

GERMANY'S CRYING NEED FOR BREAD

Noted Economist Warned Nation of Lack of Food Supplies For War

STARVATION IS POSSIBLE

Count Moltke Thought That Obstruction to Germany's Frontiers and Harbors Never Would Be Absolute—Maintains Foodstuffs Should Have Been Stored.

In the July, 1914, number of the Prussian Year Book is an article by Dr. Carl Ballod, honorary professor at the University of Berlin, entitled "The Feeding of the German People in Case of War." The article seems significant in that it shows the actual conditions in Germany as they appeared to a noted economist only a short time before the outbreak of the war.

The opening phrase indicates a sense of pressing danger and the serious consideration of the possibility of war; but, on the other hand, the very fact that the highest military authority should discuss such a vital question, and that a noted economist should venture to differ with him and alarm the country, would, under ordinary circumstances, provide strong evidence that no immediate war was contemplated.

The following synopsis does not follow the author in all his statistical deductions, but the salient points are there, and the drift of the argument will easily be perceived:

Many articles on this subject have appeared within recent years, among others one by Count Moltke, in the March number of the Year Book, but the subject is by no means exhausted; in fact, gains appreciably in actuality and acuteness. This is due to our rapidly growing relations with the rest of the world and our growing population. Fifteen years ago one could still trust that in case of war, if importations from foreign countries were stopped, or, at least, much restricted, we might, if need be, get along with the home production of grain, provided energetic measures were taken to forbid the manufacture of brandy and beer; to-day this is no longer possible.

Importation of Breadstuffs.

It is true, our importation of breadstuffs has decreased within the last years; we export a half-million tons of rye instead of importing, as we did in the nineties, from three-quarters of a million to a million tons of rye. This fact explains the prevailing optimistic view as to the danger, or, rather, lack of danger, from the cutting off of foreign supplies, with which English and French writers have threatened us.

Count Moltke inclines to this optimistic view. In differing with him, emphasis must be laid on the fact that the breadstuff question can be understood only in connection with the question of the entire consumption of grain, plus feed, plus nuts, cereals, etc. (Getfrucht).

The importation of breadstuffs has decreased—but the total importation of grain and other food products has increased enormously. In 1911-13 we imported, in round figures, ten million tons of grain and feed, and, in addition, at least five million tons' worth of grain in the form of 900 million marks' worth of cattle, meat, fat, herrings, eggs, butter, and cheese.

Even if the statistics of German crops are accepted as correct and the crops for 1911-13 are put down as amounting to 25 million tons, it appears that only a third of the grain required for food is imported, of which breadstuffs constitute only one-tenth.

It is, therefore, a terrible self-deception to make out that the German people could get along eleven months in the year with the grain which they themselves raise for bread. Get along! Yes, as long as they can import 60 per cent. of the feed needed for cattle. The cessation of importation of feed would reduce the milk-giving qualities of cows to three-fourths of the normal, and be disastrous as far as hog-raising is concerned. Two-thirds of the pigs could not be fattened for the market, but would have to be slaughtered as quickly as possible. Restricted importation of feed means, therefore, a reduced supply of animal foodstuffs, and, hence, a crying need for more bread.

Scientists Consider Necessary.

Dr. Ballod then goes into a lengthy discussion of Count Moltke's statement that the English people need only the surprisingly small amount of 187 kilogrammes of bread per capita per year, or considerably less than the 180 kilogrammes which scientists consider necessary to maintain health, whereas Germany in 1911 produced more than 15,000,000 tons of rye and wheat, or 277 kilogrammes per capita. Dr. Ballod says these figures are unreliable; that whereas English statistics are largely those of importations, which are exactly known, those of Germany are nine-tenths based on crop estimates, which are probably 22 per cent. too high. He thinks that the statistics regarding the consumption of meat are likewise wrong and maintains further that while alcohol is not regarded exactly as a food product, the absolute prohibition of the production of brandy and beer would probably lead to a greater craving for food.

Dr. Ballod, therefore, absolutely disagrees with Count Moltke's opinion that Germany even in case of the obstruction of its frontiers and harbors—which Moltke thought never would be absolute—possesses abundant resources for feeding its people.

Moreover, he does not see why this costing of the frontier should not be complete. Does Count Moltke believe, he asks, that the ports of Holland, Belgium, Denmark, and Sweden, even in the worst case of a great war—triple alliance against triple entente—will remain open to Germany? That England even after the declaration of war would direct its merchants and shippers to supply us with food products by way of Holland? English writers are of a different opinion; they say frankly that it would be possible to starve Germany.

It must be noted, says Dr. Ballod, that in order to stop the importation of foodstuffs it would not be necessary for England even to violate the neutrality of Holland and Belgium. The grain vessels which ply between England and Holland and Belgium are—most German authors do not seem to know this—two-thirds of them English vessels. All that England would have to do, therefore, would be to keep its ships in English ports.

Neutrality of Holland.

Dr. Ballod then goes on to say: German ships would be seized. As to the rest, Belgium herself must buy 2,500,000 tons of grain to add to the home product of 1,500,000 tons, and Holland depends on a foreign supply of 1,500,000 tons. Therefore, the neutrality of Holland and Belgium is worthless. These countries will have to import enough grain to supply their own populations.

Switzerland can give no help. Austria-Hungary has barely enough for itself under the most favorable

AGREEMENT FOR FINANCING THE BIRTH OF THE TELEPHONE

Document is Interesting and Amusing Now That Instrument Has Become Indispensable Adjunct of Business.

Boston, Mass., September 26.—In February, 1875, when the telephone existed only in the brilliant imagination of its inventor, an agreement was signed which is both interesting and amusing at this time, now that the telephone is an indispensable adjunct of business and social life. It was an agreement between A. Graham Bell, Thomas Sanders and Gardiner G. Hubbard, whereby the two latter gentlemen undertook to render financial assistance to Bell in the perfection of his inventions and the securing of patents. One of the terms of the agreement was that the three parties thereto should transfer their rights to a company to be organized for the purpose of controlling the patents, "if said invention should prove to be of value."

In the belief that this agreement has never before been published, it is reproduced below:

"Memorandum of agreement made and concluded this twenty-seventh day of February, A.D. 1875, by and between A. Graham Bell, of Salem, Mass.; Thomas Sanders, of Haverhill, Mass.; and G. Hubbard, of Cambridge, Mass.

"Whereas, the said Bell has invented certain new and useful methods of and apparatus for telegraphing, for which he has applied for Letters Patent of the United States and is about to apply for other patents in the United States and to said inventions or improvements to the said Bell, Sanders and Hubbard, parties to this agreement, and has agreed to assign to said parties all his right, title and interest in and to any further improvements he may make in perfecting said inventions or improvements. Now therefore, the said Sanders and Hubbard do hereby severally agree that they will each contribute one-half part of all expenses incurred in taking out the patents for said inventions or improvements, and of any interference or interferences that may be had, as well as the necessary expenses that may be incurred in perfecting said inventions.

"And it is further agreed between the parties hereto, that if said inventions should prove to be of value that the said parties shall transfer all their rights to a company to be organized for the purpose of more easily managing and controlling said patents.

"The stock that shall be issued for said patents to belong to said several parties, according to their respective interests therein,—namely, one-third each.

"This agreement shall be binding upon our heirs and legal representatives.

A. GRAHAM BELL,
THOMAS SANDERS,
GARDINER G. HUBBARD.

The invention referred to in the second paragraph was that of a telegraph which Bell invented in 1874, adapted to send harmonic signals through a wire by the Morse code.

The telephone itself first made its appearance some time during the month of July, 1875, in the electrical shop of Charles Williams, Jr., 109 Court Street, Boston. It was there that for the first time in the world's history the sound of the human voice was transmitted electrically. "Do you hear what I am saying?" shouted Bell, and the words were faintly emitted from the other end of the wire. He had given three years' continuous work to the invention.

MARITIME PROVINCE SECURITIES

Quotations furnished by J. C. Mackintosh & Co., Members Montreal Stock Exchange, Exchange Building, Halifax.

Miscellaneous:	Asked.	Bid.
Acadia Sugar, Pref.	100	95
De, ordinary	65	60
Brandram-Henderson, Com.	30	25
East. Can. Sav. and Loan	145	140
East. Trust Co.	163	158
Mar. Nail, Pref., with 40 p.c. com. stock bonus	100	98
Mar. Tel. and Tel. Pref.	102 1/2	100
N. S. Underwear, Pref.	98	98
Do, Com.	35	30
Stanfield's, Ltd., Pref.	95	90
Trinidad Electric	73	70
Bonds:—		
Brandram-Henderson, 6 p.c.	97 1/2	95
Eastern Car, 6 p.c.	100	92
Mar. Nail, 6 p.c.	100	98
N. S. S. and C., 6 p.c. Deben. Stock	95	93
Porto Rico Tel. 7 p.c.	105	100
Stanfield's, Ltd., 6 p.c.	95	90

conditions. Italy imports in wheat alone from 1,250,000 to 1,500,000 tons a year, and must, therefore, keep on friendly terms with England.

Roumania could help, but is uncertain. Denmark is naturally unfriendly. Sweden and Norway could supply small quantities if the German fleet controlled the Baltic, but England would soon put a stop to that by sending a couple of small cruisers to Norway, whose navy is a negligible quantity, the same as that of Holland, which serves mainly to protect the colonies from native pirates.

"What is to be done? asked Dr. Ballod. In reply to his query he recommends the storing up in time of peace of some 7,500,000 tons of breadstuffs. Under present circumstances, he thinks, the breaking out of a war would in a few weeks spell disaster for the industrial centres of Westphalia, since the price of bread would become prohibitive for the mass of the people.

Nearly Five Millions.

Dr. Ballod also devotes several pages to the question of the number of men between the ages of twenty and thirty-nine that would actually have to join the colors. He says this number is commonly underestimated as being from 2,500,000 to 3,000,000. Gen. von Blume puts it at 4,172,000, but Dr. Ballod thinks it should be more nearly 4,900,000 men.

He then considers the effect of the withdrawal of this vast number of men from agriculture and industry; the closing of factories due to lack of importation of raw materials; the consequent forced idleness of large numbers of other men, etc.

In short, he thinks, that no more than a beginning towards its solution has been made. He regrets that some military authorities who seem to see the necessity of laying up provisions far to breach the subject, thinking that it may hurt the carrying out of the distinctly military programme to confess that they still need so much more. This, he thinks, is a mistake, as the supplies could be bought on notes and the supplies themselves be given as security, and therefore not require loans.

WOULD LEVY TAX ON SOFT DRINKS

American Brewers Declare They Are Being Discriminated Against

DENOUNCE WAR TAX ON BEER

Under Proposed Legislation Hugh Fox, Secretary of United States Brewers' Association, Declares the Government Will Realize Three Times as Much Revenue From Beer as Brewers Get.

New York, September 26.—Hugh F. Fox, secretary of the United States Brewers' Association, with offices in this city, yesterday declared that the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives showed their unfair and unwise discrimination against the brewing interests of the nation when it decided to incorporate in the war tax revenue bill an increase of 50c per barrel in the Federal tax on beer. Mr. Fox asserted that the tax, coming at this time, after the brewing interests and saloon-keepers of the country have experienced a considerable falling off in trade by reason of the continued state of general business depression which has existed, will hit those large American interests a very hard blow.

The secretary of the brewers organization said that those interests feel that some of the burden of extra taxation should have been levied on soft drinks and the producers thereof, such as soda fountains in drug stores, which at present have no license fee to pay either to Federal, municipal or State governments, while the brewing trades and dealers in domestic beers have long been forced to pay very heavy license fees to practically all the different authorities.

"Discrimination Against Brewers." Mr. Fox explained that the competition in the beer trade is now so keen that costs have to be figured just as closely as in any other line of manufacturing, and the margin of profit to-day is very finely drawn. With the increased tax on beer, he said, the Federal Government will get about three times the revenue from the brewing industry that the brewers themselves get.

"When it was first reported that there would be an increase in the tax on beer," Mr. Fox declared, "the United States Brewers' Association felt that it should not be opposed by the brewing industry if the tax was shown to be absolutely necessary for the welfare of the nation, and the association used its influence with its members accordingly. We cannot help feeling, however, that there is an unfair and unwise discrimination against beer in the bill submitted by the Ways and Means Committee. Beer is the great popular beverage, which is considered as a staple of diet by the mass of manual workers, who regard it as one of the necessities of life. If, therefore, the tax is passed along to the ultimate consumer it will fall mainly upon the wage earners.

"Whiskey Largely a Luxury." Whiskey, which is largely a luxury, has been exempted from any additional tax, on the theory, apparently, that it could not be collected. It is reasoned that moonshining would become a popular pastime if the excise tax was increased. Possibly this is true, for we know that there has been a great increase in illicit distilling already in the Southern prohibition States. It is, however, a strange anomaly that the Congress which declines to face the national prohibition issue squarely, because many of its members do not want to be put on record, says tacitly that the police power of the nation would break down if the tax on whiskey was raised above \$1.10 per gallon. Incidentally, it should be noted that the United States stands alone in failing to recognize in its scheme of taxation and license legislation the distinction between beer and spirits as a matter of public policy. In the Scandinavian countries light beers are almost tax free, while France and Belgium encourage the sale of beer by practically exempting beer shops from the payment of anything more than a nominal license fee.

"The brewers feel, too, that some of the burden should be borne by the soft drinks, most of which are purely a luxury, and have no food or tonic properties, as beer has. The soda fountains pay no license fees to the Federal or municipal government, as the saloons do, and many of the drug stores make more money in this department than they do in their regular business.

"The extra beer tax comes at a most unfortunate time for the brewers, since many of the saloons have been hard hit by the prevailing depression in business, which is particularly acute in the manufacturing centres, where most of the beer is consumed. The competition in the beer trade is now so keen that costs have to be figured just as closely as in any other line of manufacturing, and the margin of profit to-day is very finely drawn.

Three Times What Brewers Get. "With the increased tax the United States Government will get about three times the revenue from the brewing industry that the brewers themselves get. When you take into account the State and local taxes for the sale of beer, the real estate taxes, the corporation and income taxes, and all the other items of direct and indirect taxation, it is evident that beer is bearing a greater public burden than any other commodity. It is a mistake to suppose that American brewers will benefit by the possible shortage in

PROBABLE SUCCESSORS TO WHITNEY



SIR ADAM BECK

BRITISH PLAN TO CAPTURE GERMANY'S TOY INDUSTRY

Germany in 1912 Exported Almost \$14,000,000 Worth of Articles Coming Under This General Heading.

London, September 26.—The Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade has sent the following communication to Mr. Herbert Shaw, secretary of the Newcastle and Gateshead Chamber of Commerce:—

"With reference to my letter of August 29, regarding the campaign which has been initiated by the Board of Trade for assisting British manufacturers and traders to capture trade formerly in German, Austrian or Hungarian hands. I have to say that the Board have now developed a scheme for exhibiting in this country samples of goods formerly purchased from German, Austrian or Hungarian sources.

With the view of making this exhibition of the greatest practical value to British manufacturers and traders, it has been decided to arrange a series of exchange meetings between buyers desirous of obtaining such goods and British manufacturers who may already produce or might be likely to produce similar goods in this country. These exchange meetings will be arranged trade by trade, and will be held at Wakefield House, 20 and 32, Chapsale, E.C. Import houses, wholesale houses and shipping houses, who have formerly purchased goods from Germany and Austria or Hungary, will be asked to bring such samples of these goods as may be in their possession for inspection by manufacturers and suppliers, and the Board of Trade will also make other efforts to ensure that each exhibition is of a comprehensive character.

The seasonal demand for toys makes it desirable to deal with the toy trade first, and it is proposed to continue with the following: Earthenware and china, enamelled hollow ware, electrical apparatus and appliances and cutlery. The value of Germany's exports in these trades in 1912 was as follows:

Toys and games	£2,756,500
Earthenware and china	3,556,000
Enamelled hollow ware	1,776,000
Electrical apparatus and appliances	8,034,000
Cutlery	1,747,000

The dates of these exchange meetings will be announced very shortly.

GATHERING MUCH BAGGAGE LEFT BY THE AMERICANS IN EUROPE

Wells-Fargo Are Arranging to Have It Distributed to the Owners in Various Parts of the United States.

New York, September 26.—Vice-President Hollborne, of Wells and Fargo, who was in England at the beginning of the war, made arrangements while there for bringing to the United States a portion of the vast amount of American baggage that was left behind upon the Continent by Americans, who were forced to hurry home.

To facilitate this work, E. P. Gaston, who is familiar with traffic conditions in Europe, was engaged and sent into Germany.

A cable dispatch from the European manager of Wells-Fargo announces the recovery of a large quantity of American baggage from Germany.

E. P. Gaston arrived in Rotterdam recently, bringing a consignment of 2,000 trunks and suitcases abandoned by American citizens in Bremen, Hamburg and other cities. This constitutes only the first consignment. He reports the co-operation of several European Governments in securing and forwarding the property of Americans.

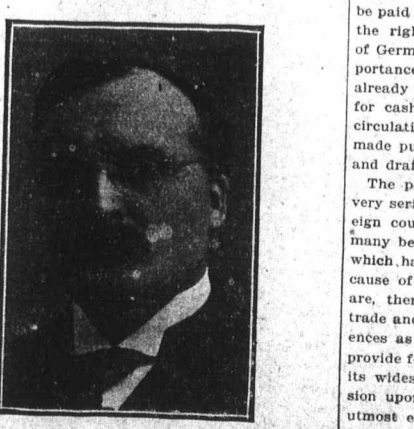
The facilities of Wells-Fargo in America, it is stated, will be used toward re-distributing this baggage to its owners in all parts of the country.

TO USE COTTON INSTEAD OF JUTE.

New York, September 26.—E. T. Bedford, President of the Corn Products Refining Company, says: "Recognizing the great importance of affording every possible relief in the present cotton situation we have been experimenting with the use of cotton bags in place of jute. The experiments have proved successful.

"In this change from jute to cotton we shall be able to increase the consumption of cotton equivalent to at least the value of \$1,000,000. The company cheerfully contributes the additional cost of using cotton in place of jute from the help it will give the cotton growers."

Why should the operation of the increased tax on beer be of indefinite duration, while the proposed stamp tax is to be limited to one year? Surely it is not the intention of Congress to make the extra beer tax a permanent impost? Why then should the brewers be put in the position later on of having to petition Congress to remove the tax by a special act of legislation, when the emergency which alone justifies it has ceased to exist? The brewers are ready and willing to do their share, but they do not think that the burden is fairly distributed."



HON. W. J. HANNA

GERMANY'S EXPORT TRADE PARALYZED

Empire's Foreign Business Has Been Crippled by British Blockade

CONTRACTS ARE CANCELLED

War Found Most German Business Houses Entirely Unprepared—Manufacturers Demanding Money in Heartless Fashion.

An article in the Berliner Tageblatt, under date of September 3, 1914, calls attention to the stagnation of the German export trade as follows:

The German export trade is in a very difficult situation. Owing to the blockade by England of a great part of the waterways to foreign countries and because of the war with our three neighbors, we are almost excluded from foreign trade. Although we have been able under great difficulties to receive news and orders from foreign colonies and business friends, nevertheless since the beginning of the war it has become an impossibility to import goods from abroad. The orders in foreign countries which fall due for shipment in this and the next month run into the millions (marks). Thousands of bags and bales ready for shipment lie in Hamburg, Bremen or Antwerp, in the hands of forwarding agents. These goods for the most part are already paid for and cannot be moved. The outstanding orders which cannot be accepted by exporters run into the millions (marks). This world has produced an acute business crisis in most civilized countries through the war, whose consequences cannot yet be foreseen. With the exception of Germany moratoriums have been declared in all hostile countries as well as in neutral countries. Argentina has declared a thirty days' moratorium, Brazil, Chili and others will follow. Most commission men will not be able to control shipments of goods for these must be left with the banks for security.

Cheques Cannot Be Cashed. The war has found most business houses entirely unprepared. Checks drawn upon banks in Paris and London which we have received will not be cashed for deposit but not subject to re-checking. Values tied up in goods cannot be used at the bank, as at the Reichsbank Bank nor in the war treasury accounts for rediscounting.

Without regard to the fact that such business most cases are not under seal, for they are sealed in many places, great difficulties are in the way because of lack of fire insurance. Thousands of boxes have already been loaded onto steamers which have brought into safety in neutral ports. Why then does one consider the safe exporters doing a business of ten millions annually, or smaller exporters doing a business of five million business, or jobbing exporters doing a business of a million, most of them have only outstanding orders in foreign countries and pocketed finished goods at home on the docks. In other words, these are outstanding orders and goods which are not suitable for use to obtain loans at the temporary assistance banks.

Delayed Three Months. As to the July invoices a number of export associations have asked that because of the special circumstances these not be paid in cash but payments to be delayed three months. Unfortunately the correspondence which has been received almost daily shows that the manufacturers are demanding money in heartless fashion. If this relates to a small business, it is the duty of the exporter to pay up his July invoices in whole or in part. But the big factories and countries which have large amounts at their disposal are threatening in a way which can be hardly called businesslike and hundreds of letters could be published in which large factories which do a yearly business of forty to fifty thousand marks complain in transactions covering July invoices of 2 to 300 marks and threaten lawsuits.

Many exporters for years have had clauses in their contracts that they may be cancelled in case of earthquake, war, moratorium, etc. A large number of contracts have been given without these clauses, and although the factories know that to-day it is impossible to ship the goods in time, as for example toys to Chili for the Christmas trade, summer goods for South America, nevertheless these factories demand deliveries after the war.

A few more remarks in conclusion concerning the rules of certain companies and corporations which are very severe and should be changed at once. Export to South America, for example, to Chile, is guaranteed as to the delivered goods by remittances from banks in Chili which are largely branches of German banks, in sixty or ninety days by means of drafts on banks in Berlin or Hamburg. The banks overseas have received their money in cash from the purchasers, and have discounted them at sixty to ninety days, and with nothing more to do than to adjust their accounts with Germany. All these remittances received in Germany were therefore accepted by the Berlin and Hamburg banks on which they were drawn.

Obtain Sufficient Money. In August, September and October millions of such acceptances fall due, and every exporter beloved to obtain sufficient money by means of such acceptances in order to keep his business contracts and to pay his commission men. But this is not the case—a mistake which entails serious consequences. The banks declare before signing such acceptances that because of the Governmental decree drafts from foreign countries upon Germany do not become due until after three months. But such a decree of the German Government cannot have any effect upon foreign drafts (here referred to) for then nothing will be paid to the foreigner, but the banks will be granted the right to hold up for three months the money of German exporters. It will be of the greatest importance that the Reichsbank take action, as it has already done in the case of parties who will only sell for cash. Whether it is in the interest of money circulation that the banks beginning with the war made public their resolution only to endorse cheques and drafts after receipt, is more than questionable.

The present situation of the exporter is therefore very serious because of the outstanding orders in foreign countries which cannot be transmitted to Germany because of goods which cannot be shipped and which have become worthless in many ways and because of difficulties to make exchange fluid. They are, therefore, compelled to turn to the boards of trade and other bodies in order to adjust their differences as to contracts already made and in order to provide for postponement of payment. The war, with its widespread extent, has produced a deep impression upon our business life, and we must make the utmost effort without acrimony to adjust our many business disturbances by peaceable compromise without lawsuits.

WEEK'S SENSATIONAL WHEAT FLUCTUATION

Little Money Made on Short Side, However, as Bears Hesitated to Commit Themselves

FOREIGN PURCHASES SMALL

Flour Mills are Showing Extraordinary Activity, as though Trading Was On the Quiet Side—Worked to Lower Levels.

Chicago, September 26.—The sensational fluctuations in wheat values that characterized the week from the beginning of the last week. The swing of prices over a comparatively narrow area, with the tendency for the most part downward, it is probable that the little money made on the short side of the market, however, as the bears hesitated to commit themselves to any considerable extent in the face of the developments. A let up in the foreign demand coupled with the hedge selling and realizations of long holders had the effect of putting prices about 4c below the values ruling at the close of last week.

The week's purchases for foreign wheat were limited to be somewhat lighter than they were during the last several weeks. Canadian wheat remaining has been in good demand, contracts however, being purchased in Winnipeg. Heavy talk is taken less seriously than a week ago and the plans of the farmers in winter wheat territory to increase next years acreage to the fullest possible extent in order to supply the expected meagre foreign demand has aroused a great deal of interest in the trade.

Flour trade has been a little quieter, though it is still showing extraordinary activity. The corn market has shown a tendency to be more in sympathy with wheat. Pressure on the wheat situation and the absence of a strong demand at cash centres also deterred speculation. There were small offerings of the new crop corn and some talk of the export inquiry, which has made favorable progress in most parts of the belt.

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BRITISH EMPIRE TAKE PLACE AMONG

In a great conflict like the present, when the fate of the Empire is at stake, it is both interesting and instructive to take stock of our status as a power. The splendid response of the various Overseas Dominions to the needs of the Mother Country, fresh attention to the area, population and resources of the various parts constituting the Empire, of the total land surface of the globe, the British Empire possesses almost one quarter, or in the neighborhood 12,000,000 square miles, while of the total population

British Colonies, etc.

Great Britain	.....
Aden	.....
Ansension	.....
Australia Commonwealth	.....
(a) New South Wales	.....
(b) Queensland	.....
(c) South Australia	.....
(d) Tasmania	.....
(e) Victoria	.....
(f) West Australia	.....
(g) Bahamas	.....
Barbados	.....
Bermuda	.....
British East Africa	.....
British Guiana	.....
British Honduras	.....
Canada	.....
Central Africa Pro.	.....
Ceylon	.....
Cyprus	.....
Falkland Islands	.....
Fiji Islands	.....
Gambia	.....
Gibraltar	.....
Gold Coast	.....
Hong Kong	.....
India	.....
Indonesia	.....
Jamaica	.....
Labuan (B. N. Borneo)	.....
Laos	.....
Lewward Islands	.....
(a) Antigua	.....
(b) Dominica	.....
(c) Monseratt	.....
(d) St. Kitts-Nevis	.....
(e) Virgin Islands	.....
Malta	.....
Malay States	.....
Mauritius, etc.	.....
Newfoundland	.....
New Guinea	.....
New Zealand	.....
Nigeria, North	.....
Nigeria, South	.....
North Borneo	.....
St. Helena	.....
Sarawak	.....
Seychelles	.....
Sierra Leone	.....
South Africa	.....
(a) Basutoland	.....
(b) Bechuanaland	.....
(c) Cape Colony	.....
(d) Natal	.....
(e) Orange River Colony	.....
(f) Rhodesia	.....
(g) Transvaal	.....
Straits Settlement	.....
Trinidad and Tobago	.....
Turks Island	.....
Uganda	.....
Windward Islands	.....
(a) Grenada	.....
(b) St. Lucia	.....
(c) St. Vincent	.....
Zanzibar and Pemba	.....