

cluding that of the 21st February, 1919, is in press and will shortly be published. This Consolidated List, together with the List herewith annexed, contains all the names which up to this date are included in the Statutory List.

Additions to and variations in these Lists will be published at intervals approximately of two weeks.

The Lists are published in the London Gazette and reproduced in the Board of Trade Journal, and separate copies of all Lists may be obtained at a small cost from the Superintendent of Publications, His Majesty's Stationery Office, Imperial House, Kingsway, W.C.

NOTE (2).—Where a person or firm mentioned in the List has more than one address in the country, or group of countries under which the name of the person or firm appears, all dealings in that country, or in any country in the group, with such person or firm are prohibited, even in cases where one only of the addresses or one only of the countries is specially mentioned.

NOTE (3).—Trading is prohibited under the Trading with the Enemy Proclamations of 25th June and 10th November, 1915, with any person or firm of enemy nationality resident or carrying on business in China, Siam, Persia, Morocco, Liberia, or Portuguese East Africa. Persons or firms in the United Kingdom are therefore prohibited from trading with any person or firm of enemy nationality in any of those countries, even though such person or firm is not mentioned by name in the Statutory List.

NOTE (4).—In order to minimise as far as possible any inconvenience which may be caused to British traders by the dislocation of export trade owing to the inclusion in the Statutory List of a former connection, the Foreign Trade Department is collecting and classifying the names of non-enemy firms who may be able to act as substitutes for firms mentioned in the Statutory List. A considerable amount of information is already available at the Foreign Trade Department, and it is in many cases possible to suggest the names of satisfactory substitutes for individual firms on the Lists, without the necessity of referring the matter abroad. The Department is, however, prepared on application to enquire of His Majesty's Representatives abroad for 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 (5).—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 (6).—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 7th day of *March*, 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:—