

SECOND SUPPLEMENT
TO THE
FEDERATED MALAY STATES
GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

OF FRIDAY, THE 18TH OF AUGUST, 1916.
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FRIDAY, 25TH AUGUST, 1916.

The following Notifications are, by direction of the Chief Secretary to Government, published for general information.

M. S. H. McARTHUR,
Under Secretary, F.M.S.

No. 2663.—The following Enactment, passed at a meeting of the Federal Council held on the 28th March, 1916, is published for general information :

FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

ENACTMENT No. 2 OF 1916.

An Enactment to further regulate the Exportation and Importation of Goods during the continuance of a state of war in Europe.

ARTHUR YOUNG,

[7th April, 1916.]

President of the Federal Council.

IT is hereby enacted by the Rulers of the Federated Malay States in Council as follows :

1. (i) This Enactment may be cited as "The Customs (War Powers) Enactment, 1916," and shall come into force on the publication thereof in the *Gazette*.

Short title,
commencement
and duration.

(ii) This Enactment and the rules thereunder shall continue in force only during the continuance of the present state of war in Europe.

2. In this Enactment

Interpretation.

"Commissioner" means the officer for the time being lawfully performing the duties of Commissioner of Trade and Customs, Federated Malay States, and includes any officer authorized by the Commissioner in writing to exercise or perform any power or duty conferred or imposed on the Commissioner by this Enactment, to the extent of the authority so given ;

"United Kingdom" means the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

3. (i) The Chief Secretary to Government may make rules

Power to make
rules.

(a) requiring importers to produce certificates of origin, issued by His Britannic Majesty's Consular Officers, of goods imported from all foreign places or such foreign places as are named in the rules ;

(b) prescribing the form of any declaration required to be delivered to the Commissioner and the particulars to be set out therein ;

(c) prescribing the form of export manifest and import manifest and the particulars to be set out therein and also the time within which such manifests shall be furnished to the Commissioner ;

(d) authorizing and regulating the issue of licences to import or export goods the importation or exportation whereof is subject to any prohibition or restriction ;

(e) generally to give effect to the provisions of this Enactment.

(ii) Such rules shall be published in the *Gazette*, and shall from the date of publication have the same force and effect as if enacted in this Enactment.

(iii) Any person who commits a breach of any such rule shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars.

Exportation of goods not subject to any prohibition or restriction.

4. (i) Goods, the exportation whereof is not subject to any prohibition or restriction, shall not be exported from the Federated Malay States to any port or place other than a port or place in the United Kingdom or in a British Possession, British Protectorate or Protected State, unless the permission of the Commissioner has been obtained before the shipment of such goods.

(ii) Such permission, if obtained, may be subject to such conditions as in the circumstances appear to the Commissioner to be desirable.

(iii) Every applicant for such permission shall deliver to the Commissioner a declaration in the prescribed form.

(iv) Any person by whom or by whose orders or means any such goods are shipped before the permission of the Commissioner has been obtained shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars.

(v) If any such goods are taken on board ship before the permission of the Commissioner has been obtained, the master, owner or agent shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars.

Exportation of prohibited or restricted goods.

5. (i) Where a licence to export any goods, being goods the exportation whereof is subject to any prohibition or restriction, has been granted, the licensee shall produce or cause to be produced to the Commissioner such licence before the shipment of such goods, and the Commissioner shall thereupon, if satisfied with the genuineness of the licence, authorize in writing thereon the exportation of such goods.

(ii) Any person by whom or by whose orders or means any such goods are shipped before the authority of the Commissioner has been written on such licence shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars.

(iii) If any such goods are taken on board ship before the authority of the Commissioner has been obtained, the master, owner or agent shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars.

Export manifest.

6. (i) The owners, charterers and agents of every ship, which leaves the waters of the Federated Malay States on a voyage to any port or place other than a port or place in the United Kingdom or in a British Possession, British Protectorate or Protected State, shall within such time as may be appointed by any rule made under section 3, and in the absence of any such rule within forty-eight hours after the time of sailing of such ship, furnish to the Commissioner a true and complete export manifest signed by such owners, charterers or agents and containing the prescribed particulars.

(ii) If a manifest is not furnished within the time hereinbefore mentioned, or if the particulars or any of them contained in any manifest are or is false, the owners, charterers or agents shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars.

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7. If any cargo appear on any export manifest signed by the owners, charterers or agents of any ship and furnished before or after the time of sailing of such ship, it shall, as against any person who may be proceeded against under this or any other Enactment for any offence whatever relating to the said cargo or any part thereof, be presumed that such cargo was exported from the Federated Malay States on board such ship, unless such person shall prove affirmatively that the said cargo was not exported from the Federated Malay States on board such ship.

Manifest to be evidence of exportation.

8. (i) Where any goods are prohibited to be exported either absolutely or to any named country or place, no person shall ship as stores on any vessel any of the goods to which the prohibition extends, except such quantity of any of those goods as may be allowed to be so shipped by the Commissioner as being reasonably required to be shipped at the port of departure for use on board the vessel during the voyage on which it is about to depart.

Provision with respect to shipment as stores of prohibited or restricted goods.

(ii) Any person who ships as stores any goods or brings any goods to any quay or other place with intent to ship the same as stores, in contravention of this section, shall for each offence be liable to a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, and, the goods shall be forfeited.

9. Where a licence to export any goods, the exportation whereof is subject to any prohibition or restriction, authorizes the exportation thereof to a particular person or place or to a particular person at a particular place named in the licence, the name of the person or place, or both, as the case may be, shall be inserted in all invoices, bills of lading, manifests and other documents relating to the goods, and if this requirement is not complied with as respects any document the person by whom or on whose behalf the document is made out shall, if he is the exporter of the goods, be deemed to have exported the goods without a licence, and, if any other person, be liable to a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars.

Provision as to exportation of goods under licence.

10. (i) Where any goods, the exportation whereof is subject to any prohibition or restriction, are exported to any port or place under licence, the exporter shall, if so required by, and within such time after shipment or other despatch as is specified by, the Commissioner, produce to the Commissioner a certificate that the said goods have been duly landed or received at such port or place, and the non-production of such certificate within the time specified shall be deemed to be a breach of the restrictions and conditions subject to or upon which such licence was issued.

Certificate of arrival of goods exported under licence.

(ii) Such certificate shall be signed by

- (a) a Port Officer or the Collector or other proper officer of customs, if the port or place is situated in the United Kingdom or in any British Possession, British Protectorate or Protected State;
- (b) a Port Officer or Customs Officer or a British Consular Officer, if the port or place is situated in a country which is in alliance with His Britannic Majesty; and
- (c) a British Consular Officer, in any other case.

Provision as to
declarations as
to ultimate
destination of
exported goods.

11. (i) Where a person makes a declaration as to the person or country for whom any goods are ultimately destined, then the exporter shall, if and when required by the Commissioner, produce evidence to his satisfaction that those goods have not reached a person who is an enemy or treated as an enemy, or a country which is an enemy country or treated as an enemy country, for the purposes of "The Trading with the Enemy Enactment, 1914"; and if he fails to do so he shall be liable to a fine of treble the value of the goods, or one thousand dollars, at the election of the Commissioner, unless he proves that the goods reached the person or country without his consent or connivance and that he took all reasonable steps to secure that the ultimate destination of the goods should be the person or country mentioned in the declaration.

(ii) If the Commissioner has reason to suspect that any such declaration as aforesaid is false in any material particular, the goods may be detained until the Commissioner is satisfied as to the truth of the declaration, and, failing such satisfaction, may be treated as if they were goods the exportation whereof is subject to a prohibition or restriction.

(iii) In the case of proceedings taken under sub-section (i) an averment in the complaint that the defendant has failed to produce evidence to the satisfaction of the Commissioner that the goods in question have not reached a person who is an enemy or treated as an enemy, or a country which is an enemy country or treated as an enemy country for the purposes of "The Trading with the Enemy Enactment, 1914," shall be sufficient unless the defendant proves the contrary.

Import
manifest.

12. (i) The owners, charterers and agents of every ship which arrives in the waters of the Federated Malay States shall within such time as may be appointed by any rule made under section 3, and in the absence of any such rule within forty-eight hours after such arrival, furnish to the Commissioner a true and complete manifest signed by such owners, charterers or agents of all the cargo brought within the waters of the Federated Malay States on board such ship.

(ii) If a manifest is not furnished within the time hereinbefore mentioned, or if the manifest furnished is not a true and complete manifest of all the cargo brought within the waters of the Federated Malay States on board such ship, the owners, charterers or agents shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars.

Manifest to be
evidence of
importation.

13. Any cargo appearing on any import manifest, signed by the master, charterers or agents of any ship and furnished at any time before or after the arrival of such ship in the waters of the Federated Malay States shall, as against any person who may be proceeded against for breach of any of the provisions of this Enactment, be deemed to have been imported into the Federated Malay States on board such ship unless such person shall prove affirmatively that such cargo was not in fact brought into the Federated Malay States on board such ship.

Power to seize
imported goods
suspected to be
of enemy origin.

14. (i) Where the Commissioner has reason to suspect that the country of origin of any goods imported into the Federated Malay States is an enemy country, such goods may be seized and shall be liable to be forfeited.

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(ii) In any proceedings for the forfeiture of such goods the country of origin shall be deemed to be an enemy country unless the contrary is proved.

(iii) If it is not proved that the country of origin of such goods is not an enemy country, the goods shall be declared by the Court to be forfeited and the importer shall be liable to a fine of treble the value of the goods, or one thousand dollars, at the election of the Commissioner.

(iv) The goods declared to be forfeited may be destroyed or otherwise disposed of as the Chief Secretary to Government may direct.

(v) In this section "enemy country" means a country which is an enemy country or treated as an enemy country for the purposes of "The Trading with the Enemy Enactment, 1914."

15. (i) Where the Commissioner has reason to suspect that any goods are being imported in contravention of "The Trading with the Enemy Enactment, 1914," such goods may be seized and shall be liable to be forfeited.

Power to seize goods suspected to be imported in contravention of "The Trading with the Enemy Enactment, 1914."

(ii) In any proceedings for the forfeiture thereof such goods shall be deemed to be imported in contravention of "The Trading with the Enemy Enactment, 1914," unless the contrary is proved.

16. Where in pursuance of the powers conferred by sections 14 and 15 goods imported into the Federated Malay States have been seized by the Commissioner, and the importer of such goods is not known or cannot be found and by reason thereof or for any other cause proceedings cannot be taken, the goods shall be deemed to have been declared to be forfeited and may be destroyed or otherwise disposed of in such manner as the Chief Secretary to Government directs.

Imported goods forfeited without legal proceedings, if importer is not known, etc.

17. If any goods

Penalty for exportation.

(a) not being subject to any prohibition or restriction outwards, are exported from the Federated Malay States to any port or place other than a port or place in the United Kingdom or in a British Possession, British Protectorate or Protected State without the permission of the Commissioner or contrary to the conditions on which the permission of the Commissioner has been obtained, or

(b) being goods subject to any prohibition or restriction outwards, for the exportation of which a licence has been obtained, are exported from the Federated Malay States without the written authority of the Commissioner,

the exporter, master, owner or agent shall be liable to a fine of treble the value of such goods or five thousand dollars, at the election of the Commissioner.

18. (i) In any prosecution under this Enactment or under the Customs Regulations Enactments, 1907, or any law in force relating to the exportation of goods, a certificate of the Collector or other proper officer of customs or of the Port Officer of any port or place as

Certificate of Collector of Customs, etc., admissible as evidence.

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to the nature, description, quantity, wrappings and marks of any goods carried from the Federated Malay States or the Colony to such port or place shall be admissible in all Courts in the Federated Malay States as evidence of the facts therein stated without proof of the seal or stamp or signature of, or of the official character claimed by, the person by whom it purports to be signed.

(ii) If such port or place is not situated in the United Kingdom or in a British Possession, British Protectorate or Protected State, the signature, seal and official character of the person by whom it is signed shall be authenticated by the signature and official seal of a British Consular Officer.

Jurisdiction.

19. Every offence against this Enactment shall be tried summarily by the Court of a Magistrate of the First Class, and such Court may, notwithstanding anything in any other Enactment contained, award the full penalty with which such offence is punishable.

Passed this 28th day of March, 1916.

W. H. MACKRAY,
Acting Clerk of Council.

No. 2664.—“THE CUSTOMS (WAR POWERS) ENACTMENT, 1916.”

IN exercise of the powers in that behalf conferred on him by section 3 (i) of “The Customs (War Powers) Enactment, 1916,” the Chief Secretary to Government makes the following Rules:

1. These Rules may be cited as “The Customs (War Powers) Rules, 1916.”

2. In these Rules the expression “Commissioner” has the same meaning as that assigned to it in section 2 of “The Customs (War Powers) Enactment, 1916.”

3. (i) Every importer of goods coming from any place situated in any of the countries specified in schedule A hereto shall deliver to the Commissioner a certificate of origin in respect of such goods in the form set out in schedule B hereto.

(ii) Every importer of goods coming from any place situated in any of the countries specified in schedule C hereto shall, if so required by the Commissioner, deliver to him a certificate of origin in respect of such goods in the form set out in schedule D hereto.

(iii) No certificate of origin shall be required in respect of imports of the kinds specified in schedule E hereto.

4. All goods, other than those of the kinds specified in schedule E hereto, imported from any place situated in any of the countries specified in schedule A hereto or imported from any place situated in any of the countries specified in schedule C hereto and in respect of which certificates of origin have been required by the Commissioner shall, if not accompanied by certificates of origin in the prescribed form, be detained by the Commissioner until such certificates are produced.

Provided always that the Commissioner may at his discretion release such goods on the security of a deposit or of a bond to the amount of three times the value of such goods upon condition that such certificates be produced within a prescribed period.

5. If the Commissioner has reason to suspect that the country of origin of any goods imported into the Federated Malay States is an enemy country within the meaning of “The Trading with the Enemy Enactment, 1914,” or that any goods are being or have been imported into the Federated Malay States in contravention of any of the provisions of the said Enactment, he may detain the goods so imported or being imported until there is produced to him a certificate of origin or such other evidence as he may deem sufficient to prove the place of origin of such goods or that the same are not being or have not been imported in contravention of any of the provisions of the said Enactment, as the case may be.

6. (i) Declarations of ultimate destination in the form set out in schedule F hereto shall be produced to the Commissioner in respect of all goods without regard to the value of consignments exported to any place situated in any of the countries specified in schedule G.

(ii) Declarations of ultimate destination in the form set out in schedule F shall, if so required by the Commissioner, be produced to him in respect of all goods without regard to the value of consignments exported to any place situated in any of the countries specified in schedule C.

7. Declarations of ultimate destination must be made by the actual exporter or by some responsible representative of the actual exporter (or in the case of a Limited Company by a Director, Secretary, Manager or other responsible officer) having a personal and first-hand knowledge of the enquiries made and of the facts stated in the declaration. Carrying agents are not regarded as competent to make the declaration.

8. Every exporter of goods to any port or place other than a port or place in the United Kingdom or in a British Possession, British Protectorate or Protected State, such goods not being subject to any prohibition or restriction outwards, shall deliver to the Commissioner before the shipment of such goods a declaration in the form set out

in schedule H hereto or in such other form or manner as the Commissioner may direct, and the Commissioner shall thereupon, if satisfied with the correctness of the declaration, permit the exportation of such goods unconditionally or subject to such conditions as in the circumstances appear to the Commissioner to be desirable. Such permission shall be written on the declaration.

9. (i) Every exporter who has obtained a licence to export goods which are subject to any prohibition or restriction outwards, shall, in addition to a declaration in duplicate in the form set out in schedule H, produce to the Commissioner such licence before the shipment of such goods, and the Commissioner shall thereupon, if satisfied with the genuineness of the licence, authorize in writing on such licence and declaration the exportation of such goods.

(ii) The owner, master or agent of any ship shall not take any such goods on board until he has been furnished by the exporter of such goods with a declaration in the form set out in schedule H containing the Commissioner's authority.

10. The owners, charterers or agents of every ship which leaves the waters of the Federated Malay States on any voyage having cargo for any port or place other than a port or place in the United Kingdom or in a British Possession, British Protectorate or Protected State shall, within forty-eight hours of the time of the sailing of such ship, furnish to the Commissioner a true and complete export manifest of such cargo in the form set out in schedule I hereto, signed by such owners, charterers or agents, together with a declaration in the form set out in schedule H containing the Commissioner's authority to export.

11. The owners, charterers or agents of every ship which arrives in the waters of the Federated Malay States shall furnish to the Commissioner

(a) within forty-eight hours after such arrival a true and complete manifest of all the cargo brought within the waters of the Federated Malay States on board such ship in the form set out in schedule J hereto signed by such owners, charterers or agents; and

(b) within ten days thereafter the declaration together with the certificate prescribed by rule 1 of the Rules made under the Registration of Imports and Exports Enactments, 1904, and published in the *Gazette* of the 11th November, 1913.

12. Rules 2 and 3 of the Rules made under the Registration of Imports and Exports Enactments, 1904, and published in the *Gazette* of the 11th November, 1913, shall not apply to exporters referred to in rules 8 and 9 hereof, while these Rules are in force.

13. Rule 4 of the Rules made under the Registration of Imports and Exports Enactments, 1904, and published in the *Gazette* of the 11th November, 1913, shall not apply to cargo carried for any port or place other than a port or place in the United Kingdom or in a British Possession, British Protectorate or Protected State by any ship leaving the waters of the Federated Malay States or to any ship arriving at any port of the Federated Malay States, while rules 10 and 11 of these Rules are in force.

SCHEDULE A.

PLACES IN RESPECT OF IMPORTS FROM WHICH CERTIFICATES OF ORIGIN ARE TO BE PRODUCED.

All places situated in Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Switzerland and Italy.

SCHEDULE B.

FORM OF CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN.

I,....., hereby certify that Mr. (Producer, Manufacturer, Merchant, Trader, etc.), residing at.....in this town has declared before me that the goods designated below, which are to be

shipped from this town to....., consigned to (a).....(Merchant, Manufacturer, etc.), in....., have not been produced or manufactured in enemy territory and that he has produced to my satisfaction invoices or other trustworthy documents in proof thereof.

Number and description of cases.	Marks and numbers.	Weight or quantity.	Total value. (b)	Contents.	Name of Producer or Manufacturer.

This certificate is valid only for a period of not more than..... from the date hereof.

.....
(Signature of person declaring.)

.....
(Signature of Consular Authority issuing certificate, and date.)

(a) If desired the word "order" may be inserted here instead of the name of the purchaser.

(b) This column may be left blank if desired.

SCHEDULE C.

PLACES IN RESPECT OF EXPORTS TO WHICH DECLARATIONS OF ULTIMATE DESTINATION MAY BE REQUIRED, AND IN RESPECT OF IMPORTS FROM WHICH CERTIFICATES OF ORIGIN MAY BE REQUIRED, BY THE COMMISSIONER.

All places situated in China, Siam, Persia and Morocco.

SCHEDULE D.

FORM OF CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN.

I,....., hereby certify that Mr.(Producer, Manufacturer, Merchant, Trader, etc.), residing at.....in this town has declared before me that the goods designated below, which are to be shipped from this town to....., consigned to (a).....(Merchant, Manufacturer, etc.), in....., have not been produced or manufactured in enemy territory and that such goods do not belong to or have not been obtained directly or indirectly from any person who is an enemy or is treated as an enemy, and that he has produced to my satisfaction invoices or other trustworthy documents in proof thereof.

Number and description of cases.	Marks and numbers.	Weight and quantity.	Total value. (b)	Contents	Name of Producer or Manufacturer.

This certificate is valid only for a period of not more than..... from the date hereof.

.....
(Signature of person declaring.)

.....
(Signature of Consular Authority issuing certificate, and date.)

(a) If desired the word "order" may be inserted here instead of the name of the purchaser.

(b) This column may be left blank if desired.

SCHEDULE E.

IMPORTS FOR WHICH CERTIFICATES OF ORIGIN ARE NOT REQUIRED.

The *bona fide* personal and household effects of persons entering the Federated Malay States;

Food-stuffs;

Timber of any kind (including pit-props);

Straw boards;

Mechanical wood pulp;

Cut flowers;

Flax or flax seed;
 Iron ore;
 Granite;
 Granite setts for paving;
 Paving stones;
 Kerbstones;
 Slate stone;
 Cod liver oil;
 Ice;
 Marble;
 Alabaster;
 Siena earth;
 Tar;
 Carbide of calcium or cyanamide of calcium;

All goods imported from a country which is in alliance with His Britannic Majesty by way of a neutral country on a through bill of lading or by through postal parcel;

Goods imported under licence from an enemy country within the meaning of "The Trading with the Enemy Enactment, 1914," or from territory which is in effective military occupation of an enemy of His Britannic Majesty;

Goods shipped for the Federated Malay States on or before the 1st April, 1916;

Goods consigned to Government.

SCHEDULE F.

FORM OF STATUTORY DECLARATION OF ULTIMATE DESTINATION.

I,....., of....., do solemnly and sincerely declare as follows:

I have made all necessary inquiries in order to satisfy myself as to the ultimate destination of the goods, particulars of which are set out in the schedule below, to be exported by me or on my behalf on board.....to....., and consigned to (a).....of....., and do hereby declare that to the best of my knowledge and belief none of such goods are intended for consumption in or for transit through any State at present at war with His Britannic Majesty or any territory in the effective military occupation of an enemy of His said Majesty, and that none of such goods are directly or indirectly consigned to or destined for any person who is an enemy or treated as an enemy and I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true and by virtue of the provisions of the "Statutory Declarations Enactment, 1899."

SCHEDULE.

Number and description of cases.	Marks and numbers.	Weight or quantity.	Total value. (b)	Contents.

Subscribed and solemnly declared
 by the above-named.....at.....in
 the State of.....this.....day of
, 191....

(Signature of Declarant.)

Before me

.....
Magistrate.

(a) If desired the word "order" may be inserted here instead of the name of the purchaser.

(b) This column may be left blank if desired.

SCHEDULE G.

PLACES IN RESPECT OF EXPORTS TO WHICH DECLARATIONS OF ULTIMATE DESTINATION ARE REQUIRED.

All foreign places situated in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas with the exception of those situated in France and Russia.

SCHEDULE H.
EXPORT DECLARATION.

To
The Commissioner of Trade and Customs
Sir,

.....declare that the goods exported by.....to.....per s.s.
.....are as follows:

Number and description of packages.	Marks and numbers.	Quantity or weight.	Value in dollars.	Contents.	Consignee.	Whether export proper or transhipment.

....., 191....

.....
Signature.

SCHEDULE I.
EXPORT MANIFEST.

Name of vessel.....
Nationality.....
Date of departure.....
Whither bound.....

Shipper.	Marks and numbers.	Number and description of packages.	Contents.	Consignee.

....., 191....

SCHEDULE J.
IMPORT MANIFEST.

Name of vessel.....
Nationality.....
Date of arrival.....
Whence arrived.....
Agents.....

Shipper.	Marks and numbers.	Number and description of packages.	Contents.	Consignee.

....., 191....

$\frac{we}{I}$,, Agent for the vessel.....the Import Manifest of which is given on the other side, hereby declare that, in addition to the goods therein set forth, the following have been landed here from....., that $\frac{we}{I}$ have exercised due diligence to ascertain the particulars of the goods and the names of the consignees, but that $\frac{we}{I}$ have been unable to do so, and $\frac{we}{I}$ hereby engage not to grant delivery of them until they have been duly "declared" at the Import and Export Office by the person or persons claiming them.
....., 191....

No. 2665.—THE PUBLIC EMERGENCY ENACTMENT, 1914.”

WHEREAS by Notification No. 1670 of the 1st July, 1915, the High Commissioner, in exercise of the powers in that behalf conferred on him by section 2 B of “The Public Emergency Enactment,” made certain prohibitions relating to the importation or exportation of goods from or to certain places unless Certificates of Origin or Declarations of Ultimate Destination be presented in respect of them :

AND WHEREAS these matters are as from the date of this notification governed by rules made by the Chief Secretary to Government under section 3 (i) of “The Customs (War Powers) Enactment, 1916,” published as Notification No. 2664 :

NOW IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that His Excellency rescinds the said Notification No. 1670 of the 1st July, 1915.

No. 2666.—“THE PUBLIC EMERGENCY ENACTMENT, 1914.”

WHEREAS, by Notification No. 2248, published in the *Gazette* on the 11th July, 1916, and made under section 2 B of “The Public Emergency Enactment, 1914,” as amended by “The Public Emergency Enactment, 1914, Amendment Enactment, 1914,” the exportation of certain articles therein referred to from the Federated Malay States to certain destinations was prohibited :

AND WHEREAS the said notification was amended and added to in certain particulars by Notification No. 2410, published in the *Gazette* on the 24th July, 1916 :

AND WHEREAS it is expedient that the said notification of the 11th July, 1916, should be further amended and added to :

NOW IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that, in virtue and exercise of the powers in that behalf conferred on him by the Enactments above recited, the High Commissioner further amends the said notification of the 11th July, 1916, by making the following amendments in and additions to the Schedule to the same :

(1) The following headings are deleted :

(B) Provisions and victuals which may be used as food for man and the raw materials thereof, all, not otherwise prohibited, the following :

Meats of all kinds (except poultry and game), not including beef and mutton, fresh or refrigerated [which is included among goods marked (A)].

(B) Resins and resinous substances (except such as contain caoutchouc).

Woods, the following :

(B) *Lignum vitæ* ;

(B) Mahogany.

(2) The following headings are added :

- (B) Bamboo ;
- (B) Bristles ;
- (A) Cape garnets or rubies ;
- (A) Copper stamps used for stamping woven piece goods ;
- (B) Feathers and down ;
- (B) Felspar ;
- (A) Fire bricks and fire clay ;
- (B) Insulating materials, the following :
 - Leatheroid ;
 - Oiled cloth and tape ;
 - Vulcanized fibre ;
- Provisions and victuals which may be used as food for man, the following :
 - (A) Rennet powder, rennet extract and other preparations of rennet ;
- (B) Provisions and victuals which may be used as food for man and the raw materials thereof, all, not otherwise prohibited, including :
 - Meat of all kinds, not including beef and mutton, fresh or refrigerated ;
 - Poultry and game ;
- (B) Rattan, woven ;
- (B) Resins, resinous substances (except such as contain caoutchouc) and articles containing resins and resinous substances ;
- (B) Tea ;
- (B) Tobacco ;
- (B) Varnishes, spirit, containing gum ;
- (A) Vinegar, vinegar essence and similar preparations ;
- (A) Wire, barbed, and galvanized wire ;
- Woods, the following :
 - (A) Beefwood ;
 - (A) Birch ;
 - (A) Boxwood ;
 - (A) Dogwood ;
 - (A) Greenheart ;
 - (A) Hickory ;
 - (A) Lancewood ;
 - (A) Lignum vitæ ;
 - (A) Mahogany ;
 - (A) Padouk ;
 - (A) Sabicu ;
 - (A) Teak ;
 - (A) Whitewood.

(3) The headings “ (A) Bags and sacks made of jute ” and “ (A) Jute wrappers (Surrat tares) ” are deleted and there is substituted therefor the heading “ (A) Bags, wrappers or sacks made of jute, other than any such bags, wrappers or sacks as constitute the coverings of goods to be shipped for exportation and are allowed by the Registrar of Imports and Exports to be shipped as such Coverings.”

No. 2667.— “THE POST OFFICE ENACTMENTS, 1905.”

RULES made by the Chief Secretary to Government to come into operation on the 1st day of September, 1916.

IN exercise of the powers vested in him by “The Post Office Enactments, 1905,” the Chief Secretary to Government hereby makes the following Rules :

TELEGRAPHIC MONEY ORDERS EXCHANGED BETWEEN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND THE FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

1. Telegraphic money orders for sums not exceeding the maximum amount allowed in the case of ordinary money orders may be exchanged between the United Kingdom and the Federated Malay States.

2. The charge for a telegraphic money order issued in the Federated Malay States for payment in the United Kingdom shall be as follows :

- (a) Commission at the rate charged for ordinary money orders exchanged between the United Kingdom and the Federated Malay States.
- (b) A supplementary fee of 50 cents.
- (c) The charge for the official telegram of advice to the office of payment at the ordinary or deferred rates at the remitter's option.

3. If the remitter desires an Advice of Payment he must pay the usual fee of 5 cents and also for the insertion of the words "Advise payment" in the telegram of advice. The Advice of Payment will be sent by post.

4. The remitter of a telegraphic money order shall be allowed, on paying for the additional words required, to add to the official telegram of advice any short communication in English which he may wish to send to the payee, and may also, if he so desires, prepay the cost of a telegraphic reply to such communication. The full rate per word shall be charged for the prepaid reply.

5. A receipt shall be given to the remitter showing the amount paid by him on account of the money order and commission and the hour at which the telegraphic money order was presented by him.

6. Rules 126, 127 and 128 relating to inland telegraphic money orders, made on the 21st day of September, 1907, and published in the *Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan* and *Pahang Government Gazettes* on the 1st day of October, 1907, shall be equally applicable to the issue of telegraphic money orders on the United Kingdom.

7. Rules 131 and 132 relating to inland telegraphic money orders, made on the 21st day of September, 1907, and published in the *Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan* and *Pahang Government Gazettes* on the 1st day of October, 1907, shall be equally applicable to the payment of telegraphic money orders received from the United Kingdom.

8. If the payee of a telegraphic money order has removed from the place at which the order was originally payable, and has left written instructions with the Post Office for the re-direction of articles to his address, the telegraphic money order shall be re-directed to him by post without extra charge, provided the new office of payment is in the Federated Malay States.

9. The remitter of a telegraphic money order which has not been paid may stop payment thereof and require that the money be repaid to himself. This shall be done in the ordinary course of post without additional charge on the remitter's applying in writing to the Post Office at which the order was issued and producing the receipt granted for the original order and giving full particulars of the payee's address as entered in the order. If payment is required to be stopped by telegram the remitter shall pay the cost thereof at the ordinary rates for telegrams. Provided that the Postal Department shall not be responsible for any failure to stop payment of a money order in compliance with the remitter's request.

10. In the event of application being made for payment of a telegraphic money order by a person giving a name not in agreement with the name of the payee as advised by telegraph or asking for an amount differing from the sum telegraphed enquiry may be made by a paid service telegram to the office of issue to verify the name or amount. The applicant shall pay the cost thereof at the rates for ordinary telegrams but should there prove to be an error in the telegram of advice due to the fault of the telegraph service the sum paid for the service telegram will be refunded under the Rules made under "The Telegraphs Enactments, 1905," and published in the *Selangor Government Gazette* on the 28th day of December, 1909, and in the *Perak, Negri Sembilan* and *Pahang Government Gazettes* on the 31st day of December, 1909, on application being made to the Accountant, Posts and Telegraphs, Kuala Lumpur.

11. If the payee of a telegraphic money order cannot be found or refuses to take payment, reference will be made to the office of issue and if the telegraphic money order is still undeliverable the amount will be returned to the country of issue for re-payment to the remitter. The fees paid for the money order and the telegram of advice shall in no case be refunded except that, if a telegraphic reply has been prepaid, the amount paid for such reply will be refunded in accordance with the Rules made under "The Telegraphs Enactments, 1905," and published in the *Selangor Government Gazette* on the 28th day of December, 1909, and in the *Perak, Negri Sembilan and Pahang Government Gazettes* on the 31st day of December, 1909.

12. No telegraphic money order from the United Kingdom shall be paid after the expiration of one year from the last day of the month of issue.

No. 2668.— "THE POST OFFICE ENACTMENTS, 1905."

In exercise of the powers vested in him by "The Post Office Enactments, 1905," and by way of addition to the Rules relating to telegraphic money orders exchanged between the Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States made under the said Enactments and published in the *Federated Malay States Government Gazette* of the 21st January, 1910, the Chief Secretary to Government hereby makes the following Rules, with effect from the 1st September, 1916:

1. The remitter of a telegraphic money order shall be allowed, on paying for the additional words required, to add to the official telegram of advice any short communication in English which he may wish to send to the payee, and may also, if he so desires, prepay a telegraphic reply to such communication.

2. If the remitter of a telegraphic money order desires an Advice of Payment he must pay the prescribed fee of 5 cents and also pay for the insertion of the letters "A.P.", which count as one word, in the telegram of advice. The Advice of Payment will be sent by post.

No. 2669.— "THE POST OFFICE ENACTMENTS, 1905."

In exercise of the powers vested in him by "The Post Office Enactments, 1905," and by way of amendment of the Rules made under the said Enactments on the 21st September, 1907, and published in the *Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan and Pahang Government Gazettes* on the 1st day of October, 1907, the Chief Secretary to Government hereby rescinds, with effect from the 1st September, 1916, rules 124, 125, 129 and 136 and substitutes in place thereof the following Rules:

124 (i) No single telegraphic money order shall be issued for an amount exceeding \$100 and the same remitter shall not be allowed to obtain in any one day telegraphic money orders for a sum exceeding \$400 in the aggregate drawn on the same office or payable to the same person.

(ii) The remitter of a telegraphic money order shall be allowed, on paying for the additional words required, to add to the official telegram of advice any short communication in English which he may wish to send to the payee. He may also, if he so desires, prepay a telegraphic reply to such communication.

125. The charge of a telegraphic money order shall be as follows :

- (a) Commission at the rate charged for ordinary money orders.
- (b) The charge for the official telegram of advice to the office of payment at the ordinary rates for inland telegrams, the minimum charge being 21 cents. Such telegrams shall be sent only over the telegraph lines controlled by the Government of the Federated Malay States.

129. A receipt shall be given to the remitter showing the amount paid by him on account of the money order and commission and the hour at which the telegraphic money order was presented by him.

136. The remitter of a telegraphic money order which has not been paid may stop payment thereof and require that the money be repaid to himself. This shall be done in the ordinary course of post without additional charge on the remitter's applying in writing to the Post Office at which the order was issued and producing the receipt granted for the original order and giving full particulars of the payee's address as entered in the order. If payment is required to be stopped by telegram the remitter shall pay the cost thereof at the ordinary rates for telegrams. Provided that the Postal Department shall not be responsible for any failure to stop payment of a money order in compliance with the remitter's request.

No. 2670.—UNITED KINGDOM IMPORTATION RESTRICTIONS.—In continuation of Notifications Nos. 1518, 1592, 1789, 2101 and 2404, published in the *Gazette* on the 8th May, 16th May, 27th May, 30th June and 22nd July, 1916, respectively, the following Proclamation by His Britannic Majesty is published for general information :

BY THE KING.

A PROCLAMATION FOR PROHIBITING THE IMPORTATION OF CERTAIN ARTICLES INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM.

GEORGE, R. I.

WHEREAS by section forty-three of the Customs Consolidation Act, 1876, it is provided that the importation of arms, ammunition, gunpowder, or any other goods may be prohibited by Proclamation :

AND WHEREAS it is expedient that the importation into the United Kingdom of certain goods should be prohibited as hereinafter provided :

NOW, THEREFORE, We, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, in pursuance of the said Act and of all other powers enabling Us in that behalf, do hereby proclaim, direct and ordain as follows :

As from and after the Sixth day of July, 1916, subject as hereinafter provided, the importation into the United Kingdom of the following goods is hereby prohibited—*viz.* :

Such motor cars, chassis, parts and accessories (other than tyres) as were expressly exempted from the prohibition on the importation of motor cars, chassis, motor cycles and parts and accessories thereof which was imposed by the Prohibition of Import (No. 3) Proclamation, 1916.

Vacuum cleaners.

Yeast.

Provided always, and it is hereby declared, that this prohibition shall not apply to any such goods which are imported under licence given by or on behalf of the Board of Trade, and subject to the provisions and conditions of such licence.

This Proclamation may be cited as the Prohibition of Import (No. 7) Proclamation, 1916.

Given at Our Court at *Buckingham Palace*, this Twenty-seventh day of June, in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and sixteen, and in the Seventh year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING!

No. 2671.—CUSTOMS DUTIES ENACTMENT.—Prices of articles in respect of which export duty is leviable on an *ad valorem* basis. Commencing from the 1st September, 1916, until further notice, duty will be assessed in the States of Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan and Pahang in accordance with this list:

Articles.	Quantity.	Average price.	Articles.	Quantity.	Average price.
		\$ c.			\$ c.
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.			FOREST PRODUCE.		
Coconuts	per 1,000	25 00	Akar paku	per 100 bdls.	63 00
Coconut oil	per pikul	15 00	Ataps (nipah) No. 1 Ber-		
Coffee, Liberian	"	30 00	tindeh Tulang... ..	per 1,000	13 00
" Robusta	"	15 00	Ataps (nipah) No. 2 Ber-		
Copra	"	7 25	tumu Tulang	"	10 00
Sugar, brown	"	9 50	Ataps (nipah) No. 3 Ber-		
" coconut	per 100 turns	3 00	tumu Daun	"	7 50
" European, No. 1... ..	per pikul	10 00	Ataps (bertam)	"	7 00
" " 2... ..	"	9 00	" (chuchok)	"	7 00
" kabong (palm)	per 100 tarus	5 50	" rembia (sago)	"	40 00
" white	per pikul	10 00	Bamboos	"	10 00
Sugar, Krian {	basket, 1st quality... ..	6 00	Bark, bakau	per pikul	1 00
	" 2nd "	4 20	" kepong	per 18 feet	2 00
	" 3rd "	3 00	Bees' wax No. 1	per pikul	77 00
	" 4th "	2 50	" " 2	"	60 00
	sold by contract... ..	The contract price	Refined Malayan Cam-		
" agents	"	The price certified by the agents	phor, No. 1	"	8,500 00
Tapioca—			" " 2	"	7,000 00
Flake	per pikul	8 00	" " 3	"	6,000 00
Fine flour	"	8 50	Formosa Camphor, No. 1	"	100 00
Seed pearl, best, S'pore	"	8 50	" " 2	"	80 00
" " Penang	"	8 50	Charcoal	"	1 50
Medium pearl... ..	"	9 00	" mangrove	per basket of	
Wet, partially manu-				24 to 30 kts.	1 00
factured	"	1 50	Chindana	per pikul	14 00
Roots	"	1 00	Gharu, No. 1	"	760 00
Fish.			" " 2	"	426 00
Fish maws, leaf, long	"	145 00	" " 3	"	280 00
" round	"	90 00	" " 4	"	185 00
" purse	"	75 00	" " 5	"	50 00
Fish refuse	"	2 50	" lempung, No. 1	"	16 00
Ikan gelama panjang	"	10 00	" " 2	"	8 00
" " papan	"	10 00	Jernang	"	50 00
Oysters (dried), best	"	15 00	Kajangs	per 100	32 00
Prawns—			Mangrove bark	per pikul	1 00
Dried, 1st quality	"	20 00	" "	per 1,000 bdls.	
" 2nd "	"	19 50		of about 3½	
Kulit udang	"	3 00		kts. each	15 00
" pari	"	3 00	Minyak keruing (gul-gul		
Sharks' fins, No. 1 quality	"	145 00	oil)	per pikul	12 00
" " 2	"	125 00	" kayu puteh	per crate of	
Sea-slugs, No. 1 (bêche-				25 bottles	15 00
de-mer)	"	57 50	Nibong, 16 feet long	per 100	29 00
" " 2	"	40 00	" 12 "	"	24 00
" " 3	"	36 00	" split	"	5 00
Salted and dried—			Rotan ayer, mixed	per pikul	2 00
Ikan lidah	"	60 00	" bakau	per 100 bdls.	16 00
Bawal	"		" batu, long	"	49 00
Kurau	"		" " short	"	38 00
Siakap	"		" dahan, over 10 feet		
Tinggiri	"			long	per 1,000
Blibis	"	17 00			11 00
Jinahak	"		" " under "	"	9 00
Jumpol	"		" " in coils	per coil	2 50
Bagok	"		" getah	per 100 bdls.	40 00
Selangin	"		" jernang (whole)	"	100 00
Parang	"		" " (split)	"	40 00
Selampai	"		" jiriyau	"	53 00
Tebal pipi	"		" kembong	"	130 00
Blanak	"	10 00	" krai	"	100 00
Belukang	"		" laras	"	40 00
Pari	"		" manau (whole)	"	200 00
Duri	"		" " (split)	"	100 00
Kedra	"		" pasir	"	37 00
Terubak	"		" " (split)	"	82 00
Talang	"		" prut merah	"	80 00
Malong	"		" ribu for tying wood	"	20 00
Puput	"		" " ataps	"	10 00
Sembilang	"	7 50	" zabut	"	10 00
Temberi	"		" senik	"	37 00
Yu	"		" sega No. 1... ..	per pikul	10 00
Other varieties not			" " 2... ..	"	7 00
specified	"	2 50	" " ayer	per 100 bdls.	100 00
			" " badak	"	40 00
			" semambu, No. 1	per 1,000	55 00
			" " 2	"	40 00

Articles.	Quantity.	Average price.	Articles.	Quantity.	Average price.
		\$ c.			\$ c.
FOREST PRODUCE—(cont.).			MISCELLANEOUS—(cont.).		
Rotan tanah, long	... per 100 bdis.	77 00	Hides—(cont.).		
" " short	... "	20 00	Goat-skins	... each	75
" udang	... "	40 00	Sheep-skins	... "	50
" " (split)	... "	10 00	Tiger-skins	... "	8 00
" all other kinds	... "	5 00	Horns—		
Getah, grit or singerit	... per pikul	55 00	Buffalo	... per pikul	7 00
" puteh	... "	65 00	Cow	... "	10 00
" rambong	... "	65 00	Tallow	... "	4 50
" sundeh, No. 1	... "	130 00	Sheep tallow	... "	10 00
" " 2	... "	79 00	Bones, special quality,		
" " 3	... "	30 00	large	... "	2 00
" susu	... "	60 00	" small	... "	1 50
" taban merah, No. 1	... "	230 00	" inferior quality,		
" " 2	... "	120 00	large	... "	1 75
" " 3	... "	60 00	" small	... "	1 00
" leaves	... "	2 00	Mother-of-pearl shell	... "	47 00
Hides—			Gold dust	... per bongkal	65 00
MISCELLANEOUS.			Elephant tusks	... per pikul	350 00
Buffalo	...(dried) per pikul	28 00	PAHANG ONLY.		
"	... (wet) "	12 00	Firewood	... per ton or cart	3 00
Cow	...(dried) "	35 00	" (bakau)	... per 1,000 billets	4 00
"	... (wet) "	23 00			

No. 2672.—CUSTOMS DUTIES ENACTMENT.—For the period from the 1st to 7th September, 1916, inclusive, the value of the highest grade of rubber is fixed at two shillings and four pence per lb., and the duty on cultivated rubber on which export duty is leviable on an *ad valorem* basis in accordance with the Rules under the Customs Duties Enactment, will be assessed on a price of \$120 per pikul for all grades.

