

The notifications printed below show what articles are considered by the Russian and Japanese Governments to be contraband of war.

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### Notifications defining Contraband of War.

#### I. By Russia.

Extract from an Imperial Order published on the 29th February, 1904.

The following articles are deemed to be contraband of war :—

1. Small arms of every kind, and guns, mounted or in sections, as well as armour-plates ;
2. Ammunition for fire-arms, such as projectiles, shell-fuses, bullets, priming, cartridges, cartridge cases, powder, saltpetre, sulphur ;
3. Explosives and materials for causing explosions, such as torpedoes, dynamite, pyroxyline, various explosive substances, wire conductors, and everything used to explode mines and torpedoes ;
4. Artillery, engineering and camp equipment, such as gun carriages, ammunition waggons, boxes or packages of cartridges, field kitchens and forges, instrument waggons, pontoons, bridge trestles, barbed wire, harness, &c. ;
5. Articles of military equipment and clothing, such as bandoliers, cartridge boxes, knapsacks, straps, cuirasses, entrenching tools, drums, pots and pans, saddles, harness, completed parts of military uniforms, tents, &c. ;
6. Vessels bound for an enemy's port, even if under a neutral commercial flag, if it is apparent from their construction, interior fittings and other indications, that they have been built for warlike purposes and are proceeding to an enemy's port in order to be sold or handed over to the enemy ;
7. Boilers and every kind of naval machinery mounted or unmounted ;
8. Every kind of fuel, such as coal, naphtha, alcohol and other similar materials ;
9. Articles and materials for the installation of telegraphs, telephones, or for the construction of railroads ;
10. Generally, everything intended for warfare by sea or land, as well as rice, provisions and horses, beasts of burden and others which may be used for a warlike purpose, if they are transported on the account of or are destined for the enemy.

The following acts, forbidden to neutrals, are assimilated to contraband of war : The transport of the enemy's troops, of his despatches and correspondence, the supply of transports and warships to the enemy. Neutral vessels captured in the act of carrying contraband of this nature may, according to circumstances, be seized and even confiscated.

#### II. By Japan.

Notification published 10th February. Contraband of war divided into two classes :—

First Class.—Military weapons, ammunition, explosives and materials, including lead, saltpetre, sulphur, &c., and machinery for

making them, uniforms naval and military, military accoutrements, armour-plated machinery, and materials for construction or equipment of ships of war, and all other goods which, though not coming under this list, are intended solely for use in war. Above-mentioned articles will be regarded as contraband of war when passing through or destined for enemy's army, navy or territory.

Second Class.—Provisions, drinks, horses, harness, fodder, vehicles, coal, timber, coins, gold and silver bullion, and materials for construction of telegraphs, telephones, railways. Above-mentioned articles will be regarded as contraband of war when destined for enemy's army or navy, or in such cases where being goods arriving at enemy's territory there is reason to believe they are intended for use of enemy's army or navy. Exception has been made as regards articles manifestly intended for use of vessel carrying them.

This Order may be referred to as  
Order of Appointment No. 68.  
(Correction.)

### BOARD OF EDUCATION.

#### Appointed Day.

Correction of Notice of Order made under Section 27 (2) of the Education Act, 1902.

The following notice should be substituted for that which appeared in error in the Gazette of March 18th, 1904, with respect to the County of Cardigan, namely :—

Whereas by Sub-section (2) of Section 27 of the Education Act, 1902 (hereinafter referred to as "the Act"), it is enacted that the Act shall, except as expressly provided, come into operation on the appointed day, and the appointed day shall be the twenty-sixth day of March, nineteen hundred and three, or such other day, not being more than eighteen months later, as the Board of Education may appoint, and different days may be appointed for different purposes and for different provisions of the Act and for different Councils.

And whereas by an Order dated the sixteenth day of March, nineteen hundred and three, the Board of Education have fixed the first day of April, nineteen hundred and three, as the appointed day for the purposes of Sub-section (5) of Section 23 of the Act.

And whereas by an Order dated the twenty-second day of December, nineteen hundred and three, the Board of Education have fixed as the appointed day for the Council of the County of Cardigan, for all other purposes and provisions of the Act, the first day of April, nineteen hundred and four, or such later day or days as the Board might for any such other purpose or provision for the said Council thereafter appoint.

And whereas it is expedient that Part II of the Act and so much of the Act as is consequential upon and necessary for the operation of Part II of the Act shall come into operation for that Council upon the first day of April, nineteen hundred and four, aforesaid, but that the day appointed as that on which Part III of the Act shall come into operation for that Council shall be further postponed.