AUCTION SALES.

THOMAS BINNIE, LIMITED.

FALKIRK AUCTION MART.

TUESDAY FIRST, 19th MAY, at Eleven o'clock, (Usual Supplies of Prime FAT CATTLE, SHEEP, LAMBS, CALVES, and PIGS. At One o'clock—DAIRY COWS and HEIFERS, STORE CATTLE, YOUNG PIGS, DAY-OLD CHICKS, 2 NEW BROODERS (100 size).

Also (belonging to Mr James Westland, Contractor, Camelon)

GELDING, 16.2 hands, 7 years old; MARE, 15.3 hands, 7 years old; COUP CART, CLOSEBODIED CART, LORRY, 2 Sets HARNESS and OBD HARNESS; and other property of another consigner)—BROWN GELDING.

About 2.30—

ANNUAL SALE OF BEDDING PLANTS, comprising:—Stocks, Asters, Lobelia, Antirrhinus, Calceolarias, Nimesia, Begonias, Geraniums, Dahlias (Cactus Gem), Parsley, Celery, Cauliflowers, Cabbage (Early and Winningstadt), and Sprouts.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS.

At BEANCROSS, by FALKIRK,

On WEDNESDAY FIRST, 20th MAY, at 2 o'clock (belonging to Mr Robert Martin),

comprising:—Two-Domed Wardrobe, Oval Table, Bed-Couch, Singer 4 Sewing Machine, Kitchen Dresser, Chairs, Umbrella-Stand, Washing-Tub Chair, Ornaments, Large Mirror, Bed-Lamp, Paraffin Machine Lamps, Cash Bag, Crockery, etc.

REORGANISING SALE.

SALE OF SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND FURNISHINGS,

At 16 NEWMARKET STREET, FALKIRK, (opposite Town Hall), FALKIRK,

On THURSDAY FIRST, 21st MAY.

THOMAS BINNIE, LIMITED, have received instructions from Mr S. Turnawsky to SELL, by Public Auction, as above, comprising:—

OAK and MAHOGANY SIDEBOARDS.
CHESTERFIELD SUITES,
DISPLAY CABINETS,
BUREAU BOOKCASES, PULL-OUT TABLES,
BEDROOM SUITES, latest designs, in Walnut and Oak.
EASY CHAIRS, CARPETS, RUGS, KERBS,
OVERMANTELS, GLASS SHADES, etc.

Sale to Begin at Eleven o'clock.

SALE OF SURPLUS HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND OTHER EFFECTS,

At "GLENORA," BONNYBRIDGE,

On FRIDAY FIRST, 22nd MAY.

THOMAS BINNIE, LIMITED, have received instructions to SELL, by Public Auction, as above, "GLENORA," BONNYBRIDGE, on FRIDAY FIRST, 22nd MAY, 1931, the SURPLUS HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, etc., which belonged to the late Mr Peter Gillespie, comprising:—

Sideboard, Oak Dining Table, Parlour Suite in Green Plush, consisting of Settee, Arm Chairs, and 4 Small Chairs; Overmantel, Gent's Wardrobe in Oak (new), Oak Bedstead, Bedding, Linoleum, Dressing Tables, Dressing Glass, Washstand, Chairs (various), Pictures, Oak Hall Seat, Kitchen Table, Kitchen Cupboard, Half-Plate Camera with Stand, Loudspeaker, Earphones, Wireless Pole, Rock, Mangle, Washing-Tubs, etc.

Sale to Begin at Half-past Two o'clock.

SALE OF SUBSTANTIAL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND OTHER EFFECTS

AT COTTESLOE, HODGE STREET, FALKIRK,

On MONDAY, 25th MAY.

THOMAS BINNIE, LIMITED, have received instructions to SELL, by Public Auction, as above, on MONDAY, 25th MAY, 1931, the following HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and OTHER EFFECTS, which belonged to the late ex-Provost James G. Russell, viz.:—

IN DINING-ROOM.

Mahogany Enclosed Sideboard with mirror back, Mahogany Telescope Dining Table with 2 spare leaves and cover, Mahogany Easy Chair in Velvet, consisting of Sofa, 2 Easy Chairs and 10 Matched Chairs; Mahogany Overmantel, Bronze Group by Story & Clark, 2 Vases; French Clock and 2 Side Ornaments to Match, Oak Bureau, Fruit Stand and small quantity Crystal, Dinner Ware, Small Table, Carpet, Hearth Rug, Fire, Kerb with brass rail, and Coal-Box.

IN DRAWING-ROOM.

Very fine Inlaid Rosewood Display Cabinet with 3 large and 2 small bevelled glass doors; Upright Pianoforte in Rosewood by Kirkman, Inlaid Rosewood Suite in Velvet, consisting of Sofa, 2 Easy Chairs and 6 Small Chairs; Inlaid Rosewood Corner Display Cabinet, Inlaid Rosewood Corner Table, Inlaid Rosewood Oval Table, 2-Tier Corner Bracket, 2 wall Wall Mirror in gilt frames, Wall Bracket Table, 2 Oil Paintings in gilt frames, 2 Painted Hangers, Carpet and Skin Rug, 2 Small Stools, 4 Flower Pots, Kerb.

IN PARLOUR.

Dark Oak Enclosed Sideboard, 7 Small Chairs upholstered in Crimson Leather, Carved High-Back Chair upholstered in Crimson Leather, Oak Table, Inlaid Writing-Table, Inkstand, number of Volumes of Books, Overmantel Mirror Bracket, Wall Pictures and other Pictures, Combined Mantelpiece Clock and Barometer, Oak Overmantel, 2 Bronzed Side Ornaments, Kerb.

BEDROOMS.

Mahogany Inlaid Wardrobe with 2 mirror doors, Cabinet and 5 Drawers, Mahogany Inlaid Dressing Chest, Mahogany Inlaid Wardrobe with marble top and Mirror, Mahogany Bedstead with Spring and Wool Mattress, Bolster and 2 Pillows, 2 Cane-Seated Chairs, Towel Rail, Brass Coal-Scuttle, Kerbs, Pot and Pan, Mahogany Three-Door Wardrobe with mirror centre, Mahogany Dressing Chest, Mahogany Bedstead with Spring top and back, Bedside Stand, 2 Chairs, Brass Bedstead, Spring Mattress, Bolster and 2 Pillows, Carpet, Small Cupboard, Boot Shelves, Mahogany Bedstead with Spring and Wool Mattresses, Bolster and 2 Pillows, Dressing Chest, Washstand, 2 Chairs, Towel Rail, Mahogany Chest Drawers, Oak Carved Pedestal, Side Table, Mahogany Dressing Glass, Marble Mantelpiece Clock, 4 Side Ornaments, Small Table, Kerbs, Small Chairs, 3 Camp Chairs, Eureka Carpet Sweeper, Oil Fumes Stove, Oak Coal Panelling, Set Grips.

HALL AND LANDING.

2 Marble Figures on Pedestals, Oak Hallstand, Oak Hall Table, Pedestal Cabinet, Barometer, 11 Oil Paintings and other Pictures, Painted Tapestry, Carpet Runners, Door Curtains, 4 Large Chinese Vases, Carved Settee in gilt Upholstery, Ingrained Bamboo Table, Wall Bracket, Mahogany Pedestal and Bowl.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Kitchen Dresser, Chairs, Painted Cupboards, Sofa, Singer's Sewing-Machine, Inkstand, Basket Chair, Table, Crockery and Glassware, Kitchen Table, Carpet, Runners, Door Curtains, 4 Large Chinese Vases, Carved Settee in gilt Upholstery, Ingrained Bamboo Table, Wall Bracket, Mahogany Pedestal and Bowl.

Effective sale.

Sale to Begin at Two o'clock.

SALE OF DAIRY COWS, PONY, VANS, POULTRY-HOUSES, DAIRY UTENSILS, ETC.

AT LOW PORT DAIRY, LINLITHGOW,

belonging to Mr David Ketchen,

On WEDNESDAY, 27th MAY, at Two o'clock.

Full particulars next week.

SPEEDIE BROS.' (Ltd.) SALES

STIRLING AUCTION MARKET

Wallace Street.

WEDNESDAY FIRST, 20th ins., at 11 a.m.—SPECIAL SALE of—

450 WEST HIGHLAND and CROSS HIGHLAND and CROSS and BLACK-POLLED BULLOCKS and HEIFERS,

1000 CROSS and BLACKFACED EWE and WEDDER HOGGS and EWES with LAMBS at foot.

SPEEDIE BROS., LTD.,
Auctioneers.

LIVE STOCK MARTS, LTD.

Central Auction Mart, Stirling.

750 CATTLE, 750 SHEEP.

WEDNESDAY FIRST, 20th MAY, at 11 a.m. (Sheep at 12 noon).

750 CROSS and BLACK-POLLED BULLOCKS and HEIFERS, Store Cattle, Fresh Calved Stirks and Conditioned Bullocks, and several lots of Feeding and Breeding Heifers.

A number of STOCK BULLS and BACK-CALVING COWS.

750 CROSS and BLACKFACED EWE and WEDDER HOGGS and EWES with LAMBS at foot; an exceptionally fine selection of Hoggs, and a superior lot of Fresh and Lambs.

THURSDAY FIRST, 21st MAY, at 10.30 a.m., USUAL WEEKLY SALE OF FAT and STORE SHEEP.

THE GREAT BLACKFACED EWE HOGG SALE will take place on WEDNESDAY, 27th MAY, when there will be the usual excellent selection. Further consignments should be booked at once.

LIVE STOCK MARTS, LTD.,
Auctioneers.

HORSES! HORSES!

ALEXANDER MASON & SON, NEWARTHILL, by MOTHERWELL, have for SALE a fine lot of DISABLED HORSES and COWS. Modern Motor Carries, fully equipped, and in charge of capable men, are always at hand, and speedy removal is guaranteed. Cash on removal. Phone—Cleland 87. Telegrams—"Mason, Wishaw." Established 1877.

CHURCH NOTICES.

FALKIRK OLD PARISH CHURCH.

11.15 a.m. and 6.30 p.m.
PUBLIC WORSHIP.

SEAT-LETTING and COLLECTION of SEAT RENTS FOR NEXT HALF YEAR, MAY 7 to 14 p.m.

BAINSFORD CHURCH.

11.15—Rev. HARTLEY THOMPSON.
6.30—Rev. WILLIAM HERON.
Subject—"Cultivate Your Own Garden."
7.30—CLASS FOR FIRST COMMUNICANTS.

CAMELON—ST. JOHN'S.

11.45 a.m.—Mr MCGOWAN.
6.30 p.m.—Rev. ROBERT BEADRICK, B.D.

OPEN-AIR MEETING.

At Callendar Riggs,
To-Night (Saturday), at 8.

Chairman—Rev. T. M. LINKIE, M.A.
Speaker—Rev. F. CAWLEY, B.D., F.R.G.S.
Subject—"The Rest o' the Soul."

CAMELON TRINITY CHURCH.

11.30 and 6.30—Rev. J. M. MUNRO, M.A.

ESKINE CHURCH.

11.15 a.m. and 6.30 p.m.—
Rev. T. M. LINKIE, M.A.

FALKIRK WEST CHURCH.

SERVICES, 11.15 a.m. and 6.30 p.m.
Rev. M. GRANT, B.D., Ph.D.

GRAHAM'S ROAD CHURCH.

11.15 a.m. and 6.30 p.m.
Rev. J. M. COLLINGWOOD, M.A.

GRAHAMSTON CHURCH.

11.15 and 6.30—Rev. J. F. POLLOCK.

IRVING CHURCH, CAMELON.

11.30 and 6.30—
Rev. IAN A. MCKENZIE, M.A., Methihill.

SAINT ANDREW'S CHURCH.

11.15—Morning Worship.
Subject—"SWORD OF THE HIGHNESS, but that soon after his return he expressed a wish to meet those responsible for the trade and commerce of this country, and give them an account of the conclusions he had formed from his talks and conversations. The Prince had some plain truths to drive home. Admittedly the British manufacturers have already had the burden of his mind on the improper upon them time and again. They have frequently been told that important foreign markets deserve and even demand the attention of people. They have been told that if British commercial agents are to be successful, they must speak the language of the people with whom they are keen to do business. It is an oft-told story also that catalogues and circulars must be drawn intelligible if they are to be of real utility. When the Prince of Wales goes out of his way to underline these and other equally important lessons, he does a service more notice than does even an influential trade mission, and his advice will carry more weight, because he did not approach his tour for the purpose of preparing an official report, and he is not expected to speak out, "not in any kind of preaching mood," but in the hope that what he has to say will be a contribution to a pool of information, which this country needs for the recovery of its prestige abroad. Manufacturers cannot afford to ignore his suggestion that our goods are still sometimes old-fashioned, and not responsive to the taste of the world, which now seems to be come as fickle as a woman's fashion. It is up to them to watch changing tastes closely. If we sacrifice high finish and some solidarity, said the Prince, we need not suffer a degree of higher quality than that possessed by the goods of our competitors, in giving South America the goods it wants.

Undoubtedly the war cannot be eliminated as one of the chief factors in the fight against us in the great markets of South America. During that period British investments in the large public utility undertakings in South America, which, in the main, then United States interests were steadily developing, and the process has gone on apace, assisted by Hollywood, until the people in South America are naturally to look to the North for business enterprise and industrial progress. The Prince of Wales drew a graphic picture, showing how North America has penetrated deeply into the life of the South Continent, and phones, motors, office equipment, and radio have become part and parcel of the daily life, the films and adequate advertising "to put the goods among the people" helped to achieve this end. The Prince was right to emphasise that North American propaganda will have an enormous effect on the rising generation, and upon the old prestige of this country, unless this country arrests the decline of that prestige. When the Prince touched upon the thorny question of tariffs a few eyes must have been cocked in Manchester. Political considerations, so eschewed by the Heir to the Throne, and acute divisions of opinion still exist on fiscal questions throughout the country. His Royal Highness made it clear, however, to point out how tariff barriers have been raised to encourage home industries in countries we used to trade with on a generous scale. "The assistance rendered," he declared, "where we must consider most carefully the advisability in many cases of manufacturing inside the tariff walls of those countries, and thus at least ensuring a flow of finished goods, may be well, but this advice does not expose the Prince to any charge of taking sides in a burning political question, ardent Protectionists have been quick to go out of their way to state their familiar cry for tariff walls in our own country. The Royal advice is not new. It is acted upon by manufacturers in different parts of the world, and some of our own Safeguarding duties have even led foreigners erecting factories in this country. Practical and useful as the Prince's hint was, the establishment of more British factories abroad will not, unfortunately, be of immediate benefit to British labour, though our prestige might be strengthened.

UNDESIRABLE FILMS.

In the wide sweep of the report of the Church and Nation Committee of the Church of Scotland to be submitted next week at the meetings of the General Assembly in Edinburgh, the films come within its range. It is admitted that the cinema has had a beneficial influence as a means of attraction to the public-house, and has supplied zest and colour to the otherwise drab existence of many. Baleful, is the word used, however, when reference is made to the influence of the cinema on the minds of young lives, and especially upon adolescents. The report concedes that valuable work has been done by the censorship, but holds that the time has arrived for a national movement for the reform of the censorship would be far more effective than sporadic efforts, the Committee recommend that the Government should set up a Departmental Committee to inquire into the whole question. This view is in line with the representations recently made to the Home Secretary by a deputation, a municipal deputation, who pleaded for a stricter control over films in general, and particularly those shown to children. Mr Clynes suggested that the end desired might best be secured by bringing films to be made a sense of their proper responsibility, and by a more effective exercise by the local licensing authorities of their existing powers. The powers of the Board of Film Censors are limited. Although it can ban a film altogether, and does so in isolated cases, its main power consists of deleting or toning down objectionable passages, and where foreign films are concerned, has not permitted to the Board for judgment after the expenditure of large sums on their production. If the whole framework of a theme gives rise to objections, obviously the Board is placed in a delicate position, but in the last resort the Local Authority can place a ban upon anything that is blasphemous, indecent, or tending to a breach of the peace, and that is no doubt why the Home Secretary seems to be lukewarm about the proposal for a national censorship over the vast output of films on the same lines as the power exercised at present by the Lord Chamberlain over stage plays. The Lord Chamberlain's office certainly does not command universal approval. A difficulty so far as the local authorities are concerned is that action by them is only local, and sometimes simply gives an additional advertisement for an undesirable film. The desire for improvement in the quality of films is widespread, but Hollywood must be still a long way from sharing the desire of the Church and Nation Committee to use the cinema as "an educative and redemptive force." Hollywood is only not to educate, but to entertain, and will quickly respond to any improvement in public taste, which is a matter of education rather than of censorship.

Income Tax on Shipping Dues.

If there is one impost which, more than any other, is submitted to by those subject to it with the least possible grace, it is assuredly the income tax. As a rule, the grievance is one of an intimately personal nature, but that it is not invariably so is indicated by the judgment given in a case of shipping dues before the House of Lords this week. The case was one in which the Forth Conservancy Board appealed against the decision of the First Division of the Court of Session finding that they had been rightly upheld by the Revenue Commissioners in the balance of shipping dues collected by them, as being profits or gains within the category of Schedule D of the Income Tax Act of 1918. The Income Tax Commissioners for the Stirling district had determined that the Board were not assessable, but this decision was reversed by the Court of Session, and on appeal this latter judgment has been upheld by the House of Lords. From time to time the legal view, as distinct from the law, has been described in terms the reverse of complimentary, but it gives one more striking commentary on the effect of the strict interpretation of the law was ever given than that made by Lord Dunedin in concurring in the judgment under consideration. He frankly confessed that he came to the conclusion he did with the greatest hesitancy, and only because the point in dispute was covered by the decisions in previous case. Not only for that, however, would he have decided in the Revenue's favour otherwise, but still more so because he thought that the effect of the judgment would be disastrous to the proper efficiency of the statutory body concerned and would be a grievous blow to the Forth Bridge. If the Act of Parliament under which the Board were constituted, he thought, if it had went on to say, was passed with the object of improving the navigation of the Forth, and encouraging trade by the facilities given in that river. In order to effect that object, the Conservancy Board was brought into existence, and to secure the necessary funds for the improvement of navigation that body were entitled to levy dues upon those using the river. Not a penny of the dues going into the Board's pocket, but for the purposes except the necessary expenses of the Board, and no one makes a personal profit out of the moneys received. Put in terms of this judgment more than one fish, and the money which was at the end of the year have stood at the credit of the Board will now be paid over as income tax. In such circumstances, as Lord Dunedin pointed out, the result is likely to be that the Board will take care to have as small a surplus as possible, and any saving of money will be to enhance any larger work, will obviously be discouraged. Such a result, as he pointed out, he says, is utterly foreign to the proper idea of an income tax. Rather it may be said to afford an outstanding example of the mischief which, if all other considerations appear to be subordinated to the necessity for replenishing the National Exchequer.

Red Cross Work in Stirlinghire.

From the strictly local point of view, perhaps, the most interesting feature of the report of the year's activities submitted at the annual meeting, this week, of the Stirlinghire Branch of the British Red Cross Society, is the comparatively small number of the course of next year is not likely to repeat a Voluntary Aid Detachment will be re-established in Falkirk. Although the number of it has been a matter for local reproach that in this respect our town was not playing the part it had formerly done in the medical department of necessary and beneficent work. Difficulty was due to the difficulty of obtaining the services of a lady able and willing to undertake the duties of commandant. Now it is pleasing to learn that Mrs Harvey, Carhowden, Polmont, has kindly offered to undertake the duties, and a site has already got together a large number of members who have taken up their work cheerfully, the prospects of the new detachment will speedily be duly recognised. So far as the existing Detachments are concerned, the reports submitted disclose that the work has been carried on energetically and successfully during the year, and it is especially satisfactory to note that the full quota of public nursing cases could be available in any occasion of national emergency, has been maintained. Opportunity was very properly taken by Lady Dundas of Glorat, the president of the branch, not only to press the claims of the nursing profession upon women and girls, but to emphasise the fact that it is one of the few occupations to which the term a noblest profession, there is room and space for all who are prepared to devote themselves to beneficent work, and it is to be hoped that Lady Stirling's appeal will not fall on dull ears. Hitherto, in the practical work of the Voluntary Aid Detachment training was complicated by the assistance rendered in making ready the new Falkirk and District Infirmary for the patients in the transference from the old to the new buildings. It is implied also in the acceptance of the offer made to provide a field hospital for the Territorial Camp of the 7th and 9th Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders at Dunfermline in the event of a hostile attack upon the coast as the activities of the branch are concerned in the field hospital side in respect that the annual income was insufficient to meet the expenditure, and capital funds were gradually being encroached upon. The hope was expressed, however, that the executive committee would be able to provide ways and means of raising the necessary funds. In that hope we may be allowed to cordially join with the further expression that an appeal for increased public support will be accorded the most generous response.

Shooting Straight.

Miniature rifle-shooting is a form of sport that is quite obviously increasing in popularity and adding steadily to the number of its devotees. Nowhere, perhaps, more than in Stirlinghshire, and particularly that part of the county which embraces Falkirk and the immediate surrounding district, is the sport followed and participated in with greater enthusiasm. Within recent years the number of miniature rifle clubs has grown steadily, until to-day there is scarcely a centre of population—be it small or considerable—which does not possess one of a rifle range. The clubs in the Stirlinghshire area are well organised, and are controlled by the County Association, under whose auspices several interesting competitions are held. Perhaps the most important of these is the annual shoot for the Rankard Trophy, the winner of which claims the championship of the district for one year at 25 yards' range. The fifth championship contest took place in Falkirk on Saturday last, and eclipsed all its predecessors in the fullness of the success that attended it, with the result that a record number of teams representing the various clubs in the district were in the lists, and the competition of the competition has the winner of the handsome and coveted trophy been found in the person of Sergt. Major Clapperton, of the Falkirk Rankard Trophy Club, and that was on the occasion of his first appearance, when the honour was gained by a representative of the Larbert Club. To the Falkirk Club falls the distinction of the second place, and the winner of the Rankard Trophy, the winner of which claims the championship of the district for one year at 25 yards' range. The fifth championship contest took place in Falkirk on Saturday last, and eclipsed all its predecessors in the fullness of the success that attended it, with the result that a record number of teams representing the various clubs in the district were in the lists, and the competition of the competition has the winner of the handsome and coveted trophy been found in