

deposited in the office of the Minister of Public Works at Wellington, in the Wellington Provincial District, and thereon coloured as above mentioned.

As witness my hand, at Wellington, this 6th day of July, 1917.

W. FRASER,
Minister of Public Works.

Articles prohibited to be imported to the United Kingdom.

Customs Department,
Wellington, 9th July, 1917.

IT is notified for general information that Proclamations have been issued by the Imperial Government prohibiting the importation to the United Kingdom, except under license of the Board of Trade, of the undermentioned goods.

Applications for licenses are to be addressed to the Controller, Department of Import Restrictions, 22 Carlisle Place, Westminster, London, S.W.

Licenses will be granted for the importation of goods sent by post for repairs and return to New Zealand.

Aerated, mineral, and table waters.
Agricultural machinery.
Aluminium, manufactures of.
Aluminium powder.
Animals, wild.
Antimony ware.
Apparel, not waterproofed.
Automatic machines for the retail sale of any article.
Baskets and basketware.
Baths of metal.
Beer.
Birds, live, including quail, but excluding other poultry and game.
Bladders, casings, and sausage-skins.
Bone, horn, ivory, and celluloid, manufactures of.
Books, printed, and other printed matter, including printed posters and daily, weekly, and other periodical publications imported otherwise than in single copies through the post.
Boots and shoes of leather.
Brooms and brushes.
Bulbs, flower-roots, plants, trees, and shrubs.
Carbons for arc lamps.
Carbons for searchlights.
Carpet-sweepers.
Cartridges of all kinds, and parts thereof.
Cash-registers.
Cement.
Chinaware, earthenware, and pottery.
Clocks, and parts thereof.
Cloisonné wares.
Cocoa, preparations of.
Cocoa, raw.
Coffee.
Coins (other than gold or silver) coined in any foreign country.
Cotton-yarn, cotton piecegoods, cotton hosiery, cotton lace, and cotton manufactures of all kinds.
Curios.
Cutlery.
Dairy machinery.
Diatomite or infusorial earth.
Electric dry cells, and carbons therefor.
Embroidery and needlework.
Fancy-goods, known as Paris goods.
Fatty acids.
Feathers, ornamental, and down.
Fire-extinguishers.
Flowers, fresh or artificial.
Fruit (canned, bottled, dried, and preserved), except currants.
Fruit, raw, of all descriptions (except lemons and bitter oranges), and almonds and nuts used as fruit.
Furniture, manufactured joinery, and other wood manufactures.
Glass, and manufactures of glass.
Gloves.
Gold, manufactured or unmanufactured, including gold coin, and articles consisting partly of or containing gold. (Gold consigned for delivery at, and sale to, the Bank of England is excepted.)
Gum, copal.
Gum, kauri.
Guns, rifles, and carbines, of all kinds.
Hardware and hollow-ware.
Hats and bonnets.
Hides, wet and dry.

Hops.
Horns and hoofs.
Ice.
Incandescent gas-mantles.
Ivory, vegetable.
Jewellery of all descriptions.
Jute, raw.
Lawn-mowers.
Lacquered wares.
Leather, dressed and undressed.
Leather, manufactures of, other than belting.
Linen, yarns and manufactures of.
Lobsters, canned.
Machine tools and parts thereof, excluding small tools.
Matches.
Mats and matting.
Mops.
Moss litter.
Motor-cars, chassis, motor-cycles, and parts and accessories of motor-cars and motor-cycles (other than tires).
Musical instruments (including gramophones and pianolas and other similar instruments), and accessories and component parts and records therefor.
Oilcloth.
Painters' colours and pigments.
Paper and cardboard (including strawboard, pasteboard, millboard, and wood-pulp board), and manufactures of paper and cardboard.
Paper, materials for the manufacture of, including wood-pulp, esparto-grass, and linen and cotton rags.
Perfumery and toilet preparations.
Photographic apparatus.
Pictures, prints, engravings, photographs, and maps.
Plated and gilt wares.
Revolvers and pistols.
Rubber, manufactures of.
Salmon, canned.
Salt.
Sewing-machines.
Silk and artificial silk, manufactures of, not including yarns.
Silver, manufactures of, other than silver watches and silver watch-cases.
Skins and furs, manufactures of.
Soap.
Soya beans.
Spirits and strong waters of all kinds.
Stereoscopes.
Stones and slates.
Stoves and ranges.
Straw envelopes for bottles.
Straw plaiting.
Sugar, articles and preparations containing, used for food (except condensed milk).
Tanning-extracts, the following, viz.: Chestnut, quebracho, hemlock, oak, and mangrove extracts.
Tea.
Tobacco, unmanufactured and manufactured (including cigars and cigarettes).
Tomatoes.
Toys, games, and playing-cards.
Typewriters.
Vacuum cleaners.
Vegetables, canned, bottled, dried and preserved, and pickles.
Wine.
Wood and timber of all kinds, hewn, sawn, or split, planed or dressed.
Woollen and worsted manufactures of all kinds except yarns.
Works of art.
Wringers and mangles.
Yeast.

A general license has been issued allowing importation of dried fruits produced in British Dominions; licenses for canned, bottled, and preserved fruits will be granted up to 50 per cent. of 1916 imports.

Every invoice for such fruit, (being New Zealand produce or manufacture exported to the United Kingdom) must show the marks and numbers of the packages, and must bear a certificate in the following form signed by and bearing the official stamp of a Collector of Customs:—

This is to certify that the fruit specified in this invoice is the produce of New Zealand.

Date:
Official stamp. Collector of Customs,
Port of.....

The packages containing such goods should also be branded "Produce of New Zealand" or "Made in New Zealand."

NOTE.—This list is in substitution for previous lists published in the *New Zealand Gazette*.

ARTHUR M. MYERS,
Minister of Customs.