

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 noils; woollen or worsted yarns.
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 war.	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, craft, 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.