

NOTICES.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

No. 380.—The following are published for general information.

FOREIGN OFFICE,

July 5, 1915.

His Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has received from His Majesty's Ambassador in Rome the following translation of a Royal Decree, dated June 3rd last, and published in the *Italian Official Gazette* of June 15th :—

ARTICLE I.

During the present state of war the Government of the King will adopt and enforce the dispositions of the Declaration signed at London on February 26, 1909, with the exception of Articles 22, 24 and 28, and of any modifications contained in the following articles :—

ARTICLE II.

A neutral ship, which according to her papers has a neutral destination, and which in spite of the destination indicated on her papers is making an enemy port, will be subject to capture and confiscation if she is encountered before the end of her return journey.

ARTICLE III.

The destination indicated in Article 33 of the Declaration of London will be presumed to be the real one (in addition to the presumptions provided for in Article 34) if the cargo is consigned to an agent of an enemy State or to order of an agent of an enemy State.

ARTICLE IV.

In spite of the dispositions of Article 35 of the Declaration of London, conditional contraband will be subject to capture on board a vessel proceeding to a neutral port if the ship's manifests do not indicate the name of the consignee, or if they show that the consignee resides in territory belonging to or occupied by the enemy,

ARTICLE V.

In the cases indicated in the preceding Article IV the burden of proving the innocent destination of the goods rests with their owner.

ARTICLE VI.

When the King's Government learns that an enemy Government is supplying its armed forces by means of or across a neutral country, the Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Marine may take concerted action to exclude from the operation of Article 35 of the Declaration of London all vessels proceeding to ports in such countries.

Decisions of this nature will be published in the *Official Gazette*, and will be enforced until superseded by another decision of the same nature.

For the whole period during which such decisions are in force, vessels carrying conditional contraband to ports of such countries will be liable to capture.

FOREIGN OFFICE,

July 5, 1915.

His Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has received from His Majesty's Ambassador in Rome the following translation of a Royal Decree, dated June 3rd last, and published in the *Italian Official Gazette* of June 17th :—

ARTICLE I.

The following objects and materials are considered as absolute contraband :—

1. Arms of all kinds, including arms for sporting purposes, and their distinctive component parts.

2. Projectiles, charges and cartridges of all kinds, and their distinctive component parts.
3. Powder and explosives specially prepared for use in war.
4. Ingredients of explosives, *viz.*, nitric acid, sulphuric acid, glycerine, acetone, calcium acetate, and all other metallic acetates, sulphur, potassium nitrate, the fractions of the distillation products of coal-tar between benzol and cresol inclusive, aniline, methylaniline, ammonium perchlorate, ammonium nitrate, cyanamide, potassium chlorate, calcium nitrate and mercury.
5. Resinous products, camphor and turpentine (oil and spirit).
6. Gun-mountings, limber boxes, limbers, baggage waggons, field forges, and their distinctive component parts.
7. Range-finders and their distinctive component parts.
8. All kinds of clothing and equipment of a distinctively military character.
9. Saddle, draught and pack animals suitable for use in war.
10. All kinds of harness of a distinctively military character.
11. Articles of camp equipment and their distinctive component parts.
12. Armour plates.
13. Ferro alloys, including ferro-tungsten, ferro-molybdenum, ferro-manganese, ferro-vanadium, ferro-chrome.
14. The following metals: Tungsten, molybdenum, vanadium, nickel, selenium, cobalt, hæmatite pig-iron, manganese.
15. The following ores: Wolframite, scheelite, molybdenite, manganese ore, nickel ore, chrome ore, hæmatite iron ore, zinc ore, lead ore, bauxite.
16. Aluminium, alumina and salts of aluminium.
17. Antimony, together with the sulphides and oxides of antimony.
18. Copper, unwrought and part wrought, and copper wire.
19. Lead, pig, sheet, or pipe.
20. Barbed wire, and implements for fixing and cutting the same.
21. Warships, including boats and their distinctive component parts of such a nature that they can only be used on a vessel of war.
22. Submarine sound signalling apparatus.
23. Aeroplanes, airships, balloons and aircraft of all kinds, and their component parts, together with accessories and articles recognisable as intended for use in connection with balloons and aircraft.
24. Motor vehicles of all kinds and their component parts.
25. Pneumatic tyres and covers, for motor vehicles and for cycles, together with articles and materials specially adapted for use in the manufacture or repair of tyres.
26. Rubber (including raw, waste, and reclaimed rubber) and goods made wholly of rubber.
27. Iron pyrites.
28. Mineral oils and motor spirit (mineral oils, raw and distilled, petrol, benzine, naphtha and spirits in general which may be used for motors).
29. Apparatus designed exclusively for the manufacture of munitions of war, or for the manufacture or repair of arms or war material for use on land or sea.
30. Wool, raw, combed or carded, wool fibre, combed or carded, wool waste.
31. Tin, chloride of tin and tin ore.
32. Castor oil.
33. Paraffin wax.
34. Copper iodide.
35. Lubricants.
36. Skins of every sort, raw or tanned, cow, ox, buffalo, calf, horse, pig, sheep, goat or deer; leather adapted for saddlery, harness, boots or military accoutrements.
37. Ammonia and its salts, whether simple or compound; ammonia liquor, urea, aniline, and their compounds.

ARTICLE II.

The following articles and materials are considered articles of conditional contraband:—

1. Foodstuffs.
2. Forage and feeding stuffs for animals.
3. Clothing, fabrics for clothing, and boots and shoes suitable for use in war.
4. Gold and silver in coin or bullion; paper money.
5. Vehicles of all kinds, other than motor vehicles, available for use in war, and their component parts.
6. Vessels, craft, and boats of all kinds; floating docks, parts of docks, and their component parts.
7. Railway materials, both fixed and rolling stock; and materials for telegraphs, wireless telegraphs and telephones.
8. Fuel, other than mineral oils.
9. Powder and explosives not specially prepared for use in war.
10. Horse-shoes and shoeing materials.
11. Harness and saddlery.
12. Field glasses, telescopes, chronometers, and all kinds of nautical instruments.
13. Materials of all sorts used in tanning, including tannin and other extracts suitable for the industry.

ARTICLE III.

The present decree will take effect from to-day.

No. 381.—The following addition to the Register of Medical Practitioners entitled to practise Medicine in this Colony, published in Government Notification No. 201 of the 7th May, 1915, pursuant to Ordinances No. 1 of 1884 and No. 31 of 1914, is published for general information:—

PERSON QUALIFIED TO PRACTISE MEDICINE.

NAME.	ADDRESS.	QUALIFICATIONS.	DATE OF QUALIFICATION.
Sree Radha Krishnan.	Astor House Hotel.	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery of the University of Hongkong.	1st June, 1915.

A. M. THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary.

20th August, 1915.

SUPREME COURT.

No. 382.—It is hereby notified that the names of the following companies have been struck off the Register:—

THE MONGOLIAN PRODUCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
PROVIDENT RUBBER ESTATES, LIMITED.

HUGH A. NISBET,
Registrar of Companies.

20th August, 1915.