

the names of suitable substitutes. When the applicant wishes this done by telegraph he is required to undertake to pay the cost of telegraphic correspondence. It would greatly facilitate the work of the Foreign Trade Department if applicants in making enquiries would specify the particular trade or trades for which substitutes are required. *General enquiries for new connections abroad should be addressed to The Comptroller-General, Department of Overseas Trade (Development and Intelligence), 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2.*

NOTE (6).—The Statutory List for each country is telegraphed, on the day of issue, to His Majesty's Representative in that country, who is instructed to notify accordingly British Consular Officers, to whom persons abroad should apply for information as to names on the List. Persons and firms in the United Kingdom with agencies or branches abroad would, however, be well advised to furnish such agencies or branches with issues of the List as they appear. The names on the Lists for all countries in Central or South America are also notified to His Majesty's Ambassador at Washington, who transmits them to H.M. Consul-General at New York and to other centres in the United States likely to be interested.

NOTE (7).—It is not unusual for firms in Holland and the Netherland East Indies to be registered under names commencing with descriptive terms such as "Handel Maatschappij" (Trading Company) or "Naamlooze Venootschap" (Limited Liability Company). In such cases it has been found more convenient to publish the firm under its proper name followed by the general descriptive term "Handel Maatschappij" or "Naamlooze Venootschap" (N.V.) as in the case of an English company. For instance, Handel Maatschappij van den Berg & Company, and Naamlooze Venootschap de Komeet v/h Dumonceau Frères will be found under "Berg" and "Komeet" respectively, and not under "Handel" or "Naamlooze."

At the Council Chamber, Whitehall, the 17th day of January, 1919.

By the Lords of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

WHEREAS it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation or Order in Council made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, as amended by the Act now in recital, may, whilst a state of war exists, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade:

And whereas it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation made under Section 1 of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, may, whether the Proclamation was made before or after the passing of the Act now in recital, be varied or added to, whilst a state of war exists, by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade:

And whereas by a Proclamation, dated the 10th day of May, 1917, and made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, and Section 1 of the Exportation of Arms

Act, 1900, and Section 1 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, the exportation from the United Kingdom of certain articles to certain or all destinations was prohibited:

And whereas by subsequent Orders of Council, and by the Proclamation, dated the 18th day of December, 1918, the said Proclamation was amended and added to in certain particulars:

And whereas there was this day read at the Board a recommendation from the Board of Trade to the following effect:—

That the Proclamation, dated the 10th day of May, 1917, as amended and added to by subsequent Orders of Council, and by the Proclamation, dated the 18th day of December, 1918, should be further amended by making the following amendments in and additions to the Schedule to the same:—

(1) That the following heading should be deleted:—

(A) Axes;

(B) Bags and sacks made wholly or partly of jute, other than such bags or sacks as constitute the coverings of goods to be shipped for exportation and are allowed by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise to be shipped as such coverings;

(A) Beeswax;

(A) Boiler tubes;

(A) Bottles, metal, such as can be used for containing mercury;

(A) Bristles;

(A) Carborundum, alundum, crystolon and all other artificial abrasives and manufactures thereof;

Chemicals, drugs, dyes, dye-stuffs and medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations, the following:—

(A) Acetic acid;

(A) Acetic anhydride;

(A) Acetylsalicylic acid (aspirin) and its preparations;

(A) Anti-tetanus serum;

(A) Arecoline;

(A) Buchu leaves;

(A) Calcium carbide;

(A) Calumba root;

(B) Carbon disulphide;

(A) Cascara sagrada and its preparations;

(B) Chlorates, metallic, other than potassium chlorate;

(A) Culvers root;

(A) Formic acid;

(A) Formic aldehyde;

(B) Henbane and its preparations;

(A) Hydrastis canadensis and hydrastine;

(A) Liquorice root and juice;

(A) Male fern rhizome;

(A) Mannite;

(A) Paraformaldehyde;

(A) Podophyllum rhizome;

(A) Potash, muriate, nitrate (saltpetre), sulphate and crude manurial potash salts and mixtures containing any of these substances;

(B) Rhubarb, medicinal;

(A) Sassafras root;

(A) Scammony root;

(A) Senega root;

(A) Tin, oxide of, and mixtures and preparations containing tin oxide;

(A) Trional;