

DIARY
1917

Rt. Hon. Sir G. Parker Bt., M.P.

NOTE

Only pages with writing
on them were scanned.
If any dates do not
appear, it is because
they were blank.

CABHC 2022

Calendar for 1916.

	JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE
Sun.	2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27	5 12 19 26	2 9 16 23 30	7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25
Mon.	3 10 17 24 31	7 14 21 28	6 13 20 27	3 10 17 24	1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26
Tues.	4 11 18 25	1 8 15 22 29	7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25	2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27
Wed.	5 12 19 26	2 9 16 23	1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26	3 10 17 24 31	7 14 21 28
Thur.	6 13 20 27	3 10 17 24	2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27	4 11 18 25	1 8 15 22 29
Fri.	7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25	3 10 17 24 31	7 14 21 28	5 12 19 26	2 9 16 23 30
Sat.	1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26	4 11 18 25	1 8 15 22 29	6 13 20 27	3 10 17 24
	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER
Sun.	2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27	3 10 17 24	1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26	3 10 17 24 31
Mon.	3 10 17 24 31	7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25	2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27	4 11 18 25
Tues.	4 11 18 25	1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26	3 10 17 24 31	7 14 21 28	5 12 19 26
Wed.	5 12 19 26	2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27	4 11 18 25	1 8 15 22 29	6 13 20 27
Thur.	6 13 20 27	3 10 17 24 31	7 14 21 28	5 12 19 26	2 9 16 23 30	7 14 21 28
Fri.	7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25	1 8 15 22 29	6 13 20 27	3 10 17 24	1 8 15 22 29
Sat.	1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26	2 9 16 23 30	7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25	2 9 16 23 30

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Tues.	9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27	6 13 20 27	3 10 17 24	1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26
Wed.	3 10 17 24 31	7 14 21 28	7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25	2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27
Thur.	4 11 18 25	1 8 15 22	1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26	3 10 17 24 31	7 14 21 28
Fri.	5 12 19 26	2 9 16 23	2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27	4 11 18 25	1 8 15 22 29
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SCRIBBLING DIARY 1917.

Buyers of BOOTS Diaries are entitled to the privileges of a £1,000 Accident Insurance which holds good for one year, and is guaranteed by a first-class Insurance Company.

A Coupon is enclosed with this Diary, and the Insurance becomes valid on payment of the small registration fee to the Insurance Company.

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HEAD OFFICES: STATION STREET, NOTTINGHAM.

JESSE BOOT, *Managing Director.*

Printed by Boots Pure Drug Co. Ltd., Nottingham.

Boots Cash Chemists (Eastern) Limited.

Progress of the Business—Dividend of
10 per cent.

Medical and Sanatory Comforts for the Troops.

THE 24TH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of BOOTS CASH CHEMISTS (EASTERN) LIMITED was held yesterday at the Midland Grand Hotel, St. Pancras, SIR JESSE BOOT, J.P. (Chairman and Managing Director), presiding.

THE CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen, I would wish to express my pleasure at addressing you again; and at the outset I may remark, that not only are we able to bring forward a balance sheet this year showing increased profits, but we can also feel a gratification in the fact that we have played a useful part in supplying to the troops comforts of a medicinal and sanatory nature which no other firm could have provided. (Hear, hear.) Work in connection with drugs and dispensing has been extremely heavy; and apart from this, one source of increased profit has been the custom at our branches with those who have purchased for their friends and relatives in troops at home and abroad, the little personal comforts and medicaments sold by our firm alone, as well as the numerous toilet and other articles supplied by us in common with other firms. Ever since the training of the new armies commenced, our shops in military areas have been veritable hives of business.

The Dividend.

In view of business conditions we propose to pay, as last year, a dividend of 10 per cent. free of Income Tax, for it seems preferable to maintain our dividend at a steady rate rather than to pay one annual dividend at say 14 per cent. and a year or so later pay only some 6 per cent. It is really a matter of no little thankfulness that we are able to do this and at the same time to strengthen our resources. The wisdom of providing adequate reserves is manifest; and should there be that severe trade reaction which many expect, we may still hope to continue a satisfactory dividend. On this point, however, I may observe that we have been carefully considering the case of our many thousands of smaller shareholders, and have decided during the ensuing year to pay dividend at the rate of 12½ per cent., but the shareholders themselves will then be called upon to pay Income Tax upon the dividends. This will benefit all our shareholders whose income is less than £2,000 per annum. At present we pay upon our taxed profits at a uniform rate of 5%, a rate which will apply in the case of individual shareholders only to those in receipt of more than £2,000 a year.

The Manufacture of Chemicals.

As I have mentioned on previous occasions, many of the shareholders of this Company hold shares also in Boots Pure Drug Company and the other allied Companies. Last year it was my privilege to announce that the parent Company had commenced the manufacture, on a considerable scale, of fine chemicals previously imported from Germany. Many difficulties have been encountered in this connection during the past twelve months, but many successes have attended our efforts. Large sums have been spent in chemical apparatus and machinery, as well as in research work; and frankly, I think that without boasting, I may fairly claim that we have made more progress than any other firm in supplying for pharmaceutical use synthetic organic chemicals not previously manufactured in this country. (Hear, hear.)

Employees and the Army.

During the last twenty-two months we have expended some £11,000 in supplementing the army pay of those of our employees who in the early stages of the war volunteered for active service. Whereas a year ago I said that 1,300 had left our various staffs to join His Majesty's Forces, this year I am able to announce that, before compulsory service was established, the number of those who had left us to join the Colours had increased to nearly 1,900. (Hear, hear.) Every section of our staff has its representatives with the Colours. My own son, who is on the directorate, shares the honour of national service with hundreds of comrades from our various departments and branches. For the work and sacrifice of these brave men who are bearing the country's burden we must all have an unstinted admiration; and I feel sure that our shareholders will one and all unite with me in deep sympathetic appreciation of the courage and fortitude of the men for whose safe, speedy, and victorious return we so earnestly pray. (Hear, hear.) There are among the number some of the most promising of our younger members, upon whose future help in our business development we have built the highest hopes. Some—alas!—will not return; they have given life itself in their country's cause. To them we pay a reverent homage. I may, perhaps, be permitted reference to Lieut. Martin Thompson, who fell in Northern France. He was a worthy son of a worthy sire. His father, the late Mr. Albert Thompson, was associated with our business for upwards of thirty years, and was my constant helper.

Still more of our men are leaving us every day, and their support in the Army depends in a measure upon the labours of the limited number who have been left with us, and who keep in operation the great medical industry with which we are associated. Our workers in their depleted numbers are doing this only by exercising themselves to the utmost stretch of their powers, and any further dilution or diminution of our staff would constitute a real public danger. We who do remain at home may, however, well take courage and example from our comrades on service, for one of the brightest features of their lives is their cheerful and spirited bearing. They display it in their letters home and they display it throughout the hardships of the field; and in gratitude and admiration we owe it to them not to spare ourselves in our labours.

The Ordinary Shareholders and Undivided Profits.

I do not on this occasion propose to deal with the figures. They are in your hands; and it is sufficient for me to say that they show an advance in every respect upon all previous years. If we do not, however, divide quite so large an amount as on some occasions among the ordinary shareholders, the undivided profits stand to their credit, and the chief holders of ordinary shares are the original promoters of the business who may well be trusted to use the best of their judgment in assenting to the proposed distribution without demur.

I am glad also to state that we have been able to make some addition to the Reserve Funds of each of the Companies, as you will see from the statement that will presently be sent to all interested.

I now move: "That the accounts be received, and that the appropriation of profits as printed in the Directors' Report be and is hereby adopted."

MR. T. S. RATLIFF, in seconding the motion, said that as an ordinary shareholder he considered that the board had adopted the right policy in again paying only 10 per cent. Like many other concerns of the kind, this company had had a good year, but no one could prophesy as to the future. He believed that the chairman's prudent resolve to conserve their finances would be endorsed by all of them. They were pleased to hear of the progress which had been made in the manufacture of synthetic organic chemicals for pharmaceutical use. This forward movement should add to the already high reputation that the company had for all pharmaceutical products, and would particularly commend itself, he thought, to the medical world.

The resolution was then unanimously carried.

On the motion of Mr. F. S. WARING, seconded by Mr. A. WHITAKER, the retiring director (Captain John C. Boot) was unanimously re-elected, the mover remarking that Captain Boot was not able to be with them owing to his military duties.

MR. A. N. BROMLEY moved the re-election of the auditors (Messrs. Sharp, Parsons & Co.), and this having been seconded by MR. P. SPARKS, was also unanimously agreed to.

Auditor's Statement: "Thoroughly Sound Balance Sheet."

MR. G. T. C. PARSONS, in acknowledging the re-election of his firm, said that he had had special pleasure in certifying the accounts for the past year, because, first of all, they were in themselves particularly good, and the good result had been obtained in very difficult circumstances. (Hear, hear.) A year ago he felt some doubt as to what would be the outcome of the twelve months trading, and knowing something of the difficulties which had had to be faced by the management, the result had been to him a matter of surprise as well as of great pleasure. It seemed to him that the greater the difficulties

the more successfully Sir Jesse Boot, and those associated with him, rose to the occasion. (Hear, hear.) As auditor, it fell to him to deal more especially with the accounts, and he would say at once that the balance sheet was a thoroughly sound one. He made that statement without any qualification whatever. He considered that the position of the shareholders was becoming stronger each year. There were £200,000 of preference shares, reserves, and carry forward. Now, that meant that £199,940 must be entirely lost before any preference capital could suffer, and if they looked at the balance sheet they would see that there were only three large items on which there could be any possible loss. They had, first, the large item of freehold property—a property which would be considered a first-rate security for debentures. Then there was the item of leaseholds and fittings, which stood at a large figure, but that had been already depreciated by over 40 per cent.

The Stock.

As to the stock, he had no hesitation in saying, after an experience of very many years with this Company, that it was a good stock. It seemed to him, therefore, that the position of the preference shareholders was very sound. So far as the ordinary shareholders were concerned, he could only say that he wished he was a large holder. They had accumulated reserves, and the board's policy of strengthening those reserves year by year made the ordinary shares more valuable, from the capital point of view, as time went on. One point which had impressed him was the great power which their chairman had always manifested of judging character and in attracting good men about him. He was able himself to speak with some authority as regards that in the department with which he was connected, and he unhesitatingly said that the Company was served in its secretary (Mr. Milne) and in its resident accountant (Mr. Ratcliffe) as well as any company could be served, and he believed that that was the case throughout the whole business.

Mr. J. ASPDEN moved a hearty vote of thanks to the chairman and the other directors, and to the managers and staff.

The CHAIRMAN having briefly acknowledged the vote, the proceedings terminated.

*Preferred Shares in Boots Cash Chemists receiving
Quarterly Dividends.*

Boots CASH CHEMISTS

BOOTS PURE DRUG COMPANY Ltd.

BOOTS CASH CHEMISTS (EASTERN) Ltd.
BOOTS CASH CHEMISTS (WESTERN) Ltd.

BOOTS CASH CHEMISTS (SOUTHERN) Ltd.
BOOTS CASH CHEMISTS (LANCASHIRE) Ltd.

*Quarterly Dividends are being paid on all Preferred Shares on
1st January, 1st April, 1st July, and 1st October.*

Full particulars may be had by filling up the form given below
and sending it to the Secretary.

JESSE BOOT,

Managing Director

DIARY, 1917.

Please send me particulars of any shares offering in Boots Cash Chemists, Ltd.

Name in full

Address

Date

To the Secretary, Boots Cash Chemists, Station Street, Nottingham.

The following figures are compiled from the audited Balance Sheets of each of the Companies named, for the year ending 31st March, 1916 (after including allocation of the year's profits).

BOOTS PURE DRUG COMPANY LIMITED.

Company	Shares now in Public hands available for Purchase from time to time (31st March, 1916)	Reserve Funds	Depreciation Fund	Chemists' Provident Fund	Contingency Fund	Carried forward to 1917	Amount required for one year's Dividends excluding Ordinary Shares
Boots Pure Drug Co. Limited.	1888 100,000 Six per cent. £1 "C" Pref. Shares 120,000 Seven per cent. "A" Pref. Ord. Shares 245,000 Seven per cent. "B" Pref. Ord. Shares 400,000 Seven per cent. "C" Pref. Ord. Shares 150,000 Seven per cent. "D" Pref. Ord. Shares	228,547	139,987	16,978	39,051	59,128	72,229

BOOTS CASH CHEMISTS (EASTERN) LIMITED.

Company	Shares now in Public hands available for Purchase from time to time (31st March, 1916)	Reserve Funds	Depreciation Fund	Chemists' Provident Fund	Contingency Fund	Carried forward to 1917	Amount required for one year's Dividends excluding Ordinary Shares
Boots Cash Chemists (Eastern) Limited.	1892 100,000 Six per cent. £1 "A" Pref. Shares 100,000 Five per cent. £1 "B" Pref. Shares	84,466	92,659	25,103	18,102	17,372	11,000

BOOTS CASH CHEMISTS (WESTERN) LIMITED.

Company	Shares now in Public hands available for Purchase from time to time (31st March, 1916)	Reserve Funds	Depreciation Fund	Chemists' Provident Fund	Contingency Fund	Carried forward to 1917	Amount required for one year's Dividends excluding Ordinary Shares
Boots Cash Chemists (Western) Limited.	1897 90,000 Six per cent. £1 "A" Pref. Shares 50,000 Six per cent. £1 "B" Pref. Shares 164,426 Six per cent. £1 "C" Pref. Shares	43,843	70,916	20,406	19,858	25,486	18,265

BOOTS CASH CHEMISTS (LANCASHIRE) LIMITED.

Company	Shares now in Public hands available for Purchase from time to time (31st March, 1916)	Reserve Funds	Depreciation Fund	Chemists' Provident Fund	Contingency Fund	Carried forward to 1917	Amount required for one year's Dividends excluding Ordinary Shares
Boots Cash Chemists (Lancashire) Limited.	1899 100,000 Six per cent. £1 "A" Pref. Shares 50,000 Six per cent. £1 "B" Pref. Shares 54,176 Six per cent. £1 "C" Pref. Shares	22,787	60,682	18,210	15,279	21,468	12,250

BOOTS CASH CHEMISTS (SOUTHERN) LIMITED.

Company	Shares now in Public hands available for Purchase from time to time (31st March, 1916)	Reserve Funds	Depreciation Fund	Chemists' Provident Fund	Contingency Fund	Carried forward to 1917	Amount required for one year's Dividends excluding Ordinary Shares
Boots Cash Chemists (Southern) Limited.	1901 175,000 Six per cent. £1 "A" Pref. Shares 100,000 Six per cent. £1 "B" Pref. Shares 250,000 Six per cent. £1 "C" Pref. Shares	49,059	154,009	25,722	22,411	46,921	31,500

TOTAL RESERVES, Etc., OF THE FIVE COMPANIES.

Company	Reserve Funds	Depreciation Fund	Chemists' Provident Fund	Contingency Fund	Carried forward to 1917	Amount required for one year's Dividends excluding Ordinary Shares
Boots Pure Drug Co. Limited						
Boots Cash Chemists (Eastern) Limited	£	£	£	£	£	£
Boots Cash Chemists (Western) Limited						
Boots Cash Chemists (Lancashire) Limited	428,702	518,253	106,419	114,701		
Boots Cash Chemists (Southern) Limited						
TOTAL INCREASE IN ONE YEAR (FIVE COMPANIES)	£13,294	£55,110	£8,176	£17,882	170,375	145,244

31st March, 1916.

AFFIDAVIT.—An Affidavit or Statutory Declaration must be stamped with a half-crown stamp.

APPOINTMENT.—see Letter of Appointment.

APPRAISERS AND HOUSE AGENTS.—Annual licence, £5.

APPOINTMENT OF NEW TRUSTEE.—10s.

APPRaisal ON VALUATION of property, discharges, or repairs visited.

E. s. d.

NOTICE £50 0 0	5 0 0
£10 0 0	10 0 0
£20 10 0	15 0 0
£30 10 0	20 0 0
£40 2 0	25 0 0

APPRENTICES INDENTURES.—In proper legal form, stamped with a half-crown stamp—no ordinary form of agreement will not suffice.

ATTORNEY, LETTER OF POWER OF.—Authorising a Proxy to vote at any meeting, Stamp Duty 1d.

For receipt of dividends or interest of any stock, one payment only 1s. on either case 5s. For receipt of any sum not over £20, or any annual sum not over £50.

For the sale, transfer or acceptance of Government Stock, where the nominal value does not exceed £100—2s. 6d. Any other kind, 10s.

AUCTIONEER'S ANNUAL LICENCE. U.K. (May act as Appraisers or House Agents without further licence), £10

BANKERS' CHECKS.—1d.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.—Payable on demand, or not exceeding three days after date, on sight or on presentation, 1d.

A Bill of Exchange or PROMISSORY Note (inland of any other kind) Not exceeding £25 and not exceeding £50 and not exceeding £100, 2d. Exc. £50 and not exceeding £75, 5d. Exc. £75 and not exceeding £100, 1s. And for every additional £100, or any other part of £100, 1s.

BONDS, MORTGAGES, DEBENTURES, AND OTHER SECURITIES.—Stamp Duty s. d.

Amount not exceeding £10 0 0	0 3
£15 0 0	0 6
£50 1 0	0 9
£100 2 0	0 9
£150 3 0	1 0
£200 5 0	1 0
£250 7 6	1 0
£300 7 6	1 0

and for every additional £100 and fractional part, 2s. 6d.

BOND OF SALE.—Absolute or Conveyance on Sale as Security, see Mortgage, &c. s. d.

CARRIAGE TAX.—£ s. d.

Drawn by four or more wheels	2 2 0
Drawn by two or more horses	2 2 0
Drawn by one horse only	1 1 0
Less than four wheels	0 15
Hackney Carriages	0 15 0

Licences expire on December 31st.

Carts, Wagons, &c., used solely for conveyance of goods for Trade purposes are exempt if the name, &c., of owner are legibly painted on them.

CAPITAL DUTY (Share).—Companies with limited liability, on every £100 of the nominal capital, 5s.

CONTRACT NOTE.—advising sale or purchase of Stock of the value of £5 and under £100, 1s.; £100 to £500, 1s.; £500 to £1,000, 2s.; £1,000 to £1,500, 3s.; £1,500 to £2,500, 4s.; and for every £250 beyond, an extra 2s.

CONVEYANCE ON TRANSFER.—On sale or otherwise, of Bank of England Stock, is liable to a duty of 7s. 9d.; of Canadian and Colonial Stock registered under the Colonial Stock Act, 1877, of 2s. 6d. for every £100 or fraction of £100.

CONVEYANCE OR TRANSFER, SALE OF STOCK SHARES, OR MARKETABLE SECURITIES to any amount are chargeable at the following scale:—

E. s. d.

Amount not exceeding £5 0 0	0 6
£10 1 0	0 6
£15 1 0	0 6
£20 2 0	0 6
£25 2 6	0 6
£30 5 0	0 6
£35 7 6	0 6
£40 10 0	0 6
£45 12 6	0 6
£50 15 0	0 6
£55 17 6	0 6
£60 20 0	0 6

CUR TAX.—Payable by owner of any dog, the minimum age of six months, 1s. 6d. Dogs under six months are not liable, though the licences expire on Dec. 31st, provided for keeping a dog without a licence, 5s.

Used solely by blind persons or exempt and farmers and sheepholders may obtain exemption on making the necessary declaration.

ESTATE DUTY.—Payable upon the principal value of all real estate, real or personal, which passes on a death.

Excise	£100 £1	Excise	£80,000 £4
£500	£2	£100,000	£10
£1,000	£3	£150,000	£11
£5,000	£4	£200,000	£12
£10,000	£5	£250,000	£13
£50,000	£7	£300,000	£14
£100,000	£8	£350,000	£15

Gifts with issue three parts of the testator's estate are liable to duty.

Where the net value of the property, real and personal, including any £10,000 Estate Duty only payable, and the property is exempt from Settlements, Succession Duty, and Legacy or Succession Duty.

Small estates up to £200 and £500 gross are charged with fixed duties of 30s. and 50s., and are exempt from all other death duties.

GUN LICENCES.—Payment is rigidly enforced, even to carrying revolver or air gun. Soldiers and volunteers are exempt. Expire 31st July. Gun or rifle of any description, including any of any description licence costs 10s., and expires July 31st. An annual licence for the same gun, expiring July 31st, costs 2s. A gamekeeper's licence costs £2, and any one having the right to kill game in England or Scotland can take an annual licence out for any named servant to act as a gamekeeper for the same sum. Such licences expire July 31st.

HAWKER'S ANNUAL LICENCE.—Expires March 31st, £2.

LEGACY DUTY.—Legacy Duty is payable on all legacies willed by a deceased person, and on the following scale:—to children of the deceased, or their descendants, or to the father or mother or other legal ancestor of the deceased, £1 per cent.; to brothers and sisters of the deceased, or their descendants, £5 per cent.; to sons or daughters of the deceased, £10 per cent.; to a treatisee or great-uncle, or their descendant, £10 per cent.

LETTERS OF APPOINTMENT.—Amount less than £5, Stamp Duty, 1d.; £5 or upwards, Stamp Duty, 6d.

LETTERS OF RESIGNATION.—Amount less than £5, Stamp Duty, 1d.; £5 or upwards, Stamp Duty, 6d.

LICENSING.—Selling and supplying motor-car drivers, licence costs 15s. and expires Dec. 31st, but a person who is engaged to serve for part only of each day and does not reside in his employer's house is exempt.

MARRIAGE LICENCE.—10s.; special, £5.

MORTGAGE, BOND, &c. (except a mortgageable security) Not exceeding—

£10 0 0	3 150	3 3
£15 0 0	1 250	3 6
£20 0 0	1 300	3 9
£30 0 0	2 300	7 6

Exceeding £500, for every £100, and fractional part of £100, 5s. 6d.

IMPROVED TAXATION.—In force May, 1918.

MOTORS.—

Not exceeding 6½ h.p.	4 2 0
6½ h.p. to 12 h.p.	8 0 0
12 h.p. to 16 h.p.	8 0 0
16 h.p. to 20 h.p.	12 10 0
20 h.p. to 30 h.p.	25 4 0
30 h.p. to 40 h.p.	31 10 0
40 h.p. to 60 h.p.	53 0 0
Over 60 h.p.	126 0 0

Motor Bicycles and Tricycles— not exceeding 4 h.p. 2 2 0

Exceeding 4 h.p. as per a motor car of like power Registration, Motor Cars, 20s.; Motor Cycles, 5s.; Drivers, 3s.

Medical men are allowed to sell the full of the car is kept for professional purposes.

SPECIAL TAXATION.—In force May, 1918

ENTERTAINMENT DUTY.—(Theatres, Cinemas, Football Matches and Horse Races.)

Where payment of admission does not exceed—

0 1 0	0 1 0
0 2 0	0 2 0
0 3 0	0 3 0
0 4 0	0 4 0
0 5 0	0 5 0
0 6 0	0 6 0
0 7 6	0 7 6
0 8 6	0 8 6
0 9 6	0 9 6
1 0 6	1 0 6

Where payment of admission is more than 10s., or part of 10s., over 10s. 6d.

PATENT MEDICINES.—E. s. d.

Not exc. 10s. 0 0	0 2 0
10s. 0 0	2 4 0
20s. 0 0	4 4 0

Patent Medicine Dealers, 6d.

Annual Licence for each set of premises, 5s.

PAWN BROKERS.—Annual Licence, £7 10s.

PEELERS (Police Licence), 5s.

PLAYING CARDS.—Makers & Retailers Annual Licence, £1.

Protest where duty on bill does not exceed 1s., same as bill, otherwise 1s.

RECEIPTS for £2 or upwards, 1d.

REVERSION DUTY (payable on the determination of a lease) £1 for every £100 in the value of the benefit accrued to the lessee.

SETTLEMENT. For every £100, 5s.

TRANSFER of Marketable Securities not transferable by delivery, other than on sale or mortgage, 10s.

INTERESTS AND INTEREST.

To find the price at which £100 stock (bearing a definite interest) must be bought to yield a given amount of interest, multiply the price of the stock by the interest; divide the interest it bears, and divide by three representing the interest desired, thus:—

Find selling price of £100 stock bearing 5% to yield 3%.

£100 0 0	60	100 0 0
5	5	3
31 500 0		
100	142 17 14	

To find what interest a stock (bearing definite interest) will show if bought at a certain price, multiply the nominal price of the stock by the interest it bears and divide by the price given for it, thus:—

What interest will a £100 stock bearing interest at 3% show if bought at (a) £110

£100 0 0	3	100 0 0
110	300 0 0	30 300 0 0
214	61	3 6 8

TABLE OF DISCOUNTS.

1% equals 3d. on £1 on 3½ of principal	3d	3d
3% .. 9d. .. 3d	3d	3d
5% .. 15 .. 3d	3d	3d
7% .. 21 .. 3d	3d	3d
10% .. 21 .. 3d	3d	3d

The following rule will be found a very simple and quick way of calculating how much money is due for irregular rates of interest.

For instance, what is 3% on £55?

First, multiply the amount (68) by double the percentage (3×2=6)

68 × 6 = 408

— 290

Then divide the number arrived at into two parts by drawing a line between the last two figures, thus, 206. The figures to the left of the line are the number of shillings, and the one on the right the number of pence, so that the answer is 39s.

In some cases the last figure will not be a cypher, then it will be necessary to add to it one-fifth of its value, as shown in the following:

What is 3% on £86?

Proceed as before, viz.,

86 × 6 = 516

— 39 6

Then add one-fifth of the pence column to the number — 39 6

One-fifth of 6 = 1 2

39 7 8

CALCULATION OF INTEREST.

You lend a man £25 at 3% for 21 days

What interest are you entitled to?

3% = 1s. in the £1 (12 pence in the £1); 12 pence for 12 months equals one penny per month; three weeks equals three-fourths of a month. You are entitled to 3s; (one shilling in the £1 for a full year, or 93 pence for a month; therefore, 2 of 33 pence will give the answer £0 2 6).

NOTE.—As 3% a month's interest is one penny for every pound lent, and 3½ equals 100, or any part of a calendar month can easily be calculated therefrom.

Find the interest of £20 at 3% for 7 months. 2% equals 6d. in the £1. 7 months = 21 weeks. 21 weeks at 6d. therefore 21 × 6 = 126 = 10s. 6d.

ESTIMATING PROFITS.

It is generally accepted that mistakes are likely to arise unless profit is based on the "retains". It is quite a debatable point on some lines, such as selling of stocks and shares as to whether the percentage of profit should be calculated from cost or selling price, but for tradesmen there should be only one rule, and that is, all profit should be calculated on returns.

For instance, say goods were bought for £75 and sold for £100. Of this, £25 (or 25%) is profit, and could be banked, leaving the outlay on principal (£75) intact. But if one considered that a profit of 33% had been made, and were £33 6d. banked, the principal would be reduced to £66 15s. 4d. When calculating the rate of profit, the principal must remain intact, and if it is not, it is the custom to calculate profit on the cost price. In many other trades it is the custom to calculate profit on the selling price, and when such a question arises it should be made very clear as to whether calculation is based on "cost," or "on returns."

The following is an easy method of calculating profits:—

Added in the cost price will give—

50% on cost or 25% on returns	
4rd .. 33 ½ .. 25%	
5th .. 25% .. 20%	
6th .. 16 ⅔ .. 14 ⅔	
7th .. 14 ⅔ .. 12 ⅔	
8th .. 12 ⅔ .. 11 ⅔	
10th .. 10% .. 9 ⅔	

The above remarks apply more directly to the retailing of goods than to property, shares, &c.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.

The following Parliamentary and Departmental Publications are obtainable:—

PARLIAMENTARY.—Acts of Parliament: House of Lords Papers, Bills, and Minutes Proceedings; House of Commons Reports and Papers, Bills, Votes and Proceedings, and Reports on Petitions; Papers presented to both Houses by command of His Majesty (including Reports of Royal Commissions); Foreign Office Reports on Trade and on subjects of Commercial and general interest in Foreign Countries; Colonial Office Annual Reports on the Colonies, &c. &c.

DEPARTMENTAL.—Publications of the Admiralty, War Office, Board of Trade (including the Board of Trade Journal and the Labour Gazette), Meteorological Office, Record Office, Home Office (including Factory Act Forms and Explosives Act Forms), Customs (Custom Forms), Civil Service Commission (Examination Papers, &c.) Local Government Board, Board of Education, Emigration, Information Office, Registrar-General (England and Wales, Scotland and Ireland), Statute Law Committee, Scottish and Irish Public Departments, &c. &c.

AGENTS.—

ENGLAND.—WYMAN & SONS, LTD., Fetter Lane, E.C.

SCOTLAND.—H. M. Stationery Office (Scottish Branch), 24 North St. Edinburgh.

IRELAND.—E. POWERS, 114 Grafton Street, Dublin.

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8th .. 12 ⅔ .. 11 ⅔	
10th .. 10% .. 9 ⅔	

The above remarks apply more directly to the retailing of goods than to property, shares, &c.

POSTAL AND SAVINGS BANK REGULATIONS.

For further particulars see "Post Office Guide," at any Post Office.

STAMPS.

Stamps are issued at following values: ½d., 1d., 1½d., 2d., 3d., 4d., 5d., 6d., 7d., 8d., 9d., 10d., 1/-, 2/6, 5/-, 10/- and 20/-.

Books containing 18 penny and 12 halfpenny stamps are now on sale at each post office. Price 2/6.

LETTER POST.

The prepaid rate of postage is as follows:

Not exceeding 1 oz. in weight ... 1d.
 Exceeding 1-oz. but not exceeding 2-oz. 2d.
 For every additional 2 ozs. ... ½d.

A letter posted unpaid is chargeable on delivery with double postage; a letter insufficiently paid, with double the deficiency. The sender is liable for the charges.

No letter may exceed two feet in length, one foot in width, or one foot in depth. Weight unlimited.

CERTIFICATES OF POSTING CORRESPONDENCE.

Correspondence of any kind can be registered. The fee is 2d. in addition to the postage. Any person who desires proof should hand in the correspondence at the Post Office and ask for a certificate of posting. The fee is one halfpenny, payable by stamp, which must be affixed to the form of certificate.

REGISTERED CORRESPONDENCE.

Registered correspondence, on being re-directed, may not be dropped into a letter box, but must be taken to a Post Office to be dealt with as registered.

POST-CARDS—bearing ½d. stamp.

Stout, 4 for 2½d., 11 for 6d., or 110 for 5/-.
 Thin, 4d. each, 12 for 6d.

The prepaid rate of postage on every post-card is one half-penny, and on every reply post-card one penny. A post-card posted unpaid is chargeable on delivery with one penny.

Cards used as post-cards must be made of ordinary card-board, not thicker than the material used for the thickest official post-card. They may not exceed 5½ inches in length, by 3½ inches in width, or be less than 4 inches in length by 2½ inches in width.

A gummed label (not to exceed 2 inches long and ¾-inch wide) bearing the address may now be affixed to the card. If any of the rules relating to a post-card be infringed, the card will be treated as a letter.

BOOK PACKET POST.

The Book Packet Post may be used for forwarding books, written or printed matter, not in the nature of a letter, sketches, photographs, maps, estimates, certificates, deeds, circulars, Christmas cards, &c.

Not exceeding 2-oz. in weight ... ½d.
 Every additional 2-oz. ... ½d.

Limits.—Weight 5-lb. Size, 2-ft. by 1-ft. by 1-ft.
 Packets must be open to inspection.

SAMPLE PACKETS.

4-oz. 1d., 4 to 6-oz. 1½d., 8 to 8-oz. (limit) 2d.
 Limit of size 12-in. by 8-in. by 4-in.

Wrappers must be marked "Sample Post," and contents must be open to inspection.

INLAND NEWSPAPERS.

Not exceeding 6-oz. ½d., with ½d. for every additional 6-oz. or fraction of 6-oz. This applies to single copies only. Two or more copies liable to same postage as if posted separately. Limit of weight for each packet, 2-lbs.

EMBOSSED ENVELOPES.

Bearing ½d. stamp—Commercial size, 8 for 4½d.; size 8½ by 5½ in., 7 for 4d.
 Bearing 1d. stamp—Note size, 10 for 11d.; Commercial size, 8 for 8½d.

REGISTERED LETTER ENVELOPES.

Bearing 3d. stamp—3½d., 3½d., 3½d. and 4d. each, according to size.

LETTER CARDS.

Bearing 1d. stamp—1d. each; 12 for 1/-.

NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS.

Bearing ½d. stamp—6 for 3½d.; bearing 1d. stamp—6 for 6½d.

PARCEL POST.

The rates of postage on parcels are as follows:

For a parcel	not exceeding 1 lb.	exceeding 1 lb. but	not exceeding 1 lb.
.. 2 lb.	.. 2 lb.	.. 2 lb.	.. 2 lb.
.. 3 lb.	.. 3 lb.	.. 3 lb.	.. 3 lb.
.. 5 lb.	.. 5 lb.	.. 5 lb.	.. 5 lb.
.. 7 lb.	.. 7 lb.	.. 7 lb.	.. 7 lb.
.. 8 lb.	.. 8 lb.	.. 8 lb.	.. 8 lb.
.. 9 lb.	.. 9 lb.	.. 9 lb.	.. 9 lb.
.. 10 lb.	.. 10 lb.	.. 10 lb.	.. 10 lb.
.. 11 lb.	.. 11 lb.	.. 11 lb.	.. 11 lb.

No parcel may exceed 11 lb. in weight.

The size allowed for an inland parcel is:
 Greatest length ... 3 ft. 6 in.
 Greatest length and girth combined ... 6 ft. 0 in.

For example—A parcel measuring 3 ft. 6 in. in its longest dimensions may measure as much as 2 ft. 8 in. round its thickest part; or a short parcel may be thicker: thus, if it measure no more than 3 ft. in length, it may measure as much as 3 ft. round its thickest part.

The postage on a parcel must be prepaid. Mark each parcel "Parcel Post." A parcel must not be posted in a letter box, but presented at the counter of a post office, and the sender should see that the weight, size and postage are in order before leaving.

RE-DIRECTION OF PARCELS.

Parcels are, when re-directed, liable to additional postage at the prepaid rate for each re-direction, except where the original and the second address are both within the delivery of the same Post Office, and the re-direction is made within the period of free re-direction allowed for other classes of correspondence. A parcel will not, however, be delivered free of charge to a person who has previously refused to accept it, and for re-direction from a Returned Letter Office a second postage is invariably charged.

PARCELS (FOREIGN AND COLONIAL).

Parcels are accepted for parcel post to most foreign countries under conditions similar to the inland regulations except that for customs requirements the contents must be declared. The customs charges can be prepaid or collected on delivery. The postage varies to different countries and must be prepaid.

MONEY ORDERS (INLAND).

The postal authorities cannot issue a single money order for more than £40, and will only cash them at the money order office at which they are made payable, unless they are crossed, when they can be paid through a bank. No fractional part of a 1d. can be contained in a money order.

MONEY ORDERS (INLAND, FOREIGN AND COLONIAL).

Inland Ordinary Money Orders:—
 For sums not over £1 £3 £10 £20 £30 £40
 the extra charge is 2d. 3d. 4d. 6d. 8d. 10d.

Inland Telegraph Money Orders:—
 Postage at same rate as for Ordinary Inland Money Orders, plus fee of 2d., and cost of Telegram of Advice.

Foreign and Colonial Ordinary Money Orders:—
 For sums not over £1 £2 £4 £6 £8 £10
 the extra charge is 3d. 6d. 9d. 1/- 1/3 1/6

Foreign Telegraph Money Orders:—
 Postage at same rate as for Ordinary Foreign Money Orders, plus fee of 6d., and cost of Telegram of Advice.

POSTAL ORDERS.

Obtainable at any money order office in the United Kingdom. If crossed must be paid through a bank.

Amount of Order.	Pounds.
6d., 1/-, 1/6, 2/- and 2/6	...
3/-, 3/6, 4/-, 4/6, 5/-, 5/6, 6/-, 6/6, 7/-, 7/6, 8/-, 8/6, 9/-, 9/6, 10/-, 10/6, 11/-, 11/6, 12/-, 12/6, 13/-, 13/6, 14/-, 14/6 and 15/-	1d
15/6, 16/-, 16/6, 17/-, 17/6, 18/-, 18/6, 19/-, 19/6, 20/- and 21/-	1½d

Before parting with a postal order, always fill in the name of the person to whom the amount is to be paid. Each order is numbered, as is also the counterfoil attached, which latter should be retained and name of payee filled in. The Postmaster-General will entertain no further claim after an order is once paid. Stamps to the amount of 5d. can be affixed to make up odd sums.

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK.

Established at all money order offices. In ordinary cases the annual deposit must not exceed £50, and the total amount £200. No person can have more than one account. Amounts placed in the bank on behalf of children under seven years of age cannot be withdrawn until the child reaches that age, and then received at a time is 1/-, and this may take the form of 12 penny stamps affixed to a special form. Each depositor receives a bank book in which the amount of each deposit should be entered at the time of paying in. If the deposit is £5 or over, a special acknowledgment is sent from the head London office. Interest exceeding £1 may be withdrawn without previous notice, on year, postage free, on the anniversary of the date when the account was opened, to the Controller of the Savings Bank withdrawal of money can be expedited by telegraphing, the depositor paying cost of telegrams.

COMMUNICATION BY WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY WITH SHIPS AT SEA.

Messages are accepted at any Telegraph Office for packets and warships by the principal ocean liners, mail stations, and radio-telegrams from the various these stations and thence transmitted by wire. Full particulars and charges obtainable at any telegraph office.

INSURED BOX POST.

An Insured Box Post intended for the conveyance of articles of gold and silver, precious stones, jewellery, and other articles of a similar nature, which are prohibited from transmission in insured letters may now be sent in the letter mails to certain European countries as "Insured Boxes." Certain articles are prohibited, such as current coin, letters or correspondence, bank notes, securities, &c. An insured box must not exceed 2 lbs. in weight, and must not measure more than 12 inches in length, 4 inches in breadth, and 4 inches in depth. The boxes must be strongly made of metal or wood. The postage varies according to distance. The maximum limit of insurance is £400. There are special directions as to how the boxes shall be packed and labelled.

CASH ON DELIVERY.

Foreign and Colonial Post. Arrangements have been made whereby senders of postal packets between the United Kingdom and certain British possessions can have the value collected on delivery, and same remitted by postal or money order.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

To British possessions generally, to Egypt, United States of America, to H.M. Ships of War serving abroad, and British Postal Agencies in China and Morocco, 1d. per oz. To all other places 2½d. for the first ounce, and 1½d. for each additional ounce.

TELEGRAPHS.

The Postmaster General's telegraphs are open to the public for communication to all parts of the United Kingdom, to places abroad, and to ships at sea.

The charge for an "Inland" telegram is independent of distance, and depends upon the number of words only.

Foreign and Colonial telegraph systems are largely regulated by an International Convention, to which nearly all countries are parties.

Telegraph offices are usually open on week-days from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m., but in London and a few of the largest provincial towns, offices are always open, day and night, and in many towns telegrams may be despatched at any hour from the railway station.

Communication may be had, through the post office, with ships passing round the coasts of the United Kingdom, by means of wireless telegraphy.

INLAND TELEGRAMS.

The charge is 9d. for the first twelve words including the address, and 4d. for every additional word.

Telegrams can be repeated on payment of half the original charge, which extra payment is refunded if error is detected. Telegrams may be posted in wall or pillar boxes, or handed to rural postmen, and are wired as soon as received at the nearest telegraph office. Late fees secure attention, in certain cases, to telegrams handed in after the usual hours. The cost of registering an abbreviated address, which must consist of two words, is 2½s.

Telegrams in plain language in any modern European tongue are charged for according to the number of words; but all words not forming part of any modern European language, and all unintelligible combinations of letters are charged for at the rate of five letters to a word.

Exceptions—Words which are ordinarily written as one, or coupled by hyphens, as "mother-in-law," "forty-seven," "warehouseman" are counted as one word.

Such names as O'Neil, MacDonald, De la Rue, and names with the prefix "St." as St. Pancras, are charged for as single words, but double names like Bouvier-Tracy, although written with a hyphen, count as two words.

Such abbreviations as "can't," "won't," "couldn't," are counted as single words.

Figures are counted at the rate of five figures to a word. For example: "38563" counts as one word, while "985634" counts as two words.

Names such as "Newcastle-on-Tyne," "Abbey-Holme" and "Bodmin Road" are counted as one word, but "Hanging Ditch" and "Deery Lane" are each counted as two words.

When it is necessary to add the name of a county to the name of a place to distinguish it from another place of the same name, e.g., Egremont (Ches.), the name of the county is not charged for.

When words are underlined, or placed in a parenthesis, or within inverted commas, one extra word is charged for.

One word each is also charged for the ordinary signs of punctuation if they are required to be transmitted.

When the address is beyond the limit of free delivery, postage is charged at the rate of 3d. per mile or part of a mile, the distance being calculated from the limit of free delivery.

TELEGRAPH POSTAL SERVICE.

A telegram can now be forwarded partly by telegraph and partly by post. For example—Poste Smith, 10 Broad Street, Calcutta, Brindisi. This could be telegraphed to Brindisi to catch the outgoing mail, and then forwarded on by post to its destination. For charges, enquire at any Telegraph Office.

TELEGRAMS (FOREIGN AND COLONIAL).

Must be written on special forms and are accepted in the language of any of the principal European countries. The rates vary, and are too numerous to detail here.

Telegrams in plain language are accepted for transmission to the British Dominions, and for extra telegrams are accepted under certain conditions. Half-rate telegrams are accepted on condition that they may, if necessary, be deferred during transmission in favour of full-rate traffic. Half-rate telegrams must not contain either code or cypher. Figures are not allowed, and numbers must be written in words. Further particulars from any Telegraph Office.

JEWISH CALENDAR.

A.D. 1917. A.M. 5677-5678.

The year 5677 commenced on Sept. 28th, 1916.

1917			5677
Jan. 4	Fast of Tebet	...	Tebet 10
Jan. 24	New Moon	...	Sebat 1
Feb. 23	Fast of Esther	...	Adar 1
Mar. 8	Purim	...	14
" 9	Shushan Purim	...	15
" 24	New Moon	...	Nisan 1
Apr. 7	Feast of Passover ...	...	15
" 8	" " " 2nd Day	...	16
" 14	" " " 7th Day	...	21
" 14	" " " 8th Day	...	22
23	New Moon ...	...	Iyar 1
May 10	3rd Day of Omer	...	18
" 22	New Moon	...	Sivan 1
" 27	Pentecost 1st Day	...	6
" 28	" " 2nd Day	...	7
June 21	New Moon ...	...	Tammuz 1
July 8	Fast of Tamuz	...	18
" 19	New Moon	...	Ab. 1
" 29	Fast of Ab.	...	10
Aug. 17	New Moon ...	...	Elat 1
Sept. 19	New Year, 5678	...	5678
" 16	" " 2nd day ...	...	2
" 16	Fast of Gedaliah	...	10
" 25	Day of Atonement	...	10
Oct. 1	Feast of Tabernacles	...	15
" 2	" " " 2nd day	...	16
" 8	Hosana Raba	...	21
" 8	Feast of the 8th Day	...	21
" 9	Reigning of the Law	...	22
" 9	New Moon ...	...	23
Nov. 16	Dedication of the Temple	...	1
Dec. 10	New Moon	...	Tebet 1
" 25	Fast of Tebet	...	10

MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATION MARKS.

A London	DS Peebles	IY Leuth (Ireland)
AA Hampshire	DU Coventry	IZ Mayo
AB Worcestershire	DW Newport (Mon.)	J Durham
AC Warwickshire	DX Ipswich	J Tyrone
AD Northamptonshire	DY Hastings	JS Ross & Cromarty
AE Bristol	E Staffordshire	K Liverpool
AF Cornwall	EA West Bromwich	KD Liverpool
AG Norfolk	EE Isle of Ely	KE Waterford
AI Meath	EC Westmorland	KS Roxburgh
AJ Yorks. (N. Riding)	ED Warrington	KT Kent
AK Bedford	EE Wigton	LC Glamorganshire
AL Nottinghamshire	EF W. Hartlepool	LA London
AM Wiltshire	EH Hanley	LB London
AN Camberland	EI Stoke-on-Trent	LC London
AP East Sussex	EJ Sligo	LD London
AR Herefordshire	EK Cardiganhire	LE London
AS Dorset	EL Wigan	LF London
AT King's-n-up-Hull	EL Hounsworth	LG London
AU Nottingham	EM Bowle	LH London
AV Salop	EN Perth	LI London
AX Monmouthshire	EP Montgom'tyshire	LM London
AY Leicestershire	EQ Worcester	LN London
B Lancashire	ER Rotherham	LO London
BA Salford	EU Breconshire	LS Selkirk
BB New-castle-n-Tne	EV Haringtonshire	MT Chester
BC Leicester	EX Great Yarmouth	NI Wexford
BD North'mp't'shire	EY Anglesey	MN Isle of Man
BE Lincoln (Linds-c)	F Essex	MO Strirling
BF Northham'shire	FA Burry-on-Trent	MX Middlesex
BI Monaghan	FB Rux	MY Manchester
BJ East Suffolk	FC Oxford	NH Northampton
BK Northampton	FD Dudley	NI Wicklow
BL Berkshire	FE Lincoln	OJ Birm'ngham
BM Bedfordshire	FF Merionethshire	OK Birm'ngham
BN Bedfordshire	FG Gloucester	OL Birm'ngham
BO Cardiff	FH Tipperary (N. Rid.)	OS Wigtown
BP West Sussex	FJ Exeter	P Surrey
BQ Sunderland	FK Worcester	PA Surrey
BR Orkney	FL Sole of Peterboro	PI Cork
BT Yorks. (E. Riding)	FM Chester	PS Zetland
BX Oldham	FN Canterbury	PT Derbyshire
BW Oxfordshire	FO Radnorshire	R Dublin
BY Carmarthenshire	FP Rutland	RS Aberdeen
BV Croydon	FQ Warwickshire	SA Edinburgh
CA Denbighshire	FR Tyneworth	SA Aberdeen (County)
CB Blackburn	FS Southport	SB Argyll
CC Carrar-on-shire	FT Glasgow	SD Ayr
CD Brighton	FU Middlesex	SE Banff
CE Cambridgeshire	FA Somerset	SF Berwick
CF West-Suffolk	HB Merthyr Tydfil	SH Perth
CG Derby	HC Eastbourne	SI Caithness
CH Queen's County	HD Haddington	SN Clackmannan
CI Preston	HE Barnsley	SM Dumfries
CJ Norwich	HF Wallasey	SN Dumbarrow
CK Birkenhead	HI Carlisle	SO Elgin
CL Gateshead	HJ Tipperary (S. Rid.)	SP Fife
CM Plymouth	HK Southend-on-Sea	SR Forfar
CN Halifax	HL Wakefield	SS Haddingtonshire
CO Southampton	HM East Ham	ST Inverness
CP Lines (N. Devon)	HN Busby	SV Kinross
CQ Walsal	HO Antrim	SW Kirkcubright
CR Burnley	HP Armagh	SN Linlithgow
CS Huddersfield	HQ Carlisle	SY Madras
CT Swansea	ID Cavan	SV Devonshire
CU Dent	IE Clare	TI Limerick
CV Wolverhampton	IF Sligo	TS Dundee
DH Stockport	IJ Donegal	UC Leeds
DI Middlesex	IK Down	UL Londonderry
DE Bournemouth	IL Dromin	US Govan
DH Walsal	IM Fermanagh	UN Anaric
DI Hombkonnsh	IN Galway	VS Greenock
DI St. Helens	IO Wick	W Sheshel
DI Rochdale	IP Kildare	WI Waterford
DI Isle of Wight	IP Bilkenny	WS Leith
DI Flintshire	IQ King's County	WY Northumberland
DI York	IJ Leitrim	XI Paisley
DO Lincoln (Holland)	IK Limerick	Y Somerset
DR Reading	IL Londonderry	YS Partick
DR Devonport	IX Longford	



CAPTAINS OF INDUSTRY
AND THEIR WORK. . . .

SIR JESSE BOOT

FROM . . .

"BUSINESS NARRATIONS."

By W. W. B.

THE history of commerce is the history of human progress. Each country, through some natural advantage of climate, soil, or geographical position, has a special fitness for the production or manufacture of certain goods, and the interchange between the various localities of their respective superfluities ministers to the comforts of the people, enriches their lives, amplifies their knowledge and national relations, broadens human conceptions and human intercourse, and in its every aspect extends the refining influences of civilization. Not only are the necessities of existence provided more fully and certainly, but those luxuries are also more abundantly supplied which add a grace to life by gratifying the tastes of the people, and augmenting their pleasures. It is the function of the merchant to carry out this interchange of commodities, and the record of his performance of duty from the early ages to the present day is a narrative of high achievement. The treasures of Carthage and the galleys of ancient Tyre swept the seas to gather and distribute merchandise; the princely traffickers of Pisa, Genoa, and Venice made of commerce a lofty science; and the traders of the Hanse towns showed that business and the system of business provided a firm basis for the poity of the nation. Further westward swept the tide of affairs, so that speaking of traffic in England during the reign of the second Henry, Wm. Fitz Stephens, says:—

"Arabia's gold, Sabea's spice
and incense;
Scythia's keen weapons, and
the oil of palm
From Babylon's deep soil;
Nile's precious gems,
China's bright shining silks,
and Gallic wines,
Norway's warm peltry, and
the Russian sables,
All here abound"

The vessels of the Phoenicians, urged onwards by triple banks of rowers or carried with flowing sail, made their last journey in the dawn of the history of commerce. Gone, too, are the sailing sloops of Genoa, the blunt-nosed barges of the Hanse merchant, and the high-pooped brigs of Elizabeth: new methods and new systems have replaced the pack horse of an earlier age, and the book-keeping which made the Italian of the fifteenth century the admiration of the world. Progress has brought many an innovation, and the complexities of modern business, and the accomplishments of the modern trader are such as relegate the glories of the early merchant to the domain of romance, while they

themselves present features which, rightly appraised, thrill the imagination more than any story of mediæval commerce, just as they bring an enrichment and an abundance to life far beyond aught that the merchant of former times could hope to furnish. Trade has lost neither its ancient dignity nor its ancient glamour. The merchant of to-day ransacks the farthest corner of the world, and calls to his aid every science in the production, collection, and distribution of commodities: the state depends upon his activities; and he himself must be organizer, financier, and statesman. He must acquaint himself with the world's markets and the people's needs before he employs his sagacity and energy in the establishment of a business which will entitle him to rank as a captain of modern industry.

Jesse Boot commenced life with no external advantages, but passed his early days in straightened circumstances. While of tender years he lost his father, and had to assist his mother in carrying on a small shop in Goose Gate, Nottingham. Now Boots companies, of which he is the head, have nearly six hundred shops throughout the Kingdom; they have huge factories, laboratories, warehouses and workshops of various descriptions; they employ ten thousand people; and to provide for their clients they bring goods from every quarter of the globe. This huge extension, this development of the largest concern of its kind in the world, is the work of one master mind. Jesse Boot

started his career young and penniless. His sole capital—and it was plenty—was a combination of ability, persistence, and energy. His quick intelligence speedily grasped the economic principles that underlie scientific trading; his imagination conjured up the possibilities of applying them; and his courage and self-confidence enabled him to put them into operation. He turned his attention to the drug and chemical trade, and realising how such reform would be a popular benefit, set to work to cheapen many daily necessities by purchasing and selling on a large scale, and by eliminating as far as possible the middleman and so bringing commodities more directly to the consumer. Cash has always been the basis of his trading; no discounts are lost, and no bad debts are made. The business developed with magic speed, and Jesse Boot extended his activities by adding shop to shop and by including one branch of trade after another in his operations, so that at the present day his establishments are numbered by the hundred, his employees by the thousand, and his clients and



SIR JESSE BOOT.



General Offices, Nottingham.

sales by the million. The work is now carried on by Boots Pure Drug Co. Ltd., and four subsidiary companies. Many of the branch shops are really huge department stores where are found not only drugs, medicines, toilet preparations, perfumes, and the hundred and one articles sold by the general chemist, but also stationery, fancy ware, leather goods, cameras, and other photographic apparatus, glass, silver, trunks, portmanteaus, books, &c., in infinite variety. Boots are *The Chemists* and further Boots stores are *The stores* at which to purchase *Gifts*. The extension of branches over the whole kingdom has brought to many a comparatively small town shopping facilities such as were previously associated only with the largest centres of population, and articles are there procurable at prices and in such selection as even recently would have seemed incredible. Many of the branches have first class circulating libraries, and many of them have also excellent cafes attached, and these cafes it may be mentioned compete in luxury of appointments, choice of vands, and efficiency of service with the most expensive of catering establishments.

This is a simple but fascinating story of modern commerce, and a visit to the headquarters of Boots at Nottingham, provides a bewildering range of interest, and such an evidence of practical efficiency, that the business of Boots takes on a glamour from the thorough direction and control of its immense and multifarious concerns, and the reduction to system of the wide



Counting House, Nottingham.

complexities inseparable from so vast a trade. It is impossible not to realise why Boots is a household word, even as it is impossible to realise thoroughly that the one firm not only provides for the myriad requirements of its countless customers, but also performs for itself all the work of manufacture and all the other associated duties, as well as collecting and distributing more commodities than are handled by any other firm of retail chemists in the world. They employ the finest printing plant possible—for Boots are their own printers. Their wood supplies are like a timber merchant's stock, and their shop-fitting department like a furniture emporium—for Boots are their own shop-fitters. Their tin store is like a huge ironmonger's establishment, their ribbon store like a mercer's—for Boots are their own packers, and the assortment of ribbons and fancy goods calls for big supplies of ribbons and silks of all shades. There is a fleet of motor cars, vans and trollies, as well as horse drawn vehicles for the work of transport—and Boots do this so comprehensively that they even draw their own coal. Boots, in short, do everything possible for themselves, and do it thoroughly, and so save expense, while ensuring reliability.

The visitor on his wonder tour first inspects the offices, the ganglion, where centre the nerves from the various other departments. The volume of work here performed is stupendous, and mystifying to the uninitiated. Managers, accountants, clerks, cashiers, typists, each and all are busily engaged, but their duties are so arranged as to dovetail one into the other, and to provide adequate checks on all work done without wasteful overlapping. Adding machines, addressographs, multigraphs, and many other labour saving devices are used. There is an absolute network of inter-departmental telephones, and a most complete system of outside and inter-departmental postage under which collections and deliveries are made in each office every half hour. Nothing whatever is casual or haphazard, every detail is provided for, and the arrangements proceed with clockwork regularity.

The efficiency of this work is exemplified in the settlement of the accounts from the various branches. Each Monday the central office receives a return from customers during the previous week. The analysis of these returns and their collation with the stock accounts, show precisely what articles are in demand, and exactly what quantities of goods are in stock at each separate branch. Without a thoroughly efficient system of the compilation of such statistics would be impossible, but properly gathered, this record of something more than 700 sales per minute, or well over two million per week, enables the companies to feel the pulse of the requirements public, and to judge accurately of their shop. This is the root principle of Boots business procedure throughout—careful consideration, and a full knowledge of conditions.

Leaving the central office the visitor has a choice of half-a-dozen huge factories and warehouses to inspect—establishments, where pharmaceutical preparations are made in such quantities and in such varieties. This is for drugs are here gathered from every clime, and the people. On the one hand are hogsheads, cases, tins, bales, and carboys of goods from every quarter of the globe—gums from the Soudan, senna from India, from Ceylon, and from Asia Minor, and rhubarb adjusted balances that weigh to some infinitesimal

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Cyprus
Denmark
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Japan
Korea
Madagascar
Malaya
Manila
Medan
Mexico
New Zealand
Oman
Panama
Peru
Portugal
Rhodesia
Rangoon
Romania
Russia
Singapore
Siam
Spain
Switzerland
Tientsin
Togo
Tunisia
Union of South Africa
Yokohama
Zanzibar



BOOTS The Chemists, Bristol

OVER 800 QUALIFIED CHEMISTS THROUGHOUT GREAT BRITAIN.



A room in the new Chemical Factory, Nottingham.



A consignment of Medical Goods: Forwarding Dept., Nottingham.

portion of a grain. To the visitor not versed in matters technical, it is a place of wonder and amazement; to the initiated it is a place of delight. The floors are red tiled, the walls of white glazed brick, and everything is spotless, while the broad ample windows light up the lofty rooms in the brightest fashion. There are vacuum pumps, stills, boilers, heaters, mixers, centrifugal machines for drying crystals, conveyors, travelling cranes, and a multitude of other devices all controlled by electricity. There are drying chambers, presses, retorts, experimental laboratories, testing laboratories, materia medica cabinets and scientific libraries. At this establishment are tested samples of all the goods purchased by Boots, and before a certificate of quality is issued none of the goods are taken into use. Tests are also made of materials at all stages of manufacture, so that every preparation shall reach the public perfect in condition.

Huge sums of money have been expended recently upon additional buildings and equipment for this department, as the firm is providing for the more extensive manufacture of fine chemicals and of medicinal preparations formerly made in large quantities by German chemists. In this connection it may be mentioned that by the production of identical or superior articles Boots have supplanted the German-made Sanatogen, Aspirin, Formalin, Formamin, Urotropine, Lysol, Eau de Cologne, and Grease Paints. Some of the substitutes will be referred to later, but it may be observed here that Regesan, Nerve Food, Regepyrin, Formeloids, and Tovol are sold in quantities that tax the resources even of the increased plant.

Bottle washing and drying apparatus, filling, corking, and capsuling machines are a feature of one portion of these premises. Lifts are everywhere in evidence for the conveyance of goods; there is a synchronised clock on each floor; there are large packing rooms for dry goods, and others for wet goods, and an army of white-coated girls busily carries on the work here, aided by ingenious counting, weighing and filling machines.

The time has not long passed—though it has gone by ever—when nastiness was deemed essential to physic. There was a sort of popular tradition that the more unpleasant the dose, the greater its efficacy, and for many a generation human kind held its nose while it painfully swallowed disagreeable draughts of sickly green colour and nauseous odour. This is changed. The scientist now prepares medicines in the most palatable form. Oils are emulsified, and all the virtues of the drug, bitter and repellent by nature, are now by careful art contained in an attractive sugar-coated or gelatine-covered pill or capsule. The department where Boots prepare medicaments in these forms is one of revelation. Drugs are bruised and pounded in mechanical mortars and ground and mixed by ingenious machines while all the old-time savour assails the nostrils. A special air-purifying and ventilating system is installed, and the operatives wear respirators when handling the more potent and disagreeable materials.

Pill mass is made by the hundred weight for the pills in most general use. This is placed in a machine which forces it into cylindrical moulds, cuts it into suitable sizes, rolls it, subdivides it and rounds it. Then the pills pass through a series of gauges by which any not of exact size and shape are rejected. They are then placed on drying trays, and subsequently conveyed to the coating machines, where they receive a thin soluble coating of chocolate, sugar, or gelatine. After a further process of drying they are counted by machinery and packed. Each machine turns out thousands and thousands of grosses per day, all of

accurate dosage, and all of perfect purity. From beginning to end the processes are carried on by machinery, and every hygienic consideration is obeyed, while certain machines are isolated for special work.

Tablets are manufactured by a somewhat similar process, and here it is that Regepyrin, Aspirin, Saccharin, Phenacetin and other preparations are put up in convenient and popular form. The Water Sterilizing Tablets for use by tourists and campaigners in purifying water for drinking, the Permanganate of Potash Tablets for use as a germicide, and the Pedoids or Foot Bath Tablets are all made and packed here, and the destination of so many consignments to the front is a constant reminder that the men at home are sharing the struggle with their comrades in the firing line, and supporting them in their efforts.

In this section of the premises the making of boiled sugar goods, medicated lozenges, pastilles, &c., is carried on. There are vast steam-jacketed coppers for melting gums and gelatine, and for boiling sugar, and all the various requisites are at hand for the manufacture of Meloids, Sulphur Tablets, Brompton Hospital Throat Lozenges, Chlorodyne, Liquorice, Chlorate of Potash, Bismuth, Bronchial Lozenges, &c., as well as of the specially strong Peppermints so greatly favoured by the troops. Glycerine, Eucalyptus, Menthol, Black Currant, and Antiseptic Throat



BOOTS The Chemists, Kingston-on-Thames.



BOOTS The Chemists. A PORTION OF ISLAND STREET PREMISES Nottingham.

This photograph depicts a recent addition to the ISLAND STREET FACTORY. Built three years ago, it contains 65,000 square feet of floor space, but more this affords adequate relief to the demands of an ever-increasing volume of business, and further extensions, now practically completed, provide more floor space to the extent of 125,000 square feet, while still further additions are in progress of construction to meet growing requirements.

Pastilles are all prepared with great care, and each is separately dried and crystallised or glazed. Finally such medicaments as Castor Oil and Cod Liver Oil are put up as lucent amber globules in gelatine capsules which give to each dose of physic an appearance as attractive as that of the grape.

The premises at London Road and the offshoot, the Toilet Powder Factory, offer the most fragrant of welcomes, for here are made perfumes, tooth pastes, soaps, face powders, and grease paints, and the atmosphere is delightfully charged with sweet scents. There is Civet from Thibet, Musk from China, Attar of Rose from Bulgaria, Extracts of Tuberoses and Jasmine from Southern France, Oil of Petit Grain from Uruguay, Ylang Oil from the Philippines, Eucalyptus from Australia, and Cloves and Palm Oils from the Pacific Islands, while in the finishing rooms are lacquer work from Japan, silks from the Orient, and a rich array of other articles at once exotic and curious. Care, it may be observed, always comes to this country in buffalo horns covered with monkey skin, and the contents of these storage receptacles while costly, are not in themselves, pleasant to the smell, but they are of great value in bringing out some of the more delicate odours of other perfumes. Attar of Rose, too, is

contained in curious vessels, generally long phials or flasks, decorated with the star and the crescent and other ornamentation. Extracts of musk and ambergris if kept under proper conditions mellow and improve, and at Boots are to be seen such materials maturing for use in one room, while in others are stored in serried array tanks of Eau-de-Cologne, or long rows of shining copper vessels full of handkerchief perfumes.

Boots, indeed, make quite a special feature of perfume and toilet waters, and their "Jersey" and "White Heather" Colognes have replaced altogether the Eau-de-Cologne of German manufacture, while their specially blended scents have earned a notable reputation. Large additions of plant have been found necessary to cope with the increasing demand for these delightful goods, and the name Boots is now recognised as a hall mark of perfumery excellence. Nothing could exceed the neatness of the rooms in which these products are made, or the skill with which they are packed by deft-fingered girls.

Perhaps the process which appeals most surely to the average spectator is the manufacture of toilet soap. Special precautions are taken to ensure purity, and hundreds of analyses are made each week of the raw materials, and of the goods in the various stages of



BOOTS The Chemists

A PACKING ROOM

Nottingham

PURITY AND EXCELLENCE OF THEIR PRODUCTIONS.



BOOTS *The Chemists*

MACHINERY HALL, PRINTING DEPARTMENT

Nottingham

preparation. The London Road Department, which by the way, has its own Analytical Staff, is fitted with the latest class of mills, mixing machines, elevators, travelling bands, and other labour saving appliances all operated by electricity, and one of the most useful of these is a portable electric pump which empties in five minutes drums which were formerly emptied only by twenty minutes of hard labour by men.

Oils are put into huge vats and boiled with various ingredients according to the nature of the soap required. The mixture is then run into large moulds, cooled, cut into bars, and partially dried. Another cutting process follows and the material is made into soap shavings, placed on trays and conveyed to the heaters, and dried. These shavings are placed in the mixer along with perfumes and other additions and the whole thoroughly incorporated into one mass of the same consistence throughout. In former days manufacturers were wont to add the perfume while the soap was in a melted state, but by the new milling process Boots are able to incorporate the perfume when the soap mass is cold, so that the scent is not dissipated nor spoilt in delicacy through exposure to high temperature. The resultant mixture is conveyed to the mill, and passes through a series of rollers by which it is kneaded and crushed, and

it emerges in beautiful thin ribbons pleasant both to sight and smell. Finally, it is passed into the presser and moulded, shaped, and stamped, and then after maturing it is ready for packing.

Everything here, as at all Boots factories, is performed by machinery as far as possible, and in conformity with Boots motto of "Thorough," no pains are spared and no precautions neglected to ensure a perfect product, so that the firm has acquired a reputation as fragrant as its perfumes and as sound as its well considered scientific processes. The consequence is that difficulty is experienced to maintain an output sufficient to meet the ever increasing demand, and with over nineteen hundred employees now serving the flag, the work of the firm entails heavy pressure. With Regesan Tooth Paste, Regesan Hair Cream, Marrow Pomade, Grease Paints, Toilet Powders, Hair Washes, and the countless other specialities of this firm the case is just the same: constant work fails to outstrip the never failing demand.

For Regesan Tooth Paste ingredients are so fine as to be almost impalpable, and in the mixing, flavouring, and packing the materials are never touched by hand.



BOOTS *The Chemists*

CORNER OF LABORATORY

Nottingham



BOOTS The Chemists, Recreation Ground at Trent Bridge.



BOOTS The Chemists, Pleasance on the banks of the Trent at Nottingham.



BOOTS The Chemists, Gymnasium situated on Roof of Station Street Works.

The powders for face and toilet use are passed through silk in a bolting machine, and perfume is added by a spray so fine as to be invisible.

There is one room in which solidified methylated spirit is prepared for use by the housekeeper, the tourist, and the soldiers in the trenches. Very special precautions are here taken against fire: the lights are in gas-tight globes, and there are ample fans to keep the air from becoming overcharged with the spirit vapours. A surprise fire alarm was rung recently, and within two minutes the building was empty save for the firemen at their posts. Thus it will be seen that the system and efficiency which make Boots such an outstanding business organization have not overlooked the details of proper precautions.

Doubt may be felt whether there is anything like general recognition of the part played by the chemist in the daily life of the people. The products of the laboratory are many of them in such universal and regular use that their supply is taken quite as a matter of course, and it is only when some exigence creates a deficiency that the value of these commodities and the dependence of the public upon the chemist are realised. The present state of affairs in the glycerine industry illustrates this very pointedly. The whole supply of glycerine is required by the Government for military needs, but it is also in such common use by people that a deficiency would be a matter of real public inconvenience. This difficulty has been cleverly met by Boots, whose laboratories are producing in quantity a substitute thoroughly efficient for all general needs.

It might, perhaps, be imagined that the trade in glass points could not be of great value, but a visit to Boots would dispel this illusion, for there it is made clear that it is both an extensive and a highly specialised trade. Grinding, mixing, and other processes of an intricate character are involved in this manufacture, and as 40 different tints are made, and as several of these result from combination of various colours, the range of pigments stocked is very wide. Success in which this branch has taken from Germany another trade in which she formerly worked almost without competition.

From the London Road premises it is but a step to the Printing Department in Station Street, and here

is displayed in perfection all that appertains to the typographical art. Boots are their own printers, and they see to it that the output of this branch rivals in excellence the products of their other departments. Boots print pamphlets, circulars and catalogues by the million; they print labels, ledgers, diaries, posters, showcases, wrappers, and a hundred other articles; they print in colour; and they print everything great or small. They make their own cartons, cardboard cases, and envelopes; and it is safe to say that waste is reduced here to the absolute minimum. Even the scraps of paper are saved for repulping, so that the whole establishment shows economy throughout, the economy of costly but highly efficient modern equipment, and the economy of careful consideration in the smallest detail.

The next department in the visitor's course is at Parkinson Street, where everything is arranged for furnishing and equipment in every detail from the roof within the range of general experience, but none the less, and perhaps even more interesting on that account, before the later operation is commenced, arrangements for Staircases, signs, shelves, counters, showcases, etc., are considered, and designs of all these things approved, and from the smaller sized preliminary plans and designs, others are prepared identical in size with the delineated with patient, careful skill, the whole exterior and interior as well as every detail. These valuable and costly drawings are registered and safely preserved, so that should the replacement of any feature at any store headquarters, and the articles requisite be made, perfect headings, and mouldings are seen on every hand, as well as abundant stores of hardwoods (principally teak and mahogany) and other timbers, and it is quite an inspiration to watch these taking form under the constructive ability of expert craftsmen. Counters, shelves, air-tight showcases, ornate tables and chairs,

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FOR DRUGS, DISPENSING, AND GIFTS.

desks, cornices, carvings, and every detail of furnishing are called into being, and it may be asserted with confidence, that no stores excel in luxury and artistry of appointment, or convenience of arrangement, those planned by and for Boots.

One skilled employee has been engaged upon constructing shop fronts for the last twenty years, another upon making counters, a third upon show cases, and so on. These men are not only masters of their subject, but to-day each brings to his task the same enthusiasm which inspired his first effort, and this enthusiasm directed by the experience of years is a factor potent for efficiency. Boots owe no little of their success to the spirit of emulation they communicate to the staff. The men are surrounded by good work, and each and all are encouraged to do good work—it is the motto "Thorough," again taken as a principle. Beauty is a result of earnest, well directed effort, and the furnishings provided by Boots shop-fitting department are sumptuous as well as useful. Carved work, inlaid work, perfect proportion, and elegant design combine to the most harmonious results, and these are displayed nowhere to greater advantage than in the handsome appointments made for the cafes attached to the larger stores. They are set off by the choicest of hangings and upholstery so that the clients of Boots purchase the best of things at the most reasonable prices amid the most convenient, artistic, and comfortable surroundings.

There are other departments such as those given over to picture framing, fancy goods, leather goods and



BOOTS The Chemists,
182 Regent Street, LONDON.

electrical equipment, but time and space alike are wanting to survey them all, though everywhere is shown the same careful attention to detail, and the same earnest effort to achieve the highest possible.

"Every man," says Bacon, "is a debtor to his profession, from the which, as men do of course seek to receive countenance and profit, so ought they of duty to endeavour themselves by way of amends, to be a help and ornament thereto."

There are not lacking merchants who dignify and add ornament to the vocation they follow, and Sir Jesse Boot, honoured by a knighthood in the year 1909, has adorned his career with business graces and private benefactions. His public benevolence is well-known, and in his business relations he has displayed for the welfare of his staff that solicitude which adds a crown to his success, and which ensures content and affection among his employees. Whatever increases the richness, comfort, and wholesomeness of life among the staff receives the hearty support of Sir Jesse, and although some of the activities of Boots Welfare Work have been restricted during the war, the firm in its dealings with its employees accepts the maxim that "humanity is for everyday use," and arranges its work among them under the following heads:—
1, Comfort of the workers; 2, Health; 3, Encouragement of Thrift; 4, Education; 5, Recreation; 6, Social matters.

The buildings of the firm are planned so that work shall be carried on under the healthiest and most agreeable conditions, an abundance of clean overalls is furnished in



BOOTS The Chemists, Colmore Row and Bull Street, BIRMINGHAM.

4 THURSDAY (4-361)

5 FRIDAY (5-360)

Dividends on Consols due.

Mr Balfour

11-15-

Lady Parker's Luncheon.

Mr Com. His Majesty's Master

9-30

6 SATURDAY (6-359)

Epiphany—Twelfth Day.

The Insurance Coupon enclosed with this Diary is not valid until your remittance has been officially acknowledged by the Insurance Company.

SUN RISES 8.7
SUN SETS 4.6

JANUARY, 1917.

31 DAYS
2ND WEEK

7-SUNDAY 1st after Epiphany (7-358)
Old Christmas Day.

Lunch Lady Carver

1-30

8 MONDAY (8-357)

Plough Monday. Cambridge Last Term begins. Full Moon 7.42 a.m.
A total eclipse of the Moon, partly visible at Greenwich.

*Dr Russell - Wellington House
Foreign Office
Dr. Watt*

4
4-30
5-30

9 TUESDAY (9-356)

Last day for payment of Christmas Fire Insurance.

10 WEDNESDAY (10-355)

*American Ambassadors
Lunch Mr. Selfridge*

11.30
/

*Stop
Pine
By
Selfridge*

11 THURSDAY (11-354)

Hilary Law Sittings begin; end April 4th.

Large Office	3:30
M ^{rs} Goally Kelling's house	4
M ^{rs} Preece	5:30

12 FRIDAY (12-353)

M ^{rs} Murray Linton	3:30
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13 SATURDAY (13-352)

Stopped: Limer de Courion. W. Fayette ^{St. Hilary} & Spectala -

Continued: R. Post. K. Mail. P. Hand. Euston 9-15-

By Standen. Limer ^{St. Hilary} & Spectala -

Limer de: War. Tailed Philadelphia New York

31 DAYS
4TH WEEK

JANUARY, 1917.

SUN RISES 7.51
SUN SETS 4.34

25 THURSDAY (25-340)
Conversion of St. Paul.

26 FRIDAY (26-339)

27 SATURDAY (27-338)

Operation started

C. Standard not delivered

morning papers not:

8 THURSDAY (39-326)

Half quarter Day.

*Lady Parker went Gravesend.
Maford at home -*

9 FRIDAY (40-325)

10 SATURDAY (41-324)

SUN RISES 5.53
SUN SETS 6.18

MARCH, 1917.

31 DAYS
13TH WEEK

25 PASSION SUNDAY—5th in Lent (84-281)

Annunciation. Lady Day. Quarter Day.

26 MONDAY (85-280)

27 TUESDAY (86-279)

Cambridge Lent Term ends.

*Lady Parker did not attend Prayers
Church St. John's.*

3-45-

28 WEDNESDAY (87-278)

MARCH, 1917.

SUN RISES 5.45
SUN SETS 6.25

29 THURSDAY (88-277)

30 FRIDAY (89-276)

Weekly Service started

Moon's first quarter 10.36 a.m.

31 SATURDAY (90-275)

Oxford Lent Term ends.

27 WHIT SUNDAY—Pentecost (147-218)

28 MONDAY—Bank Holiday (148-217)

Removal Term (Scotland).) Moon's first quarter 11.34 p.m.

29 TUESDAY (149-216)

*Lady Parker opened "Baby Week" Exhibition
Graveland -*

30 WEDNESDAY (150-215)
Ember Week.

11 23 71.
7 THURSDAY (158-207)

Corpus Christi.

10 9 1.
8 FRIDAY (159-206)

9 SATURDAY (160-205)

stopped m. at. U. Mail. Bystander. E. Standard - L. Superintend.

109 Ga.

14 THURSDAY (165-200)

15 FRIDAY (166-199)

16 SATURDAY (167-198)

SUN RISES 3.44
SUN SETS 8.17

JUNE, 1917.

30 DAYS
25TH WBEK

17 SUNDAY—2nd after Trinity (168-197)
St. Alban.

18 MONDAY (169-196)

*York No. 100
Safe Deposit. Chs. 1-~~100~~*

19 TUESDAY (170-195)

● New Moon 1.2 p.m.
A partial eclipse of the Sun, invisible at Greenwich.

20 WEDNESDAY (171-194)

21 THURSDAY (172-193)

150000 In Pat. h. Mail. Bystander. E. St. Spectator

22 FRIDAY (173-192)

Summer commences. Longest Day.

23 SATURDAY (174-191)

Prince of Wales born, 1894.

5 THURSDAY (186-179)

Dividends on Consols due.

Lit. sup. started

6 FRIDAY (187-178)

King George V married, 1893.

7 SATURDAY (188-177)

Old Quarter Day. Oxford Trinity Term ends.

SEPTEMBER, 1917.

2 SUNDAY—13th after Trinity (245-120)

3 MONDAY (246-119)

4 TUESDAY (247-118)

5 WEDNESDAY (248-117)

Lady Parker went Ground
Lady Fellice (opened Fete)
Royal Merchant Farmers Orphanage,

SUN RISES 5.48
SUN SETS 5.56

SEPTEMBER, 1917.

30 DAYS
39TH WEEK

23 SUNDAY—16th after Trinity (266-99)

Autumn commences.

Sir Gilbert arrived from America.

24 MONDAY (267-98)

☾ Moon's first quarter 5.41 a.m.

25 TUESDAY (268-97)

26 WEDNESDAY (269-96)

*Canon H:
resided*

Miss M. Chapman

Lecture + Concert Town Hall (Red War Fund)

*5-12
6-2*

SUN RISES 6.11
SUN SETS 5.24

OCTOBER, 1917.

31 DAYS
41ST WEEK

7 SUNDAY—18th after Trinity (280-85)
☾ Moon's last quarter 10.14 p.m.

8 MONDAY (281-84)

Lunch at Grant House, Carlton Club 1-30

9 TUESDAY (282-83)

Lunch at Simmons, Carlton Club 1-30

Luff Reform League meeting
at Madelmann

4
5-45

10 WEDNESDAY (283-82)

Oxford Michaelmas Term begins.

Mr. Michael Moran P.H.S.

12

OCTOBER, 1917.

SUN RISES 6.13
SUN SETS 5.15

11 THURSDAY (284-81)

Lis Lelis Simon lunches P.H.Y.

1-45-

12 FRIDAY (285-80)

Old Michaelmas Day. Michaelmas Law Sittings begin; end December 21st.

Lunch Mr. Johnson, Union Club,
West Road Abbeys (Mr. Wallis Long)

1-30

13 SATURDAY (286-79)

Last day for payment of Michaelmas Fire Insurance.

Stayed with Col. Marsden)

SUN RISES 6.23
SUN SETS 5.9

OCTOBER, 1917.

31 DAYS
4TH WEEK

14 SUNDAY—19th after Trinity (287-78)

15 MONDAY (288-77)

Act. from Col. Crocker's
Mr. Tapan C.H.Y.
Mr. Chouder
Mr. J. & Lady Rogers

12

4.30

7.30

16 TUESDAY (289-76)

● New Moon 2.41 a.m.

House meetg
Nine American Officers Club

2-45-

8

17 WEDNESDAY (290-75)

The year 1336 of the Mohammedan Era commences.

Mr. & Mrs. Linnus lunch C.H.Y.

1-30

Authors Lodge meeting
Cafe Monte meeting
Dinner

4
6-15

OCTOBER, 1917.

SUN RISES 6.30
SUN SETS 5.1

18 THURSDAY (291-74)
St. Luke.

Mr. Lagan, Col. & Dr. Morden Hunt A.H.	1-30
Meeting L.R. League	5-
Visit to Arthur Barton	7-45-

19 FRIDAY (292-73)

Stodd & Melling's	4
Visit to Chamberlain	8

20 SATURDAY (293-72)

SUN RISES 6.35
SUN SETS 4.54

OCTOBER, 1917.

31 DAYS
43RD WEEK

21 SUNDAY—20th after Trinity (294-71)
Trafalgar Day, 1805.

22 MONDAY (295-70)

War Savings Com. meeting Albert Hall

3.30

Ukahi

23 TUESDAY (296-69)

› Moon's first quarter 2.38 p.m.

Lunch house of Com. (Mr. Learoyd)

1-30

Y.P.L. meeting (S.C.)

5-

24 WEDNESDAY (297-68)

meeting U. H. Landt

12

25 THURSDAY (298-67)

Meeting U. N. Lands in Morfett St.

12

26 FRIDAY (299-66)

W. Mrs. Mollerman lunch 44%

1-30

27 SATURDAY (300-65)

Charles Prok
Lodwolt

2-35

3-33

Stay with Mr. Michael Morfin

SUN RISES 6.48
SUN SETS 4.40

OCTOBER, 1917.

31 DAYS
44TH WEEK

28 SUNDAY—21st after Trinity (301-64)
St. Simon and St. Jude.

Visit Humboldt Soldiers.

4-30

29 MONDAY (302-63)

30 TUESDAY (303-62)

○ Full Moon 6.19 a.m.

Mr. Selley 42 Harley St.

12

Lunch Carlton Hotel, in: Selfridge

1-30

Unionist Business Com. meeting 10 P.

5-

31 WEDNESDAY (304-61)

SUN RISES 7.0
SUN SETS 4.27

NOVEMBER, 1917.

30 DAYS
45TH WEEK

4 SUNDAY 22nd after Trinity (308-57)

5 MONDAY (309-56)

6 TUESDAY (310-55)

☾ Moon's last quarter 5.4 p.m.

Dine Carlton & Yvonne

7 WEDNESDAY (311-54)

Meeting U. W. Land. 1st Annivers

4 30.

8 THURSDAY (312-53)

9 FRIDAY (313-52)

King Edward VII born, 1841.

Operation -

10 SATURDAY (314-51)

NOVEMBER, 1917.

SUN RISES 7.19
SUN SETS 4.10

15 THURSDAY (319-46)

16 FRIDAY (320-45)

17 SATURDAY (321-44)

Returned to C. H. J.

SUN RISES 7.25
SUN SETS 4.6

NOVEMBER, 1917.

30 DAYS
47TH WEBR

18 SUNDAY—24th after Trinity (322-43)

19 MONDAY (323-42)

Lord Duncourt

6

20 TUESDAY (324-41)

*Paddington
Torquay*

*10-15-
2-37-*

21 WEDNESDAY (325-40)

) Moon's first quarter 10.29 p.m.

29 THURSDAY (333-32)

Returned from Loguay-Podd: 5-30

Canadian Alt: Annie Ritz-Kollet 8

30 FRIDAY (334-31)

St. Andrew's Day.

DECEMBER 1 SATURDAY (335-30)

Queen Alexandra born, 1844.

SUN RISES 2.47
SUN SETS 3.32

DECEMBER, 1917.

31 DAYS
49TH WEEK

2 SUNDAY—1st in, Advent (336-29)

3 MONDAY (337-28)

M. Kelley

12

4 TUESDAY (338-27)

M. Hanna L.P.C.

7

5 WEDNESDAY (339-26)

Memorial Service. Sir Harry Johnston
St. Margaret's

12.30

Lunch Whitefriars Club, Anderson's Ltd Club

1-15-

Lady Parker Mrs Gravesend
Salvation Army Sale of Work. St. Faith's Mission Church Sale

6 THURSDAY (340-25)

☾ Moon's last quarter 2.14 p.m.

Mr. Henry - House of Commons

7

7 FRIDAY (341-24)

8 SATURDAY (342-23)

SUN RISES 7.30
SUN SETS 3.48

DECEMBER, 1917.

31 DAYS
30TH WEEK

9 SUNDAY—2nd in Advent (343-22)

Miss Lindman Lotadio

7.30

10 MONDAY (344-21)

Grouse and Black Game Shooting ends.

Mr. Col. Leudet (Common)

7

11 TUESDAY (345-20)

12 WEDNESDAY (346-19)

Meeting Women's Mission Landl.

11.30

13 THURSDAY (347-18)

Lunch 8⁴⁵ - 9¹⁵ Yorkton Hicks

1-50

14 FRIDAY (348-17)

■ New Moon 9.17 a.m. An annular eclipse of the sun, invisible at Greenwich.

meeting United Empire Club

5-

15 SATURDAY (349-16)

DECEMBER, 1917.

SUN RISES 8.2
51st SEPT. 8.48

16 SUNDAY—3rd in Advent (350-15)

Lunch Mr. Crawford

1-30

17 MONDAY (351-14)

Oxford Michaelmas Term ends.

Call Mr. Garvin early afternoon

Mr. Benemann dines (4.1)

8

18 TUESDAY (352-13)

Cannon St.

4-38

Visit Mr. Chapman

6

(War Savings meeting cancelled owing to Air Raid)

meeting cancelled owing to

19 WEDNESDAY (353-12)

Ember Week. Cambridge Michaelmas Term ends.

Authors Lodge meeting (Cafe Morio)
Luncheon

5
6-15

20 THURSDAY (354-11)

Paddington
Stay Brockhampton Court -

3-15

Stopped 4 papers
in Pat Valley mill till 29th

21 FRIDAY (355-10)

St. Thomas.) Moon's first quarter 6.7 a.m.
Michaelmas Law Sittings end.

22 SATURDAY (356-9)

Winter commences. Shortest Day.

27 THURSDAY (361-4)

St. John the Evangelist.

28 FRIDAY (362-3)

Holy Innocents. O Full Moon 9.52 a.m.
A total eclipse of the moon, invisible at Greenwich.

29 SATURDAY (363-2)

Returned from Bedford 3-20

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 23 St. John's Road ...

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 Shepherd's Bush Green, W. ...
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578 Coventry Road	...
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Stroud—23 Russell Street	... Phone No. 157
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Swansea—12 Oxford Street	... Phone No. 100
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1 Gwydr Terrace, Uplands	... Phone No. 645
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Wednesbury—14 Market Place	... Phone No. 71
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West Bromwich—195 High Street	...
Weston-super-Mare—38 High Street	... Phone No. 68
Weymouth—69-70 St. Mary Street	... Phone No. 76
Wolverhampton—78 Queen Street	... Phone No. 503
82 Chapel Ash	...
Worcester—71 High Street	...
Wrexham—2 Westminster Buildings, Regent St.	... Phone No. 54
Yeovil—The Medical Hall	... Phone No. 291

BOOTS CASH CHEMISTS (EASTERN) LTD.

LIST OF BRANCHES.

Bedford—Harpur Street	...
5 High Street	... Phone No. 58
Boston (Mets.)—103 St. Mary's	...
Belper—King Street	...
Birkenhead—Market Place	...
Barnsley—200 Main Street	... Phone No. 138
Barnsley—29 Queen Street	... Phone No. 57
Barnston-Treet—481 High Street	...
1 Lichfield Street	...
184 Station Street	... Phone No. 251
28 Borough Road	...
Bury St. Edmunds—11 Cornhill	...
Canterbury—1 Petty Cury and 6 Market Hill	... Phone No. 61
Chesham—21 Market Place	... Phone No. 213
Colchester—48 Long Walk Road	...
Derby—45-51 St. Peter's Street	... Phone No. 196
412 Levens Road	... Phone No. 61
267 Norton Road	... Phone No. 301
41 The Warwick	...
15 St. James' Street	...
Doncaster—71 Frenchgate	... Phone No. 186
Eastwood (Mets.)—7 St. Hugh Road	... Phone No. 521
Gainsborough—30 Market Place	Phone Langley Hill 80
Grantham—High Street	Phone No. 83
88 London Road	... Phone No. 29
Grimsby—308 Cleethorpe Road	...
14-21 & 26 Piccadilly	... Phone No. 141
...	... Phone No. Central 1096

Heanor—10 Red Lion Square	...
Hinckley—Market Place	...
Hucknall Torkard—41 High Street	...
Ilkerton—22-24 Bath Street	...
Ipswich—22 Tavern Street	... Phone No. 130
32 Westgate Street	... Phone No. 387
Kettering—31-32 Market Place	...
King's Lynn—43 & 44 High Street	... Phone No. 239
Leek—17 St. Edward Street	Phone No. Lynn 127
Letchworth—Belvoir Street	... Phone No. 114
301 Belvoir Gate	... Phone No. 1027
Letchworth—Ley's Avenue	...
Lincoln—20-281 High Street	...
153 High Street, St. Mark's	... Phone No. 133
London—30-32 Market Street	...
Loughborough—10 Market Place	... Phone No. 238
Lowestoft—38 London Road	... Phone No. 30
Luton—27 George Street	... Phone No. 162
Mansfield—1 Leeming Street	... Phone No. 592
Market Harborough—17 High Street	... Phone No. 89
Matlock—Dale Road	...
Milton Wobray—South Parade	... Phone No. 189
Newark—Stedman Street	... Phone No. 88
Newcastle-under-Lyme—42 High Street	...
Northampton—High Street	... Phone No. 270
Northampton—6 Cold Street	... Phone No. 152
Norwich—38 London Street	... Phone No. 158
...	... Phone No. 1274

BOOTS CASH CHEMISTS (EASTERN) LTD. (continued). LIST OF BRANCHES.

Berwick —Brigg Street	Phone No. 1277
6 Goat Bridge	Phone No. 1279
22 Magdalen Street	
Nottingham —Pelham St. and High St.	Phone Nos. 4778 & 4779
1 Mansfield Road	Phone No. 781
10 Lister Gate...	Phone No. 1574
126-128 Derby Road	Phone No. 4345
1 Angel Row, Market Place	Phone No. 851
Carlington Street Bridge	Exchange Walk
Trent Bridge	Phone No. 3351
177 179 Alfreton Road	48 Arkwright Street
22 Goose Gate...	Phone No. 1316
21 London Road	181 Mansfield Road
88 St. Ann's Well Road	269 St. Ann's Well Road
66 Wilford Road	
Peterborough —43 Narrow Street	
16 & 18 Westgate	
8 Market Place	Phone No. 206
Retford—10 Market Square	Phone No. 189
Rotherham—10 & 12 High Street	Phone No. 173
8 Bridgegate	
Scarborough —1 St. Nicholas St. & 18 Pump Room, The Spa	Phone No. 315

Southport —28 High Street	
Sheffield —252-254 West Street	Phone No. Central 4014
6 High Street	Phone No. 2549
440 Abbeydale Road	183 Attercliffe Common
207 Broomhall Street	
129 Newbold Lane, Broomhill	Phone No. Broomhill 355
2 & 4 Duke Street, Park	55-57 Sng Hill
760-762 Attercliffe Road	599 Attercliffe Road
212 London Road	514-518 London Road, Heeley Bridge
3 & 5 Middlewood Pl., Hillsboro'	Phone No. Owlerton 185
7 Netherthorpe Road	284 Shalesmoor
97 South Street	202 South Street, Moor
652 Stanforth Road, Darnall	34-36 Spital Hill
Spalding —15 & 16 Station Street	
St. Albans —The Gables, Market Place	Phone No. 36
Stone-on-Trent —3 Church Street	Phone No. Central 768
Swadincote —High Street	Phone No. 595
Tunstall —60 High Street	Phone No. Central 1410
Wellingborough —13 Market Street	
Workop —2 Broad Row	Phone No. 128
Yarmouth —King Street and Theatre Plain	Phone No. 292
35-36 The Arcade	Phone No. 111

BOOTS CASH CHEMISTS (LANCASHIRE) LTD. LIST OF BRANCHES.

Accrington —89-91 Blackburn Road	Phone No. 2455
Altrincham —35 & 37 Railway Street	Phone No. 1476
Aston-under-Lyne —140 Old Square	Phone No. 540
Bacup —15 Bridge Street	
Birkenhead —239-241 Grange Road	Phone No. 1143
Blackburn —52 Church Street	Phone No. 574
Blackpool —12-18 Market Street	Phone No. 167
Church St. and Station Rd. (South Shore)	Phone No. 145
Bolton —29-31 Knowsley Street	Phone No. 289
139 Derby Street	
Burnley —90 St. James Street	Phone No. 727
Bury —5 Silver Street	Phone No. 592
66-68 St. Andrew's Street	Phone No. 84
Chorley —3-5 Queen's Buildings, Market Place	
Darwen —10 Market Street	Phone No. 365
Douglas (Isle of Man) —Victoria St. & Duke St.	Phone No. 239
Eccles —58 Church Street	Phone No. 353
Egremont (Birkenhead) —66-68 King St.	Phone No. Liscard 1218
Farnworth —137 Market Street	
Fleetwood —79-81 Lord Street	Phone No. 56
Glossop —19 High Street West	
Heywood —1 Market Street	Phone No. 81
Horwich —40 Lec Lane	
Hoylake —38 Market Street	Phone No. 383
Hyde —60 Market Street	
Lancaster —36-38 Penny Street	Phone No. 547
Leigh (Lancs.) —Market Street & Lord Street	Phone No. 219
Liverpool —45-47 Lord Street	Phone No. Bank 4272
11-13 London Road	Phone No. Royal 2121
38 & 38A Dale Street	Phone No. Central 6510
1 Lecece Street...	Phone No. Royal 3064
Boots Corner, Church St.	Phone Nos. Royal 4711 & 4712
113 Lodge Lane	
235 Park Road...	Phone No. Royal 1933
2303 Scotland Road	Phone No. Royal 4544
8 West Derby Road	Phone No. Anfield 604
79 Wavertree Road	Phone No. Royal 4583
Aintree —45 Walton Vale	Phone No. Walton 215
Barton —51 Stanley Road	Phone No. 129
Garstang —116 St. Mary's Road	Phone No. 215
Seaforth —53-55 Seaforth Road	Phone No. Waterloo 562
Sefton Park —383 Smithdown Road	Phone No. Royal 5277
Walton —111-113 County Road	Phone No. 11
Waterloo —66-68 South Road	Phone No. 70
Manchester —39 Market Street	Phone No. City 5502

Manchester —105 Market Street	Phone No. City 556
48 & 50 Oldham Street	Phone No. City 4453
15 & 19 St. Ann Street, St. Ann's Sq.	Phone No. City 4411
Victoria Station Approach	Phone No. City 6412
285 Oxford Road (opposite Owens College)	
16 Cavendish Street, Stretdford Road	1 Oxford Street
88 Alexandra Road, Moss Side	81-83 Piccadilly
597 Cheetham Hill Road	Phone No. Cheetham Hill 187
107 Stockport Road	
688A Rochdale Road	77 Downing Street
Chorlton-cum-Hardy —29 Barlow Moor Rd.	Phone No. 23
Higher Broughton —388 Gt. Cheetham St., E.	Phone No. 191
Levenshulme —105 Stockport Rd.	Phone No. Rusholme 422
Longsight —690 Stockport Road	Phone No. Rusholme 1183
Openshaw —1264 Ashton Old Road	Phone No. 215
Pendleton —191 Broad Street	Phone No. 344
Rusholme —61 Wilmslow Road	Phone No. 611
Salford —277 Chapel Street	Salford—91 Regent Road
Salford —404 Regent Road	Phone No. 497 Trafford Park
Stretdford —1137 Chester Road	
Middleton (Lancs.) —8 Long Street	
Nelson —16-18 Manchester Road	Phone No. 514
Northwich —25 High Street	Phone No. 224
Oldham —10-42 Mumps	Phone No. 1544
28 Market Place	Phone No. 731
Preston —27 Fishergate	Phone No. 217
Radclyffe (Lancs.) —3 Blackburn Street	Phone No. 15
Rawtenstall —11 Bank Street	Phone No. 101
Rochdale —42 Drake Street	Phone No. 175
59-61 Yorkshire Street	Phone No. 35
Runcorn —77 Bridge Street	Phone No. 126
Sale —50 School Road	Phone No. 183
Southport —383-391 Lord St. & 10-12 Nevill St.	Phone No. 1280
143-145 Lord Street	Phone No. 926
26 Chapel Street	
2 Chapel Street	
St. Anne's-on-the-Sea —St. Anne's Road (West).	Phone No. 268
St. Helens —6 & 8 Ormskirk Street	Phone No. 18
Stalybridge —85 Market Street	Phone No. Ashton 773
Stockport —26 Bridge Street, Brow	Phone No. 377
Tadornes —Odfellows Hall, Bridge Street	Phone No. 37
Warrington —126 Bridge Street	
Corner of Sankey St. & Bridge St.	Phone No. 120
Widnes —92 Victoria Road	36 Albert Road
Wigan —47-49 Wallgate	Phone No. 88

BOOTS PURE DRUG COMPANY LIMITED. LIST OF BRANCHES.

Aberdeen —141 Union Street	Phone No. Central 241
Abroath —154 High Street	Phone No. 44
Berwick-on-Tweed —73-75 High Street	
Bishop Auckland —28 Newgate Street	Phone No. 145
Blyth —33 Waterloo Road	Phone No. 275
Bredford —60-62 Kirkgate	Phone No. 276
Carlisle —49 English Street	Phone No. 2697
Darlington —28 Northgate	Phone No. 2644
11 Blackleggate	
Dewsbury —38 Market Place	Phone No. 535
Dunfer —14 Reform Street	Phone No. 2031
Durham —29 Silver Street	Phone No. 213
Edinburgh —102 Princes Street	Phone No. Central 6654
48 Sandwick Place	Phone No. Central 2651
46 Leith Street	Phone No. Central 176
1 3 5 South Clerk Street	Phone No. Central 775
12 Earl Grey Street	Phone No. Central 8639
8 Nicolson Street	Phone No. Central 7683
26 North Bridge Street	
15-15A Argyle Place	
14 West Maitland Street	Phone No. Central 8642
87 Lothian Road	Phone No. Central 8643
13 Leith Street	Phone No. Central 8640
Gateshead —192 High Street	Phone No. 424
Glasgow —101-105 Sauchiehall St.	Phone Nos. Douglas 1955 & 768
Greenock —24 Hamilton Street	
Halifax —1 Cornmarket	Phone No. 308
Harrgate —5 Parliament Street	Phone No. 161
Huddersfield —18 King Street	Phone No. 1756

Hull —10 & 12 King Edward Street	Phone No. 1705
Kirkcaldy —58 Cavendish Street	Phone No. 499
Kirkcaldy —73 High Street	Phone No. 273
Leeds —7-9 Broad Street	Phone No. 1838
112-114 Briggate	Phone No. 1913
29 Bour Lane	
Leith —15 Leith Walk	Phone No. 541
Middlebrough —17 Corporation Road	Phone No. 645
Newcastle-on-Tyne —45 Northumberland Street	Phone No. 1209
67-69 Grange Street	Phone No. Central 3270
83 Clayton Street	Phone No. 2515
17-19 Shields Road (Byker)	Phone No. 4649
121-125 Shields Road (Byker)	Phone No. Central 505
244-246 Scotswood Road	Phone No. City 897
109 Blawick Road	Phone No. Central 861
Gosforth —105-107 High Street	Phone No. 361
Jesmond —53-55 St. George's Terrace	Phone No. 839
North Shields —15-17 Saville Street	Phone No. North 482
Pontefract —2 Market Place	Phone No. 119
Ripon —10 and 11 Old Market	Phone No. 87
South Shields —39 King Street	Phone No. 616
Stockton-on-Tees —104 and 105 High Street	Phone No. 402
Sunderland —32 Fawcett Street	Phone No. 697
Sunderland —62 Market Place	Phone No. 105
Wakefield —3 Corner of Station Rd. & High St.	Phone No. 173
Wallasey —Corner of Station Rd. & High St.	Phone No. 718
West Hartlepool —51 Lynn Street	Phone No. 94
White Bay —203-205 Whitley Road	Phone No. 94
Whitby —30 Cony Street	Phone No. 525

