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GUERNSEY Evening Press

Responsible Editor: K. G. GARTELL.

No. 11,529

GUERNSEY, WEDNESDAY, JULY 15, 1942

TWOPENCE

Retreating Soviets Harassed from Land and Air Russian General of Shock Army Captured

From the Führer's Head-quarters, July 14th, 1942.

The German Supreme Command announces:

On the southern sector of the Eastern Front the German attacks are widening towards the south. Tenaciously defended enemy positions were pierced. During the pursuit of the enemy German mobile troops penetrated deep into the Soviet formations and destroyed retreating enemy columns of every kind. Relay air attacks were carried out with devastating effect against the retreating enemy.

In a rapid thrust German armoured forces encircled an enemy formation north-west of Voronezh.

In the central sector of the front several local attacks of the enemy were repulsed and deployment positions of the Soviets were destroyed.

During mopping-up operations in the former Wolchow pocket the Commander-in-Chief of the 2nd Soviet Shock Army, Lieutenant-General Wlassow, was captured in his hiding-place.

In Egypt there was only local activity in the area of El Alamein. In the course of aerial combats and through anti-aircraft artillery the British lost 12 aircraft.

Off the coast of Palestine a German submarine scored two torpedo hits on a tanker sailing in a strongly protected convoy.

British airbases were continually bombed by German and Italian bomber formations on Malta.

News in Brief

Germany's economic capacity has been substantially increased since the beginning of this year. Workers from all parts of the Continent have considerably boosted German armament production, and the delivery of agricultural machinery to numerous European countries. The war makes it necessary to continuously improve and rationalize all German plants. Rapid progress has been especially made in alleviating the work performed by women in farming establishments.

In co-operation with experts of other continental states German agriculturalists have developed a novel and highly efficient method of sowing sugarbeets. By special preparation of the seed capsule, the sowing and cultivation has been substantially simplified.

Germany's production of foodstuff and fodder continued to increase uninterruptedly in 1941. While the Reich produced approximately 83% of its requirements before the present war, her capacity in the old Reich territory was increased to about 90%. To this the produce of the unusually rich soil of the occupied eastern areas must be added.

Hungary has sent 16 railway cars of dried vegetables to the Reich. This amount corresponds to 18,000 tons of cleaned fresh vegetables.

Further progress has been made in the mechanization of German mining facilities. In addition to the so-called "iron miner," other machines have been developed which are able to mechanically load coal and thereby save time and manual labour.

Miners from the Baltic countries as well as those from the General-gouvernement who are working in the Reich, are allowed to send their savings to their families at home. No limit is placed on the amount of money thus transferred.

By merging all textile mills in Bialitz, one of the oldest German textile centres, a new big textile establishment was founded in this Upper Silesian city.

The first German bus-line in the Ukraine began service on March 23—the bus runs from Rovno to Kiev on Mondays and Thursdays, and returns Wednesdays and Saturdays.

A large amount of vegetable seeds will be delivered from Germany to Estonia, where the Bolsheviks had destroyed all seeds.

Americans Dislike the English

EMINENT ENGLISH AUTHOR ON UNPOPULAR BRITISH TRAITS

One of Britain's most famous novelists, William Somerset Maugham, author of "Cakes and Ale," "Theatre," "The Summing-Up," "The Vessel of Wrath," and a host of best-selling short stories, has been writing an article in the American newspaper "Saturday Evening Post," in which he makes some pertinent remarks on the British character. His article was headed "Why do you dislike us?"

Maugham has in this article found it necessary to write an apology for British characteristics. He stated frankly that the Englishman was unpopular abroad. Although Britons would be surprised at the American reaction to their characters they were not regarded with warm affection in the United States.

"Among the rich people of Park Avenue and Long Island, the politicians and civil servants of Washington, and the men of letters," Maugham goes on to name several parts of the American community—"there is a dislike of the Englishman. We have to face it, Britons are disliked in this country."

To Englishmen this would be particularly painful, especially as—if not exactly brothers-in-arms—they were allies in a common cause. "Nothing has come as a greater surprise to them," Maugham has written "than to discover this dislike when they considered themselves kindly and easygoing"

The author then goes on to list the charges against the Englishman—the causes of this dislike. They are: self-complacency, superciliousness, stinginess, bad manners, inhospitality, snobbishness and lack of humour.

These are surely nice charges to be made against the English. But to these could be added hundreds of others by any European. The British have released a terrible war on Europe. The Briton has made himself unpopular. It is a great surprise to him. Why?

Off the British south coast light German bombers sank a British patrol vessel.

4 enemy aircraft were shot down yesterday over the Channel coast.

Last night British bombers attacked several localities in the Rhenish-Westphalian area. The civilian population suffered casualties. Damage to buildings was chiefly caused in residential quarters of the city of Duisburg. 5 of the attacking aircraft were shot down.

Checking Tuberculosis

Protection from tuberculosis for the workers is particularly far-reaching in the German Reich. In all working centres special examinations of sick persons or those who are liable to get tuberculosis are carried out, and if necessary they undergo professional treatment.

Despite the war there is fortunately no increase to be noted in tubercular diseases. Foreign workers, who are at present employed in Germany, are also carefully watched and subject to X-ray examinations for their own sake as well as in order not to endanger their fellow workmen.

Again this year high quality seeds were placed at the disposal of the German farmers. In this way a substantial increase of cereal and potato crops is being ensured.

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Berlin—The Centre of Film Culture

Re-Birth of Germany's Screen Art

It was in 1911. Oskar Messter, with Gundo Seiber at the camera was shooting a series of Asta Nielsen films. In the course of this work it became evident that the roof-studio in Chausseestraße, where the Messter films had been shot for years, was no more in keeping with the ever growing demands and had become too small. Guido Seiber was asked to look about in the neighbourhood of Berlin for a suitable site on which a new studio might be erected, a primary stipulation being that it could be bought cheaply.

Seiber discovered, as he himself once described it, "a sort of romantic desert with a half-dilapidated ruin" near Neubabelsberg. It was the site of a former factory for artificial flowers. The land was bought and the building of the film studio was started immediately. In the spring of 1912, exactly 30 years ago, the first film with Asta Nielsen was started there. That was the beginning of the classical German centre of film production, the now world-famous Babelsberg Studios.

The old factory, where artificial flowers were once made, still stands. It has been made over into an administration building containing rooms also for the dramaturge department. Even before the first World War, Messter was able to buy in addition a piece of land measuring 40,000 square metres, so that a tract of land of considerable size (for those days) could be called his own. But then came the war. Seiber as well as Messter donned the field-grey uniform and new masters moved to Neubabelsberg, as the property was then called.

These did not think of further extension, but diligently exploited what was there. When Seiber returned from the front he reported sadly: "All they have done is to use up what we had created; we now stand before a sad heap of ruins."

It was a good thing, under the circumstances, that Ufa, founded in 1917, soon took over the future peace-time tasks which he is to perform at home, in the liberated territories or eastern Europe and Africa.

At the suggestion of General Director Klitzsch, the first German sound-film studio was built here in 1929. The plan is similar to a big cross the arms of which are formed by four big studios

extending from a central building. The north and the south hall have a surface of 450 square metres. The maximum height for film buildings is nine metres. All the studios have double walls, so that even the sound of rain and noise of airplanes—the most dreaded noise of all—do not enter, for sound-proof building material has been used. These arrangements have become exemplary for all sound-film studios of the world.

Besides these four halls, Babelsberg possesses another big studio that was built at the time of the silent film and had to be rebuilt for the production of sound-films. There are also a great many smaller studios. The grounds and landscapes for outside pictures surround the whole group of buildings and meet all demands. From the Sahara Desert to the most modern metropolis, it is all there. A special part of the grounds is devoted to the Cultural Department of the Ufa, in the biological halls of which animals and plants of all parts of the world meet in a colourful tryst. And finally, we must not forget the Ufa Educational Exhibit which splendidly supplements the film industry from the theoretical side.

Here we find carefully made collections of everything worth knowing about the art of the film, from the first serial pictures of Muybridge to the modern sound film. All of which is brought together in a compact and instructive manner.

News From Italy

Minister of Foreign Exchange Control, Riccardi, has suggested that all European countries should follow the example of the Axis Powers and tax away all private war profits.

Civilian labour service will be extended to girls as well. Mussolini himself decided that every Italian, male or female should be trained for the future peace-time tasks which he is to perform at home, in the liberated territories or eastern Europe and Africa.

The state concern, Comiran, has concluded an agreement with the Turkish Ministry of Trade involving an exchange of goods amounting to about 3 million Turkish pounds.

Why Soviets Did Not Take Charkow Despite Optimistic Prophecies of British Press

Current topics were expounded by Lord Haw-Haw's feminine counterpart, Lady Haw-Haw, from the Calais and Friesland stations at 5.30 yesterday evening.

The speaker said that in view of the recent events on the Eastern Front, where German successes had been definitely established, it was as well to cast back to May of this year and devote some study to the accounts then published in Britain's national newspapers.

Early in May, she quoted the "Daily Telegraph" as saying that the Russians were driving rapidly westward. General Timochenko was about to launch a great frontal attack on Charkow. Germany's claims were repudiated by the "Telegraph," which asserted that air supremacy on the Eastern Front was definitely with the Russians.

Later, on May 29, the "Daily Telegraph" spoke of the Russians attacking on many fronts and "digging themselves in" in the Charkow region.

The "News Chronicle" in a misleading article placed great faith in

Timochenko's counter-stroke, and the "Daily Telegraph" further announced on June 1st that "Hitler's plans had been smashed." However, when the Soviets suffered their serious reverses the tone of the newspapers changed and the issue was evaded by them saying that it had not been intended for the Soviets to capture Charkow.

If there was this "we-don't-want-it" attitude, Lady Haw-Haw asked why it was not so stated at the time.

The German Army, which had not so long ago been reported as being "drained off its strength," had now captured and encircled many prisoners in the Rishew area.

There was one reason why General Timochenko did not take Charkow: it was a German victory. And that could not be disputed now.

The German organization for the production of gas generators refitted 150,000 vehicles with generators last year. This means that 600,000 tons of gasoline and fuel oil have been saved.

The Use of Solid Fuel Technical Problems Surmounted by Science

The use of solid fuel (such as wood, charcoal, coal, peat, etc.) for motor vehicles, in comparison with gasoline carburetors demands a rather large generating plant. This, of course, raises all sorts of technical questions and problems according to the kind and quality of the solid fuel used.

Considering the great importance which wood possesses amongst solid fuels, the wood generator is the most important of all. This generator has now been developed in Germany to such a degree that it can be considered as a completely safe plant of perfect technical construction. But whereas in 1935 only best quality beech-wood could be used as fuel, to-day any kind of wood can be used. Although there is an abundance of wood in Germany, the use of wood-gas is limited by the requirements of wood for domestic purposes and by shortage of labour, for the cutting down of timber, its transport and its drying requires a great amount of manual labour. The drying process creates a special problem. Freshly cut timber contains 50% moisture which has to be reduced to 20% if it is to be used in the present generators.

As artificial drying is not possible, it being uneconomical, natural drying must be resorted to. At present, efforts are being made to build generators which can utilize wood containing up to 40% moisture. But strange to say it is not only the percentage of moisture which exercises an influence upon the working of the generator but also the loads carried by the vehicle. On the up-to-date motor-roads, wood containing 30% moisture can be used without disadvantages, but this is not possible when running without a load as the generator cools down too much.

Charcoal, which is much used in France, proves uneconomical. One cubic metre of wood weighing on the average about 330 kilos corresponds roughly to about 100 liters of gasoline. The loss occasioned by transforming a cubic metre of wood into charcoal is so great that the gas, generated by it, corresponds only to about 60 litres of gasoline.

As far as peat is concerned, the drying process is of most importance. The natural water content of peat has to be reduced to 20%. Artificial drying, that is to say the use of peat bricks, is hardly possible in normal times from an economic point of view, and natural drying depends so much on the weather that it sometimes happens that a whole peat harvest is spoilt. Moreover, peat must not contain more than 3% of ash, as otherwise difficulties arise during the generating; it also sometimes occurs that sulphur, the enemy of all machines, is present. Peat is available in tremendous quantities in East Prussia, and especially in the Generalgouvernement and in the district of Minsk in Russia.

Of the many varieties of coal, anthracite is best suited for use in generators. This is cheaper than any other, but unfortunately Russia is the

only country in Europe which produces a really first-class anthracite, containing only 2% ash and practically no sulphur. The anthracite found elsewhere is similar to coal. On the other hand anthracite produces so much heat in generating, that iron alloys of chrome and nickel have to be used in the manufacture of the generators. The jets have to be protected by a cooling apparatus, a problem which has not yet been fully solved. Sulphur and tar separators are also required.

The use of brown coal for this purpose is limited to those kinds which contain little ash and sulphur, which means the brown coal found in central Germany, which contains 15% of ash, is unsuitable. On the other hand, Rhine-land brown coal which contains 5% of ash and Sudetenland brown coal which contains 3% of ash are quite suitable. There are already several good brown coal generators on the market, but unfortunately here too the problem has not been completely solved. The question is to find a cheap process of extracting, by means of gases or acids, the waste ash which, of course, increases the cost for this kind of fuel.

So far it has not been possible yet to use hard coal directly in the generator; on the other hand coke, produced from hard coal, can be used as solid fuel for this purpose. The question is to economically extract the 16 to 18% of ash from the coke. Much is promised by the experiments to subject the hard coal (from which the coke is derived) to a process by which the contents of ash is reduced from 3% to 2%. This kind of solid fuel for generating purposes would be cheap and minimise the size and weight of the generator.

The experiments for driving an engine with coal dust are very old. But the great obstacle here has always been the detrimental effect which the ash, contained in the dust, has upon the cylinders. The latest development in this direction is to vaporize the dust and to carry this vapour or gas in a receptacle on the motor vehicle.

Another kind of fuel which has possibilities is carbide, found in Switzerland and Norway, and containing electrical energy. To generate carbide gas in the generator of the motor vehicle is, however, dangerous, and to carry it in a container on the vehicle, too expensive.

Finally, all sorts of experiments have been made in various countries with waste material such as maize cobs, hemp and flax waste, sea-weed and sawdust. The last named is quite suitable, but disadvantage is the fact that the transport of small quantities of sawdust is not economical.

As will be seen from the above, the generator idea is progressing to such an extent that it will be impossible to dispense with it during the future development of the combustible engine. For, of course, not only motor car engines can be driven by means of solid fuel, transformed into gas by a generator, but also stationary engines, ships' engines, agricultural tractors and rail vehicles.

STATES MEETING

Income Tax Raised to 4s. in the £

NORTHERN DEPUTY'S QUESTIONS ON STATES DAIRY

The States of Deliberation met at the Court House at 10.30 this morning. The Budgets for 1942 were under consideration. We recently gave a digest of the report by the President of the Finance Committee, Jurat John Leale, and the recommendations of the Committee.

INCOME TAX INCREASED

That proposal was approved by the House this morning and the 1942 Income Tax will be 4s. in the £ and the Surtax will be raised proportionately.

Various questions were asked by Deputy C. H. Cross regarding the States Dairy.

To-day's Meeting was presided over by Victor G. Carey, Esq., Bailiff and President of the States.

Col. F. Brousson, D.S.O., sat behind the Jurats on the Bench.

The roll was called by Mr. A. J. Roussel (H.M.'s Greffier).

DEPARTMENTAL CREDITS VOTED

The States entered at once into the departmental credits required.

The RECTOR of the FOREST, on the first item, suggested that a reward could be offered for the discovery of the first Colorado Beetle here.

Jurat JOHN LEALE observed good-naturedly that some might consider this could tend to encourage the import of the Beetle.

The PRESIDENT: We can decrease a sum required but not increase it.

The various credits were voted with very little comment; most of them spontaneously after each introduction by the President.

The RECTOR OF ST. PETER-PORT drew attention that no sums were required by certain Departments.

Deputy E. T. WHEADON (States Water Board): We want no money from revenue.

The RECTOR OF THE FOREST referred to the Chaplain of the Emergency Hospital having a salary of £30. Mr. Waterbury had put in excellent services and £30 was granted as "travelling expenses." Was it a salary or was it "travelling expenses?"

Jurat J. ROUSSEL said the Dean had been sent a letter asking for a Chaplain. The States offered £30 for the Chaplaincy of the Vaquière Hospital, and the Emergency Hospital Committee was guided by this, and also offered £30.

The RECTOR OF THE FOREST said that while the original salary paid was for "travelling expenses" now it was described as a "salary."

Deputy R. H. JOHNS thought the States were entitled to the production of the correspondence in the matter.

The PRESIDENT: I shall bring the matter forward on another occasion.

JURAT DE GARIS REPLIES TO DEPUTY CROSS

The President said he had received a series of questions relating to the States Dairy. He asked Deputy C. H. Cross, who had sent the questions, to read them.

This Deputy Cross did, hoping that they would be made public.

Jurat Ernest de Garis, President, States Dairy, replied to Mr. Cross, and questions and answers are given verbatim below.

Question.—Full explanation why the increase from £5,000 Subsidy, 1940, should be increased to £28,392, 1942?

Answer.—Prior to the Occupation the States Dairy received a subsidy of £5,000 per annum, plus an additional subsidy of £50 per week from February 16th—May 31st, 1940. This sum was included with the Dairy's trading revenue and benefited the farmers supplying milk to the Dairy inasmuch as it created a higher purchase price for their milk. The Dairy Committee controlled this purchase price and consequently the subsidy was not exceeded. In 1940 the Dairy proceeded normally until the time of the evacuation, but immediately afterwards it was obliged to accept the considerable quantity of surplus milk now occasioned by the evacuation of half the consumers and also to relinquish its retail trade. Later, the same year, the Milk Order and the Milk and Butter Prices Orders were passed. These two Orders made the Dairy responsible for purchasing all milk produced at a price of 1d. per pot and for distributing the whole and separated milk to the licensed retailers at controlled prices. The retail price of Butter was fixed at 1s. 10d. per lb. The controlled prices for Milk and Butter were obviously uneconomical to the Dairy but they benefitted the farmers as a whole and the general public. In order to meet the loss for 1940 occasioned by circumstances completely outside the Dairy Committee's control it was necessary to draw an additional subsidy of £14,250 making a total of £19,250 for

that year. (Mr. Cross apparently missed this item of £14,250 when framing his question). In 1941, the first full year with the Dairy operating under the new Milk Orders it was estimated that the Dairy would show a loss of £28,392, but the year closed with a deficit of only £21,000, which was met by subsidy. There were two main reasons for this big saving between the estimated deficit and the actual deficit—first of all the Dairy Committee carried out a scheme of re-zoning which embraced all milk consumers and resulted in a saving of between £5,000 and £6,000 per annum, and secondly, the public's increased demand for separated milk gave the Dairy considerably more revenue than was anticipated. In brief the States Dairy exceeded its original £5,000 subsidy because it was no longer able to buy and sell at economical prices.

Q.—Administration. Number of persons employed; salaries and wages?

A.—The administration and clerical staff consists of nine persons. Salaries and wages for 1941 amounted to £1,212.

Q.—Dairy Department. Number of persons employed; salaries and wages?

A.—The Dairy Department consists of a staff of 18 persons. Wages for 1941 amounted to £2,232.

Q.—Separate costs for fuel, lighting, power and water?

A.—For 1941: Fuel, £439; Light, £15; Power, £602; Water, £108.

Q.—Separating Department. Number employed and wages?

A.—The Separating Department, which refers to our outside separating depots, had, in 1941, a staff of 10 persons. Wages for 1941 amounted to £1,052.

Q.—Delivery and Collection Department. Number employed and wages?

A.—The Delivery and Collection Department consists of a staff of 9 persons. Wages for 1941 amounted to £1,121.

Q.—How many motor vehicles are in use?

A.—Twelve vans and lorries, including spares.

Q.—Did the cuts in wages affect all the officials and staff at the States Dairy?

The cuts affected all employees earning over £100 per annum.

Q.—Is the £4,000 increase recommended for extra quality of goods or increase price of same?

A.—I assume that this question refers to the £4,000 increase in the purchase value of Milk, etc., as shown by the estimate 1942, compared with the revised estimate, 1941. This being so the increase is due to an estimate of probable purchase of French butter from the Control of Essential Commodities for distribution as cooking fat.

Here Deputy Cross asked a question relating to the quantities and prices for milk, separated milk, butter, cream sold to consumer for 1940, 1941, 1942? As the answer was in detail and, in consequence, at length we find it impossible to reproduce Mr. de Garis' reply.

Q.—By withdrawing the Subsidy recommended can we have some idea what would be the cost of Milk, Separated Milk, Butter, Cream to the consumers?

A.—The subsidy was withdrawn at the commencement of this year and there is no reason to expect an advancement in the current prices of the commodities quoted.

Q.—When are we to expect a full report of the Investigation Committee appointed by the States some years ago?

A.—No reply can be given to this question as the intervention of the Occupation has made it impossible to carry out, at present, the mandate given to the Investigation Committee, by the States, in December 1939.

Deputy CROSS thanked Jurat de Garis for his report. He asked whether the report could be published.

The PRESIDENT: The only way is that we may expect that the news papers may publish the report. The other method would be for these to be printed.

Answering Deputy Cross, the President observed that he could not ensure that the report would be published in the press.

The RECTOR OF THE FOREST raised questions relating to the hours of the workmen and suggesting that heavy workers' rations should be allowed for those who had to deal with the moving of heavy milk cans.

On the Controlling Committee budget, the RECTOR of the FOREST observed that a man who was allowed to remain in his house was paid for the part occupied. But when a man left the house, then he received nothing.

The PRESIDENT: It is a matter that requires to be gone into later. The RECTOR of the FOREST also raised other matters.

The PRESIDENT: If you send in a question at the next Meeting, it will be answered.

The RECTOR of the FOREST: I will attend to that.

Deputy R. H. JOHNS said that under the conditions we were living, one could assume over 90 per cent. of persons felt they wanted more milk, but the fact was, the milk was not there. Dr. Symons could not supply whole-milk if none was available, but none had done more to try to get more food for those in need.

Deputy THOMAS OZANNE: The chief point of the complaint is a lack of kindness and courtesy on the part of some officials.

INCOME TAX

Jurat JOHN LEALE, on the matter of Income Tax, put in a technical amendment amending the wording of the recommendation that Income Tax for 1942 be raised to 4s. in the £ to be altered to "the 'standard' rate of Income Tax."

The States accepted the proposition as amended and passed it.

In the last phase of the States Meeting Deputy CROSS asked questions relating to the Island Police, and to this Jurat JOHN LEALE replied.

AUDITORS APPOINTED

On the motion of Advocate J. E. L. Martel (Solicitor-General) the States re-appointed Messrs. Black, Geoghegan and Till, Chartered Accountants, as auditors of the States accounts for 1942.

The States rose at 11.40.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Mr. and Mrs. W. P. J. Luscombe wish to express their sincere thanks to the Bailiff, the Very Rev. the Dean, Court Officials, Officials and Staff of the G.P.O., and all subscribers to his handsome gifts, also those who sent letters of congratulations.

WEEK-END RATIONS

There will be a meat ration issued this week similar to the previous weeks.

The potato ration is now fixed at 5 lbs. per head per week.

CORONER'S COURT

Inquest on Victim of Bull's Attack

ANIMAL'S OWNER CENSURED BY CORONER

As we revealed with deep regret, in our Monday edition of the "Evening Press," Mr. C. H. Le Tissier, of Le Pouquelé, Castel, was seriously injured at 9 o'clock that morning by a bull belonging to Mr. H. Le Tissier, and which had broken loose.

Mr. Le Tissier was removed to the Emergency Hospital by the St. John Ambulance, where he passed away at 2.15 that afternoon.

Mr. Le Tissier, who was aged 49 years and 11 months, was a well-known and popular Célestin, who had served his parish as Procureur of the Poor and Constable, and was elected Douzenier last year. A successful farmer and grower, he was an exhibitor at the R.G.A. and H.S. and the Northern A. and H. Society shows.

Mr. Le Tissier married Miss Mabel May Hughes, and there is one daughter of the marriage. To these and the other members of the family we would express our deep sympathy. Mr. Le Tissier displayed rare courage and determined bravery in attempting to catch a bull which had broken its tether and was obviously in a restless mood.

The funeral is arranged for tomorrow, to meet at the Castel Church at 3 p.m. A special invitation to attend is extended to the Douzeniers and Constables of the Castel Parish.

THE INQUEST

The inquest was held at the Police Court at 9.45 this morning, before Querier Le Pelley, Esq., Jurat, Coroner.

Inspector A. J. Langmead outlined the details of the tragedy. As the bull was loose in a field and a possible danger to passing schoolchildren, Mr. Le Tissier had gone to secure it. This animal had been loose on several previous occasions, on one of which the police had been called to secure it as it was after curfew.

A statement by Mrs. Le Tissier was read, as on medical advice she was unable to attend Court.

John Bourgaize, a farm hand, of Les Dunes, Vazon, described how he was working on a load of hay at about 9 o'clock when he heard the bull bellowing. He saw Mr. Le Tissier leading the bull when the animal turned on him and charged him with its head.

Mr. Le Tissier fell over and the bull charged him again. Witness called Mr.

Le Page and both went to help. Mr. Le Page pulled the bull away.

Mr. Joseph de Garis Le Page, a farmer, of Le Houmet, Castel, confirmed

NOTES ON GROWING

Review of Six Months' Agriculture

We have received an article giving hints for growers. To-day we print the first half of the notes, they will be continued on Friday.—Editor.

The end of June is an appropriate time to take stock of what has been done the first half of the year and to plan for the second.

Of the six months behind us it can be said that on the whole the weather was not favourable. A very cold late spring, warm April and too much rain all at once in May and persistent east wind has made the season a late one. Some soils are badly packed or hardened; weeds in the root crop gave much trouble and crops that like warm soil, as beetroot, sweetcorn and haricots, often show by their yellow leaves that they are not happy yet. The best thing, of course, is to loosen the top-soil round them. The hoe and hand weeder are being worked all day and every day.

Potato crops, on the other hand, are fairly good. They benefitted greatly from the rain in May and the dry east wind which set in quickly after prevented blight taking toll. Broadbeans are on the whole good, but many patches with peas have yellowed and failed, especially where planted a second year on the same ground.

Onions also are late, but so far the dreaded onion mildew has only shown itself on the flowering stems of the second year seed plants and that, luckily, only here and there. This time last year all flowering stems were blackened.

Many crops are reaching maturity or have just been harvested, thus leaving ground open for the very useful autumn and winter crops.

Broadbeans are being picked and should be finished in two or three weeks. If you save your own seed, I strongly advise you to select a few plants which look perfect and leave all the beans on them for seed. The usual practice of taking the straggler all along the row which "will do for seed" is the chief cause of the deterioration of our locally grown broadbeans. By the way, broadbeans left on the plant and gathered hard are an excellent winter food.

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(To be continued.)

THEFT FROM LOCAL CEMETERY

We recently drew attention to complaints made in Jersey of stealing flowers and plants from the graves in cemeteries.

We are now informed that this practice has been indulged in on this island to an even more reprehensible extent. An instance given us by the owner concerned is that of the Forest Parish New Cemetery, where not only the flowers, but the vase in which they had been placed, has been abstracted.

Comment on this action would be superfluous, but it is hoped that if this catches the eye of the thief he, or she, will have the decency at least to replace the stolen property.

HER 82nd BIRTHDAY

Mrs. M. Billien, of L'Abbaye Cottages, Vale, was 82 years of age yesterday and is still in fairly good health. Born in Brittany, she travelled much before settling in Guernsey, and has now lived in the shadow of the Vale Church for upwards of a generation. A quarter of a century ago she was seized with a great desire to see her son and travelled to Quimper, her native town, to pay him a visit. A ready raconteur, Mrs. Billien has many interesting reminiscences to tell, but it is soon apparent that she loves Sarnia Cherie above all other places.

CRICKET PATRONS WIELD THE WILLOW

Fun and games were had at the College Field last evening by cricketers and spectators alike when the G.I.C.C. Supporters were opposed by Mr. S. H. R. Higgs' Selection. The former side won by 38 runs.

W. R. Fletcher and B. Francis did well with bat and ball for the winners scoring 51 not out, and 28 respectively. Mr. Fletcher took 7 wickets for 60, and Mr. Francis 3 for 15. G. Rempfrey and G. Adams were top scorers for Mr. Higgs' XI, with 18 and 12 respectively.

There were a large number of spectators; the proceeds being in aid of the "Help-the-Children" Fund.

To-day, July 15, is St. Swithin's Day.

DEATH

LE TISSIER.—On July 13th at the Emergency Hospital, Clifford Henry Le Tissier, of Pouquelé, Castel, beloved husband of Mabel (May) Hughes, aged 49 years and 11 months. Deeply regretted.

Funeral to meet at Castel Church at 3 o'clock on Thursday, July 16th. Relatives and friends please accept this, the


"La Gazette Officielle"


Feldkommandantur 515.

ANORDNUNG

BIS zum 18. Juli 1942 sind an den Heeres-Kraftfahrtpark (H.K.P.) 528 in St. Peter-Port, Guernsey, alle nicht im Besitz der Deutschen Wehrmacht befindlichen Vorräte folgender Gegenstände zu melden:

1. Kraftfahrzeug - Akkumulatoren, neu und gebraucht.
2. Kraftfahrzeugzubehör.
3. Elektrisches Material für Kraftfahrzeugzwecke.
4. Ersatzteile und Bestandteile von Kraftfahrzeugen.
5. Oelanstrichfarben und Zellulose-lacke für Kraftwagen.

Meldepflichtig ist der Eigentümer oder derjenige, der die Gegenstände in Gewahrsam oder Verwaltung hat.

Vom 18. Juli 1942 ab dürfen die genannten Gegenstände nicht mehr frei gekauft oder verkauft werden. Zum Erwerb ist die Genehmigung der Feldkommandantur in St. Peter-Port, Guernsey, erforderlich.

Zu widerhandlungen gegen vorstehende Anordnung werden auf Grund der Verordnung vom 10.9.1940 in Verbindung mit Par. 1 der Verordnung vom 23.8.1940 (VOBIF Seite 72 und 86) mit Haft bis zu 6 Wochen und Geldstrafen bis zu RM 30,000 bestraft. Daneben kann eine Einziehung der nicht gemeldeten Gegenstände ausgesprochen werden.

Für den Feldkommandanten
DR. CASPER, O.K.V.R.

VERORDNUNG

Über Ablieferung von Funksendegeräten in den besetzten Gebieten von Frankreich, Belgien und Luxemburg.

vom 26. Juni 1940.

Auf Grund der mir vom Führer und Obersten Befehlshaber der Wehrmacht erteilten Ermächtigung verordne ich, was folgt:

1. Alle Funksendegeräte, einschliesslich der Amateurfunksenden und die zu ihrem Betrieb benutzbaren transportablen Stromerzeuger, Batterien und Akkumulatoren, sind unverzüglich mit allem Zubehör bei der nächstliegenden Wehrmachtdienststelle abzugeben.

2. Wer entgegen der vorstehenden Anordnung Funksendegerät aller Art oder Zubehörteile in Besitz hat, wird mit dem Tode oder mit Zuchthaus, in leichteren Fällen mit Gefängnis bestraft.

3. Diese Verordnung tritt mit dem Tage der Verkündung in Kraft.

Der Oberbefehlshaber des Heeres.

(2094)

NOTICE**CYCLE TYRES AND TUBES**

A LIMITED SUPPLY of 28" and 26" Inner Tubes has been received and persons who have made application for these may call for permits at the Labour Office, Hirzel House, on July 17th and 18th, from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m., and from 2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m., when applications will be dealt with until the supply is exhausted.

Applications for Outer Covers (sizes 26" x 13", 26" x 14" and 26" x 14") which were received on or before July 8th, 1942, will also be dealt with in the same manner on July 17th and 18th, 1942.

R. H. JOHNS,

Member,
The Controlling Committee
of the States of Guernsey.

Hirzel House,
Guernsey.
10th July, 1942. (2049)

NOTICE**CASTEL PARISH**

THE Constables of the above Parish inform all growers of potatoes that they must inspect the whole of their potato crops at least twice weekly in search of the Colorado Beetle. Should any be found or any suspicious beetles located, they must immediately notify the Constables.

A coloured diagram illustrating the Colorado Beetle can be seen at the Constables' residences.

W. J. DOREY, Je Frieret,
F. A. LE PARMENTIER,
Les Effards.

2036

Jersey, den 1. Juli 1942.

ORDER

BY the 18th July, 1942, all stocks of the following material not in the possession of the German Forces, shall be reported to the Heeres-Kraftfahrtpark (H.K.P.) 528, St. Peter-Port, Guernsey:

1. Motor vehicle accumulators, new and used.
2. Motor vehicle accessories.
3. Electric material for motor vehicles.
4. Spare parts or component parts of motor vehicles.
5. Oil paints and cellulose enamels for motor vehicles.

The owner of such material, or any person having the same under his care or custody, are liable to report.

From the 18th July, 1942, the above-mentioned material may no longer be freely sold or purchased. Any such dealings are subject to the authorisation of the Feldkommandantur, St. Peter-Port, Guernsey.

Conventions of this Order shall be punished under the Order of the 10.9.1940 in connection with Para. 1 of the Order of the 23.8.1940 (VOBIF pages 72 and 86) with imprisonment up to 6 weeks and fine up to RM 30,000. In additions, articles not reported may be confiscated.

Für den Feldkommandanten
DR. CASPER, O.K.V.R.

ORDER

regarding the surrender of wireless transmitting sets in the occupied territories of France, Belgium and Luxembourg.

dated 26th June, 1940.

By virtue of the powers conferred on me by the Führer and Supreme Chief of the Army, I order as follows:

1. All wireless transmitting sets, including those built by amateurs, as well as portable electric current generators, batteries and accumulators usable for operating the same and their accessories, are to be delivered immediately to the nearest German Military Headquarters.
2. Any person who, contrary to this Order, has in his/her possession wireless transmitting sets of any kind or accessories of same, shall be punished with death or hard labour, or in lighter cases with imprisonment.
3. This Order comes into force on the date of its publication.

14/7/42. (2094)

NOTIFICATION

UNDER Section 16 of the Potato Control of Sale and Rationing Order (1942), the States of Guernsey Committee for the Control of Essential Commodities hereby gives notice that the aforesaid Order shall come into force on the 13th instant.

A. J. LAINE,
President,
States' Committee for the Control
of Essential Commodities.

Ladies' College,
Guernsey.

13th July, 1942. (2075)

ALDERNEY

TENDERS are invited for harvesting and threshing 640 vergées (more or less) of cereals in Alderney.

Particulars may be obtained from Hirzel House between 10 a.m. and 1 p.m. and 2.30 p.m. and 4.30 p.m. any day except Thursdays and Sundays.

WYNNE SAYER,
For and on behalf of the
Controlling Committee of
the States of Guernsey.

Hirzel House,
Guernsey.

13th July, 1942. (2074)

NOTICE

Growers who are not able to dispose of their produce are advised to contact the Head Office of the G.U.B. Sales Department, Les Banques.

'Phone 411. (2089)

NOTICE**COAL RATIONING ORDER 1941****Domestic Fuel**

IN order to facilitate the issue of Fuel Coupons for next winter a fresh registration is necessary of all householders requiring fuel for domestic use. Registration Forms can be obtained from any Bread Depôt.

One Form only should be completed and either returned to the Bread Depôt or sent direct to the Fuel Department, Essential Commodities, Ladies' College, not later than Saturday, July 18th.

Householders may not be sub-divided for the purpose of obtaining additional fuel rations and householders are reminded that under Section 2 of the Order, the Committee may withhold coupons if the information requested is not given, or any misrepresentation is made.

Householders are therefore asked in their own interests to ensure that the Forms are fully and accurately filled in.

This registration does not concern fuel used by public institutions, nor for the purpose of any trade, nor for the heating of business premises, which will be dealt with at a later date.

A. J. LAINE,
President,
Essential Commodities Committee.

Dated 9th July, 1942. (2050)

POLICE NOTICE

FROM this day a ONE-WAY traffic system will be in force from the junction of the Grand Bouet and First Tower Lane to Les Banques on both roads.

ALL vehicular traffic shall proceed from North-East to South-West only along the Grand Bouet from the Red Lion to the junction of First Tower Lane.

All vehicular traffic shall proceed from West to East only along First Tower Lane.

Traffic signs indicating the route to be followed have been erected at the respective road junctions.

All vehicular traffic in the opposite direction on these thoroughfares is prohibited.

A. J. LANGMEAD,
Acting Inspector.

14/7/42. (2097)

REMEDE-ST. ANDRE

MESSIEURS les Connétables de la susdite paroisse avertissent les Contribuables à la taxe sur les occupants en icelle qu'ils s'adresseront à la Cour Royale, Samedi prochain, le 18 Juillet 1942, pour obtenir le remède pour lever par voie de taxe sur les dits Contribuables, la somme de deux cent soixante onze livres sterling seize shillings deux pennis et ce à raison de deux pennis et demi par livre sterling de valeur locative savoir,

£ s. d.
Pour les besoins des Curateurs 105 0 0

Pour les besoins des Connétables 50 0 0

Pour les besoins du Cadastre 30 0 0

Pour la Collection du Rébut 78 0 0

Pour le Vaccinateur Public 5 0 0

Pour la Rente due au Recteur 3 16 2

Et de plus pour lever par moyen de la susdite taxe à raison d'un penni et demi par livre sterling de valeur locative pour les besoins d'éducation suivant la Loi relative à l'Education Primaire, 1935.

Le tout suivant les délibérations des dits contribuables datée du quatorze Avril 1942.

T. OSCAR GUILBERT,
C. C. DE RAY,
Connétables.

NOTICE TO BULB GROWERS

A definite order has been received by the States for a quantity of forcing size bulbs — King Alfred, Golden Spur and Sir Watkin. Growers of these are requested to begin lifting at once.

Further information will appear later.

R. O. FALLA,
Agricultural Officer.

Hirzel House,
Guernsey.

14th July, 1942. (2074)

NOTICE

WE WISH TO INFORM CLIENTS THAT WE SHALL BE CLOSED FROM JULY 20th-27th FOR VACATION.

SMITH STREET HAIRDRESSERS.

(A1514)

NIGHTLY

AT

7.30

GAUMONT

NIGHTLY

AT

7.30

"HOHE SCHULE"

(Without Sub-titles)

Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday. Matinée Sunday at 3.

MARIKKA ROEKK in

"The Dance With The Emperor"

The Great Successful German Film. English sub-titles.

Note—A number of seats are specially reserved for civilians.

NOTE—Owing to the scarcity of change, correct amount must be tendered for tickets.

(2066)

AT 7.30 LYRIC AT 7.30

ALL THIS WEEK. Matinée Thursday at 2.45.

THE AMHERSTIAN PLAYERS present

THE SPORT OF KINGS

Extra Performances Mon., Tues., Wed., July 20, 21, 22. Book Now.

THURSDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY, JULY 23, 24, 25,

VARIETY FAIR

A Bright New Variety Show, with Old and New Favourites. Book Now.

Advance Booking 10.30-1; 3.30-5.30 NO TELEPHONE BOOKINGS.

Kindly tender correct amount for tickets.

THE LITTLE THEATRE (Central Hall)

SATURDAY, August 1st, and WEEK COMMENCING BANK HOLIDAY, Aug. 3, 1942, at 7.15 p.m. TWO MATINEES, MONDAY and THURSDAY at 2.30.

BASIL MEIKLEREID presents Gabrielle Gordon and his New Company in

"THE VORTEX"

(A Play by Noel Coward.)

BOOKING PLAN NOW OPEN AT NO. 9 MILL STREET

(FORMERLY ARROWSMITH'S)

YOU MAY BOOK BY TELEPHONE 2081.

ADMISSION: 2/4, 1/7 and 1/1 (including Tax). Children half-price.

(1894)

GUERNSEY ENTERTAINMENT COMMITTEE.

CANDIE GARDENS

THURSDAY AND SATURDAY,

JULY 16th and 18th, at 7.30 p.m.

VARIETY SPICE

SITUATIONS VACANT

DOMESTIC

COOK-GENERAL, near town, sleep in, must be good cook, clean, active worker, trustworthy. Copies latest references.—Write "One," Press Office. (A1291)

DAILY HELP required, elderly gentleman. Hours can be arranged. Rohais district. Interview by appointment. Tel. 1887. (2023)

GIRL for light housework, mornings, and assist in shop afternoons, good prospects.—Apply 10, Bordage. (A1344)

RESPECTABLE MAID as mother's help, care of two children daily, or girl just left school.—Write "St. Martin's," Press Office. (A1487)

RESPECTABLE YOUNG LADY for light housework and care of two children daily.—Write "St. Martin's," Press Office. (A1441)

WOMAN to take in washing, fortnightly.—Write "Washing," Press Office. (A1487)

COMMERCIAL

BOY to help fitter, experience not essential. Apply Timmer, Ltd., "Suntrap," Forest. (2087)

DEMANDE HOMME de 25 à 35 ans, parlant français. Pour travaux de jardinage et de propriété s'adresser le matin de 9 h. à l'heure à la maison de Beaulieu, George Route, St. Pierre de Port. (A1417)

DRESSMAKER for few weeks.—Write "Immediately," Press Office. (2037)

EXPERIENCED GREENHOUSE PAIN-TER.—Apply Rihay, Ferndale, Bordeaux, Vale, Tel. 4195. (A1495)

GARDENER aged 25 to 35 years, with knowledge of French, for gardening and cleaning.—Apply, between 9 a.m. and 1 p.m., at Beaulieu, George-road, St. Peter-Port. (A1417)

GOOD MACHINIST, would be taught repair and alteration work with good wages and bonus.—Apply 10, Bordage. (A1545)

MAN for farm work.—Apply Mr. Le Poidevin, Rondebosch, St. Saviour's. (1977)

MAN for farmwork.—Héame, Les Houards, Forest. (A1467)

MAN for farm and greenhouse work.—Girard, Le Terte, Castel. Tel. 6942. (2066)

MAN for farmwork.—Apply W. J. Priauls, Pièces Lodge, Forest. (2080)

MAN for greenhouse work.—Apply E. Jehan, "Hillcroft," Forest. (2088)

MAN for greenhouse work.—Apply L. Cloarec, "Belle Vue," Forest. (2086)

PAINTERS, also SIGN WRITER wanted. Good wages, full time.—Apply Chief of Works, Hoffritz and Co., Huelin's, St. Sampson's. (A1522)

PICKERS, either sex, to gather Carragheen Moss. Good price paid.—Apply Le Héchet, Ville-au-Roi. (2053)

YOUNG MAN for light deliveries and shop.—Write "E.P.," Press Office. (A1515)

YOUNG WOMAN to assist at Seed Farm, Brookdale. Knowledge of book-keeping essential.—Apply, in writing, to G.U.B. Seed Farm, Brookdale, L'Islet. (A1444)

EMPLOYMENT WANTED

ALL CLASSES GROUND WORK, potato digging, etc.—Apply Martin, Mouplied, St. Martin's, or Tel. 5673. (A1496)

CARE OF BABY, afternoons, from 2 p.m., by experienced mother, permanent, good home.—Write, giving particulars, to "Mother," Press Office. (A1439)

MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN seeks post as housekeeper or cooking.—Write "E.M.," Press Office. (A1517)

POTATO DIGGING.—E. Gallienne, Jersey-road, St. Martin's. (A1431)

LOST

LENT'S RAINCOAT from Richmond to Perelle, on Friday night. Reward—Tel. 3376. (A1468)

IDENTITY CARD CASE, containing Guernsey Treasury Notes. Reward on return to Police Station. (A1487)

LENT'S GOLD WRISTLET WATCH last Friday, Town or St. Martin's. Great sentimental value. Reward.—Somers, Hendford, St. Martin's. (A1524)

ON the Ville-au-Roi Estate, a pair of tortoise-shell rimmed spectacles in red case. Finder will be rewarded on returning them to 92, Victoria-road or Police Station. (2034)

PERDU.—On prie la personne qui a laissé son imperméable, et end a pris un aperçu par méprise du vestiaire de la salle appellée "Central Hall," mardi le 7 juillet de faire savoir au concierge. Téléphone 449. (2002)

WOULD the person who left his mackintosh coat at, and took by mistake a large size raincoat from the cloakroom at the Lower Central Hall on Tuesday, July 7th, kindly communicate with the Caretaker, Central Hall. Phone 449. (2002)

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

LADIES' SHOES, 2 pairs brown, large 4-44, new. Best offer cash or commodities or both by July 17th secures.—Write "Pines," Press Office. (2061)

PAIR LADY'S SHOES as new, size 3, for cash or exchange size 4.—Write "Exchange," Press Office. (A1013)

80 CIGARETTES. What offers, cash 80 and/or commodities.—Write "Eighty," Press Office. (A1353)

FUR AND FEATHER

DOE, English/Flemish, with 8 young, 5 weeks old. Best offer by Saturday, July 16th secures.—C. Eastley, Les Martin's, St. Sampson's. (A1519)

RABBITS, several.—Apply, between 6 and 7, Yalta Villa, La Couture. Phone 691. (2021)

RABBITS, 44 months, fine by Xmas, 12/6.—Write "Fine," Press Office. (A1550)

PROPERTY FOR SALE

COTTAGE, semi-detached, five rooms and scullery, large shed, gas throughout, good well water, small garden, good locality, main road.—Write "Freehold," Press Office. (A983)

TO LET

BUNGALOW, situated at Les Hubits, four rooms, scullery, gas and waterworks.—Apply Old Mill Bakery, St. Martin's. (2077)

COTTAGE, 4 rooms, near Country Hospital, garden, with option of part of glasshouse.—Write "Glass," Press Office. (A1508)

HOUSE in Capellos district, cheap rent.—Write "House," Press Office. (A1551)

SMALL HOUSE, nice garden, situated La Hamee, immediate possession.—Write "Nice," Press Office. (A1495)

FOR EXCHANGE

A CONTINUOUS complete Tobacco Ration for half dozen new laid eggs weekly.—Write "Ration," Press Office. (A1501)

BLACK CURRANTS for sugar. What offers?—Tel. 5721. (A1458)

BLACK CURRANTS for best offer of good soap.—Write "Crape," Press Office. (2084)

BOILING FOWLS for a vegetable mincer, capacity one bucketful.—Write "Miner," Press Office. (A1454)

BREEDING DOG, 15 months, for sugar or commodities.—Write "Fifteen," Press Office. (A1486)

DUCKS, DOGS and YOUNG for sugar, saccharines, wheat, flour or other commodities.—Write "Ducks," Press Office. (A1482)

Eggs, half dozen, for 2 lbs. sugar or jam.—Write "T," Press Office. (A1520)

FAT RABBIT, weigh 7lbs, or two, aged 4 months, for sugar or flour. Best offer by July 25th secures.—Write "Bunn," Press Office. (A1543)

FINE OATMEAL for waterproof trousers and capes to fit man 5ft. 10in.—also oatmeal for sugar.—Write, stating quantity, to "Exchange," Ilton Villa, Amherst. (A1450)

GENT'S BLACK SHOES, size 8. What offers?—Write "Good," Press Office. (A1528)

GENT'S TOWELLING BATHING ROBE.—What offers, including tobacco.—Write "Sea," Press Office. (A1527)

INVALID CHAIR, good condition, for gent's cycle, good condition.—Write "Chair," Press Office. (A1498)

LOGANBERRIES, raspberries, currants, for sugar or flour.—Tel. 4012 after 6 p.m. (A1449)

LOGANBERRIES, 2 lbs. for 1 lb. sugar.—Creasey, Ozonets Lodge. Phone 378. (A1453)

NAVY BLUE SHOES, size 4, as new, exchange for size 4½ or small 5. On view at Purdy, Pollet. (A1554)

OLIVE OIL in exchange for porridge oats.—Jehan, Phone 1001. (A1436)

PAIR GENT'S WHITE FLANNELS, new, 34 waist, for sugar, tea or commodities.—Write "Brand New," Press Office. (A1531)

PURE SILK STOCKINGS, tan and grey, 3 pairs or per pair. Best offer in cash or commodities by July 21st.—Write "Stockings," Press Office. (A1508)

PURITAN SOAP for sugar or saccharines. What offers?—Write "Soap," Press Office. (A1466)

RABBITS, 7 weeks, for 20 cigarettes or packets of tobacco.—Write "Seven," Press Office. (A1349)

RHUBARB, large or small lots, now or later, for commodities, smokes, saccharines or offers.—Write "Equal," Press Office. (A1017)

RHUBARB for sugar.—Tel. 6911. (A1478)

RHUBARB, 5 lbs. choice, for 1 bar soap or butter.—Write "Jain," Press Office. (A1448)

SAND SHOES, size 8, crepe soles, for working boots, size 9-10, or lady's shoes, size 5.—Tel. 4490. (A1449)

TEAS, 4 oz., for one sovereign.—Write "James," Press Office. (A1484)

TELEGRAMS, 7, size 4, low heels, for commodities or cigarettes.—Phone 427. (A1461)

TOBACCO for rice, tapioca, or cooking oil. What offers?—Write "Y.Z.," Press Office. (A1431)

TOBACCO for saw.—Write "Tab," Press Office. (A1465)

WATER GLASS, 2 lb. tin, for preserving eggs. Best offer cash or commodities by Saturday.—Write "Waterglass," Press Office. (A1521)

YOUTH'S NAVY OVERCOAT, good condition, for gent's shoes, size 8.—Write "Shoelace," Press Office. (A1516)

1 LB. TEA for best offer cash.—Write "Indian," Press Office. (A1477)

1 LB. TEA for best offer toilet and shaving soap.—Write "Quarter," Press Office. (A1476)

1 LB. TEA, salt and doe for sugar.—Phone 4491. (A1476)

1 LB. TEA for 100 cigarettes.—Write "Treat," Press Office. (A1535)

1 DOZ. EGGS for 2 lbs. sugar.—Phone 7050. (A1455)

1 DOZ. EGGS, 4 lb. butter, tin or cream, for cash.—Clarke, 15, Mansell-street. (A1546)

1 LB. REAL TEA for 12 lbs. sugar.—Write "Preserve," Press Office. (A1504)

1 LB. GOOD TOBACCO for gent's black leather shoes, size 8.—Write "Leather," Press Office. (A1508)

1 BAR LIFEBOUY SOAP for 3 lbs. sugar.—Write "Bar," Press Office. (A1481)

1 LB. FLOUR for toilet soap.—Write "Baby," Press Office. (A1443)

4 OZ. TOBACCO, 4 packets cigarettes, for good tea.—Offer to "Dry," Press Office. (A1439)

4 PACKETS GERMAN TOBACCO, 20 cigarettes, for pair men's pyjamas, chest 38ins.—Write "Sleepy," Press Office. (A1451)

4 YARDS OF FLOWERING COTTON MATERIAL, suitable for dress or curtains. Best offer commodities.—Write "Flowers," Press Office. (A1503)

4 LBS. BIRD SEED for best offer tobacco by July 21st.—Write "Seed," Press Office. (A1509)

6 LBS. SUGAR (gran). Best offer tobacco. Write "Gran," Press Office. (A1499)

1941 RHODE HENS and cockbird, for custard powder, sugar or men's shoes, size 7½ or 8, and cash.—Write "Rhodes," Press Office. (A1509)

1 DOZ. EGGS for 2 lbs. sugar.—Phone 7050. (A1455)

1 DOZ. EGGS, 4 lb. butter, tin or cream, for cash.—Clarke, 15, Mansell-street. (A1546)

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