities |
| Mayger, James Lauham | Of Coniston, Mostyn-avenue, and carrying on business at 101, Mostyn-street, all in Llandudno in the county of Carnarvon | Farmer | Great Yarmouth | 17 | Nov. 5, 1914 | Discharge suspended for five years. Bankrupt to be discharged as from 5th November, 1919 | Proof of facts mentioned in paragraphs (A.), (B.), and (C.) of sub-sec. 3 of sec. 8 of the Bankruptcy Act, 1890 |
| Tilbenham, James Uriah | Saint Margarets Ilketts-hall, lately Saint Nicholas, South Elmham; both in Suffolk | Dealer | King's Lynn | 10 | Nov. 6, 1914 | Immediate discharge | Proof of facts mentioned in paragraphs (A.), (B.), and (C.) of sub-sec. 3 of sec. 8 of the Bankruptcy Act, 1890 |
| Howes, Robert | The Firs, Tilney All Saints, Norfolk | Director of a Limited Company | Liverpool | 9 | Oct. 30, 1914 | It was ordered that the bankrupt's discharge be suspended for three years, and that he be discharged as from the 30th day of October, 1917 | Proof of facts mentioned in paragraphs (A.), (B.), and (C.) of sub-sec. 3 of sec. 8 of the Bankruptcy Act, 1890 |
| Tucker, Benjamin Evered | Beech Hall, 69, Egerton-road, Withington, Manchester, in the county of Lancaster | Flour Merchants' Manager | Manchester | 43 | Nov. 2, 1914 | Ordered that the bankrupt be discharged subject to the following condition to be fulfilled before his discharge takes effect, namely—He shall, before the signing of this Order, consent to Judgment being entered against him in the County Court of Lancaster, held at Manchester, by Thomas Smethurst, the trustee, for the sum of £756 5s. 10d., being the balance of the debts provable in the bankruptcy which is not yet satisfied at the date of this Order. Further ordered, without prejudice and subject to any execution which may be issued on the said Judgment with the leave of the Court, that the said sum of £756 5s. 10d. be paid out of the | Proof of fact mentioned in paragraph (A.) of sub-sec. 3 of sec. 8 of the Bankruptcy Act, 1890 |
ORDERS MADE ON APPLICATIONS FOR DISCHARGE—continued.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Debtor's Name</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Court</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>Date of Order</th>
<th>Nature of Order made</th>
<th>Grounds named in Order for refusing an Absolute Order of Discharge</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

future earnings or property of the bankrupt acquired after the date of this Order in manner following, that is to say, an account shall on the 1st day of July, 1915, or within fourteen days thereafter, and subsequently on the 1st day of January and the 1st day of July of each year, or within fourteen days thereafter, be filed with the Trustee in these proceedings by the bankrupt setting forth a statement of his earnings, after-acquired property, and income during the six calendar months immediately preceding the said dates, and the proportions payable under this Order shall be 25 per centum of the net amount of such earnings (after deducting business expenses), after-acquired property, and income on and above £350 a year during the said period, leaving 75 per centum of the said earnings, after-acquired property, and income for the support of the bankrupt and his family, provided that if the net amount of such earnings (after deducting business expenses), after-acquired property, and income shall fall below £350 a year during the said period, then and in such case the proportion payable under this Order shall be 12½ per centum, leaving 87½ per centum of the said earnings, after-acquired property, and income for the support of the bankrupt and his family. The aforesaid proportions shall be paid by the bankrupt each half year within fourteen days of the filing of the said account, to the Trustee for distribution among the creditors in the bankruptcy, and shall continue to be paid until the aggregate sums paid amount to the aforesaid sum of £756 5s. 10d. And further ordered that upon the required consent being given Judgment
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Debtor's Name</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Court</th>
<th>No.</th>
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<th>Nature of Order made</th>
<th>Grounds named in Order for refusing an Absolute Order of Discharge</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Roberts, Joseph</td>
<td>Fern Lea, Watling-street, Llanrwst, Denbighshire, lately residing at York-terrace, Llanrwst aforesaid</td>
<td>Timber Feller and Haulier, formerly carrying on business with William Henry Blackwall under the style of Roberts and Blackwall</td>
<td>Portmadoc and Festiniog</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>Nov. 5, 1914</td>
<td>Discharge suspended until the bankrupt pays £30 to the Official Receiver</td>
<td>Bankrupt's assets are not of a value equal to 10s. in the pound on the amount of his unsecured liabilities; that he had omitted to keep such books of account as are usual and proper in the business carried on by him and as sufficiently disclose his business transactions and financial position within the three years immediately preceding his bankruptcy; and had on a previous occasion made an arrangement with his creditors.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bray, Herbert</td>
<td>21, Manville Road, Upper Tooting in the county of London</td>
<td>Now or lately manager of Tooting Branch of the London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.</td>
<td>Wandsworth</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>Oct. 19, 1914</td>
<td>Discharge suspended for nine months ...</td>
<td>Proof of facts mentioned in sec. 8, sub-sec. 3(A.), Bankruptcy Act, 1890.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Debtor's Name</td>
<td>Address</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Court</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Trustee's Name</td>
<td>Address</td>
<td>Date of Certificate of Appointment</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carter, Charles Wycliff (trading as Carter and Son)</td>
<td>Netheravon, in the county of Wilts</td>
<td>Draper and Outfitter</td>
<td>Bath</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>Collins, Arthur</td>
<td>28, Baldwin-street, Bristol, Chartered Accountant</td>
<td>Nov. 27, 1914</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ryan, James Peter (lately trading as James and Co.)</td>
<td>Rossmore, Rossmore-avenue, Parkstone</td>
<td>Outfitter</td>
<td>Poole</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>Perkins, Albert Edgar</td>
<td>36, Baldwin-street, Bristol, Chartered Accountant</td>
<td>Nov. 28, 1914</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>At Commercial House, Swanage, both in the county of Dorset</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
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NOTICES OF RELEASE OF TRUSTEES.

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<th>Debtor's Address</th>
<th>Debtor's Description</th>
<th>Court</th>
<th>No. of Matter</th>
<th>Trustee's Name</th>
<th>Trustee's Address</th>
<th>Trustee's Description</th>
<th>Date of Release</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sturmy, John James Henry</td>
<td>Quarry-close, Coventry, in the county of Warwick</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>High Court of Justice in Bankruptcy</td>
<td>1319</td>
<td>George Edgar</td>
<td>Balfour House, Finsbury-pavement, London, E.C.</td>
<td>Incorporated Accountant</td>
<td>Nov. 11, 1914</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bickerton, John Thomas</td>
<td>Alford, in the county of Lincoln</td>
<td>Grocer</td>
<td>Boston</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>Frederick Charles Brogden</td>
<td>16, Bank-street, Lincoln</td>
<td>Official Receiver</td>
<td>Nov. 18, 1914</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cowdron, Henry and Cowdron, George</td>
<td>Martin, near Timberland, in the county of Lincoln</td>
<td>Farmers</td>
<td>Boston</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>Frederick Charles Brogden</td>
<td>16, Bank-street, Lincoln</td>
<td>Official Receiver</td>
<td>Nov. 18, 1914</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allston, Oscar</td>
<td>Roslyn House, West Bergholt, Essex</td>
<td>Carter</td>
<td>Colchester</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>Frederick Messent</td>
<td>36, Princes-street, Ipswich</td>
<td>Official Receiver</td>
<td>Nov. 18, 1914</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eunela, Tom</td>
<td>3, Jubilee-houses, Maria-street, Balkeride, Harwich, in the county of Essex, lately residing at 1, Walpole-terrace, Main-road, Harwich aforesaid, and lately carrying on business at West-street, all in Harwich aforesaid</td>
<td>Slaughterman, lately Greengrocer</td>
<td>Colchester</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Frederick Messent</td>
<td>36, Princes-street, Ipswich</td>
<td>Official Receiver</td>
<td>Nov. 16, 1914</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Debtor’s Name</td>
<td>Debtor’s Address</td>
<td>Debtor’s Description</td>
<td>Court</td>
<td>No. of Matter</td>
<td>Trustee’s Name</td>
<td>Trustee’s Address</td>
<td>Trustee’s Description</td>
<td>Date of Release</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stammers, Thomas</td>
<td>19, North-street, Sudbury, Suffolk</td>
<td>General Warehouse-man</td>
<td>Colchester</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Frederick Messent</td>
<td>36, Prince-street, Ipswich</td>
<td>Official Receiver</td>
<td>Nov. 16, 1914</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clark, Charles</td>
<td>40, Borough-road, Ipswich, county</td>
<td>Baker</td>
<td>Ipswich</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>Frederick Messent</td>
<td>36, Prince-street, Ipswich</td>
<td>Official Receiver</td>
<td>Nov. 16, 1914</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>of Suffolk</td>
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<tr>
<td>Long, Robert</td>
<td>Bressingham, Norfolk</td>
<td>Miller</td>
<td>Ipswich</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>Frederick Messent</td>
<td>36, Prince-street, Ipswich</td>
<td>Official Receiver</td>
<td>Nov. 16, 1914</td>
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<tr>
<td>Farrel, James</td>
<td>Residing at 68, Goodwin-street,</td>
<td>Fish Curer</td>
<td>Kingston-upon-Hull</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>Guy Hamilton</td>
<td>York City Bank-chambers, Lowgate, Hull</td>
<td>Official Receiver</td>
<td>Nov. 16, 1914</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>and carrying on business at</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Goodwin-street, in the city and</td>
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<td></td>
<td>county of Kingston-upon-Hull</td>
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<tr>
<td>Debtor's Name</td>
<td>Debtor's Address</td>
<td>Debtor's Description</td>
<td>Court</td>
<td>No. or Matter.</td>
<td>Trustee's Name</td>
<td>Trustee's Address</td>
<td>Trustee's Description</td>
<td>Date of Release</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bignell, Harry Russell (carrying on business under the style or firm of Russell Bignell and Co.)</td>
<td>Residing and carrying on business at Mountsorrel, in the county of Leicester</td>
<td>Boot and Shoe Manufacturer</td>
<td>Leicester</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>Evan Barlow</td>
<td>1, Berridge-street, Leicester</td>
<td>Official Receiver</td>
<td>Nov. 16, 1914</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goodiffe, William</td>
<td>Formerly of 227, Danvers-road, but now of 184, Hebercross-street, both in the county of Leicester</td>
<td>Carter</td>
<td>Leicester</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>Evan Barlow</td>
<td>1, Berridge-street, Leicester</td>
<td>Official Receiver</td>
<td>Nov. 16, 1914</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waterfield, Joseph</td>
<td>Oadby, in the county of Leicester</td>
<td>Retired Publican</td>
<td>Leicester</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>Evan Barlow</td>
<td>1, Berridge-street, Leicester</td>
<td>Official Receiver</td>
<td>Nov. 16, 1914</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blackburn, Arthur</td>
<td>Now 82, Hasen-lane, previously 8, Burton-road, both in the city of Lincoln</td>
<td>Coal Dealer and Grocer</td>
<td>Lincoln</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>Frederick Charles Brogden</td>
<td>10, Bank-street, Lincoln</td>
<td>Official Receiver</td>
<td>Nov. 16, 1914</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carrasie, John, known as John Jacks (carrying on business as J. Jack and Co.)</td>
<td>At 56, Mill-street, in the said city of Liverpool, and at 121, Hill-street aforesaid</td>
<td>Tailor, Hosier and Outfitter</td>
<td>Liverpool</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>Elwy Davies</td>
<td>11, Dale-street, Liverpool</td>
<td>Official Receiver</td>
<td>Nov. 16, 1914</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cooper, James Sydney</td>
<td>Earlwood, Seedley-road, Pendleton, Salford, and 195, Longworthy-road, Seedley, Salford, both in the county of Lancaster</td>
<td>Physician and Surgeon</td>
<td>Salford</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>Archibald Yearsley</td>
<td>27, Brazennoose-street, Manchester</td>
<td>Incorporated Accountant</td>
<td>Nov. 9, 1914</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
NOTICES OF RELEASE OF TRUSTEES—continued.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Debtor's Address</th>
<th>Debtor's Description</th>
<th>Court</th>
<th>No. of Matter</th>
<th>Trustee's Name</th>
<th>Trustee's Address</th>
<th>Trustee's Description</th>
<th>Date of Release</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rodger, Hugh</td>
<td>Crow Inn, Hawk Green, Marple, Cheshire</td>
<td>Farmer and Publican</td>
<td>Stockport</td>
<td>8 of 1913</td>
<td>Arthur C. Froster</td>
<td>23, King Edward-street, Macclesfield</td>
<td>Official Receiver</td>
<td>Nov. 16, 1914</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Pursuant to the Acts and Rules, notices to the above effect have been received by the Board of Trade.

J. G. WILLIS, Inspector-General in Bankruptcy.
## THE COMPANIES (WINDING-UP) ACT, 1890, AND THE COMPANIES (CONSOLIDATION) ACT, 1908.

### WINDING-UP ORDER.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Company</th>
<th>Address of Registered Office</th>
<th>Court</th>
<th>No. of Matter</th>
<th>Date of Order</th>
<th>Date of Presentation of Petition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>T. and A. Gray Limited</td>
<td>198, West-street, in the city of Sheffield</td>
<td>Sheffield</td>
<td>03 of 1914</td>
<td>Nov. 26, 1914</td>
<td>Oct. 31, 1914</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name of Company</td>
<td>Address of Registered Office</td>
<td>Court</td>
<td>No. of Matter</td>
<td>Date of First Meeting</td>
<td>Hour</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Contributors, Dec. 10, 1914</td>
<td>12 noon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name of Company,</td>
<td>Address of Registered Office.</td>
<td>Court.</td>
<td>Number.</td>
<td>Amount per £</td>
<td>First and Final or otherwise.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Eclipse Assurance Corporation Limited</td>
<td>77, Queen Victoria-street, in the city of London</td>
<td>High Court of Justice</td>
<td>0085</td>
<td>3s. 9d.</td>
<td>Final</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**NOTICES OF RELEASE OF LIQUIDATORS.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Company</th>
<th>Address of Registered Office</th>
<th>Court</th>
<th>No. of Matter</th>
<th>Liquidators Name, Liquidator's Address</th>
<th>Date of Release</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Pursuant to the Companies (Winding-up) Act, 1890, and the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908, and the Rules thereunder, notices to the above effect have been received by the Board of Trade.

H. A. PAYNE, Comptroller of the Companies Department.
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All Notices and Advertisements by Private Advertisers may be tendered at or sent direct by post to the Office of The London Gazette, 7, Princes Street, Westminster, S.W., for insertion at the authorised rates of payment. The office hours are from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., closing at one o'clock on Saturdays.

All Notices and Advertisements must be prepaid. To save delay, Notices and Advertisements sent direct by post should be accompanied by Postal Orders, made payable to H.M. Paymaster-General. Notices and Advertisements paid for by cheque will not be inserted until such cheques have been cleared.

Notices of Dissolution of Partnership will not be inserted unless signed by the Partners named therein, or by their legal representatives; and the signature or representative character of the signatory must be verified by Statutory Declaration made by a Solicitor of the Supreme Court.

A Notice of Dissolution of Partnership not signed by all the Partners, or their legal representatives, must be accompanied by a Statutory Declaration made by a Solicitor of the Supreme Court to the effect that such notice is given in pursuance of the terms of the partnership to which it relates.

Advertisements purporting to be issued in pursuance of Statutes or under Orders of Court will not be inserted unless signed or attested by a Solicitor of the Supreme Court.

Advertisements relating to Bills before Parliament will not be inserted unless signed by a Parliamentary Agent or a Solicitor of the Supreme Court.

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(b) Notices under the Bankruptcy (Discharge and Closure) Act, 1887—10s.
(c) Notices under the Companies Winding-up Act, 1890, and the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908, as prescribed by the Rules under the Acts—5s. Other Companies Winding-up Notices at the rates given under (f).
(d) Notices under the County Courts Act, 1888, when received from the Registrar of County Court Judgments—10s.
(e) Friendly Societies Notices—5s.
(f) All other Notices or Advertisements, including Applications to Parliament, and Scotch Sequestrations, will be charged by the number of lines appearing as plain matter in the type of the Gazette:

<table>
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<th>Lines of Printed Matter</th>
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<tr>
<td>Up to 10</td>
<td>10s.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Each additional 5 lines</td>
<td>5s.</td>
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</table>

Table or tabular matter will be charged at the rate of £1 per quarter page or part thereof.

In Notices of Dissolution of Partnership, the signatures of the Partners will not be charged for.

All Notices and Advertisements should reach the Office of The London Gazette, 7, Princes Street, Westminster, S.W., before 2 p.m. on the day previous to publication. Notices and Advertisements received after that time will be inserted, if circumstances permit, on payment of a late fee for each Notice or Advertisement at the following rates:

- Up to 5 p.m. on the day previous to publication: 5s.
- Up to noon on the day of publication: 10s.
- Up to 2 p.m. on the day of publication: 20s.

All communications on the business of The London Gazette should be addressed to The Superintendent, Office of The London Gazette, 7, Princes Street, Westminster, S.W.
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