



THE
NEW ZEALAND GAZETTE
EXTRAORDINARY.

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WELLINGTON, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1917.

Military Service Act, 1916.—Enrolment of All Classes of the Second Division of the Reserve.

[L.S.] LIVERPOOL, Governor-General.
A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS by a Proclamation made in pursuance of section five of the Military Service Act, 1916, the enrolment of the First Division of the Expeditionary Force Reserve was proclaimed and directed on the first day of September, one thousand nine hundred and sixteen :

And whereas by a Proclamation approved in the Executive Council and made in pursuance of section five of the said Act, the enrolment of the Second Division of the Expeditionary Force Reserve was proclaimed and directed on the second day of September, one thousand nine hundred and sixteen :

And whereas thereafter on the fourth day of July, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen, by Order in Council made in pursuance of section four of the said Act, the said Second Division was divided into six classes in manner set out in that Order in Council :

And whereas thereafter by Order in Council of the third day of September, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen, the said classification of the Second Division was in certain respects amended :

And whereas it is expedient that the said classes of the Second Division should be forthwith enrolled :

Now, therefore, His Excellency the Governor-General of the Dominion of New Zealand, acting by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of that Dominion, and in pursuance of the authority conferred upon him by section five of the Military Service Act, 1916, doth hereby proclaim and direct, the enrolment of all classes of the Second Division of the Expeditionary Force Reserve.

Given under the hand of His Excellency the Right Honourable Arthur William de Brito Savile, Earl of Liverpool, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Member of the Royal Victorian Order, Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief in and over His Majesty's Dominion of New Zealand and its Dependencies; and issued under the Seal of the said Dominion, at the Government House at Wellington, this seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seventeen.

J. ALLEN,
Minister of Defence.

Approved in Executive Council.

J. F. ANDREWS,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

GOD SAVE THE KING!

Amended Regulations under the Military Service Act, 1916.

LIVERPOOL, Governor-General,

ORDER IN COUNCIL.

At the Government, House at Wellington, this seventeenth day of
September, 1917.

Present:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS by Order in Council dated the eighteenth day of September, one thousand nine hundred and sixteen, and published in the New Zealand Gazette of the same date, regulations were made under the Military Service Act, 1916, providing for the attestation of voluntary recruits and compulsory recruits of the New Zealand Expeditionary Force: And whereas it is expedient to revoke the said Order in Council and make other provision in lieu thereof:

Now, therefore, I, Arthur William de Brix, Savile, Earl of Liverpool, the Governor-General of the Dominion of New Zealand, acting by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of that Dominion, do hereby, in pursuance of the authority conferred upon me by the Military Service Act, 1916, and of all other powers and authorities enabling me in that behalf, revoke the said Order in Council of the eighteenth day of September, one thousand nine hundred and sixteen, and in lieu thereof do hereby make the following regulations under the said Act; and, with the like advice and consent, I declare that this Order in Council shall come into operation on the eighteenth day of September, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen.

REGULATIONS.

1. In these regulations—
 - “ Attesting officer ” means an officer duly authorized under section 8 of the Expeditionary Forces Act, 1915, to administer the oath of allegiance:
 - “ Voluntary recruit ” means a man who voluntarily enlists in the New Zealand Expeditionary Force:
 - “ Compulsory recruit ” means a man who is called up for service with the New Zealand Expeditionary Force under the Military Service Act, 1916.
2. Every voluntary recruit shall at the time when he takes the oath of allegiance under the Expeditionary Forces Act, 1915, be attested in the presence of an attesting officer in the form set out in the First Schedule.
3. Every compulsory recruit shall, before being first received into a camp of military training, or forthwith thereafter, be attested in the presence of an attesting officer in the form set out in the Second Schedule.
4. Every compulsory recruit may, if he so desires, take the oath of allegiance and be attested in the same manner as a voluntary recruit, instead of in the manner set forth in the Second Schedule.
5. Every compulsory recruit who refuses or fails, when required to do so by any officer under whose command he is, to appear before an attesting officer and there to answer all questions submitted to him and be attested in accordance with these regulations shall be guilty of disobedience to the lawful commands of the officer under whose command he so is, and shall be liable under the Army Act accordingly.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

FORM of Attestation of voluntary recruits and of men called up for service under the Military Service Act, 1916, who are willing to be attested in this manner:—

[E.F. Form No. 2.]

New Zealand Expeditionary Force.

ATTESTATION FOR GENERAL SERVICE.

Questions to be put to the Recruit.

- | | |
|---|-----|
| 1. What is your name? | 1. |
| 2. Where were you born? | 2. |
| 3. Are you a British subject? | 3. |
| 4. What is the date of your birth? | 4. |
| 5. Where were your parents born? State town and country of birth— | |
| Father | 5. |
| Mother | ... |
| 6. What is your trade or calling? | 6. |
| 7. Where is your home in New Zealand? | 7. |

8. To what address during the next three months should letters be addressed so as to reach you without delay? 8.
9. What is the name and address of your present or last employer? 9.
10. Are you single, married, widower, divorced, or legally separated from your wife? 10.
11. If married, a widower, divorced, or legally separated from your wife, how many children under sixteen years of age have you? 11.
12. Have you ever served in any Military or Naval Force? If so, state which and cause of discharge. Have you ever been in a New Zealand Expeditionary Force Camp? 12.
13. Have you ever been medically examined for service with the New Zealand Expeditionary Force? If so, When? ... Where? ... Were you found fit or unfit? 13.
14. Are you willing to serve in the New Zealand Expeditionary Force in or beyond the Dominion of New Zealand for the duration of the present war with Germany and six months thereafter, if your service is so long required? 14.

NOTE.—Your discharge will not be granted before you return to New Zealand unless permission for discharge elsewhere be obtained from the G.O.C. the New Zealand Expeditionary Force.

I do solemnly declare that the above answers made by me to the above questions are true, and that, I am willing to fulfil the engagement made.

[Signature of Recruit,].

Oath to be taken by Recruit on Attestation.

I, . do sincerely promise and swear that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to our Sovereign Lord the King, and that I will faithfully serve in the New Zealand Expeditionary Forces against His Majesty's enemies, and that, I will loyally observe and obey all orders of the Generals and Officers set over me, until I shall be lawfully discharged. So help me, God.

Certificate of Attesting Officer.

The above questions were read to the above-named recruit in my presence. I have taken care that he understands these questions, and that his answer to each question has been duly entered. The said recruit has made and signed the declaration and taken the oath of allegiance before me, at ., N.Z., on this day of , 191 .

[Signature of Attesting Officer.]

NOTE 1.—If any alteration is required in the attestation, the Attesting Officer will make it and initial the alteration.

NOTE 2.—The recruit expresses a preference to enlist for [Branch Of service].

SECOND SCHEDULE.

FORM of Attestation of men called up for service under the Military Service Act, 1916, who are unwilling to be attested in the same manner as voluntary recruits:—

[E.F. Form No 2.
(Compulsory.)

New Zealand Expeditionary Force.

ATTESTATION FOR GENERAL SERVICE.

Questions to be put to the Recruit.

1. What is your name? 1 .
2. Where were you born? 2 .
3. Are you a British subject? 3 .
4. What is the date of your birth? ... 4 .
5. Where were your parents born? State town and country of birth—
Father 5 .
Mother ... 5 .
6. What is your trade or calling? ... 6 .
7. Where is your home in New Zealand? 7 .

8. 1" what address during the next three months should 8.
letters be addressed so as to reach you without
delay?
9. What is the name and address of your present or last 9.
employer 2
10. Are you single, married, widower, divorced, or legally 10.
separated from your wife?
11. If married, a widower, divorced, or legally separated 11.
from your wife, how many children under sixteen
years of age have you?
12. Have you ever served in any Military "I Naval Force? 12.
If so, state which and cause of discharge...
Have you ever been in a New Zealand Expedition-
ary Force Camp?
13. Have you ever been medically examined for service 13.
with the New Zealand Expeditionary Force? If so,
W h e n ?
W h e r e 2
Were you found fit or unfit?

I do solemnly declare that, the above answers made by me to the above questions are true.

[Signature of Recruit.].

Certificate of Attesting Officer.

The above questions were read to the above-named recruit in my presence. I have taken care that he understands these questions, and that his answer to each question has been duly entered. The said recruit has made and signed the above declaration before me. at _____, N.Z., on this _____ day of _____, 1917

[Signature of Attesting Officer.]

NOTE 1.—If any alteration is required in the attestation, the Attesting Officer will make it and initial the alteration.

NOTE 2.—The recruit expresses a preference to serve in [Branch of service].

J. F. ANDREWS,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

Military Service Act, 1916.—Amending Regulations for Medical Examination.

LIVERPOOL, Governor-General.

ORDER IN COUNCIL.

At the Government House at Wellington, this seventeenth day of September, 1917.

Present :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS by Order in Council dated the first day of November, one thousand nine hundred and sixteen, and published in the *New Zealand Gazette* of the second day of November, one thousand nine hundred and sixteen, regulations were made under the Military Service Act, 1916, regarding medical examination for the purposes of the *New Zealand Expeditionary Force*: And whereas it is desirable to amend the said regulations in the manner hereinafter set forth :

Now, therefore, I, Arthur William de Brito Savile, Earl of Liverpool, Governor-General of the Dominion of New Zealand, acting by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of that Dominion, do hereby, in pursuance of the authority conferred on me by the Military Service Act, 1916, and of all other powers and authorities enabling me in that behalf, amend the regulations hereinbefore referred to in the manner set forth in the Schedule hereto.

SCHEDULE.

REGULATIONS.

1. CLAUSE 12 of the regulations hereinbefore referred to is hereby amended by inserting at the beginning thereof the following words: "Save in the case of reexamination."

2. Clauses 15 and 16 of the regulations hereinbefore referred to are hereby revoked, and the following substituted therefor:—

15. Every report of a Medical Board shall classify the recruit in one or other of the following six classes:—

4. Men fit for active service beyond the seas.
- B1. Men fit for active service beyond the seas if they undergo specified medical, surgical, or dental treatment (after operation in camp or public hospital).
- B2. Men fit for active service beyond the seas if they undergo specified medical, surgical, or dental treatment (after recovery at home).
- C1. Men likely to become fit for active service beyond the seas after special training.
- C2. Men permanently unfit for active service beyond the seas, but fit for service of some nature in New Zealand in connection with or for the purpose of the present war.
- D. Men permanently unfit either for active service beyond the seas, or for any service in New Zealand in connection with or for the purpose of the present war.

J. F. ANDREWS,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

Prohibiting the Exportation of Iron Wire, Wire Nails and Staples, and Manufactured Articles of Metal generally.

LIVERPOOL, Governor-General.

ORDER IN COUNCIL

At the Government House at Wellington, this seventeenth day of September, 1917.

Present :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN COUNCIL

WHEREAS by section forty-seven of the Customs Act, 1913, as extended by section twenty-four of the Regulation of Trade and Commerce Act, 1914, it is enacted that the Governor-General may, by Order in Council gazetted, prohibit the exportation of any goods the prohibition of the exportation of which is in his opinion necessary in the public interest :

And whereas in the opinion of the Governor-General it is necessary in the public interest that the exportation of iron wire, wire nails and staples, and manufactured articles of metal generally should be prohibited :

Now, therefore, His Excellency the Governor-General of the Dominion of New Zealand, in pursuance and exercise of the powers and authorities conferred upon him by section forty-seven of the Customs Act, 1913, and section twenty-four of the Regulation of Trade and Commerce Act, 1914, and of all other powers and authorities enabling him in that behalf, and acting by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of that Dominion, doth hereby prohibit the exportation of iron wire, wire nails and staples, and manufactured articles of metal generally from the said Dominion, save with the consent of the Minister of Customs.

J. F. ANDREWS,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

Military Service Act, 1916.—Abolition of Recruiting Districts.

WHEREAS on the 25th day of September, 1916, the Minister of Defence, acting in pursuance of the authority conferred upon him by section 32 of the Military Service Act, 1916, did by order signed by him divide New Zealand into recruiting districts as specified in that order, to the intent that men called up for military service under that Act should be selected from the district registers of those recruiting districts instead of from a single register for the whole of New Zealand :

And whereas by reason of the discontinuance of the system of the voluntary enlistment of reservists of the First Division, and by reason of the classification of the Second Division of the Reserve, it is deemed expedient that men called up for service with the Expeditionary Force should be selected from a single register for the whole of New Zealand instead of from district registers as heretofore:

Now, therefore, I, James Allen, Minister of Defence for the Dominion of New Zealand, do hereby, in exercise of the authority conferred upon me by section 32 of the Military Service Act, 1916, revoke the aforesaid order made by me on the 25th day of September, 1916, for the establishment of recruiting districts under the said Act.

Dated at Wellington this 17th day of September, 1917.

J. ALLEN,
Minister of Defence.

Contraband of War.

THE following Proclamation by His Majesty the King is published by His Excellency the Governor-General for the information of the public.

BY THE KING.

A PROCLAMATION.

Consolidating, with Additions and Amendments, the Lists of Articles to be treated as Contraband of War.

GEORGE R.I.

WHEREAS on the 14th day of October, 1915, We did issue Our Royal Proclamation specifying the articles which it was Our intention to treat as contraband during the continuance of hostilities OF until We did give further public notice :

And whereas on the 27th day of January, and on the 12th day of April, and on the 27th day of June, and on the 3rd day of October, and on the 23rd day of November, and on the 29th day of December, 1916, We did; by Our Royal Proclamations of those dates, make certain additions to the lists of articles to be treated as contraband of war :

And whereas it is expedient to make certain additions to and amendments in the said lists, and to consolidate and re-issue the same in alphabetical order :

Now, therefore, We do hereby declare, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, that the lists of contraband contained in the Schedules to Our Royal Proclamation of the 14th day of October, 1915, as subsequently amended by Our Proclamations of the 27th day of January, and of the 12th day of April, and of the 27th day of June, and of the 3rd day of October, and of the 23rd day of November, and of the 29th day of December, 1916, aforementioned, are hereby withdrawn, and that, in lieu thereof, during the continuance of the war or until We do give further public notice, the articles enumerated in Schedule I hereto will be treated as absolute contraband, and the articles enumerated in Schedule II hereto will be treated as conditional contraband.

SCHEDULE I.

Abrasive materials. (See "Emery.")	Barbed wire, and the implements for fixing and cutting the same.
Acetic acid and acetates.	Barium chlorate and perchlorate.
Acetic anhydride.	Barium sulphate (barytes).
Acetic ether.	Bauxite.
Acetones, and raw or finished materials usable for their preparation.	Benzine. (See "Mineral Oils.")
Aircraft of all kinds, including aeroplanes, airships, balloons, and their component parts, together with accessories and articles suitable for use in connection with aircraft.	Benzol and its mixtures and derivatives.
Albumen.	Bitumen.
Alcohols, including fusel oil and wood spirit, and their derivatives and preparations.	Bleaching powder.
Aluminium, and its alloys; alumina, and salts of alumina.	Bone black.
Ammonia.	Bones in any form, whole or crushed; bone ash
Ammonia liquor.	Borax, boric acid, and other boron compounds.
Ammonium salts.	Bromine.
Aniline and its derivatives.	Cadmium, cadmium alloys, and cadmium ore.
Animals, saddle, draught, and pack; suitable, or which may become suitable, for use in war.	Calcium acetate, nitrate, and carbide.
Antimony, and the sulphides and oxides of antimony.	Calcium sulphate.
Apparatus which can be used for the storage or projecting of compressed or liquefied gases, flame acids, or other destructive agents capable of use in warlike operations, and their component parts.	Camp equipment, articles of, and their component parts.
Armour plates.	Camphor.
Arms of all kinds, including arms for sporting purposes, and their component parts.	Capsicum.
Arsenic and its compounds.	Carbolic acid. (See "Phenol.")
Arsenical ore.	Carbon disulphide.
Asbestos.	Carbon, halogen compounds of.
Asphalt.	Carborundum. (See "Emery.")
Balata. (See "Rubber.")	Carbonyl chloride. (See "Phosgene.")
Bamboo.	Cartridges. (See "Projectiles.")
	Caustic potash.
	Caustic soda.
	Celluloid.
	Cerium, and its alloys and compounds.
	Charges. (See "Projectiles.")
	Cheques. (See "Gold.")
	Chloride of lime.
	Chlorides, metallic (except chloride of sodium) and metalloïdic.

- Chlorine.
- Chromium** and its alloys, salts, compounds, and ores.
- Clothing** and equipment of a distinctively military character.
- Cobalt** and its alloys, salts, compounds, and ores.
- Copper pyrites, and other copper ores.
- Copper, unwrought and part wrought: copper wire; alloys and compounds of copper.
- Cork, including cork dust.
- Corundum.** (See "Emery.")
- Cotton, raw, linters, cotton waste, cotton yarns, cotton piece-goods, and other cotton products capable of being used in the manufacture of explosives.
- Coupons. (See "Gold.")
- Credit notes. (See "Gold.")
- Cresol** and its mixtures and derivatives.
- Cyanamide.**
- Debit notes. (See "Gold.")
- Diamonds** suitable for industrial purposes.
- Electrical appliances** adapted for use in war and their component parts.
- Electrolytic iron.**
- Emery, corundum, carborundum, and all other abrasive materials:** whether natural or artificial, and the manufactures thereof.
- Equipment. (See "Clothing.")
- Explosives, materials** used in, the manufacture of.
- Explosives specially prepared for use in war.**
- Fatty acids.
- Felspar.**
- Ferro-alloys** of all kinds
- Ferro-silicon.**
- Fibres, vegetable, and yarns** made therefrom
- Financial documents. (See "Gold.")
- Flax.
- Forges, field, and their component parts.
- Formic acid and formates.
- Formic ether.
- Fusel oil. (See "Alcohols.")
- Gases for war purposes** and materials for production thereof.
- Glycerine.**
- Gold, silver, paper money, securities, negotiable instruments, cheques, drafts, orders, warrants, coupons, letters of credit, delegation, of advice, credit and debit notes, or other documents which in themselves, or if completed, or if acted upon by the recipient, authorize, confirm, or give effect to the transfer of money, credit, or securities.
- Goldbeaters' skin.**
- Gun-mountings and their component parts.
- Guttapercha.** (See "Rubber.")
- Hæmatite iron ore.**
- Hæmatite pig-iron.**
- Hair, animal, of all kinds, and tops, and nails and yarns of animal hair.
- Harness, of all kinds, of a distinctively military character.
- Hemp.
- Hides of cattle, buffaloes, and horses
- Hydrochloric acid.
- Implements and apparatus** designed exclusively for the manufacture, of munitions of war, or for the manufacture or repair of arms or of war material for use on land or sea.
- Incendiary materials for war purposes.
- Insulating materials,** raw and manufactured.
- Iodine and its compounds.
- Iridium and its alloys and compounds.
- Iron** (electrolytic).
- Iron pyrites.**
- Kapok.**
- Lathes, machines, and tools, capable of being employed in the manufacture of munitions of war.
- Lead and lead ore.**
- Leather, undressed or dressed, suitable for saddlery harness, military boots, or military clothing.
- Leather belting; hydraulic leather; pump leather.
- Letters of credit, delegation, or advice. (See "Gold.")
- Light-producing materials for war purposes.
- Limbers and limber-boxes** and their component parts.
- Lithium** (See "Strontium.")
- Lubricants.
- Machines.** (See "Lathes.")
- Manganese and manganese ore.
- Manganese dioxide.**
- Maps and plans of any place within the territory of any belligerent, or within the area of military operations, on a scale of four miles to 1 in. or any larger scale, and reproductions on any scale, by photography or otherwise, of such maps or plans.
- Mercury.**
- Metallic sulphites and thiosulphates.**
- Mineral oils, including benzine and motor-spirit
- Molybdenum and molybdenite.**
- Monazite sand.**
- Motor-spirit. (See "Mineral Oils.")
- Motor vehicles of all kinds** and their component parts and accessories.
- Naphtha.** (See "Solvent, Naphtha")
- Naphthalene** and its mixtures and derivatives.
- Negotiable instruments.** (See "Gold.")
- Nickel** and its alloys, salts, compounds, and ores.
- Nitrates of all kinds.
- Nitric acid.**
- Oleum.** (See "Sulphuric Acid.")
- Orders. (See "Gold.")
- Osmium and its alloys and compounds.
- Oxalic acid and oxalates.
- Palladium** and its alloys and compounds.
- Paper-money. (See "Gold.")
- Peppers.**
- Phenates.**
- Phenol** (carbolic acid) and its mixtures and derivatives.
- Phosgene** (Carbonyl Chloride).
- Phosphorus and its compounds.
- Photographic, films, plates, and paper, sensitized
- Pitch.**
- Platinum** and its alloys and compounds.
- Potassium salts.**
- Powder** specially prepared for use in war.
- Projectiles; charges, cartridges, and grenades of all kinds, and their component parts.
- Prussiate of soda.**
- Quebracho wood.** (See "Tanning Substances.")
- Quillaia bark.**
- Ramie.**
- Range-finders** and their component parts.
- Rattans.**
- Resinous products.
- Rhodium** and its alloys and compounds.
- Rubber** (including raw, waste, and reclaimed rubber, solutions and jellies containing rubber, and any other preparations containing balata and guttapercha, and the following varieties of rubber, viz.: Borneo, Guayule, Jelutong, Palembang, Pontianac, and all other substances containing caoutchouc), and goods made wholly or partly of rubber.
- Ruthenium** and its alloys and compounds.
- Sabadilla seeds** and preparations thereof.
- Searchlights** and their component parts.
- Securities. [See "Gold."]
- Selenium.**
- Silk, artificial,** and the manufactures thereof.
- Silk** in all forms, and the manufactures thereof: silk cocoons.
- Silver.** (See "Gold.")
- Skins of calves, pigs, sheep, goats, and deer.
- Smoke-producing materials** for war purposes.
- Soap.**
- Soda lime.**
- Sodium.**
- Sodium chlorate and perchlorate.**

Sodium cyanide.	Tyres for motor vehicles and for cycles, together with articles or materials especially adapted for use in the manufacture or repair of tyres.
Solvent, naphtha and its mixtures and derivatives.	Uranium and its salts and compounds ; uranium ore.
Starch.	Urea.
Steel containing tungsten or molybdenum.	Vanadium and its alloys, salts, compounds, and ores.
Strontium and lithium compounds and mixtures containing the same.	Vegetable fibres. (See "Fibres.")
Submarine sound-signalling apparatus.	Wagons, military, and their component parts.
Sulphur.	Warrants. (See "Gold.")
Sulphur dioxide.	Warships, including boats and their component parts of such a nature that they can only be used on a vessel of war.
Sulphuric acid ; fuming sulphuric acid (oleum).	Waxes of all kinds.
Sulphuric ether.	Wire, barbed. (See "Barbed wire.")
Talc.	Wire, steel and iron.
Tanning substances of all kinds; including quebracho wood and extracts for use in tanning.	Wood spirit. (See "Alcohols.")
Tantalum and its alloys, salts, compounds, and ores.	Wood tar and wood-tar oil.
Tar.	Woods of all kinds capable of use in war.
Thiosulphates. (See "Metallic Sulphites.")	Wool; raw, combed, or carded ; wool waste ; wool tops and nails ; woollen or worsted yards.
Thorium and its alloys and compounds.	Xylol and its mixtures and derivatives.
Tin ; chloride of tin ; tin-ore.	Zinc and its alloys.
Titanium and its salts and compounds ; titanium ore.	Zinc ore.
Toluol and its mixtures and derivatives.	Zirconia.
Tools. (See "Lathes.")	Zirconium and its alloys and compounds.
Tungsten and its alloys and compounds ; tungsten ores.	
Turpentine (oil and spirit).	

SCHEDULE II.

Algæ, lichens, and mosses.	Guts.
Barrels and casks, empty, of all kinds, and their component parts.	Harness and saddlery.
Bladders.	Horse-shoes and shoeing materials.
Boots and shoes, suitable for use in war.	Lichens. (See "Algæ.")
Casein.	Mosses. (See "Algæ.")
Casings.	Nautical instruments, all kinds of.
Casks. (See "Barrels.")	Oils and fats, animal, fish, and vegetable, other than those capable of use as lubricants, and not including essential oils.
Charcoal. (See "Fuel.")	Oleaginous seeds, nuts, and kernels.
Chronometers.	Powder not specially prepared for use in war.
Clothing and fabrics for clothing, suitable for use in WIT.	Railway materials ; both fixed and rolling stock.
Docks, floating, and their component parts ; parts of docks.	Sausage-skins.
Explosives not specially prepared for use in war.	Skins utilisable for clothing suitable for use in war.
Field glasses.	Sponges, raw and prepared.
Foodstuffs.	Telegraphs, materials for ; materials for wireless telegraphs.
Forage and feeding-stuffs for animals.	Telephones, materials for.
Fuel, including charcoal, other than mineral oils.	Telescopes.
Furs utilisable for clothing suitable for use in war.	Vehicles of all kinds, other than motor vehicles, available for use in war, and their component parts.
Gelatine and substances used in the manufacture thereof.	Vessels, "raft, and boats of all kinds.
Glue and substances used in the manufacture thereof.	Yeast.

Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace, this second day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seventeen, and in the eighth year of Our reign.

GOD SAVE THE **KING !**

LIVERPOOL, Governor-General.

Government House,
Wellington, 15th September, 1917.

Arrangements for Special Transmission of Goods to New Zealand.

IT is notified for general information that a steamer has been made available by Government to load almost immediately in London and New York for the four principal ports in New Zealand—namely, Auckland, Wellington, Lyttelton, and Dunedin.

Importers desirous of availing themselves of any space which may be offering should communicate by telegraph with their principals in London or New York. Full particulars of space available may be obtained on application at the High Commissioner's Office, London.

Preference for space available on the steamer will be given, firstly, to goods on order through the High Commissioner for the military authorities ; secondly, machinery or material orders which have been supported by the Minister in Charge of Munitions and Supplies ; thirdly, paper (especially newspaper), case and other oils such as linseed, white lead, carbide, and agricultural instruments.

Wellington, 14th September, 1917.

W. F. MASSEY, Prime Minister.