

24 March 1916. Sociedade Insulana de Transportes Maritimos Ltda., Travessa da Ribeira Nova 26, Lisbon; and Funchal, Madeira.

SPAIN.

30 June 1916. Gonzalez Alonso, Julio, Alameda de Mazarredo 1, Bilbao.

24 March 1916. Hartmann, Pablo, Calle Cortes 591, Barcelona; Madrid, Valencia and Seville.

2 May 1916. Maximo, Otto, Carrera San Jeronimo, Madrid,

should read

2 May 1916. Otto, Maximo, Carrera San Jeronimo. Madrid.

NOTE (1).—All persons or firms resident, carrying on business or being in the United Kingdom are prohibited from having any dealings with any of the persons or firms mentioned in this List, or in any List issued under the Trading with the Enemy (Statutory List) Proclamation, 1916, No. 3. A List consolidating all previous Lists was published on the 22nd December 1916 (The Consolidating List No. 15a), which, together with Lists No. 16 and 17 of the 5th and 19th January 1917 respectively, and the List herewith annexed, contains all the names which up to this date are included in the Statutory List.

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

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

NOTE (2).—Where a person or firm mentioned in the List has more than one address in the same country, all dealings in that country with such person or firm are prohibited, even in cases where one only of the addresses is specifically mentioned.

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

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

required to undertake to pay the cost of telegraphic correspondence. It would greatly facilitate the work of the Foreign Trade Department if applicants in making enquiries would specify the particular trade or trades for which substitutes are required.

NOTE (5).—The Statutory List for each country is telegraphed, on the day of issue, to His Majesty's representatives in that country, who is instructed to notify accordingly British Consular Officers, to whom persons abroad should apply for information as to names on the List. Persons and firms in the United Kingdom with agencies or branches abroad would, however, be well advised to furnish such agencies or branches with issues of the List as they appear. The Lists for all countries in Central or South America are also telegraphed to His Majesty's Ambassador at Washington, who transmits them to H.M. Consul-General at New York and to other centres in the United States likely to be interested.

At the Council Chamber, Whitehall, the 2nd day of February 1917.

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

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

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

And whereas by a Proclamation, dated the 10th day of May 1916, and made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, and Section 1 of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, and Section 1 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, the exportation from the United Kingdom of certain articles to certain or all destinations was prohibited:

And whereas by subsequent Orders of Council the said Proclamation was amended and added to in certain particulars:

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

That the Proclamation, dated the 10th day of May 1916, as amended and added to by subsequent Orders of Council should be further amended by making the following amendments in and additions to the Schedule to the same:—

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

(B) Bones in any form and bone ash;  
Chemicals, etc.:—

(c) Anthracene oil and mixtures and preparations containing anthracene oil;