

Trading Agreements at the address below in writing within 28 days hereof stating the nature of his interest and whether he supports or opposes the maintenance of minimum resale prices in respect of all or any of the goods to which the said Notice of Reference as amended applies and giving the name of his Solicitor (if any) and an address in the United Kingdom at which documents may be served upon him.

R. L. Sich, The Registrar of Restrictive Trading Agreements, Chancery House, Chancery Lane, London W.C.2.

IN THE RESTRICTIVE PRACTICES COURT  
(in ENGLAND AND WALES)

1965 P.R. No. 59 (E & W)

In the Matter of the RESALE PRICES ACT 1964 and in the Matter of a Reference of DENTAL GOODS.

Whereas notice was previously given herein on Friday, the 2nd July 1965 of the issue of the Notice of Reference in these proceedings.

Now notice is hereby given pursuant to an Order of the Restrictive Practices Court made on the 28th March 1966 that by the said Order the said Notice of Reference was ordered to be amended by adding to the thirty nine classes of goods set out in the said Notice of Reference the following class of goods—

- (40) Products for use in dentistry, the following:—  
Cotton wool pellets and cotton wool rolls; throat and mouth packs; all within heading 30.04 of the Brussels Nomenclature

and notice is hereby further given that any person or body who by reason only of the above amendment of the said Notice of Reference and being

- (a) a supplier of goods of any of the classes to which the said Notice of Reference as amended applies who supplies such goods under arrangements for maintaining minimum prices on resale but who has not duly given notice to the Registrar pursuant to section 6(2) of the said Act in respect of such goods  
(b) a retailer of goods of any of the classes to which the said Notice of Reference as amended applies, or  
(c) a Trade Association representing employees in the distributive trades

who wishes to be represented before the Court in the proceedings must notify the Registrar of Restrictive Trading Agreements at the address below in writing within 28 days hereof stating the nature of his interest and whether he supports or opposes the maintenance of minimum resale prices in respect of all or any of the goods to which the said Notice of Reference as amended applies and giving the name of his Solicitor (if any) and an address in the United Kingdom at which documents may be served upon him.

R. L. Sich, The Registrar of Restrictive Trading Agreements, Chancery House, Chancery Lane, London W.C.2.

## H.M. CUSTOMS AND EXCISE

### NOTICE OF SEIZURE UNDER THE CUSTOMS AND EXCISE ACT, 1952

To:—

SR. EDGARDO TOTTAH, The Orient Export Company, 3 Piazza Santa Babila, Milan, Italy.

6th May 1966.

Pursuant to section 275(5) of the Customs and Excise Act, 1952, and paragraph 1 of the 7th Schedule thereto, the Commissioners of Customs and Excise hereby give you notice that by virtue of the powers contained in the customs and excise Acts and enactments amending those Acts, certain goods, namely 53 boxes of woven fabrics of cotton which were imported into Tilbury in the County of Essex on or about the 6th April 1966, have been seized as liable to forfeiture upon the grounds that

1. the said goods being imported goods were found before delivery not to correspond with the entry made thereof, and

2. Else Nathan on behalf of The Cunart Co. Ltd. on the 31st March 1966 knowingly signed a declaration on form C 105 that in addition to the amount stated above (on the declaration form) only the charges declared below (i.e. none) are payable in connection with the production, importation or use of the goods which declaration was untrue in a material particular that an additional amount was to be paid.

3. The Cunart Co. Ltd. knowingly caused to be delivered to the Commissioners of Customs and Excise an invoice dated the 23rd March 1966, in which the price of the said goods was stated to be 1s. 10d. per yard, c.i.f. London, which invoice was untrue in a material particular that the price was not as stated thereon.

Whereby and by force of sections 44 and 301(3) of the Customs and Excise Act, 1952, the said goods are liable to forfeiture.

If you claim that the said goods are not liable to forfeiture you must within one month from the date of this notice of seizure give notice of your claim in accordance with the said Schedule to the said Act and if resident outside the United Kingdom specify the name and address of a Solicitor in England who is authorised to accept service of process and to act on your behalf, in default of such notice the said goods will be deemed to have been duly condemned as forfeited and will be liable to be disposed of in such manner as the Commissioners of Customs and Excise may direct. If you make such claim within the time aforesaid, legal proceedings will be taken for the condemnation thereof.

F. G. Walton, Officer of Customs and Excise, Knollys House, 11 Byward Street, London E.C.3.

### NOTICE OF SEIZURE UNDER THE CUSTOMS AND EXCISE ACT, 1952

To:—

SR. EDGARDO TOTTAH, The Orient Export Company, 3 Piazza Santa Babila, Milan, Italy.

6th May 1966.

Pursuant to section 275(5) of the Customs and Excise Act, 1952, and paragraph 1 of the 7th Schedule thereto, the Commissioners of Customs and Excise hereby give you notice that by virtue of the powers contained in the customs and excise Acts and enactments amending those Acts, certain goods, namely 67 bales of woven cotton fabrics which were imported into Sheerness in the County of Kent on or about the 15th March 1966, have been seized as liable to forfeiture upon the grounds that

1. the said goods being imported goods were found before delivery not to correspond with the entry made thereof, and

2. Else Nathan on behalf of The Cunart Co. Ltd. on the 14th March 1966 knowingly signed a declaration on form C 105 that in addition to the amount stated above (on the declaration form) only the charges declared below (i.e. none) are payable in connection with the production, importation or use of the goods which declaration was untrue in a material particular that an additional amount was to be paid.

3. Clemens Nathan on the 14th March 1966 on behalf of The Cunart Co. Ltd. knowingly made a declaration on form C 105 that in addition to the amount stated above (on the declaration form) only the charges declared below (i.e. none) are payable in connection with the production importation or use of the goods which declaration was untrue in a material particular that an additional amount was to be paid.

4. The Cunart Co. Ltd. knowingly caused to be delivered to the Commissioners of Customs and Excise two invoices dated the 2nd and 11th March 1966, in which the prices of the said goods were stated to be 1s. 10d., 1s. 6d. and 1s. 4d. per yard, c.i.f. London, which invoices were untrue in material particulars that the prices were not as stated thereon.

Whereby and by force of sections 44 and 301(3) of the Customs and Excise Act, 1952, the said goods are liable to forfeiture.

If you claim that the said goods are not liable to forfeiture you must within one month from the