

Bags, rush	P.
Bag tyers, wire ties	P.
“ Bakelite ” heads (polished) for umbrella handles.....	N.P.
Balances, sash	P.
Balances and weights for scientific purposes	N.P.
Ball bearings, steel.....	G.L.
Ball retainers	G.L.
Balls, glass, coloured.....	P.
Balls, tennis.....	G.L.
Baluch Rugs	P.
Bamboo poles	N.P.
Bamboo, split	N.P.
Band saw setting machine (hand driven)	P.
Band saws, steel.....	P.
Band steel	P.
Bands—chrome leather picking	G.L.*
Banners and pennants, decorative	P.
Banquet candle castings and fittings	P.

Bar folder. (Tinsmiths' machines).....	P.
Barrels—tops and bottoms of	P.
Barrels—wooden hoops for	P.
Barytes	P.
Barytes, sulphate of, powdered	N.P.
Basalt lava stones	P.
Basket making materials	N.P.
Bath chairs, motor	P.
Bathroom accessories, <i>i.e.</i> , metal soap and sponge holders, metal racks, metal baskets, metal towel racks, metal tumbler holders, etc	P.
Bath showers, brass or copper	P.
Battery cell (complete) or electric battery	N.P.
Bayonets	N.P.
Beads made of metal, stone, glass, bone or wood. (Ojimes)	P.
Bead fringes, glass	P.
Beading machines. (Tinsmiths' machines.).....	P.
Beads, imitation pearl	P.
Beans and pork, tinned	G.L.*

Beans, baked	P.
Beans, baked, with pork and tomato sauce	G.L.*
Beans, dried.....	G.L.*
Beans, haricot	N.P.
Beans, lima	G.L.*
Beans, locust	N.P.
Bearings, ball, steel	G.L.
Beef stew (vegetables preserved)	P.
Bee smokers, metal.....	P.
Belgian mattress ticks (cotton or flax and cotton mixed)	P.
Bells and buzzer, electric (for use on telephones only)	G.L.
Bells, electric, and relays for same (for purposes other than for use on telephones)	P.
Bells, hand, call and door	P.
Belt couplings, steel	P.
Belt hooks, steel (for binding machinery belting)	G.L.
Belt hooks (for use on belts of sewing machines)	G.L.
Belt laces, leather (for joining leather driving belts etc.)	G.L.*
Belting, Bitumen, <i>i.e.</i> , machine driving belting made of bitumen and cotton	N.P.

Bergamot Oil	N.P.
Bicycles accessories, metal.....	P.
Billiard chalks.....	P.
Billets, steel	N.P.
Billiard chalks.....	G.L.
Binding, cotton bias (used on canvas and rubber shoes)	P.
Bins and balers, steel, for waste paper	P.
Birch in logs, waney timber from Canada, Labrador and Newfoundland	P.
Birch, maple and persimmon blocks and square for making bobbins, reels, shuttles and spools	P.
Bit snaps	P.
Bitumen belting <i>i.e.</i> , machine driving belting made of bitumen and cotton.....	N.P.
Bitumen for making black varnish	P.
Black plate	N.P.
Black split soap—hard tanners' dubbin (containing mineral wax and saponified fat).....	P.
Blades, circular (for paper slitting machines)	P.
Blades (for boring belting)	G.L.*

Blades, hack saw.....G.L.*

Blankets of shoddy..... P.

Blankets, printing machine (manufactured of cotton felt with a waterproof covering)..... P.

Blanks, steel, for safety razor blades..... P.

Block fasteners, spring, for shoe lasts..... P.

Blotting stones..... P.

Blowers and forges, portable..... P.

Blow lamps and parts thereof..... P.

Blow pipes, gasolene. (Dentists' accessories.)..... G.L.

Boards, emery (for abrasing hard skin and corns)..... N.P.

Boards, wall, and tiles, made of wood fibre..... P.

Boats, motor..... P.

Bobbins, reels, shuttles and spools..... P.

Body water colours in glass bottles..... P.

Boiler feed pumps..... N.P.

Bold-headed screws or coach screws..... P.

Bolts and nuts, brass..... G.L.

Bolts and nuts, carriage.....G.L.*

Bolts and nuts, round headed, for stoves..... P.

Bolts—fin head (used for fastening wood battens to radiators)..... P.

Bolts, security and dummy..... P.

Bone ash..... N.P.

Bone glue..... N.P.

Bone pitch..... P.

Book-binding machines..... N.P.

Boot button fasteners..... P.

Boot protectors (made of wood and metal)..... P.

Boots and shoes, insoles for (manufactured of leather and wool, or felt)..... P.

Bottle brushing and washing machines..... N.P.

Bottle corking machines (hand)..... P.

Bottle making machines..... N.P.

Box boards..... P.

Box catch fastening and punching machines. (Hand power)..... P.

Boxes, ebonites, for accumulators other than for use on motor cars..... N.P.

Boxes, glass, pepper..... P.

Boxes, jewellery, other than plain cardboard boxes	P.
Boxes, metal of all kinds	P.
Boxes, paint, metal, containing cheap water colours. (Toys)	P.
Boxes, puff, fancy, metal, containing puffs	P.
Box shooks	P.
Brackets, implement	P.
Brands—	
1. Hemp with cotton leaders.....	N.P.
2. Imitation of silk, <i>i.e.</i> , a mixture of coloured vegetable grass with cotton leaders	P.
3. Hemp and silk wool, made from wood pulp with cotton leaders	P.
4. Artificial silk made from wood pulp with cotton leaders	P.
5. Ramie	N.P.
Braides and plaits, chip, straw or wood	P.
Braids or trimmings, metal thread (Cotton manufactures).....	P.
Brandy, compounds of	P.
Brandy, imitation	P.
Brassieres, <i>i.e.</i> , corset covers.....	P.

Brass component parts, for electric lighting	P.
Brass or metal leaf (imitation gold leaf)	P.
Brass or phosphor bronze cloth	P.
Brass sheet	N.P.
Brass strips	N.P.
Bread cutting machines	N.P.
Bread making machines. (Hand driven.).....	P.
Bricklayers' and plasterers' trowels, as masons' tools	G.L.
Brilliant	P.
Brocade purses, cotton (cotton manufactures)	P.
Bromide, liquid	N.P.
Bronze blue	P.
Bronze flower pots—Japanese art metal.....	P.
Bronze leaf	P.
Bronze powder	P.
Bronze powder, gold	P.
Bronze vases—Japanese art metal	P.
Brooch joints and catches	P.

Brooms and brushes, corn, <i>i.e.</i> , sweeping brooms made from broom corn	P.
Broom handles	P.
Brunswick black	P.
Brush handles, painters' when made of ash or hickory (as tool handles).....	P.
Buckets, fibre	P.
Buckles and tie fasteners	P.
Buckles, brass	P.
Buckles for braces	P.
Buckles, metal, for ladies' belts	P.
Buckles, papier-mâché (with metal bar and prong)	P.
Bulbs of all kinds for electric lamps (Glass manufactures)	P.
Bulbs of all kinds, and lenses, for electric pocket lamps, hand lamps and torches. (Glass manufactures.)	P.
Bullet moulds	G.L.
Bull rings, copper	P.
Burners, gas or oil	G.L.*
Burners, steatite	N.P.
Burnt sienna	P.

Burring machines. (Tinsmiths' machines).....	P.
Bushings, bronze	P.
Butter churns	P.
Button covering machines (hand).....	P.
Button-hole machines.....	N.P.
Button moulds, metal, fillings and backs	P.
Button sewing-on-machine	P.
Buttons of all descriptions.....	P.
Butts, steel.....	P.
By-passes, brass, gas burner	P.
Cabbage, savory, powder	P.
Cabinets, seed, steel lined	P.
Cable cash carrier, complete (electric)	N.P.
Cable cash carrier, parts of	P.
Calabash bowls for the manufacture of tobacco pipes.....	N.P.
Calculating machine, patent wage	N.P.
Calendar frames (metal).....	P.
Callipers	G.L.

Camel hair cloth (as woollen goods)	P.
Camel hair noils	P.
Camel hair waste	N.P.
Cameos and similar articles mounted on base metal which does not contain any precious metals.....	P.
Cameos, unmounted.....	N.P.
Camera tripods, metal.....	P.
Candlesticks, Glass	P.
Cane Pins	N.P.
Canisters, tin.....	P.
Can keys and can openers.....	P.
Canvas background, <i>i.e.</i> , unbleached linen used for photographic purposes	P.
Canvas hemp, double japanned	N.P.
Canvas lined rattan	P.
Canvas, linen	P.
Canvas, solution coated (used in the manufacture of boots and shoes)	P.
Capers in kegs.....	N.P.
Caps, bottle, gelatine	N.P.

Caps, brass	P.
Caps made of tinsel with wads and discs, for bottles	P.
Caps, metal, for electric lamps.....	P.
Caps, metal, for milk bottles or toilet powder tins.....	P.
Caps of special character for cartridge-making.....	G.L.
Capsules, lead foil	P.
Caramel, liquid	P.
Caramel, solid	P.
Carbolene (crystalline chemical compound)	N.P.
Carbon black	P.
Card fasteners with brass sockets attached, for screwing blocks to wood lasts.....	P.
Carmine	P.
Carraway seeds	N.P.
Carraway seeds, sugared	P.
Carriage and motor car washers	P.
Carriage heaters	P.
Carriage trying machines	P.
Carrot powder	P.

Cartridge cases	N.P.
Carvings, ivory (old and modern)	P.
“Carys” fasteners, seals and clasps	P.
Case boards	P.
Casein	N.P.
Casing, lodar—substitute for sausage and preserved meat casing (not gut) made of wood pulp or other such materials of special preparation	P.
Castings, iron fused with carborundum	N.P.
Castor oil	N.P.
Castors, furniture and truck	P.
Catches and joints for brooches	P.
Catches, plated (for drawers)	P.
Catches, tin (used in the manufacture of radiator boiler castings)	P.
Cattle dehorners	N.P.
Cattle leaders (small steel fitment for use in leading cattle)	P.
Canlling cotton	N.P.
Caustic potash	N.P.
Ceiling shades, enamelled iron	P.

Celery seed	N.P.
Celluloid in rolls	P.
Celluloid in sheets, rods, tubes and small unfinished blocks	P.
Cement of all kinds other than for leather belting	P.
Cement for leather belting	G.L.
Ceramic feet for lamps	P.
Chafing dishes	P.
Chain, iron weldless	P.
Chain making machine (power driven)	N.P.
Chains, elevator	P.
Chains, sherardized steel, for hanging sashes	P.
Chair parts, lacquered	P.
Chairs, cane as basketware	P.
Chairs, dental, surgical	N.P.
Chalk	N.P.
Chalks, billiard	G.L.
Chaplet plugs, taper	P.
Chaplets, copper (used in manufacturing radiator boiler sections)	P.

Chaplets, perforated tin	P.
Chargers, magnet	N.P.
Chasers, taps, dies and stocks, thread milling cutters (screwing tackle)	G.L.
Cheese presses, "gang"	P.
Chemille plait, made principally of artificial silk and ramie	P.
Cheque protectors	P.
Cherry juice containing alcohol	P.
Chestnut extract powder (chestnut extract)	P.
Chicory root	N.P.
Chimneys, glass, incandescent gas and lamp	P.
China colours	P.
China ink	P.
China matting	P.
China soy	P.
China stone	N.P.
Chinese ink	P.
Chiropodists' appliances: Cabinet instrument steriliser; chair, metal and leather; instrument stands; wash bowl and accessories	P.

Choppers and hatchets	G.L.
Choppers, food	P.
Chromate of Lead	P.
Chrome, green and yellow	P.
Chrome leather picking bands	G.L.*
Churns, butter	P.
Cider vinegar	N.P.
Cigar cutting machines (hand driven)	P.
Cigarette cases (metal)	P.
Cigarette holders, wooden (not cane)	P.
Cinematograph films	G.L.
Cinematograph machines	N.P.
Cinnabar native	P.
Circuit breakers	P.
Circular blades (for paper slitting machines)	P.
Citric acid	N.P.
Clamps, brass, with steel screw and nut (for connecting rubber and canvas hose to couplings)	P.

Clamp for use with stitching awl	P.
Clay rings for gas mantles	P.
Clippers, hair	P.
Clippers, horse	G.L.*
Clipping machines, horse	N.P.
Clips, clothes	P.
Clips, copper test (for use in testing electrical instruments)	P.
Clips, fountain pen	P.
Clips or clamps for wire rope	P.
Clips, paper	P.
Closing machines. (Tinsmiths' machines.)	P.
Cloth, brass metal or phosphor bronze	P.
Cloth, camel hair (as woollen goods)	P.
Cloth, cotton knitted aereel (sanitary towel)	P.
Clothes clips	P.
Clothes dryers	P.
Clothes line reels, metal cases	P.
Clothes pins wooden	P.

Cloth, grass	P.
Cloth, horse hair	N.P.
Clothing, ready made suits	P.
Cloth, leather (oilcloth)	P.
Cloth, leather, patent (as leather)	P.
Cloth, matting, Japanese, made of rice pulp	P.
Cloth tape, gummed	P.
Cloth, woven galvanised iron wire	P.
Coach screws or bolt-headed screws	P.
Coaster slides (as games)	P.
Cobalt oxide	P.
Cocktail mixer, electro plate	P.
Cocconut Oil	N.P.
Cocoa pressing machines	N.P.
Coffee-making machines	P.
Coffee percolators (as hollow-ware)	P.
Coil holders, metal	P.
Coils—induction—complete	N.P.

Coke forks, for gas-workers' use P.

Combs, curry, steel, wooden handle..... P.

Combs, tortoiseshell..... P.

Commutator, copper segments P.

Commutators for electric motors P.

Conche machine (for refining) N.P.

Condensed soup N.P.

Condenser "Killowatt" N.P.

Condensers N.P.

Confectionery— *pop-marque wares* P.

Almonds, hard, sugared..... P.

Caramels P.

Gums P.

Gums containing spirit..... P.

Jelly beans P.

Liquorice (up to 30 per cent. added sugar)..... P.

Marzipan P.

Turkish delight P.

Containers or founts for oil (used for ordinary oil lighting or heating lamps) P.

Contractors for electric meters P.

Converter, rotary, electric N.P.

Cooking pots..... P.

Coolers, cylindrical, for dairies..... P.

Copper foil P.

Copper oxide P.

Copper plates or sheets cut to shape and size for engraving P.

Copper pot scourer P.

Copper rollers P.

Cogwilla nuts N.P.

Cord, cotton ganging P.

Cord, gold or tinsel P.

Cork pressers, roller P.

Cork pullers P.

Corks, manufactured, for bottles N.P.

Corks, sprinkler P.

Corn brooms and brushes, <i>i.e.</i> , sweeping brooms made from broom corn	P.
Corset covers, Brassieres	P.
Corset eyeletting machines	N.P.
Cotter pins	P.
Cotton caulking	N.P.
Cotton duck for belting, weighing 18 oz. and upwards per square yard	G.L.*
Cotton "Duraduct" cotton woven conduit, <i>i.e.</i> , for protection of electric wires ..	P.
Cotton fabric, rubber-faced	P.
Cotton manufactures such as school satchels, map cases, music cases, fishing rod cases and tennis racket cases	P.
Cotton seed	N.P.
Cotton seed oil	N.P.
Cotton, silicate of, slabs	P.
Cotton wadding	P.
Cotton waste	N.P.
Cotton, waterproof fabric strap	P.
Counters automatic	N.P.
Counters for marine indicators	P.

Counter weights, suspension, pulley and rings	P.
Couplings, belt, steel	P.
Covers, oil hole	P.
Covers, springs, for lubricators	P.
Cranberry sauce	P.
Cranes, portable (machines)	N.P.
Crank shaft forgings	P.
Crash, Russia	P.
Crayons	N.P.
Crayons, marking, talc (for making iron and steel)	N.P.
Cream separators	P.
Crepe cotton	P.
Crepe (wood), "Elastic"	P.
Crimoline or braid, artificial silk	P.
Crochet	P.
Crown cork openers	P.
Crystal granulated quartz	P.
Cups, grease	P.

Cups, metal, collapsible P.

Cups, oil P.

Curling tongs for waving hair P.

Currants. The term "currants" applies only to dried N.P.

Curry combs, steel, wooden handle P.

Curtain rings, brass P.

Curtain rods, metal P.

Cutch extract N.P.

Out-outs (brass fitment mounted on earthenware base with earthenware cover
(earthenware) P.

Cutters, for card and lead, *i.e.*, card cutters and lead cutters G.L.*

Cutters, glass G.L.*

Cutters, white metal and brass pattern makers P.

Cycle alarm "root-a-tooter" P.

Cycle burner tips, manufactured from steatite and talc N.P.

Cyclometers P.

Cylinders, aluminium P.

Cylinders for acetylene gas P.

Cylinders, steel, for oxygen P.

Cylindrical coolers for dairies P.

Damper knobs, nickel plated, for use on boilers P.

Damper regulators—for water and steam boilers P.

Dating and numbering machines, hand, of all kinds, manufactured largely of metal .. P.

Dating or name stamps, *i.e.*, metal or wood with rubber type P.

Deacon welt ploughs (shoemaker's tool) G.L.

Deals battens and boards (plain) P.

Dentists' accessories, *i.e.*, absorbent cotton wool, belts (small leather driving for
dental foot and electric engines), blow-pipe outfit, blow-pipes (gasolene),
cabinets, chucks, collars (rubber and canvas), dental burrs, dental cement,
dental pump chairs, disc cutters, discs, enamel cleavers, floss silk, forceps,
gutta percha, lancets, leather bellows, ligatures, pliers, pluggers, polishing
discs, presses and outfit, probes, punches and wedges, small lathe brushes,
small leather buffs, spittoons, tooth brushes (mechanical), tooth polishing
brushes tweezers, vulcanizers (dental) G.L.

Diamond dies for wire drawing P.

Dictating machine, parts and accessories G.L.

Diaphone shaving machines	N.P.
Dies and die stocks	G.L.
Discs, emery cloth	P.
Discs, metal, for centre of rubbers	G.L.
Discs, steel, for manufacture of adaptors	P.
Discs, valve	P.
Dolls	P.
Door catches. (Stove fittings.)	P.
Double sewing machines. (Tinsmiths' machines.)	P.
Dovetails. (Stove fittings.)	P.
Drawing pins	P.
Drawn thread work	P.
Dress shields	P.
Dry colours	P.
Duplicator steel file plates	P.
"Duraduct" cotton woven conduit, <i>i.e.</i> , for protection of electric wires	P.
Dusting mop, woollen, hand	P.
Duster, cotton absorbent	P.

Dutch tonic food, known as "Emergen" (substitute for "Sanatogen")	N.P.
Dynamos and regulators	N.P.
Earth colours	P.
Earth sienna	P.
Earmarkers, tin	P.
Ebonite boxes for accumulators, other than for use on motor cars	N.P.
Ebonite fork separators (for use in connection with electric train lighting)	N.P.
Ebonite tubes for insulating	N.P.
Etching, cotton canvas	P.
Egg beaters	P.
Egg timers, automatic	P.
Elastic (of rubber and silk)	N.P.
Elastic (of rubber and cotton) if cotton exceeds 50 per cent. of total weight	P.
"Elastic" wool crepe	P.
Electrical accessories and appliances, as follows:—	
Adaptors for lamp holders	P.
Adjustable resistances	N.P.
Air compressors	N.P.

Air pumps	N.P.
Applique machines.....	N.P.
Armature magnets for use in electric motors or dynamos.....	P.
Armatures for electric motors	P.
Battery of complete battery cell.....	N.P.
Bells and buzzers (for use on telephones)	G.L.
Bells and relays for same (for purposes other than for use on telephones) ..	P.
Brass component parts for lighting.....	P.
Bulbs of all kinds, for lamps (glass manufactures)	P.
Bulbs of all kinds, and lenses for pocket, hand lamps and torches (glass manufactures).....	P.
Cable cash carriers, complete.....	N.P.
Cable cash carriers, in parts	P.
Caps, brass	P.
Caps, metal, for lamps	P.
Chargers, magnet.....	N.P.
Circuit breakers	P.
Coils, induction, complete.....	N.P.

Commutators, copper segments.....	P.
Commutators for electric motors	P.
Condensers	N.P.
Condenser, "Killowatt"	N.P.
Contractors for electricity meters.....	P.
Converter, rotary.....	N.P.
Counter weights, suspension, pulley and rings	P.
Cut-outs (brass fitment mounted on earthenware base with earthenware cover) ..	P.
..... (earthenware)	P.
Dynamos and regulators	N.P.
Ebonite tubes for insulating	N.P.
Fans and parts thereof	P.
Fitting connector (brass fitment on earthenware base).....	P.
Flat iron (as laundry iron)	P.
Float switches	N.P.
Fuse plugs, screw	N.P.
Fuses, high tension, oil break	N.P.
Fuses, knife blade and small round	N.P.

Galvanic batteries or vibrators	N.P.
Galvanometers	N.P.
Grill	P.
Heater or radiator, portable	P.
Hoists, chain, electric (Yale)	N.P.
Hot plate	P.
Induction coils, complete	N.P.
Instrument counters (meter gears)	N.P.
Insulators, complete (porcelain with metal contact parts)	P.
Insulators made from mica and asbestos with steel centres or malleable iron	N.P.
Insulators, telegraph or telephone (glass)	P.
"Killowat" condenser	N.P.
Lamp-holders, brass or ebonite with or without switch or key	G.L.
Lamp cases, hand and pocket, fitted with lenses or bulbs	G.L.
Lamp cases, pocket and hand, made of soft iron scrap, without lenses or bulbs	P.
Lamps, hand, complete	G.L.
Lamps of all kinds (glass manufactures)	P.
Lamps, pocket, complete	G.L.

Laundry irons	P.
Lenses, for hand and pocket lamps and torches	P.
Lighting accessories, porcelain, with no brass filament	P.
Lightning arrester	N.P.
Magnet chargers	N.P.
Magnets, armature, for use in electric motors or dynamos	P.
Magnets for electricity meters	N.P.
Magnets, lifting, and accessories	N.P.
Measuring instruments	N.P.
Medical massage instruments	N.P.
Metallic filament for lamps	P.
Meter gears, prepayment	N.P.
Meters, parts of	P.
Morse sounders mounted on mahogany base	N.P.
Motors for driving textile lace machinery	N.P.
Motors for sewing machines	N.P.
Motors for vacuum cleaners	N.P.
Motors, small, for fans	N.P.

Mouse power motors	N.P.
Musolaphone transmitters	N.P.
Plugs, flush, consisting of brass filament mounted on earthenware base	P.
Plugs, wall, consisting of brass filament mounted on earthenware base	P.
Porto-o-phone (vulcanite filament and small battery) (for deafness)	N.P.
Pumps, air	N.P.
Radiator or heater, portable.....	P.
Rectifiers for charging batteries	P.
Regulators and dynamos	N.P.
Rotary converter.....	N.P.
Screw parts, brass, for use on telephones	P.
Searchlights	N.P.
Shaving pot (as Hollow-ware)	P.
Splicing sleeves	P.
Soldering irons	P.
Sounders and keys	P.
Standard for portable lamp, with ink-stand	P.
Stores. (As Stores and Ranges).....	P.

Switches.....	P.
Tea pot (as Hollow-ware).....	P.
Terminals, brass, for fuze boards	G.L.
Toaster for table use	P.
Torch cases fitted with lenses or bulbs	G.L.
Torch cases without lenses or bulbs, made of soft iron scrap.....	P.
Torches, complete	G.L.
Tramway signals.....	N.P.
Transformer machines, viz.:—paper spinning machines (for insulating the conductors forming the transformer coils)	N.P.
Trolley pole catchers.....	P.
Tubes, ebonite, for insulating	N.P.
Tyre vulcaniser	P.
Vibrators or galvanic batteries	N.P.
Volmeters	N.P.
Vulcanite jars and battery parts.....	N.P.
Vulcanizers, dental	G.L.
Walnut enamelled pear push (consisting of turned wood with brass and bone	

mountings)	P.
Watch-winding machines	N.P.
Water heaters	P.
White enamelled pear push (consisting of turned wood with brass and bone mountings)	P.
White enamelled pear switch (consisting of brass fitting mounted on earthenware and wood base	P.
White enamelled wall push (consisting of turned wood with metal mountings)	P.
Wireless detectors	N.P.
Wiring sockets (consisting of brass and porcelain)	P.
"Electroshine" (liquid polish)	N.P.
Electrotype printing blocks	P.
Elevator chains	P.
Embossing stamp or press-monogram	P.
Embroidery machines	N.P.
Emeralite desk lamps	G.L.*
"Emergen" Dutch tonic food (substitute for "Sanatogen")	N.P.
Emery boards (for abrasing hard skin and corns)	N.P.

Emery cloth discs	P.
Emery wheel dressers and cutters (used for trueing up emery wheels)	N.P.
Empires, returned	G.L.
Emulsifiers machines	P.
Enamelled dial printing machine	N.P.
Engraved plates, music, pewter	P.
Envelope fasteners, steel	P.
Envelope sealing machine	N.P.
Envelopes, straw, for core making and packing ironware	N.P.
Erasers, sanitary <i>ie.</i> , thin strip of rubber in nickelled case	P.
Essence of peach (as strong waters)	P.
Essential oils, used in the manufacture of perfumery	N.P.
Etch-o-lite dipping machines	P.
Extracts—	
Cutch	N.P.
Fustic	N.P.
Logwood	N.P.
Sumac (containing 28 per cent. tannin)	N.P.

Eye baths, glass..... P.

Eyeglass and spectacle cases, metal covered with imitation leather and lined with velvet, etc..... P.

Eyeglass frames, steel and xylonite or steel and rubber P.

Eye guards, engineers' (consisting of wire gauze faced with glass, enclosed in sheet iron frame, for use on lathes, milling and grinding machines)..... P.

Eyeletting machines. (Corset)..... N.P.

Eye shades (linen) P.

Fabrikoid (basis:—cotton known as sheeting, drill, duck and sateen, coated with nitrocellulose, castor oil and pigments)..... P.

Face cream (not containing glycerine) N.P.

Fans, electric, and parts thereof P.

Fasteners and buckles for ties P.

Fasteners and press studs for wearing apparel..... (G.L.)* P.

Fasteners, boot button P.

Fasteners, card, with brass sockets attached, for securing blocks to wood lasts .. P.

Fasteners, "Carys" seals and clasps P.

Fasteners, corrugated saw edge P.

Fasteners, envelope (steel) P.

Fasteners, "Hotchkiss" automatic paper P.

Fasteners, paper (steel) P.

Fasteners, spring blocks, for shoe lasts P.

Faucet, molasses, suction and measuring..... P.

Feather materials (apparel) P.

Feathers, duck, goose and poultry, for stuffing beds and cushions (down) P.

Felspar N.P.

Felt for paper making machines..... P.

Felt, jute, roofing N.P.

Felt, roofing, made of refuse from cotton and woollen rags treated with asphalt P.

Felt, tarred P.

Felt, "Vulca Unit," used in the manufacture of boots and shoes P.

Fenders, ships', made of cane N.P.

Fern root (Osmonda), for potting orchids P.

Ferro-type plate, Japanned iron sheets (as photographic accessories)..... P.

Ferro-vanadium (an alloy of iron and vanadium used in the manufacture of steel) N.P.

Ferrules—German silver P.
 Ferrules or nipples, steel, for gas radiators P.
 Ferrules—tin—for banding brushes P.
 Fibre, horn, manufactured from flax, used for electrical insulating purposes N.P.
 Fibre, Java N.P.
 Fibre, palm leaf N.P.
 Fibre, steel, polishing P.
 Fibre—vulcanized N.P.
 Figures, base metal, bronzed P.
 Filament, metallic, for electric lamps P.
 File clip P.
 Files, surgical P.
 Files, watchmakers' G.L.
 Filing cabinets, metal, accessories for P.
 Filing cabinets, steel P.
 Films, cinematograph G.L.
 Filters, glass P.
 Filters, oil P.

Filters, water, cast-iron P.
 Fire clay goods P.
 Fire escape, automatic N.P.
 Firelighters, Japanese N.P.
 Fishing lines, saline enamelled silk P.
 Fishing reels, brass P.
 Fishing rod cases (cotton manufactures) P.
 Fishing rods, bamboo N.P.
 Fishing rods, split cane N.P.
 Fittings, stove, *i.e.*, dovetails, door catches and hinged tubes P.
 Flags, coopers' N.P.
 Flashlight pencil (pencil holder and flash lamp combined) G.L.
 Flasks, thermos P.
 Flasks, vacuum P.
 Flat iron, electrical (as laundry iron) N.P.
 Flax seed N.P.
 Float switches N.P.
 Flooring boards, planed and prepared, tongued and grooved P.

Flour sifters.....	P.
Flour, wood.....	N.P.
Flower pots, bronze—Japanese art metal	P.
Flowers, imitation, and figures made of gum paste, sugar coated	N.P.
Flowers, natural, dried and dyed	N.P.
Fluting machine (used for the crimping or fluting of cloth)	P.
Fly traps and killers.....	P.
Fog horns, Norwegian, machine	G.L.*
Food choppers.....	P.
Foot arch supports (metal and leather).....	P.
Forges and blowers, portable	P.
Forgings, crank, shaft	P.
Forgings for bicycles	P.
Fork separators, ebonite (for use in connection with electric train lighting) ..	N.P.
Forks, coke, for gasworkers' use.....	P.
Forks, garden and agricultural, without handles	P.
Forks, garden and agricultural, with handles	G.L.
Forks, hay	G.L.*

Foundry ladles or bowls—iron.....	P.
Fountain pen clips.....	P.
Fountain pens not containing gold nibs.....	N.P.
Fountains, lawn (revolving)	P.
Founts or containers for oil (used for ordinary oil lighting or heating lamps) ..	P.
Founts, overhead washing, for carriages and motor-cars	P.
Frames and fittings (metal), umbrella.....	P.
Frames, bag and pouch.....	P.
Frames, complete or in parts, metal for ladies' hand bags	P.
Frames, metal, loose-leaf (for perpetual ledger)	P.
Freezers, ice-cream	P.
Fringes, silk.....	P.
Fruit jellies	P.
Fruit pectin (as bottled fruits).....	P.
Furnace blocks (made of refractory clay), for glass making furnaces	P.
Furnace, gas, forced draught	P.
Furs, uncut, unslaped or not partly manufactured.....	N.P.
Fuse plugs, serew	P.

Fuses—high tension oil break.....	N.P.
Fuses—knife blades and small round (electric)	N.P.
Fusile extract	N.P.
Galalith—manufactures of.....	N.P.
Galvanic batteries or vibrators.....	N.P.
Galvanised iron wire cloth, woven.....	P.
Galvanometers.....	N.P.
Gamboge	P.
Gamboge gum.....	P.
Gammeter multigraph printing machine.....	N.P.
Gauging cord, cotton.....	P.
Garlic.....	N.P.
Gas burner castings, iron, for stoves	G.L.*
Gas furnace, forced draught.....	P.
Gas lamps and parts of, other than burners.....	P.
Gas lighters—Simplex (as wood manufactures).....	P.
Gas mantle holders, metal.....	P.
Gas meters, brass, parts of.....	P.

Gas meters, cast iron, parts of.....	P.
Gas regulators, iron, parts of.....	P.
Gasolene blow-pipes (dentists' accessories).....	G.L.
Gates or taps for oil or molasses.....	P.
Gauze, brass wire	P.
Gear pump	N.P.
Gear wheels, raw hide	N.P.
Giant strides (as games)	P.
Gilding solution.....	P.
Glass cutters	G.L.*
Glass grinding machines.....	N.P.
Gloves:—	
Housemaids', made of cotton fabric (for cleaning purposes).....	P.
Leather, with astrakan backs and lined with wool.....	P.
Motor, made of sheep skins and cotton fabric.....	P.
Woollen, knitted (as hosiery).....	P.
Gloves or mits for polishing (made of wool front and American cloth)	P.
Glue, bone	N.P.

Goats' hair cashmere	N.P.
Goldbeaters' skin	G.L.
Gold essence	P.
Gold foil, imitation	P.
Gold leaf	P.
Gold leaf, imitation (brass or metal leaf)	P.
Gold paint	P.
Gold wire	P.
Gong shells, steel	P.
Goods consisting wholly or mainly of rubber	G.L.
Goods of prohibited kinds (Government property) consigned to officers in H. M. service	G.L.
Goose quill cuttings	N.P.
Government property (goods of prohibited kinds) consigned to officers in H. M. service	G.L.
Graphite	N.P.
Grapho-grease	N.P.
Grass cloth	P.

Grasses, dried	N.P.
Grease cups	P.
Grease—Grapho	N.P.
Grease paints	P.
Gredag, mineral grease with small percentage of graphite	N.P.
Grill, electric heating	P.
Grinding machine (hand power)	P.
Grinding plates for coffee grinding mill	P.
Grinding stones	G.L.
Grindstone frames and fixtures, metal	P.
Grips, wooden, for electric lamps	P.
Ground nut oil	N.P.
Guillotine, rubber (hand power)	P.
Gum, box toe, made of shellac and coal tar benzol	N.P.
Gumming machines, hand	N.P.
Gun barrels, locks and furniture	N.P.
Gunwad, made entirely of cowhair	N.P.
Gut, silk worm	N.P.

Gut strings	G.L.
Hack saw blades.....	G.L.*
Hair clippers	P.
Hammers and hammer heads	G.L.
Handkerchiefs, cotton, plain, with drawn thread border	P.
Hand lamp, electric, complete.....	G.L.
Handleless "Alaska," for boiler doors.....	P.
Handles, broom.....	P.
Handles, brush, painters', made of ash or hickory (as tool handles).....	P.
Handles, cover (of wood and metal) for repairing teapots	P.
Handles, umbrella (lacquered) (as wood manufactures)	P.
Handwarmers for muff or pocket	P.
Hangers, cast iron, for shafting	P.
Hangars or tags, suspension, cotton cloth gummed.....	P.
Hardware —	

This is taken to include all articles of base metal which are not—

1. Materials used for constructional purposes such as plates, bars, angles, rods, etc., which are not sold in the retail trade.

2. Articles highly manufactured of a special character such as complex machines, scientific instruments, etc. P.

(註) 「ハンドウエヤー」中ニ含まルノ各品ハ夫々「アルファベット」順ニ本表中ニ掲記シメリ。

Haricot beans	N.P.
Harness snap.....	P.
Hasps	P.
Hat bodies, wool and fur.....	P.
Hatchets and choppers	G.L.
Hay forks.....	G.L.
Heater or radiator, portable, electric	P.
Heaters, carriage.....	P.
Heaters, water (electric).....	P.
Heaters, water (gas)	P.
Heddles, steel	P.
Helmets, pith	P.
Hematine crystals	N.P.
Hemp	N.P.

Hemp yarns..... N.P.

Hemp manufactures of N.P.

Henna leaves N.P.

Hide, enamelled (patent leather)..... P.

Hide fleshings N.P.

Hinged tubes (stove fittings)..... P.

Hinge pins, with cone heads P.

Hinges of all of metals..... P.

Hob nails..... P.

Hoes, garden and agricultural, without handles..... P.

Hoes, garden and agricultural, with handles G.L.

Hoists, air N.P.

Hoists, chain, electric (Yale) N.P.

Holder, coil (metal)..... P.

Holder for rubber stamps, *i.e.*, metal base with wooden handle P.

Holder—roll paper P.

Honey N.P.

Hoods, felt P.

Hoof horn, manufactures of..... P.

Hooks, brass..... P.

Hooks, cargo P.

Hooks, coat and hat, wire P.

Hooks shoe lacing P.

Hooks, screw, for coat hangers P.

Hooks, steel, belt (for binding machinery belong) G.L.

Hooks, tenter P.

Hooks, wire (other than coat or hat hooks)..... G.L.

“H.O.” slides P.

Hooping iron or steel..... P.

Hoops, wooden, for barrels P.

Horn fibre, manufactured from flax, used for electrical insulating purposes N.P.

Horn piths P.

Horns, rhinoceros P.

Horse clippers..... G.L.*

Horse clipping machines N.P.

Horse-hair cloth N.P.

Horse-hair, imitation	N.P.
Horse radish, evaporated	P.
Hose, garden, mainly of rubber	N.P.
Hose, rubber	N.P.
“Hotchkiss” automatic paper fasteners.....	P.
“Hotchkiss” staple presses	P.
“Hotchkiss” tag machines	P.
Hot-plate (electric)	P.
Household appliances :—Apple peelers, potato peelers, flour sifters, knife sharpeners, etc.	P.
Hydraulic rams	N.P.
Hypodermic syringes	N.P.
Ice-cream freezers	P.
Iceland moss	N.P.
Ignition wheels for automatic lighters.....	P.
Implement brackets.....	P.
Incubators, cast iron and wood	G.L.*
Indian ink.....	P.

Induction coils, complete	N.P.
Insects powder	N.P.
Insoles for boots and shoes (manufactured of leather and wool or felt)	P.
Instrument counters (meter gears)	N.P.
Instruments, medical massage (electro)	N.P.
Insulating silks and cloths for electrical works (as oilcloths)	P.
Insulators complete, porcelain with metal contact parts.....	P.
Insulators made from mica and asbestos with steel centres or malleable iron	N.P.
Insulators, telegraph or telephone (glass)	P.
Ipecacuanha	N.P.
Iron oxide.....	P.
Irons, laundry	P.
Iron sheets (japanned), ferrotype plate (as photographic accessories)	P.
Iron-ware and furniture used for poultry farming.....	P.
Jacks, lifting.....	G.L.
Jam	P.
Japanese bronze flower pots (art metal).....	P.
Japanese bronze vases (art metal)	P.

Japanese cloth matting, made of rice pulp P.

Japanese pin cushions (covers made of silk and stuffed with bran or rice)..... P.

Japan wax, used for lubricating cotton driving ropes..... N.P.

Jars, pickle (glass, ornamental) P.

Jars, vacuum..... N.P.

Java fibre..... N.P.

Jellies, fruit..... P.

Jerseys. (As hosiery.).....

Jewel cases, small, for packing jewellery (of wood and imitation leather, lined with velvet, satin, etc.) J.

Jewellery—

1. Beads, imitation pearl..... P.

2. Cameos and similar articles mounted on base metal which does not contain any precious metal P.

3. Cameos, unmounted..... N.P.

4. Jewellery, imitation, manufactured of base metal (including base metal covered with gold, silver or platinum) P.

5. Mosaic, mounted on base metal P.

6. Necklets, bead and coral P.

7. Pearls and unset precious stones other than unset diamonds G.L.*

8. Pearls, imitation, and imitations of other precious stones..... P.

9. Rings for chains (base metal) P.

Jewellery boxes other than plain cardboard P.

Joints and catches for brooches P.

Jute, woven N.P.

Key blanks P.

Key buttons, celluloid..... P.

Key rings, steel P.

Keys, for opening cans P.

Khaki webbing (cotton)..... P.

“ Killowatt ” condenser N.P.

Kirschwasser..... P.

Kitchen utensils P.

Knife sharpeners (household appliances) P.

Knobs, damper, nickel plated, for use on boilers..... P.

Knobs or pegs, japanned iron P.

Kolynos	P.
Label dampers, metal	P.
Labels, metal	P.
Laces, leather belt (used for joining driving belts, etc.)	G.L.
Laces, shoe (cotton)	P.
Lacquered umbrella handles (as wood manufactures)	P.
Lactometers	N.P.
Ladder tape, cotton, for venetian blinds	P.
Ladders, horizontal (as ganes)	P.
Ladles or bowls, foundry, iron	P.
Lakes of all colours	P.
Lamp black	G.L.*
Lamp burners, gas or oil	G.L.
Lamp cases, hand and pocket, electric fitted with lenses or bulbs	P.
Lamp cases, hand and pocket, electric, made of soft iron scrap, not fitted with lenses or bulbs	P.
Lamp holders, electrical, brass or ebonite, with or without switch or key	G.L.
Lamps, blow, and parts thereof	P.

Lamps, electric, of all kinds (glass manufactures)	P.
Lamps, emeraldite, desk	G.L.*
Lamps, gas, and parts of, other than burners	P.
Lamps, hand electric, complete	G.L.
Lamps, oil, of all kinds	P.
Lamps, pocket, electric, complete	G.L.
Lanterns, hurricane	G.L.*
Lanterns, tubular, for farm use	G.L.*
Laths, wood	P.
Laundry irons	P.
Laundry tablets ("La France")	P.
Lava stones (basalt)	P.
Lawn fountains (revolving)	P.
Lawn sprinklers	P.
Leaders, cattle (small steel fragment for use in leading cattle)	P.
Lead foil	P.
Leather (artificial), made of cotton	P.
Leather boards	P.

Leather cloth (oilcloth)	P.
Leather cloth, patent (as leather)	P.
Leather cut stock:—Heels, inner soles, lifts, middles, outsoles, vamps, quarters, stiffeners, skivings, split lifts, toe caps, toe pieces, toe puffs	P.
Leather, patent (enamelled hide)	P.
Leather, Russia (for book-binding)	P.
Leather sheets	P.
Ledger binders, loose leaf, complete (cover made of cardboard covered with cotton canvas)	P.
Leine green	P.
Lemon squeezers, glass	P.
Lentils (dried)	N.P.
Letter franking and obliterating machine	N.P.
Lever fittings (metal) for correspondence files	P.
Lever or lifter, steel, for metal bungs	P.
Levers, cycle tyre	P.
Lichens and moss	N.P.
Lids, metal movable, for tins or glass bottles	P.

Lighters, gas, "Simplex" (as wood manufactures)	P.
Lighters, metal, pocket	G.L.*
Lighting arresters	N.P.
Linna beans	G.L.*
Linen canvas	P.
Linen, sensitised, for engravers	P.
Linseed	N.P.
Linseed oil	N.P.
Liquorice root	N.P.
Lisodis fount or distributor	P.
Litharge	P.
Lithographic printing, shading medium plates ("Days")	N.P.
Lithopone	P.
Locks and padlocks	P.
Locust beans	N.P.
Lodur casing—substitute for sausage and preserved meat casings (not gut), made of wood pulp or other such materials of special preparation	P.
Logwood extract	N.P.

Loofah, and loofah socks (dried vegetable substance with cotton binding)..... N.P.

Looms, netting (machinery) N.P.

Loops, brass P.

Lubricator spring covers..... P.

Lubricators, gunmetal, for refrigerating machinery P.

Lubricators, iron and steel P.

Lug straps (cotton)..... P.

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Machines:—

Adding and listing..... N.P.

Addressograph, parts of, such as metal drawers, wooden stands with metal attachments, and iron stands..... G.L.*

Apple paring and coring (hand power)..... P.

Applique N.P.

Automatic slot game P.

Bacon cutting N.P.

Band saw setting (hand driven) P.

Bookbinding N.P.

Bottle brushing and washing N.P.

Bottle corking (hand)..... P.

Bottle making N.P.

Box catch fastening and punching (hand power)..... P.

Bread cutting N.P.

Bread making (hand driven)..... P.

Button covering (hand) P.

Button hole N.P.

Button sewing-on..... P.

Calculating, patent wage N.P.

Carriage tyreing..... P.

Chain making (power driven) N.P.

Cigar cutting (hand driven) P.

Cinematograph N.P.

Clipping, horse.....	N.P.
Cocoa pressing	N.P.
Coffee making	P.
Conche (for refining)	N.P.
Corset eyeletting	N.P.
Cranes, portable	N.P.
Dating and numbering, all kinds, manufactured largely of metal (hand)	P.
Dictaphone shaving	N.P.
Dictating, parts and accessories	G.L.
Embroidery	N.P.
Emuslifers,	P.
Enamelled dial printing.....	N.P.
Envelope sealing	N.P.
Etch-o-lite dipping	P.
Fluting (used for the crimping or fluting of cloth)	P.
For working on glass, such as grinding prisms for field glasses	N.P.
Foundation mill for waxcomb making	N.P.
Grammeter multigraph printing.....	N.P.

Grinding (hand power)	P.
Gumming (hand).....	N.P.
Hand button covering.....	P.
Hosiery weighing (scales).....	P.
Letter franking and obliterating.....	N.P.
Looms, netting.....	N.P.
Meat chopper and sausage filler combined	P.
Milk weighing.....	N.P.
Mincing (power driven).....	N.P.
Mixing and wood trimming (hand power)	N.P.
Numbering and dating, all kinds, manufactured mainly of metal (hand)	P.
Over-edge sewing.....	P.
Paint spraying.....	P.
Pencil sharpening	G.L.*
Potato mashing (hand)	P.
Potato mashing (power driven). (Peerless)	N.P.
Rivet setting (hand power)	P.
Scroll shears (hand driven)	P.

Sealings, rapid	P.
Shoe stretching.....	P.
“Speedograph” letter producing.....	N.P.
Spraying, for white and lime washing and paint	P.
Stamp fixing.....	N.P.
Stencil cutting	N.P.
Tag, “Hotchkiss”	P.
Textile weighing.....	P.
Trimming, automatic	N.P.
Tinsmiths’ (hand driven)	P.
Bar folder	P.
Beading.....	P.
Barring.....	P.
Closing	P.
Double seaming	P.
Panning-down	P.
Tinsmiths’ (power driven).....	N.P.
Watch winding (electric)	N.P.

Wire stitching.....	N.P.
Wood mitring and trimming (hand power)	N.P.
Yarn testing.....	N.P.
Yeast separating.....	N.P.
Machine parts (aluminium)	P.
Machine pumps	N.P.
Machine tools. (Machine tools, being covered by the Machine Tool Proclamation of 1915, are not dealt with by the Department of Import Restrictions.)	
Magnesia rings (manufactured of magnesia and potters’ clay), for incandescent gas mantles	P.
Magnetite	G.L.
Magnesium mantle rings	P.
Magnet chargers	N.P.
Magneto, motor car.....	P.
Magnets, armature, for use in electric motors or dynamos	P.
Magnets and accessories, lifting	N.P.
Magnets for aviation	P.
Magnets for electricity meters	N.P.

Magnets, steel	P.
Nails, weaver, steel.....	P.
Mandalay sauce.....	P.
Mangano silico aluminium.....	N.P.
Manicure sets (consisting of scissors, nail files, tweezers, polishers, etc.).....	P.
Map cases (Cotton manufactures.).....	P.
Marble—ordinary tombstones and mantelpieces to be regarded as stones and slates	P.
Marble, powdered.....	G.L.
Marine motors and shafting (if clearly not applicable to motor cars).....	N.P.
Marmalade	P.
Massage instruments	N.P.
Mat bags made of rice straw	P.
Match stands (metal)	P.
Mathematical drawing instruments, <i>i.e.</i> , drawing pens, compasses, dividers, spring bow-pens, and pencils.....	N.P.
Matting, China.....	P.
Matting, Japanese, made of rice pulp (cloth)	P.

Matting, Japanese, willow.....	P.
Mattress ticks, Belgian (cotton or flax and cotton mixed).....	P.
Maw skins "yells".....	P.
Measuring instruments, electrical.....	N.P.
Measuring instruments, optical (aluminium)	P.
Measuring pumps.....	N.P.
Measuring tapes and rules of any material excepting wood	G.L.
Measuring rules, wood	P.
Meat chopper and sausage filler combined	P.
Meat seals made of cold rolled steel strip	G.L.*
Medical massage instruments, electro	N.P.
Mem-index (small card-index cabinet)	P.
Mesh in strips or rolls for the manufacture of bags, base metal.....	G.L.*
Metal, pulverised (used for hardening concrete floors in factories and other buildings)	N.P.
Meter gears, prepayment (electric)	N.P.
Meters, gas—brass parts of	P.
Meters, gas, cast iron and parts of.....	P.

Meters, parts of (electrical)	P.
Meters, parts of, steel.....	P.
Meters, petrol	P.
Meters, tally, used in lumber trade	N.P.
Meters, water	N.P.
Methyl acetone	N.P.
Metronomes	P.
Mica, raw.....	N.P.
Microscopes	N.P.
Milk food, Nestles	P.
Milk powder (durable).....	P.
Milk-weighing machines.....	N.P.
Mincing machine, worked by power	N.P.
Minium	P.
Mirrors, mounted and unmounted, of all sorts.....	P.
Mitring and wood trimming machine (hand power)	N.P.
Mitts or gloves for polishing (made of wool front and American cloth)	P.
Mohair plush	P.

Moisteners, glass, with felt tongues.....	P.
Monogram embossing stamp or press.....	P.
Mopheads (wood handle with metal fitting)	P.
Mops, hand dusting, woolen.....	P.
Morse sounders, mounted on mahogany base	N.P.
Mosaic jewellery, mounted on base metal	P.
Mosaic, ordinary.....	P.
Moss and lichens.....	N.P.
Moss, Iceland	N.P.
Motor bath chairs	P.
Motor boats	P.
Motor car washer	P.
Motors and shafting, marine (if clearly not applicable to motor cars)	N.P.
Motors, electrical, for sewing machines.....	N.P.
Motors, electrical, for driving textile machinery.....	N.P.
Motors (engines and magnetos), for agricultural motor ploughs	P.
Motors, electric, for driving textile machinery.....	N.P.
Motors, electric, for vacuum cleaners.....	N.P.
Motors, small, for electric fans.....	N.P.

Motor wrenches (motor car accessories)	P.
Moulds, Bullet.....	G.L.
Moulds, button, fillings and backs	P.
Moulds, porcelain, for the manufacture of rubber gloves	P.
Moulds, wood	P.
Mounts (metal) for ice bags	P.
Mouse power motors	N.P.
Mouse traps (wood and wire)	P.
Mouthpieces, bamboo	N.P.
Mushrooms, dried	N.P.
Music cases, (cotton manufactures)	P.
Musk, raw.....	N.P.
Muslins (cotton)	P.
Musolaphone transmitters	N.P.
Mustard	N.P.
Mustard dressing.....	P.
Nail or tack pullers	P.
Nails and tacks made of scrap metals	P.

Nails, brass	P.
Nails, hob	P.
Nails, iron, cut.....	P.
Nails, iron, with all brass heads	G.L.
Nails, iron, with brass covered heads.....	G.L.
Nails or studs for boots and shoes for mountaineering purposes.....	P.
Nails, upholstery, made of wood and metal.....	P.
Nails, wire.....	G.L.
Naval instruments, brass screw parts	P.
Necklets, bead and coral	P.
Needles, hosiery	G.L.
Needles, sewing machine	P.
Nostlé's milk food	P.
Netting looms	N.P.
Nickel oxide.....	P.
Nippers, wire	G.L.
Nipples or ferrules, steel, for gas radiators	P.
Noils, camel hair.....	P.

Noils, white merino wool (semi-manufactured article).....	P.
Norwegian fog horns (machine)	G.L.*
Numbering and dating machines, hand, of all kinds, manufactured largely of metal	P.
Nuts and bolts, brass	G.L.
Nuts and bolts, carriage.....	G.L.*
Nuts and bolts, round headed, stove	P.
Nuts, brass, for aneroid barometers.....	G.L.
Nuts, Coquilla	N.P.
Nuts, ground, canned, bottled, dried or preserved	P.
Nuts, ground, not canned, bottled, or preserved	N.P.
Nuts, iron or steel	G.L.*
Oars made from ash wood	P.
Ochre	P.
Officers in His Majesty's service, goods of prohibited kinds consigned to (Government property).....	G.L.
Oil cans, mower machine	P.
Oil cans, reaper	P.

Oil cleanser, "Wundermist"	N.P.
Oil containers or founts (used for ordinary oil lighting or heating lamps)	P.
Oil cups.....	P.
Oildag. (Concentrated lubricant composed of Acheson graphite, mineral oil, rice powder, and ammonia)	N.P.
Oilers, pocket	P.
Oil hole covers.....	P.
Oil lamps of all kinds	P.
Oil pumps, brass.....	P.
Oils:—	
Bergamot	N.P.
Castor.....	N.P.
Cocoanut	N.P.
Cotton seed	N.P.
Essential, used in the manufacture of perfumery.....	N.P.
Ground nut	N.P.
Linseed	N.P.
Rape seed	N.P.

Soya bean.....	N.P.
Sperm.....	N.P.
Oil stones.....	G.L.
Oil stoves.....	P.
Ojines, <i>i.e.</i> , beads made of base metal, stone, glass, bone or wood.....	P.
Oleine.....	P.
Olives.....	P.
Olives in brine.....	N.P.
"Ome" sheeting (cotton fabric coated with waterproof solution).....	P.
Onions.....	N.P.
Onion powder.....	P.
Optical measuring instruments (aluminium).....	P.
Osmonda, root of fern (used for potting orchids).....	P.
"Orona" scap cleanser.....	P.
Orpiment.....	P.
Orris root.....	N.P.
Over-edge sewing machines.....	P.
Overhead wash founts for the cleaning of carriages and motor cars.....	P.

Oxide of cobalt.....	P.
Oxide of copper.....	P.
Oxide of iron.....	P.
Oxide of nickel.....	P.
Oxide of tin.....	P.
Oxide of zinc.....	P.
Oxygen containers (steel cylinders).....	P.
Packing, manufactured mainly of cotton for engines of all kinds (cotton manufactures).....	P.
Padlocks and locks.....	N.P.
Pads, rubber stamp inking, in tin boxes.....	P.
Paint boxes, small, metal containing cheap water colours (toys).....	P.
Paint in wooden boxes.....	P.
Paint in tin boxes.....	P.
Paint spraying machines.....	N.P.
Palms, dried.....	P.
Paning-down machines (tinsmiths' machines).....	P.
Pans (vacuum) copper, for use in dairies.....	P.

Paper roll holders P.

Paper tester (Mullen's) P.

Paragon tape (for insulating joints in electric cables and wires)..... P.

Parasols, children's, cotton and bamboo (toys) P.

Parisian blue P.

Parquet woods (manufactured wood) P.

Pastery boards P.

Patent wage calculating machines N.P.

Pattern racks (of metal) as used by clothiers and tailors..... P.

Pavements blocks, glass P.

Peach essence (as strong waters)..... P.

Pearl heads, imitation P.

Pearls and unset precious stones other than unset diamonds..... G.L.*

Pearls, imitation, and imitations of other precious stones P.

Peas, dried N.P.

Peat dust P.

Peel in brine N.P.

Legs or knobs, japanned iron P.

Pencil flashlight (pencil holder and flashlamp combined) G.L.

Pencil holders, metal (no wood) G.L.

Pencil sharpening machines G.L.*

Pencil sharpeners (metal) P.

Pencil tips (brass) P.

Pencils, lead N.P.

Pencils, slate N.P.

Pen holders (metal) G.L.*

Pen holders (with metal grip) N.P.

Pen holders, wooden sticks for P.

Pen holders, wooden sticks for N.P.

Pen holders, wooden stick with vulcanite fitment P.

Pennants and banners, decorative P.

Pen nibs, gold P.

Pen nibs, steel P.

Pens, fitted with gold nibs N.P.

Pens, fountain, not containing gold nibs N.P.

Pens, stylographic N.P.

Perambulator joints, steel P.

- Percolators, coffee (as Hollow-ware) P.
- Percussion cap shells N.P.
- Perfectol (a liquid cleaner, not a soap) N.P.
- Perforators, letter (or filing purposes) P.
- Perfumes, synthetic P.
- Personal effects of British officers and soldiers killed in action G.L.
- Phosphate of lime N.P.
- Phosphate (tri-basic) of lime N.P.
- Phosphate rock N.P.
- Phosphor bronze or brass metal, cloth P.
- Photographic apparatus includes any article or part thereof designed or adapted
or commonly used for the taking and developing of photographs. P.
- Photographic films P.
- Photographic glass P.
- Photographic printing frames, wooden P.
- Photographic shutters, metal P.
- Photomicrographic apparatus N.P.
- Picking bands, chrome leather G.L.*

- Piercers, round hole P.
- Pig-skin riddles, wooden rim, pig-skin centre P.
- Pile drive hammers (Power driven) N.P.
- Pimentos and pimientos N.P.
- Pincers, steel P.
- Pin cushions, Japanese (covers made of silk and stuffed with bran or rice
husks) P.
- Pine blocks (for match-making) N.P.
- Pins, cane P.
- Pins, drawing P.
- Pins, hinge, with cone heads P.
- Pins, push, made chiefly of glass P.
- Pins, taper, steel G.B.
- Pins, wire P.
- Pipe fittings, cast, *i.e.*, bends, bushings, caps, couplings, crosses, elbows, lockouts,
nipples, plugs, tees P.
- Pipes, aluminium P.
- Pipes, (clay) tobacco N.P.

Pipes, tobacco	N.P.
Plait, chenille, made principally of artificial silk and ramie	P.
Plait, rush	N.P.
Plait (Swiss), mohair and imitation silk	P.
Plait, visca	P.
Plaits and braids, chip, straw, or wood	P.
Plaits, artificial silk with chip foundation	P.
Plants, small parcels of, sent as gifts to the Royal Gardens at Kew from similar institutions abroad	G.L.
Plant sprayer, hand (also used for distributing disinfectants)	P.
Plate, black	N.P.
Plates, for duplicator steel file	P.
Plates, grinding, for coffee mill	P.
Plates, pewter, engraved for music	P.
Plates or sheets, copper, cut to shape and size for engraving	P.
Plates, steel, for patterns	P.
Plasterers' and bricklayers trowels (as masons' tools)	G.L.
Pliers	G.L.

Plugs, chaplet taper	P.
Plum water	P.
Plush, mohair	P.
Plywood	G.L.*
Pocket lighters, metal	P.
Pocket oilers	N.P.
Polish, liquid, "Electroshine"	P.
Pomades (Perfumery)	P.
Porcelain electric light accessories (on brass fitting)	G.L.*
Pork and beans, tinned	N.P.
Port-o-phone (vulcanite fittings and small battery) (for deafness)	N.P.
Postal packets, original consignments of, non-delivered to addressees, returned intact to this country	G.L.
Potash, caustic	N.P.
Potato mashing machine (hand)	P.
Potato mashing machine (Peerless) (power driven)	N.P.
Potato peelers (household appliances)	P.
Pot cleaners (strands of cotton with a thin interwoven twist of copper, the whole	

mounted on a wooden stick)	P.
Pots, cooking	P.
Pots, flower, Japanese bronze (art metal)	P.
Pots, glass, jam, ornamental	P.
Poultry farming ironware and furniture	P.
Pourers, glass	P.
Powder bronze (gold)	P.
Powder colours	P.
Powderpaint	P.
Precious stones, Pearls and unset precious stones other than unset diamonds	G.L.*
Presses, trouser	N.P.
Press for transformer cores	N.P.
Pressing machines (cocoa)	N.P.
Press studs and fasteners (metal) for wearing apparel	G.L.*
Primus stoves, burners for, and tools for removing nipples from the burners ...	P.
Printers, iron spacing material	P.
Printing blocks, electrotype	P.
Printing machine blankets	P.

Printing machines, for enamelled dials	N.P.
Printing tie-tips	P.
Printing type (as Hardware)	P.
Prohibited goods (Government property) consigned to officers in His Majesty's service	G.L.
Puff boxes, fancy, metal, with puff	P.
Puffs, powder	G.L.*
Pulleys and pulley blocks	P.
Pulleys, wooden	
Pulverised metal in powder (used for hardening factory and other concrete floors)	N.P.
Pumice stone and pumice powder	G.L.
Pumps, air (electric)	N.P.
Pumps, boiler feed	N.P.
Pumps, gear	N.P.
Pumps, machine	N.P.
Pumps, measuring	P.
Pumps, not driven by power	P.

Pumps, oil, brass	P.
Pumps, power driven	N.P.
Punches for poultry	P.
Punches for sealing outfits	P.
Punches, steel, letters and figures.....	P.
Purses, brocade, cotton (cotton manufactures)	P.
Purses, metal	P.
Push pins, made principally of glass	P.
Quabogs, <i>i.e.</i> , leather sheet composed of ground and shredded sole cuttings compressed	P.
Quartz, granulated crystal	P.
Quinquina bark	N.P.

○英本國輸入禁止品及非禁止品『其三』

(通商公報第四二七號)
(外務省通商局)

Racks, pattern, metal, used by clothiers and tailors	P.
Racks, tin, for holding rubber stamps	P.

Racks, toast, bamboo	P.
Radiator or heater, electric, portable	P.
Radiolaria (diatomite)	N.P.
Rags, angola (as woollen rags)	N.P.
Rags, woollen	N.P.
Rails, tramway	P.
Rakes, garden and agricultural, without handles	G.L.
Rakes, garden and agricultural, with handles	N.P.
Ramie braid	N.P.
Rams, hydraulic	N.P.
Rape seed	P.
Rape seed oil	P.
Rattan, canvas lined	N.P.
Rattans	P.
Rat traps (wood and wire)	G.L.*
Razor blade sharpeners, safety	P.
Razor holders, safety	P.
Razor safety blades, steel blanks for	P.

Razor sharpeners, mechanical	G.L.*
Razor strops and razor stoppers, automatic	G.L.*
Reamers, as taps	G.L.
Reaper oil cans	P.
Recorders, mono-combustion	N.P.
Rectifiers for charging batteries	N.P.
Red argol lens	N.P.
Red lead	P.
Red oxide	P.
Reeds	N.P.
Reels, fishing, brass	P.
Reels, iron, for paper sitting machines	P.
Reels, shuttles, spools, and bobbins	P.
Reflectors, enamelled iron	P.
Regulators and dynamos	N.P.
Regulators, damper, for water and steam boilers	P.
Regulators, gas, iron, and parts of	P.
Regulators, temperature	N.P.

Rennet (bladders, casings, etc.)	P.
Ribbons, typewriter	P.
Riddles, pig-skin, wooden rim pig-skin centre	P.
Rifles of all kinds	P.
Rings and screws (for compasses)	P.
Rings, clay, for gas mantles	P.
Rings, curtain, brass	P.
Rings for chains, base metal (imitation jewellery)	P.
Rings, key, steel	P.
Rings, magnesia (magnesia rings, etc.)	P.
Rings, magnesium, mantle	P.
Ripolin	P.
Rivets	P.
Rivet setting machine (hand power)	P.
Rivets, punched steel	N.P.
Rods, asbestos	N.P.
Rods, curtain, metal	P.
Rods, fishing, bamboo	N.P.

Rods, fishing, split cane	N.P.
Rods, wire	P.
Roller bearings	G.L.
Rollers, copper	P.
Rollers, rubber-covered for clothes wringers	G.L.
Roofing felt, made of refuse from cotton and woolen rags treated with asphalt..	N.P.
“Root-a-tooter” cycle alarm	P.
Root of fern, <i>Osmunda</i> (used for potting orchids)	P.
Ropes, straw	N.P.
Rosaries	G.L.
Roses, shower, brass and copper	P.
Roses, sprinkler (for watering cans)	P.
Rotary blowers, air compressors	N.P.
Rotary converter, electric	N.P.
Rota strop (mechanical razor sharpener)	G.L.*
Rubber-covered rollers, for clothes wringers	G.L.
Rubber-faced cotton fabric	P.
Rubber, goods wholly or mainly of	G.L.

Rubber guillotine (hand power)	P.
Rubber stamp inking pads in tin boxes	N.P.
Rubies, synthetic	N.P.
Rugs, Baluch	P.
Rugs, hemp and jute	N.P.
Rags, made of cow-hair	N.P.
Rulers, bamboo	G.L.
Rules and tapes, measuring, of any material excepting wood	P.
Rules, measuring, of wood	P.
Ruin, compounds of	P.
Ruin, imitation	N.P.
Rushes	N.P.
Rush plait	N.P.
Russia crash	P.
Safes, as hardware	P.
Safety razor holders	N.P.
Saffron	N.P.
Salt-cellsars	P.

Samples, all <i>bond-fide</i> commercial, however imported	G.L.*
Sandals, cotton and felt, cotton, straw and felt, cotton, felt and loofah.....	P.
Sand-stone, Scotch stone	P.
Sanitary towels	P.
Sapolio (as soap).....	P.
Sash balances	P.
Satin white	P.
Sauces, cranberry, tomato-fish, Mandalay	P.
Saw blades, fret	P.
Saw blades, hack.....	G.L.*
Sawdust.....	N.P.
Saw screws	P.
Saw, steel band, setting machine (hand driven)	P.
Saws, steel band.....	P.
Scales, hoisery.....	P.
Scales, household	P.
Scissors	P.
Scissors or shears, hospital	P.

Screw brass parts (for naval instruments).....	P.
Screw brass parts (for use on telephone)	P.
Screwing tackles, <i>i.e.</i> , taps, dies and stocks thread milling cutters, chasers.....	G.L.
Screws and rings for compasses	P.
Screws, brass	G.L.*
Screws, coach or bolt-headed	P.
Screws of all metal other than brass.....	P.
Screws, saw	P.
Screws, thread (American), as iron and steel nuts	G.L.*
Screws, wire.....	G.L.
Screws made of wood	P.
Scroll shears (hand driven)	P.
Scourer, copper pot (copper pot, etc.)	G.L.
Scythes and sickles.....	P.
Sealing machines, rapid.....	P.
Sealing outfit, <i>i.e.</i> , seals and small candle-sticks (metal).....	P.
Sealing outfit for timber.....	P.
Seal pincers	P.

Seals, cold-rolled steel strip (for meat)	G.L.*
Searchlights	N.P.
Security and dummy bolts	P.
Seed cabinets, steel lined	P.
Seed, flax	N.P.
Seeds:—	
Cotton	N.P.
Linseed.....	N.P.
Rape	N.P.
Sesamum	N.P.
See-saws (as games).....	P.
Separators, cream.....	P.
Separators, oil.....	P.
“Serax” corks, <i>ie.</i> , tin discs with lining of cork	P.
Sesamum seed.....	N.P.
Shades, ceiling, enamelled iron	N.P.
Shades, eye (linen).....	P.
Shades, glass, gas	P.

Shading medium plates (“Days”) for litho printing.....	N.P.
Shafting couplings and hangers, iron	P.
Sharpeners for safety razor blades	G.L.*
Sharpeners, mechanical, for razors	G.L.
Sharpening stones	P.
Shaving-pot, electric heated (as hollow-ware)	P.
Shaving-stick cases, nickelled and polished	P.
Shawls, cotton, knitted	G.E.
Shears, as tools	G.L.
Sherris, definition of—when 5 inches or over in length and shaped as shears.....	P.
Shears or scissors, hospital	P.
Shears, scroll, hand driven	P.
Sheeting, “Omo” (cotton fabric coated with waterproof solution)	P.
Sheets or plates, copper, cut to shape and size, for engraving.....	N.P.
Sheets, steel, planished	N.P.
Sheets, tinned, nickelled and polished, commonly known as tin-plates	N.P.
Shells for percussion caps.....	N.P.
Ships fenders, cane.....	N.P.

Shoddy (cotton manufacture)	P.
Shoe laces, cotton	P.
Shoes or slippers, bathing, plaited, hemp soles, cotton uppers, <i>i.e.</i> , mainly of hemp	N.P.
Shoes, cotton canvass for bathing, no leather stiffeners, and no heels	P.
Shoes, cotton, felt, thin leather soles.....	P.
Shoes, jute and cotton, <i>i.e.</i> , jute sole and cotton uppers	N.P.
Shoe stretching machines	P.
Shoes, velvet uppers, leather heels, soles and stiffeners	P.
Shower roses, brass and copper	P.
Showers for baths, brass and copper	P.
Shutters, photographic (metal).....	P.
Shuttles, spools, bobbins and reels	P.
Sickles and scythes	G.L.
Sifters, flour.....	P.
Sifters, sugar, glass holders with metal mount.....	P.
Signals—steel, for card index systems	P.
Signals, tramway (electrical)	N.P.

Signs, advertising, complete with letters, figures and frames.....	P.
Signs—show—metal enamelled.....	P.
Silicate cotton, slabs of.....	P.
Silk, artificial, manufacturers of, made of Viscose	P.
Silk, raw, waste	N.P.
Silk-worm gut	N.P.
Silver leaf.....	P.
Sink cleaners	P.
Skins, for capping medicinal preparations	G.L.
Skins, goat and sheep, tanned but unfinished	G.L.
Skins or "vells," Maw	P.
Slate pencils.....	N.P.
Sliding-door fittings, ball bearings	P.
Slippers, bathing, etc. (See shoes.)	P.
Slippers, plush, with stout leather soles and heels	P.
Slot game machines, automatic	P.
Smalts	P.
Smoking pipes, clay	N.P.

Soap, black split, hard tanners' dubbin, containing mineral wax and saponified fat	P.
Soap cleanser, "Orona"	P.
Soap, polishing, "Alumishine"	P.
Soap, "Sapolio"	P.
Sockets (iron) for iron wire rope	P.
Socks, arctic, made mainly of cotton	P.
Socks, felt	P.
Socks, goatshair	P.
Socks, grass	P.
Socks, loofah	N.P.
Soda fountains, accessories imported as parts of fountains	N.P.
Soldering iron, combination	P.
Soldering iron, electrical	P.
Sole cuttings, shredded—compressed	P.
Soles for clogs, etc. (steel)	P.
Sounders and keys	P.
Sounders (Morse), mounted on mahogany base	N.P.

Soup, condensed	N.P.
Soups—celery, green pea, and tomato	N.P.
Soya bean oil	N.P.
Spacing material, iron, for printers	P.
Spaghetti à l'Italienne	N.P.
Spanners	G.L.
Sparterie, imitation, cotton and gum	P.
Sparterie, real	P.
"Sparto" (headache remedy)	N.P.
Spectacle cases. (See eye-glass cases)	P.
Spectacle cases, metal, lined with fabric of any description	N.P.
Spectacles with lenses	N.P.
"Speedograph" (letter reproducing machine)	N.P.
Sperm oil	G.L.
Spirit levels	P.
Splicing sleeves	P.
Splints (for match-making)	P.
Spools, bobbins, reels and shuttles	P.

Spools, typewriter	P.
Spoons, enamelled (tea).....	P.
Spoons, metal-plated (tea).....	P.
Spoons, tinned iron	P.
Sprayer, plant, and also used for distributing disinfectants	P.
Spraying machines (for white and lime washing and paint)	P.
Spring block fasteners (for shoe lasts)	P.
Spring chuck, steel.....	P.
Spring steel sheets	N.P.
Springs (small) for petrol lighting machines	P.
Springs, spiral	P.
Sprinkler corks	P.
Sprinkler roses (for watering cans)	P.
Sprinklers, lawn.....	P.
Stamp-fixing machines	N.P.
Stampings, steel	P.
Stamp or press, monogram embossing	P.
Stamps, dating or name, <i>i.e.</i> , metal or wood with rubber type	P.

Standard for portable lamp (electric) (with inkstand)	P.
Stands, match (metal)	P.
Staple presses "Hotchkiss"	P.
Staples, iron or steel	G.L.
Staples, steel (used for tacking labels on boxes, wagons, etc., and in connection with patent automatic machines)	P.
Staples, wire	G.L.
Statuettes, lead, small.....	P.
Staves	P.
Steam traps	P.
Stearine (not being stearic acid)	N.P.
Stearite	N.P.
Stearite burners	N.P.
Steel band	P.
Steel blue	N.P.
Steel in sheets, planished	P.
Steel plates for patterns	P.
Steel strip, for the manufacture of tubes, band saws, and other articles of steel..	G.L.

Steel strips, toothed	P.
Steel wool.....	N.P.
"Slek O" (powder used for fixing by bootmaking and stationery trades).....	P.
Stencil cutting machine	N.P.
Stencils	P.
Stockinette	P.
Stones, grinding	G.L.
Stones, oil.....	G.L.
Stoppers, "Serax," <i>i.e.</i> tindisc with lining of cork	P.
Stove casses (spirit), empty, made of cardboard with tin lid	P.
Stove fittings, <i>i.e.</i> , dovetails, door catches and hinge tubes	P.
Stoves, electric (as stoves and ranges)	P.
Stoves, oil.....	P.
Stoves or travelling comfort.....	P,
Strap pullers for sealing outfit	P.
Straps, leather (for the manufacture of chrome tanned leather belting)	P.
Straps, lug (cotton).....	P.
Straps, tie (cotton cord with metal)	P.

Strip steel for the manufacture of tubes, band saws, and other articles of steel ..	G.L.
Strop-rota, mechanical razor sharpener	G.L.*
Strops and stoppers for razors (automatic)	G.L.*
Struts, trenching	G.L.
Studs, metal with celluloid backs	P.
Studs or nails for boots and shoes for mountaineering purposes	P.
Studs, press, metal, and fasteners for wearing apparel	G.L.*
Sugar corn	N.P.
Sugar sifters, glass holder with metal mount	P.
Sugar almonds.....	P.
Sugared caraway seeds	P.
Suit cases, vulcanised fibre	N.P.
Sulphate of baryta	P.
Sultanas.....	P.
Sumac extract (containing 28 per cent. tannin)	N.P.
Surgical dressings, absorbent cotton, surgeon's lint, and other medical requirements of cotton manufacture	P.
Surgical files	P.

Surgical trusses, elastic	N.P.
Suspender fittings, metal	P.
Swing outfits (as games)	P.
Swiss plait (mohair and imitation silk).....	P.
Switches, electric	P.
Syringes, hypodermic.....	N.P.
Tablets or signs, show, metal, enamelled	P.
Table-ware, porcelain.....	P.
Tack lifters	P.
Tack or nail pullers	P.
Tacks and nails made of scrap metal	P.
Tag machine, "Hotchkiss"	P.
Tags or hangers, suspension, cotton cloth gummèd	P.
Tags, tin	P.
Talc crayons (for marking iron and steel)	N.P.
Talcum powder (toilet requisite)	N.P.
Tally meters (used for recording lineal feet of lumber as it passes through machine)	N.P.

Tanks, aluminium, cylinders, pipes and parts of machines made of aluminium..	P.
Tanks of enamelled steel with glass lining	G.L.*
Tape, cloth, gummèd.....	P.
Tape, paragon, for insulating joints in electric cables and wires	P.
Taper pins, steel.....	P.
Tapes and rules, measuring, of any material excepting wood	G.L.
Tapes, steel, cold rolled.....	N.P.
Taps, dies and stocks, thread milling cutters, chasers, (screwing tackle)	G.L.
Taps (for screwing)	G.L.
Tops or gates, for oil or molasses	P.
Tea pot, electric heated (as hollow-ware).....	P.
Tea spoons, enamelled	P.
Tea spoons, metal plated	P.
Telegraph and telephone insulators, glass	P.
Telephone, brass screw parts for use on	P.
Telephones and telephone parts (except telephone brackets and parts thereof)...	N.P.
Temperature regulators	N.P.
Templates, propeller cone.....	N.P.

Tenter hooks.....	P.
Terminals, brass, for electric fuse boards.....	G.L.
Test clips, copper (for use in testing electrical instruments).....	P.
Textile weighing machines.....	P.
Thermometers.....	N.P.
Thermos flasks.....	P.
Thermostats.....	N.P.
Thorium nitrate.....	N.P.
Thread, gold, gilt, silver.....	P.
Thread milling cutters, chasers, taps, dies and stocks (screwing tackle).....	G.L.
Tie fasteners and buckles.....	P.
Tie straps (cotton cord with metal).....	P.
Timing machines, automatic.....	N.P.
Tin-foil.....	P.
Tinned sheets, nickelled and polished, commonly known as "Tin plates".....	N.P.
Tin oxide.....	P.
Tin plates (tinned sheets, nickelled and polished, commonly known as "Tin plates").....	N.P.

Tinsmiths' machines, power driven.....	N.P.
Tinsmiths' machines, Viz:—beading, burring, paningdown, doubleseaming, closing, bar folder (hand driven).....	P.
Tins, with printed label.....	P.
Toaster, electric, for table use.....	P.
Tobacco cases, metal.....	P.
Tobacco pipes.....	N.P.
Tomatoes, canned.....	P.
Tomatoes, preserved, and preparations thereof.....	P.
Tomato chutney.....	P.
Tomato fish sauce.....	P.
Tomato ketchup.....	P.
Tomato paste.....	P.
Tomato soup.....	N.P.
Tongs, for curling and waving hair.....	P.
Tonic food, Dutch, known as "Emergen" (substitute for "Sanatogen").....	N.P.
Tool handles, including painters' brush handles, of ash and hickory.....	P.
Tools (agricultural, carpenters', coopers', engineers', joiners', masons', shipwrights')	

and edge)	G.L.
Tools, machine. (See machine tools.)	
Torch cases fitted with lenses or bulbs	G.L.
Torch cases not fitted with lenses or bulbs, made of soft iron scrap	P.
Torches, electric, complete	G.L.
Towels, sanitary	P.
Tractors, agricultural (agrimotors) driven by motor power	P.
Tramway rails	N.P.
Tramway signals (electrical)	N.P.
Transformer coil winding machine	N.P.
Transformer machines, viz.:—Paper spinning machines (for insulating the conductors forming the transformer coils)	N.P.
Traps and killers for flies	P.
Traps for vermin (wood and wire)	P.
Traps, steam	P.
Trays, ash, metal	P.
Trenching struts	G.L.
Tri-basic phosphate of lime	N.P.

Trimnings or braids, metal thread (cotton manufactures)	P.
Trinkets, metal, other than jewellery (as toys)	P.
Trinkets, small, other than jewellery	P.
Tripods, camera (metal)	P.
Trolley pole catchers	P.
Trolley wire splicers	P.
Trolleys, girder	P.
Trousers presses	P.
Trowels, bricklayers' and plasterers', as masons' tools	G.L.
Trucks—warehouse or wharf, hand propelled	P.
Truffles—dry	N.P.
Trusses, surgical, elastic	N.P.
Tube cleaners	P.
Tubes—brass coated	G.L.
Tubes (brass or copper)	G.L.
Tubes, collapsible, leaden	P.
Tubes, collapsible, tin	P.
Tubes, ebonite, for insulating	N.P.

Tubs for large locomotive flues	N.P.
Tubes, inner, for motor cars, included in tyres	N.P.
Tubes, hinged (stove fittings)	P.
Tubes, weldless steel, boiler	N.P.
Tubing, metallic flexible of one inch in circumference	P.
Tubing,—solid drawn weldless.....	G.L.
Tubs, wood pulp.....	P.
Turbines, water	N.P.
Turnbuckles—solid drop-forged mild steel (for use in connection with constructional engineering work and railway carriage work)	N.P.
Type, printing (as hardware)	P.
Typewriter ribbons	P.
Typewriter spools	P.
Tyre levers, cycle	P.
Tyre vulcanizing plant (hand). (Motor accessory.)	P.
Tyre vulcanizer, electric	P.
Ultramarine blue.....	P.
Umber	P.

Umbrella frames and fittings (metal)	P.
Umbrella handleless—lacquered (as wood manufactures)	P.
Vacuum flasks	P.
Vacuum jars	P.
Vacuum pans—copper—for use in dairies (hollow-ware)	P.
Valve discs	P.
Valves—pneumatic tyre (unless fixed in tubes).....	P.
Vanadium, ferro (an alloy of iron and vanadium used in the manufacture of steel)	N.P.
Vanilloes	N.P.
Vases, bronze, Japanese art metal	P.
Vases, glass	P.
Vegetable colour, <i>i.e.</i> , extract from vegetables, with added water or spirits for confectionery use.....	N.P.
Vegetable galls.....	N.P.
Vegetables in brine	N.P.
Vegetables—prepared.....	P.
“Vegpara” edible vegetable wax	N.P.

"Vells" or maw skins	P.
Velure	P.
Ventilators	P.
Vermilion	P.
Vibrators or galvanic batteries	N.P.
Vices, comination foot	P.
Vinegar, cider	N.P.
Visca chenille	P.
Visca plait	P.
Volmeters	N.P.
Vulcanised fibre	N.P.
Vulcanite jars and battery parts	N.P.
Vulcanisers, dental	G.L.
Wadding—black	P.
Walking sticks, bamboo	N.P.
Wall boards and tiles made of wood fibre	P.
Wall plugs (electrical accessories)	P.
Warehouse or wharf truck, hand propelled	P.

Warp droppers	P.
Washers, asbestos, other than for motor cars	N.P.
Watch case opener (small metal disc)	P.
Watches:—	
Base metal (even if containing gilt parts as below)	G.L.
Gold or gilt (gold manufactures)	P.
Platinum, if set with stones or otherwise intended to be used as jewellery ..	G.L.
Platinum, intended for ordinary use as watches	G.L.
Silver (even if they contain gilt movements, dials, hands, bezels, etc.)	N.P.
Watchmaker's files	N.P.
Watch movement, gilt or gold-plated imported separately	P.
Watch winding machine (electric)	N.P.
Water heaters (electric)	P.
Water heaters (gas)	P.
Water meters	N.P.
Waterproof cuttings	P.
Waterproof fabric strap	P.
Water saver, automatic, for attaching to hose pipes	P.

Wax comb foundation mill (machine)	N.P.
Wax, edible vegetable ("Vegpara")	N.P.
Wax, Japan, used for lubricating cotton driving ropes	N.P.
Wax, shoemakers'	N.P.
Weavers' steel nails	P.
Webbing, cotton, khaki	P.
Webbing for chairs, cane	P.
Webbings for incandescent mantles	P.
Weighing machine, textile	P.
Welt ploughs, "Deacon" (shoemakers' tool)	G.L.
Wheel dressers and cutters (used for trueing up emery wheels)	N.P.
Wheels, gear, for use on tramway cars	P.
Wheels, gear, raw hide	N.P.
Wheels, ignition, for automatic lighters	P.
Wheels, iron cog	P.
Wheels, pinion, for use on tramway cars	P.
Wheels, tracing	P.
Whips, excepting those made of wooden sticks, cotton twine and hide thongs	

plated	N.P.
Whistles, steam, brass	P.
White lead	P.
Willow matting (Japanese)	P.
Willow sheet	P.
Willow sticks	N.P.
Wire	G.L.
Wire, all manufactures of, except hooks (other than coat and hat), nails, pins, screws, staples	P.
Wire, barbed	G.L.
Wire cloth (woven galvanised iron)	P.
Wire gauze, brass	P.
Wire, gold	P.
Wireless detectors (electrical accessories)	N.P.
Wire nippers	G.L.
Wire rods	P.
Wire stitching machine	N.P.
Wire straighteners	P.

Wiring sockets (consisting of brass and porcelain). (Electric)	P.
“Wundermist” oil cleanser	N.P.
Wood:—	
Barrels, tops and bottoms of	P.
Barrels—Wooden hoops for	P.
Beefwood, boxwood, dogwood, greenheart, hickory, lancewood, lignum vitae, padouk, sabicu, and sandalwood	P.
Birch in logs (waney timber) from Canada	P.
Birch in logs (waney timber) from Labrador	P.
Birch in logs (waney timber) from Newfoundland	P.
Birch, maple and persimmon blocks and squares for making bobbins, reels, shuttles and spools	P.
Bobbins, reels, shuttles and spools	P.
Box boards	P.
Box shooks	P.
Case boards	P.
Flooring boards, planed and prepared, tongued and grooved	P.
Oars, made from ash wood	P.

Pine blocks for match-making	P.
Plywood	P.
Rules, measuring	P.
Screws made of wood	P.
Tool handles, including painters' brush handles, of ash and hickory	P.
Wood flour	N.P.
Wood pulp wool or wadding for surgical purposes	P.
Wood trimming and mitring machine (hand power)	N.P.
Wood wool	P.
Wool noils	P.
Wool waste	N.P.
Wool, white merino noils (semi-manufactured article)	P.
Wool steel	N.P.
Wrenches, motor	P.
X-ray apparatus	N.P.
Yarn testing machine	N.P.
Yeast separating machines	N.P.
Zaffre	P.

Zinc oxide P.
Zinc plates or sheets for photo engraving P.

(八) 香港ノ輸出入制限令中改正

○香港輸出入制限令中改正(五月二十一日官報) 香港政廳ハ輸出入制限令第三十六條ヲ左ノ如ク改正セル旨本月十三日附官報ヲ以テ公布シタル趣同地駐在總領事代理領事高橋新治ヨリ同日附ヲ以テ報告アリ(昨五年十二月二十九日日本欄内參看)(外務省)
第三十六條 千九百十七年三月十三日附倫敦公報(London Gazette) 第二千四百九十二頁乃至第二千四百九十九頁ニ於ケル表中ニ列記セラレタル物品ハ如何ナル物品ト雖モ瑞西國へ輸出シ又ハ輸出セント企ツルコトヲ得ス

○香港輸出入制限令中改正(五月二十三日官報) 香港輸出入制限令(昨五年十二月二十九日日本欄内掲載)第四十二條中「當該物品ニ關スル利害關係證明書ヲ其輸入ト同時ニ又ハ其以前ニ提出スルニアラサレハ如何ナル物品ト雖モ外國ヨリ輸入スルコトヲ得ス」トノ規定ヨリ除外セラレタル國名ノ内ハイチヲ削除セル旨本月四日官報ヲ以テ發表セラレタル趣香港駐在總領事代理領事高橋新治ヨリ同日附ヲ以テ報告アリ(外務省)

(九) 海峽植民地輸入禁止令

○海峽植民地輸入禁止令(六月十五日官報) 海峽植民地政廳ハ去月十六日官報ヲ以テ輸入禁止令ヲ發布シ商業農業上ノ運搬用ニ使用セサル自動車類竝ニ馬匹ハ特ニ認許ヲ受ケルニアラサレハ輸入スルコトヲ得サルコト、規定シ同日ヨリ實施シタル趣ヲ以テ新嘉坡駐在領事山崎平吉ヨリ右官報送付アリタルニ付其要點ヲ左ニ譯載ス(外務省)
千九百十七年五月十六日以後左記ノ物品ヲ本植民地へ輸入スルコトヲ禁止ス

- (一) 自動車、汽車牽引車及其等ノ車臺竝ニ自動車及汽動牽引車ノ部分品及附屬品(千九百十七年五月十六日以前ニ輸入シタル自動車及汽動牽引車用ニ供スヘキモノナルコトヲ輸出スルニ於テ認メタル部分品及附屬品ヲ除ク) 但シ左記ノモノハ此限ニアラス
 - (イ) 自動車及汽動牽引車ニシテ乗合自動車用、傷病兵運搬用、商業上農業上ノ物品運搬用若クハ自治體又ハ郡衙ニテ使用スル道路「ローラー」用道路撒水用、消火機用等ニ供スルタメニ作製セラレタルモノニシテ其用途ニ適シ且ツ專ラ前記目的ニ使用スヘキモノナルコトヲ輸出スルニ於テ認メタルモノ
 - (ロ) 專ラ前項ノ自動車又ハ汽動牽引車用ニ供スヘキモノナルコトヲ認メラレタル車臺、部分品及附屬品

(二) 馬匹

總督及其代理者ノ發給ニ係ル特許狀ヲ受有シ該特許狀ノ條項ニ遵據シタル輸入品ニハ本令ヲ適用セス

(十) 濠洲ノ輸入禁止

(イ) 柑橘ノ輸入禁止

○濠洲へ柑橘輸入禁止(六月二日官報) 本件ニ關シシドニ駐在總領事清水精三郎ヨリ本年四月二十七日附ヲ以テ左ノ如ク報告アリ(外務省)

濠洲ニテハ檢疫法ニ依リ豫テヨリ「シトラス、カンカー」(Citrus Canker or Japanese Canker)ノ發生セル國ヨリ仕出サル、柑橘類ノ苗木及果實ノ輸入ヲ禁止シ居レルカ該病流行地ト認定セラレ居ル箇所ハ日本、米國內ノフロリダ、アラバマ、ミツシツピ、ルイジアナ、テクサスノ各州、フイリピン群島及南阿非利加等ナリ米國內ニテモアリゾナ及加里福尼兩州ヨリ輸入セラル、モノハ同州ニハ未タ該病ノ傳染ナク且ツ其檢疫ノ設置完備セルトノタメ其官憲ノ證明アル場合ニ限り輸入ヲ許可セラレツ、アリ

(ロ) 「ホツプ」ノ輸入禁止

○濠洲へ「ホツプ」輸入禁止(六月二十五日官報) 本件ニ關シシドニ駐在總領事清水精三郎ヨリ去月十日附ヲ以テ左ノ如ク報告アリ(外務省)

聯邦政府ハ本月三日附官報ヲ以テ聯邦商務關稅大臣ノ許可ヲ得サレハ濠洲へ「ホツプ」(Hops)ノ輸入ヲ許サ、ル旨公布セリ

(ハ) 茶ノ輸入禁止

○濠洲へ茶輸入禁止(六月二十六日官報) 本件ニ關シシドニ駐在總領事清水精三郎ヨリ本月二十三日發ヲ以テ左ノ如ク電報アリ(外務省)

濠洲政府ハ六月十九日附官報ニテ英領以外ニ生産シタル茶ノ輸入ヲ禁止セリ

(十一) 英領印度輸入禁止品

○英領印度輸入禁止品(五月五日官報) 本件ニ關シ在孟買領事館事務代理外務書記生相原庫五郎ヨリ本年三月二十六日附ヲ以テ左ノ如ク報告アリ(外務省)

印度政府ハ本月二十四日官報ヲ以テ「アルミニウム」及同製品ハ如何ナル仕出地ヨリスルモ英領印度内へ輸入スルコトヲ禁ス又荷物トシテ古新聞紙ハ海陸何レヨリスルモ英領印度内へ入ルコトヲ禁スル旨發令シタリ尤モ(一)政府自ラ輸入シ又ハ政府需要ノタメニ輸入スルモノ(二)何レカノ印度ノ港ヨリ積出サレタルモノ(三)印度土人州ヨリ輸入スルモノ(四)輸入地ノ稅關長ニ依リ輸入ヲ特許セラレタルモノハ此限ニアラス

第六 强制兵役(免除者再検査)法ノ件

An Act to enable the exception from Military Service of Men excepted on the ground of previous rejection, or the previous relinquishment of, or discharge from, Naval or Military Service, or unsuitability for Foreign Service, to be reviewed.

[5th April 1917.]

Be it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

1.—(1) The Army Council may, in accordance with and subject to the provisions of this Act, at any time, by written notice require any man who is for the time being excepted from the operation of the Military Service Acts, 1916, as being—

- (a) a member of the territorial force who is, in the opinion of the Army Council, not suited for foreign service; and
- (b) a man (in this Act referred to as a disabled man) who has left or been discharged from the naval or military service of the Crown in consequence of disablement or ill-health (including an officer who has ceased to hold a commission in consequence of disablement or ill-health); and
- (c) a man who has been previously rejected on any ground, either after offering himself for enlistment or after becoming subject to the Military Service

Acts, 1916.

to present himself for examination in such manner and within such time, not being less than fourteen days, as may be specified in the notice:

Provided that no man shall be required to submit himself for re-examination within six months of his previous and last rejection or discharge except where the Army Council otherwise direct in a case in which it appears to the Council that the previous rejection or discharge was obtained by fraud:

Provided also that the powers under this provision shall not extend—

- (a) to any man who is for the time being engaged in agriculture, and whose work is certified by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries (or, as respects Scotland, the Board of Agriculture for Scotland) to be work of national importance, and who was engaged on such work on the thirty-first day of March nineteen hundred and seventeen; or

- (b) to any officer or man who has left or been discharged from the naval or military service of the Crown in consequence of disablement if the disablement has been certified under the authority of the Admiralty or the Army Council to be the result of wounds (including injury from poisonous gas) received in battle or in any engagement with the enemy or otherwise from the enemy, or in con-

sequence of neurasthenia or allied functional nerve disease if so certified by a special medical board to be the result of naval or military service in the present war, but any such man shall notwithstanding anything in any Act or regulation, be entitled to offer himself for re-enlistment if he is willing to do so, and to be re-enlisted.

(2) Any man to whom a notice is so sent shall, as from the date of the notice, be deemed to come within the operation of section of the Military Service Act, 1916 (Session 2), and not to be excepted therefrom as being unsuited for foreign service, or as being a disabled man, or as having been previously rejected, as the case may be; and the Military Service Acts, 1916, shall apply accordingly. If a voluntarily attested man who has been rejected but not treated as discharged is called up for further examination, he shall have the same rights of appeal under the Military Service Acts, 1916, as a man on whom a notice requiring him to present himself for examination is served under this Act.

(3) If a man fails to comply with a notice under this section, he shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding five pounds or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months; but a man shall not be liable to a penalty under this provision if he shows that he did not receive the notice, or if he shows that,

owing to the loss of a limb or any total and permanent disablement, he is incapable of military service.

(4) Where a disabled man has had at least one month's service with the colours or where his disablement has been caused or aggravated by naval or military service, no notice shall be given to him under this section till after the expiration of a year from the time when he left or was discharged from the service.

(5) Where a man has been required to present himself for examination in pursuance of this section and is not accepted for service, no further notice shall be given to him under this section until after the expiration of six months from the date of the previous notice:

Provided that a man who is not accepted on the ground that he is permanently and totally disabled for service shall receive a final discharge.

(6) A notice calling up a man to present himself for examination under this section may be served by registered post at the last known address of the person on whom it is to be served.

2. Where a disabled man is accepted for service in pursuance of a notice under this Act, he shall, if when he left the service he was an officer, or if when he was discharged from the service he was a warrant officer or non-commissioned officer, be

restored to the military rank which he held before he so left the service or was discharged, unless in any individual case the Army Council otherwise direct.

3. This Act may be cited as the Military Service (Review of Exceptions) Act, 1917, and the Military Service Acts, 1916, and this Act shall be read together and may be cited together as the Military Services Acts, 1916 and 1917.

第七 英國内ニ於ケル軍需品食料品其他ノ取締ニ

關スル件

(一) 糧食節約ニ關スル英國皇帝ノ勅語

(五月三日 ニューヨーク、タイムズ)

KING GEORGE URGES THE SAVING OF FOOD

EXHORTS BRITISH PEOPLE TO REDUCE THE CONSUMPTION
OF BREAD BY A FOURTH.

LONDON, May 2.—King George has signed a proclamation exhorting the people to lessen their consumption of wheat and to practice the greatest economy and frugality

in the use of all other kinds of grain.

The proclamation particularly urges the population to reduce the consumption of bread in their families by at least one-fourth of the quantity consumed in normal times. The proclamation follows:

We, being persuaded that abstention from all unnecessary consumption of grain will furnish the surest and most effectual means of defeating the devices of our enemies and thereby bringing the war to a speedy and successful termination, and out of our resolve to leave nothing undone which can contribute to these ends or to the welfare of our people in these times of grave stress and anxiety, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Privy Council, to issue this, our royal proclamation, most earnestly exhorting and charging all those of our loving subjects, men and women of our realm, who have means to procure articles of food other than wheat and corn, as they tender their immediate interests and feel for the want of others, especially to practice the greatest economy and frugality in the use of every species of grain and wheat; and we do for this purpose more particularly exhort and charge all heads of households to reduce consumption of bread in their respective families by at least one-fourth of the quantity consumed in ordinary times, to abstain from the use of flour in pastry and, moreover, carefully to restrict or whenever possible to abandon the use thereof in

all other articles than bread; and we do also in like manner exhort and charge all persons who keep horses to abandon the practice of feeding the same with oats or other grain unless they shall have received from our food controller license to feed horses on oats or other grain, to be given only in cases where it is necessary to do so with a view to maintaining the breed of horses in the national interests: and we do hereby further charge and enjoin all ministers of religion in their respective churches and chapels within our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland to read or cause to be read this, our proclamation, on Lord's Day for four successive weeks after the issue thereof."

The Food Controller, Lord Devonport, has ordered that after May 9 malze, barley and oats and their products are to be used only for seed or for human and animal food. Tapioca sago, and arrowroot will be restricted to use as human food.

(二) 英國糧食大臣斷肉日ノ制ヲ廢止スルコトヲ
宣明セル件

(五月九日 ニュヨーク・タイムズ)

BRITAIN TO ABANDON HER MEATLESS DAY

FINDS IT INCREASED THE DEMAND FOR BREAD AND OTHER FOODS

THAT ARE LESS PLENTIFUL.

KEEPS UP MEAT IMPORTS

LORD DEVONPORT BELIEVES NATION WILL REACH THE COMING HARVEST

TIME WITH A BALANCE ON HAND.

LONDON, May 8.—Great Britain's "meatless day" is to be abolished because it augments the demand on breadstuffs and other substitutes which are less plentiful than meat. This was announced today by Baron Devonport, the Food Controller, in the House of Lords. He said that a diminution in the consumption of breadstuffs was of vital moment and a main factor in the situation, but he added:

"Provided that the call for a reduction is responded to and the efforts of the submarines are not successful beyond reasonable likelihood, we shall get through with a fairly satisfactory balance in hand to the time when the new harvest becomes available."

The Food Controller's pronouncement was made in answer to a question by Baron

Buckmaster, who asked if the Government could make any statement regarding the position of food supplies, and whether the Government proposed to take any immediate steps to make certain that such supplies should be equally distributed among all classes of the population. Continuing his reply, Lord Devonport said:

“As I recently stated, the consumption of bread has not yet been sufficiently reduced in the country generally. Large classes of community have diminished their consumption, but the pressure upon the working classes, owing especially to the shortage of the potatoes and the severity of the Winter and the Spring, has been so great that it has almost been impossible until recently for them, however willing, to cut down their bread consumption.

“In the meantime, the food campaign, which is being conducted with great energy by the National War Savings Committee and by various other methods, has been greatly stimulated by the action of his Majesty in the proclamation promulgated last week. Though it takes some time to bring home to the populace generally the reality of the situation, the efforts now being made are cumulative, and we may confidently expect that in the course of the next few weeks they will realize substantial results. Apart, however, from the actual consumption of bread, the quantity of wheat which this country requires will be lessened by reason of the fact that all flour must contain—

under my milling orders—10 per cent. more of the contents of wheat or grain than in normal times and must also have at least 10 per cent. of other breadstuffs mixed with it. I may find it necessary still further to increase the extraction of flour from wheat and to augment its admixture with other cereals.”

Discussing the supply of other highly important necessities, Lord Devonport said that the imports of meats since the first of January were little less than in the corresponding period of last year, and that the home herds were as large, if not larger than at any previous period.

“With little prospect of a meat shortage so long as my quotas were adhered to,” he continued, “we decided to abolish the meatless day enforced by the May meals regulation order, as having a tendency to augment the demand on breadstuffs and other substitutes which were less plentiful in supply than meat. The supplies of what are technically known as fats, such as butter, margarine, and lard, have so far been better this year than last year.”

Regarding the necessity of equality of supply among all classes of the people, Lord Devonport said:

“In view of the increase of submarine activity, and being determined to take no risks of shortage, we thought it expedient that preliminary steps should be taken for

a system of rationing our people to be set up at the earliest moment so that it could be brought into force then if required. As this system will have to be administered by the local authorities, some time must necessarily be occupied in preparing them for the discharge of their duties."

This part of Lord Devonport's speech undoubtedly was intended as an answer to the demands which are being made by a number of newspapers that the rationing system be put into effect immediately, The controversy over this point is being waged with considerable heat.

Lord Devonport continued: "The most reliable method to secure equality and certainty of distribution is to effect it through the ordinary established channels of trade. When circumstances necessitate that these shall be deviated from there is always dislocation and consequent irregularity to be expected. But in war times the machinery of trade may have to be wrenched from its customary grooves to meet new conditions."

The question of beer versus food was discussed in the House of Commons today. Many of the speakers criticised the Government for permitting the brewers to use valuable food in the production of alcoholic beverages. The debate elicited no statement on the Government policy with respect to the rumored State purchase of public houses.

(三) 英國ニ於ケル食料品調節實施概要ニ關スル
糧食大臣ノ公示要領

(五月二十六日 ニューヨーク・ハーラルド)

TWO POTATO DAYS A WEEK IN ENGLAND

FOOD CONTROLLER ALLOWS THEM TO BE SERVED ONLY ON MEATLESS
DAYS AND FRIDAYS.

DRASTIC PRICE SCHEDULES

SUMMARY OF RATIONING ORDERS SHOWS IN DETAIL HOW
FOODSTUFFS ARE CONSERVED.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—The first official summary of the orders which have been issued by Lord Devonport, Food Controller of England, for the regulation, conservation,

and equitable distribution of the food supply, was received here today by Government officials. They include all regulations and restrictions to date, including the prices fixed for certain commodities, which affect the general public, and are considered of especial interest in this country because of the request for extraordinary powers by President Wilson for the establishment of a department of food administrations.

Here is the official summary of the various laws enacted giving powers to England's Food Controller:

Under the public meals order, all hotels, restaurants, clubs, boarding houses, and refreshment places generally are rationed by bulk according to the ascertained weekly average of meals served in them. The allowance of meat is based on an average of 5 ounces for each luncheon and dinner and 2 ounces for each breakfast served on non-meatless days; bread, 2 ounces for each breakfast, luncheon, tea, and dinner, with 1 ounce of flour for each luncheon and dinner; and sugar, two-sevenths of an ounce for each breakfast, luncheon, tea, and dinner.

Tuesdays are meatless days in London, and Wednesdays elsewhere in the Kingdom. Potatoes must not be served except on meatless days and Fridays Establishments at which no meal is served costing more than 1s. 3d., exclusive of beverages, are exempt.

All tea shops are rationed in respect of breadstuffs and cakes. Where a public eating place is excluded from the Public Meals Order by reason of the fact that it never charges more than 1s. 3d. for any meal, it shall not serve any individual between the hours of 3 P. M. and 6 P. M. with more than two ounces in all of bread and cakes. This does not apply to places which limit to 6d. the maximum price charged for any meal not containing meat, fish, and eggs.

The making of any light, fancy pastries, muffins, crumpets, fancy tea cakes, and other light articles of food is prohibited. Cakes, buns, scones, and biscuits, which are permitted, must conform to certain requirements as to the amount of sugar and wheaten flour that may be used. Fifteen per cent. of sugar is allowed in cakes and biscuits, 10 per cent. in buns. No sugar may be used in scones. Not more than 30 per cent. of wheaten flour may be used in cakes and 50 per cent. in buns and scones. No ornamented cake or bun may be made.

FOOD SALE AND HOARDING.

No trader, in selling an article, may impose a condition involving the purchase of any other article. No person may acquire supplies of food beyond the needs of his ordinary consumption.

A tradesman shall not sell any article of food where he has reasonable ground

for believing that the quantity ordered is in excess of requirements. The Food Controller may order the inspection of premises in which he has reason to believe that hoarding is taking place.

The maximum price of wheat is fixed at 78 shillings per quarter of 480 pounds; of barley (other than kiln dried) at 65 shillings per quarter of 400 pounds, and of oats at 55 shillings per quarter of 312 pounds.

The extraction of flour from wheat is raised to a basis of 81 per cent.; the percentage of flour from other cereals to be mixed with wheaten flour must not be less than 10 per cent. and not more than 25 per cent. Barley, maize, oats, and rice may be used in the manufacture of bread, but when wheaten flour is used it must not be of the regulation grade. Bread must not be sold until it has been made at least twelve hours. The only leaves allowed are the tin loaf and the one-piece oven-bottom loaf. No current, sultana, or milk bread may be made. No sugar may be used in bread.

All bread must be sold by weight. All loaves must be one pound or an even number of pounds. No wheat, rye, rice, tapioca, sago, manioc, or arrowroot or products thereof may be used except for human food. No bread or other product of cereals shall be wasted. No maize, barley, or oats or products thereof may be used except for human or animal food.

The Food Controller has taken over all flour mills of the United Kingdom which raise wheat in the making of flour, except those with an output less than five sacks of flour per hour.

No chocolate may be sold or bought retail at a price exceeding 3 pence per ounce, or any other sweetmeats of a price exceeding 2 pence per ounce. The quantity of sugar used by manufacturers other than of jam, marmalade, or condensed milk, is reduced to 40 per cent. of the 1915 supply.

MILK, TEA AND COFFEE.

The maximum retail price of milk is 2 pence a quart over the price on the 15th of the same month in 1914.

No tea may be packed other than the net weight. After July 1 all tea sold at retail, whether contained in a package or not, shall be sold by net weight. Forty per cent. of the total imports of tea from India and Ceylon are allocated for the purpose of the sale retail at 2 shillings 4 pence per pound. An arrangement has also been made with the Coffee Trade Association to supply a good, sound, pure coffee at a rate which would enable grocers to sell retail at 1 shilling 6 pence a pound.

The Food Controller has taken over all barley, foreign and home grown, other than home-grown barley which has not been kiln-dried. The output of beer is limited

to the rate of 10,000,000 barrels per annum, as compared with 36,000,000 barrels before the war. The manufacture and sale of malt, or its use by other than a brewer for sale, is prohibited.

The summary winds up with the following:

Any infringement in order made by the Food Controller is a summary offense under the Defence of the Realm Regulations, and the offender is liable to imprisonment for six months, with or without hard labour, or a fine of £100, or both.

MINISTRY OF FOOD,

Grosvenor House, May, 1917.

(四) 英國政府豆類買上ノ件

○英國政府豆類買上(五月二十四日官報) 本件ニ關シ倫敦駐在總領事代理領事山崎馨一ヨリ本月十七日發二十一著電報左ノ如シ(外務省)

食料總監ハ五月十六日附命令ヲ以テ既ニ英國ニ到着シ又ハ將來到著スヘキ豆類ヲOriginalヨリ一定ノ値段ヲ以テ買上クルコト、セリ

○英國政府豆類買上(六月二日官報) 本件ニ關シ倫敦駐在總領事代理領事山崎馨一ヨリ去月三十一日著電報左ノ如シ尙ホ右電報ニ依リ前電(去月二十四日本欄内參看)中

Originalノ次ニConsigneeノ一語脱落シ居リタルコト判明セリ(外務省)

英國政府ニ於テ買上クル豆類中ニハ小豆、豌豆、隱元豆ヲ含ミ大豆ハOil seedsト看做シ除外セラレ落花生モ亦除外セラレ

Original Consigneeトハ日本ニ於ケル積出人カ最初ニ貨物ヲ仕向ケタル英國ニ於ケル輸入者ヲ謂ヒ貨物カ更ニ買手ニ賣ラレタル場合ニハ右買手ハOriginal Consigneeニラス

政府ニ於テ買上クル値段ハ未タ確定セサルモOilノ値段ハ當局ニ於テ之ヲ定ムル一標準ト爲ルヘキカ如シ

○英國政府豆類買上(六月六日官報) 本件ニ關シ倫敦駐在總領事代理領事山崎馨一ヨリ去月三十一日發本月三日著電報左ノ如シ(去月二十四日及本月二日本欄内參看)(外務省)

豆類買上ニ關シ左ノ告示アリタリ

五月十六日附命令ニ基キ食料總監ハ英本國ニ既ニ到着シ又ハ將來到著スヘキ人類ノ食用ニ適スル「ビーン」、「ビー」及「パルス」全部ヲ最初ノ荷受人ヨリ買上ケ最初ノ荷受人ノ締結セル賣渡契約ハ之ヲ無効トセリ但シ既ニ到着シ最初ノ荷受人ニ於テ他ニ賣却濟ニシテ買手ニ於テ代金支拂ノモノハ之ヲ除ク

○英國豆類買上値段(六月二十二日官報) 本件ニ關シ倫敦駐在總領事代理山崎馨一ヨリノ本月十五日發十九日著電報左ノ如シ(本月二日本欄參看)(外務省)

英國當局ハ豆類買上値段ヲ左ノ通定メタリ

第一 既ニ輸入者ノ手ヲ離レ轉賣セラレタルモノニ對シテハ輸入者ヨリ最初ノ買手

ニ前渡サレタル値段

第二 輸入者カ買付濟ノモノニシテ未タ買手ニ賣渡サレサルモノハ C.I.F. ノ値段ニ

相當ノ費用ヲ加ヘタル額

第三 將來ニ對シテハ輸入者ハ當局指定ノ仲買人ニ申込ムヘク政府ハ値段如何ニ依

リ買上ヲ爲スヘシ

(五) 英國物價調查委員會提言

(通商公報第四一八號)

(外務省通商局)

○英國政府ハ曩ニ物價調查委員ヲ任命シ該委員會ヨリ既ニ第一回報告書(本誌第三七九號本欄)「物價騰貴ト調査委員會提言」參照)ヲ提出セルカ今般更ニ第二回及第三回報告書ヲ發表セル趣ヲ以テ在倫敦山崎總領事代理ヨリ大正六年三月二十八日附ヲ以テ該報告書送附アリタルニ付右第二回報告書中ノ該委員會ノ提言及追加提言ヲ左ニ譯載ス

物價調查委員會提言

麵麩、麥粉及小麥ノ價格騰貴竝ニ船腹缺乏運賃騰貴ニ原因スル現時ノ狀態ヲ改善スル目的ヲ以テ左ノ件ヲ提言ス

(一) 內國產小麥價格ノ暴騰ハ政府ニ於テ迅速ナル措置ヲ施ササルニ於テハ爾後繼續スヘキヲ以テ政府ハ市場ニ出スヘキ內國產小麥ニ對シ公衆ヲ保護シ且農業者ニモ適當ナル利益ヲ獲得セシムル範圍ニ於テ最高價格ヲ定ムルコト

(二) 右ノ手段ヲ採用スルト同時ニ正當ナル價格ヲ定ムル爲メ政府ハ英本國ノ農業者ニ千九百十六—十七穀物年度ニ對スル小麥及燕麥ノ產額ヲ問合セ價格ヲ定メテ公表スルコト

(三) 政府ニ於テ定メタル內國產及輸入小麥ノ價格ニ相應スル最高價格ヲ千九百十六—十七穀物年度ニ於ケル內國製粉及穀物層ニ對シテモ直ニ規定シテ發表スルコト

(四) 政府ハ小麥ノ輸入管理ノ如ク玉蜀黍ノ輸入管理ヲナスコト

(五) 印度政府ハ千九百十六—十七穀物年度ニ收穫スヘキ小麥ノ耕作ニ關シ土人耕作者ニ能フ限リノ大面積ヲ利用スル様勸誘スヘキ手段ヲ直ニ採ラレタキコト

(六) 英本國政府ハ埃及政府ト商議シ印度政府ニ對スル提言ト同様ナル手段ヲ英本國政府ノ保證ヲ以テ埃及ニモ適用スルコト

(八) 食料品及緊要ナル工業ノ原料品ハ他ノ物品ヨリモ優先權ヲ有シ且適當ナル運賃ヲ以テ輸送スヘキ目的ヲ以テ政府ハ英國商船ニ對シ尙一層管理ヲナスヘキコト

(九) 前報告ニ述ヘタル英國諸港ニ於ケル多大ノ船荷ハ全部救濟セラレス而シテ尙一層甚タシク且連續的ナル多大ノ船荷ハ某聯合國諸港ニモ生セリ故ニ斯ノ如キ船荷ノ多大ナルヨリ船腹ノ濫費ヲ生スルヲ以テ其弊害ヲ除却スルコトハ英國政府及特ニ關係アル聯合國政府ノ緊急ナル義務ナルコトヲ再ヒ勵告ス

備考 第七項ハ發表セラレス

尙右委員會ノ追加提言左ノ如シ

物價調査委員會追加提言

世界ニ於ケル小麥ノ輸出シ得ヘキ過剩ハ不十分ニシテ穀粉ノ供給ニヨリ補充スルニアラサレハ英國ニ於ケル麵麩ノ消費ハ減少セシメサルヘカラス而モ麵麩、麥粉及小麥ニ關スル委員會ノ報告ニハ麥粉ノ數量ヲ最モ容易ニ増加セシムルコトノ手段ニ付テハ何等ノ提言ヲモナサ、リキ然レトモ磨穀用閉塞器クローザヲ用フルニ於テハ小麥ヨリ製スル製粉數量ヲ一割増加セシムルコトヲ得又玉蜀黍ヨリ製セル穀粉一割ヲ加フレハ麵麩粉ハ尙一層補充セラル、コトヲ得此等ノ手段ヲ用ヒテ製造セル麵麩ハ數量ニ於テ増加シ又價格ニ於テ廉ナルノミナラス健康ニ害ナク美味ニシテ且消化シ易シ

磨穀用閉塞器ニヨリ小麥屑ノ一割減スルコトハ假令之レニ玉蜀黍ヲ補充供給シテ其結果良好ナルヲ得ストスルモ麵麩ノ需要ニ對シテ供給ノ不十分ナルコト、比較セハ決シテ不幸ニハアラサルナリ

故ニ右ノ兩手段ノ採用セラレンコトヲ提言ス

(六) 英國ニ於ケル羊毛取引ノ件

○英國ニ於ケル羊毛取引(五月十八日官報) 本件ニ關シ倫敦駐在總領事代理領事山崎馨一ヨリ本年三月十六日附ヲ以テ左ノ如ク報告アリ(外務省)

英國ニ於ケル羊毛取引ハ開戦以來英國及聯合國ノ軍需ニ不足ナカラシムルヲ期圖スルカタメ全然陸軍省監督ノ下ニ置カレ聯合國及中立國ニ對スル輸出ニ嚴重ナル制限ヲ加ヘラレタルカ現時ハ更ニ斯業ニ經驗深キ當業者ヲ委員ニ任命シ英國産、濠洲産及新西蘭産羊毛ノ購入及其分配ヲ司ラシメ羊毛ノ一般自由取引ヲ禁シ居レルカ開戦以來英國政府ノ羊毛ニ關シ採リタル手段竝ニ之ニ對スル世評ヲ略敘スレハ左ノ如シ

千九百十四年十一月英國政府ハ羊毛ハ政府ノ許可ナクシテ輸出スルヲ得サルコト、シ軍用ニ適スル羊毛ノ輸出ハ植民地及聯合國ニ對シテハ特許ヲ與フルコトアルヘキモ中立國ニ對シテハ全然其輸出ヲ禁止シ軍用ニ適セサル羊毛ニ限り輸出ヲ許スコト、定メ右輸出許可ノ申請ハ Bradford Conditioning House ヨリ該羊毛ハ軍用ニ適セサルモノナルコトノ證明書ヲ添附スルヲ必要トシ(其後千九百十五年末ニ至リ東印度産羊毛ノ輸出ニ對シテハ東印度羊毛輸入者組合、北部羊毛買手組合及リバプール羊毛仲買人組合ヲ代表スル聯合委員ヨリノ特別證明ヲ必要トシタリ)羊毛ノ敵手ニ渡ルヲ阻止スル政策ノ第一義ヲ樹立シタルカ其後千九百十五年七月ニ至リ在米英大使ノ指定セル北米合衆國織物業組合ト協約ノ上同組合員ニ對シ英國ヨリ羊毛ヲ輸出シ同組合員ハ

倫敦 *Freshfields* 商會及同商會ノ勘定ニ於テ *Baring Bosc* 外三商會ハ羊毛「トツプ」及羊毛絲ヲ送出スルノ手段ヲ採リタル外同九月ニ至リ戰時貿易局ハ英國及聯合國ニ於ケル需要程度ニ顧ミ「クロスブレツド」及同種羊毛約十二萬五千俵々々中立國ヘノ輸出ヲ許可スヘキ旨ヲ發表シ更ニ千九百十六年五月ニ至リ「メリノ」羊毛同「イノル」及同種羊毛ニ對シ少量ノ輸出ヲ中立國ニ對シ許可スヘキ旨發表シタルコトアリタリト雖モ右ハ市場在荷ノ堆積ヲ處分スルノ必要上政府ノ採リタル一時的政策ニ外ナラス若シ夫レ「クロスブレツド」東印度及黑顏種羊毛「トツプ」及「ノイル」及其屑毛ノ輸出ニ至リテハ國際物資補給委員ヲ經由シ聯合國政府ノタメニ輸出許可ヲ申請シタル場合ニ限リ詮議ヲ爲スヘシトセリ然レトモ英領植民地及保護國ヘノ輸出ニ對シテハ千九百十五年十二月以後許可ヲ得ルノ必要ナキニ至レリ此ノ如ク英國政府ハ羊毛ノ輸出ニ對シ嚴重ナル制限ヲ加ヘ來リタル力更ニ千九百十六年ニ入りテハ羊毛ノ英國内ニ於ケル自由取引ニ制限ヲ加フルニ至レリ千九百十六年六月八日英國產羊毛收獲ノ第一回競賣 *Veterina* ニ於テ行ハレントスルヤ英國政府ハ同日朝其競賣ノ中止ヲ命シ英國政府指定ノ買手以外ノ者ニ對シ讓渡ヲ禁スルノ手段ヲ採リタリ政府指定者ノ買入價格ハ戰前ノ價格ニ比シ三割五分ノ高値ナリシト云フ右ノ如クニシテ英國產羊毛ノ購買ハ政府ノ獨占スル所ト爲リタル結果其購買及分配ニ關シ發生スル諸般ノ事項ヲ解決スルノ必要上陸軍省ニ於テ顧問タルヘキ委員ノ任命ヲ見タルカ年末ニ至リ更ニ濠洲及新西蘭ニ於ケル羊毛ノ買入及其分配ヲ管掌セシムルノ目的ヲ以テ羊毛供給監理官ニ

ブラッドフォードニ於ケル *Francis Willey & Co.* ノ *Vernon Willey* 氏ヲ任命シ補助員及顧問ニ斯業ニ經驗深キ多數ノ當業者ヲ任命シ新西蘭產ハ千九百十四年一月ニ於ケル市價、濠洲產ハ千九百十三—十四年季節ニ於ケル平均市價ヲ標準トシ其レヨリ五割五分方ノ高値ヲ以テ買入ヲ爲シタリト報セラル而シテ這般羊毛ノ買入分配ヲ司ル本部ハ倫敦ニ、支部ハ全國各地ニ置ケルカ分配ヲ司ル主部ハブラッドフォードニ在リ分配方法ハ當局ノ最モ意ヲ注ケル所ナルヘキモ英國產羊毛ノ分配方ニ關シテハ當業者間既ニ不滿ノ聲アリト云フ之ト時ヲ同シクシテ陸軍契約部ハ軍事參議會命令ノ下ニ英國ニ於ケル羊毛「トツプ」及「ノイル」及屑毛ノ在荷調査ヲ爲スニ決シ五千封以上ノ羊毛類持荷主及自己ノ持荷ニアラサルモ外國ニ於ケル取引先ノタメニ五千封以上ノ羊毛類ヲ占有シツ、アル者ハ各自其所有又ハ占有セル羊毛ノ數量ヲ報告スヘキヲ強制シタリ

右ノ如クニシテ軍需品ノ製造ヲ爲シツ、アル織布及製絲業者ハ十分ナル供給ヲ受ケ居レルカ如キモ一般的清費用品ノ製造ヲ爲シツ、アル向ハ羊毛ノ供給ニ付頗ル制限ヲ受ケツ、アルモノ、如シ

(七) 英國鐵鋼業

○英國鐵鋼業(五月三日官報) 本件ニ關シ倫敦駐在總領事代理領事山崎馨一ヨリ本年三月七日附ヲ以テ左ノ如ク報告アリ(外務省)

一、英國政府ノ措置

千九百十六年英國鋼鐵業ニ取リテ最モ顯著ナル事實ハ英國及聯合國ノ軍需ニ應スルノ必要上英國政府カ斯業ニ對シテ施シタル措置ニ在リトス軍需額増加シ供給需要ノ増進ニ伴ハサルヤ英國政府ハ中立國ニ對スル鋼鐵ノ輸出ヲ禁スルト共ニ國內一般消費及聯合國ヘノ輸出ニ對シテ嚴重ナル制限ヲ加ヘタリ其結果直接間接軍需品ノ製造ニ從事セル者ハ相當需要額ノ分配ヲ受ケタリト雖モ市場ノ一般的需求ニ對シテハ銑鐵及鋼鐵ノ供給殆ト其跡ヲ絶ツカ如キ状態ト爲レリ且ツ又需要供給ノ均衡ヲ失シタル結果市價ノ奔騰ヲ見ルニ至ルヤ政府ハ内地向最高相場ヲ限定シ投機取引ヲ禁スルノ手段ヲ採リタリ

二、クリーブランド銑鐵生産高

千九百十六年中クリーブランド銑鐵取引ハ全然軍需省監督ノ下ニ置カレ軍需品製造以外ノ國內一般的需求及聯合國ヘノ輸出ニ對シテ嚴重ナル制限ヲ加ヘタル力要スルニ是レ供給需要ニ適應スル能ハサリシカタメナリ而シテ這般需給ノ不適應ハ戰前一時市場在荷ノ過多ニ失シタルヲ調節センカタメニ生産ニ制限ヲ加ヘタルコトアリタル以來千九百十四年後半期及千九百十五年ニ於ケル需要ノ減少、鐵鑛供給ノ不充分、勞働者ノ減退及一般商業界不振ノ影響ニ外ナラス之ヲ作業セル熔鑛爐ノ數ニ徴スルモ千九百十四年末ニ於テハ其數七十三ナリシカ千九百十五年末ニハ僅ニ六十七ナリキ千九百十六年ニ入りテハ軍需ノ激增ニ伴ヒ極力生産高ノ増加ヲ圖リタリト雖モ勞力及鐵鑛ヲ得ルニ困難ナリシカ故ニ年末ニ至リ漸ク七十六(其中クリーブランド銑鐵熔爐三十、Hematite 熔爐三十四、其

他鐵材熔爐十二)ヲ算スルニ至リタルニ過キス

此ノ如クニシテ銑鐵生産高ハ約三百二十萬噸ニシテ千九百十五年ニ於ケル二百八十九萬噸ニ比シ約三十萬噸ノ増加ヲ示セリト雖モ之ヲ千九百十四年ニ比スレハ二十二萬噸、千九百十三年ニ比スレハ六十六萬噸ノ減少ナリ左ニ千九百十年以後銑鐵生産高ヲ示スヘシ

噸	一九一二年	三、三三七、七〇八	一九一五年	二、八九二、五六五
	一九一〇年	三、六七九、四七三	一九一三年	三、八六九、〇〇〇
	一九一一年	三、七〇三、三三〇	一九一四年	三、四二〇、〇〇〇
			一九一六年	三、二〇〇、〇〇〇(概算)

附記一九一六年銑鐵生産豫想高増加ノ大部分ハ Hematite ニシテ生産豫想高ヲ分別セハクリーブランド銑鐵百三十萬噸、Hematite 其他鐵材百九十萬噸ナリトス

三、クリーブランド銑鐵市價

年初ニ當リ内地向ニモ輸出向ニモ需要増加ノ形勢顯著ナリシニ拘ハラズ生産減少ノ兆アリシヲ以テ取引相場ハ漸次昇騰シ二月二十二日ニ至リテハ現物九十八志四片半ヲ報スルニ至リタルカ三月二日政府ハ樞密院令ヲ以テ第三號銑鐵最高内地相場ヲ八十二志六片ニ限定スルト共ニ投機取引ヲ禁シ一切ノ投機取引關係ハ五月三十一日マテニ仕末ヲ付クヘキコトヲ命シタリ此ノ如ク内地取引相場ハ限定セラレタリト雖モ輸出向相場ニ對シテハ何等制限ヲ置カレサリシヲ以テ現物相場ハ愈々騰貴シ三月平均相場ハ八十九志ナリシカ五月ニハ九十四志ト爲リ六月ニハ百志ト爲レリ又中立國ニ對スル輸出禁止ノ結果輸出ハ

殆下佛及伊ニ限レルカ如キ状態ヲ呈シ七月以後年末ニ至ルマテハ右二國ニ對スル船渡相
 場約九十七志六片ナリシカ現物ニ對スル需要頗ル激熾ニシテ中ニハ百二志六片ヲ拂ヒシ
 者モアリタリト傳ヘラレ千八百七十三年ニ於ケル第三號百二十志ヲ除キ他ニ比類ナキ高
 值ヲ示シタルカ千九百十六年ニ於ケル平均市價ハ八十二志十片十八ニシテ千九百十五年
 ノ六十志八片ニ比シ約二十二志二片十八、千九百十四年ノ五十一志一片八十七ニ比シ三
 十一志八片三十一、千九百十三年ノ六十志〇片四十六ニ比シ二十二志九片七十二ノ騰
 貴ナリキ左ニ千九百十六年中第三號(G.M.B.)ノ各期平均市價ヲ掲ケ前年ノ其レニ對比スヘ
 シ

一九一六年	一九一五年	自四月至六月	八五	五	六	五	六	七	三〇
自一月至三月	七三	自七月至九月	八七	一	三	六	〇	五	五
志片	二八	自十月至十二月	六	〇	七	七	四	一	六
志片	五三								
志片	八九								

四、銑鐵輸出

千九百十六年銑鐵輸出高ハ六十萬九千三百噸ニシテ千九百十五年ニ比スレハ二十二萬六
 千噸、千九百十四年ニ比スレハ十萬九千噸ノ増加ナリ然レトモ英本國ニ於ケル諸港
 へノ出荷高ニ至リテハ一萬八千噸ニ過キスシテ千九百十五年ニ比スレハ二萬七千二
 百噸ノ減少、千九百十四年ニ比スレハ四十一萬八千二百噸ノ劇減ヲ示セリ蓋シ聯合諸國
 ニ對スル輸出ヲ可能ナラシムル目的ヲ以テ蘇格蘭地方へノ出荷ニ制限ヲ加ヘタル結果ト
 ス而シテ中立國へノ輸出ハ五月ニ至リ禁止セラレタリ又輸出額ノ増加ハ佛國へノ輸出激

増シタルニ職由ス

千九百十六年クリーブランド地方ヨリノ銑鐵輸出高ヲ示セハ左ノ如シ(單位噸)

輸出先	一九一六年	一九一五年	一九一四年
和蘭	三、二〇〇	一〇、九〇二	八、九二九
白耳義	〇	〇	三、八六六
佛蘭西	四、九三三	一〇、八八一	五、三三〇
伊太加	七〇、三五五	七二、五七一	六、八七四
支那及日本	二七、九七七	三、九六九	四、六三〇
瑞典及諾威	二八、九四八	一〇、一三九	一、二四二
米國	二〇、六八四	一四、二一八	二、六〇九
威爾斯	一、二三六	〇	八四、九五〇
蘇格蘭格	六九〇	五、七四二	二、七四七

五、英國市場銑鐵ノ在荷ノ減少

開戦後銑鐵ノ在荷ハ漸次増加シ千九百十五年五月ニ至リ十五萬二千九百噸ヲ算シタル
 カ爾後月ヲ逐ヒテ減少シ千九百十六年一月ニハ九萬五千八百噸ト爲リ十二月ニ至リテハ
 僅ニ三千七百噸ヲ算シタルニ過キス左ニ一月以後銑鐵在荷減少ノ趨勢ヲ示スヘシ(單位
 噸)

一月	九五、八五四	四月	四〇、四〇五	七月	二二、八〇〇	十月	四、四三四
二月	八二、〇一七	五月	三三、二六六	八月	一六、〇三五	十一月	四、一七三
三月	五七、三二〇	六月	二九、四七〇	九月	一三、五九〇	十二月	三、七三六

六、鐵鋼製品

千九百十六年英國ニ於ケル鐵鋼製作工場ハ總テ英國及聯合國政府用軍需品ノ製造ニ從事
 シ軍需品以外ノ一般的需要ニ對シテハ殆ト其供給ヲ絶チタルカ如キ状態ヲ呈シタリ造船

材料ニ至リテハ佛國ニ輸出セラレタルモノ未曾有ノ巨額ナリシト雖モ之ヲ前年ニ比スレハ輸出總額ニ於テ十三萬二千九百噸ノ減少ヲ示セリ鐵鋼製品ノ市價ハ一月内地向最高市價ノ設定アリ四月及十一月ニ於テ該最高市價ノ改正アリタリ左ニ一月及十二月ニ於ケル造船材料ノ市價ヲ掲ケ併テ其千九百十五年一月ニ於ケル市價ヲ示スヘシ

一九五年	一九六年	一九六年
一月	一月	十二月
造船用鋼板 八〇〇	〇二二〇	〇二二〇
同 鐵板 七二五	〇二〇〇	〇二二〇
汽罐用鋼板 八五〇	〇三〇〇	〇三二〇
鋼葉單葉 八五〇	〇三二〇	〇四〇〇
同 複葉 八二〇	〇三二五	〇一五〇
鋼船用角 七二五	〇二二〇	〇二二〇
鐵船用角 八〇〇	〇三二〇	〇三二五
鐵 棒 八〇〇	〇三二〇	〇三二五
鋼 桁 七二〇	〇二二〇	〇二二〇
重鋼レール 七六二	〇二二〇	〇二七六

七、鐵鑛ノ產出、輸入並ニ市價

徵兵制度ノ實施ニ依ル勞働者ノ減少ニ加フルニ補缺勞働者ハ採鑛上ノ經驗乏シキモノナルカ故ニ千九百十六年クリーブランド鐵鑛產出高ハ千九百十五年ニ於ケル四百七十四萬六千噸ニ比シ約五十萬噸ノ減少ニシテ千九百十四年ニ比スレハ百三十二萬噸、千九百十三年ニ比スレハ百六十九萬噸ノ減少ヲ示セリ而シテ本年末作業中ノ鐵鑛山ハ其數二十ニシテ前年末ト同數ナルカ就働者數ハ七千六百七十九人ニシテ千九百十五年末ニ比シ百十六人ヲ減シタリ而シテ鐵鑛ノ山渡平均相場ハ約七志ニシテ昨年ニ比スレハ六片、千九百十四年ニ比スレハ二志六片、千九百十三年ニ比スレハ二志ノ騰貴ナリ外國產鐵鑛ノ

ミドロスポロー輸入高ハ二百七萬噸ニシテ千九百十五年ニ比スレハ三十一萬噸千九百十四年ニ比スレハ三十九萬噸ノ増加ナルカ千九百十五年ニ比スレハ十八萬噸ノ減少ナリ

(八) 印度政府英國向糝シ羊及山羊毛皮輸出禁止

○印度政府英國向糝シ羊及山羊毛皮輸出禁止(五月二十九日官報) 本件ニ關シ在孟買領事館事務代理外務書記生相原庫五郎ヨリ去月二十四日附テ以テ左ノ如ク報告アリ(外務省)

印度政府ハ本月十八日附官報ヲ以テ左ノ輸出禁止ニ關スル布告ヲ發シタリ
糝シ羊、山羊毛皮ヲ英國へ輸出スルコトヲ禁ス但シ (一) 政府ノ輸出シ又ハ政府ノ公用ニ供スルタメ輸出スルモノ (二) 輸出港ニ於ケル稅關長ノ特許免狀ニ依リテ輸出スルモノハ此限ニアラス

第八 王國國防法ニ關スル件

(一) 王國國防條例改正ニ關スル件

(イ) 一月十日附改正

一月十二日 ロンドン、ガゼット)

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 10th day of January 1917.

PRESENT,

The KING's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS by an Order in Council, dated the twenty-eighth day of November nineteen hundred and fourteen, His Majesty was pleased to make regulations (called the "Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914") under the Defence of the Realm Consolidation Act, 1914, for securing the public safety and the defence of the realm :

And whereas the said Act has been amended by the Defence of the Realm (Amendment) Act 1915, the Defence of the Realm (Amendment) (No. 2) Act, 1915, and the Munitions of War Act, 1915 :

And whereas the said regulations have been amended by various subsequent Orders in Council :

And whereas it is expedient further to amend the said regulations in manner hereinafter appearing :

Now, therefore, His Majesty is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the following amendments be made in the said regulations :—

1. The following regulations shall be substituted for Regulations 2F to 2r inclu-

sive :—

"2F.—(1) The Food Controller may make orders regulating, or giving directions with respect to the production, manufacture, treatment, use, consumption, transport, storage, distribution, supply, sale or purchase of, or other dealing in or measures to be taken in relation to, any article (including orders as to maximum and minimum price) where it appears to him necessary or expedient to make any such order for the purpose of encouraging or maintaining the food supply of the country, and making such provisions as to entry, inspection, or otherwise as appear to him necessary or expedient for the purpose of his duties.

"(2) The Food Controller may by order require all or any persons owning or having power to sell or dispose of any article, or any stocks thereof, to place at the disposal of the Controller the article, or the whole or any part of the stocks thereof, as may be directed by the Controller, on such terms as he may direct, and to deliver to the Controller or to any person or persons named by him the articles or stocks in such quantities and at such times as the Controller may require, where it appears to him necessary or expedient to make any such order for the purpose of encouraging or maintaining the food supply of the country.

"Such compensation shall be paid for any article or stock so requisitioned as

shall, in default of agreement, be determined by the arbitration of a single arbitrator appointed in manner provided by the order; but in determining the amount of the compensation the arbitrator shall have regard to the cost of production of the article and to the allowance of a reasonable profit, without necessarily taking into consideration the market price of the article at the time.

“(3) Any order under this regulation may be made either so as to apply generally, or so as to apply to any special locality, or so as to apply to any special supplies of any article or to any special producer, manufacturer, dealer, or person, and any such order may direct that all contracts, or any class of contracts, or any special contract, affected by the order shall be abrogated or remain in force notwithstanding anything in the order, but subject to any exceptions or modifications for which provision may be made by the order.

“(4) The Food Controller shall, as respects any article to which his powers extend, have the same power as the Board of Trade have of giving directions, pending the issue of a proclamation or the making of an Order of or in Council, with respect to the export of the article.

“(5) If any person acts in contravention of or fails to comply with any provision of any order made under this regulation, or aids or abets any other person, whether

or not such other person is in the United Kingdom, in doing anything which, if done in the United Kingdom, would be a contravention of any such provision, such person shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations, and if such person is a company, every director and officer of the company shall also be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations, unless he proves that the contravention took place without his knowledge or consent.

“26.—(1) The Food Controller may apply the provisions of this regulation to any article where he is of opinion that it is necessary or expedient to do so for the purpose of his powers or duties; and if the provisions of this regulation are so applied to any article, every person owning or having power to sell or dispose of the article, or concerned in the manufacture or production of the article, shall, subject to any exceptions or limitations contained in the order, make a return to the Food Controller giving such information in such form and within such time as may be specified in the order applying those provisions:—

(a) as to the stocks of the article held by him or consigned to him or under order to him; and

(b) as to any contracts for the supply to, or by, him of the article or any contracts for, or in connection with the production or manufacture of the article, or the

dealing therein ; and

(c) as to the prices paid by him or received by him for or in respect of the article ; and

(d) as to the cost of production of the article, and the names and addresses of the persons by whom the article has been supplied to him or to whom the article has been supplied by him ; and

(e) as to any other matters specified in the order applying the provisions of this regulation with respect to which the Food Controller may desire information for the purpose of any of his powers and duties.

“(2) For the purpose of testing the accuracy of any return made to the Food Controller under this regulation, or of obtaining information in case of a failure to make a return, any officer of the Food Controller authorised in that behalf by the Food Controller may enter any premises belonging to or in the occupation of the person making or who has failed to make the return, or on which he has reason to believe that any articles to which the provisions of this regulation are applied are kept stored, manufactured, or produced, and may carry out such inspections and examinations (including the inspection and examination of books) as the officer may consider necessary for testing the accuracy of the return or for obtaining any such information.

“(3) If any persons—

(a) refuse or without lawful excuse neglects to make a return as required by this regulation to the best of his knowledge and belief, or makes or causes to be made a false return ; or

(b) obstructs or impedes an officer of the Food Controller in the exercise of any of his powers under this regulation ; or

(c) refuses to answer or gives a false answer to any question, or refuses to produce any books or documents, required for obtaining the information to be furnished in pursuance of this regulation ;

that person shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

“(4) No individual return or part of a return made under this regulation, and no information as to any person or his business obtained under this regulation, shall without lawful authority be published or disclosed except for the purposes of a prosecution under this regulation ; and if any person acts in contravention of this provision he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

“2H.—(1) If the Food Controller in any special case is of opinion that, before exercising any of his powers under these regulations in relation to any article, it is expedient to hold an inquiry with respect to that article in any locality, the Food

Controller may appoint such persons as he thinks fit to hold an inquiry as respects that article and report to the Food Controller on such points as the Food Controller may direct.

“(2) Any persons so appointed shall have power to take evidence on oath and to administer an oath for the purpose.

“2r.—(1) The Food Controller may make arrangements with any other Government Department for the exercise by that Department on behalf of the Food Controller of the powers of the Food Controller under the regulations numbered 2f, 2g, and 2h with respect to any particular article, and in such case the Department and the officers thereof shall, as respect that article, have and exercise the same powers as are by those regulations conferred on the Food Controller and the officers of the Food Controller, and the Local Government Board (or as respects Scotland the Secretary for Scotland, and as respects Ireland the Local Government Board for Ireland) may, by arrangement with the Food Controller, confer and impose on any local authorities and their officers any powers and duties in connection with the enforcement of the said regulations numbered 2f and 2g.

“(2) Nothing in the regulations numbered 2e and 2h shall prevent the exercise by the Food Controller of any of his powers in relation to any article under these

regulations or otherwise, without having obtained or endeavoured to obtain returns under Regulation 2g or having held an inquiry under Regulation 2h.

“(3) Any order of the Food Controller under the said regulations numbered 2f and 2g may be revoked or varied as occasion requires.

“(4) It is hereby declared that in the regulations numbered 2f, 2g, 2h and 2i, the expression “article” includes animals, live or dead; but this provision shall not be construed so as to limit the general interpretation of that expression.

“2j.—(1) The Board of Trade shall have the like powers as are given to the Food Controller under Article 2f to 2i inclusive as respects any article of commerce to which the powers of the Food Controller under those regulations do not extend, where it appears to the Board necessary or expedient to exercise any of those powers for the purpose of encouraging or maintaining the supply of any such article which is required by the public or by any section of the public, and those regulations shall apply accordingly.

“(2) Any order made by the Board of Trade under Regulations 2f or 2g before the first day of January nineteen hundred and seventeen shall continue in force and have effect as though it had been made by the Food Controller under these regulations, and as if the Food Controller was substituted therein for the Board of Trade.”

2. The following sub-section shall be added at the end of regulation 2r—
“(8) This regulation shall apply to Ireland, subject to the following modifications:—

(i) The Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland shall be substituted for the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries;

(ii) Subsections (4) and (7) and the references to common land shall not apply;

(iii) The following paragraph shall be inserted in Subsection (1) after paragraph (a):—

“(aa) without any consent, if the land is comprised in a holding to which Regulation 2p applies, and it appears to the Department that the occupier has not before the twenty-fifth day of March nineteen hundred and seventeen, taken the necessary steps to comply with the requirements of that regulation or is not after that date proceeding in compliance with those requirements; and”

(iv) Where the poor rate is made in respect of a half rent under Section sixty-three of the Poor Relief (Ireland) Act, 1838, instead of upon the occupier of the land, the land shall not on that account be deemed to be unoccupied.”

3. After Regulation 2r, the following regulations shall be inserted:—

“2r.—(1) Where the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, after such consultation with the Food Controller as may be arranged, are of opinion that, with a view to maintaining the food supply of the country, it is expedient that they should exercise the powers given to them under this regulation, the Board may—
(a) enter on and take possession of any land which in their opinion is not being so cultivated as to increase, as far as practicable, the food supply of the country, and, after entry thereon, do all things necessary or desirable for the cultivation; and for such purposes enter on and take possession of any buildings on the land or convenient for such purposes; and
(b) take possession of any machinery or implements of husbandry or farm produce or stock on the land, or which, in the opinion of the Board, are required for its cultivation; and
(c) provide housing accommodation for persons employed for any such purposes by taking possession of any land or unoccupied premises; and
(d) utilise any water supply or motive power for any such purposes; and
(e) by notice served on the occupier of any land require him to cultivate the land in accordance with such requirements as the Board may think necessary or desirable for maintaining the food supply of the country and may prescribe in

the notice.

“(2) An occupier of land may, with a view to maintaining the food supply of the country, submit to the Board a scheme for the cultivation of the land in a manner not consistent with the contract of tenancy of the land, and the Board, if satisfied that the adoption of the scheme is necessary or desirable for the maintenance of the food supply, may direct that the land shall be cultivated in accordance with the scheme, subject to any modification which the Board may think fit to make therein.

“(3) An occupier of land on whom a notice is served or to whom a direction is given by the Board under the preceding provisions who negligently or wilfully fails to cultivate the land therein referred to in accordance with the requirements of the notice or direction, shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

“(4) If the Board at any time withdraw from possession of any land of which possession has been taken under this regulation, they may recover from the person then entitled to resume occupation of the land such amount as represents the value to him of all acts of cultivation or adaptation for cultivation executed by the Board; such amount to be determined, in default of agreement, by a single arbitrator under and in accordance with the provisions of the Second Schedule to the Agricultural Holdings Act, 1908.

“(5) Any persons authorised by the Board in that behalf may, for the purposes of this regulation and upon production if so required of his authority, enter on and inspect any land or building and inspect any machinery, implements of husbandry, farm stock or produce thereon.

“(6) The Board may with respect to any land or land in any district authorise any person or anybody constituted by the Board for the purpose to exercise on behalf of the Board any of the powers of the Board under this regulation and prescribe the procedure of any such body, and the authentication of any notice or other instrument issued by any body or person so authorised.

“(7) The powers conferred on the Board by this regulation shall be in addition to and not in derogation of any other powers of the Board.

“(8) In this regulation the expression ‘cultivation’ includes use for grazing and the expression ‘cultivate’ has a corresponding meaning.

“(9) This regulation shall apply to Scotland, with the substitution of the Board of Agriculture for Scotland for the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, of arbiter for arbitrator, and of the Agricultural Holdings (Scotland) Act, 1908, for the Agricultural Holdings Act, 1908.

“2N. If any persons without lawful authority enters or remains on land of which

a Government department or any body or person authorised by a Government department is in possession under the powers conferred by Regulation 2r or Regulation 2s, and on which notice of this provision is conspicuously displayed, or damages any crops growing on any such land, he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

“20. With a view to maintaining the stock of pigs in the country, any local authority by whom a byelaw has been made which is for the time being in force prohibiting, restricting, or regulating the keeping of pigs may grant permission, either generally or in particular cases to keep pigs, notwithstanding or contrary to any provisions of any such byelaw; subject, however, to the observance of any directions of the local authority in the interests of public health.

“2r. (1) Subject to the provisions of this regulation, it shall be the duty of every occupier of arable land in Ireland to cultivate in the year nineteen hundred and seventeen so much of the arable land held by him, and hereinafter called the ‘holding’ as is specified in that behalf in this regulation, and if he fails or neglects to do so, he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

“(2) The portion of the holding to be cultivated pursuant to this regulation shall be as follows:—

(a) If no part of the holding was cultivated in the year nineteen hundred and sixteen, a portion equivalent in extent to one-tenth of the area of the holding;

(b) If any part of the holding was cultivated in the year nineteen hundred and sixteen, a portion equivalent in extent to the part so cultivated and to one-tenth of the area of the holding in addition: provided that the occupier shall not be required by virtue of this provision to cultivate more than one-half of the area of the holding.

“(3) This regulation shall not apply to—

(a) any holding of less than ten acres in extent; or

(b) any holding or class of holdings as to which not later than the twenty-fifth day of March nineteen hundred and seventeen it shall be declared in writing by the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland that the cultivation of the holding or class of holdings would be of less service for the production of food than the use of the holding or class of holdings in some other manner in which the same is being used or proposed to be used.

“(4) Land under a first or second year's crop of rye-grass shall be deemed to be cultivated, and cultivation by any person under a conacre letting made by the occupier shall be deemed to be cultivation by the occupier.

“(5) This regulation shall have effect notwithstanding any covenant, agreement, condition, or provision as to the user of a holding whether contained in any lease or other instrument affecting the holding or in any verbal contract of tenancy or implied by law, and no such covenant, agreement, condition, or provision shall operate so as to penalise, impede, or interfere with such cultivation as is required by this regulation.

“(6) Any person duly authorised by the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland in that behalf shall have power to enter on and inspect any land for the purpose of ascertaining whether the requirements of this regulation are being or have been complied with.

“(7) For the purpose of this regulation ‘arable’ means cultivated or capable of being cultivated; and ‘occupier’ means the person rated or liable to be rated to the poor rate, and in the case of a holding of which the half rent is rated means the actual occupier although not liable to be rated.

“2q. The Board of Agriculture for Scotland may, with the consent of the Secretary for Scotland, take or authorise such action in Scotland, whether by killing the deer or otherwise, as may, in their opinion, be necessary with a view to preventing or reducing injury to crops or wastage of pasturage caused by deer.”

4. The following regulation shall be inserted after Regulation 125B:—

“25c. It shall not be lawful without the permission of the Admiralty to hoist on any flagstaff or otherwise conspicuously display the white ensign or the blue ensign whether with or without any distinguishing mark, or any flag so closely resembling the same as to be calculated to deceive, and if any flag is hoisted or displayed in contravention of this regulation the person having control of the flagstaff, vessel, or premises on which the flag is hoisted or displayed shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.”

5. The following regulation shall be substituted for Regulation 35A:—
“35A. The Admiralty or Army Council or the Minister of Munitions, after consultation with a Secretary of State, may make rules for the purpose of securing the safety—

(a) of any factory, store, magazine, wharf, or other premises, or any vessel, vehicle, receptacle, or place, in or upon which any ammunition or explosive substance or any highly inflammable substance required for the production thereof is manufactured, treated, produced, handled, carried, stored, or deposited, or where the same may at any time be; and

(b) of any person in or in the vicinity of any such premises, vessel, vehicle, receptacle, or place; and in particular rules prohibiting, except as may be otherwise provided under or in pursuance of the rules, any person whilst in or in the vicinity of such premises, vessel, vehicle, re-

ceptacle, or place from smoking, or having in his possession any match or apparatus of any kind for producing a light, or any tobacco, cigar, cigarette, pipe, or contrivance for smoking.

“Any person who fails to comply with any such rule shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.”

6. The following regulation shall be inserted after Regulation 39C:—

“39D. A person shall not, without permission in writing from the Board of Trade, directly or indirectly, and whether on his own behalf or on behalf of or in conjunction with any other person, enter into or offer to enter into any agreement, or any negotiations with a view to an agreement—

(a) for the charter (whether by time or voyage) of any ship, which is not a British ship, or otherwise for the use of any such ship for the carriage of goods exceeding one thousand tons in weight to or from any port in His Majesty's dominions or the territory of any of His Majesty's allies; or

(b) for the purchase of any goods exceeding one thousand tons in weight from abroad on terms which include freight as well as cost.

“If any person acts in contravention of this regulation, or if, where any permission of the Board of Trade has been granted under this regulation subject to any conditions, the person to whom it was granted fails to comply with any such condi-

tion, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

“This regulation shall have effect as from the twelfth day of January, nineteen hundred and seventeen.”

7. The following regulation shall be substituted for Regulation 41A:—

“41A.—(1) Subject to the exemptions hereinafter specified, every person who in Great Britain employs one or more male persons between the ages of 18 and 41 shall prepare the following statement in writing, that is to say:—

Statement No. I.—A statement, in the form and containing the particulars shown in Table No. 1 annexed to this regulation, of all male persons (if any) between the ages of 18 and 41 for the time being employed by him, who have been so employed for one week or more.

Statement No. II.—A statement, in the form shown in Table No. II. annexed to this regulation, of the number of persons (if any) of either sex for the time being employed by him who have been so employed for one week or more, and who are not required to be included in Statement No. I.

Statement No. III.—A statement, in the form and containing the particulars shown in Table No. III. annexed to this regulation, of all male persons (if any) between the ages of 18 and 41, who have been employed by him during the

preceding month for less than one week (whether still in his employment or not).

“(2) A person who under this regulation is required to prepare any of the Statements aforesaid shall comply with the following directions:—

(a) He shall revise each Statement as often as may be necessary to maintain its accuracy.

(b) He shall keep Statement No. I. and Statement No. II. constantly posted up in some conspicuous place on the premises at which the persons included in the Statement are employed, or, if such persons are not employed at or about any premises, then on the employer's premises.

(c) He shall forthwith deliver to the recruiting officer for the locality in which those premises are situated, a true copy of every such Statement prepared by him, and thereafter shall deliver to such recruiting officer during the first week in each calendar month a written report showing any alterations and additions to the said Statements down to the last day of the preceding calendar month.

“(3) The following provisions shall have effect with respect to exemptions from the obligations imposed by this regulation:—

(i) Any employer who, in compliance with any requirements of the Minister of Munitions under section eleven of the Munitions of War Act, 1915, keeps a

register of persons employed by him at any establishment shall be exempt from the obligations imposed by this regulation as respects the persons so registered, except in so far as from time to time the Minister of Munitions, with the concurrence of the Army Council, may otherwise direct.

(ii) Any employer who has furnished lists of his male employees to the military recruiting courts may be exempted from the obligations imposed by this regulation to such extent and on such conditions as a Secretary of State, with the concurrence of the Army Council, may direct.

(iii) In any port where a port labour committee established by the Board of Trade keep available for inspection at their office a register showing the names of the men for the time being employed in dock transport work in the port, to whom certificates of exemption from military service have been granted by a port labour committee in accordance with arrangements made under subsection (2) of section two of the Military Service Act, 1916, and also showing the names of male persons not between the ages of 18 and 41 for the time being employed in dock transport work in the port, any employer shall be exempt from the obligations imposed by this regulation in respect of men whose names appear in the said register, and who are employed by him on dock transport work in the port.

(iv) The Army Council may, by general or special order, exempt any person or class of persons from all or any of the obligations imposed by this regulation if they are satisfied that proper provision is otherwise made for obtaining the information required to be included in the Statement aforesaid, or that such information is unnecessary.

“(4) If any person fails to comply with any of the foregoing provisions of this regulation, or makes in any such statement, report, list, or register as aforesaid, or in any copy thereof, any entry which is false, he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

“(5) It shall be the duty of every employee referred to in this regulation, on being so required, to furnish to his employer such correct information as may be necessary to enable the employer to perform his obligations under this regulation, or to comply with any condition entitling him to exemption therefrom, and if he fails to do so or gives any false information, he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

“(6) Every statement, register, and list made in pursuance of or referred to in this regulation, shall at all reasonable hours be open for inspection by the competent naval or military authority, or any person authorised by him, or by a police constable,

or by any person authorised in that behalf by any Government Department.

“(7) For the purposes of this regulation a person shall be deemed to be between the ages of 18 and 41, who has attained the age of 18 and has not attained the age of 42.”

TABLES ANNEXED TO REGULATION 41A.
TABLE No. I.—STATEMENT OF MALE EMPLOYERS BETWEEN THE AGES OF 18 AND 41.

Name and Address of Employer

1.	2.	2a.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	7a.
Name and Initials.	Present Address. (If registered under the National Registration Act, at that Address, insert (R.) in Column 2a.)	Insert M. If Married or a Widower with a Dependent Child.	Insert S. If Single or a Widower without a Dependent Child.	Age.	Date of Engagement by present Employer.	Employed as a	If in possession of any Document entitling him to Exemption from Military Service, state Nature of Document. If attested, insert (A) in Column 7a	

TABLE No. II—STATEMENT OF EMPLOYEES NOT REQUIRED TO BE INCLUDED IN

TABLE No. I.

Name and Address of Employer _____

Number of male persons employed who }
are not between the ages of 18 and 41 } _____

Number of female persons employed _____

TABLE No. —III. STATEMENT OF MALE PERSONS BETWEEN THE AGES OF 18 AND 41 EMPLOYED DURING THE PRECEDING MONTH FOR A PERIOD OF LESS THAN ONE WEEK.

Name and Address of Employer _____

Name and Initials.	Present or last-known Address.	Age.	Whether exempted from Military Service.	Nature of Exemption (if any).

8. In Regulation 41AA for the words "the table" there shall be substituted the

words "Table No. I?"

9. The fact that any regulation or provision of a regulation is, or has been, revoked or superseded by any subsequent regulation shall not affect, and shall be deemed not to have affected, the previous operation of any regulation or provision so revoked or superseded, or any penalty or punishment incurred in respect of any contravention or failure to comply with any such regulation or provision, or any proceeding or remedy in respect of any such penalty or punishment.

J. C. Lellie.

(ロ) 五月二日附王國國防條例追加規定要領

○英國國防條例追加規定(五月十二日官報) 本件ニ關シ同國駐劄珍田特命全權大使ヨリ
ノ本月七日著電報左ノ如シ(外務省)

英國政府ハ五月二日國防條例追加規定トシテ何人ト雖モ商務省ノ認許ナクシテ本則ノ
適用ヲ受クヘキ鑛山ノ利益竝ニ右鑛山所有會社ノ發行ニ係ル株券債券其他ノ諸券ヲ外
國人若クハ外國人管理會社ニ又ハ是等ノ者ノタメニ讓渡シ若クハ斯ル讓渡ヲ受諾シ又
ハ此等行爲ノ約束ヲ爲スコトヲ禁止セリ右規定ハ英國内ニ在ル鑛山ニシテ銅、鉛、錫、
「タンガステン」、亞鉛及今後商務省令ニ依リ追加セラル、事アルヘキ金屬ノ鑛石ヲ產
出スルモノニ適用セラレ尙ホ茲ニ外國人管理ノ會社ト云フハ左ノ場合ヲ指スモノトス

英吉利國法令

五三五

- 一 取締役又ハ名稱ノ如何ヲ問ハス取締役タル地位ヲ占ムル者ノ過半數カ英國人ニアラサル場合
- 二 表決權ノ過半數カ英人ニアラサル者(又ハ英人ニアラサル者ノ利益ノタメ直接間接ニ表決權ヲ行使スル者)ニ歸屬スル場合
- 三 其他方法ノ如何ヲ問ハス管理權カ英人ニアラサル者ニ歸屬スル場合
- 四 業務執行者カ外國人管理會社タルカ又ハ其過半數カ外國人管理會社ニ依リ選任セラル、場合

(ハ) 加拿陀在留者出國ニ關スル取締ノ件

○加拿陀在留者ニ關スル總督命令(六月五日官報) 本件ニ關シオタワ駐在總領事沼野安太郎ヨリノ本月二日著電報左ノ如シ(外務省)

加拿陀政府ハ二十四日附ヲ以テ加拿陀ニ在留スル十八歳以上四十五歳以下ノ總テノ男子ニシテ加拿陀ヲ去ラントスル者ハ必ス先ツ政府ノ許可ヲ要ストノ總督命令ヲ發布シタリ其内移民官ハ外國向ケ船舶列車等臨檢搜查シ無許可出港者ハ抑留シ違反者ハ千弗以下ノ罰金又ハ二年以内ノ禁錮ニ處ス等ノ規定アリ

○加拿陀在留者ニ關スル總督命令(六月六日官報) 本件ニ關シオタワ駐在總領事沼野安太郎ヨリノ一昨四日著電報左ノ如シ(昨五日本欄内參看)(外務省)

移民總監ハ六月一日附ヲ以テ聯合國及中立國ノ臣民タルコトヲ立證シタル者ニハ當然出國許可書ヲ下付スヘキ旨移民官宛訓令ヲ發セリ

(二) 王國國防條例施行方ニ關スル命令ノ件

(イ) 千九百十六年一月一日以前ニ英本國ニ於テ

産セル羊毛ノ賣買禁止及買上ニ關スル件

(一月六日 ロンドン、ガゼット)

War Office, 29th December, 1916.

ARMY COUNCIL ORDER.

Wool.

Whereas by an Order dated 14th November, 1916, the Army Council, in pursuance of the powers conferred upon them by the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, prohibited the sale of raw wool grown or to be grown on sheep in Great Britain and the Isle of Man during the season 1916, including fleeces wool and skin wool, but not including daggings, locks, brokes and fallen wool, otherwise than to persons authorised by or on behalf of the Director of Army Contracts, or at prices

other than those set out in the Schedules to the said Order annexed or such other prices as in any particular case might be allowed by or on behalf of the Director of Army Contracts:

And whereas the Army Council deem it desirable that the restrictions imposed by the said Order as to the terms and conditions on and subject to which the sale of wool is authorised as in the said Order defined, should be extended to raw wool grown on sheep in Great Britain, Ireland and the Isle of Man prior to 1st January, 1916:

Now, therefore, the Army Council do hereby order as follows:—

1. No person shall sell raw wool grown on sheep in Great Britain, Ireland and the Isle of Man prior to 1st January, 1916, including fleece wool and skin wool, but not including daggings, locks, brokes and fallen wool, otherwise than to persons authorised by licence, appointment, or general or special permit granted by or on behalf of the Director of Army Contracts or at prices other than those set out in the Schedules annexed to the said Order of the Army Council relating to dealings in wool and dated 14th November, 1916, or at such other prices as in any particular case may be allowed by or on behalf of the Director of Army Contracts, provided that nothing herein contained shall regulate or restrict the sale of raw wool as last aforesaid if such sale is completed within 30 days next following after the date hereof.

2. All persons having in their custody or control any raw wool grown on sheep in Great Britain, Ireland and the Isle of Man prior to 1st January, 1916, shall furnish such particulars of such wool as may be required by or on behalf of the Director of Army Contracts.

By Order of the Army Council,

R. H. Brade.

War Office, 29th December, 1916.

ARMY COUNCIL ORDER.

WOOL.

Whereas the sale of raw wool grown on sheep in Great Britain, Ireland and the Isle of Man prior to and during the season of 1916 is regulated by Orders made by the Army Council on the 14th day of November, 1916, and this day:

And whereas the Army Council deem it desirable that all such wool as aforesaid should be purchased by or on behalf of the Director of Army Contracts:

Now, therefore, the Army Council, in pursuance of the powers conferred upon them by the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, do hereby

require all persons within Great Britain, Ireland and the Isle of Man to sell at any time more than 30 days after the date hereof the said wool as may be required by or on behalf of the Director of Army Contracts on the terms and subject to the conditions on and subject to which the sale thereof is authorised by the said Orders of the Army Council.

By Order of the Army Council,
F. H. Brade.

(ロ) 千九百十七年一月一日以前ニ英本國ニ於テ

産セル羊毛ノ賣買許可ニ關スル件

(一月十六日 ロンドン・カギメント)

War Office, 15th January, 1917.

Whereas by an Order dated 29th December, 1916, the Army Council in pursuance of the powers conferred upon them by Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, prohibited all persons from selling raw wool grown on sheep in Great Britain, Ireland and the Isle of Man prior to the 1st January, 1916, provided that nothing in the said Order should regulate or restrict the sale of raw wool if such sale

were completed within 30 days next following after 29th December:

And whereas the Army Council deem it advisable that persons other than growers should be permitted to deal freely in wool as in the said Order defined, provided that such sale is completed on or before 1st March, 1917:

Now, therefore, the Army Council authorise and permit the sale of raw wool grown on sheep in Great Britain, Ireland and the Isle of Man prior to the 1st January, 1917, by all persons other than growers, provided that such sale is completed on or before 1st March, 1917.

By Order of the Army Council,

R. H. Brade.

(ハ) 鋼鐵類最高價格改正ノ件

(一月五日 ロンドン・カギメント)

Ministry of Munitions of War, 1st January, 1917.

NOTICE OF MODIFICATION OF GENERAL PERMIT.

With reference to the Orders made by the Minister of Munitions on the 7th July and 31st October, 1916, applying Regulation 30 (A) of the Defence of the Realm

Regulations to war material consisting of certain classes and descriptions of metallurgical coke, pig iron and steel, and to the General Permit for dealing in such war material issued by the Minister of Munitions on the 1st November, 1916, the Minister of Munitions hereby gives notice that the said General Permit is modified by the insertion in the Schedule thereto of the following prices for the articles hereunder specified in addition to or, where such articles are already specified in such Schedule, in substitution for the prices contained in such Schedule, and by the cancellation in such Schedule of the price therein fixed for Special Handy Heavy Steel Melting Scrap suitable for crucible use.

Maximum Basis Prices for Steel above referred to.

	Per ton nett f.o.t. Makers' Works.
Mild Steel Diamond Pattern Chequer Plates:	£ s. d.
$\frac{1}{4}$ -in. thick on plain and over	13 10 0
Under $\frac{1}{4}$ in., but not under $\frac{1}{16}$ in. on plain... ..	16 5 0
Subject to List of Extras "J," dated 1st January, 1917.	
Higher High Tensile Steel:	

Plates 10 lbs. thick and up	22 0 0
Subject to List of Extras "K," dated 1st January, 1917.	
Angles 7 united inches and over	21 0 0
Subject to List of Extras "L," dated 1st January, 1917.	

Steel Scrap Sold without Guaranteed Analysis.

	Per ton.
	£ s. d.
Heavy Steel Melting Scrap	5 5 0
Steel Turnings and Borings	2 10 0
Special Short Extra Heavy Steel Turnings	3 10 0

All these prices for Steel Scrap are free on rail or free in barge at the nearest convenient Siding or Wharf to the place where the Scrap lies at the time of sale; the carriage at actual cost or at a fair average rate agreed between the seller and buyer may be charged to the buyer up to a maximum of 10s. per ton.

The Minister of Munitions hereby further gives notice that the list of Extras F, dated 1st November, 1916, mentioned in the Schedule to the General Permit of the 1st November, 1916, shall henceforth be read and take effect as if the extras Nos. 6 and 13 therein were omitted therefrom.

All communications with reference to the above order should be made to:—

The Director of Steel Production,

Ministry of Munitions of War,

Whitehall Place, London, S. W.

(一月九日 ロンドン・ガゼット)

Ministry of Munitions of War, 5th January, 1917.

With reference to the Notice of Modification by the Minister of Munitions of the General Permit, dated January, 1st 1917, relating to dealings in metallurgical coke, pig iron and steel, the Minister of Munitions hereby gives notice that the sum of £13 is substituted for the sum of £13 10s. therein mentioned as the maximum basis price for Mild Steel Diamond Pattern Chequer Plates, $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch thick on the plain and over, and the sum of £21 10s. is substituted for the sum of £21 therein mentioned as the maximum basis price for Higher High Tensile Steel Angles, 7 united inches and over.

(二) 一定ノ鋼屑ヲ軍需品ト爲スノ件

(一月五日 ロンドン・ガゼット)

Ministry of Munitions of War, 1st January, 1917.

ORDER.

In the pursuance of the powers conferred upon him by Regulation 30 (A) of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, the Minister of Munitions hereby orders that the war material to which the regulation applies shall include war material of the following class, that is to say:—
Steel Scrap sold with guaranteed analysis.

Notice of Addition to General Permit.

1st January, 1917.

With reference to the above Order, the Minister of Munitions hereby gives notice that the General Permit of the 1st November, 1916, under the Orders of the 7th July and 31st October, 1916, shall henceforth take effect as if the war material referred to in the above Order were included in the Order of the 31st October, 1916, and the following material and prices were specified in the Schedule to the said General Permit, provided always that condition 2 of the said General Permit shall not apply to any sale or purchase of the war material referred to in the above Order of this date under a contract in writing entered into prior to the date of this notice.

Maximum Prices above referred to for Steel Scrap sold with Guaranteed Analysis.

Heavy Steel Melting Scrap—

£ s. d.

not over .04 phosphorus and sulphur 6 5 0 per ton.
Do. not over .05 phosphorus and sulphur 6 0 0 per ton.

All these prices for Steel Scrap are free on rail or free in barge at the nearest convenient Siding or Wharf to the place where the scrap lies at the time of sale; the carriage at actual cost or at a fair average rate agreed between the seller and buyer may be charged to the buyer up to a maximum of 10s. per ton.

All communications with reference to the above Order should be made to—
The Director of Steel Production,
Ministry of Munitions of War,
Whitehall-place, London, S. W.

(ホ) 加工セサル銅ノ徵發ニ關スル件

(一月二日 ロンドン・ガゼット)

Ministry of Munitions of War, 1st January, 1917.

The Minister of Munitions, in exercise of the powers conferred upon him by the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Act, 1914, The Defence of the Realm (Amendment) No. 2 Act, 1915, The Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, and all other powers therunto enabling him, gives notice and orders as follows:—

- (1) He hereby takes possession as from the date hereof until further notice upon the terms specified in the Schedule hereto of all unwrought Copper, including copper scrap and swarf, in any form whatsoever subject to the following exceptions:—
 - (a) Rough copper, copper ore and copper scrap and swarf in the possession of or due under an existing contract in writing for future delivery to, a smelter or refiner for the purpose of conversion into refined metal.
 - (b) All copper, including copper scrap and swarf, in the possession of or due under an existing contract in writing for future delivery to a manufacturer for use in such manufacturer's own works.
 - (c) Copper scrap and swarf specially excepted under the written authority of the Minister of Munitions.
- (2) If any person having control of any metal to which this Notice applies without the consent of the Minister of Munitions sells, removes or secretes it, or deals with it

in any way contrary to any conditions imposed in any licence or permit that may have been granted in respect thereof, he will be guilty of an offence against the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914,

(3) All existing licences issued by or on behalf of the Minister of Munitions for dealing in any scrap or swarf to which this Notice applies are hereby cancelled.

(4) The Minister of Munitions hereby requires every smelter or refiner to make a return to the Director of Materials at the end of each calendar month, including the month of December, 1916, of the total quantities of refined copper of each description in stock, distinguishing between (1) that sold for use on Class "A" or Class "B" work; (2) that allocated for such use in his own works; and (3) the residue not so sold or allocated. And he further requires every maker and holder of copper scrap or swarf to make a Return to the Director of Materials at the end of each calendar month, including the month of December, 1916, of the total quantities of each class of such scrap or swarf in stock, distinguishing between (1) that sold for use on Class "A" or Class "B" work, (2) that allocated for such use in his own works, and (3) the residue not so sold or allocated.

(5) All applications with regard to this Order should be addressed to—

The Director of Materials, A.M.2.B.,

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Armament Buildings,

Whitehall Place,

London, S. W.

and marked "Copper Permit."

THE SCHEDULE above referred to.

(a) Copper included in the Returns made in accordance with Clause (2), Sections (a), (b) and (c) of the Order made on 8th December, 1916, and taken over under the above Order (except copper due for future delivery on sliding scale terms) will be paid for on delivery by the Minister of Munitions on the basis of the value as indicated by the average of the official quotations of the London Metal Exchange for the last 15 days of December, 1916.

Copper due for future delivery on sliding scale terms will be paid for at not more than 10s. per ton of metal over the original full contract terms, including all discounts, commissions, or rebates of any sort.

Special circumstances in connection with any copper taken over may be taken into consideration by the Minister.

(b) A Price Schedule for copper scrap and swarf based downwards on the quotation for Electrolytic Copper as a Standard will be drawn up by the Director of Materials

for the purpose of the taking over of stocks under the above Order and as a basis for future transactions.

(c) The quantities of Refined Copper specified in the Returns of Smelters or Refiners under Clause (4) of the above Order and not sold or allocated as therein mentioned, will be paid for on delivery by the Minister at the Average of the relative official quotations of the London Metal Exchange for the month in question.

(d) The scrap and swarf specified in the Returns by Makers and Holders under Clause (4) of the above Order and not sold or allocated as therein mentioned will be paid for on delivery as may be directed by the Minister on the basis of the average of the quotations for Electrolytic Copper for the month in question, subject to any adjustments for quality that may be necessary.

(e) In all cases where two prices are quoted for the same description of Copper by the London Metal Exchange, the price paid by the Minister, if based thereon, will be the mean of the two prices, and all prices paid by the Minister will be net per ton delivered *c.i.f.* U.K. port if imported from abroad, or free on rail at the producers' works if made in England, or equal thereto.

() 「マグネサイト」及「マグネサイト」製品ノ

使用禁止ニ關スル件

(一月十二日 ロンドン・カンファレンス)

Ministry of Munitions of War, 9th January, 1917.

The Minister of Munitions gives notice, that in exercise of the powers conferred upon him by the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Act, 1914, the Defence of the Realm (Amendment) No. 2 Act, 1915, the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, and all other powers thereunto enabling him, he hereby prohibits as from the date of this Order the use of Magnesite and Magnesite products for or in connection with:—

(1) The construction or repair of any building (other than a furnace) or any flooring or deck, or

(2) the manufacture of any insulating or non-conducting material, except under and in accordance with the terms of a permit granted by the Minister of Munitions.

NOTE.—All applications in reference to this Order should be addressed to:—

Director of Steel Production (W.J.J.342),

Armament Buildings,

Whitehall Place, S.W.

(ト) 「レトルト、カーボン」ノ賣買等禁止ニ關スル件

(二月十二日 ロンドン・ガザット)

Ministry of Munitions of War, 10th January, 1917.

The Minister of Munitions in exercise of the powers conferred upon him by Regulation 2 (E) of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, and all other powers thereunto enabling him, hereby orders that no person shall as from the date hereof until further notice purchase or take delivery of any Gas Works Retort Carbon, except under and in accordance with the terms of a permit issued under the authority of the Minister of Munitions and further that no person shall as from the date hereof until further notice sell, supply or deliver any Gas Works Retort Carbon to any person other than the holder of such a permit as aforesaid.

NOTE.—All applications for a permit in connection with the above Order should be addressed to:—

The Director of Materials (Reference A.M.2.F.W.H.),
Armament Buildings,

Whitehall Place,
Whitehall, S.W.

(チ) 「クールトロー、フラックス」ノ徵發ニ關スル件

(一月九日 ロンドン・ガザット)

War Office, 5th January, 1917.

NOTICE.

In pursuance of the powers conferred upon them by the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, the Army Council hereby give notice of an intention to take possession of all stocks of Courtrai Flax, whether spun or unspun.

If after this notice any person having control of any flax of the description aforesaid, sells, removes, or secretes such flax without the consent of the Army Council, he shall be guilty of an offence against the said Regulations.

By Order of the Army Council,
R. H. Brade.

(リ) 製絲工場ニ於ケル亞麻ノ使用制限ニ關ス

ル件

(一月九日 ロンドン・ガゼット)

War Office, 5th January, 1917.

ORDER.

In pursuance of the powers conferred upon them by the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, the Army Council hereby order as follows:—

(1) It is hereby required that in all factories, workshops, or other premises engaged or to be engaged upon spinning Linen Yarns the work shall be done in accordance with the following directions, that is to say:—

(a) No flax which can wholly or partly be used for spinning into yarns for the manufacture of any cloth suitable for Aeroplane work shall be used otherwise than for the manufacture of cloth of the description aforesaid save and except as may be authorised and permitted by or on behalf of the Director of Aircraft Equipment.

(b) Returns shall be made by the owners or occupiers of such factories, or workshops, their officers and servants as may be required by or on behalf of the Director of Aircraft Equipment.

(c) Any directions that may be given for the purpose of this order by or on

behalf of the Director of Aircraft Equipment shall be strictly complied with by the owners or occupiers of such factories or workshops, their officers or servants.

(2) It is hereby required that all persons having in their custody or control any stocks of Courtrai Flax, whether spun or unspun, and whether sold or unsold, shall make a return within four days hereof addressed to D.A.E. 4, S. 3, War Office, Adastral House, London, E.C., giving all particulars of such stocks as may be required by or on behalf of the Director of Aircraft Equipment.

By Order of the Army Council,

R. H. Brade.

(ヌ) 亞麻屑ヨリ紡キタル織糸及飛行機用布
ノ製造ニ適スル織糸ノ賣買禁止ニ關ス
ル件

(一月九日 ロンドン・ガゼット)

War Office, 5th January, 1917.

NOTICE

In pursuance of the powers conferred upon them by the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, the Army Council hereby give notice:—

(1) That nothing in the notice of the Army Council with respect to Linen Yarns dated 30th December, 1916, applies to yarns spun from Flax Tow.

(2) That nothing in the proviso of the said notice refers to any yarns suitable for manufacture into any cloth suitable for aeroplane work.

If after this notice any person having control of any yarns of the description aforesaid, sells, removes, or secretes such yarns without the consent of the Army Council, he shall be guilty of an offence against the said Regulations.

By Order of the Army Council,

R. H. Brade.

(ル) 「ラックスロア」ノ徵發及貯藏額届出ニ關スル件

(一月十七日 ロンドン・ガゼット)

War Office, 15th January, 1917.

ARMY COUNCIL ORDER.

RAFETA.

In pursuance of the powers conferred upon them by the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, the Army Council hereby require all persons having in their custody or control any stocks of Raffia in excess of two cwts. to furnish such particulars thereof as may be required by or on behalf of the Director of Army Contracts.

By Order of the Army Council.

R. H. Brade.

(一月十号 ロンドン・ガゼット)

War Office, 15th January, 1917.

ARMY COUNCIL ORDER.

RAFETA.

In pursuance of the powers conferred upon them by the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, notice is hereby given that it is the intention of the Army Council to take possession of material of the following class and description,

英吉利國法令

五五七

that is to say:—

All stocks of Rafflea, excepting stocks of less than 2 cwt.

If after this notice any person having control of any such material sells, removes or secretes the said material without the consent of the Army Council, or deals with it in any way contrary to any conditions imposed in any licence, permit or order which may have been granted in respect thereof, he may be guilty of an offence against the said Regulations.

By Order of the Army Council.

F. H. Brade.

(ヲ) 皮類ノ徵發及貯藏額届出ニ關スル件

(一月十七日 ロンドン、ナギヤムト)

War Office, 13th January, 1917.

ARMY COUNCIL ORDER.

IMPORTED LEATHER.

In pursuance of the powers conferred on them by the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, the Army Council hereby give notice that it is their

intention to take possession of all Leather of the classes indicated in the Schedule hereto annexed which has been imported or may be imported into the United Kingdom, provided always that such leather shall have left the port of shipment on or prior to the date hereof.

And the Army Council hereby require all persons having any leather of the descriptions aforesaid in their custody or control to furnish such particulars as to such leather as may be required by or on behalf of the Director of Army Contracts.

If after this notice any person having control of any such Leather without the consent of the Army Council sells, moves or secretes such Leather, or deals with it in any way contrary to any condition imposed in any licence permit or order that may be granted in respect thereof, he shall be guilty of an offence against the said Regulations.

Applications for permission to sell or move such Leather should be addressed to the Director of Army Contracts, Imperial House, Tothill Street, Westminster, S.W.

By Order of the Army Council.

B. H. Brade.

SCHEDULE.

ARMY COUNCIL ORDER, 13TH JANUARY, 1917.

Colonial or American Upper Leathers, of 1½ m/m substance and upwards.

Colonial or American Hemlock or Oak Sides which will produce Bands of 10lbs. and upwards.

Colonial or American Hemlock or Oak Backs which will produce Bands of 10lbs. and upwards.

Colonial or American Hemlock or Oak Bands of 10lbs. and upwards.

Colonial or American Hemlock or Oak Shoulders of 6 Iron and upwards on the cut edge.

(ヲ) 電働内火式機關其他ノ製造等ニ關スル事業ニ
従事スルコトヲ禁止スルノ件

(二月九日 ロンドン・ガゼット)

Ministry of Munitions of War, 6th January, 1917.

The Minister of Munitions hereby gives notice, that in exercise of the powers conferred upon him by the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Act, 1914: The Defence of the Realm (Amendment) No. 2 Act, 1915; The Defence of the Realm

(Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, and all other powers therunto enabling him, as from the date of this Order he hereby prohibits, until further notice, any person, firm or company from carrying out, without a permit issued under the authority of the Admiralty, the Army Council or the Minister of Munitions, any work consisting in or connected with the manufacture, assembling or erection of any new or unused motor internal combustion engine, designed or adapted for mechanical traction, or of any new or unused motor cycle, motor chassis, motor wagon, or of any tractor or other motor vehicles of any kind propelled by mechanical means, subject, however, to the following exception:—
Work required to complete contracts placed by the Admiralty, the War Office, the Minister of Munitions or an Allied Government on or before the 3rd day of November, 1916.

For the purpose of this Order the expression "assembling" shall be deemed to include the placing or replacing in position of any part.

The Order dated November 3rd, 1916, published in the London Gazette of November 10th, 1916, is hereby cancelled, without prejudice to anything done thereunder.

(カ) 農業用ノ機械器具車輛等ノ製造設備ニ關スル

事業ニ従事スルコトヲ禁止スルノ件

(一月十二日 ロンドン・ガゼット)

Ministry of Munitions of War, 10th, January, 1917.

The Minister of Munitions gives notice, that in exercise of the powers conferred upon him by the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Act, 1914, the Defence of the Realm (Amendment) No. 2 Act, 1915, the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, and all other powers thereunto enabling him, he hereby prohibits as from the date of this Order until further notice any person from carrying out, except under and in accordance with the terms of a permit issued under the authority of the Minister of Munitions, any work consisting in the manufacture or erection of any machine, implement, vehicle or other article or any part thereof designed or adapted or commonly used for agricultural or dairy purposes, provided that this Order shall not prevent the completion of any work remaining to be done under a contract in writing entered into before the date hereof upon any article of the nature aforesaid intended for use in this country or the carrying out of any necessary repairs.

NOTE.—All applications with regard to this Order should be addressed to:—

The Director,

Director of Munitions of War, Armament Branch,

Armament Buildings,

Whitehall Place,

London, S. W.

(ヨ) 化學及醫學用硝子等ノ製造及賣買禁止ニ

關スル件

(一月九日 ロンドン・ガゼット)

Ministry of Munitions of War, 2nd January, 1917.

The Minister of Munitions in exercise of the powers conferred upon him by the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Act, 1914, the Defence of the Realm (Amendment) No. 2 Act, 1915, the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, the Munitions of War Acts, 1915 and 1916, and all other powers thereunto enabling him hereby Orders that all persons engaged in the manufacture, purchase, sale or other dealings in Chemical and Medical glass or glass tubing and rod shall comply with the following Regulations:—

(1) No person shall manufacture any Chemical or Medical glass or glass tubing or rod unless the purpose for which the glass is required has been approved. Such approval must be evidenced by one or other of the following which must be quoted by the ordering firm together with purpose for which the glass is required:—

(a) Reference to and number of an Admiralty, War Office or Ministry of Munitions contract for which the glass is necessary, or

(b) A certificate authorising the supply issued on behalf of the Minister of Munitions by the Director of Optical and Glassware Munitions.

(2) Manufacturers are required to render to the Director of Optical and Glassware Munitions at regular intervals full and accurate returns of their manufacture and output of Chemical and Medical glass and glass tubing and rod in accordance with the directions from time to time given by the said Director.

Purchase and Sale outside the United Kingdom.

(3) No person shall buy, sell or deal in any Chemical or Medical glass or glass tubing or rod situated or to be manufactured outside the United Kingdom unless a certificate authorising such purchase, sale or dealing has been issued on behalf of the Minister of Munitions by the Director of Optical and Glassware Munitions.

Definition Clause.

(4) For the purpose of this Order Chemical and Medical glass shall include Resistance, Chemical and Bacteriological Glassware, Carboys, Thermometers, Glass for Miners' Safety Flame Lamps, Glass for X Ray Apparatus, Hospital Glassware and Glass Vessels (graduated or otherwise) manufactured for the purpose of containing Reagents, Drugs Medicines, Pharmaceutical or Biological Substances, or Preparations and glass tubing and rod shall include all glass tubing and glass rod made by the process of drawing.

(5) All applications in reference to the above Order should be made to the Director of Optical and Glassware Munitions, Ministry of Munitions of War, 117, Piccadilly, London, W.

NOTE.—Certificates will be granted to dealers to order reasonable quantities of Chemical and Medical glass and glass tubing and rod for the purpose of stock and/or export, provided that such orders are not considered by the Minister of Munitions as likely to interfere with the execution of orders required for war purposes. No further authorisation to dispose of such stocks will be required provided that in the case of articles, the export of which is prohibited, the usual permit to export be obtained.