

(2) That the exportation of the following goods should be prohibited to all destinations:—

Acetic acid;
Cinematograph films;
Ferro-molybdenum;
Ferro-silicon;
Ferro-tungsten;
Gramophone and other sound records;
Photographic sensitive films, plates and printing paper whether exposed or not;
Platinum, salts of;
Radium;
Tungsten.

(3) That on and after the 27th day of March, 1916, the exportation of "Manufactured fuel" should be prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates.

(4) That the exportation of the following goods should be prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates:—

Clinical thermometers;
Ramie stockings and ramie fabrics for the manufacture of gas mantles;
Surgical instruments;
X-Ray apparatus.

(5) That the exportation of the following goods should be prohibited to all foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than France, Russia (except through Baltic ports), Italy, Spain and Portugal:—

Absinthe;

Chemicals, the following:—

Barium sulphate;
Calcium sulphate;
Iron sulphates;
Sodium sulphate and bisulphate (including nitre cake);
Strontium sulphate;
Glucose and malt sugar;
Salt, rock and white, except table salt.

Now, therefore, Their Lordships, having taken the said recommendation into consideration, are pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the same be approved.

Whereof the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs and Excise, the Director of the War Trade Department, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Almeric FitzRoy.

Foreign Office,

March 13, 1916.

The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has received from His Majesty's Ambassador at Petrograd the following memorandum, prepared by the Commercial Attaché to His Majesty's Embassy, in continuation of the memorandum which appeared in the London Gazette of June 25th, 1915:—

The "Official Messenger" of Petrograd, of to-day's date, publishes an Imperial Ukase of

January 24th-February 6th, replacing the contraband lists given in the Imperial Decree of August 10th-23rd, 1915, and reported in Sir G. Buchanan's despatch, No. 152 Commercial, of August 29th, 1915, by new revised lists of absolute and conditional contraband. The new Russian revised list of absolute contraband (Items Nos. 1-42) is identical with the list (Schedule I, Items 1-42), given in the King's Proclamation of October 14th, 1915, with the following slight differences:—

In Item 8: At end, between the Russian equivalents for *urea* and *cyanamide*, the Russian list includes *carbamide*.

In Item 28: The English list has: "Mineral oils, including benzine and motor spirit." The Russian list has: "Mineral oils, including benzine and other liquid fuel for internal combustion."

In Item 32: After the word *Lubricants*, the Russian text adds "including castor oil."

In Item 42: The following words in the English text, "on a scale of four miles to one inch or any larger scale," are thus converted in the Russian: "on a scale of more than $\frac{1}{250000}$."

The new Russian conditional list, Items Nos. 1-14, is identical with the list (Schedule II, Items 1-14) given in the King's Proclamation of October 14th, 1915.

Foreign Office,

March 15, 1916.

ITALIAN DECREES RELATIVE TO ENEMY MERCHANT VESSELS.

According to a notification received from His Majesty's Ambassador at Rome the Italian Government have by a Decree dated February 10th, 1916, amended Article 1 of the Decree (No. 1014) of June 24th, 1915, which provides (Article 2) for the confiscation of enemy merchant vessels by way of reprisal for certain hostile acts. A translation of the latter Decree was published in Parliamentary Paper Miscellaneous No. 18 (1915).

The text of Article 1 as thus amended is as follows (translation):—

Article 1. If the enemy causes damage to the lives or goods of Italian subjects or citizens by bombarding undefended towns, ports, villages, houses, or other buildings, by destroying merchantmen unarmed **or armed for defence in accordance with the provisions of Article 109 of the Mercantile Marine Code*, or by committing any hostile acts which are contrary to the principles of the rights of war generally recognised and admitted, the Government of the King are authorised to order the appropriation of the sum required to indemnify Italian subjects or citizens, or their representatives, who have suffered damage from the enemy, from the fund which has been established by the Caisse of Deposits for seamen in the maritime department of Genoa in accordance with the terms of Article 6 of our Decree of the 17th June, 1915, No. 957.

*The words in italics are added by the Decree of February 10th, 1916.