MANUALS OF EMERGENCY LEGISLATION.
DEFENCE OF THE REALM MANUAL,
[5th Edition]
REVISED TO
FEBRUARY 28th, 1918
[taking the place of previously announced Edition of November, 1917].

COMPRISING

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INTRODUCTORY NOTE.

This, the Fifth, Edition of the Defence of the Realm Manual, supersedes the Edition of May, 1917, and all other previous issues from which it differs in the following essential particulars.

The constantly increasing bulk and scope of the Orders under the Defence of the Realm Regulations relating to the Control of Supplies of "War Material," in its widest sense, and to the Production and Control of Food, have called for the relegation of the legislation on those subjects to separate Manuals. Accordingly the War Material Supplies, the Food Production, and the Food Control Orders now appear in the "War Material Supplies Manual," "The Food (Supply and Production) Manual," and "The Food Control Manual" respectively, and are not reproduced in the present Manual. Nor are the Treasury Securities Orders which under the new plan referred to, fall into "The Financial Manual."

Otherwise the arrangement of this Volume follows that of the previous Editions, viz.: a division into three Parts, comprising respectively the Acts of Parliament, the Regulations made by Order in Council under the Acts, and the Departmental Orders made under the Regulations, coupled with Notes by the Editor on each Statute or document referred to, and a full Analytical Index to the whole body of Defence of the Realm statutory law.

This Edition takes the place of the previously announced Edition of November, 1917, and its appearance has been delayed by the concurrent preparation of Editions of the "Food" and "War Supplies" Manuals and the entire remodelling of Part III. of the present Manual which the new plan has entailed.

PART I.—THE DEFENCE OF THE REALM ACTS.

As in the previous edition, this Part comprises the Defence of the Realm Acts of 1914 and 1915, with the exception of Amendment Act, No. 3, which, together with the Defence of the Realm (Liquor Control) Regulations and Orders (also excluded), form a body of law relating to the State Control of Liquor distinct from that herein comprised, and also the Defence of the Realm (Acquisition of Land) Act, 1916.

The Defence of the Realm Acts have not been varied or added to by Parliament during the 9 months elapsing between this and the previous Edition, but various enactments have been placed on the statute book directly affecting the Defence of the Realm Code; all these will be found referred to in the relative footnotes to that Code as printed in Part II. of this Manual.

This book, being printed for the "King's Printer of Acts of Parliament," the copies of Acts therein contained have the same authorisation as separate copies of Acts similarly printed, and similarly purchaseable. In order to retain this authority, the main text of Part I. of this Manual comprises the full unamended text of the Defence of the Realm Acts passed; enactments, such as s. 1 (3) of the 1914 Consolidation Act, which have been extended and amended by subsequent enactments, are, in addition to their appearance in the main text, reproduced in a footnote in what appears to be their resultant form.
PART II.—\textbf{The Defence of the Realm Regulations as amended to February 28th, 1918, reproduced in Consolidated Form.}

The Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, as issued by His Majesty in Council on November 28th, 1914, were 63 in number. During the period of three years and a quarter which has since elapsed, two-thirds of the original 63 Regulations have been amended, the variation in many cases consisting of extensive revocations and additions, and in some extending to the substitution of a whole Regulation in amended form. Further, besides such amendments, 174 entirely new Regulations have been introduced into the Code, which now comprises 231 Regulations, of which 31 (see the Table of Regulations, p. 29 hereof) have been made since the end of May, 1917—the date of the previous edition of this Manual.

"The Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914," dated November 28th, 1914, were printed as Statutory Rules and Orders, 1914, No. 1699. The amendments made in them were effected by 65 amending Orders in Council of which the dates, and numbers as printed as Statutory Rules and Orders, are given in the following Table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Order in Council</th>
<th>St. R. &amp; O. Year and Number</th>
<th>Order in Council</th>
<th>St. R. &amp; O. Year and Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>April 13, 1915</td>
<td>1915, No. 309</td>
<td>Nov. 23, 1916</td>
<td>1916, No. 806</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 29, 1915</td>
<td>1915, No. 384</td>
<td>Nov. 29, 1916</td>
<td>1916, No. 835</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov. 30, 1915</td>
<td>1915, No. 1131</td>
<td>Feb. 16, 1917</td>
<td>1917, No. 156</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feb. 15, 1916</td>
<td>1916, No. 71</td>
<td>April 14, 1917</td>
<td>1917, No. 370</td>
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<tr>
<td>March 21, 1916</td>
<td>1916, No. 187</td>
<td>May 2, 1917</td>
<td>1917, No. 423</td>
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<tr>
<td>April 12, 1916</td>
<td>1916, No. 231</td>
<td>May 19, 1917</td>
<td>1917, No. 475</td>
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<tr>
<td>April 19, 1916</td>
<td>1916, No. 251</td>
<td>June 13, 1917</td>
<td>1917, No. 546</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 22, 1916</td>
<td>1916, No. 253</td>
<td>June 28, 1917</td>
<td>1917, No. 656</td>
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<td>April 26, 1916</td>
<td>1916, No. 257</td>
<td>July 17, 1917</td>
<td>1917, No. 736</td>
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<tr>
<td>May 10, 1916</td>
<td>1916, No. 296</td>
<td>Aug. 8, 1917</td>
<td>1917, No. 806</td>
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<tr>
<td>June 1, 1916</td>
<td>1916, No. 345</td>
<td>Aug. 29, 1917</td>
<td>1917, No. 906</td>
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<tr>
<td>June 8, 1916</td>
<td>1916, No. 359</td>
<td>Sept. 29, 1917</td>
<td>1917, No. 1068</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 12, 1916</td>
<td>1916, No. 466</td>
<td>Nov. 16, 1917</td>
<td>1917, No. 1190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov. 6, 1916</td>
<td>1916, No. 767</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Each of these (as all other Statutory Rules and Orders which have been printed and put on sale) may be obtained, and cited (see 56 & 57 Vict., c. 66, s. 3 (2)), by its number and year.

Part II. of this Manual consists of the reproduction as a single Consolidated Code of the provisions contained in the 66 separate
Orders in Council (viz., the Order issuing the November, 1914, Regulations and the Orders specified in the foregoing table) above referred to.

This reproduction as a Single Code of the whole of the Defence of the Realm Regulations as in force on February 28th; 1918, has been effected under the authority of Regulation 64 of the Code (printed at p. 183 below).

This book being printed under the authority of His Majesty's Stationery Office, will by virtue of the Documentary Evidence Acts, 1868 and 1882 (31 & 32 Vict. c. 37; 45 & 46 Vict. c. 9) be prima facie evidence in any legal proceedings of the Defence of the Realm Regulations issued by His Majesty contained in it.

A table shewing the arrangement of the Regulations of the Consolidated Code will be found at pp. 29-38 of this Manual.

Against every regulation or passage of the Code a reference to the date of the Order in Council which (see above) issued the Regulation in its present form or made an addition or alteration thereto is inserted.

For those marginal dates as for the explanatory footnotes (which form no part of the Regulations as issued by Order in Council) the Editor is alone responsible.

In this Edition, as in its predecessors, the Editorial Notes have been remodelled wherever new legislation by Act, Regulation, or Order so required, and an attempt has been made to give a detailed reference to every Act of Parliament, Statutory Rule, or other document relative to the wide-range of subjects now covered by the Code.

In the Consolidated Code of Regulations which forms Part II. of this Manual all passages containing alterations made, and new matter added, since May 31st, 1917 (the date of the last edition), are denoted by thick black lines, but it may be convenient to briefly state here the field covered by the more important Regulations introduced into the Code since that date.

As regards food supplies the powers of the Food Controller under Reg. 2gg and otherwise have been strengthened, and he has been given similar powers to those which the Military Departments exercise under 2b, 2e, 7, 8c, 8cc, and 35a.(a)

As regards increased and improved cultivation of land the Agricultural Departments' powers under Regulations 2m and 2n have been strengthened, and the parting with horses used in agriculture restricted (Reg. 2r).(b)

As to war material supplies the variance of sub-contracts is provided for (Reg. 2bb), as is the price to be paid for requisitioned timber (Reg. 2c); powers as to trees and timber, and as to horses and horse-drawn vehicles are conferred on the Board of Trade (Reg. 2n (3), (4), (5)).(c)

The State Control of means of communication has been extended to highways (Reg. 5a) (powers being conferred on the Army Council as to road material (Reg. 9gg (5)) and, as regards requisitioning materials and plant, to tramways and light railways (Reg. 7 bbb).

(a) All the Food Control legislation is comprised in the "Food Control Manual."

(b) See the "Food (Supply and Production) Manual."

(c) All the legislation relating to the Control of Supplies is contained in the "War Material Supplies Manual" where the numerous Orders are grouped and co-ordinated.
As to shipping the provisions as to wireless installations are strengthened (Reg. 37b (2) (3)), provision is made as to the entry into harbours of ships carrying explosives for defensive purposes (Reg. 38n), and far reaching powers as to trade, ports, freight, rates, shipbuilding, and restricting voyages are conferred on the Shipping Controller (Regs. 39mmm-39ddd). The Board of Trade's consent to the transfer of the registry of certain British ships is made necessary (Reg. 39c). Certain persons are prohibited from entering shipbuilding yards (Reg. 29c).

Two new Regulations relate to air-raids, one (Reg. 17a) empowers the use of premises as public air-raid shelters and the other (Reg. 17b) provides for the erection of hoardings where buildings are damaged.

Considerable additions are made to the provisions against communications with the enemy or other undesirables (Regs. 18a, 24, 24n).

Other miscellaneous extensions of the Code relate to the powers of the Director-General of National Service who is empowered (Reg. 8aa) to prohibit the establishment of new retail businesses, and to whom are transferred (Reg. 8e) the powers of the Minister of Munitions as to building and construction work. On the Director-General are conferred various powers as to exemptions from military service, the attestation of soldiers, and the duties of employers (Regs. 41a, 45b, 45c, 53b, 61a, &c., &c.). The Minister of Munitions is empowered to reduce shoplifting so as to save light, heat, and power (Reg. 11a). The importation of publications contravening Reg. 27 can be prohibited (Reg. 27n), and the printing and circulation of propagandist war leaflets is subjected to restrictions (Reg. 27c).

PART III.—ORDERS MADE UNDER THE REGULATIONS.

Under powers contained in the Regulations various Orders have been made by the Treasury, by the Admiralty, the Army Council, and the Minister of Munitions, and by the Secretary of State, the Secretary for Scotland, the Board of Trade, the Local Government Board, the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland, the Food Controller, the Shipping Controller, and the Director-General of National Service.

Part III. of this Manual comprises the full text of all the Orders made under the Regulations by these and other Departments, and in force February 28th, 1918, except:

(1) Orders as to War Material Supplies, Food Production, Food Control, &c., which, as stated at the commencement of this Introduction, have under the new plan been relegated to separate Manuals restricted to those subjects.

(2) Orders of a purely local character of which detailed lists with references to the "London Gazette," &c., are given in lieu of the full text. (b)

This book being printed under the authority of His Majesty's Stationery Office, will by virtue of the Documentary Evidence

(a) A corresponding survey in outline of the chief additions to the Code made between February 28th and May 31st, 1917, will be found at pp. v, vi of the Introduction to the Manual of the last named date.

(b) Where as in the case of those relating to cinematograph films the local orders are few in number, a list of them is given in a footnote to the empowering Regulation (e.g. Reg. 35, p. 125) instead of in Part III.
Acts, 1868 and 1882 (31 & 32 Vict., c. 37; 45 & 46 Vict., c. 9), as applied to the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries by the Documentary Evidence Act, 1895 (58 & 59 Vict. c. 9), to the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland by s. 21 (3) of the Agriculture and Technical Instruction (Ireland) Act, 1899 (62 & 63 Vict. c. 50), to the Minister of Munitions by s. 18 of the Munitions of War Act, 1915 (5 & 6 Geo. 5, c. 54), to the Army Council, and the Secretary for Scotland by s. 5 of the Evidence (Amendment) Act, 1915 (5 & 6 Geo. 5, c. 94), to the Food and Shipping Controllers by s. 11 (4) of the New Ministries and Secretaries Act, 1916 (6 & 7 Geo. 5, c. 68), and to the Director-General of National Service by s. 2 (2) of the Ministry of National Service Act, 1917 (7 & 8 Geo. 5, c. 6), be primâ facie evidence in any legal proceedings of the Orders contained in it which have been made by all the first-named Government Departments.

Certain of these Orders are expressed as being made under a specified Regulation of the Code, whilst others are expressed to be made under the general powers of the Defence of the Realm Acts and Regulations. In this Manual they are classified according to, and printed in the sequence of, the particular Regulation from which, or from which in common with other powers, they appear to derive their force, and to further assist reference the number of that Regulation is in this Edition given in the headline to each page on which an Order so classified thereunder occurs. It is believed that this arrangement, by which reference from an empowering Regulation to the Departmental legislation effected thereunder is facilitated, will be found convenient, but for the headings and other words preceding an Order, for its grouping under a particular Regulation, and for the footnotes which in this Edition have been again enlarged, the Editor is alone responsible.

A list of the classes into which the Orders lend themselves for grouping will be found at pp. 186-8: in July, 1916, the number of classes of Orders was 11; it has now been extended to 48. The new classes embrace the Orders of the Minister of Munitions constituting special "ejection" areas, as to economy of shop lighting, and as to safety rules for factories, those of the Board of Trade as to coal, charges for carrying merchandise, and rates, dues and charges at ports, those of the Director-General of National Service as to the licensing of retail businesses, and building and construction work, that of the Treasury as to Stationery Office powers, those of the competent military authority in Ireland as to possession, etc., of arms and explosives, those of the Army Council as to exemption from provisions as to non-postal communications and the despatch of parcels, and those of the Admiralty as to safety rules in factories.

Large additions to, and modifications in, the Orders of the other classes have also been made.

The Appendices.

The Evidence (Amendment) Act, 1915, provides for the giving in evidence before a jury on a trial for an indictable offence of depositions of witnesses engaged on naval or military service, and before a jury or a court-martial on a trial for an offence against the Defence of the Realm Regulations of statements of
witnesses at preliminary investigations. It also provides for the admittance as evidence of officially printed copies of Orders of the Army Council, &c.

That Act is not one of the Defence of the Realm Acts, but it is so closely connected with the subject of this Manual that it has been considered convenient to print it as Appendix I. (p. 391) thereto.

In this Edition two further Appendices have been added, comprising, respectively, the Royal Proclamation suspending in Ireland Section 1 of the Defence of the Realm (Amendment) Act, 1915 (Right of a British subject charged with offence to be tried by Civil Court), and the Rules made by the Railway and Canal Commission under the Defence of the Realm (Acquisition of Land) Act.

The Index.

In the Index which concludes the volume an attempt has been made to give a direct reference to each "Defence of the Realm" Enactment, Regulation, or Order both under each particular subject of the legislation, and under the Authority to whom powers are given, or on whom duties are imposed. Thus under the name of each Government Department direct reference is given to each Regulation giving powers to that Department, and to the Orders made in pursuance thereof; under the heading "Competent Naval or Military Authority" will be found references to each Regulation conferring powers on such an authority, and the headings "Aliens Officer," and "Customs and Excise Officer" are arranged on the like plan; and under the heading "Police" the powers possessed only by higher officers of police, and those conferred on all constables, are separately grouped, and analysed under each subject, of administrative or executive action.

Under the heading "Permits" (p. 466) the various provisions of the Regulations thereto relating have been brought together, and under "Summary Offences" a list is given of the offences declared by the Regulations to be "summary offences" within Regulation 56 (2).

Under "Scotland" and "Ireland" will be found lists of the provisions specially relating to those countries.

Similar means of reference to the numerous Orders affecting Food Production and Food Supply are furnished by the similar Analytical Indexes to the "Food (Supply and Production) Manual," and the "Food Control Manual," which are arranged on like detailed plans.

As regards Supplies other than Food, the Alphabetical Table at the beginning of the "War Material Supplies Manual" shows at a glance what articles are subject to acquisition or control, and which Department has made the Order and its date.

All the Index entries are in double form, i.e., they refer both to the Section of the Act, Number of the Regulation, or Date of the Order in reference, and to the Page of this Manual on which the document referred to is printed.

Alexander Pulling.

The Temple,

June 30th, 1918.
PART I.

THE DEFENCE OF THE REALM ACTS.

[The Defence of the Realm (Amendment) (No. 3) Act, 1915 (5 & 6 Geo. 5. c. 42), which relates to State Control of the Liquor Trade, is omitted from the present Manual as being outside its scope. The Defence of the Realm (Acquisition of Land) Act, 1916, which is within such scope, is printed pp. 10-27 below.]

(1) THE DEFENCE OF THE REALM CONSOLIDATION ACT, 1914

(5 Geo. 5. c. 8).

An Act to consolidate and amend the Defence of the Realm Acts.

[27th November, 1914.]

Be it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

1.—(1) His Majesty in Council has power during the continuance of the present war to issue regulations(a) for securing the public safety and the defence of the realm, and as to the powers and duties for that purpose of the Admiralty and Army Council(b) and of the members of His Majesty's forces and other persons acting in his behalf; and may by such regulations authorise the trial by courts-martial, (c) or in the case of minor offences by courts of summary jurisdiction, and punishment of persons committing offences against the regulations and in particular against any of the provisions of such regulations designed—

(a) to prevent persons communicating with the enemy or obtaining information for that purpose or any purpose

(b) (i) CONSTITUTION OF ARMY COUNCIL.—The Army Council was constituted by Letters Patent of February 6th, 1904, which together with the Orders in Council of August 10th, 1904, February 15th, 1909, and August 2nd, 1910, distributing the business of the Council, are printed at pp. 1248-1252 of the Annual Volume of Statutory Rules and Orders, 1912. By Order in Council of January 27th, 1916, it was provided that the Chief of the Imperial General Staff shall be responsible for issuing the orders of the Government in regard to military operations. New Letters Patent are issued whenever a change in the Members of the Army Council occurs, see Notice of Letters Patent of April 20th, 1918, appointing the Rt. Hon. Alfred Viscount Milner, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., President, and James Ian Macpherson, Esq., Vice-President of the Army Council, "London Gazette," May 7th, 1918. By 9 Edw. 7, c. 3, s. 4, various powers and duties were transferred to the Army Council.

(ii) POWERS OF MINISTER OF MUNITIONS.—Art. 3 of the Ministry of Munitions Order in Council, 1915 (printed as Statutory Rules and Orders, 1915, No. 580), provides that this enactment shall be read as if the Minister of Munitions were mentioned therein in addition to the Admiralty and Army Council. This Order in Council was made under s. 2 of the Ministry of Munitions Act, 1915 (5 & 6 Geo. 5, c. 51), which established a Ministry of Munitions. By Warrant under Royal Sign Manual of June 9th, 1915, His Majesty appointed the Right Honourable David Lloyd George the first Minister of Munitions (see "London Gazette," June 11th, 1915).

(iii) POWERS OF FOOD AND SHIPPING CONTROLLERS.—Ss. 4, 6 of the New Ministries and Secretaries Act, 1916 (6 & 7 Geo. 5. c. 63), provide that the Food Controller and the Shipping Controller shall respectively have such further powers as may be conferred on them by regulations under the Defence of the Realm Consolidation Act, 1914, and that regulations may be made under that Act accordingly. For powers so conferred on the Food Controller, see Regs. 2r, 2e, 2r-23j, 7, 8c, 8cc, 35a, printed at pp. 43, 45-52, 69, 75, 76, 126, and on the Shipping Controller, see Regs. 37c, 38cc, 39b, printed at pp. 131, 138, 140.

(c) TRIAL BY JURY.—As to right of British subject to trial by jury, see 5 Geo. 5, c. 34, s. 1 (2), printed at p. 6.

Power to make regulations as to the defence of the realm.
calculated to jeopardise the success of the operations of any of His Majesty's forces or the forces of his allies or to assist the enemy; or

(b) to secure the safety of His Majesty's forces and ships and the safety of any means of communication and of railways, ports, and harbours; or

(c) to prevent the spread of false reports or reports likely to cause disaffection to His Majesty or to interfere with the success of His Majesty's forces by land or sea or to prejudice His Majesty's relations with foreign powers; or

(d) to secure the navigation of vessels in accordance with directions given by or under the authority of the Admiralty; or

(e) otherwise to prevent assistance being given to the enemy or the successful prosecution of the war being endangerd. (a)

(2) Any such regulations may provide for the suspension of any restrictions on the acquisition or user of land, or the exercise of the power of making byelaws, or any other power under the Defence Acts, 1842 to 1875, (b) or the Military Lands Acts, 1891 to 1903, (c) and any such regulations or any orders made thereunder affecting the pilotage of vessels may supersede any enactment, order, charter, byelaw, regulation or provision as to pilotage. (d)

(a) Provisions of Regulations.—For reference to the Regulations made as regards any particular subject, see the Analytical Index at the end of this Volume.

(b) Defence Acts.—The Defence Acts, 1842 (5 & 6 Vict. c. 94), 1854 (17 & 18 Vict. c. 67), 1859 (22 Vict. c. 12), 1860 (23 & 24 Vict. c. 112), and 1865 (28 & 29 Vict. c. 65), and the Defence Acts Amendment Act, 1873 (36 & 37 Vict. c. 72), may be cited by the collective title "the Defence Acts, 1842 to 1873" (see 59 & 60 Vict. c. 14). Land acquisition powers under the Defence Acts were conferred on the Admiralty by the Naval Works Act, 1895 (58 & 59 Vict. c. 35, s. 2), which provides that land acquired by them shall be vested and managed under ss. 9 to 19 of the Admiralty Lands and Works Act, 1864 (27 & 28 Vict. c. 57), and that the corresponding provisions of the Defence Act, 1842, shall not apply. See also s. 11 of the Ranges Act, 1891 (54 & 55 Vict. c. 54), which, as repeated in part by s. 28 of 55 & 56 Vict. c. 43, provides for the settlement by arbitration of the compensation for land acquired under the Defence Acts.

(c) Military Lands Acts.—(i) "The Military Lands Acts, 1892 to 1903," which (see 63 & 64 Vict. c. 56, s. 6; 3 Edw. 7. c. 47, s. 2) comprise the Military Lands Acts, 1892 (55 & 56 Vict. c. 43); 1897 (60 & 61 Vict. c. 6); 1890 (63 & 64 Vict. c. 56); and 1903 (3 Edw. 7. c. 47).

(ii) The land acquisition powers under these Acts were extended to the Admiralty by 58 & 59 Vict. c. 35, s. 2, which provides that land acquired by them shall be vested and managed under ss. 9 to 19 of the Admiralty Lands and Works Act, 1884 (27 & 28 Vict. c. 57); the bye-law making powers were extended to the Admiralty by 63 & 64 Vict. c. 56, s. 2 (1).

(iii) The Military Lands Acts have been adapted in their application to County Associations by Regulations of the Army Council under s. 4 of the Territorial and Reserve Forces Act, 1907 (7 Edw. 7. c. 9) ("Appendix XVI. of the Territorial Force Regulations, 1912"), printed in Statutory Rules and Orders, 1912, pp. 1211-1220.

(iv) Bye-laws under the Acts are "regulations" within the Documentary Evidence Acts, 1868 and 1882, and may be proved accordingly, see 55 & 56 Vict. c. 43, s. 17 (3).

(d) Pilotage.—The principal enactments as to Pilotage are now comprised in the Pilotage Act, 1913 (2 & 3 Geo. 5, c. 31) and Pilotage Orders thereunder. For regulations made under s. 1 (2) above, see Regulation 39 printed at p. 133, and the Admiralty and Pilotage Authorities' Orders printed in Part III. of this Manual, pp. 367-375, referred to in footnote (b) thereto.
(a)(3) It shall be lawful for the Admiralty or Army Council—

(a) to require that there shall be placed at their disposal the whole or any part of the output of any factory or workshop in which arms, ammunition, or warlike stores or equipment, or any articles required for the production thereof, are manufactured;

(b) to take possession of and use for the purpose of His Majesty's naval or military service any such factory or workshop or any plant thereof(a);

and regulations under this Act may be made accordingly.

(a) Amendments of Section 1 (3).—(i) By s. 1 (1) of the Defence of the Realm (Amendment) No. 2 Act, 1915, printed at p. 8 below, sub-section (3) was applied to any factory or workshop of whatever sort or to the plant thereof and paragraphs (c), (d) and (e) were added to the subsection.

(ii) Art. 3 of the Ministry of Munitions Order in Council, 1915 (printed as Statutory Rules and Orders, 1915, No. 580), provides that s. 1 (3) as thus amended shall be read as if the Minister of Munitions were mentioned therein in addition to the Admiralty and Army Council.

(iii) S. 10 of the Munitions of War Act, 1915 (printed as footnote (a) to p. 9), substitutes a new paragraph (d) for that mentioned in note (i).

(iv) The result of these amendments is that s. 1 (3) of the 1914 Act would now appear to read as follows:—

S. 1 (3) It shall be lawful for the Admiralty or Army Council or the Minister of Munitions—

(a) to require that there shall be placed at their disposal the whole or any part of the output of any factory or workshop of whatever sort or the plant thereof;

(b) to take possession of and use for the purpose of His Majesty's naval or military service any factory or workshop or any plant thereof;

(c) to require any work in any factory or workshop to be done in accordance with the directions of the Admiralty or Army Council or the Minister of Munitions, given with the object of making the factory or workshop, or the plant or labour therein, as useful as possible for the production of war material; and

(d) to regulate or restrict the carrying on of any work in any factory, workshop, or other premises, or the engagement or employment of any workmen or all or any classes of workmen therein, or to remove the plant therefrom, with a view to maintaining or increasing the production of munitions in other factories, work-shops, or premises, or to regulate and control the supply of metals and material that may be required for any articles for use in war; and

(e) to take possession of any unoccupied premises for the purpose of housing workmen employed in the production, storage, or transport of war material;

and regulations under this Act may be made accordingly.

In this sub-section the expression "war material" includes arms, ammunition, warlike stores and equipment, and everything required for or in connection with the production thereof.
(4) For the purpose of the trial of a person for an offence under the regulations by court-martial(a) and the punishment thereof, the person may be proceeded against and dealt with as if he were a person subject to military law(b) and had on active service committed an offence under section five of the Army Act(c):

Provided that where it is proved that the offence is committed with the intention of assisting the enemy a person convicted of such an offence by a court-martial shall be liable to suffer death.

(5) For the purpose of the trial of a person for an offence under the regulations by a court of summary jurisdiction and the punishment thereof, the offence shall be deemed to have been committed either at the place in which the same actually was committed or in any place in which the offender may be, and the maximum penalty which may be inflicted shall be imprisonment with or without hard labour for a term of six months or a fine of one hundred pounds, or both such imprisonment and fine; section seventeen of the Summary Jurisdiction Act, 1879, shall not apply to charges of offences against the regulations,(d) but any person aggrieved by a conviction of a court of summary jurisdiction may appeal in England to a court of quarter sessions, and in Scotland under and in terms of the Summary Jurisdiction (Scotland) Acts(e); and in Ireland in manner provided by the Summary Jurisdiction (Ireland) Acts.(f)

(a) COURTS-MARTIAL.—The enactments and rules relating to military courts-martial are comprised in ss. 47 et seq. of the Army Act (as to which Act see footnote (c) below) and the (Army) Rules of Procedure.

Revised General Orders regulating the practice and procedure of naval courts martial were approved by Order in Council, July 7th, 1916 (Statutory Rules and Orders, 1916, No. 490).

(b) PERSONS SUBJECT TO MILITARY LAW.—See ss. 175-177 of the Army Act.

(c) ARMY ACT.—The Army Act (44 & 45 Vict. c. 58) has been repeatedly amended and has in accordance with s. 8 (2) of the Army Annual Act, 1885 (48 & 49 Vict. c. 8), been printed with the amendments made down to the end of the session 5 & 6 Geo. 5, and such print has been put on sale.

S. 70 (5) of the Army Act was subsequently amended by 6 & 7 Geo. 5. c. 33, by s. 4 of the Army (Annual) Act, 1916 (6 Geo. 5. c. 5), and by ss. 4, 5 of the Army (Annual) Act, 1917 (7 Geo. 5. c. 9). See also the Army Transfers Act, 1915 (5 & 6 Geo. 5. c. 43), which as amended by 6 Geo. 5. c. 15, s. 13, amends s. 33 of the Army Act.

S. 8 (3) of the 1885 Act provides that references in any past or future Act to the Army Act shall be construed to refer to the Army Act as so amended.

(d) CLAIM TO TRIAL BY JURY.—S. 17 relates to the right to claim trial by jury in case of certain offences otherwise triable summarily. This Act excludes that right, but gives a right of appeal from a summary conviction.

(e) "SUMMARY JURISDICTION (SCOTLAND) ACTS."—This expression means the Summary Jurisdiction (Scotland) Act, 1908 (8 Edw. 7. c. 65), which consolidated and amended the previous Acts, and the Summary Jurisdiction (Scotland) Act 1908, Amendment Act, 1909 (9 Edw. 7. c. 28). The appeal is by stated case to the High Court of Justiciary under ss. 60-76 of the 1908 Act, or by any other competent mode of appeal, see s. 76. There is no appeal "on the merits" in any case.

(f) "SUMMARY JURISDICTION (IRELAND) ACTS."—This expression means so far as respects the Dublin Metropolitan Police District, the Acts regulating the powers and duties of justices of the peace or of the police of that district, and as respects any other part of Ireland, the Petty Sessions (Ireland) Act, 1851 (14 & 15 Vict. c. 93), and any Act, past or future, amending the same. See Interp. Act, 1889 (52 & 53 Vict. c. 63.) s. 13 (9). Under these Acts the appeal is to Quarter Sessions or by special case on point of law to the High Court, see 20 & 21 Vict. c. 43.
(6) The regulations may authorise a court-martial or court of summary jurisdiction, in addition to any other punishment, to order the forfeiture of any goods in respect of which an offence against the regulations has been committed.

2.—(1) This Act may be cited as the Defence of the Realm Consolidation Act, 1914.

(2) The Defence of the Realm Act, 1914, (a) and the Defence of the Realm (No. 2) Act, 1914, (b) are hereby repealed, but nothing in this repeal shall affect any Orders in Council made thereunder, and all such Orders in Council shall, until altered or revoked by an Order in Council under this Act, continue in force and have effect as if made under this Act. (c)

(2) THE DEFENCE OF THE REALM (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1915 (5 Geo. 5. c. 34).

An Act to amend the Defence of the Realm Consolidation Act, 1914. [16th March 1915.]

Be it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

1.—(1) Any offence against any regulations made under the Defence of the Realm Consolidation Act, 1914, (d) which is triable by court martial may, instead of being tried by a court martial, be tried by a civil court with a jury, and when so tried the offence shall be deemed to be a felony punishable with the like punishment as might have been inflicted if the offence had been tried by court martial. (e)

(a) Repealed Defence of the Realm Acts — The first Defence of the Realm Act (4 & 5 Geo. 5, c. 29) passed 4 days after the outbreak of war, is printed at p. 13 of the Manual of Emergency Legislation, and the second Act which extended the power to make regulations, and was passed August 28th, 1914 (4 & 5 Geo. 5, c. 63) at pp. 22, 23 of that Manual.

(b) Revoked Orders in Council — Four Orders in Council issuing Defence of the Realm Regulations, dated respectively August 12th, September 1st and 17th, 1914 (printed at pp. 146-156 of the Manual of Emergency Legislation), and October 14th, 1914 (printed at pp. 99-102 of Supplement No. 2 to the Manual), were made under the repealed Acts. These four Orders in Council were revoked as from November 28th, 1914, by Regulation 63 of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, printed at p. 96 of the November, 1916, Edition of this Manual. That revoking provision being now "spent" was repealed by Order in Council of January 24th, 1917, amending the Regulations, and therefore no longer appears in the Code as printed in Part II. of this Edition.

(d) Regulations — The Regulations made under this and the amending Acts are (in accordance with provision made by Order in Council) reproduced in Consolidated Form as Part II. of this Manual. The 1914 Act is printed above.

(e) Punishment on Trial by Civil Court — The punishment which may be inflicted is penal servitude for life or any less punishment, or if the offence was committed with the intention of assisting the enemy, death or any less punishment, with, in addition in either case, forfeiture of the goods in respect of which the offence was committed, see 5 Geo. 5. c. 8, s. 1 (4), printed at p. 4, and Regulation 57, printed at p. 177. As to appeals from convictions by a civil court see footnote (a) (i) to Reg. 56A, p. 176.
Defence of the Realm (Amendment) Act, 1915 (5 Geo. 5. c. 34.),
[Right of British Subject to Trial by Jury.]

(2) Where a person, being a British subject(a) but not being a person subject to the Naval Discipline Act(b) or to military law, is alleged to be guilty of an offence against any regulations made under the Defence of the Realm Consolidation Act, 1914,(c) he shall be entitled, within six clear days from the time when the general nature of the charge is communicated to him, to claim to be tried by a civil court with a jury instead of being tried by court martial, and where such a claim is made in manner provided by regulations under the last-mentioned Act the offence shall not be tried by court martial:

Provided that this subsection shall not apply where the offence is tried before a court of summary jurisdiction(d):

Provided also that before the trial of any person to whom this section applies, and as soon as practicable after arrest, the general nature of the charge shall be communicated to him in writing and notice in writing shall at the same time be given, in a form provided by regulations under the said Act, of his rights under this section.

(3) In addition and without prejudice to any powers which a court may possess to order the exclusion of the public from any proceedings, if, in the course of the trial of a person for a felony under this section, application is made by the prosecution, in the interests of national safety, that all or any portion of the public should be excluded during any part of the hearing, the court may make an order to that effect, but the passing of sentence shall in any case take place in public.

(a) "British Subject."—This expression is defined by the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act, 1914 (4 & 5 Geo. 5. c. 17), s. 27 (1), for the purposes of that Act. For the purposes of this Act the expression includes a woman who has married an alien, but before the marriage was a British subject, see s. 1 (8), printed at p. 7.

(b) Naval Discipline Act.—The Naval Discipline Act (29 & 30 Vict. c. 109) was amended by the Naval Discipline Act, 1884 (47 & 48 Vict. c. 39), the Naval Discipline Act, 1909 (9 Edw. 7. c. 41), the Naval Discipline Act, 1915 (5 Geo. 5. c. 30), the Naval Discipline (No. 2) Act, 1915 (5 & 6 Geo. 5. c. 73), the Naval Discipline Act, 1917 (7 & 8 Geo. 5. c. 34) and s. 7 of the Air Force (Constitution) Act, 1917 (7 & 8 Geo. 5. c. 51), and has in accordance with s. 7 (2) of the 1884 Act, s. 2 (2) of the 1909 Act, s. 16 (2) of the 1915 Act, s. 5 of the 1915 (No. 2) Act, and s. 2 of the 1917 Act as applied by s. 7 of the Air Force (Constitution) Act, been printed with the amendments so made down to the passing of the last-named Act and such print has been put on sale. The sections referred to provide for references in other Acts to the Naval Discipline Act being construed as references to the Act as so amended.

The Naval Discipline Act was as to part of s. 67 repealed by the Perjury Act, 1911, and has also been amended as to delegation of powers by 6 & 7 Geo. 5. c. 17, and 7 Geo. 5. c. 11.

(c) Regulations.—The Regulations made under this and the amending Acts are (in accordance with provision made by Order in Council) reproduced in Consolidated Form as Part II of this Manual. The 1914 Act is printed at pp. 1-5.

(d) Claim to Trial by Jury.—S. 1 (5) of the Defence of the Realm Consolidation Act, 1914 (printed at p. 4 above), excludes the operation of s. 17 of the Summary Jurisdiction Act, 1879, which gave a right to claim trial by jury.
(4) The Vexatious Indictments Act, 1859, as amended by 22 & 23 Vict. c. 17, any subsequent enactment shall apply to a felony under this section as if it were included among the offences mentioned in section one of that Act, but a felony under this section shall not be triable by a court of quarter sessions. (a)

(5) For the purpose of the trial of a person for a felony under this section the offence shall be deemed to have been committed either at the place in which the same actually was committed or in any place in the United Kingdom in which the offender may be found or to which he may be brought for the purpose of speedy trial.

(6) An indictment under this section shall not be deemed void or defective by reason that the facts or matters alleged in the indictment for the felony amount in law to treason; and if the facts or matters proved at the trial of any person indicted for any felony under this section amount in law to treason, the person shall not by reason thereof be entitled to be acquitted of such felony; but no person tried for such felony shall be afterwards prosecuted for treason upon the same facts.

(7) In the event of invasion or other special military emergency arising out of the present war, His Majesty may by Proclamation forthwith suspend the operation of this section, either generally or as respects any area specified in the Proclamation, without prejudice, however, to any proceedings under this section which may be then pending in any civil court. (b)

(8) The expression "British subject" (c) in this section includes a woman who has married an alien but who before the marriage was a British subject.

(9) In the application of this section to Scotland "a civil court with a jury" means the High Court of Justiciary, and subsection (4) shall not apply.

(10) This section shall apply in the case of offences committed and persons arrested before as well as after the passing of this Act.

(a) Provision as to Scotland.—Subsection (4) does not apply to Scotland, see subsection (9) printed below.

(b) Suspension of Trial by Jury.—By Proclamation dated April 26th, 1916 (printed as Statutory Rules and Orders, 1916, No. 256), the operation of this section was suspended in Ireland. Reg. 58A, printed at p. 179, makes provision for trial by courts-martial on such suspension by Proclamation. And Reg. 58B, printed at p. 180, provides for the trial by courts-martial of offences committed by the military whilst 5 Geo. 5. c. 34 is suspended.

(c) "British Subject" this expression is defined by the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act, 1914 (4 & 5 Geo. 5. c. 17), s. 27 (1), for the purposes of that Act.
2. In Ireland a person charged with an offence against any regulations made under the Defence of the Realm Consolidation Act, 1914, (a) before a court martial shall not, nor shall the wife or husband, as the case may be, of a person so charged, be a competent witness, whether the person so charged is charged severally or jointly with any other person. (b)

3. This Act may be cited as the Defence of the Realm (Amendment) Act, 1915.

(3) The Defence of the Realm (Amendment) No. 2, Act, 1916 (5 Geo. 5. c. 37).

An Act to amend the Defence of the Realm Consolidation Act, 1914.

[16th March, 1915.]

BE it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

1. — (1) Subsection (3) of section one of the Defence of the Realm Consolidation Act, 1914, (c) which gives power to the possession and use for the purpose of His Majesty's naval and military services certain factories or workshops or the plant thereof, shall apply to any factory or workshop of whatever sort, or the plant thereof; and that subsection shall be read as if the following paragraphs were added after paragraph (b):

"(c) to require any work in any factory or workshop to be done in accordance with the directions of the Admiralty or Army Council, (d) given with the object of making the factory or workshop, or the plant or labour therein, as useful as possible for the production of war material; and"

(a) Regulations.—The Regulations, made under this and the amending Acts, are (in accordance with provision made by Order in Council) reproduced in Consolidated Form as Part II of this Manual.

(b) Evidence in Ireland.—The Criminal Evidence Act, 1898, which makes persons charged and their wives or husbands competent witnesses for the defence, does not apply to Ireland save as regards offences under the Motor Car Act, 1903, see s. 19 (4) of the 1903 Act. Art. 693 of the General Orders regulating the procedure of Naval Courts Martial, approved by Order in Council July 7th, 1916 (Statutory Rules and Orders, 1916, No. 490), and r. 80 of the (Army) Rules of Procedure (printed in Statutory Rules and Orders, 1912, p. 1275) provide for persons charged, and their wives, being competent witnesses. But for this sub-section, a person charged with an offence in Ireland would in exercising his choice between trial by jury or by court-martial determine whether the evidence of himself and his wife was, or was not, admissible. (See 70 H.C. Deb. 5 s.)

(c) Section 1 (3) of Consolidation Act.—This is printed at p. 3, and is reproduced as amended by this and other legislation in footnote (a) (iv) to the said sub-section on p. 3.

(d) Powers of Minister of Munitions.—Art. 3 of the Ministry of Munitions Order in Council, 1915 (printed as Statutory Rules and Orders, 1915, No. 580), provides that this enactment shall be read as if the Minister of Munitions were mentioned therein in addition to the Admiralty and Army Council.
Defence of the Realm (Amendment) No. 2, Act, 1915 (5 Geo. 5. c. 37).

[Production of Munitions.]

"(d) to regulate or restrict the carrying on of work in any factory or workshop, or remove the plant therefrom, with a view to increasing the production of war material in other factories or workshops(a); and

"(e) to take possession of any unoccupied premises for the purpose of housing workmen employed in the production, storage, or transport of war material."(b)

(2) It is hereby declared that where the fulfilment by any person of any contract is interfered with by the necessity on the part of himself or any other person of complying with any requirement, regulation, or restriction of the Admiralty or the Army Council(c) under the Defence of the Realm Consolidation Act, 1914(d), or this Act, or any regulations made thereunder(e), that necessity is a good defence to any action or proceedings taken against that person in respect of the non-fulfilment of the contract so far as it is due to that interference.

(3) In this section the expression "war material" includes arms, ammunition, warlike stores and equipment, and everything required for or in connection with the production thereof.

2. This Act may be cited as the Defence of the Realm (Amendment), No. 2, Act, 1915.

(a) Extension of paragraph (d).—Section 10 of the Munitions of War Act, 1915 (5 & 6 Geo. 5. c. 54) is as follows:

10. The following paragraph shall be substituted for paragraph (d) set out in subsection (1) of section one of the Defence of the Realm (Amendment) (No. 2) Act, 1915, and shall be deemed to have been contained in that Act, namely:—

(d) to regulate or restrict the carrying on of any work in any factory, workshop, or other premises, or the employment of any workman or all or any classes of workmen therein, or to remove the plant therefrom with a view to maintaining or increasing the production of munitions in other factories, workshops, or premises, or to control and regulate the supply of metal and material that may be required for any articles for use in war.

(b) Regulations under these provisions.—See Regulations 7, 8, 8A, printed at pp. 68, 73.

(c) Interference with contracts by requirements of minister of munitions or food controller.—Art. 3 of the Ministry of Munitions Order in Council, 1915 (printed as Statutory Rules and Orders, 1915, No. 550), and Art. 2 of the Food Controller (Concurrent Powers) Order, 1917 (printed p. 18 of the May, 1917, Edition of the "Food Supply Manual"), provide that this enactment shall be read as if the Minister of Munitions and the Food Controller were mentioned therein in addition to the Admiralty and Army Council. The Ministry of Food was established by the New Ministries and Secretaries Act, 1916 (6 & 7 Geo. 5. c. 68): see pp. 1-4 of the "Food Supply Manual."

(d) Defence of the Realm Consolidation Act, 1914 (5 Geo. 5. c. 8), printed at pp. 1-5.

(e) Regulations.—The Regulations made under the 1914 and amending Acts are (in accordance with provision made by Order in Council) reproduced in Consolidated Form as Part II. of this Manual.
(4) The Defence of the Realm (Acquisition of Land) Act, 1916 (6 & 7 Geo. 5, c. 63).

CHAPTER 63.

An Act to make provision with respect to the possession and acquisition of land occupied or used for the Defence of the Realm in connection with the present War and for other purposes connected therewith. [22nd December, 1916.]

Be it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

1.—(1) Where, during the course or within the week immediately preceding the commencement of the present war, possession has been taken of any land(a) by or on behalf of any Government department(b) for purposes connected with the present war, whether in exercise or purported exercise of any prerogative right of His Majesty, or of any powers conferred by or under any enactment relating to the defence of the realm, or by agreement, or otherwise, it shall be lawful, subject to the provisions of this Act, for the Government department in possession (hereinafter referred to as the occupying department), after the termination of the present war, to continue in possession of the land for such period, not exceeding two years from such termination, as the occupying department may consider necessary or expedient, and, if on application being made to the Railway and Canal Commission (hereinafter referred to as the Commission)(c) not less than six months before the expiration of such two years the Commission consent thereto, for such further period, not exceeding three years from the expiration of such two years, as the Commission may consider necessary or expedient in the national interest.

(2) Whilst any land so continues in the possession of any occupying department, the department may for the purposes of the public service exercise in relation thereto all such powers as were during the continuance of the war exercisable in relation thereto for the purposes of the defence of the realm, subject, however, as respects the power to close public highways, to the provisions of subsection (3) of section six, and, as respects the power of removal of buildings and works, to the provisions of section two:

(a) "Land" is defined by s. 12 (1) hereof.

(b) Government Department.—This includes a Competent Naval or Military Authority, see s. 12 (5) hereof. Under s. 2 (b) of the Defence of the Realm (Amendment) (No. 3) Act (5 & 6 Geo. 5, c. 42) and Regulation 6 of the Defence of the Realm (Liquor Control) Regulations (which relate to the State Control of the Liquor Trade and are omitted from this Manual as being outside its scope) the Central Control Board (Liquor Traffic) have power to acquire any licensed or other premises within areas in which those Regulations are in force either for the duration of the War and a supplemental period, or permanently.

(c) Service of Application.—See Rule 2 of Railway and Canal Commission Rules printed in Appendix III, p. 394.
Provided that—

(a) If the exercise of any such powers causes the pollution, abstraction, or diversion of water or the emission of noxious fumes to such an extent that if exercise of such powers had not been authorised by this Act persons interested in adjoining or neighbouring land would have been entitled to restrain the exercise thereof, any person who would have been so entitled shall be entitled to such compensation in respect of any loss occasioned by such pollution, abstraction, diversion, or emission during the period of occupation under this section as, failing agreement, may be determined in manner provided by this Act(a); and

(b) nothing in this section shall be construed as depriving any person of any right to recover damages in respect of any injury to property caused by accident due to the exercise of any such powers as aforesaid.

(3) The occupying department shall pay such rent in respect of any land which continues in their possession, and such continuance shall be upon and subject to such terms and conditions, as to compensation or otherwise (including compensation for any depreciation attributable to works and buildings not removed), as, failing agreement, shall be determined in manner provided by this Act, and in determining the rent payable under this provision regard shall be had to the like considerations as are set out in paragraph 6 of the schedule to this Act with respect to the determination of compensation payable for land acquired under this Act.

(4) The occupying department may transfer possession of any land to the Admiralty or Army Council or the Minister of Munitions(b) and upon such a transfer being made the department to whom possession is transferred shall be deemed to be the occupying department.

2.—(1) Whilst any land of which possession has been so taken is in the possession of an occupying department after the termination of the present war, any building or other work which for purposes connected with the present war has been erected or constructed on or under the land wholly or partly at the expense of the State, or, with the consent of the occupying department, at the expense of some person not being a person interested in the land, may be removed, without the consent of any person interested in the land, by the occupying department, or, with the consent of the occupying department, by the person at whose expense it was erected or constructed, any law or custom to the contrary notwithstanding:

Provided that—

(a) where the building or work was erected or constructed partly at the expense of a person interested in the land; or

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(a) Determination of Amount of Compensation.—See s. 8 hereof.

(b) Army Council and Minister of Munitions.—See footnote (b) (i) (ii), p. 1.
Defence of the Realm (Acquisition of Land) Act, 1916
(6 & 7 Geo. 5. c. 63).

(b) where in pursuance of an agreement with a Government department any person interested in the land is entitled to the benefit of or to prohibit the removal of the building or work;

this provision shall not authorise the removal of that building or work during the continuance of such interest in the land without the consent of that person or the persons deriving title under him:

Provided also that where under any agreement a Government department is entitled to remove any such building or work nothing in this section shall prejudice the rights of the department or any other person under the agreement.

(2) Where any building or work has been removed under the powers conferred by this section the occupying department shall cause the land to be restored to the condition in which it was before the building or work was erected or constructed or shall, if the persons interested in the land agree or the Commission consent, instead of so restoring the land, pay such compensation in respect of the depreciation (if any) in the value of the land attributable to the disturbance of the soil as in default of agreement may be determined in manner provided by this Act.

(3) Where any such buildings or works have been erected or constructed upon any common, open space, or allotment the building or work shall be removed and the land restored as aforesaid, except in such cases and to such extent as the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries on the application of the occupying department may by order declare that such removal and restoration is not required in the interests of the persons interested in the land or the public:

Provided that before any such order is made the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries shall give the local authority or board of conservators (if any) in which is vested the management of the common, open space, or allotment, and any other local authority interested, an opportunity of being heard, and that before any such order comes into effect a draft thereof shall be laid before each House of Parliament for a period of thirty days on which that House has sat, and if either of those Houses before the expiration of that period presents an address to His Majesty against the draft or any part thereof, no further proceedings shall be taken thereon, without prejudice to the making of a new draft order.

(4) Where any building or any machinery or plant fixed or attached to any land has, for purposes connected with the present war, been erected wholly or partly at the expense of the State in accordance with an agreement with any person interested in the land, any power to remove the building, machinery, and plant so erected conferred on any Government department under the agreement may be exercised, notwithstanding any rights in

(a) SERVICE OF APPLICATION.—See Rule 2 of Railway and Canal Commission Rules, printed in Appendix III, p. 334.

(b) "COMMON," "OPEN SPACE," "ALLOTMENT."—These expressions are for the purposes of this Act defined by s. 12 (3) below.

(c) IN SCOTLAND, the Secretary for Scotland.—See s. 15 (c) hereof.
the building, machinery, or plant to which any other person interested in the land, whether as mortgagee(a) or otherwise, may be entitled.

3.—(1) Subject to the provisions of this Act(b) it shall be lawful to acquire by agreement or compulsorily on behalf of His Majesty—

(a) any land in the possession of an occupying department or any interest in such land;

(b) any land on over or under which any buildings works or improvements have, for purposes connected with the present war, been erected constructed or made wholly or partly at the expense of the State, or any interest in such land;

(2) Where any land or any interest in land is or has been so acquired any adjoining or neighbouring land (whether belonging to the same owner or not), or any right of access, or other easement(c) or right which appears to the Commission(d) to be required for the proper enjoyment of the land or interest so acquired, or any interest therein, may, with the consent of the Commission,(d) also be acquired.(e)

(3) The power to acquire land, or an interest therein, under this section shall include power to acquire the land or interest either with or without all or any of the mines or minerals lying thereunder as the purchasing department may determine, and if the surface is acquired apart from the mines and minerals either without any right of support or with such right of support as the department may require.

(4) The power of acquisition conferred by this section shall be exercisable—

(a) in the case of land in the possession of an occupying department or of land and rights required for the proper enjoyment thereof, by the occupying department at any time whilst the department is in possession, but not later than three years after the termination of the present war;

(b) in the case of other land or rights, by the Admiralty or Army Council or the Minister of Munitions at any time during the present war or within twelve months after the termination thereof.

(5) For the purposes of the acquisition of land and interests therein under this section, the provisions of the Lands Clauses Acts,(f) subject to the modifications set out in the Schedule to this Act, shall be incorporated with this Act.

(a) In Scotland, heritable creditor, see s. 15 (b) hereof.
(b) Land which may not be so acquired.—For savings as to commons, parks, gardens, &c., and provision against permanent retention of local authority’s railways, &c., company’s or university, school, or charity lands, see s. 13 hereof.
(c) "Easement."—In Scotland "servitude," see s. 15 (b) hereof.
(d) i.e., the Railway and Canal Commission, see s. 1 (1) hereof.
(e) Service of Application.—See Rule 2 of Railway and Canal Commission Rules, printed in Appendix III, p. 394.
(f) "Lands Clauses Acts."—This expression is defined by s. 23 of the Interpretation Act, 1889 (52 & 53 Vict. c. 63). As respects Ireland that expression does not in this present Act include the Railways Acts (Ireland), 1851, 1860, or 1864, or the Railways Traverse Act. See s. 16 hereof.
(6) Where any buildings, works, or improvements have, for purposes connected with the present war, been erected, constructed, or made wholly or partly at the expense of the State, on, over, or under any land, no person shall without the consent of a Government department(a) remove, destroy, alter, or dispose of the buildings, works, or improvements whilst the right of acquiring the land conferred by this section remains in force.

(7) Any person having power (whether subject to any consent or conditions or not) to sell land authorised to be acquired by any Government department may, subject to the like consent and conditions, grant or demise the land in perpetuity or for any term of years to the Government department at such fee farm or other rent, secured by such condition of re-entry or otherwise as may be agreed upon, and with or without a right of renewal, or grant to the Government department an option to acquire the land:

Provided that, where the power to sell arises under the Settled Lands Acts, 1882 to 1890,(b) the powers conferred by this section shall be exercised only with the consent of the trustees of the settlement for the purposes of those Acts, or with the sanction of the court.(c)

4. Any land which, or an interest in which, has been acquired under this Act may be used by any Government department for the purpose for which it was used during the war or for any other purpose for which it could have been used had the land been acquired under the Defence Acts, 1842 to 1873,(d) or the Military Lands Acts, 1892 to 1903,(e) notwithstanding that such user could, but for this Act, have been restrained as being in contravention of any covenant or for any other reason, and no person interested in any adjoining or neighbouring land or entitled to any riparian rights shall be entitled to restrain such user; but if, apart from this Act, any such person would have been entitled to restrain(f) such user, then, if application for

(a) Government Department.—This includes a Competent Naval or Military Authority, see s. 12 (5) hereof.

(b) Settled Lands Acts, i.e., the Acts of 1882 (45 & 46 Vict. c. 38), 1884 (47 & 48 Vict. c. 18), 1887 (50 & 51 Vict. c. 30), 1889 (52 & 53 Vict. c. 36), and 1890 (53 & 54 Vict. c. 69).

(c) As to Scotland.—Sub-section 7 of section 3 does not apply to Scotland, see s. 15 (a).

(d) Defence Acts, i.e., the Acts of 1842 (5 & 6 Vict. c. 94), 1854 (17 & 18 Vict. c. 67), 1859 (22 Vict. c. 12), 1860 (23 & 24 Vict. c. 112), and 1865 (28 & 29 Vict. c. 65), and the Defence Acts Amendment Act, 1873 (36 & 37 Vict. c. 72), see 59 & 60 Vict. c. 14.

(e) Military Lands Acts, i.e., the Acts of 1892 (55 & 56 Vict. c. 43), 1897 (60 & 61 Vict. c. 6), 1900 (63 & 64 Vict. c. 56), and 1903 (5 Edw. 7. c. 47). The land acquisition powers under these Acts were extended to the Admiralty by 58 & 59 Vict. c. 35, s. 2 as to which see s. 12 (4) below

(f) "Restrain."—In Scotland "interdict," see s. 15 (b) hereof.
the purpose is made within three years after the date of the acquisition of the land under this Act or after the commencement of the user causing the depreciation, whichever may be the later, he shall,—

(i) if the land is used for a purpose for which it could have been used had the land been acquired under the Defence Acts, 1842 to 1873, (a) or the Military Lands Acts, 1892 to 1903, (b) be entitled to such compensation in respect of any breach of a restrictive covenant or damage caused by the pollution, abstraction, or diversion of water, or by the emission of noxious fumes, as in default of agreement may be determined in manner provided by this Act (c); and

(ii) if the land is used for any other purpose, be entitled to such compensation in respect of any damage occasioned by such user as in default of agreement may be determined in manner provided by this Act (c):

Provided that—

(a) where such compensation is claimed in respect of any land, the department may, at any time before such claim is determined, and on payment of all costs properly incurred by the claimant in respect of his claim, require the claimant to sell the land or his interest therein at such price as would have been proper if the value of the land had not been so depreciated, such price in default of agreement to be determined in like manner as if the land had been acquired under section three of this Act; and

(b) nothing in this section shall be construed as depriving any person of any right to recover damages in respect of any injury to property caused by accident due to such user as aforesaid; and

(c) in the user of land or an interest in land acquired under this Act the provisions of the Alkali, &c. Works Regulation Act, 1906, and the Rivers Pollution Prevention Acts, 1876 and 1893, and of any local Act dealing with the like matters, shall be complied with, and those Acts shall apply accordingly, and nothing in this section shall affect the powers conferred by any Act, whether public general or local, on any local authority, (d) board of conservancy, or other public authority, with respect to the prevention of the pollution of rivers, or the abatement of nuisances caused by the emission of smoke or other noxious fumes.

(a) Defence Acts.—See footnote (d) to p. 14.
(b) Military Lands Acts.—See footnote (e) to p. 14.
(c) Determination of Amount of Compensation.—See s. 8 hercuf.
(d) Local Authority for Prevention of River Pollution.—County Councils in England and Scotland have as to this matter the same powers and duties as sanitary authorities under the Act of 1876, see s. 14 of the English Local Government Act, 1888 (51 & 52 Vict. c. 41), and s. 55 of the Scottish Act of 1889 (52 & 53 Vict. c. 50). As to Border Councils, see also 61 & 62 Vict. c. 34.
5.—(1) Where any land or any interest therein has by virtue of this Act been acquired by any Government department, the department may at any time thereafter sell, lease, or otherwise dispose of the land or interest.

(2) Where any such land is disposed of, then on the execution and delivery to the purchaser by the Government department concerned of the necessary or proper assurance of the land disposed of, the purchaser shall notwithstanding any defect in the title of such Government department thereto stand possessed thereof for such estate or interest as may be expressed or intended to be assured to him, freed and absolutely discharged (save as in the assurance may be expressed) from all prior estates, interests, rights, and claims therein or thereto:

Provided that if at any time after such disposition any such prior estate, interest, right, or claim as aforesaid is established by the person entitled thereto, there shall be paid to such person compensation to be determined in manner provided by the Lands Clauses Acts, as modified by this Act, with respect to interests in lands which by mistake have been omitted to be purchased.

(3) Before any Government department sell any land so acquired or interest therein they shall, unless such land is land upon which buildings of a permanent nature have been erected wholly or partly at the expense of the State or at the request of, or by arrangement with, any Government department, or is land used in connection with such buildings, first offer to sell the same to the person then entitled to the lands (if any) from which the same were originally severed; or if such person refused to purchase the same, or cannot after diligent inquiry be found, then the like offer shall be made to the person or to the several persons whose lands shall immediately adjoin the land so proposed to be sold.

(4) If any such persons be desirous of purchasing such lands, then within six weeks after such offer they shall signify their desire in that behalf to the Government department concerned, or if they decline such offer, or if for six weeks they neglect to signify their desire to purchase such lands, the right of pre-emption of every such person so declining or neglecting in respect of the lands included in such offer shall cease.

(5) If any person entitled to such pre-emption be desirous of purchasing any such lands and such person and the Government department concerned do not agree as to the price thereof, or other consideration therefor, then such price or other consideration shall be determined in manner provided by this Act.

(a) Interests omitted to be purchased.—See as respects England and Ireland, ss. 124 to 126 of the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845 (6 & 9 Vict. c. 18). Subsection (2) of section 5 does not apply to Scotland, see s. 15 (a) hereof.

(b) Determination of amount of compensation.—See s. 8 hereof.
(6) The provisions of the last three foregoing subsections shall apply in the case of a lease of land for a term exceeding twenty-one years in like manner as they apply to a sale of land, except where the land is leased for the purpose of the development thereof in connection with any factory, building, camp, or other premises erected or established on land retained by the Government.(a)

6.—(1) Where, in the exercise or purported exercise of any prerogative right of His Majesty or any powers conferred by or under any enactment relating to the defence of the realm, or by agreement, or otherwise, for purposes connected with the present war, any railway or tramway or any cable line or pipes have been laid along, across, over, or under any public highway, it shall be lawful after the termination of the war for the railway or tramway or the cable line or pipes to continue to be used and maintained along, across, over, or under the highway, subject to such conditions as the Board of Trade, in the case of railways and tramways, and in other cases as the Commission(b) after giving the local authority(c) and the authority or person responsible for the maintenance of the highway or of any other railway or tramway laid thereon an opportunity of being heard, may by order prescribe, and any such authority or person may apply to the Board or Commission(d) to make such an order:

Provided that where any such railway or tramway crosses the roadway on the level it shall not be lawful to use the crossing after the expiration of two years from the termination of the present war without the consent of the local authority.

(2) In the event of the use of any such railway or tramway being discontinued, the Government department by whom it was laid down or used shall take up and remove the rails and restore the highway on which they are laid to the satisfaction of the authority or person responsible for the maintenance of such highway.

(3) Where in exercise of any such right or powers as aforesaid any public highway has been closed,(e) it may be kept closed after the termination of the present war, but not, by virtue of this section, beyond the expiration of twelve months after such termination unless the consent of the Commission(b) is obtained, and the Commission before giving such consent shall give to the local authority(c) and the authority or person responsible for

(a) Pre-emption.—The provisions of subs. (3)–(6) of s. 5, take the place of those of the Lands Clauses Acts as to sale of superfluous lands, which are excluded by paragraph 2 of the Schedule. Cf. ss. 128, 129 of the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845 and ss. 121, 122 of the corresponding Scottish Act.

(b) “Commission,” i.e., the Railway and Canal Commission, see s. 1 (1) hereof.

(c) Local Authority.—This is defined by sub-section (4), applied as respects Scotland by s. 15 (b).

(d) Service of Application.—See Rule 2 of Railway and Canal Commission Rules, printed in Appendix III, p. 394.

(e) Closing of Highway.—See Regulation 5, printed at p. 65 of the Defence of the Realm Regulations, and as to footpaths or bridle roads, s. 16 of the Defence Act, 1842 (5 & 6 Vict., c. 94), and ss. 13, 25 (7), 26 (5) of the Military Lands Act, 1892 (55 & 56 Vict., c. 43).
the maintenance of the highway an opportunity of being heard, and the Commission may require as a condition of their consent the provision of another highway in the place of the highway so closed, and any person interested in any land adjoining any highway so closed who suffers loss or damage in consequence of the closing thereof shall be entitled to such compensation as, in default of agreement, may be determined in manner provided by this Act to be the amount of such loss or damage. (a) (b)

(4) For the purposes of this section the expression "local authority" means in the case of a borough or urban district, (c) the council of the borough or urban district, (e) and elsewhere the county council.

(5) Where any such railway, tramway, cable line, or pipes have been laid along, across, over, or under any public highway, or a public highway has been closed, in pursuance of an agreement with, or subject to any undertaking given to, the authority or person responsible for the maintenance of the highway, nothing in this section shall authorise the continuance of the user of the railway, tramway, cable line, or pipes, or the continuance of the closing of the highway beyond the time specified in the agreement or undertaking without the consent of the authority or person so responsible.

7. Where any company or authority authorised to supply water, light, heat, or power, has, on the requisition or at the request of any Government department for purposes connected with the present war, supplied water, light, heat, or power to any factory, building, camp, or other premises (d) and such supply is not authorised by law, whether by reason of the premises not being within the area of supply of the company or authority or otherwise, or is in contravention of any agreement made by the company or authority, the company or authority after the termination of the war, shall, if and so long as required by any Government department to do so, continue the supply, but not beyond the expiration of twelve months after such termination unless the consent of the Commissioners (e) (b) is obtained, and before giving such consent the Commission shall give to the company or authority in whose area of supply the premises are situated, and any other person who appears to them to be interested in the continuance or discontinuance of such supply, an opportunity of being heard, and, if the premises are not within the area of supply of the company or authority, the company or authority shall have the like power with respect to the supply of water, light, heat, or power to the premises as if the premises were within its area of supply, and as if any roads or bridges along,

(a) Determination of Amount of Compensation.—See s. 8 hereof.
(b) Service of Application.—See Rule 2 of Railway and Canal Commission Rules, printed in Appendix II.
(c) In Scotland "royal, parliamentary, or police burgh" is substituted for "borough or urban district," see s. 15 (b).
(d) Supply of Water, &c.—See Regulation 8d, printed at p. 77 of the Defence of the Realm Regulations.
(e) "Commission," i.e., the Railway and Canal Commission, see s. 1 (1) hereof.
across, over, on or under which any pipes or lines or other works have been laid for the purpose of supplying the premises were roads which the company or authority were authorised to break up for the purpose of their undertaking: Provided that no supply of water, light, heat, or power shall be given or shall continue to be given under this section by any company or authority if and so long as such supply would prejudice the supply within the area of supply of such company or authority.

8.—(1) All questions as to compensation or as to the purchase price of land or any interest therein to be paid under this Act shall,—

(a) if both parties agree within such time as may be allowed by the Commission, (a) be determined by a single arbitrator agreed by the parties;

(b) if either party so requires within such time as may be allowed by the Commission, be referred to such one of a panel of referees to be appointed in like manner as the panel appointed under Part I. (b) of the Finance (1909-10) Act, 1910, as may be selected by the Reference Committee as defined by section thirty-three of that Act, (c) whose decision shall, subject to an appeal to the Commission on any question of law, be final;

(c) in any other case, be determined by the Commission.

(2) The provisions of the Railway and Canal Traffic Act, 1888, as amended by any subsequent enactment, relating to the procedure for the determination of questions by the Commission under that Act, including the provisions relating to appeals, shall apply to the determination of questions, including appeals from referees, referred to the Commission under this Act, as if they were therein re-enacted and in terms made applicable to this Act(d):

Provided that—

(a) the Commission may in any case in which they think it expedient to do so call in the aid of one or more assessors specially qualified, and hear the case wholly or partially with the assistance of such assessors;

(a) "Commission," i.e., the Railway and Canal Commission, see 1 (1) hereof.
(b) Part I of Finance (1909-10) Act, 1910, i.e., "The Duties on Land Values" Part of that Act.
(c) Panel of Referees. This is formed by the Reference Committee, of Fellows of the Surveyors' Institution or other persons having experience in the valuation of land and includes persons having experience in the valuation of minerals. See s. 34 of the Finance (1909-10) Act, 1910.

There are three Reference Committees—

That for England consists of the Lord Chief Justice of England, the Master of the Rolls, and the President of the Surveyors' Institution;

That for Scotland consists of the Lord President of the Court of Session, the Lord Justice Clerk, and the Chairman of the Scottish Committee of the Surveyors' Institution;

That for Ireland consists of the Lord Chief Justice of Ireland, the Master of the Rolls in Ireland, and the President of the Surveyors' Institution (or a member of that Institution's Council).

See s. 33 (5) of the Finance (1909-10) Act, 1910.

(d) Railway and Canal Commission Rules.—The Rules of Jan. 15, 1918, made under s. 8 are printed as Appendix III, p. 394.
Defence of the Realm (Acquisition of Land) Act, 1916
(6 & 7 Geo. 5. c. 63).

(b) the Commission may hold a local enquiry for the purposes of this Act by any one of their members, or by any officer of the Commission or other person whom they may direct to hold the same, and the said provisions of the Railway and Canal Traffic Act, 1888, except the provisions relating to appeals, shall, so far as applicable, apply to such enquiries, and any officer or person directed to hold an enquiry shall have power to administer an oath and shall report the result of the enquiry to the Commission;

c) the Commission may act by two of their members, one of whom shall be the judge;

d) the discretion of the Commission with respect to costs shall be subject to the provisions of the Lands Clauses Acts as modified by this Act as to costs, in cases where those Acts as so modified apply, but shall not be limited in the manner provided by section two of the Railway and Canal Traffic Act, 1894.

9. Until Parliament otherwise determines, all compensation and purchase money payable by a Government department under this Act, and all other expenses incurred by any Government department thereunder, shall be defrayed out of money provided by Parliament.

10. For the purposes of this Act a certificate by any Government department—

(a) that possession has been taken of any land for purposes connected with the present war; or

(b) that the department is in possession of such land or is the occupying department within the meaning of this Act; or

(c) that any sums therein specified have been expended by the State in erecting, constructing, or making buildings, works, or improvements for purposes connected with the present war on, over, or under any land; or

(d) that any such buildings, works, or improvements have been erected, constructed, or made with the consent of the occupying department at the expense of a person not being a person interested in the land; or

(e) that a railway or tramway has been laid along, across, over, or under a public highway, or that a public highway has been closed, in the exercise of any prerogative right of His Majesty, or any powers conferred by or under any enactment relating to the defence of the realm for purposes connected with the present war; or

(a) Costs.—That section deprived the Commission of the power to award costs on either side, except in cases of frivolous or vexatious claims or defences, or of disputes between railway or canal companies. The modified provisions of the Lands Clauses Acts will apply where land is acquired under s. 3 of this Act. See s. 34 of the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845 (or s. 32 of the corresponding Scottish Act), and paragraphs 10, 11 of the schedule to the present Act.

(b) "Land" is defined by s. 12 (1) of this Act. Regulations 2, 2A, 2C, 2L and 2M, printed at pp. 40, 41, 44, 52, 55, of the Defence of the Realm Regulations, confer express power to take possession of lands and premises.

(c) Closing of Highways, see s. 6 (3) and footnote thereto.
(f) that water, light, heat, or power has been supplied to any premises on the requisition or at the request of a Government department for purposes connected with the present war; (a) shall be prima facie evidence of the facts therein stated.

11.—(1) Any street, building, or work which has been formed, erected, or constructed otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of any general or local Acts relating to streets or buildings, and with any byelaws or regulations made thereunder on any land to which section one of this Act applies, or which has been acquired under section three thereof, shall, unless the authority by whom such provisions, byelaws, or regulations are enforced consent to the continuance thereof, either be so altered as to comply with such provisions, byelaws, or regulations, or be discontinued or removed within such reasonable time, not being less than two years, after such land or building has ceased to be occupied by a Government department as such authority may order, and the owner (as defined by such Acts, byelaws, or regulations) shall have power to enter upon and carry out any works without the consent of any other person, and if he fails to comply with such order such authority as aforesaid may remove any such building or work and recover the expense incurred in such removal from the owner in a summary manner as a civil debt.

(2) If any person feels aggrieved by the neglect or refusal of such authority to give its consent, or by the conditions on which such consent is given, or as to the time within which such discontinuance or removal is ordered, he may appeal to the Local Government Board (b) whose decision shall be final and shall have effect as if it were a decision of the authority: Provided that the Board may before considering any such appeal require the appellant to deposit such sum not exceeding ten pounds to cover the costs of appeal as may be fixed by rules to be made by them.

12.—(1) For the purposes of this Act, and of the provisions of the Lands Clauses Acts incorporated with this Act, land includes any building or part of a building, any pier, jetty, or other structure on the shore or bed of the sea or any river, and any easement or right over or in relation to land.

(2) Where consideration has been given or an advance made by the State for the erection, construction, or making of any building, work, or improvement on over or under any land for purposes connected with the present war, or where any money which would otherwise have been payable to the State has with the consent of a Government department been applied towards

(a) Supply of Water, &c., see s. 7 and footnote thereto.
(b) In Scotland the Local Government Board for Scotland (see s. 15 (c)), and in Ireland the Local Government Board for Ireland (see s. 16).
the erection, construction, or making of any such building, work, or improvement, the building, work, or improvement shall for the purposes of this Act be deemed to have been erected, constructed, or made wholly or partly, as the case may be, at the expense of the State.

(3) For the purposes of this Act, except where the context otherwise requires, the expression "building" includes machinery and plant fixed or attached to the building, the expression "common" shall include any land subject to be enclosed under the Inclosure Acts, 1845 to 1882, (a) and any town or village green, and any other land subject to any right of common; the expression "open space" shall mean any land laid out as a public garden or public park or used for the purposes of public recreation; and the expression "allotment" shall mean any allotment set out for any public purpose under an Inclosure Act or award.

(4) For the purposes of this Act references to the Defence Acts, 1842 to 1873, and the Military Lands Acts, 1892 to 1903, (b) shall include references to those Acts as applied by the Naval Works Act, 1895. (c)

(5) For the purposes of this Act a competent naval or military authority acting under the Acts relating to the Defence of the Realm (d) shall be deemed to be a Government department.

Savings. 13.—(1) Nothing in this Act shall authorise the acquisition of any interest in any common, open space, or allotment, or the acquisition otherwise than by agreement of any land which forms part of any park, garden, or pleasure ground, or of the home farm attached to and usually occupied with the mansion house, or is the site of any ancient monument or other object of archaeological interest, or of any interest in such land or grounds:

Provided that—

(a) nothing in this subsection shall prevent the acquisition, whether by agreement or compulsorily, of a right to use and maintain any cables, lines, or pipes which have been laid under any such land as aforesaid; and

(a) Inclosure Acts, 1845 to 1882.—As to what Acts are included in this collective title, see Sch. 2 of Short Titles Act, 1896 (59 & 60 Vict. c. 14). These Acts do not extend to Scotland, or Ireland.

(b) Defence and Military Lands Acts.—As to these Acts, see s. 4 of the present Act and the footnotes thereto.

(c) Admiralty Land Powers.—S. 2 of the 1895 Act extends the land acquisition powers of the Defence and Military Lands Acts to the Admiralty, but provides that land acquired by them shall be vested and managed under ss. 9 to 19 of the Admiralty Lands and Works Act, 1864 (27 & 28 Vict. c. 57), and that the corresponding provisions of the Defence Act, 1842, shall not apply.

(d) Competent Naval or Military Authority.—As to these Authorities, see Regulation 62 of the Defence of the Realm Regulations (p. 181), and as to their powers of taking possession of land, see Regulation 2 (p. 40).
(b), where before the passing of this Act there have been
erected on any park, garden, pleasure ground, or
farm as above mentioned, any buildings for the
manufacture of munitions of war, the Commission(a)
may by order authorise the compulsory acquisition
of the park, garden, pleasure ground, or farm, or any
part thereof, where they are satisfied that it is of
national importance that it should be acquired, so,
however, that if the owner so requires the whole of
such property, including the mansion house, if any,
shall be acquired, and that before the order made
by the Commission comes into effect, a draft thereof
shall be laid before each House of Parliament for a
period of thirty days on which that House has sat,
and if either of those Houses before the expiration
of that period presents an address to His Majesty
against the draft or any part thereof, no further
proceedings shall be taken thereon.(b)

(2) Nothing in this Act shall authorise the retention of the
possession for more than three months after the termination of
the war of—

(a) land belonging to any local authority within the meaning
of the Local Government (Emergency Provisions) Act,
1916;(c) or

(b) land belonging to any company or corporation carrying
on a railway, dock, canal, water, or other public
undertaking other than land which, having before
the commencement of the present war been used for
the purposes of the undertaking, had before that date
ceased to be so used; or

(c) land held by or on behalf of any governing body con-
stituted for charitable purposes(d) which at the com-
mencement of the war was occupied and used by
that body for the purposes of that body;
without the consent of the appropriate Government department,
or, in the case of a university or a college at a university,
without the consent of the governing body of the university or
college, provided that such consent, if given, shall not authorise
the retention of possession for a longer period than three years
after the termination of the war, and if any question arises as
to what department is the appropriate Government department,
the question shall be determined by the Treasury, and nothing in
this Act shall authorise the acquisition of any such land as
aforesaid or of any interest in or right of access or other easement
right over any such land, except by agreement with such
authority, company, corporation, or body as aforesaid.

(a) "COMMISSION," i.e., the Railway and Canal Commission, see s. 1 (1) hereof.
(b) SERVICE OF APPLICATION.—See Rule 2 of Railway and Canal Commission
Rules printed in Appendix III, p. 394.
(c) LOCAL AUTHORITY is defined by that Act as any person or body of
persons who receive or expend the proceeds of any local rate and any other
public body which the Local Government Board or the Secretary for Scotland
or the Local Government Board for Ireland determine to be a local authority.
(d) "GOVERNING BODY FOR CHARITABLE PURPOSES."—This is defined by
subsection (6).
(3) Where possession has been taken of any land under any agreement authorising the retention of the land for any period specified in the agreement, nothing in this Act shall authorise the retention of possession after the expiration of such period without the consent of the person with whom the agreement was made or the persons deriving title under him.

(4) Nothing in this Act shall authorise the compulsory acquisition of land with respect to which an agreement has been made for the restoration thereof to the owner or the person previously in occupation thereof (other than an agreement to give up possession of land at the expiration of a tenancy), or, in the case of land subject to an agreement for sale to a Government department, shall authorise the acquisition of the land otherwise than in accordance with the terms of the agreement.

(5) Nothing in this Act shall authorise the compulsory acquisition of land without the consent of the Commission(a)(b) where the purposes for which it is to be acquired are purposes other than those for which land can be acquired under the Defence Acts, 1842 to 1873,(c) or the Military Lands Acts, 1892 to 1903.(d)

(6) For the purposes of this section the expression “governing body constituted for charitable purposes” includes any person or body of persons who have a right of holding or any power of government of or management over any property appropriated for charitable purposes, and includes any corporation sole, and the governing body of any university, college, school, or other institution for the promotion of literature, science, or art.

14. The powers conferred by this Act shall be in addition to and not in derogation of any other right or power of His Majesty.

15. In the application of this Act to Scotland the following modifications shall be made:—

(a) Subsection (7) of section three and subsection (2) of section five shall not apply.

(b) “Borough or urban district” means “royal, parliamentary, or police burgh”; “easement” means “servitude”; “mortgagee” means “heritable creditor”; and “restrain” includes “interdict.”

(c) The Local Government Board for Scotland shall be substituted for the Local Government Board, and the Secretary for Scotland for the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries.

16. In the application of this Act to Ireland the expression “the Lands Clauses Acts” shall not include the Railways Act (Ireland), 1851, the Railways Act (Ireland), 1860, the Railways Act (Ireland), 1864, or the Railways Traverse Act, or any Act amending those Acts; and the expression “Local Government Board” means the “Local Government Board for Ireland.”

17. This Act may be cited as the Defence of the Realm (Acquisition of Land) Act, 1916.

(a) “COMMISSION,” i.e., the Railway and Canal Commission, see s. 1 (1) hereof.

(b) SERVICE OF APPLICATION.—See Rule 2 of Railway and Canal Commission Rules printed in Appendix III, p. 394.

(c) DEFENCE ACTS.—See footnote (d) to s. 4 hereof.

(d) MILITARY LANDS ACTS.—See footnote (e) to s. 4 hereof.
Defence of the Realm (Acquisition of Land) Act, 1916
(6 & 7 Geo. 5. c. 63).

SCHEDULE.

MODIFICATION OF THE LANDS CLAUSES ACTS.

1. The department acquiring the land or interest therein shall be deemed to be the promoters of the undertaking, and this Act shall be deemed to be the special Act.(a)

2. The provisions as to the sale of superfluous land(b) and as to access to the special Act(c) shall not apply.

3. All questions of disputed compensation shall be settled by an arbitrator or referee or the Commission, as the case may require (hereinafter referred to as the arbitration tribunal).(d)

4. No allowance shall be made on account of the acquisition being compulsory.(e)

5. Where a portion only of any factory or other building is required the owners and other persons interested in such building may, notwithstanding anything in the Lands Clauses Acts, be required to sell and convey the portions only of the building so required, if the Commission are of opinion that such portions can be severed from the remainder of the properties without material detriment thereto, and in such case compensation shall be paid for the portions required, and for any damage suffered by the owners or other parties interested in the building by severance or otherwise.(f)

6. In determining the amount of compensation, the value of the land acquired shall be taken to be the value which the land would have had at the date of the notice to treat if it had remained in the condition in which it was at the commencement of the present war, without regard to any enhancement or depreciation in the value which may be attributable directly or indirectly to any buildings, works, or improvements, erected, constructed, or made on, over or under the land, or any adjoining or neighbouring land for purposes connected with the present

(a) "Promoters" and "Special Act."—This provision takes the place of that in ss. 2 of 8 & 9 Vict. cc. 18, 19, respectively.

(b) Sale of Superfluous Lands.—This excludes ss. 127-132 of 8 & 9 Vict. c. 18 and ss. 120-124 of 8 & 9 Vict. c. 19, their place being taken by s. 5 (3)-(6) hereof.

(c) Access to Special Act.—This excludes ss. 150, 151 of 8 & 9 Vict. c. 18 and ss. 142, 143 of 8 & 9 Vict. c. 19.

(d) Arbitration Tribunal.—See paragraph 8 hereof.

(e) Allowance for Compulsory Purchase. Paragraph 4 excludes the extra 10 per cent, which by established custom and not under any statutory provision are added to the value of lands compulsorily taken, except where such addition is expressly excluded by statute, or the statute prescribes some particular basis for the estimate of value (e.g., s. 21 (1) of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890 (53-54 Vict. c. 70), which prescribes "the fair market value" as the basis).

(f) Purchase of Part of Building.—Paragraph 5 excludes s. 92 of 8 & 9 Vict. c. 18 and the corresponding s. 90 of 8 & 9 Vict. c. 19 (the Scottish Act). A similar exclusion is made by various Railway and other Special Acts, and also (see s. 4 of the Light Railways Act, 1912 (2 & 3 Geo. 5. c. 19)) may be made by Light Railway Orders.
Defence of the Realm (Acquisition of Land) Act, 1916
(6 & 7 Geo. 5. c. 63).

war wholly or partly at the expense of the State, or, with the consent of the occupying department, at the expense of any person not being a person interested in the land:

Provided that—

(a) where any such building, work, or improvement was erected, constructed, or made in pursuance of an agreement with any person interested in the land, the consideration given by such person shall be taken into account in assessing the compensation payable in respect of such interest;

(b) where by virtue of an agreement with any Government department any person interested in the land is entitled as between himself and that department to the benefit of any such building, work, or improvement, the value attributable to such building, work, or improvement shall be taken into account in assessing the compensation payable in respect of such interest;

(c) where, since the commencement of the present war, any person interested in the land has himself erected, constructed, or made any building, work, or improvement, or has contributed to the expense thereof, or has committed any act depreciating the value of the land, the value attributable to his expenditure or the depreciation in value attributable to such act shall be taken into account in assessing the compensation payable in respect of such interest.

7. In determining the amount of compensation the arbitration tribunal shall also take into account the amount (if any) of any compensation paid or other payment received in respect of the previous occupation of the land so far as such compensation or payment was payable in respect of matters other than the mesne profits(a) of the land.

8. Where the surface of the land is acquired without the mines and minerals lying thereunder, the provisions of sections seventy-seven to eighty-five of the Railways Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845, (b) shall apply subject to this modification, that for the purpose of section seventy-eight of that Act "prescribed" shall mean "prescribed by the arbitration tribunal." (c)

9. Where by reason of the erection, construction, or making of any such buildings, works, or improvements as aforesaid or the maintenance thereof, or by reason of the user of the land, any interest in the land has become or might become forfeited or liable to forfeiture, the compensation shall be determined as if no such forfeiture or liability to forfeiture had arisen or might arise.

(a) Mesne Profits.—In Scotland "profits," see 12 (a) below.

(b) Mines and Minerals.—8 & 9 Vict. c. 20, ss. 77-85, relate to the working of mines lying under or near the land acquired. In Scotland the corresponding sections (ss. 70-78) of the Railways Clauses Consolidation (Scotland) Act, 1845 (8 & 9 Vict. c. 33), apply. See paragraph 12.

(c) Prescribed Distance.—Unless the arbitration tribunal substitute some other figure, the distance within which mines are not to be worked (if compensation is made) will be 40 yards. See 8 & 9 Vict. c. 20, s. 78 and s. 71 of the Scottish Act.
10. The Lord Chancellor may make rules fixing a scale of costs to be applicable on an arbitration under this Act, and the arbitration tribunal may, notwithstanding anything in the Lands Clauses Acts, determine the amount of costs, and shall have power to disallow as costs in the arbitration the cost of any witness whom they consider to have been called unnecessarily, and any other costs which they consider to have been caused or incurred unnecessarily, and, if they think the circumstances such as to justify them in so doing, to order that each of the parties shall bear their own costs.

11. There may be contained in the award of the arbitration tribunal a finding that the claimant, after having been requested in writing by the department by whom the land or interest therein is to be acquired so to do, has failed to deliver to such department within a reasonable time a statement in writing of the amount claimed, together with any information in his possession which may be reasonably required to enable such department to make a proper offer, and, where such a finding is contained in the award, the provisions of the Lands Clauses Acts as to costs of arbitrations shall apply as if such department had offered the same sum or a greater sum than that found to be due by the award:

Provided that this provision shall not apply unless the written request for information contained a notice of the effect of this provision.

12. The provisions of this Schedule shall apply to Scotland subject to the following modifications:

(a) For the reference to mesne profits there shall be substituted a reference to profits:

(b) For the reference to sections seventy-seven to eighty-five of the Railways Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845, there shall be substituted a reference to sections seventy to seventy-eight of the Railways Clauses Consolidation (Scotland) Act, 1845, and for the reference to section seventy-eight of the former Act there shall be substituted a reference to section seventy-one of the latter Act:

(c) "The Court of Session" and "Act of Sederunt" shall be substituted for "the Lord Chancellor" and "rules" respectively.

13. The provisions of this Schedule shall apply to Ireland with the substitution of a reference to the Lord Chancellor of Ireland for the reference to the Lord Chancellor.

(a) Scale of costs on arbitrations.—No rules have (Feb. 28th, 1918) been made by the Lord Chancellor under this power, nor by Act of Sederunt, nor by the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, under the power as applied to Scotland and Ireland by paragraphs 12 and 13 respectively.

(b) Costs how to be borne. Cf. s. 34 of the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845 (8 & 9 Vict. c. 18), and the diverse provision of s. 32 of the corresponding Scottish Act (9 & 9 Vict. c. 18).

(c) Scottish Railways Clauses Act, 8 & 9 Vict. c. 33.
PART II.

THE DEFENCE OF THE REALM REGULATIONS CONSOLIDATED

Table shewing Arrangement of Regulations as Consolidated to February 28th, 1918.

[In this Table the numbers of entirely new Regulations which have been added to the Code since the date (May 31st, 1917) of the last Edition of this Manual are underlined.]

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2A. Housing, and restriction on ejectment, of munition workmen.

2AA. Power to take possession of land for colliery transport facilities.

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2K. Deliveries in anticipation of order or requisition.
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2L. Powers of entry on and cultivation of land for maintenance of food supply.

2M. Powers as to land not cultivated so as to increase food supply.

2N. Prohibition on unlawful entry, &c., on land occupied by Government Departments, &c., under Reg. 2L or on allotment or field garden.

2NN. Reduction of acreage under hops in England or Wales.

2O. Keeping of pigs notwithstanding bye-laws.

2P. Cultivation of arable holdings in Ireland.

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2T. Restriction on parting with horses used in agriculture.

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4. Power to use land for training.

5. Stopping up of roads.

5A. Power to take over control and maintenance of highways.

5B. Certain contracts for supply of road material not to disqualify for county council.


6A. Power to exempt factory from Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.

6B. Licences for factories or magazines for explosives.

7. Power to requisition output of factories manufacturing arms, ammunition, food, forage, or stores.

7A. Prohibition on exhibition prejudicing production of war material.

7B. Powers as to railway traffic and fares.

7BB. Power to increase charges for carriage of merchandise by sea.

7BBB. Power to take possession of tramways or light railways.

7C. Powers of Treasury as to foreign securities.

7D. Restriction on disposal of, and returns as to, foreign securities.

7E. Further provisions as to securities.

8. Power to take possession of any factory or plant.

8A. Power to direct or restrict work in any factory and to remove plant.

8AA. Power to prohibit establishment of new retail business without a licence.

8B. Prohibition on occupier of engineering, &c., factory, canvassing, &c., certain employees.

8C. Power to authorise use of registered design.

8CC. Power to require particulars of invention or process.

8D. Power to require supply of water, light, heat, or power, to certain premises.
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8E. Power to regulate and restrict building and construction work.
8EE. Power of Controller of Stationery Office to obtain stores, &c., and execution of printing, &c.

Control of Motor Spirit.

8F. Non-liability for non-fulfilment of contract for supply of motor-spirit.
8G. [---]
8GG. [---]

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9A. Power to prohibit holding of meeting or procession.
9AA. Power to prohibit meeting, procession, wearing of uniforms and carrying or having arms or explosives in area where 5 Geo. 5, c. 34, is suspended; powers of entry and seizure.
9B. Power to prohibit holding of race meeting.
9BB. Power to prohibit holding of coursing, &c., meeting.
9C. Power to regulate bank or public holidays.
9D. Power to prohibit holding of fair.
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9E. Power to prohibit drilling except of H.M.'s forces, &c.
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9G. Power to take possession of coal mines.
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9H. Power to take possession of canals, and of undertakings of carriers by canal.

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10. Power to close licensed premises, and to prohibit treating.
10A. Power to prohibit introduction of intoxicating liquor into dock premises.
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11. Power of Secretary of State or Secretary for Scotland to require extinguishment of lights.

11A. Power of Minister of Munitions to restrict use of lights so as to increase war material production.

12. Power of naval or military authority to require extinguishment of lights.

12A. Prohibition of certain lamps on vehicles.

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12C. Power to prohibit use of sound signals.

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13. Power to require inhabitants to remain indoors.

13A. Power to prohibit persons convicted of offences against morality, decency, &c., from frequenting vicinity of camps.

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14A. Restrictions on persons proceeding to or from ports in outlying islands.

14B. Restrictions on or internment of persons of hostile origin or associations.

14C. Prohibition on landing or embarking without passport.

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15. Power to require census of goods, &c.

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17. Power to make byelaws for land in naval or military occupation.

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17A. Power to require use of premises as public air-raid shelter.

17B. Power to require erection of hoarding before damaged building.
18. Prohibition on obtaining and communicating naval and military information.
18A. Prohibition on communications with enemy agents.
18B. Restrictions on publication of inventions and designs.
19. Prohibition on photographing, sketching, &c., of certain places and things.
19A. Safe custody of documents and other articles likely to be useful to enemy.
20. Prohibition on tampering with telegraphic apparatus, &c.
21A. Prohibition on killing, &c., or neglecting to hand over or give information as to, disabled carrier pigeon.
22. Prohibition on possession of wireless telegraph apparatus, &c.
22A. Prohibition on user, possession or non-disclosure of key to cipher or code.
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24A. Prohibition on use of secret means of communication.
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25B. Powers as to anticipated attack by aircraft.
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27A. Prohibition on reports of proceedings at secret session of Parliament or Cabinet Meeting, and publishing confidential information.
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28. Penalty on injury to railways, &c.
28A. Restriction on access to railways, Government land, fore-shore, dock premises, &c.
29. Prohibition on approaching defence works, &c.
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30. Power to prohibit sale of firearms, &c.
30A. Dealings in war material prohibited.
30B. Certain dealings in metals prohibited.
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30D. Prohibition on use of grain, sugar, &c., for production of whiskey, &c.
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31. Prohibition on importation and on removal to or from Ireland of arms, &c.
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36. Duty of complying with navigation regulations in harbours.

36a. Control of boats in harbours.

37. Duty of vessels to comply with navigation regulations and orders; regulations for security of vessels.

37a. British ships to be provided with signalling apparatus.

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39a. Neglecting to join ship, deserting, or joining in state of drunkenness.

39b. Prohibition on leaving employment of general lighthouse or pilotage authority.

39bb. Harbour or dock rates and dues in excess of statutory maxima.

39bbb. Power of Shipping Controller to make orders as to trade, ports, freight, hire, passenger rates, &c., building, equipping, and requisitioning of ships, and docks and shipyards.

39c. Prevention of congestion of traffic at ports and harbours.

39cc. Prohibition on purchase of ships or controlling interest therein without permission of Shipping Controller.

39ccc. Power of Shipping Controller to take possession of storage accommodation at ports.

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39ddd. Charter of British ship registered in United Kingdom and other charters entered into in United Kingdom to be subject to approval of Shipping Controller.

39e. Modification in certain cases of rule as to registering alterations of ships.

39f. Prohibition on employment in neutral state of person of enemy nationality as manager, broker or agent of British ship.

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40. Prohibition on supplying intoxicants to members of H.M.'s forces.
40A. Prohibition on supplying intoxicants to members of H.M.’s forces undergoing hospital treatment.
40B. Restrictions on supply or possession of cocaine or opium.
40BB. Distribution by local authorities, &c., of venereal diseases remedies.
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41. Prohibition on unauthorised use of naval, military, and police uniforms, decorations, medals, and badges.

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41A. Duties to be observed by employer of male persons of 16 years or over.
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41B. Prohibition on transmission of money or credit to or from enemy country, &c.
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42A. Prohibition against inducing member of H.M.’s forces to contravene King’s Regulations, &c.
42AA. Provisions as to deserters, &c., and as to purchase, &c., of arms or equipment, in area where 5 Geo. 5 c. 34 s. 1 is suspended.
42B. Prohibition against communications as to release, &c.
42C. Absence from, or neglect or impeding of, work by civilians enrolled by Army Council or Admiralty.
42D. Penalty on act or omission rendering war material ineffective or causing danger.
43. Obstruction of officers, &c., in performance of duties.
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44. Falsification of reports, &c.
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False Passports, &c.

46. False passports, &c.

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47. Duty of compliance with orders.
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51. Power to search premises, &c.
51A. Power to authorise search of premises and seizure of prohibited documents.
51B. Power to authorize police constable, &c., to attend meeting.
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52. Power to stop and search vehicles.
53. Powers of questioning.
53A. Power to require production of national registration certificate.
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58. Trial and punishment by courts of summary jurisdiction.
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Part I. Form of notice to be given to an alleged offender.
II. Form of claim to be appended to the notice in Part I.
III. Form of order for detention in prison of alleged offender.
THE DEFENCE OF THE REALM
REGULATIONS CONSOLIDATED

TO

February 28th, 1918.

(This is a copy of the Defence of the Realm Regulations, printed (in accordance with Regulation 64) as amended by the Orders in Council of March 23rd, April 13th and 29th, June 2nd and 10th, July 6th and 28th, September 24th, October 14th, November 30th, and December 22nd, 1915, and January 27th, February 3rd, 15th, and 29th, March 21st and 30th, April 12th, 19th, 22nd, and 26th, May 10th and 23rd, June 1st, 8th, and 27th, July 12th and 23th, August 18th, September 7th, October 3rd and 24th, November 6th, 16th, 23rd and 29th, and December 5th, 13th, and 22nd, 1916, and January 10th, and 24th, February 6th, 16th, and 23rd, March 13th, and 30th, April 14th, and 20th, May 2nd, 10th, and 19th, June 13th and 28th, July 17th, August 8th, 22nd and 29th, September 29th, October 23rd, November 16th and 27th and December 21st, 1917, and January 2nd and 16th and February 5th and 27th, 1918, and reproduced as a Single Code.

The full text of each of these Orders in Council is printed in the official publications referred to in the Introductory Note hereto. In this Edition only the passages containing alterations made, and new matter added by Amending Orders of dates subsequent to that of the last Edition (May 31st, 1917) of this Manual are denoted by thick black lines. But against each Regulation of the Code a marginal reference is inserted to the date of the Order in Council adding it to the Code, or, where a new form of Regulation has been substituted for a previous one, to the date of the Order in Council making the substitution. Further dates in the Order in Council making the substitution. Further dates in the margin indicate that an amendment was made at the place indicated by Order in Council of the date in question(a). An alteration made by an Amending Order of whatever date amounting solely to an omission of words at the end of a paragraph is denoted thus: [———].

Alexander Pulling.]

General Principles to be observed.

1. The ordinary avocations of life and the enjoyment of property will be interfered with as little as may be permitted by the exigencies of the measures required to be taken for securing the public safety and the defence of the Realm, and ordinary civil offences will be dealt with by the civil tribunals in the ordinary course of law.

(a) Example of Marginal Dates—For example the first marginal date, June 10, 1915, inserted against Regulation 11 in the text, is the date when a new form of this Regulation was substituted for a former one. The subsequent dates Nov. 30, 1915, Jan. 27, 1916, and Oct. 3, 1916, are those on which additions and variations were made to the Regulation as issued in its June, 1915, form.

But the text, and consequently the marginal dates, are confined to what is now the existing Regulations, and do not embrace what is wholly revoked or superseded.

Directions as to non-interference with persons and property. Nov. 28, 1914.
Reg. (2) as to taking Possession of Land, &c.

The Admiralty and Army Council, (a) and members of the Naval and Military Forces, and other persons executing the following Regulations shall, in carrying those Regulations into effect, observe these general principles.

Occupation and Control of Land and Buildings, Control of Food Supplies, Securities, War Material, and Means of Production.

2. It shall be lawful for the competent naval or military authority (b) and any person duly authorised by him, where for the purpose of securing the public safety or the defence of the Realm it is necessary so to do—

(a) to take possession of any land and to construct military works, including roads, thereon, and to remove any trees, hedges, and fences therefrom;

(b) to take possession of any buildings or other property, including works for the supply of gas, electricity, or water, and of any sources of water supply;

(c) to take such steps as may be necessary for placing any buildings or structures in a state of defence;

(d) to cause any buildings or structures to be destroyed, or any property to be moved from one place to another, or to be destroyed;

(e) to take possession of any arms, ammunition, explosive substances, equipment, or warlike stores (including lines, cables, and other apparatus intended to be laid or used for telegraphic or telephonic purposes);

(f) to do any other act involving interference with private rights of property which is necessary for the purpose aforesaid.

If, after the competent naval or military authority has issued a notice that he has taken or intends to take possession of any movable property in pursuance of this regulation, any person having control of any such property sells, removes, or secretes it without the consent of the competent naval or military authority he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

(a) Army Council.—The Army Council was constituted by Letters Patent of February 6th, 1904, which together with the Orders in Council of August 10th, 1904, February 15th, 1909, and August 2nd, 1910, distributing the business of the Council, are printed at pp. 1248–1252 of the Annual Volume of Statutory Rules and Orders, 1912. New Letters Patent are issued whenever a change in the Members of the Army Council occurs see London Gazette, May 7th, 1918. By 9 Edw. 7, c. 3, s. 4, various powers and duties were transferred to the Army Council, and by Letters Patent of December 23rd, 1915, and Order in Council of January 27th, 1916, the constitution of the Council and the distribution of business were modified.

(b) Competent Naval or Military Authority.—For definition, see Regulation 62 printed at p. 181.
2A.—(1) It shall be lawful for the Admiralty or Army Council(a) or the Minister of Munitions(b) to take possession of any unoccupied premises for the purpose of housing workmen employed in the production, storage, or transport of war material.

(2) If as respects any area in which the work of manufacturing, producing, repairing, storing or transporting war material is being carried on, the Minister of Munitions(b) is of opinion that the ejectment from their dwellings of workmen employed in that work is calculated to impede, delay, or restrict that work, he may by order declare the area to be a special area for the purpose of this regulation.(c)

Whilst the order remains in force no person shall, without the consent of the Minister of Munitions,(b) take, or cause to be taken, any proceedings for the purpose of obtaining an order or decree for the recovery of possession of, or for the ejectment of a tenant of, any dwelling house or other premises situate in the special area, being a house or premises in which any workman so employed is living, so long as the tenant continues duly to pay the rent and to observe the other conditions of the tenancy, other than any condition for the delivery up of possession.

If any person acts in contravention of this regulation he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

2AA. Where with a view to increasing the supply of coal it appears to the Board of Trade that it is expedient that any railway, tramway, or other facilities for transport from a colliery should be provided, the Board of Trade may take possession of any land and construct and maintain thereon such works as may be necessary for the purpose.

2AAA. With a view to developing as economically and expeditiously as possible any supply of petroleum which may exist in strata in the United Kingdom it shall be lawful for the Board of Trade or the Minister of Munitions(b) or any person authorised by them or him, but for no other person, to search and bore for and get petroleum, and the Board of Trade or Minister of Munitions(b) or a person so authorised for the purposes aforesaid may enter on or take possession of any land and sink wells and construct other works thereon.

If any person searches or bores for or gets petroleum in contravention of this provision he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

For the purposes of this regulation petroleum means all petroleum and its relative hydrocarbons (excluding coal and shales), and natural gas existing in their natural conditions in strata, but does not include natural gas set free in the course of mining or other lawful operations.

(a) Army Council.—See footnote (a) to Reg. 1, p. 40.
(b) Ministry of Munitions.—The Ministry of Munitions was established by s. 1 of the Ministry of Munitions Act, 1915 (5 & 6 Geo. 5, c. 51), printed at p. 14 of Supplement No. 4 to the Manual of Emergency Legislation
(c) Orders under Regulation 2A (2).—The Orders of the Minister of Munitions constituting Special Areas are printed in Part III. of this Manual, pp. 189-192.
Reg. (2B) as to taking Possession of War Material, Food, Forage and Stores.

2B. It shall be lawful for the Admiralty or Army Council or the Minister of Munitions(a) to take possession of any war material, food, forage(b) and stores of any description and of any articles required for or in connection with the production thereof.

Where any goods, possession of which has been so taken, are acquired by the Admiralty or Army Council or the Minister of Munitions,(a) the price to be paid in respect thereof shall in default of agreement be determined by the tribunal by which claims for compensation under these regulations are, in the absence of any express provision to the contrary, determined.

In determining such price regard need not be had to the market price but shall be had—

(a) if the goods are acquired from the grower or producer thereof, to the cost of production and to the rate of profit usually earned by him in respect of similar goods before the war and to whether such rate of profit was unreasonable or excessive, and to any other circumstances of the case;

(b) if the goods are acquired from any person other than the grower or producer thereof, to the price paid by such person for the goods and to whether such price was unreasonable or excessive, and to the rate of profit usually earned in respect of the sale of similar goods before the war, and to whether such rate or profit was unreasonable or excessive, and to any other circumstances of the case; so, however, that if the person from whom the goods are acquired himself acquired the goods otherwise than in the usual course of his business, no allowance, or an allowance at a reduced rate, on account of profit shall be made:

Provided that where by virtue of these regulations or any order made thereunder the sale of the goods at a price above any price fixed thereunder is prohibited the price assessed under this regulation shall not exceed the price so fixed.

If, after the Admiralty or Army Council or the Minister of Munitions(a) have issued a notice that they have taken or intend to take possession of any war material, food, forage, stores or article in pursuance of this regulation, any person having control of any such material, food, forage, stores or article (without the consent of the Admiralty or Army Council or the Minister of Munitions) sells, removes, or secretes it, or deals with it in any way contrary to any conditions imposed in any licence, permit, or order that may have been granted in respect thereof, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.(b)

(a) Army Council.—See footnote (a) to Reg. 1, p. 40. Minister of Munitions.—See footnote (b) to Reg. 2A, p. 41.

(b) Orders of Admiralty, Army Council and Minister of Munitions under Regulation 2n.—All Orders and Notices of the Admiralty, Army Council and Minister of Munitions issued under this Regulation to Feb. 28th, 1918, are printed in the February, 1918, Edition of the "War Material Supplies Manual," where they are grouped according to the class of article which is the subject of control.
Reg. (2BB) as to Variance of Terms of Contracts as to Goods or Services and as to Factory Output.  

The Food Controller may, as respects articles to which his powers under Regulations 2f to 2j(a) extend, exercise the like powers as are by this regulation conferred on the Admiralty, Army Council, and Minister of Munitions. 

(b) Where the Admiralty or Army Council or the Minister of Munitions(c) have entered into a contract with any person (hereinafter referred to as "the principal contractor") for the supply to them of any goods or services, and for the purposes of such contract a sub-contract has after the thirteenth day of June nineteen hundred and seventeen been made with any other person (whether such sub-contract is made with the principal contractor or any sub-contractor), and it appears to the Admiralty or Army Council or the Minister of Munitions(c) that the rate of profit earned or to be earned by the sub-contractor in respect of the sub-contract is unreasonable or excessive, the Admiralty or Army Council or the Minister of Munitions(c) may (whether or not the sub-contract has been completed) issue a certificate to that effect and may by order vary the terms of the sub-contract by the substitution therefor of such terms as they may think fair and reasonable, and require the sub-contractor—

(a) to carry out the sub-contract in whole or in part in accordance with the terms as so varied; and

(b) either in addition thereto or as an alternative therefor to adjust the price of any goods already supplied or any services already rendered in accordance with the terms so varied, and to account to the other party to the sub-contract for any consequential reduction in price:

Provided that no order made under this regulation shall affect the price of any goods supplied or services rendered under any sub-contract where the sub-contract has been completed and the payment has been made more than one year before the date of the order.

If any sub-contractor in respect of whom such an order is made fails to comply with any of the requirements contained in the order, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations:

Provided that if the sub-contractor does not agree to the terms fixed by the Admiralty or Army Council or the Minister of Munitions(c) he may require the terms to be determined in the manner and in accordance with the principles prescribed by Regulation 2n, (d) without prejudice however to his obligation in the meantime to comply with the terms of the order.

In the event of the Admiralty or Army Council or the Minister of Munitions(c) exercising the powers conferred upon them by this regulation, the price payable by them to the principal

(a) Regulations 2f to 2j.—These are printed pp. 45-50.
(b) (i) Orders of Food Controller under Regulation 2k.—All the Orders of the Food Controller as in force April 30th, 1918, are printed in the April, 1918, Edition of the "Food Control Manual" where they are grouped according to the class of article or matter with which they deal. As to the establishment of the Food Ministry see footnote (c) to Reg. 2f, p. 45.
(ii) Orders of the Board of Trade under Regulation 2k.—Reg. 2jj (1), p. 51 confers on the Board of Trade as respects articles of commerce other than food, like powers to those of the Food Controller under Reg. 2k. As to the Boards Orders see footnote (c) to Reg. 2jj (1), p. 51.
(c) (i) Army Council.—See footnote (a) to Reg. 1, p. 40.
(ii) Minister of Munitions.—See footnote (b) to Reg. 2a, p. 41.
(d) Regulation 2k.—This is printed p. 42.
contractor under the principal contract shall be reduced by such an amount, not exceeding the amount of the saving to the principal contractor due to the exercise of such powers, as may be determined by the Admiralty or Army Council or the Minister of Munitions. (a)

This regulation shall apply where the Admiralty or Army Council or the Minister of Munitions (a) have required the occupier of any factory or workshop to place at their disposal the whole or any part of the output of the factory or workshop as if the occupier had contracted with the Admiralty or Army Council or the Minister of Munitions (a) to supply such output or part thereof at the price payable therefor as ascertained in accordance with Regulation 7. (b)

2c. It shall be lawful for the Army Council (a) or the Board of Trade or any person duly authorised by them—

(a) to enter on any land for the purpose of inspecting and marking trees, whether standing or felled, and to take possession of any such trees;

(b) to enter upon and take possession of land or buildings for the purpose of felling standing trees, converting trees, or storing or removing felled or converted trees, or for any purpose connected therewith, and to fell, convert, store, and remove any such trees;

(c) to enter on and take possession of any land buildings or premises, and to take possession of any plant, used or capable of being used for the felling, storing, or conversion of trees, and to take possession of any vehicles, locomotives, or animals required for the transport of trees or such plant as aforesaid, or for any purposes in connection therewith;

(d) to provide housing accommodation for workmen employed for any such purposes as aforesaid by taking possession of any land or unoccupied premises;

(e) to utilise any water supply or motive power available for any of the purposes aforesaid.

Where any trees, whether standing, felled or converted, possession of which has been so taken, are acquired by the Army Council (a) or the Board of Trade or any person duly authorised by them, the price to be paid in respect thereof shall, in default of agreement, be determined in the manner and in accordance with the principles prescribed by Regulation 2b. (e)

2d. It shall be lawful for the Admiralty or Army Council or the Minister of Munitions (a) or any person authorised by them to act in their behalf, after consultation with the Board of Trade, to give directions as to the priority to be given in the execution of orders or contracts for the supply of coal or coke, with a view to securing precedence for orders or contracts in accordance with their national importance, and the owner, agent or manager of any mine or any other person affected by the directions who fails to comply with any directions so given, and any person who in any certificate or document given or issued for...
the purpose of securing priority for any order or contract in pursuance of such directions makes any false statement or false representation, shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

2E. The Admiralty or Army Council or the Minister of Munitions(a) may by order regulate, restrict, or prohibit the manufacture, purchase, sale, delivery of or payment for, or other dealing in, any war material, food, forage, or stores of any description or any article required for or in connection with the production thereof,(b) and if any person refuses to sell any article, the sale whereof is regulated by any such order, he may be required by the Admiralty or Army Council or the Minister of Munitions(a) to sell it on the terms and subject to the conditions on and subject to which the sale thereof is authorised by the order and to deliver it to them or to any person or persons named by them, delivery to be made in such quantities and at such times and places as may be specified by them or on their behalf.

If any person fails to comply with any provision of any such order or any requirements made thereunder, or aids or abets any other person, whether or not such other person is in the United Kingdom, in doing anything which, if done in the United Kingdom, would be a contravention of any such order, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

The Food Controller(c) may, as respects articles to which his powers under Regulations 2f to 2j extend, exercise the like powers as are by this regulation conferred on the Admiralty, Army Council, and Minister of Munitions.(a)

2F.—(1) The Food Controller(d) may make orders(d) regulating, or giving directions with respect to the production, manufacture, treatment, use, consumption, transport, storage, distribution, supply, sale or purchase of, or other dealing in,

(a) ARMY COUNCIL.—See footnote (a) to Reg. 1, p. 40. MINISTER OF Munitions.—See footnote (b) to Reg. 3a, p. 41.

(b) ORDERS UNDER REG. 2E.—The Orders made under this Regulation by the Admiralty, Army Council and Minister of Munitions to Feb. 28th, 1918, are printed in the February, 1918, Edition of the "War Material Supplies Manual" where they are grouped according to the class of article which is the subject of control.

All the Orders of the Food Controller as in force April 30, 1918, are printed in the April, 1918, Edition of the "Food Control Manual" where they are grouped according to the class of article or matter with which they deal.

(c) FOOD CONTROLLER.—The office of Minister of Food (i.e., Food Controller) was constituted by the New Ministries and Secretaries Act, 1916 (6 & 7 Geo. 5. c. 68) (pp. 1-4 of the April, 1918, Edition of the "Food Control Manual"). As to the powers thereby and by other legislation conferred on the Food Controller, see Introduction to that Manual.

(d) ORDERS OF THE FOOD CONTROLLER UNDER REG. 2F.—The Orders of the Food Controller under Reg. 2f made to April 30th, 1918, are printed in the April, 1918, Edition of the "Food Control Manual." Under s. 1 (2) of the Defence of the Realm (Amendment) No. 2 Act (p. 9 above) as extended by the Food Controller (Concurrent Powers) Order, 1917 (St. R. & O., 1917, No. 124), the necessity of compliance with an order of the Food Controller is a good defence to an action for breach of contract, so far as fulfilment of the contract is interfered with by such necessity. The Documentary Evidence Act, 1868, as amended by the Documentery Evidence Act, 1882, applies to orders of the Food Controller. See s. 11 (4) of the New Ministries and Secretaries Act, 1916 (6 & 7 Geo 5. c. 68), Part I, p. 3, and Part X, p. 437 of the "Food (Supply and Production) Manual."
Reg. (2F) as to Maintenance of Supply of Food.

or measures to be taken in relation to any article(a) (including orders providing for the fixing of maximum and minimum prices) where it appears to him necessary or expedient to make any such order for the purpose of encouraging or maintaining the food supply of the country, and making such provisions as to entry, inspection, or otherwise as appear to him necessary or expedient for the purpose of his duties.

(2) The Food Controller may by order require all or any persons owning or having power to sell or dispose of any article, or any stocks thereof, to place at the disposal of the Controller the article, or the whole or any part of the stocks thereof, as may be directed by the Controller, on such terms as he may direct, and to deliver to the Controller or to any person or persons named by him the article or stocks in such quantities and at such times as the Controller may require, where it appears to him necessary or expedient to make any such order for the purpose of encouraging or maintaining the food supply of the country.

Such compensation shall be paid for any article or stock so requisitioned as shall, in default of agreement, be determined by the arbitration of a single arbitrator appointed in manner provided by the order; but in determining the amount of the compensation the arbitrator shall have regard to the cost of production of the article and to the allowance of a reasonable profit, without necessarily taking into consideration the market price of the article at the time.

(4) The Food Controller shall, as respects any article to which his powers extend, have the same power as the Board of Trade have of giving directions, pending the issue of a Proclamation or the making of an Order of or in Council, with respect to the export of the article(b).

(5) If any person acts in contravention of or fails to comply with any provision of any order made under this regulation, or aids or abets any other person, whether or not such other person is in the United Kingdom, in doing anything which, if done in the United Kingdom, would be a contravention of any such provision, such person shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations. [———]

(a) "Article."—This expression includes animals live or dead. See Reg. 2f (4), p. 50.

(b) Action in Anticipation of Restriction of Exports.—If the Food Controller, in accordance with Reg. 2F (4), so directs, the Commissioners of Customs and Excise have, pending the issue of such a Proclamation or Order, the same power to take any action for preventing the export of any article as if the Proclamation or Order were in force. See s. 3 (1) of the Customs (War Powers) Act, 1916 (5 & 6 G. 5. c. 102).
Reg. (2G) as to Returns as to Articles of Food.

2G.—(1) The Food Controller(a) may by order(b) require persons engaged in the production, manufacture, purchase, sale, distribution, transport, storage, or shipment, of any article(c) to which the powers of the Food Controller extend, to make returns giving such particulars as to their businesses as may be specified by or on behalf of the Food Controller and may require the returns to be verified as he may direct.

(2) For the purpose of testing the accuracy of any return made to the Food Controller under this regulation, or of obtaining information in case of a failure to make a return, any officer of the Food Controller authorised in that behalf by the Food Controller may enter any premises belonging to or in the occupation of the person making or who has failed to make the return, or on which he has reason to believe that any articles with respect to which an order under this regulation has been made are kept, stored, manufactured, or produced, and may carry out such inspections and examinations (including the inspection and examination of books) as the officer may consider necessary for testing the accuracy of the return or for obtaining any such information.

(3) If any person—

(a) refuses or without lawful excuse neglects to make a return as required by this regulation to the best of his knowledge and belief, or makes or causes to be made a false return; or

(b) obstructs or impedes an officer of the Food Controller in the exercise of any of his powers under this regulation; or

(c) refuses to answer or gives a false answer to any question, or refuses to produce any books or documents, required for obtaining the information to be furnished in pursuance of this regulation;

that person shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

(4) No individual return or part of a return made under this regulation, and no information as to any person or his business obtained under this regulation, shall without lawful authority be published or disclosed except for the purposes of a prosecution under such of these regulations as relate to the powers and duties of the Food Controller; and if any person acts in contravention of this provision he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

June 28, 1917.

June 28, 1917.

(a) Food Controller.—See footnote (c) to Reg. 2f, p. 45.

(b) Orders under Reg. 2G.—The Orders made under Reg. 2G to April 30th, 1918, are printed in the April, 1918, Edition of the “Food Control Manual.”

(c) “Article.”—This expression includes animals alive or dead. See Reg. 2j (4), p. 50.
Reg. (2GG) as to taking Possession of Premises in which Food is Manufactured, &c.

Aug. 8, 1917.

(5) If in any case the Food Controller is of opinion that it is necessary or expedient to obtain information from any person in connection with any article as to all or any of the matters with respect to which returns may be required under sub-section (1) of this regulation, the Food Controller shall have power, without making an order for the purpose, to require that person to furnish him with that information; and any person who is so required to furnish information shall furnish it accordingly.

In such a case, all the foregoing provisions of this regulation shall apply to information so given and the giving of such information as they apply to returns made and the making of returns.

2GG.—(1) Where the Food Controller(a) is of opinion that it is necessary or expedient to do so for the purpose of his powers and duties, he may by order apply the provisions of this regulation to factories and workshops and other premises in which any article of food specified in the order is manufactured, stored, or produced or adapted for sale, or which are used for the purpose of the distribution of any such article, or to any plant used in connection therewith.

(2) Any factory, workshop or premises or plant to which this regulation is so applied, shall by virtue of the order pass into the possession of the Food Controller or of such person or body of persons as he may from time to time nominate for the purpose as from the date of the order or from any later date mentioned in the order, and the occupier of every such factory, workshop or premises or plant, and every officer of such occupier, and where the occupier is a company, every director of the company, shall comply with the directions of the Food Controller or of such person or body of persons as aforesaid as to the management and user of the factory, workshop or premises or plant, and if he fails to do so, he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.(b)

(3) It is hereby declared that the possession under this regulation by the Food Controller or by a person or body of persons nominated by him of any factory, workshop or premises or plant, shall not affect any liability of the actual occupier thereof under the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, or any Act amending the same.(c)

(a) Food Controller.—See footnote (c) to Reg. 2G, p. 45.
(c) Factory and Workshop Acts.—The Act of 1901 (1 Edw. 7, c. 22) has been amended by s. 5 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1907 (7 Edw. 7, c. 39), as to certain charitable institutions. The 1901 Act has also been otherwise amended, but such amendments do not relate to the subject of Regulation 2GG (3).
(4) It shall be lawful for the Food Controller—
   (a) To require any work in any factory, workshop or other
       premises in which any article to which the powers of
       the Food Controller under Regulations 2r to 2s extend
       is manufactured, stored, or produced or adapted for
       sale or which are used for the purpose of the distribu-
       tion of any such article, to be done in accordance with
       his directions given with the object of making the
       factory or workshop or other premises or the plant or
       labour therein as useful as possible for the manufac-
       ture, storage, production or distribution of food.
   (b) To regulate or restrict the carrying on of any work in
       any such factory, workshop or other premises as afore-
       said, or the engagement or employment of any work-
       man, or all or any classes of workmen, therein, or to
       remove the plant therefrom, with a view to maintain-
       ing or increasing the production of food.

(5) The occupier and every officer and servant of the occupier
   of any factory, workshop or other premises, or any other person
   affected by any such directions, regulations, or restrictions, and
   where the occupier is a company, every director of the company,
   shall obey the directions, regulations or restrictions of the Food
   Controller, and if he fails to do so he shall be guilty of a summary
   offence against these regulations.

(6) Where under this regulation any directions regulating the
   priority to be given to work at any factory, workshop, or other
   premises, have been given and any person in any certificate or
   document given or issued for the purpose of securing priority for
   any work in pursuance of such directions, makes any false state-
   ment or false representation, he shall be guilty of a summary
   offence against these regulations.

2H.—(1) If the Food Controller(a) in any special case is of
   opinion that, before exercising any of his powers under these
   regulations in relation to any article, it is expedient to hold an
   inquiry with respect to that article in any locality, the Food Con-
   troller may appoint such persons as he may think fit to hold an
   inquiry as respects that article and report to the Food Controller
   on such points as the Food Controller may direct.

   (2) Any persons so appointed shall have power to take
       evidence on oath and to administer an oath for the purpose.

2J.—(1) The Food Controller(a) may make arrangements with
   any other Government Department for the exercise by that
   Department on behalf of the Food Controller of the powers of
   the Food Controller under the Regulations numbered 2b, 2f, 2g, 2h
   and 7(b) with respect to any particular article, and in such case
   the Department and the officers thereof shall, as respects that
   article, have and exercise the same powers as are by those regula-
   tions conferred on the Food Controller and the officers of the Food

(a) Food Controller.—See footnote (c) to Reg. 2f, p. 45.
(b) Regulations 2b, 2f, 2g, 2h, and 7.—These are printed pp. 42, 45, 47,
   49 and 68, respectively.
Reg. (2J) as to Supplemental Powers of Food Controller.

Controller, and the Local Government Board (or as respects Scotland the Secretary for Scotland, and as respects Ireland the Local Government Board for Ireland) may, by arrangement with the Food Controller, confer and impose on any local authorities and their officers any powers and duties in connection with the enforcement of the said Regulations and any powers and duties necessary to provide for the due discharge of any functions assigned to local authorities by any order made by the Food Controller under the said Regulations, and the Food Controller may by order provide for the exercise and performance by any persons or bodies of person approved by him for the purpose or by local or other bodies constituted by or under any order of the Food Controller of such powers and duties as may be conferred or imposed on them by the Food Controller. (b)

(2) Nothing in the Regulations numbered 2G and 2H(e) shall prevent the exercise by the Food Controller of any of his powers in relation to any article under these regulations or otherwise, without having obtained or endeavoured to obtain returns under Regulation 2G or having held an inquiry under Regulation 2H.

(3) Any order of the Food Controller under these regulations may be revoked or varied as occasion requires, and any such order may be made either so as to apply generally, or so as to apply to any special locality, or so as to apply to any special supplies of any article or to any special producer, manufacturer, dealer or person, or to any class or description of factories workshops premises or plant, or to any special factory workshop premises or plant; and any such order may direct that all contracts or any class of contracts, or any special contract, affected by the order shall be abrogated, or shall remain in force notwithstanding anything in the order but subject to any exceptions or modifications for which provision may be made by the order.

(4) It is hereby declared that in the Regulations numbered 2F, 2G, 2H, and 2I, the expression "article" includes animals, live or dead; but this provision shall not be construed so as to limit the general interpretation of that expression.

(5) Where the Food Controller considers it desirable to do so for the purpose of maintaining the supply of hops, he may, after consultation with the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, exercise, with respect to hops, any of the powers conferred on him by Regulations 2F to 2I.

(a) Arrangement with other Departments—See the provisions contained in various Orders made by the Food Controller, all of which are printed in the April, 1918, Edition of the "Food Control Manual" and which are referred to in footnote (b), p. 12, thereof.

(b) Constitution, &c., of Food Control Committees and Local Authorities' Powers. — See the Orders relating to these matters which as in force April 30th, 1918, form Part III. of the Edition of that date of the "Food Control Manual."

(c) Regulations 2G and 2H. — These are printed pp. 47 and 49, respectively.
2JJ.—(1) The Board of Trade shall have the like powers as are given to the Food Controller for the purpose of encouraging, maintaining, or regulating the supply of any such article which is required by the public or by any section of the public or which is otherwise required for the public safety or defence of the Realm, and those regulations shall apply accordingly.

(2) Any order made by the Board of Trade under Regulations 2f or 2g before the first day of January nineteen hundred and seventeen shall continue in force and have effect as though it had been made by the Food Controller under these regulations, and as if the Food Controller was substituted therein for the Board of Trade.

(3) The Board of Trade, and any person authorised by them, shall, as respects trees and timber, whether standing felled or converted and articles manufactured therefrom, have the like powers as are given to the Army Council under Regulations 2e and 15c and those regulations shall apply accordingly.

(4) Any order made by the Army Council under Regulations 2b, 2e or 15c before the 22nd day of August, 1917, and in force on that date affecting any such trees or timber as aforesaid or articles manufactured therefrom, shall continue in force and have effect as if it had been made by the Board of Trade or a person authorised by them under this regulation, and as if the Board of Trade was substituted therein for the Army Council, without prejudice however to any action taken thereunder by the Army Council before that date.

(5) Without prejudice to the powers of the Army Council the Board of Trade may exercise as respects horses (including mules) and horse-drawn vehicles all the powers that they may exercise under this regulation with respect to an article of commerce not

(a) Food Controller.—See footnote (c) to Reg. 2f, p. 45.
(b) Regulations 2b, 2f to 2j and 7.—These are printed, pp. 42, 45-50 and 68 respectively.
(c) (i) Board of Trade Orders as to Articles outside Food Controller's Powers.—The Orders of the Board of Trade under Reg. 2J (1) made to Feb. 28th, 1918 (which relate to restrictions on Coal, Cotton, Motor Spirit, Gas and Lamp Oil, Paper, Tobacco and Matches), are printed or referred to in Part III of this Manual at pp. 195-265.
(ii) Proof of Orders of the Board of Trade.—The Documentary Evidence Act, 1868, as amended by the Documentary Evidence Act, 1882, applies to orders of the Board of Trade.
(d) Board of Trade Orders of 1916 as to Articles of Food.—These Orders were made by the Board in November and December, 1916, under powers conferred on that Board by Regulations 2f and 2g in the form in which they were first added to the Code on Nov. 16th, 1916, and in which they are printed at pp. 20-23 of the November, 1916, Edition of this Manual. The Board of Trade made 10 Orders all of which have either been revoked or have now expired.
(e) Regulations 2e and 15c.—These are printed pp. 45 and 98 respectively.
(f) Regulations 2d, 2e and 15c.—These are printed pp. 42, 45 and 98 respectively.
Reg. \((2^k, 2^l)\) as to Deliveries in Anticipation of Order or Requisition; Powers of Entry on and Cultivation of Land for Maintenance of Food Supply.

being an article of food, and orders under this sub-section may provide for the giving of instructions in relation to horses and horse-drawn vehicles in such manner and by such persons as the Board of Trade may direct, and for enabling the Board to take possession of any horse or horse-drawn vehicle either absolutely or by way of hire.

Such compensation shall be paid for any horse or horse-drawn vehicle so taken possession of as shall in default of agreement be determined by the arbitration of a single arbitrator appointed in manner provided by an order of the Board of Trade, but in determining the amount of the compensation the arbitrator shall have regard to the age and conditions of the horse or vehicle, to the allowance of a reasonable profit on the price, if any, paid by the person from whom the same is taken, and to any other circumstance without necessarily taking into consideration the market price at the time.

Nothing in this sub-section shall apply to horses or horse-drawn vehicles used wholly or mainly in agriculture or to vehicles licensed to ply for hire.

\(2^k\). Where in anticipation of the issue of an order or requisition by the Admiralty, or Army Council, or Minister of Munitions(a) under these regulations, the whole or any part of the output of any factory or workshop or any goods have been delivered to or put at the disposal of the Admiralty, or Army Council, or Minister of Munitions,(a) then, if such order or requisition is subsequently made, the output or part thereof or goods shall be deemed to have been delivered or put at the disposal of the Admiralty, or Army Council, or Minister of Munitions(a) in compliance with such order or requisition.

\(2^l\)—(1) Where the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries(b) are of opinion that, with a view to maintaining the food supply of the country, it is expedient that they should exercise the powers given to them under this regulation as respects any land, the Board may enter on the land and cultivate the land, or arrange for its cultivation by any person either under a contract of tenancy or otherwise.

(2) The Board may after entry on any land do or authorise to be done all things which they consider necessary or desirable for the purpose of the cultivation of the land or for adapting the land to cultivation, including fencing, and may also during their occupation of the land or on the termination thereof remove any such fencing or work of adaptation.

(3) Any person who cultivates land under any such arrangement shall, on the determination, by or on behalf of the Board,

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(a) Army Council.—See footnote (a) to Reg. 1, p. 40. Minister of Munitions.—See footnote (b) to Reg. 2a, p. 41.

(b) Board of Agriculture and Fisheries.—This Board was constituted by the Board of Agriculture Act, 1889 (52 & 53 Vict. c. 30), and the style of the Board was altered and its powers enlarged by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries Act, 1903 (3 Edw. 7. c. 31). The Documentary Evidence Act, 1868, as amended by the Documentary Evidence Act, 1882, applies to Orders of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries. See s. 1 of the Documentary Evidence Act, 1895 (58-9 Vict. c. 9).
of the arrangement, if the determination takes effect before the first day of January nineteen hundred and nineteen, receive from the Board such compensation as may have been agreed under the terms of the arrangement, or, in default of any such agreement, as the Board may consider just and reasonable, and shall not be entitled to any other compensation.

(4) On the determination of the occupation of any land by the Board under this regulation, compensation shall be paid by the Board to any person injuriously affected by the exercise of the powers under this regulation, the amount of that compensation to be determined, in default of agreement, by a single arbitrator under and in accordance with the provisions of the Second Schedule to the Agricultural Holdings Act, 1908.(a)

(5) The Board may with respect to any land authorise any local authority to exercise on behalf of the Board any of the powers of the Board under this regulation.

(6) A local authority authorised to exercise on behalf of the Board any of the powers of the Board under this regulation may exercise such powers in respect of land of which the local authority is owner or occupier and may retain the rents and profits arising from such exercise of these powers, but shall not be entitled to receive from the Board any rent or compensation for the use thereof or for the exercise by the local authority of any powers under this regulation in respect of that land.(b)

(7) This regulation shall apply to Scotland with the substitution of the Board of Agriculture for Scotland(e) for the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, of arbiter for arbitrator, and of the Agricultural Holdings (Scotland) Act, 1908,(a) for the Agricultural Holdings Act, 1908.(d)

(8) This regulation shall apply to Ireland subject to the following modifications:

(i.) The Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland(e) shall be substituted for the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries;

(ii.) The following subsection shall be substituted for subsection (1):

Where the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland(e) are of opinion that,

(a) Agricultural Holdings Acts.—The English Act is 8 Edw. 7, c. 28, and the Scottish 8 Edw. 7, c. 64.

(b) Order under Reg. 2L as to England and Wales.—See the Cultivation of Lands Order, 1917 (No. 2), as amended by the Cultivation of Lands Order, 1917 (No. 4), printed together with Summary of Memoranda by the Board thereto relating at pp. 260–263 of the “Food (Supply and Production) Manual.”

(c) Board of Agriculture for Scotland.—This Board was constituted by ss. 4, 30, of the Small Landholders (S.) Act, 1911 (1 & 2 Geo. 5. c. 49).

(d) Order under Reg. 2L as to Scotland.—See the Cultivation of Lands (Scotland) Order, 1918 (No. 2), printed, with Summary of Memoranda by the Scottish Board, pp. 344–349, 629, of the “Food (Supply and Production) Manual.”

(e) Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland.—This Department was constituted by the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction Act, 1899 (63 & 64 Vict. c. 50).

The Documentary Evidence Act, 1868, as amended by the Documentary Evidence Act, 1882, applies to orders of the Department. See 62–3 Vict. c. 50. s. 21 (3).
with a view to maintaining the food supply of the country, it is expedient that they should exercise the powers given to them under this regulation as respects any land, the Department may enter on the land—

(a) without any consent, if the land is for the time being unoccupied, or was unoccupied on the twenty-ninth day of November nineteen hundred and sixteen;

(b) without any consent, if the land is comprised in a holding to which Regulation 2p(a) applies, and it appears to the Department that the occupier has not before the twenty-fifth day of March nineteen hundred and seventeen, taken the necessary steps to comply with the requirements of that regulation, or is not after that date proceeding in compliance with those requirements; and

(c) without any consent, if the land is situated in or near an urban district and the Department are of opinion that in order to provide necessary food for residents in the locality land in or near that district is immediately required for the purpose of being cultivated in allotments, and that the use of the land for that purpose is unreasonably withheld; and

(d) in any other case, with the consent of the occupier and the person in receipt of the rent of the land;

and cultivate the land, or arrange for its cultivation, by any person either under a contract of tenancy or otherwise.

For the purposes of this subsection the expressions "occupied" and "unoccupied" refer to such occupation as involves liability to payment of poor rates:

Provided that where the poor rate is made in respect of a half rent under Section sixty-three of the Poor Relief (Ireland) Act, 1838,(b) instead of upon the occupier of the land, the land shall not on that account be deemed to be unoccupied.

(iii.) Subsections (4) and (6) shall not apply;

(iv.) The powers conferred by this regulation on the Department shall be in addition to and not in derogation of any other powers of the Department.(c)
Reg. \((2^M)\) as to Land in Great Britain Not Cultivated so as to increase Food Supply.

\(^{2M}\).—(1) Where the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, \((a)\) after such consultation with the Food Controller \((b)\) as may be arranged, are of opinion that, with a view to maintaining the food supply of the country, it is expedient that they should exercise the powers given to them under this regulation, the Board may—

(a) enter on and take possession of any land which in their opinion is not being so cultivated as to increase, as far as practicable, the food supply of the country, and, after entry thereon, do all things necessary or desirable for the cultivation of the land or for adapting it for cultivation; and for such purposes enter on and take possession of any buildings on the land or convenient for such purposes; and

(b) take possession of any machinery, implements of husbandry or plant (other than machinery, implements or plant in the possession or under the control of a dealer or manufacturer), or any farm produce, stock or animals, which, in the opinion of the Board, are required for the cultivation of land or the increase of the food supply of the country; and

(c) provide accommodation for persons, machinery, implements of husbandry or plant, farm produce, stock or animals, employed or used by the Board for the cultivation of land or the increase of the food supply of the country by taking or retaining possession of any land or buildings; and

(d) utilise any water supply or motive power for any such purposes; and

(e) by notice served on the occupier of any land require him to cultivate the land in accordance with such requirements as the Board may think necessary or desirable for maintaining the food supply of the country and may prescribe in the notice; and

\((ee)\) by notice served on the occupier of any land require him in accordance with the terms of the notice to adapt the land for cultivation by repairing or removing any hedge or fence on the land, or by clearing or repairing any ditch or drain, whether natural or artificial, by which the land is capable of being drained; and

\((eee)\) by order, applicable generally or to any specified area, and published in such manner as the Board may consider to be best adapted for informing persons thereby affected, prohibit or regulate the use of land for the cultivation of any crop specified in the order and by any such order require the ploughing up within such time as may be specified in the order of any land in use at the date thereof for the cultivation of any such crop\((e)\); and

\((a)\) Board of Agriculture and Fisheries.—See footnote \((b)\) to Reg. 2r, p. 52.

\((b)\) Food Controller.—See footnote \((c)\) to Reg. 2r, p. 45.

\((c)\) Orders as to Crops.—The Board's powers under par. \((eee)\) are excepted from those delegated to Agricultural Executive Committees. See Art. 3 (1) of the Cultivation of Lands Order, 1918, p. 617 of the "Food (Supply and Production) Manual."
Reg. (2M) as to Land in Great Britain Not Cultivated so as to increase Food Supply.

March 13, 1917.

(f) by notice served on the tenant of any land which or part of which, in the opinion of the Board, is not being so cultivated as to increase as far as practicable the food supply of the country, determine his tenancy of the land on such date as may be specified in the notice, or on the application of the landlord by order authorise him in any such case to determine the tenancy in accordance with the terms of the order(a); and

(g) after entry on any land arrange for its cultivation by any other person whether by contract of tenancy or otherwise; and

March 30, 1917.

(h) where, in the opinion of the Board, any land is injured or is likely to be injured by any such neglect on the part of the proprietor or occupier of any other land in relation to the maintenance of banks or the cleansing of channels as is mentioned in section fourteen of the Land Drainage Act, 1847, (b) and subject to, and after the expiration of seven days from, the service of such notice as is required by that section, exercise such powers of executing all necessary works and recovering the expenses thereof as are by that section conferred on the proprietor or occupier of any land which is injured by any such neglect, and for any such purpose enter on any land without any warrant or authority; and

Nov. 16, 1917.

(i) by notice served on the occupier or person in control of any dam, mill, lock, sluice, weir, or other structure affecting the flow of water in any river or stream, require such occupier or person to keep open or closed any mechanical appliance by which the inflow or outflow of water is capable of being regulated during such times and in such manner as the Board, having regard to the use by such occupier or person of the structure and of the water thereby impounded, consider to be necessary or desirable for the prevention of floods or for the draining of land adjoining or near the river or stream; and

May 2, 1917.

(j) where, in the opinion of the Board, any land is injured or likely to be injured by flooding or inadequate drainage which might be remedied wholly or partially by the exercise of powers which are conferred by any general or local Act, or by any award made under any Act, or by any Commission of Sewers, and which are not being exercised or in the opinion of the Board are

(a) Determination of Tenancy. The Board's powers under par. (f) are excepted from those delegated to Agricultural Executive Committees. See Art. 3 of the Cultivation of Lands Order, 1918, p. 617 of the "Food (Supply and Production) Manual."

(b) Land Drainage Act, 1847—10 & 11 Vict. c. 38.
Reg. (2M) as to Land in Great Britain Not Cultivated so as to increase Food Supply.

being insufficiently exercised, exercise any such power and also any power conferred by any such Act or award or commission for defraying the expenses so incurred or for any purpose incidental to the exercise of any such power; and

(k) enter on or take possession of any dam; mill, lock, sluice, weir, or other structure affecting the flow of water in any river or stream and remove or repair or alter or maintain and use the same where such action is in the opinion of the Board necessary or desirable for the prevention of floods or for the drainage of agricultural land (a); and

(l) for the purpose of removing any obstruction to or otherwise improving the flow of water in any river or stream, or maintaining or improving the banks of any river or stream or any sea defence or drainage outfall, enter on the river or stream or any land adjoining or near the river, stream, defence, or outfall (a); and

(m) where any expenses are incurred by the Board in the exercise of any of their powers under paragraph (k) or (l) of this regulation, recover those expenses, so far as they are directly attributable to the default of any person in carrying out his obligations under statute or otherwise, from that person (a); and

(n) on the application of any drainage authority empowered by a local Act to levy rates to a limited amount, by order increase the amount that may be so levied (a); and

(o) by notice served on the occupier of any agricultural land or the person having the management of any such land require him to make within such time and in such form and to such person as the notice may prescribe a return in writing with respect to the cultivation of the land or the crops or live-stock thereon or any other matter as to which the Board may desire information for the purpose of the proper exercise of their powers under this regulation, but so that no such return or any part thereof shall be published or disclosed except for the purposes of a prosecution under this regulation (a).

(2) An occupier of land may, with a view to maintaining the food supply of the country, submit to the Board a scheme for the cultivation of the land in a manner not consistent with the contract of tenancy of the land, and the Board, if satisfied that the adoption of the scheme is necessary or desirable for the maintenance of the food supply, may direct that the land shall be cultivated in accordance with the scheme, subject to any modification which the Board may think fit to make therein.

(a) Powers under pars. (k) (l) (m) (n) and (o).—The Board's powers under these paragraphs are excepted from those delegated to Agricultural Executive Committees, see Art. 3 of the Cultivation of Lands Order, 1918, p. 617 of the "Food (Supply and Production) Manual."
Reg. (2M) as to Land in Great Britain Not Cultivated so as to increase Food Supply.

(3) If any person obstructs or otherwise interferes with or impedes any officer in the execution of his powers under this regulation, or discloses or publishes any return or part thereof in contravention of this regulation or negligently or wilfully fails to comply with the requirements of any order made under this regulation, or with any conditions subject to which a licence under any such order has been granted, or, being an occupier of any land or building of which the Board require possession, or of which the tenancy of the occupier has been determined by notice served under this regulation, without lawful excuse, refuses to give possession thereof to the Board or to quit such land or building, or, having been served with a notice under this regulation requiring him to do any act, negligently or wilfully fails to comply with the requirements of the notice, or, where the notice requires him to make a return, makes a false return, he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

(4) If the Board at any time withdraw from possession of any land of which possession has been taken under this regulation, they may recover from any person then interested in the land as owner or tenant or otherwise such amount as represents the value to him of all acts of cultivation or adaptation for cultivation executed by the Board; such amount to be determined in default of agreement by a single arbitrator under and in accordance with the provisions of the Second Schedule to the Agricultural Holdings Act, 1908.(a)

(5) Any person authorised by the Board in that behalf may, for the purposes of this regulation and upon production if so required of his authority, enter on and inspect any land or building and inspect any machinery, implements of husbandry, farm stock or produce thereon.

(6) The Board may with respect to any land or land in any district authorise any person or any body constituted by the Board for the purpose to exercise on behalf of the Board any of the powers of the Board under this regulation and prescribe the procedure of any such body, and the authentication of any notice or other instrument issued by any body or person so authorised.(b)

(7) The powers conferred on the Board by this regulation shall be in addition to and not-in derogation of any other powers of the Board.

(8) In this regulation the expression "cultivation" includes use for grazing and the expression "cultivate" has a corresponding meaning.

(a) Agricultural Holdings Acts.—The English Act is 8 Edw. 7. c. 28, and the Scottish, 8 Edw. 7. c. 64.

(b) Orders under Reg. 2M as to England and Wales and Agricultural Executive Committees.—See the Cultivation of Lands Order, 1918, and Circular accompanying the same, pp. 617–627 of the "Food (Supply and Production) Manual," the Cultivation of Lands (County Boroughs) Order, 1917, ibid. p. 627, and Summary of Memoranda by the Board as to organisation and powers of Agricultural Executive Committees, ibid. pp. 277–314.
Reg. (2N) as to Unlawful Entry on Land occupied by Government Departments, etc.

(9) This regulation except paragraph (ee) and paragraphs (h) to (n) (both inclusive) of sub-section (1) shall apply to Scotland, with the substitution of the Board of Agriculture for Scotland (a) for the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, of arbiter, and of the Agricultural Holdings (Scotland) Act, 1908, (b) for the Agricultural Holdings Act, 1908, and sub-section (1) of this regulation so far as the powers conferred by paragraphs (h) to (n) (both inclusive) thereof are concerned and sub-sections (3), (5), (6) and (11) of this regulation shall apply to Ireland, with the substitution of the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland, (c) for the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, and of section fifty-eight of the Land Drainage (Ireland) Act, 1842, (d) for section fourteen of the Land Drainage Act, 1847, and with the omission of the references to the Food Controller and to Commissions of Sewers, but save as aforesaid this regulation shall not extend to Ireland.

(10) With a view to increasing food production by the conservation or improvement of grazing land, the occupier of any land in Scotland shall be entitled, after due notice in writing to the owner of such land and to the owner of any woodlands adjoining such land, or to their respective agents or factors, and with due care to prevent damage to any woodlands on or adjoining such land, to "make muirburn" or set fire to any heath or muir within the boundaries of such land, at any time or times between 1st October and 30th April when the same would otherwise be unlawful or be in contravention of the lease or other contract affecting the land: Provided that nothing herein contained shall affect any duty to comply with any regulation, order or instruction in regard to the use, display or ignition of lights or fires, in force for the time being.

(11) Any notice under this regulation may be served on the person to whom it is to be given, either personally or by leaving it for him at his last known place of abode, or by sending it through the post in a registered letter addressed to him there.

2N. If any person without lawful authority enters or remains on any land

(a) of which a Government Department or any body or person authorised by a Government Department is in possession under the powers conferred by Regulation 2t(f); or

(a) Board of Agriculture for Scotland and District Agricultural Executive Committees.—As to the constitution of that Board see footnote (c) to Reg. 2t. p. 53. A summary of the Board's Circulars and Memoranda as to District Agricultural Executive Committees is printed pp. 277–306 of the "Food (Supply and Production) Manual."

(b) Agricultural Holdings Acts.—The English Act is 8 Edw. 7. c. 28, and the Scottish, 8 Edw. 7. c. 64.

(c) Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland.—As to the constitution of that Department, see footnote (e) to Reg. 2t. (8), p. 53. A summary of the Irish Department's Circular as to drainage of lands is printed p. 394 of the "Food (Supply and Production) Manual."

(d) Drainage (I.) Act, 1842.—5 & 6 Vict. c. 89.

(e) Service by Post.—See provisions of s. 26 of Interpretation Act, 1889, as to time when service by post is deemed to be effected.

(f) Regulation 2t.—This is printed p. 52.

Prohibition on unlawful entry, &c., on land occupied by Government Departments, &c., under Reg. 2t, or on allotment or field garden.

Dec. 21, 1917.
(b) which has been provided for use as allotments or field gardens under that regulation or otherwise and on which there are growing crops, and on which there is conspicuously displayed notice of this provision, or damages any growing crops or hedge or fence on any such land, he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

2NN.—(1) Subject to the provisions of this regulation, the acreage planted with hops on any holding in England or Wales shall, before the first day of April, nineteen hundred and eighteen, be reduced to one half of the acreage on the holding which is proved by the occupier of the holding to have been planted with hops in the month of June, nineteen hundred and fourteen (excluding from such last-mentioned acreage land which was planted with hops after the first day of October, nineteen hundred and thirteen), and thereafter, so long as this regulation remains in force, the acreage on the holding so planted shall not exceed that proportion.

(2) This regulation shall have effect notwithstanding any covenant, agreement, condition, or provision as to the user of a holding, whether contained in any lease or other instrument affecting the holding or in any verbal contract of tenancy or implied by law, and no such covenant, agreement, condition, or provision shall operate so as to penalise, impede, or interfere with compliance with any obligation imposed by this regulation.

(3) The Board of Agriculture and Fisheries(a) may by licence exempt any occupier wholly or partly or for a specified period from any obligation imposed by this regulation in any case where it appears to the Board that by reason of exceptional circumstances the issue of such a licence is advisable.

(4) If the occupier of any holding fails to comply with the provisions of this regulation, or with any condition subject to which a licence under this regulation has been granted, he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

(5) Any person authorised by the Board in that behalf, may, for the purposes of this regulation, and upon production if so required of his authority, enter on and inspect any land.

(6) The Board may, with respect to land in any district, authorise any person or any body constituted by the Board for the purpose to exercise on behalf of the Board any of the powers of the Board under this regulation, and prescribe the procedure of any such body, and the authentication of any notice or other instrument issued by any body or person so authorised.

(7) Any authority given by the Board under any of the provisions of the regulation for which this regulation is substituted shall, unless and until revoked by the Board, be deemed to have been given under and for the purposes of the corresponding provision of this regulation.(b)

(a) Board of Agriculture and Fisheries.—See footnote (b) to Reg. 2(l), p. 02.

(b) Memoranda by Board as to Reg. 2NN.—These are printed pp. 317, 318 of the "Food (Supply and Production) Manual."
Reg. (20, 2P) as to Keeping of Pigs; Cultivation of Arable Holdings in Ireland.

20. With a view to maintaining the stock of pigs in the country, any local authority by whom a bye-law has been made which is for the time being in force prohibiting, restricting, or regulating the keeping of pigs may grant permission, either generally or in particular cases, to keep pigs, notwithstanding or contrary to any provisions of any such bye-law; subject, however, to the observance of any directions of the local authority in the interests of public health. (a)

2P.—(1) Subject to the provisions of this regulation, it shall be the duty of every occupier of arable land in Ireland to cultivate in the year nineteen hundred and seventeen so much of the arable land held by him, and hereinafter called the "holding," as is specified in that behalf in this regulation, and if he fails or neglects to do so, he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

(2) The portion of the holding to be cultivated pursuant to this regulation shall be as follows:—

(a) If no part of the holding was cultivated in the year nineteen hundred and sixteen, a portion equivalent in extent to one-tenth of the area of the holding;

(b) If any part of the holding was cultivated in the year nineteen hundred and sixteen, a portion equivalent in extent to the part so cultivated and to one-tenth of the area of the holding in addition: provided that the occupier shall not be required by virtue of this provision to cultivate more than one-half of the area of the holding.

(3) This regulation shall not apply to—

(a) any holding of less than ten acres in extent; or

(b) any holding or class or holdings as to which not later than the twenty-fifth day of March nineteen hundred and seventeen it shall be declared in writing by the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland (b) that the cultivation of the holding or class of holdings would be of less service for the production of food than the use of the holding or class of holdings in some other manner in which the same is being used or proposed to be used. (c)

(4) Land under a first or second year's crop of rye-grass shall be deemed to be cultivated, and cultivation by any person under a conacre letting made by the occupier shall be deemed to be cultivation by the occupier.

(a) KEEPING OF PIGS.—See Memorandum of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries. A leaflet on the subject can be obtained free of cost on application to the Secretary, Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, 4, Whitehall Place, S.W.1.

(b) DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.—See footnote (e) to Reg. 2L (8), p. 53.

(c) DECLARATION EXCEPTING HOLDINGS.—See Declaration of Feb. 21, 1917, printed p. 398 of the "Food (Supply and Production) Manual."
(5) This regulation shall have effect notwithstanding any covenant, agreement, condition, or provision as to the user of a holding whether contained in any lease or other instrument affecting the holding, or in any verbal contract of tenancy or implied by law, and no such covenant, agreement, condition, or provision shall operate so as to penalise, impede, or interfere with such cultivation as is required by this regulation.

(6) Any person duly authorised by the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland(a) in that behalf shall have power to enter on and inspect any land for the purpose of ascertaining whether the requirements of this regulation are being or have been complied with.

Feb. 6, 1917.

(7) Any application to the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland(a) for a declaration as to a holding under subsection (3) of this regulation shall be made in writing on or before the twenty-eighth day of February nineteen hundred and seventeen, and shall set out the particulars of the holding, the manner in which it is used or proposed to be used, and the grounds of the application.

(8) If at any time after the twenty-eighth day of February nineteen hundred and seventeen it appears to the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland(a) that the occupier of a holding does not intend to fulfil the requirements of this regulation the Department may enter on the holding and may cultivate the same or any part thereof, or arrange for its cultivation by any person in such manner and upon such terms and conditions as the Department may direct, and may exercise as respects the holding all or any of the powers given to the Department by Regulation 2L.(b)

Jan. 10, 1917.
Feb. 6, 1917.

(9) It shall be the duty of an occupier of a holding to furnish to the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland,(a) if and when required by them, such particulars with respect to the holding and user thereof, as may be required by the Department for the purposes of this regulation, and any occupier who fails or neglects to comply with such requirement shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

(10) For the purpose of this regulation "arable" means cultivated or capable of being cultivated; and "occupier" means the person rated or liable to be rated to the poor rate, and in the case of a holding of which the half rent is rated means the actual occupier although not liable to be rated.

(a) DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.—As to the constitution of this Department see footnote (f) to Reg. 2L (8), p. 53.
(b) Regulation 2L.—This is printed p. 52.
20. The Board of Agriculture for Scotland (a) may, with the consent of the Secretary for Scotland, take or authorise such action in Scotland, whether by killing the deer or otherwise, as may, in their opinion, be necessary with a view to preventing or reducing injury to crops or wastage of pasturage caused by deer. (b)

2R. — (1) The Board of Agriculture and Fisheries (c) may, with a view to preventing or reducing injury to crops or trees, or wastage of pasturage by birds, hares or rabbits or by vermin or pests, or to securing for the food supply of the country any migratory kind of wild bird,

(a) take or authorise such action as, in the opinion of the Board, may be necessary for such purpose, or delegate to any body the powers conferred by this paragraph as respects any locality;

(b) provide for the manner in which birds or hares or rabbits killed in pursuance of the action so taken may be disposed of;

(c) by order, authorise the killing and taking, the sale and purchase, and the possession, of any birds or hares or rabbits at any time when the killing and taking, the sale and purchase, or the possession thereof would otherwise be unlawful. (d)

(2) A person authorised or directed to kill or dispose of birds or hares or rabbits under this regulation shall not be required to obtain for such purpose a licence to kill game, and shall have the same power of selling game killed by him or by the persons authorised by him as if he had a licence to kill game (e):

Provided that nothing in this regulation shall exempt any person from the provisions of the Gun Licence Act, 1870, (f)

(a) Board of Agriculture for Scotland.—As to the constitution of this Board, see footnote (c) to Reg. 2l, p. 53.

(b) Order under Reg. 2q.—The Board's Order as to Killing of Deer is, together with Circulars relative thereto, printed p. 369 of the "Food (Supply and Production) Manual."

(c) Board of Agriculture and Fisheries.—See footnote (b) to Reg. 2l, p. 52.

(a) Close Time for Birds and Hares.—The close time for pheasants, partridges, grouse and black game is fixed by the Game Acts, and is not under those Acts alterable by Statutory Order. The Hares Preservation Act, 1892 (55 Vict. c. 8) prohibits the selling of hares (other than foreign hares) in Great Britain between March 1st and July 31st. The close time for hares in Ireland is fixed by the Hares Preservation (Ireland) Act, 1879, and Orders of the Lord Lieutenant therounder varying the time. For rabbits there is no close time. The close times for woodcock, snipe, quail, landrail and wild duck, widgeon and teal and other wild birds depends on Orders of the Home Secretary, the Secretary for Scotland, and the Lord Lieutenant under the Wild Birds Acts, all of which are printed as Statutory Rules and Orders.

(e) Licence to Kill Game.—Such a licence authorises the selling of game killed under it without any further licence.

(f) Gun Licence Act, 33 & 34 Vict. c. 57.—This Act makes an excise licence to use or carry a gun obligatory.
Regs. (28, 2T) as to Destruction of Stray Dogs; Restriction on parting with Horses used in Agriculture.

(3) This regulation shall apply to Scotland and Ireland with the substitution for the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries of the Board of Agriculture for Scotland(a) and the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland(b) respectively.(c)

28.—(1) Where a dog has been seized as a stray dog by a police constable under the Dogs Act, 1906, it may be destroyed under that Act at any time after the expiration of three clear days from the time of seizure, unless in the meantime the owner of the dog has claimed the dog, and produced his licence in respect of the dog or proved that the dog is not one in respect of which a licence is required, and paid all expenses incurred by reason of its detention; and a notice served under subsection (2) of section three of the Dogs Act, 1906, on the owner of the dog which contains a statement to this effect shall be a sufficient compliance with that subsection.

(2) Any person who takes possession of a stray dog shall, unless he immediately returns the dog to its owner, forthwith hand the dog over to a police constable; and if he fails to do so, shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations; and a dog so handed over to a police constable shall thereupon be treated as a dog seized by him as a stray dog under the Dogs Act, 1906.(d)

2T.—(1) An occupier of an agricultural holding in Great Britain shall not sell or part with the possession of any horse used, or capable of being used, for the cultivation of the holding except with the authority of a licence granted under this regulation.

(2) The Board of Agriculture and Fisheries(e) in relation to any holding in England or Wales, and the Board of Agriculture for Scotland(a) in relation to any holding in Scotland, may by licence authorise the occupier of a holding to sell or part with the possession of a horse, if the Board are satisfied that the cultivation of the holding will not be thereby prejudiced, or that for any other reason the issue of such a licence is necessary or desirable, and any licence so issued may contain such conditions as the Board think desirable.

(a) Board of Agriculture for Scotland.—See footnote (e) to Reg. 2t, p. 53.
(b) Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland.—See footnote (f) to Reg. 2t, p. 53.
(c) Orders under Reg. 2r.—All Orders under Reg. 2r in force Jan. 31, 1918, are printed in the “Food (Supply and Production) Manual,” see Note under Class XI of Part III of this Manual, p. 265.
(d) Dogs Act, 1906.—6 Edw. 7 c. 32.
(e) Board of Agriculture and Fisheries.—See footnote (b) to Reg. 2t, p. 52.
The Board hereinbefore referred to may authorise any person or any body constituted by the Board under these regulations to exercise on behalf of the Board the power of issuing licences under this regulation.

Any person who sells or parts with the possession of a horse in contravention of this regulation or fails to comply with any condition of a licence issued under this regulation, and any person who buys any horse which he knows to be sold to him in contravention of this regulation, shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

The expressions "agricultural holding" and "occupier" shall have the same meaning as in Regulation 15d. (b)

The Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland (c) may, for the purpose of maintaining in Ireland a stock of horses sufficient for the cultivation of the land, by order prohibit or restrict the exportation of horses from Ireland, (d) and any person who contravenes or fails to comply with the provisions of any such order shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

3. The competent naval or military authority and any person duly authorised by him shall have right of access to any land or buildings or other property whatsoever.

4. The competent naval or military authority may by order (e) authorise the use of land, within such limits as may be specified in the order, for the training of any part of His Majesty's naval or military forces; and may by such order confer such rights of user of the land, and provide for such temporary suspension of rights of way over roads and footpaths, as are conferred and are exercisable with respect to authorised land roads and footpaths under the Military Manœuvres Acts, 1897 and 1911, (f) and the competent naval or military authority shall have all the powers exercisable by a Military Manœuvres Commission under those Acts.

5. The competent naval or military authority may by order if he considers it necessary so to do for the purposes of any work of defence or other defended military work, or of any work for which it is deemed necessary in the interests of public safety or the defence of the Realm to afford military protection, stop

(a) Sale of Horses Orders.—The Sale of Horses Order, 1917, providing for the issue of licences in England and Wales under Reg. 2r, is printed p. 336 of the "Food (Supply and Production) Manual," and the corresponding Scottish Order is printed as St. R. & O., 1918, No. 8. 4.

(b) Regulation 15d.—This is printed p. 99.

(c) Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland.—See footnote (f) to Reg. 21., p. 53.


(e) Proof of Orders of Competent Naval or Military Authority.—See Regulation 58c. printed at p. 155. S. 38 of the Summary Jurisdiction (Scotland) Act, 1908, has been held to apply to these orders. See Brander v. Mackenzie (1915, S.C. (J.), p. 47; 1915, 7 Ad. 609); Cameron v. McAvo (1916, 2 S.L.T. 169).

(f) Military Manœuvres Acts.—I.e., 60 & 61 Vict. c. 43, and 1 & 2 Geo. 5. c. 44—see s. 6 of latter Act.
Regs. (5A, 5B) as to Power to take over Control, &c., of Highways; Contracts for Supply of Road Material.

up or divert any road or pathway over or adjoining the land on which such work is situate for so long as the order remains in force:

Provided that where any such road or pathway is so stopped up or diverted the competent naval or military authority shall publish notice thereof in such manner as he may consider best adapted for informing the public, and where any road or pathway is stopped up by means of any physical obstruction he shall cause lights sufficient for the warning of passengers to be set up every night whilst the road or pathway is so stopped up.

5A. The Admiralty, Army Council or Minister of Munitions(a) may by order if they or he consider it necessary to do so for the purpose of securing the public safety or defence of the Realm take over the control and maintenance of any highway, but nothing in this regulation shall relieve any authority or person who, but for this regulation, would have been responsible for the maintenance of such highway from liability for the payment of the cost of such maintenance, and that cost may be recovered by the Admiralty, Army Council or Minister of Munitions(a) from any such authority or person:

Provided that the amount so recoverable shall not exceed the amount which at the cost of labour and materials ruling during the period in respect of which the amount is claimed such authority or person would have had to expend in order to maintain the highway in a condition fit to carry the ordinary traffic using the highway previous to the war, nor, in the case where the person responsible is a person other than a local authority, shall it exceed the cost of such works of maintenance as such person could have been required to execute if the road had not been taken over and the traffic on the highway had remain such as it was previous to the war.

In default of agreement as to the amount to be recovered in any case that amount shall be determined by the Road Stone Control Committee(b) whose decision shall be final.

For the purposes of sub-sections (2) (3) and (4) of section eleven of the Local Government Act, 1888,(c) any sums contributed under this regulation by an authority shall be treated as costs of maintenance and repair of the highway incurred by the authority.

For the purpose of this regulation the word "highway" shall have the same meaning as in the Highways Act, 1835,(d) but shall include "county bridge."

5B. Where with a view to economising transport and labour the Road Stone Control Committee(b) are of opinion that it is expedient that a county council should obtain a supply of stone, gravel or other materials for making or repairing highways or

(a) Army Council.—See footnote (a) to Reg. 1, p. 40. Minister of Munitions.—See footnote (b) to Reg. 2A, p. 41.
(b) Road Stone Control Committee.—The address of this Committee, of which Mr. P. J. Black is the secretary, is 35, Cromwell Road, London, S.W.7. (Telephone, Kensington 1414.)
(c) Local Government Act, 1888.—51 & 52 Vict. c. 41.
(d) Highways Act, 1835.—5 & 6 Will. 4. c. 50.
Reg. (6, 6A, 6B) as to Power to require Removal of Vehicles, &c.; Exemption of Factory from Factory Act; Licences for Explosives Factories.

bridges from any land in the county, the owner or occupier of the land shall, notwithstanding anything in the proviso to section five of the Highways and Bridges Act, 1891, (a) not be disqualified for being elected or for being a member of the county council by reason only of his having a share or interest in a contract for such supply, if the price to be paid for the material under the contract is approved by the said committee.

6. The competent naval or military authority may by order require all or any vehicles, boats, vessels, aircraft, transport animals, live stock, foodstuffs, fuel, tools, and implements of whatever description, and all or any forms of equipment and warlike stores, within any area specified in the order to be removed from that area within such time as may be so specified, or in the case of warlike stores incapable of removal to be destroyed, and if any person being the owner or having control thereof fail to comply with the requisition, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations, and the competent naval or military authority may himself cause them to be removed or in the case of warlike stores to be destroyed.

6A. The power of the Secretary of State under section one hundred and fifty of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, (b) by order, (c) to the extent and during the period named by him, to exempt from that Act, in case of any public emergency, any factory or workshop belonging to the Crown or any factory or workshop in respect of work which is being done on behalf of the Crown, shall extend to any factory or workshop in which the Secretary of State is satisfied that by reason of the loss of men through enlistment or transference to Government service, or of other circumstances arising out of the present war, exemption is necessary to secure the carrying on of work, and that such exemption can be granted without detriment to the national interests.

6B. The Secretary of State may grant licences for the establishment of new or the alteration of existing factories and magazines for gunpowder and other explosives intended for war purposes notwithstanding that the assent of the local authority to the grant of any such licence has not been obtained in accordance with the requirements of the Explosives Act, 1875, (d) and any licence so granted shall, during the continuance of the present war, have the like effect as if such assent had been obtained in manner provided by that Act.

(a) HIGHWAYS AND BRIDGES ACT, 1891.—54 and 55 Vict. c. 63.
(b) FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1901.—1 Edw. 7. c. 22.
(c) ORDERS OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.—The Documentary Evidence Act, 1868, as amended by the Documentary Evidence Act, 1882, applies to the Secretary of State.
(d) EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1875.—38 & 39 Vict. c. 17.
7. The Admiralty or Army Council or the Minister of Munitions(a) may by order(b) require the occupier of any factory or workshop in which arms, ammunition, food, forage, clothing, equipment or stores of any description or any articles required for the production thereof, are or may be manufactured, or in which any operation or process required in the production, alteration, renovation or repair thereof is or may be carried on, to place at their disposal the whole or any part of the output of the factory or workshop as may be specified in the order, and to deliver to them, or to any person or persons named by them the output or such part thereof as aforesaid in such quantities and at such times as may be specified in the order; and the price to be paid for the output so requisitioned shall, in default of agreement, be determined by the arbitration of a judge of the High Court selected by the Lord Chief Justice of England in England, of a judge of the Court of Session selected by the Lord President of the Court of Session in Scotland, or of a judge of the High Court of Ireland selected by the Lord Chief Justice of Ireland in Ireland.

In determining such price regard need not be had to the market price, but shall be had to the cost of production of the output so requisitioned and to the rate of profit usually earned in respect of the output of such factory or workshop before the war, and to whether such rate of profit was unreasonable or excessive, and to any other circumstances of the case.

If the occupier of the factory or workshop fails to comply with the order, or without the leave of the Admiralty or Army Council or the Minister of Munitions(a) delivers to any other person any part of the output of the factory or workshop to which the order relates, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

For the purpose of ascertaining the amount of the output of any factory or workshop or any plant therein and the cost of

(a) Army Council.—See footnote (a) to Reg. 1, p. 40. Minister of Munitions.—See footnote (b) to Reg. 2A, p. 41.
(b) (i) Orders Requisitioning Output.—See the Orders printed in the February, 1918, Edition of "War Material Supplies Manual."
(ii) Orders of Admiralty.—The Documentary Evidence Act, 1868, as amended by the Documentary Evidence Act, 1882, applies to the Admiralty.
(iii) Orders of Army Council.—Section 5 of the Evidence (Amdt.) Act, 1915 (5 & 6 Geo. 5. c. 94), printed in the Appendix to this Manual, applies the Documentary Evidence Acts to the Army Council.
(iv) Orders of Minister of Munitions.—Section 4 (2) (3) of the Ministry of Munitions Act, 1915, provides for the receipt in evidence of copies of orders, &c., of the Minister, authenticated as therein mentioned.
Section 18 of the Munitions of War Act, 1915 (5 & 6 Geo. 5. c. 54) is as follows:
18. The Documentary Evidence Act, 1868, as amended by the Documentary Evidence Act, 1882, shall apply to the Minister of Munitions in like manner as if that Minister were mentioned in the first column of the Schedule to the first-mentioned Act, and as if that Minister or a secretary in the Ministry or any person authorised by the Minister to act on his behalf, were mentioned in the second column of that Schedule, and as if the regulations referred to in those Acts included any document issued by the Minister.
Reg. (7A) as to Exhibitions prejudicing production of War Material.

production of such output, and the rate of profit usually earned in respect of the output of such factory or workshop before the war, the Admiralty or Army Council or the Minister of Munitions(a) may require the occupier of any such factory or workshop, or any officer or servant of the occupier, or where the occupier is a company any director of the company, to furnish to the Admiralty or Army Council or the Minister of Munitions(a) such particulars as to such output, cost, and rate of profit as they may direct, and may require any such particulars to be verified in such manner as they may direct, and if any such person fails to comply with any such requirement he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

The Food Controller may, as respects any factory or workshop in which any article to which the powers of the Food Controller under Regulations 2f to 2r(b) extend is or may be manufactured produced or adapted for sale, exercise the like powers as are by this regulation conferred on the Admiralty, Army Council, and the Minister of Munitions.(c)

7A. Where it appears to the Minister of Munitions(a) that the holding of any exhibition to which this regulation applies or of exhibitions of any class or description to which this regulation applies would prejudicially affect the production of war material, he may, after consultation with the Board of Trade, by order, either prohibit the holding of any such exhibition or of all exhibitions of any class or description specified in the order, or impose conditions or restrictions on the holding thereof, and any person who holds an exhibition or exhibits at an exhibition in contravention of the provisions of any such order, or of the restrictions and conditions therein contained, shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

A person intending to hold an exhibition to which this regulation applies shall, at least one month before the date fixed for the opening thereof, give to the Minister of Munitions notice in writing of his intention, together with such particulars in relation to the exhibition as the Minister of Munitions may require, and, if he fails to do so, shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

Exhibitions to which this regulation applies are exhibitions and fairs the exhibits whereat consist in whole or in part of the products of any industrial or manufacturing process, or the machines, tools, and implements used for the purpose of any such process.

A like power may be exercised by the Minister of Munitions with respect to agricultural exhibitions whereat the exhibits do

(a) Army Council—See footnote (a) to Reg. 1, p. 40. Minister of Munitions.—See footnote (b) to Reg. 2A, p. 41.
(b) Regulations 2f to 2r.—These are printed pp. 45-50.
(c) (i.) Orders of Food Controller under Regulation 7.—All the Orders of the Food Controller as in force April 30, 1918, are printed in the April, 1918, Edition of the "Food Control Manual" where they are grouped according to the class of article or matter with which they deal. As to the establishment of the Food Ministry see footnote (c) to Reg. 2f, p. 45.
(ii.) Orders of the Board of Trade under Regulation 7.—Reg. 2J(1), p. 51 confers on the Board of Trade as respects articles of commerce other than food, like powers to those of the Food Controller under Reg. 7. As to the Board's Order under this power see footnote (c) to Reg. 2J(1), p. 51.
not include any such products, machines, tools or implements as aforesaid where it appears to the Minister, after consultation with such other Government departments as appear to him to be interested, that by reason of the demand on labour and plant required for the transport of exhibits to and from the exhibition and otherwise in connection with the holding thereof, it is in the national interest that the holding of the exhibition should be prohibited, and the foregoing provisions of this regulation shall apply accordingly.

7B.—(1) The Board of Trade may, for the purpose of making the most efficient use of railway plant or labour, (a) with a view to the successful prosecution of the war, make orders for all or any of the following purposes, namely:—

(a) for enabling the Board of Trade to take possession of any private owner's wagons and to use those wagons in such manner as they think best in the interests of the country as a whole, on such conditions as to payment, use, and otherwise as may be provided by the order (b):

(b) for enforcing the prompt loading or unloading of wagons, by making failure to load or unload in accordance with the order an offence (c) and for enabling wagons which are not promptly unloaded by the consignee to be unloaded, and their contents to be dealt with, at the risk and expense of the consignee in manner provided by the order: (d)

(c) for curtailing any statutory requirements as to the running of trains or affording other facilities on certain lines or at certain stations, or for requiring the disuse of any such line or station, in cases where the curtailment or disuse appears to the Board of Trade to be justified by the necessity of the case:

(d) for restricting or prohibiting certain classes of traffic (including the carriage of passengers' luggage) on railways either absolutely or subject to any conditions for which provision is made by the order: (e)

(e) for modifying any statutory requirements with respect to the maximum amount of passenger fares. (f)

(2) If any person acts in contravention of or fails to comply with any of the provisions of an order so made, he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

(a) State Control of Railroads.—In pursuance of s. 16 of the Regulation of the Forces Act, 1871, and Orders in Council thereunder, the Secretary of State has by Warrants empowered the President of the Board of Trade to take possession of all railroads (excluding tramways) in Great Britain, and of all railroads in Ireland. See footnote (a) to Reg. 9f (3), p. 84.

(b) Private Owners' Wagons.—See the Private Owners' Wagons (Use when Empty) Order of March 16th, 1917, pp. 274, 275.

(c) Detention of Wagons.—See the Detention of Wagons and Sheets Orders of March 16th, 1917, pp. 268–271.

(d) Unloading of Wagons.—See the Unloading of Wagons Orders of March 16th, 1917, pp. 271–274.

(e) Luggage.—See the Railways (Passengers' Luggage) Order, 1916, p. 267.

(3) Any order may be made so as to apply generally to all railways or to any class of railways or to any special railway.

(4) Any order of the Board of Trade under this regulation may be revoked, extended, or varied, as occasion requires.

7BB. Where it appears to the Board of Trade that it is necessary for the purpose of maintaining an efficient service and promoting the efficient transport of goods with a view to the successful prosecution of the war that any charges for carrying merchandise by sea between Great Britain and Ireland by a carrier whose power of charge is limited by law should be increased, the Board may by order, notwithstanding anything in any Act prohibiting such increase, authorise an increase, not exceeding such amount as the Board from time to time think necessary in the circumstances and subject to such conditions as may be specified in the order. (a)

7BBB.—(1) The Board of Trade, for the purpose of making the most efficient use of the materials or plant belonging to a tramway or light railway undertaking with a view to the successful prosecution of the war, may by order require the whole or any part of the rolling stock, materials and plant, including permanent way, of any such undertaking to be placed at their disposal or at the disposal of any person or body of persons named by them.

Where any such order has been made the Board or any such person or body of persons may take possession of such portions of the rolling-stock, materials or plant of such undertaking as they may require and may remove them and make use of them for the purposes of any other tramway or light railway.

(2) Any order made under this regulation may be revoked, extended or varied as occasion requires.

(3) If any person fails to comply with the provisions of any order made under this regulation or wilfully hinders or impedes the execution of any such order he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

7C.—(1) Where the Treasury are of opinion that for the purpose of strengthening the financial position of the country, it is expedient that this regulation should be applied to any foreign securities, (b) or to the securities (b) of any concern owing or controlling any foreign securities, or any property or undertaking outside the United Kingdom or otherwise carrying on business wholly or mainly outside the United Kingdom, the Treasury may by order (c) apply this regulation, subject to any exceptions and

(a) Through Rates.—See the Through Rates (Great Britain and Ireland) Order, 1917, p. 276.

(b) “Foreign Securities”; “Securities.”—These are defined in Reg. 7E, p. 72.

(c) Treasury Orders under Reg. 7C.—Treasury (Securities) Orders Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, dated Feb. 17, March 6, April 10 and May 5 respectively, and the Treasury (Securities) Amendment Order, 1917, relating to subsequently affected securities made under this Reg., and the relative Treasury Notices are printed at pp. 368-448 of the May, 1917, Edition of this Manual. Since the date of that Manual a further Order (No. 5) has been made and was published in the London Gazette, Nov. 17th, 1917, being the 3rd Supplement to the Gazette of Nov. 10th. All these Orders will duly appear in the “Financial Manual” now in course of preparation.
Reg. (7D, 7E) as to Restriction on Disposal of, Returns as to, and further provisions as to Foreign Securities.

conditions for which provision may be made by order, to any such securities specified in the order, whether the securities are actually in the United Kingdom or not:

Provided that no such order shall apply to any securities as to which the Treasury are satisfied that on the twenty-fourth day of January nineteen hundred and seventeen they were beneficially owned by a person not ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom and that they remain so owned.

(2) The Treasury may take possession or require delivery of any securities to which this regulation is for the time being applicable on such terms as may be provided by the order under which the regulation is made applicable to the securities, and deal with them in such manner as they think fit, and the owner of any such securities, and any person who has any interest in or is the registrar (a) of any such securities shall take all steps and do anything which is necessary or is directed by the Treasury for the purpose of, or in connection with, the transfer or delivery of those securities to the Treasury.

A certificate signed by a Secretary to the Treasury that any securities particulars of which are given in the certificate have been taken possession of by the Treasury shall be taken as conclusive evidence of the facts stated in the certificate by the registrar of any securities.

(3) Provision may be made by an order under this regulation for any case in which securities transferred or delivered to the Treasury are subject to any mortgage or other charge by substituting for the mortgage or charge on the securities a mortgage or charge on any payment made or other consideration given in respect of the transfer or delivery of the securities.

(4) Any order of the Treasury under this regulation may be revoked or varied as occasion requires.

7D.—(1) A person shall not without the consent of the Treasury remove from the United Kingdom or be directly or indirectly concerned in removing from the United Kingdom any securities (a) to which the Treasury have power to apply or have applied Regulation 7C, or dispose of any such securities to any person except to a person ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom.

(2) The Treasury may, by notice published in the London, Edinburgh, and Dublin Gazettes, require the owners of any securities to which the Treasury have power to apply Regulation 7C, or have applied that regulation, to make a return to the Treasury, giving such particulars as to those securities within such period as may be specified in the notice, and owners of those securities shall make a return accordingly.

7E.—(1) In Regulations 7C and 7D the expression "securities" includes stocks, shares, and other securities, and the expression "foreign securities" includes any securities where the principal or interest of the securities is payable in any foreign country, or where the funds necessary for the payment of the principal or interest of the securities are provided from any foreign country,

(a) "Registrar"; "Securities."—For definitions, see Reg. 7E, below.
and the expression "registrar" includes as respects any securities any person having the charge of, or concerned with, the registration of registered securities, and any person having the charge of, or concerned with, the books in which any inscribed securities are inscribed.

(2) Any of the provisions of Regulations 7c and 7d applying to foreign securities shall also apply to securities where the principal or interest of the securities is payable in any British possession, or where the funds necessary for the payment of the principal or interest of the securities are provided from any such possession.

The provisions of Regulations 7c and 7d applying to the owner of any securities shall apply to any person who has power to dispose of or sell any such securities or has the custody of, or receives on his own behalf or on behalf of any other person the dividends or income from, any such securities, or has any interest in any such securities, as they apply to the actual owner of the securities.

(3) If any person acts in contravention of, or fails to comply with, any provisions of Regulation 7c or 7d, that person shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations, and the administration of those regulations is for the purpose of subsection (11) of Regulation 56 hereby assigned to the Treasury.

8. The Admiralty or Army Council or the Minister of Munitions (a) may take possession of any factory or workshop or of any plant belonging thereto without taking possession of the factory or workshop itself, and may use the same for His Majesty's naval or military service at such times and in such manner as the Admiralty or Army Council or the Minister of Munitions (a) may consider necessary or expedient, and the occupier and every officer and servant of the occupier of the factory or workshop, and where the occupier is a company, every director of the company, shall obey the directions of the Admiralty or Army Council or the Minister of Munitions (a) as to the user of the factory or workshop or plant, and if he fails to do so he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

8A. It shall be lawful for the Admiralty or Army Council or the Minister of Munitions (b)—

(a) to require any work in any factory or workshop to be done in accordance with the directions of the Admiralty or Army Council or the Minister of Munitions, (b) given with the object of making the factory or workshop or the plant or labour therein as useful as possible for the production of war material, and to require returns as to the nature and amount of work done in any factory or workshop;

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(a) Army Council.—See footnote (a) to Reg. 1, p. 40. MINISTER OF MUNITIONS.—See footnote (b) to Reg. 2A, p. 41.

(b) Direction of Work.—The Orders made by the Admiralty, the Army Council and the Minister of Munitions requiring the work in particular classes of factories, &c., to be carried on in accordance with specified directions are printed in the February, 1918, Edition of the "War Material Supplies Manual."
Reg. (8AA) as to Power to prohibit Establishment of new Retail Business without a Licence.

(b) to regulate or restrict the carrying on of any work in any factory workshop or other premises, or the engagement or employment of any workman, or all or any classes of workmen, therein, or to remove the plant therefrom, with a view to maintaining or increasing the production of munitions in other factories workshops or premises, or to regulate and control the supply of metals and material that may be required for any articles for use in war;

and the occupier and every officer and servant of the occupier of the factory, workshop, or premises, and any other person affected by any such directions, regulations, or restrictions, and where the occupier is a company, every director of the company, shall obey the directions, regulations, or restrictions of the Admiralty or Army Council or the Minister of Munitions(b) so given, and if he fails to do so he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

Where under this regulation any return has been required or any directions regulating the priority to be given to work at any factory, workshop, or other premises, have been given, and any person in any such return, or in any certificate or document given or issued for the purpose of securing priority for any work in pursuance of such directions, makes any false statement or false representation, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

8AA. With a view to making the best use of all persons able to work in any industry, occupation or service, it shall be lawful for the Director-General of National Service(c) after consultation with the Government Departments concerned by order to prohibit or restrict persons from establishing any new retail trade or business or a new branch of any existing retail trade or business without a licence granted by or under the authority of the Director-General of National Service.(c)(d)

If any person acts in contravention of or fails to comply with any of the provisions of an order so made, or fails to comply with any condition subject to which a licence under this regulation has been granted to him, he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

(a) CARRYING ON OF WORK AND ENGAGEMENT OR EMPLOYMENT OF WORKMEN.—The Priority of Work Order made March 8th, 1917, and the Amendment Order of Jan. 12th, 1918, are printed in Part III (pp. 367-372) of the Feb., 1918, Edition of the "War Material Supplies Manual"; the other Orders affecting Priority of work in production of particular classes of War Material and in force Feb. 28, 1918, are printed in Part II of the same Manual. The Regulations made June 3rd, 1916, by the Board of Trade in pursuance of an arrangement made with that Board by the Minister of Munitions under s. 20 of the Munitions of War (Amendment) Act, 1916 (5 & 6 Geo.5, c. 90), as to the engagement or employment of certain classes of workmen within the Royal Albert and Victoria Docks are printed at p. 277 of this present Manual.

(b) ARMY COUNCIL.—See footnote (a) to Reg. 1, p. 40. MINISTER OF MUNITIONS.—See footnote (b) to Reg. 24, p. 41.

(c) DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF NATIONAL SERVICE.—See footnote (a) to Reg. 41A, p. 148.

(d) RETAIL BUSINESSES.—See the Retail Businesses (Licensing) Order, 1918, printed at p. 279.
Reg. (8B, 8C) as to Prohibition on Occupier of Engineering, &c., Factory Canvassing, &c., certain Employees; Use of registered Design.

For the purposes of this regulation the expression "establishing a new branch of any existing retail trade or business" shall include

(a) the opening of a retail trade or business at premises not theretofore used by the retailer for such trade or business; and

(b) the opening at any premises of a line or department of retail trade or business not previously carried on by the retailer.

8B. The occupier of a factory or workshop the business carried on in which consists wholly or mainly in engineering, shipbuilding, or the production of arms ammunition or explosives, or of substances required for the production thereof, shall not, nor shall any person on behalf of the occupier of such a factory or workshop, either directly or indirectly, by canvassing advertisement or otherwise, take any steps with a view to inducing—

(a) any person employed in any other factory or workshop, being a person engaged on work for any Government Department or otherwise serving war purposes, to leave his employment; or

(b) any person resident in the United Kingdom at a distance of more than ten miles from the occupier's factory or workshop, to accept employment therein, otherwise than by notifying vacancies to a Labour Exchange established or assisted under the Labour Exchanges Act, 1909.(a)

and in the event of any person contravening the provisions of this regulation he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

8C. It shall be lawful for the Admiralty, Army Council, Minister of Munitions or Food Controller(b) to authorise or require any contractor holding a contract with the Admiralty, Army Council, Minister of Munitions or Food Controller(b) or any

(a) Labour Exchanges.—The powers and duties of the Board of Trade under the Labour Exchanges Act, 1909 (9 Edw. 7. c. 7.), were transferred to the Minister of Labour by s. 2 of the New Ministries and Secretaries Act, 1916 (6 & 7 Geo. 5. c. 68). Such transfer took effect as from Jan. 10th, 1917. See "The Ministry of Labour (Transfer of Powers) Order, 1917," St. R. & O., 1917, No. 46. The Board of Trade Labour Exchanges were established by that Board under the Act of 1909, and the General Regulations of Jan. 28, 1910, for such Labour Exchanges are printed in the annual volume of Statutory Rules and Orders, 1910, p. 340.

(b) Army Council.—See footnote (a) to Reg. 1., p. 40. MINISTER OF MUNITIONS.—See footnote (b) to Reg. 2A, p. 41. Food Controller.—See footnote (c) to Reg. 2F, p. 45.
sub-contractor, to use any registered design for the purposes of such contract, and thereupon the contractor or sub-contractor shall be entitled for the purposes aforesaid to use the registered design and to apply the same to any article in any class of goods in which the design is registered without the consent of the registered proprietor, and the consideration to be paid for the use of the registered design shall, in default of agreement between the proprietor of the design and the Admiralty, Army Council, Minister of Munitions or Food Controller, as the case may be, be determined, at the option of the Treasury, either in the manner in which other claims for compensation under these regulations are determined, or in the manner in which the consideration for the use of a patent is determined under section twenty-nine of the Patents and Designs Act, 1907.

8CC. It shall be lawful for the Admiralty or Army Council or Minister of Munitions, with a view to the more efficient or increased production of war material, to require any person to communicate to a person nominated for that purpose by the Admiralty, Army Council, or Minister of Munitions all such particulars as may be in his possession of any invention, or process or method of manufacture, or of any article manufactured or proposed to be manufactured, and to furnish drawings, models, or plans thereof, and to explain and demonstrate the same to such person, in all or any of its uses and workings; and if any person fails or neglects to comply with any such requirement he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations; and if the requirement is addressed to a company, every director, manager, or officer of the company who fails or neglects to comply with such requirement shall also be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

(a) Army Council.—See footnote (a) to Reg. 1, p. 41. MINISTER OF MUNITIONS.—See footnote (b) to Reg. 2A, p. 41. Food Controller.—See footnote (c) to Reg. 2F, p. 45.

(b) Claims for Compensation under Regulations.—A Royal Commission (printed at p. 367, 368 of Supplement No. 3 to the Manual of Emergency Legislation) was appointed March 31st, 1915, to inquire as to payments out of public funds in respect of direct loss or damage to property and business in U.K. through the exercise by the Crown of its rights and duties in the defence of the Realm. The (Feb. 28, 1918) present members of the Commission are Lord Terrington (chairman), Sir Matthew G. Wallace; Mr. E. Short, K.C., M.P.; and the Rt. Hon. Mr. Lawrence Hardy, M.P. Mr. D. du Bois Davidson is secretary to the Commission, whose address is Spencer House, 27, St. James Place S.W.1.

(c) Consideration for Use of Patent.—S. 29 of the Act of 1907 (7 Edw. 7 c. 29) makes the following provision:—"Provided that any Government department may, by themselves, their agents, contractors, or others, at any time after the application, use the invention for the services of the Crown on such terms as may, either before or after the use thereof, be agreed on, with the approval of the Treasury, between the department and the patentee, or, in default of agreement, as may be settled by the Treasury after hearing all parties interested."
Reg. (8D, 8E) as to Supply of Water, Light, Heat, or Power; Regulation and Restriction of Building and Construction Work.

If any person, except as authorised by the Admiralty or Army Council or Minister of Munitions, (a) discloses or makes use of any information obtained in consequence of any requirement made under this regulation or communicated to him by the person by whom it was so obtained, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

No communication of an invention made in consequence of any requirement under this regulation, or the use thereof by any person authorised under this regulation to use it, shall prejudice any right of the inventor or owner thereof subsequently to apply for or obtain a patent for the invention.

The Food Controller (a) may, as respects articles to which his powers under Regulations 2f to 2t extend, exercise the like powers as are by this regulation conferred on the Admiralty, Army Council and Minister of Munitions, (a)

8D. Any company, authority, or person supplying or authorised to supply water, light, heat, or power, shall, if so required by the Admiralty or Army Council or the Minister of Munitions, (a) supply water, light, heat, or power to any factory, building, camp, or other premises belonging to or used for the purposes of the Admiralty or Army Council or the Minister of Munitions, (a) and shall carry out such works and render such services as may be directed by the Admiralty or Army Council or the Minister of Munitions (a) for the purpose of enabling such a supply to be given either by themselves or by some other such company, authority, or person:

Provided that a company, authority, or person shall not be required under this regulation to supply water, light, heat, or power to premises within the area of supply of any other company, authority, or person except with the concurrence of the appropriate Government Department, and if any question arises as to which Government Department is the appropriate Government Department the question shall be finally determined by the Treasury.

If any company, authority, or person fail to comply with a requisition under this regulation the company, authority, or person shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations, and any director or officer of the company or officer of the authority who is knowingly a party to the default shall also be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

8E. It shall be lawful for the Director-General of National Service (a) by order to regulate or restrict the carrying on of building and construction work as hereinafter defined, and by such order to prohibit, subject to such exceptions as may be contained in the order, the carrying on of such work without a licence from the Director-General (b)

(a) Army Council.—See footnote (a) to Reg. 1, p. 40. Minister of Munitions.—See footnote (a) to Reg. 2A, p. 41. Food Controller.—See footnote (c) to Reg. 2F, p. 45. Director-General of National Service.—See footnote (a) to Reg. 41A, p. 148.

(b) Order restricting Building.—The Orders made by the Minister of Munitions regulating and restricting "building and construction work" is printed in Part III. of this Manual at pp. 281, 282.
Reg. (8EE, 8F, 8G, 8GG) as to Power of Controller of Stationery Office to obtain Stores, &c.; Non-Liability under Contract to Supply Motor Spirit.

Provided that where a first application for a licence under any order has been made and is pending for the carrying on of work which has already been commenced at the date when such licence first became necessary, nothing in the order shall prohibit the carrying on of the work until the licence has been refused.

If any person affected by any such order contravenes or fails to comply with the provisions thereof, or if any person for the purpose of obtaining such a licence as aforesaid makes any false statement or false representation he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

For the purposes of this regulation the expression "building and construction work" means the construction, alteration, repair, decoration, or demolition of buildings, and the construction, reconstruction, or alteration of railways, docks, harbours, canals, embankments, bridges, tunnels, piers, and other works of construction or engineering.

8EE. For the purpose of enabling His Majesty’s Stationery Office to obtain stores and other articles, and the execution of printing and other work, required for the service of His Majesty and the various Government Departments, the Treasury may by order, or, with the necessary adaptations, to the Controller of His Majesty’s Stationery Office the provisions of Regulations 2a, 2nb, 7, 8, 8a, 15c, 29a and 34a.(a) conferring powers on the Admiralty, Army Council and Minister of Munitions,(b) and the regulations so applied and adapted shall have effect as if they formed part of these regulations.

Control of Motor Spirit.

8F. If any person, who is under a contract to supply motor spirit, refrains, on the request of the Board of Trade, or any person authorised for that purpose by the Board of Trade, from delivering motor spirit in accordance with his contract, that person shall not be liable to any action or proceedings taken against him in respect of the non-fulfilment of his contract so far as it is due to compliance with that request.

In this regulation, the expression "motor spirit" has the same meaning as in Part VI. of the Finance (1909-10) Act, 1910.(c)

8G. 
8GG. 

(a) STATIONERY OFFICE CONTROLLER’s POWERS.—All these Regulations were applied to the Controller by Treasury Order, dated March 1, 1918, printed p. 283, and are, as adapted, scheduled to the Order.

(b) ARMY COUNCIL.—See footnote (a) to Reg. 1, p. 40. MINISTER OF MUNITIONS.—See footnote (b) to Reg. 2a, p. 41.

(c) "MOTOR SPIRIT."—S. 84 (7) of that Act, 10 Edw. 7. c. 8, is as follows:—

"(7) In this Part of this Act, the expression "motor spirit" means any inflammable hydrocarbon (including any mixture of hydrocarbons and any liquid containing hydrocarbon) which is capable of being used for providing reasonably efficient motive power for a motor car."
Reg. (9, 9A) as to Clearing Area of Inhabitants; Prohibiting Holding of Meeting or Procession.

Clearance of Areas.

9. The competent naval or military authority may by order require the whole or any part of the inhabitants of any area specified in the order to leave that area if the removal of such inhabitants from that area is necessary for naval or military reasons, and if any person to whom the order relates fails to comply with the order he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations and the competent naval or military authority may cause such steps to be taken as may be necessary to enforce compliance therewith.

Control of Meetings, Recreations, Fairs, and Holidays.

9A. Where there appears to be reason to apprehend that the assembly of any persons for the purpose of the holding of any meeting(c) will give rise to grave disorder, and will thereby cause undue demands to be made upon the police or military forces, or that the holding of any procession will conduce to a breach of the peace or will promote disaffection, it shall be lawful for a Secretary of State, or for any mayor, magistrate, or chief officer of police who is duly authorised for the purpose by a Secretary of State, or for two or more of such persons so authorised, to make an order prohibiting the holding of the meeting or procession, and if a meeting or procession is held or attempted to be held in contravention of any such prohibition, it shall be lawful to take such steps as may be necessary to disperse the meeting or procession or prevent the holding thereof.

Where His Majesty by Proclamation has suspended the operation of section one of the Defence of the Realm (Amendment) Act, 1915,(b) this regulation shall have effect in any place in the United Kingdom in respect of which the operation of that section is so suspended as if references to a Secretary of State included references to the competent naval or military authority.

In the application of this regulation to Scotland, references to the Secretary for Scotland and to a provost shall be substituted respectively for references to a Secretary of State and a mayor.

In the application of this regulation to Ireland, references to the Lord Lieutenant shall be substituted for references to a Secretary of State.

(a) Attendance of Police at Meetings.—Reg. 51B, p. 165, provides for this.
(b) Suspension of Trial by Jury, 5 & 6 Geo. 5, c. 34, p. 5. By Proclamation dated April 26th, 1916, printed as Statutory Rules and Orders, 1916, No. 256, the operation of section 1 of that Act was suspended in Ireland.
Reg. (9AA) as to Power to Prohibit Meeting, Procession, Wearing of Uniforms, and Carrying or Having Arms or Explosives, &c.

9AA.—(1) In any area in respect of which the operation of section one of the Defence of the Realm (Amendment) Act, 1915, is for the time being suspended, the competent naval or military authority may make orders prohibiting or restricting—
   (a) the holding of or taking part in meetings, assemblies, or processions in public places;
   (b) the use or wearing in public places of uniforms of a naval or military character, or of uniforms indicating membership of any association or body specified in the order;
   (c) the carrying in public places of weapons of offence or articles capable of being used as such; and
   (d) the carrying, having or keeping of firearms, military arms, ammunition or explosive substances.

(2) Any order under this regulation may be made so as to apply generally to the whole of the area aforesaid or to any special localities in that area, and so as to prohibit all or any of the acts and matters aforesaid absolutely or subject to such exceptions or save upon such conditions as may be specified therein.(a)

(3) If any person contravenes, or fails to comply with, any provision of any order made under this regulation, or fails to comply with any condition subject to which anything is authorised under any such order, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

(4) The competent naval or military authority or any person authorised by him, or any police constable (without prejudice to the powers given by any other regulation):—
   (a) if he suspects that any firearms, military arms, ammunition or explosive substances are, or are kept, in or upon any house, building, land, vehicle, vessel, or other premises in contravention of an order under this regulation, may enter, if need be by force, the house, building, land, vehicle, vessel, or premises, at any time of the day or night and examine, search and inspect the same or any part thereof, and may seize any firearms, military arms, ammunition or explosive substances found therein or thereon which he suspects to be, or to be kept, therein or thereon in contravention of the order; and
   (b) if he suspects that any person is carrying any firearms, military arms, ammunition or explosive substances in contravention of any such order, may stop that person and search him; and
   (c) may seize any firearms, military arms, ammunition, explosive substances or other articles carried by any person in contravention of any such order.

Any firearms, military arms, ammunition, explosive substances or other articles seized under this regulation may be destroyed or otherwise disposed of as may be ordered by the competent naval or military authority or chief officer of police.

(a) Orders as to Carrying, Having or Keeping of Arms, &c.—See Orders applying to Ireland, printed in Part III of this Manual, pp. 289–291.
Regs. (9B, 9BB) as to Prohibiting Holding of Race Meeting or of Coursing Meeting.

9B. Where there is reason to apprehend that the holding of any race meeting will impede or delay the production, repair, or transport of war material (a) or any work necessary for the successful prosecution of the war, it shall be lawful for the Minister of Munitions (b) to make an order prohibiting the holding of the race meeting; and if the race meeting is attempted to be held in contravention of any such prohibition, it shall be lawful to take such steps as may be necessary to prevent the holding thereof.

In the case of a race meeting to be held after the fifteenth day of June nineteen hundred and sixteen, before the meeting is held, at least seven clear days’ notice in writing shall be sent to the Minister of Munitions (b).

If any person takes part in the control, management, or organisation of any race meeting which is prohibited under this section or in respect of which such notice as aforesaid has not been given, or allows any horse to run at any such meeting, or brings any horse to a place where any such meeting is proposed to be held for the purpose of taking part in any race, he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

For the purpose of this regulation, “race meeting” means any meeting for racing with horses open to the public, whether on payment or otherwise.

9BB. Where there is reason to apprehend that the holding of any meeting for the purpose of hare or rabbit coursing, whippet racing, or other similar recreation will impede or delay the production, repair, or transport of war material or of any work necessary for the successful prosecution of the war, it shall be lawful for the Minister of Munitions (b) to make an order either prohibiting the holding of the meeting, or permitting the holding thereof subject to such conditions as may be specified in the order, and if the meeting is attempted to be held in contravention of any such prohibition or conditions, it shall be lawful to take such steps as may be necessary to prevent the holding thereof.

If any person takes part in the control, management, or organisation of any meeting which is prohibited under this regulation, or allows any dog to run at any such meeting or brings any dog to a place where such a meeting is proposed to be held for the purpose of taking part in the meeting, or fails to comply with any such conditions as aforesaid, he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

(a) “War material.”—This is defined for the purposes of the regulations by Regulation 62, p. 182; the definition being identical with that contained in 5 & 6 Geo. 5, c. 37, s. 1(3), printed at p. 9.

(b) Minister of Munitions.—See footnote (b) to Reg. 2a, p. 41.
9C. Where it appears to His Majesty that the keeping as a bank holiday or a public holiday of any day appointed to be so kept by the Bank Holidays Act, 1871(a) (as extended and amended by any other enactment), or by any Proclamation issued thereunder or under this regulation(b), would impede or delay the production, repair, or transport of war material, or of any work necessary for the successful prosecution of the war, it shall be lawful for His Majesty by Proclamation to declare that any such day shall not in any year be a bank holiday or a public holiday as respects the whole of the United Kingdom or any part thereof, and by that or any subsequent Proclamation to appoint such other day as to His Majesty in Council may seem fit to be a bank holiday or a public holiday throughout or in any part of the United Kingdom instead thereof, and the Bank Holidays Act, 1871(a) and the enactments extending and amending that Act, shall have effect accordingly.

Provided that it shall be lawful for His Majesty, in lieu of appointing such other day to be a bank holiday or public holiday, by Proclamation to direct that all or any classes of employees who have been deprived in consequence of any Proclamation issued under the said Act or this regulation of a holiday to which they were by statute or agreement entitled or which they have been accustomed to receive, shall, subject to any exceptions and conditions that may be contained in the Proclamation, be given an equivalent holiday on such day or within such period as may be specified in the Proclamation, and any employer failing to comply with the provisions of any such Proclamation shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

9D. Where there is reason to apprehend that the holding of any fair will impede or delay the production, repair, or transport of war material or of any work necessary for the successful prosecution of the war, it shall be lawful for the Minister of Munitions(c) to make an order prohibiting the holding of the fair, and if the fair is attempted to be held in contravention of any such prohibition it shall be lawful to take such steps as may be necessary to prevent the holding thereof.

(a) Bank Holidays Act, 1871.—34 & 35 Vict. c. 17.
(b) Substituted holidays.—By Proclamation under Regulation 9c, dated July 28th, 1916, and printed as Statutory Rules and Orders, 1916, No. 508, it was declared that the first Monday in August should not be a Bank Holiday or a Public Holiday in the United Kingdom, and that Tuesday, the 8th day of August then next (which by Proclamation dated June 8th, 1916, printed as Statutory Rules and Orders, 1916, No. 354, was substituted for the Monday in Whitsun week as a Bank Holiday and a Public Holiday in England and Wales, and in Ireland), should not be a Bank Holiday or a Public Holiday in England and Wales, and in Ireland, and that such other days as might be appointed should be Holidays in lieu thereof.

A further Proclamation under Reg. 9c, dated December 13th, 1916, and printed as Statutory Rules and Orders, 1916, No. 864, provided for the giving to certain classes of employees before March 1st, 1917, of equivalent holidays in lieu of those of which they were deprived under the former Proclamations.

(c) Minister of Munitions. See footnote (b) to Reg. 2a, p. 41.
Regs. (9DD, 9E, 9F) as to Holding of Dog Shows; Prohibition of Drilling except of H.M.'s Forces; Prohibition of Railway Excursion Traffic.

If any person takes part in the control, management, or organisation of any fair which is prohibited under this regulation, or of any stall, show, or other place of business or entertainment thereat, he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

9DD. It shall not be lawful to hold any exhibition or show at which dogs are exhibited, whether for sale or otherwise; and if any person takes part in the control, management, or organisation of any such exhibition or show, he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

Provided that nothing in this regulation shall apply to any exhibition or show at which no dogs are exhibited other than dogs usually kept at places situate within ten miles of the place where the exhibition or show is held, and for the purpose of this provision no dog shall in relation to any exhibition or show be deemed to be usually kept at any place unless it has been kept at that place for at least three months preceding the date on which that exhibition or show is held.

9E.—(1) A Secretary of State or the Army Council may by order declare this regulation to be in force in any area, and in any such area no person other than a member of His Majesty's naval or military forces, or a constable, shall, subject to any exceptions for which provision may be made in the order, practise, take part in, or be concerned in any exercise, movement, evolution, or drill of a military nature, or be concerned in, or assist the promotion or organisation of any such exercise, movement, evolution, or drill, by persons other than members of His Majesty's naval or military forces, or constables.

(2) If any person acts in contravention of this regulation he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

(3) The powers of a Secretary of State under this regulation may be exercised as respects Ireland by the Chief Secretary.

(4) The provisions of this regulation are in addition to and not in derogation of any other provision of law relating to the same subject-matter.

9F.—(1) The Board of Trade, or, in Ireland, the Chief Secretary, may by order prohibit on any railways (including tramways) any traffic named in the order, being excursion traffic or traffic for special purposes, and the provision of any special facilities for any such traffic.

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(a) Army Council.—See footnote (a) to Reg. 1, p. 40.

(b) Order Prohibiting Drilling.—The Military Exercises and Drill (Ireland) Order made by the Chief Secretary under Reg. 9E is printed in Part III. of this Manual at p. 291.

(c) Provision as to Illegal Drilling.—See The Unlawful Drilling Act, 1819 (60 Geo. 3 and 1 Geo. 4, c. 6).

(d) Excursion Traffic.—No Order has (Feb. 28th, 1918) been made under Reg. 9F.
Reg. (9G) as to Taking Possession of Coal Mines.

If any persons, in respect of any traffic so prohibited, acts in contravention of any such order, he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

(2) Any such order may be made so as to apply generally, or to any special railway, or any special traffic.

(3) This regulation shall not apply to any railways over which His Majesty has control by virtue of a warrant under section sixteen of the Regulation of the Forces Act, 1871. (a)

Control of Mines.

9G.—(1) Where the Board of Trade are of opinion that, for securing the public safety and the defence of the Realm, it is expedient that this regulation should be applied to any coal mines, the Board may by order (b) apply this regulation, subject to any exceptions for which provision may be made in the order, either generally to all coal mines or to coal mines in any special area or in any special coalfields or to any special coal mines. (c)

(2) Any coal mines to which this regulation is so applied shall, by virtue of the order, pass into the possession of the Board of Trade as from the date of the order, or from any later date mentioned in the order; and the owner, agent, and manager of every such mine and every officer thereof, and where the owner of the mine is a company every director of the company, shall comply with the directions of the Board of Trade as to the management and user of the mine, and if he fails to do so he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

(3) It is hereby declared that the possession by the Board of Trade under this regulation of any coal mine shall not affect any liability of the actual owner, agent, or manager of the mine under the Coal Mines Acts 1887 to 1914, (d) or any Act amending the same.

(4) Any order of the Board of Trade under this regulation may be revoked or varied as occasion requires.

(a) State Control of Railways.—In pursuance of an Order in Council of August 4th, 1914 (Statutory Rules and Orders, 1914, No. 1300), and s. 16 of the 1871 Act (34 & 35 Vict., c. 86), the Secretary of State by Warrant dated August 4th, 1914 (printed at p. 369 of the "Manual of Emergency Legislation"), empowered the President of the Board of Trade to take possession of all railroads (excluding tramways) and of the plant belonging thereto, in Great Britain. In pursuance of a further Order in Council of December 22nd, 1916 (Statutory Rules and Orders, 1917, No. 93), and s. 16 of the 1871 Act, the Secretary of State by Warrant, dated Dec. 29th, 1916, empowered the President of the Board of Trade to take possession of all railroads in Ireland and of the plant belonging thereto. These Warrants, which remained in force for one week only, have in pursuance of the empowering section been respectively renewed each week by endorsement in the form printed at p. 370 of that Manual.

(b) Proof of Orders of the Board of Trade.—See footnote (c) (ii) to Reg. 223, p. 51.

(c) State Control of Mines.—The Order made Nov. 29th, 1916, by the Board of Trade under Reg. 9G (c) taking possession of the South Wales coalfield, and the Order of Feb. 22, 1917, taking possession of all the other coal mines in the United Kingdom, are printed in Part III. of this Manual at pp. 292, 293.

(d) Coal Mines Acts, 1887 to 1914.—See footnote (c) to p. 85.
9GG.—(1) Where the Minister of Munitions(a) is of opinion that for securing the public safety and the defence of the Realm it is expedient that this regulation should be applied to any metalliferous mines, or to any mines of stratified iron stone, shale, or fire clay, not being coal mines, or to any quarries, he may by order apply this regulation, subject to any exceptions for which provision may be made in the order, to all or any of such mines or quarries, either generally or in any special area, or to any special mine or quarry.(b)

(2) Any mine or quarry to which this regulation is so applied shall by virtue of the order pass into the possession of the Minister of Munitions(a) as from the date of the order, or from any later date mentioned in the order; and the owner, agent, and manager of every such mine or quarry and every officer thereof, and where the owner of the mine is a company, every director of the company, shall comply with the directions of the Minister of Munitions as to the management and user of the mine or quarry, and if he fails to do so he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

(3) It is hereby declared that the possession by the Minister of Munitions(a) under this regulation of any mine or quarry shall not affect any liability of the actual owner, agent or manager of the mine or quarry under the Coal Mines Acts, 1887 to 1914,(c) or the Metalliferous Mines Regulation Acts, 1872 and 1875,(d) or the Quarries Act, 1894,(e) or the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,(f) or any Act amending the same.

(4) Any order of the Minister of Munitions(a) under this regulation may be revoked or varied as occasion requires.

(5) The Army Council(a) may, as respects any road stone quarries, exercise the like powers as are by this regulation conferred on the Minister of Munitions,(a) and the expression "road stone quarries" includes slag dumps and slag works producing road materials, and the Army Council(a) shall as respects road materials have the like powers as are exercisable under Regulation 2جاز by the Board of Trade as respect articles of commerce.

(a) ARMY COUNCIL.—See footnote (a) to Reg. 1, p. 40. MINISTER OF MUNITIONS.—See footnote (b) to Reg. 2a, p. 41.
(b) ORDERS AS IRON ORE MINES AND ROAD STONE QUARRIES.—See Orders printed in Part III of this Manual, pp. 294-296.
(c) COAL MINES ACTS, 1887 TO 1914.—This group of Acts, of which the Principal Act that of 1911 (1 & 2 Geo. 5. c. 50) repealed and consolidated the law as to coal and allied mines, apply not only to coal, but also to stratified ironstone, shale and fire-clay mines save a few enactments which are restricted to coal mines. The Coal Mines Regulation (Amendment) Act, 1917 (7 & 8 Geo. 5. c. 8) extended the provisions of s. 4 of the 1908 Act (relating to hours of work) to stratified ironstone, shale and fireclay mines, and by an Order in Council (1917, No. 360) the operation of the 1908 Act was suspended as to shale mines in Scotland for the duration of the war. The ante 1911 enactments still in force relate to coal and allied mines, and hours of work.
(d) METALLIFEROUS MINES REGULATIONS ACTS, 1872 AND 1875.—These Acts (35 & 36 Vict. c. 77; 38 & 39 Vict. c. 39) apply to every mine other than those to which the Coal Mines Acts apply, see 35 & 36 Vict. c. 77, ss. 3, 39.
(e) QUARRIES ACT, 1894.—This Act (57 & 58 Vict. c. 42) applies to every place (not being a mine) in which persons work in getting slate, stone, coprolites, or other minerals and any part of which is more than 20 feet deep.
(f) FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1901 (1 Edw. 7. c. 22).—Quarries or pit banks wherein or within the precincts of which steam, water, or other mechanical power is used are "non-textile factories" within this Act.
(g) REGULATION 23J.—This is printed p. 51.
Reg. (9H) as to taking Possession of Canals and of Undertakings of Carriers by Canal.

Control of Canals.

9H.—(1) Where the Board of Trade are of opinion that, for securing the public safety and the defence of the Realm, it is expedient that this regulation should be applied to any canals, the Board may by order (a) apply this regulation, subject to any exceptions for which provision may be made in the order, either generally to all canals or to canals in any special area or to any special canals. (b)

(2) Any canals to which this regulation is so applied shall, by virtue of the order, pass into the possession of the Board of Trade as from the date of the order, or from any later date mentioned in the order; and the owner of every such canal and every person concerned in the management or working thereof, and where the owner of the canal is a company, every director of the company, shall comply with the directions of the Board of Trade as to the management and user of the canal, and if he fails to do so he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

(3) Any order of the Board of Trade under this regulation may be revoked or varied as occasion requires.

(4) In this regulation the expression “canal” includes all buildings, barges, machinery, and plant used in connection with the working of the canal.

(5) Where the Board of Trade have taken possession of any canal, the Board may by order prohibit persons, not being the owner of the canal, who own any barges used thereon, or any machinery or plant used in connection with the loading or unloading of any such barges, from disposing of any such barges, machinery, or plant, without the consent of the Board of Trade or some person or body of persons acting on their behalf, (c) and if any person acts in contravention of any such order he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

(6) The Board of Trade shall have power by order to apply this regulation to undertakings of carriers by canal in like manner and with the like consequences as in the case of canals, and for the purposes of this provision the expression “carrier by canal” means a person, not being an owner of a canal, who carries on the business of transporting goods by canal, and the expression “undertaking” includes all buildings, barges, machinery and plant used by the owner thereof in connection with such business. (d)

(a) Proof of Orders of the Board of Trade.—See footnote (e) (ii) to Reg. 233, p. 51.
(b) Board of Trade Orders as to Canals.—See Orders under Reg. 9H taking possession of certain “non-railway owned” canals in England and Ireland, are printed in Part III. of this Manual at pp. 297, 298, 300, 301.
(d) Undertakings of Carriers by Canal.—See Order of June, 22, 1917, p. 299.
Reg. (10) as to Closing Licensed Premises, and to Prohibit Treating.

Control of Licensed Premises, Intoxicants, Hours of Business, and Places of Public Entertainment.

(a)10. The competent naval or military authority or the Minister of Munitions(b) may by order:—

(1) require all or any licensed premises within any area specified in the order to be closed, either altogether, or subject to such exceptions as to hours and purposes, and to compliance with such directions, as may be specified in the order;

(2) make such provisions as he thinks necessary for the prevention of the practice of treating(c) in any licensed premises within any area specified in the order.

Any order of the competent naval or military authority or the Minister of Munitions under this regulation may be made to apply either generally or as respects all or any members of His Majesty's forces or of the forces of any of His Majesty's Allies mentioned in the order, and may require copies of the order to be exhibited in a prominent place in any licensed premises affected thereby.

If any person contravenes or fails to comply with any of the provisions of an order made under this regulation or any conditions or restrictions imposed thereby, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations, and the competent naval or military authority or the Minister of Munitions may cause such steps to be taken as may be necessary to enforce compliance with the order.

In this regulation the expression "licensed premises" includes any premises or place where the sale of intoxicating liquor is carried on under a licence.

(a) CLOSING OF LICENSED PREMISES.—(i) As to the powers of the Liquor Board to close licensed premises or clubs in specified areas, see Reg. 2 of the Liquor Control Regulations printed at p. 109 of Supplement No. 4 to the Manual of Emergency Legislation.

(ii) Under the Intoxicating Liquor (Temporary Restriction) Act, 1914 (4 & 5 Geo. 5, c. 77, printed at pp. 33, 34 of the Manual of Emergency Legislation), which extends to registered clubs, the licensing authorities have powers of restricting the sale, supply, or consumption, of intoxicating liquor.

(iii) The Clubs (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1915 (5 & 6 Geo. 5, c. 84), empowers the Secretary of State by order to direct that all clubs in specified areas in England shall be closed during specified hours. See Order (printed as Statutory Rules and Orders, 1915, No. 1179) closing all clubs in London during certain hours.

(b) MINISTER OF MUNITIONS. See footnote (b) to Reg. 2a, p. 41.

(c) TREATING.—Reg. 4 of the D. R. (Liquor Control) Regs. 1915, printed at p. 169 of Supplement No. 4 to the Manual of Emergency Legislation, empowers the Central Control Board thereby constituted to prohibit the practice of treating within any area to which those regulations are applied by Order in Council. In each of those numerous areas in England, Wales and Scotland, to which the Liquor Regulations have been applied by Orders in Council (all of which are printed for sale as St. R. & O.), the Board have made orders prohibiting treating, and violation of such an order constitutes a "summary offence" under the D. R. Regulations. As to trial of "summary offences" see Reg. 56 (2), p. 171.
Regs. (10A, 10B, 10C) as to Introduction of Intoxicating Liquor into Dock Premises; Early Closing; Closing Places of Public Entertainment.

10A. Where the competent naval or military authority has control of or uses or occupies any dock premises or any part of any dock premises for naval or military purposes, he may by order prohibit any person from bringing into or having in his possession within the dock premises or any limited portion thereof, or on board any vessel therein, any intoxicating liquor, except for such purposes, and subject to such conditions, exceptions and restrictions as may be specified in the order, and if any person contravenes any provision of the order he shall be guilty of an offence under these regulations, and any person authorised by the competent naval or military authority, or any police constable, may search any person entering or within the premises to which the order applies, and may seize any intoxicating liquor found on him in contravention of the order.

10B. The Secretary of State may by order restrict either generally or in particular areas the hours in the evening during which any class of trade or business may be carried on; and any person who is expressed in any such order to be liable to a penalty in connection with any contravention of the order shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations and punishable accordingly.

In the application of these regulations to Scotland the Secretary for Scotland, and in the application of these regulations to Ireland the Lord Lieutenant, shall be substituted for the Secretary of State.\(^{(a)}\)

10C. Where it appears to the Admiralty or the Army Council or to the Minister of Munitions\(^{(b)}\) that the use of any premises or place (whether licensed for the purpose or not) for public singing, dancing, music, or other public entertainment of the like kind, is prejudicial to the discipline of any members of His Majesty's forces, or to the production of war material, the Admiralty or Army Council or the Minister of Munitions (as the case may be) may by order require the premises or place to be closed for those purposes, either altogether, or subject to such conditions as to hours and purposes or otherwise as may be specified in the order.

If the occupier of any such premises or place or any other person contravenes or fails to comply with any of the provisions of an order made under this regulation or any conditions or restrictions imposed thereby, he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations, and the competent naval or military authority or the Minister of Munitions may cause such steps to be taken as may be necessary to enforce compliance with the order.

\(^{(a)}\) Orders as to Early Closing.—The Orders made under Reg. 10B by the Secretary of State, and by the Secretary for Scotland, as to the early closing of shops, are printed in Part III. of this Manual at pp. 301-306. No Order has (Feb. 28th, 1918) been made by the Lord Lieutenant.

\(^{(b)}\) Army Council.—See footnote \(^{(a)}\) to Reg. 1, p. 40. MINISTER OF MUNITIONS—See footnote \(^{(b)}\) to Reg. 2A, p. 41.
Reg. (11) as to Extinguishing or Obscuring Lights.

Control of Lights and Sounds.

11. The Secretary of State or any person authorised by him may by order(a) direct that all lights, or lights of any specified class or description, shall be extinguished or obscured in such manner, between such hours, within such area, and during such period, as may be specified in the order,(b) and if any light is not extinguished or obscured as required by the order, any person having control of the light for the time being, and the occupier or other person having control or management of or being in charge of any premises or any vehicle in or on which the light is displayed, shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations, and any person authorised by the Secretary of State in that behalf, or any police constable, or, if no police constable is available, any soldier or sailor on sentry patrol or other similar duty, may extinguish or obscure any light which is not extinguished or obscured in accordance with the order, and for that purpose may enter any premises or stop and seize any vehicle, or do any other act that may be necessary, and if any person without lawful authority or excuse, by the raising of blinds, removal of shades, or in any other way uncovers wholly or in part any light which has been obscured or shaded in compliance with any such order or in compliance with any directions given in pursuance of such an order, he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

Any such order as aforesaid may contain directions as to public lamps being lighted or kept lighted, and if any public lamp is not lighted or kept lighted as required by the order, any person having control of the lamp for the time being shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

The Secretary of State may also by order(c) require that between such hours, within such area, and during such period, as may be specified in the order, such lamps as may be so specified shall be carried by all vehicles or vehicles of any specified class or description and in connection with traffic of any other specified class or description, and shall be properly trimmed, lighted, and attached or carried, and any police constable may stop any vehicle or other traffic found without lamps as required by the order, and, in the case of a vehicle, may seize the same, and the person in charge or having control of the vehicle or other traffic shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

(a) Orders of Secretary of State.—The Documentary Evidence Act, 1868, as amended by the Documentary Evidence Act, 1882, applies to the Secretary of State.

(b) Lights in England other than on Vehicles.—The Orders of a general character as to lights in England and Wales made by the Secretary of State under Reg. 11, and now (Feb. 28th, 1918) in force, are printed in Part III. of this Manual at pp. 306-316. No order as to lights in Ireland has (Feb. 28th, 1918) been made by the Secretary of State.

(c) Lights in England on Vehicles.—The Orders of a general character as to lights on vehicles made by the Secretary of State under Reg. 11, and now (Feb. 28th, 1918) in force, are printed in Part III. of this Manual at pp. 317-321.
Regs. (11A, 12) as to power of Minister of Munitions to restrict
Use of Lights; Power of Naval or Military Authority as to
Extinguishment of Lights.

The powers conferred by this regulation shall be in addition to and not in derogation of the powers conferred on the competent naval or military authority by Regulation 12, and the competent naval or military authority or any officer authorised by him for the purpose (being an officer qualified to be appointed a competent naval or military authority) may, notwithstanding anything in an order under this regulation, on any occasion that he considers it necessary for any naval or military purpose require any lights to be lighted or kept lighted, or to be extinguished.

In the application of this regulation to Scotland, references to the Secretary for Scotland shall be substituted for references to the Secretary of State. (a)(b)

11A. The Minister of Munitions,(c) with a view to maintaining or increasing the supply of light, heat or power for the purpose of the production, repair or transport of war material or any other work necessary for the successful prosecution of the war, may by order direct that lights of any specified class or description shall be extinguished or their use restricted to such extent, between such hours, within such area, on such premises and during such period as may be specified in the order, and if any person having control of any light, or occupying, or having control of, or managing, or being in charge of premises in on or in connection with which any light is used acts in contravention of any such order he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations: (d)

Provided that this regulation shall not apply to any light required to be kept lighted by a competent naval or military authority, or other officer authorised by him for the purpose, or under any order made under Regulation 11 by the Secretary of State, or the Secretary for Scotland.

12. The competent naval or military authority may by order direct that all lights or lights of any specified class or description shall be extinguished or obscured in such manner, between such hours, within such area, and during such period, as may be specified in the order, and, if any light is not extinguished or obscured as required by the order, any person having control of the light for the time being, and the occupier or other person having control or management of or being in charge of any premises or any vehicle in or on which such light is dis-

(a) Orders of Secretary for Scotland.—S. 38 of the Summary Jurisdiction (Scotland) Act, 1908, provides for the receipt in evidence in any proceedings under that Act of Orders of the Secretary for Scotland.

Section 5 of the Evidence (Amdt.) Act, 1915 (5 & 6 Geo. 5. c. 94), printed in the Appendix to this Manual, applied the Documentary Evidence Acts to the Secretary for Scotland.

(b) Lights in Scotland.—The Orders of a general character as to lights made by the Secretary for Scotland under Reg. 11 and now (Feb. 28th, 1918) in force are printed in Part III of this Manual at pp. 322–329.

(c) Minister of Munitions.—See footnote (b) to Reg. 2a, p. 41.

(d) Orders as to Economy of Shop Lighting.—See Orders as to the Derby, and Liverpool and District, Areas, printed in Part III. of this Manual pp. 330, 331.
Reg. (12A, 12B, 12C) as to Prohibition of certain Lamps on Vehicles; Ringing of Bells or Striking of Clocks; Use of Sound Signals.

played, shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations, (a) and any person authorised by the competent naval or military authority in that behalf, or any police constable, or any soldier or sailor on sentry patrol or other similar duty, may extinguish or obscure any light which is not extinguished or obscured in accordance with the order, and for that purpose may enter any premises, or stop and seize any vehicle, or do any other act that may be necessary.

12A. No lamp shall without lawful authority be carried on any vehicle (other than a locomotive or carriage on a railway) which displays any coloured light except such coloured lights as may be required by any law or regulation for the time being in force.

No lamp shall without lawful authority be carried on any such vehicle unless it is so constructed, fitted, and attached as to prevent the use as a searchlight of the light exhibited by any such lamp.

Where any lamp is carried in any vehicle in contravention of this regulation the person in charge or having control of the vehicle shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations:

Provided that nothing in this regulation shall be construed as affecting the red and green side panels with which lamps used on vehicles are usually fitted.

12B. In any area in which an order made under Regulation 11(b) or Regulation 12 requiring lights to be extinguished or obscured is in force the ringing and chiming of bells and the striking of clocks audible at such a distance as to be capable of serving as a guide for hostile aircraft shall be prohibited between the hours between which lights are so required to be extinguished or obscured, except in cases where special permission is obtained from the competent military authority, and if any person having control of any bells or clock allow the bells to be rung or chimed or the clock to strike in contravention of the provisions of this regulation he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

12C. The competent naval or military authority may by order prohibit the use of sound signals of such class or description, between such hours, within such area, and during such period, as may be specified in the order, and any person using such a sound signal in contravention of such an order shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

(a) Maximum Penalty under Reg. 12.—No sentence exceeding six months imprisonment with hard labour can be imposed for a contravention of Reg. 12 if the offender proves that he acted without any intention of assisting the enemy, see Reg. 57, p. 177.

(b) The Orders made by the Secretary of State and the Secretary for Scotland under Reg. 11 are printed in Part III of this Manual at pp. 306-329.
Reg. (12D, 13, 13A, 14) as to Whistling for Cabs, &c.; Requiring Inhabitants to remain indoors; Persons convicted of Immorality frequenting camps; Removal of Suspects.

12D. With a view to preventing the disturbance of members of His Majesty's forces suffering from wounds, accidents, or sickness, a Secretary of State may by order (a) prohibit or restrict within any area specified in the order, and to such extent and between such hours as may be so specified, whistling and the making of any other noises which appear to him to be calculated to cause such disturbance, and not to be required in the interests of the safety of the public, and if any person contravenes the provisions of any such order he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

Control of Movements of Civil Population.

13. The competent naval or military authority may by order require every person within any area specified in the order to remain within doors between such hours as may be specified in the order, and in such case, if any person within that area is or remains out between such hours without a permit in writing from the competent naval or military authority or some person duly authorised by him, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations. (b)

13A. Where a person who has been convicted of any offence in connexion with the keeping, managing, or assisting in the management of, a brothel, or of any offence as a prostitute, or of any offence under paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of section one of the Vagrancy Act, 1898, (c) or of the Immoral Traffic (Scotland) Act, 1902, (d) or of contravening any provision in any Act, whether public, general or local, or any byelaw, for the prevention of indecent conduct in public places, resides in or frequents any place where any bodies of His Majesty's forces are assembled or the vicinity thereof, the competent naval or military authority may by order prohibit such person from residing in or frequenting such place or the vicinity thereof, and if the person to whom the order relates contravenes any of the provisions of the order, such person shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

14. Where a person is suspected of acting, or of having acted, or of being about to act in a manner prejudicial to the public safety or the defence of the Realm and it appears to the competent naval or military authority that it is desirable that such person should be prohibited from residing in or entering any locality, (e) the competent naval or military authority may with the consent of the Admiralty or Army Council (f) by order pro-

(a) The Order made by the Secretary of State, Aug. 14th, 1917, under Reg. 12D as to whistling for cabs in the administrative county of London is printed in Part III of this Manual at p. 332.

(b) Maximum penalty under Reg. 13.—No sentence exceeding 6 months imprisonment with hard labour can be imposed for a contravention of Reg. 13 if the offender proves that he acted without any intention of assisting the enemy, see Reg. 57, p. 152.

(c) 51 & 62 Vict. c. 39.

(d) 2 Edw. 7. c. 11.

(e) Grounds for Suspicion.—This Regulation does not impose upon a court of law the question of whether the competent naval or military authority had reasonable grounds for the suspicion. R. v. Dennison (Div. Ct., May 22, 1916), Times Law Rep., Vol. 32, p. 528.

(f) Army Council.—See footnote (a) to Reg. 1 p. 40.
hibit him from residing in or entering any area or areas which may be specified in the order and upon the making of such an order the person to whom the order relates shall, if he resides in any specified area, leave that area within such time as may be specified by the order, and shall not subsequently reside in or enter any area specified in the order, and if he does so, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations. Any order made as aforesaid may require the person in respect of whom it is made to comply with such conditions as to residence, reporting to the police, restriction on movements, or otherwise as may be imposed on him, and if any person in respect of whom such an order is made fails to comply with any such condition he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

Any such order may further require the person to whom the order relates to report for approval his proposed place of residence to the competent naval or military authority and to proceed thereto and report his arrival to the police within such time as may be specified in the order, and not subsequently to change his place of residence without leave of the competent naval or military authority, and in such case if he fails to comply with the requirements of the order he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

If any person remains in or enters any area in contravention of an order under this regulation he may be removed therefrom by the direction of the competent naval or military authority.

The Admiralty or Army Council (a) may from time to time revoke or vary any order made under this regulation.

14A. Where the Admiralty are of opinion that in view of the public safety or the defence of the Realm, it is desirable to impose restrictions on persons proceeding to or from ports in any outlying islands forming part of the United Kingdom, the Secretary of State may by order (b) direct that persons on ships entering or leaving any such ports specified in the order shall be subject to such restrictions as may be so specified, including such requirements as to the possession of permits as may be so specified, (c) and if any person fails to comply with any such directions or requirements he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

14B. Where on the recommendation of a competent naval or military authority or of one of the advisory committees hereinafter mentioned it appears to the Secretary of State that for securing the public safety or the defence of the Realm it is expedient in view of the hostile origin or associations of any person that he shall be subjected to such obligations and restrictions as are hereinafter mentioned, the Secretary of State may by order (b) require that person forthwith, or from time to time, 

(a) 'Army Council.—See footnote (a) to Reg. 1, p. 40.
(b) Orders of Secretary of State.—The Documentary Evidence Act, 1868, as amended by the Documentary Evidence Act, 1882, applies to the Secretary of State.
(c) Outlying Islands.—Under Reg. 14A the Secretary of State has made Orders as to the Orkney Islands (June 5th, 1916), Tory Island (Oct. 24, 1917), and as to Zetland (March 1st, and Oct. 14th, 1916), which are printed in Part III. of this Manual, at pp. 333–336.
Reg. (14C) as to Landing or Embarking at Port of U.K. without Passport.

either to remain in, or to proceed to and reside in, such place as may be specified in the order, and to comply with such directions as to reporting to the police, restriction of movement, and otherwise as may be specified in the order, or to be interned in such place as may be specified in the order:

Provided that any such order shall, in the case of any person who is not a subject of a state at war with His Majesty, include express provision for the due consideration by one of such advisory committees of any representations he may make against the order.

If any person in respect of whom any order is made under this regulation fails to comply with any of the provisions of the order he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations, and any person interned under such order shall be subject to the like restrictions and may be dealt with in like manner as a prisoner of war, except so far as the Secretary of State may modify such restrictions, and if any person so interned escapes or attempts to escape from the place of internment or commits any breach of the rules in force therein he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

The advisory committees for the purposes of this regulation shall be such advisory committees as are appointed for the purpose of advising the Secretary of State with respect to the internment and deportation of aliens, each of such committees being presided over by a person who holds or has held high judicial office.

In the application of this regulation to Scotland, references to the Secretary for Scotland shall be substituted for references to the Secretary of State.(a)

Nothing in this regulation shall be construed to restrict or prejudice the application and effect of Regulation 14, or any power of interning aliens who are subjects of any State at war with His Majesty.

14C.—(1) A person coming from or intending to proceed to any place out of the United Kingdom as a passenger shall not, without the special permission of a Secretary of State, land or embark at any port in the United Kingdom unless he has in his possession a valid passport issued to him not more than two years previously, by or on behalf of the Government of the country of which he is a subject or a citizen, or, in the case of a person coming from a place outside the United Kingdom, either such a passport or some other document satisfactorily establishing his nationality and identity.

To every such passport and document as aforesaid there must be attached a photograph of the person to whom it relates.

(a) Orders of the Secretary for Scotland.—See footnote, (a) to Reg. 11, p. 90.

(b) Landing, &c., Without Passport.—Regulation 14C makes applicable to all persons whether British subjects or not the provisions which under Art. 1 of the Aliens Restriction (Amendment) Order, 1915 (printed as Statutory Rules and Orders, 1915, No. 301) applied to aliens only, and thereby supersedes that Article, which is therefore not reproduced in the Aliens Restriction (Consolidation) Order, 1916 (Statutory Rules and Orders, 1916, No. 122).
In the case of British subjects resident in Ireland special permission to embark may be given by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland instead of by a Secretary of State.

(2) If any person lands or embarks in contravention of this regulation, or if, where any such special permission to land has been granted by a Secretary of State subject to any conditions, the person to whom it was granted fails to comply with any such condition, he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

(3) For the purposes of this regulation the expression "passenger" includes any person carried on a ship other than the master and persons employed in the work or service of the ship.

14P. A British subject shall not embark at any port of the United Kingdom, or attempt to leave the United Kingdom, as a member of the crew of an outward bound neutral ship, unless he came to the United Kingdom as a member of the crew of that ship, or unless he has in his possession a valid passport(a) or has obtained the written permission of a competent naval or military authority or some person duly authorised by him, and if he does so, or if, where any such written permission has been granted subject to any conditions, he fails to comply with any such condition, he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

14F. A Secretary of State or the Admiralty or the Army Council or the Director-General of National Service(b) may prohibit from going to Ireland any person who is not a British subject, or who, being a British subject, has since the first day of March nineteen hundred and sixteen come, or may hereafter come, to the United Kingdom from parts beyond the seas, and if any person so prohibited embarks at any port in Great Britain for the purpose of going to Ireland or is subsequently found in Ireland he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations, and where an aliens officer has reason to suspect that any person is attempting to embark on any ship in contravention of this regulation he may prevent the embarkation of that person.

14P. If any British subject, without a special permit issued by or under the authority of a Secretary of State, voluntarily enters any enemy country save in the course of military operations, or fails to comply with any condition subject to which such a special permit has been granted, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

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(a) Validity of Passports.—See the Foreign Office Notices of January 19th and 27th, 1915, printed at pp. 494, 495 of Supplement No. 3 to the Manual of Emergency Legislation.

(b) Army Council.—See footnote (a) to Reg. 1, p. 40. Director-General of National Service.—See footnote (a) to Reg. 41A, p. 148.
Reg. (14G, 15, 15A) as to Restriction on Embarkation; Census of Goods; Information as to Motor Spirit used.

14G. Without prejudice to any other provisions of these regulations or any Order in Council made under the Aliens Restriction Act, 1914, (a) no person, other than a member of His Majesty’s Forces in uniform or a person specially authorised by or by any person empowered to act on behalf of the Admiralty or Army Council or a Secretary of State, or a British subject proceeding as a passenger from one part of the United Kingdom to another, shall embark at any port in the United Kingdom without the permission of an aliens officer:

Provided that in granting or refusing permission an aliens officer shall act in accordance with the general or special instructions of the Secretary of State and any refusal of permission may be revoked by a Secretary of State.

If any person acts in contravention of this regulation he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

Power to require Information as to Businesses and Agriculture.

15. Where a competent naval or military authority makes an order for the purpose, all persons residing or owning or occupying lands, houses or other premises in such area as may be specified in the order, or such of those persons as may be so specified, shall, within such time as may be so specified, furnish a list of all goods, animals, and other commodities of any nature or description so specified, which may be owned by them or which may be in their custody or under their control within the specified area on such date as may be specified in the order, stating their nature and quantity and the place in which they are severally situate, and giving any other details which may reasonably be required. (b)

If any person fails to comply with any such order or attempts to evade this regulation by destroying, removing, or secreting any goods, animals or commodities to which an order issued under this regulation relates, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

15A. Every person who uses or keeps motor spirit, whether for the purpose of supplying motive power to motor-cars or for any other purpose, shall supply such information in relation to the motor spirit used or kept by him, and the purposes for which

(a) Orders in Council under Aliens Restriction Act (4 & 5 Geo. 5, c. 12).—See the Aliens Restriction (Consolidation) Order, 1916, printed as Statutory Rules and Orders, 1916, No. 122. The Consolidation Order was subsequently amended by Order in Council of February 6th, 1917 (St. R. & O., 1917, No. 128), which provides that no person shall land or embark at any port of the United Kingdom except after examination by an aliens officer, and that an alien shall not so land or embark without the permission of an aliens officer. That Order, which has been repeatedly amended, has in accordance with Art. 35 thereof, as extended by Order in Council of November 6th, 1916 (St. R. & O., 1916, No. 764) been printed with the additions and amendments made by all Orders in Council and Orders of the Secretary of State thereunder issued up to March 4th, 1918, and copies of the Consolidation Order as so amended are on sale.

(b) Orders under Reg. 15.—The Orders of the Competent Military Authority requiring censuses to be taken in 1917 of Horses and Mules, Live Stock and Agricultural Implements, and of Wool are printed in Part III of the May, 1917, Edition of this Manual at pp. 503-509.
and the manner in which it is used or kept by him, as the Board of Trade may by any general or special order require, giving such particulars in such form and at such times as the Board of Trade may by order direct; and if any person fails to comply with this regulation, or with any order made by the Board of Trade thereunder, or knowingly gives any false information, he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

For the purposes of this regulation, "motor spirit" has the same meaning as in section eighty-four of the Finance (1909-10) Act, 1910.

15B.—(1) For the purpose of ascertaining whether goods of any description are held on account of or for the future account of, or for the benefit or future benefit, direct or indirect, of any person resident or carrying on business in any country which at the time is at war with His Majesty, or any person of enemy nationality, or are held otherwise to the prejudice of the national interest, the Board of Trade may by order—

(a) require all persons who are owners of, or who are in possession of, or have control over, any goods, to furnish to any officer of the Board authorised in that behalf any information in their possession which such officer may require—

(i) as to the nature, quantity, use, origin, and destination of the goods, and the purposes for which they are held;

(ii) where the goods are not in the possession of the owner, as to the actual ownership of the goods and conditions under which the goods are held;

(iii) in order to establish whether the amount of the goods held is in excess of the normal requirements of the trade of the owner thereof and the reasons for the excess, if any;

(b) authorise any officer of the Board to enter any premises on which he has reason to suspect that goods of any such description are kept or stored and carry out such inspection of and examination of the premises and goods thereon as the officer may consider necessary for obtaining such information as aforesaid;

(c) authorise any officer of the Board to require the production of and to inspect all books or documents relating to goods of any such description.

(2) The Board of Trade may make arrangements with any other Government department for the exercise by that department on behalf of the Board of their powers under the foregoing provisions with respect to goods of any particular description, and in such case the department and the officers thereof shall have and exercise the same powers as are by the said provisions conferred on the Board of Trade and their officers.

(a) Orders of the Board of Trade.—The Orders of Feb. 6 and July 13, 1917, of the Board of Trade under Reg. 15A are printed pp. 241, 242 of the February, 1918, Edition of the "War Material Supplies Manual." The Documentary Evidence Act, 1863, as amended by the Documentary Evidence Act, 1882, applies to the Board of Trade.

(b) "Motor Spirit."—See footnote (e) to Reg. 8p, p. 78.
(3) Any order requiring such information as aforesaid shall be published in the London, Edinburgh and Dublin Gazettes and in such other manner as the Board think best adapted for informing the persons affected and ensuring publicity.

(4) Where the Board of Trade, as the result of such inquiries as aforesaid, are of opinion that any goods are held on account of, or for the future account of, or for the benefit or future benefit, direct or indirect, of any persons resident or carrying on business in any country which at the time is at war with His Majesty, or any person of enemy nationality, or that the continued withholding of the goods from the market is to the prejudice of the national interest, the Board may, by order sent by registered post or delivered at the last-known place of address in the United Kingdom of the owner of the goods, require him to dispose of the goods in such manner and within such time as may be specified in the order.

(5) If the owner of the goods cannot be ascertained or is not resident within the United Kingdom, the order may be addressed to, and may confer powers of sale on, the person in whose possession or under whose control the goods may happen to be.

(6) For the purposes of this regulation the expression "owner" in relation to any goods includes any person who, as factor or otherwise, has power to sell the goods.

(7) If any person—

(a) refuses or neglects to furnish any information, or to answer any question put to him, in pursuance of any order made under this regulation, or knowingly furnishes any false information or makes any false answer to any such question; or

(b) refuses or neglects to produce any books or documents relating to the goods in question which may be in his possession or under his control; or

(c) fails to comply with any order made by the Board as to the disposal of goods ordered to be disposed of under this regulation; or

(d) except as authorised by the Board of Trade, discloses or makes use of any information given to him under this regulation;

he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

15c. The Admiralty or Army Council or the Minister of Munitions (a) may by order require any person engaged in the production, manufacture, purchase, sale, distribution, transport, storage, or shipment of any war material, food, forage, or stores of any description or of any article required for or in connection with the production thereof to give such particulars as to his business as may be specified in the order, (b) and may require any

(a) Army Council.—See footnote (a) to Reg. 1, p. 40. MINISTER OF MUNITIONS.—See footnote (b) to Reg. 2a, p. 41.

(b) Orders under Reg. 15c.—The Orders made to Feb. 28th, 1918, under Reg. 15c are printed in the February, 1918, Edition of the "War Material Supplies Manual."
such particulars to be verified as they may direct, and if any person fails to comply with the order or with any requirement made thereunder, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations. [———]

If any person, except as authorised by the Admiralty or Army Council or the Minister of Munitions, (a) discloses or makes use of any information given to him under this regulation he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

15(1). The occupier of every agricultural holding in Great Britain, if so directed by any general or special order of the Army Council, (b) shall supply such information relating to the holding as may be required by the order, giving such particulars in such form, and at such times, and to such authority or person as may be directed by the order, including particulars as to the cultivation of the holding, the live stock thereon, the persons employed or living thereon, and the persons, who having been employed thereon since the commencement of the war, have joined any of His Majesty’s forces; and if any person fails to comply with any order made by the Army Council under this regulation or knowingly gives any false information, he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

For the purposes of this regulation, “agricultural holding” (c) means any piece of land which is wholly agricultural or wholly pastoral, or part agricultural and as to the residue pastoral, or in whole or in part cultivated for the purposes of the trade or business of market gardening; and “occupier” includes any person for the time being having the management of the holding.

Preparations for Destruction of Public Works.

16. The competent naval or military authority may by order require the authority or person controlling any harbour, dock, wharf, waterworks, gasworks, electric light or power station, or other structure, to prepare a scheme for destroying or rendering useless the equipment or facilities of the harbour, dock, wharf, waterworks, gasworks, station, or structure, or such part thereof as may be specified in the order, and if the authority or person fails to prepare such a scheme within such time as may be specified in the order, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

(a) Army Council.—See footnote (a) to Reg. 1, p. 40. Minister of Munitions.—See footnote (b) to Reg. 2A, p. 41.

(b) Agricultural Returns.—The Army Council Order of May 22nd, 1917, providing for an agricultural census in 1917 in Great Britain, is printed in Part III of the May, 1917, Edition of this Manual at pp. 525-532.

(c) “Holding” is defined as regards England by s. 48 (1) of the Agricultural Holdings Act, 1908 (8 Edw. 7. c. 28), and as regards Scotland by s. 35 (1) of the Agricultural Holdings (Scotland) Act, 1908 (8 Edw. 7. c. 64), for the purposes of those Acts.
Regs. (17, 17A) as to Byelaws; Requiring Use of Premises as Public Air-raid Shelter.

Byelaws.

17. (a) The restriction on the power to make byelaws under the Military Lands Acts, 1892 to 1903, (b) imposed by the following provisions of the Military Lands Act, 1892, that is to say, the proviso to subsection (1) of section fourteen, section sixteen, and subsection (1) of section seventeen of that Act, and by the following provisions of the Military Lands Act, 1900, that is to say, the provisos to subsection (2) of section two and subsection (3) of section two of that Act, are hereby suspended, (c) and the powers of the Admiralty and the Secretary of State to make byelaws under the said Acts shall extend to the making of byelaws with respect to land of which possession has been taken under these regulations.

Air-Raid Precautions.

17A.—(1) It shall be the duty of the occupier of any premises, on being required so to do by the chief officer of police of the police area in which the premises are situated, or any person authorised by him, to allow those premises or any part thereof to be used by the public as a shelter against hostile attack by air and to take all such steps as may be so required for the purpose of making the premises available as such shelter at such times as they may be required for the purpose.

(2) The chief officer of police of the police area in which any premises are situated, or any person authorised by him, may enter and inspect the premises with a view to ascertaining whether they are suitable for use for such purpose as aforesaid or whether any requirement made with respect to the premises under the preceding provisions of this regulation has been complied with.

(a) Regulation 17.—As to this regulation, see 5 Geo. 5. c. 8, s. 1 (2), printed at p. 2.

(b) Military Lands Acts.—(i.) "The Military Lands Acts, 1892 to 1903," which (see 63 & 64 Vict. c. 56, s. 6; 3 Edw. 7. c. 47, s. 2) comprise the Military Lands Acts, 1892 (55 & 56 Vict. c. 43); 1897 (60 & 61 Vict. c. 6); 1900 (63 & 64 Vict. c. 56); and 1903 (3 Edw. 7. c. 47).

(ii.) The land acquisition powers under these Acts were extended to the Admiralty by 58 & 59 Vict. c. 35, s. 2; the byelaw making powers were extended to the Admiralty by 63 & 64 Vict. c. 56, s. 2 (1).

(iii.) The Military Lands Acts have been adapted in their application to County Associations by Regulations of the Army Council under s. 4 of the Territorial and Reserve Forces Act, 1907 (7 Edw. 7. c. 9) ("Appendix XVI of the Territorial Force Regulations, 1912"), printed in Statutory Rules and Orders, 1912 (annual volume), pp. 1211-1220.

(iv.) Byelaws under the Acts are "regulations" within the Documentary Evidence Acts, 1868 and 1882, and may be proved accordingly, see 55 & 56 Vict. c. 43, s. 17 (3).

(c) Restrictions on Byelaw Powers.—The restrictions thus suspended relate to interference with rights of common or highways, rights in or over sea, tidal water, or shore, and rights of navigation, fishing or recreation, and to notice as to, and publication of, the byelaws.
(3) If any person fails to comply with any requirement made under the provisions of this regulation or obstructs any chief officer of police or any person authorised as aforesaid in the execution of his powers under this regulation he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

17B.—Where any building abutting on or near to any street or other public place has suffered structural damage in consequence of any hostile action the proper officer of the local authority shall, on receiving notice from the chief officer of police that a proper hoarding ought to be erected in front of the building and that no such hoarding has been erected by the occupier of the building, forthwith erect in front of the building an hoarding not less than twelve feet in height.

For the purposes of this regulation the expression "local authority" means the council of a municipal or metropolitan borough or of a town or of an urban or rural district, and the expression "proper officer" means the borough surveyor or other similar officer.

Unauthorised Collection and Communication of Information and Reports.

18. No person shall without lawful authority collect, record, publish or communicate, or attempt to elicit, any information with respect to the movement, numbers, description, condition, or disposition of any of the forces, ships, (a) or aircraft of His Majesty or any of His Majesty's allies, or with respect to the plans or conduct, or supposed plans or conduct, of any naval or military operations by any such forces, ships, or aircraft, or with respect to the supply, description, condition, transport, or manufacture or storage or place or intended place of manufacture or storage, of war material, or with respect to any works or measures undertaken for or connected with, or intended for the fortification or defence of any place, or any information of such a nature as is calculated to be or might be directly or indirectly useful to the enemy, and if any person contravenes the provisions of this regulation, or without lawful authority or excuse has in his possession any document containing any such information as aforesaid, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations. (b)

(a) Pictures of Ships.—The following Notice was issued by the Postmaster-General to the Press on May 1st, 1916:

Cards bearing illustration of H.M. Ships.

The sending by post of any card or other postal packet bearing or containing any profile outline, drawing, photograph, or silhouette of any of H.M. ships is forbidden by Regulation 18 of the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

The Postmaster-General gives notice therefore that any such card or postal packet observed in the post will be withheld from delivery.

(b) Press Offences.—As to procedure in case of press offences, see Regulation 56 (13), p. 174.
For the purposes of the foregoing provisions of this regulation the expression "ships of His Majesty or of any of His Majesty's allies" includes ships engaged in the service of His Majesty or of any of His Majesty's allies.

No person shall without lawful authority publish or communicate any information relating to the passage of any ship along any part of the coast of the United Kingdom, and if any person publishes or communicates any such information in contravention of this provision he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

18A. Where a person without lawful authority or excuse either within or without the United Kingdom has been in communication with or has attempted to communicate with an enemy agent and is subsequently found within the United Kingdom, he shall be guilty of an offence against these Regulations unless he proves that he did not know and had no reason to suspect that the person with whom he so communicated or attempted to communicate was an enemy agent.

For the purposes of this regulation but without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing provisions:

(a) a person shall unless he proves the contrary be deemed to have been in communication with an enemy agent if

(i) he has either within or without the United Kingdom visited the address of any enemy agent or consorted with an enemy agent; or

(ii) either within or without the United Kingdom the name or address or any other information regarding an enemy agent has been found in his possession or has been supplied by him to any other person or has been obtained by him from any other person;

(b) the expression "enemy agent" includes any person who is, or has been, or is reasonably suspected of being or having been, employed by the enemy either directly or indirectly for the purpose of committing an act either within or without the United Kingdom which if done within the United Kingdom would be a contravention of these regulations, or who has, or is reasonably suspected of having, either within or without the United Kingdom, committed or attempted to commit such an act with the intention of assisting the enemy;

(c) any address, whether within or without the United Kingdom, reasonably suspected of being an address used for the receipt of communications intended for the enemy, or any address at which an enemy agent resides or to which he resorts, shall be deemed to be the address of an enemy agent and communications addressed to such an address to be communications with an enemy agent.
Regs. (18B, 19) as to Restrictions on Publication of Inventions and Designs; Photographing, Sketching, &c.; of certain places and things.

18B.—(1) Where an application has been made, whether before or after the date of the making of this order, for the grant of a patent or the registration of a design in the United Kingdom, and the Comptroller-General of Patents, Designs, and Trademarks is satisfied that the publication of the invention or design might be detrimental to the public safety or the defence of the Realm, or might otherwise assist the enemy or endanger the successful prosecution of the war, he may delay the acceptance of the complete specification filed with the application for the patent, or, as the case may be, the registration of the design, and in such case may by order prohibit—

(a) the publication or communication in any way of the invention or design;

(b) application being made for the protection of the invention or design in any enemy or neutral country; and

(c) application being made for the protection of the invention or design in any allied country or in any of His Majesty's Dominions without the permission of the Admiralty and Army Council.

(2) No person shall apply for the grant of a patent in respect of any invention or the registration of a design in any foreign country, or in any of His Majesty's Dominions, unless he has left at, or sent by post to, the Patent Office, a notice of his intention, together with a provisional specification describing the nature of the invention or, as the case may be, a representation or specimen of the design, nor until after the expiration of one month from the time when such notice was given, and if during the said month the Comptroller-General is satisfied that the publication of the invention or design might be detrimental to the public safety or the defence of the Realm, or otherwise assist the enemy or endanger the successful prosecution of the war, he may make a like order as in respect of cases in which application is made for the grant of a patent or the registration of a design in the United Kingdom.

(3) Before exercising any of his powers under this regulation as respects any matter the Comptroller-General shall consult with the Admiralty and Army Council and shall not act except upon the request of the Admiralty or Army Council.

(4) If any person contravenes the provisions of this regulation, or of any order made thereunder, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

19. No person shall, without the permission of the competent naval or military authority or the Minister of Munitions, make any photograph, sketch, plan, model, or other representation of—

(a) any place or thing within any area for the time being specified in an order made by the competent naval or military authority, with the approval of the Admiralty or Army Council, as being an area within which the making of such representations is prohibited;
Reg. (19A) as to Safe Custody of Articles likely to be useful to the Enemy.

Jan. 27, 1916.

(b) any naval or military work, or any dock or harbour work, wherever situate;

(c) any other place or thing of such a nature that such representations thereof are calculated to be, or might be, directly or indirectly, useful to the enemy;

and no person in any such area or in the vicinity of any such work shall without lawful authority or excuse have in his possession any photographic or other apparatus or other material or thing suitable for use in making any such representation.

If any person contravenes the provisions of this regulation, or without lawful authority or excuse has in his possession any representation of any such work, place, or thing of such a nature that it is calculated to be or might be directly or indirectly useful to the enemy, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations:

Provided that nothing in this regulation shall be construed as prohibiting (where otherwise legal) the making of a photograph, sketch, plan, model, or other representation within any photographic or other studio or a private dwelling-house or the garden or other premises attached thereto of any person or things therein, or as prohibiting (where otherwise legal) the possession of photographic or other apparatus, materials or things intended solely for use within such studio, dwelling-house, or other premises.

For the purposes of this regulation—

The expression "naval or military work" includes any work of defence, arsenal, dockyard, camp, depot or building used for the accommodation of any of His Majesty's forces, ship, aircraft, telegraph or signal station, search-light, war material, or place where war material is or is intended to be manufactured, repaired or stored, or plant therein;

The expression "dock or harbour work" includes shipyard, landing stage and pier, and any light, buoy, beacon, mark, or other object or thing designed or used for the purpose of facilitating navigation in or into a harbour.

19A. If any person, having in his possession or under his control any document, note, photograph, sketch, plan, design, model, pattern, specimen, or article (including any key or other instrument affording means of access to information) of such a nature as is calculated to be, or might be, directly or indirectly useful to the enemy,—

(a) without lawful authority destroys, makes away with, or allows any person to inspect or to be in possession of such document, note, photograph, sketch, plan, design, model, pattern, specimen, or article as aforesaid; or
Regs. (20, 21) as to Tampering with Telegraphic Apparatus; Carrier Pigeons.

(b) loses, fails to take reasonable care of, or so conducts himself as to endanger the safe custody of, such document, note, photograph, sketch, plan, design, model, pattern, specimen, or article as aforesaid; or

c) retains such document, note, photograph, sketch, plan, design, model, pattern, specimen, or article as aforesaid in his possession or control when he has no right to retain it, or when it is contrary to his duty to retain it; or

d) fails to comply with any directions issued by lawful authority with regard to the custody, production, or the return of such document, note, photograph, sketch, plan, design, model, pattern, specimen, or article as aforesaid;

he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations, and if any person, without lawful authority or excuse, has in his possession or under his control any document, note, photograph, sketch, plan, design, model, pattern specimen, or article as aforesaid, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

20. No person without lawful authority shall injure, or tamper or interfere with, any wire or other apparatus for transmitting telegraphic or telephonic messages, or any apparatus or contrivance intended for or capable of being used for a signalling apparatus, either visual or otherwise, or prevent or obstruct or in any manner whatsoever interfere with the sending, conveyance or delivery of any communication by means of telegraph, telephone, or otherwise, or be in possession of any apparatus intended for or capable of being used for tapping messages sent by wireless telegraphy or otherwise, and if any person contravenes the provisions of this regulation he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

21. No person shall keep or have in his possession or carry or liberate or bring into the United Kingdom any carrier or homing pigeons, unless he has obtained from the chief officer of police of the district a permit for the purpose, and if any person without lawful authority contravenes the provisions of this regulation he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations. (a) and the chief officer of police or any officer of customs and excise may, if he considers it necessary or expedient to do so, cause any pigeons kept or brought into the United Kingdom in contravention of this regulation to be liberated detained or destroyed, or, in the case of pigeons brought into the United Kingdom, to be immediately returned in the ship in which they came.

Any person found in possession of or found carrying or liberating any carrier pigeons shall, if so required by any naval or military officer or by any sailor or soldier engaged on sentry patrol or other similar duty, or by any officer of police, produce his permit, and if he fails to do so, may be arrested.

(a) Maximum penalty under Reg. 21.—No sentence exceeding 6 months imprisonment with hard labour can be imposed for a contravention of Reg. 21 if the offender proves that he acted without any intention of assisting the enemy. See Reg. 57, p. 177.
Prohibition on killing, &c., or neglecting to hand over or give information as to, disabled carrier pigeon.
Jan. 27, 1916.

Prohibition on possession of wireless telegraphic apparatus, &c.
Nov. 28, 1914.
March 23, 1915.

21A. If any person—

(a) without lawful authority or excuse kills, wounds, molests, or takes any carrier or homing pigeon not belonging to him; or

(b) having found any such carrier or homing pigeon dead or incapable of flight, neglects forthwith to hand it over or send it to some military post or some police constable in the neighbourhood, with information as to the place where the pigeon was found; or

(c) having obtained information as to any such carrier or homing pigeon being killed or found incapable for flight, neglects forthwith to communicate the information to a military post or to a police constable in the neighbourhood;

he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

22. No person shall, without the written permission of the Postmaster-General make, buy, sell, or have in his possession or under his control any apparatus for the sending or receiving of messages by wireless telegraphy, or any apparatus intended to be used as a component part of such apparatus; and no person shall sell any such apparatus to any person who has not obtained such permission as aforesaid, and any person having in his possession or under his control any such apparatus, whether with or without the permission of the Postmaster-General, shall on demand deliver the apparatus to the Postmaster-General, or as he may direct; and if any person contravenes the provisions of this regulation he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.(a)

If the competent naval or military authority has reason to suspect that any person having in his possession any apparatus for sending or receiving messages by telegraphy, wireless telegraphy, telephony, or other electrical or mechanical means is using or about to use the same for any purpose prejudicial to the public safety or the defence of the Realm, he may, by order, prohibit that person from having any such apparatus in his possession, and may take such steps as are necessary for enforcing the order, and if that person subsequently has in his possession any apparatus in contravention of the order he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.(a)

For the purposes of this regulation any apparatus ordinarily used as a distinctive component part of apparatus for the sending or receiving of messages by wireless telegraphy shall be deemed to be intended to be so used unless the contrary is proved.

(a) **Maximum Penalty under Reg. 22.—** No sentence exceeding 6 months’ imprisonment with hard labour can be imposed for a contravention of Reg. 22 if the offender proves that he acted without any intention of assisting the enemy. See Reg. 57, p. 177.
Regs. (22A, 22B) as to Ciphers and Codes; Persons Receiving for Reward, Letters, Telegrams, &c.

22A. If any person, without lawful authority or excuse, uses or has in his possession or under his control any cipher, code, or other means adapted for secretly communicating naval or military information, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations, unless he proves that the cipher, code, or other means of secret communication is intended and used solely for commercial or other legitimate purposes.

Any person who has in his possession or under his control any cipher, code, or other means of secret communication shall, if required by the competent naval or military authority, or any person authorised by him, or by any police constable, supply the key or other means for deciphering it, and if he fails to do so shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

22B.—(1) Every person who carries on, whether alone or in conjunction with any other business, the business of receiving for reward letters, telegrams, or other postal packets for delivery or forwarding to the persons for whom they are intended, shall as soon as may be send to the chief officer of police for the district, for registration by him, notice of the fact together with the address where the business is carried on, and the chief officer of police shall keep a register of the names and addresses of such persons, and shall if required by any person who sends such a notice furnish him on payment of a fee of one shilling with a certificate of registration, and every person so registered shall from time to time furnish to the chief officer of police notice of any change of address at which the business is carried on and such other information as may be necessary for maintaining the correctness of the particulars entered in the register.

(2) Every person who carries on such a business as aforesaid shall cause to be entered in a book kept for the purpose the following particulars:

(a) the name and address of every person for whom any postal packet is received, or who has requested that postal packets received may be delivered or forwarded to him;

(b) any instructions that may have been received as to the delivery or forwarding of postal packets;

(c) in the case of every postal packet received the place from which the postal packet comes and the date of posting (as shown by the post-mark) and the date of receipt, and, if registered, the date and office of registration and the number of the registered packet;

(a) Secret Means of Communication.—The use of invisible ink, &c., is prohibited by Reg. 24A, p. 109.

(b) Powers of Search and Seizure.—See Reg. 51, p. 164.

(c) Postal Packet.—The Treasury Warrants which comprise the Postal Regulations under the Post Office Act define "postal packet" as meaning and including any letter, postcard, reply postcard, halfpenny packet, newspaper, and parcel. See Inland Post Warrant, 1903, Reg. 79, St. R. & O. Rev., 1904, "Post Office," p. 32.
(23, 24) as to Preventing Embarkation of Persons Communicating with the Enemy; Non-postal Communications.

(d) in the case of every postal packet delivered, the date of the delivery and the name and address of the person to whom it is delivered;

(e) in the case of every postal packet forwarded, the name and address to which and the date on which it is forwarded;

and shall not deliver a letter to any person until that person has signed a receipt for the same in such book as aforesaid.

(3) The books so kept and all postal packets received by a person carrying on any such business and any instructions as to the delivery or forwarding of postal packets received by any such person, shall at all reasonable times be open to inspection by any police constable or by any person appointed for the purpose by the competent naval or military authority.

(4) If any person contravenes or fails to comply with any of the provisions of this regulation he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

(5) Nothing in this regulation shall apply to postal packets addressed to any office where any newspaper or periodical is published, being postal packets in reply to advertisements appearing in such newspaper or periodical.

23. Where the competent naval or military authority or any person duly authorised by him or an aliens officer has reason to suspect that any person who is about to embark on any ship, vessel, or aircraft is attempting to leave the United Kingdom for the purpose of communicating directly or indirectly with the enemy or with any subject of any sovereign or state at war with His Majesty, he may prevent the embarkation of that person.

Where the embarkation of any person has been so prevented the case shall be reported to a Secretary of State, and the Secretary of State may if he thinks fit by order prohibit that person at any time subsequently from leaving the United Kingdom so long as the order is in force, and if any person leaves the United Kingdom in contravention of such an order he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

24.—(1) No person shall—

(a) transmit otherwise than through the post, or convey, to or from the United Kingdom, or receive or have in his possession for such transmission or conveyance, any letter, written message or memorandum; or
Reg. (24A) as to Prohibition of Invisible Ink or Secret Communication.

(b) without a permit issued by or under the authority of the Admiralty or Army Council(a) transmit consign, or export, otherwise than through the post, or convey, from the United Kingdom to any neutral country in Europe or America or to any enemy country any printed or written matter (including plans photographs and other pictorial representations) to which paragraph (a) does not apply.

The foregoing provisions shall not apply—

(i) to "Shipowners' letters" as defined by section thirty of the Post Office Act, 1908,(b) nor to ship papers;

(ii) to any letter message or memorandum or any such written or printed matter as aforesaid conveyed by any person if he proves that it is required for his own use and does not contravene the provisions of any other of these regulations and is otherwise lawful;

(iii) to any class of letters messages and memoranda or any written or printed matter for the time being exempted by a Secretary of State.(c)

(2) If any person acts in contravention of the foregoing provision or fails to comply with any condition subject to which a permit under this regulation has been granted, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.(d)

(3) This regulation shall be in addition to and not in derogation of the provisions of any enactment order proclamation or regulation respecting the export of merchandise or trading with the enemy.

24A. If any person sends from the United Kingdom, whether by post or otherwise, any letter, document, or substance containing any written matter which is not visible or legible unless the medium in which it is written is subjected to heat or some other treatment, or any letter, document, or substance, in which any other means for secretly communicating(e) information is used, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

(a) Army Council.—See footnote (a) to Reg. 1, p. 40.

(b) Shipowners' Letters.—i.e., Letter of the owners, charterers, or consignees of vessels inward bound, and of the owners, consignees, or shippers of goods on board those vessels when not exceeding the weights and when complying with the conditions specified in 8 Edw. 7, c. 48, s. 30.

(c) Documents Exempted from Reg. 24.—See Order of the Secretary of State printed in Part III. of this Manual, p. 338.

(d) Maximum Penalty under Reg. 24.—No sentence exceeding 6 months imprisonment with hard labour can be imposed for a contravention of Reg. 24 if the offender proves that he acted without any intention of assisting the enemy. See Reg. 57, p. 177.

(e) Secret Communications by Cipher or Code.—See Reg. 22A, p. 107.

Reg. (24B, 24C) as to Restriction of certain Printed, Written or Pictorial Matter; Despatch of Parcels and Samples.

24B.—(1) No person shall, without a permit issued by or under the authority of the Admiralty or Army Council,(a) transmit by post to any neutral country in Europe or America or to any enemy country any printed or written matter (including plans, photographs and other pictorial representations) except—

(a) patent specifications sent with the authority of the Board of Trade;

(b) letters and other postal correspondence, trade circulars and catalogues, bills of lading, invoices and similar trade documents, cheques, bills of exchange, and other negotiable or valuable securities, dispatched in accordance with any Post Office regulations for the time being in force.

(2) If any person wilfully acts in contravention of the foregoing provision, or fails to comply with any condition subject to which a permit under this regulation has been granted, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

(3) Any person who transmits through the post any printed or written matter by any indirect route or otherwise in such manner as to evade examination by an officer appointed to censor postal correspondence in this country shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations unless he proves that he did not intend that the examination should be evaded and that the printed or written matter does not contravene the provisions of any other of these regulations and is otherwise lawful.

(4) This regulation shall be in addition to and not in derogation of the provisions of any enactment order proclamation or regulation respecting the export of merchandise or trading with the enemy.

24C. The Admiralty or Army Council(a) may, either—

(a) generally by order,(b) or

(b) in the case of particular persons by written notice, (which order or notice may be varied from time to time) prohibit the despatch of parcels or samples to any country or countries specified in the order or notice, except with such permission or on such conditions as may be specified in the order or notice, and any person affected by any such order or notice who fails to comply therewith shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

For the purposes of this regulation the expression "parcels" shall include parcels sent by parcel post or shipped on parcels receipt, and the expression "samples" shall include samples sent by parcels post and by sample post.

(a) Army Council.—See footnote (a) to Reg. 1, p. 40.

(b) Orders of Admiralty and Army Council.—The Order made by the Army Council Nov. 7, 1917, under Reg. 24C is printed in Part III of this Manual, p. 339. No "Order" has (Feb. 28th, 1918) been made by the Admiralty. As to proof of Admiralty orders, see footnote (b)(ii) to Reg. 7, p. 68, and as to proof of Army Council orders, see footnote (b) (iii) to Reg. 7, p. 68.
This regulation shall be in addition to, and not in derogation of, the provisions of any enactment, order, proclamation, or regulation respecting the export of merchandise(a) or trading with the enemy,(b) and shall not prejudice or affect the powers of censoring postal correspondence,

25. No person shall without lawful authority be in possession of any searchlight, semaphore, or other apparatus intended for signalling,(c) whether visual or otherwise, or display, erect, or use any signal, or send up any balloon or fly any kite which is of such a nature as to be capable of being used as a means of signalling, and if any person contravenes this provision he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations(d); and the competent naval or military authority may require any flagstaff or other erection capable of being used as a means of signalling to be removed, and if the owner thereof fails to comply with the requirement, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations(d) and the competent naval or military authority may cause the flagstaff or other erection to be removed.

(a) EXPORT OF MERCHANDISE.—The enactments respecting this are the Customs Act, 1876 (as amended in 1879) and the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, as extended by Acts passed during the War (4 & 5 Geo. 5. c. 64; 5-6 Geo. 5. cc. 2, 52), to the prohibition of the export of all articles either (i) generally, or (ii) to a specified country, or (iii) to any country except to authorised consignees.

The (Feb. 28th, 1918) present prohibitions are laid down by Proclamation of May 10th, 1917 (St. R. & O., 1917, No. 431) (which revoked and consolidated the previous Proclamation of May 10th, 1916, and the numerous Orders of Council amending it), under which (except under licence) exportation is prohibited (A) of certain goods to all destinations, (B) of others except to destinations in the British Empire, and (O) of others to certain neutral European destinations. An alphabetical List of Prohibited goods accordingly lettered (A) (B) (C) is periodically published as a Special Supplement to the Board of Trade Journal.


(b) TRADING WITH THE ENEMY.—The enactments respecting this are “The Trading with the Enemy Acts, 1914 to 1916” (4 & 5 G. 5, c. 87; and 5 & 6 G. 5, cc. 12, 79, 98 and 105), and The Trading with the Enemy and Export of Prohibited Goods Act, 1916 (6 & 7 G. 5. c. 52). Lists of the Proclamations and Orders relating to Trading with the Enemy now (Feb. 28th, 1918) in force are given in footnote (b) (ii) p. 154, and footnote (a) to Reg. 41n, p. 155, which prohibits the transmission of money, &c., to or from an enemy country, &c.

(c) PERMITS TO STOCK SIGNALLING APPARATUS.—The competent military authority issues permits to firms to stock signalling apparatus for sale to other licensees, to naval and military officers, owners and masters of British ships, and officers of the mercantile marine.

(d) MAXIMUM PENALTY UNDER REG. 25.—No sentence exceeding 6 months imprisonment with hard labour can be imposed for a contravention of Reg. 25, if the offender proves that he acted without any intention of assisting the enemy. See Reg. 57, p. 177.
Regs. (25A, 25B, 25C, 26) as to Unauthorised use of Attack Signals; and of White or Blue Ensign; Action on Aircraft Attack; Displaying Lights, Use of Fireworks, &c.

25A. No person shall without lawful authority display or make any signal, visual or otherwise, of any nature liable to be mistaken for any signal authorised to be used in the case of an attack by the enemy, or communicate any information likely to cause any such authorised signal to be displayed or made; and if any person acts in contravention of this provision he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

25B. The competent military authority may issue orders specifying the action to be taken, in accordance with any preconcerted scheme, by persons and authorities in the event of notice being given to them, in a preconcerted form or manner, in connection with an anticipated attack by hostile aircraft, and if any person affected by any such order fails to comply therewith he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

25C. It shall not be lawful without the permission of the Admiralty to hoist on any flagstaff or otherwise conspicuously display the white ensign or the blue ensign (a) whether with or without any distinguishing mark, or any flag so closely resembling the same as to be calculated to deceive, and if any flag is hoisted or displayed in contravention of this regulation the person having control of the flagstaff, vessel, or premises on which the flag is hoisted or displayed shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

26. No person shall without the permission of the competent naval or military authority, or some person authorised by him—

(i) display any light or make or keep burning any fire in such a manner as to serve as a signal, guide, or landmark; or

(ii) ignite or otherwise make use of any fireworks or other similar device;

and if any person acts in contravention of this regulation he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

(a) White and Blue Ensigns.—In accordance with Order in Council of July 9th, 1864, the white ensign is used by all H.M.'s ships in commission, and the blue ensign by vessels belonging to certain Government Departments. Hitherto the blue ensign has also been used by British merchant ships commanded by officers of the Royal Naval Reserve after obtaining permission from the Admiralty. The appropriate flag for all other British ships and vessels is the red ensign. See Memorandum, p. xviii, of the Admiralty "Flags of all Nations." The provision as to the red ensign was given statutory authority by s. 73 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894 (57 & 58 Vict. c. 60). Hitherto, under Admiralty Warrant of 1829, the white ensign has been flown by vessels of the Royal Yacht Squadron, and the blue ensign with relative distinguishing marks by vessels belonging to various other yacht clubs in accordance with other Admiralty Warrants.

(b) Maximum Penalty under Reg. 26.—No sentence exceeding 6 months imprisonment with hard labour can be imposed for a contravention of Reg. 26 if the offender proves that he acted without any intention of assisting the enemy. See Reg. 57, p. 177.
Reg. (27, 27A) as to False or Prejudicial Reports, and Prejudicial Performances or Exhibitions; Proceedings at Secret Session of Parliament or Cabinet Meeting.

27. No person shall by word of mouth or in writing or in any newspaper, periodical, book, circular, or other printed publication, (a)—

(a) spread false reports or make false statements; or
(b) spread reports or make statements intended or likely to cause disaffection to His Majesty or to interfere with the success of His Majesty's forces or of the forces of any of His Majesty's Allies by land or sea or to prejudice His Majesty's relations with foreign powers; or
(c) spread reports or make statements intended or likely to prejudice the recruiting, training, discipline, or administration of any of His Majesty's forces or the discipline of any police force or fire brigade; or
(d) spread reports or make statements intended or likely to undermine public confidence in any bank or currency notes which are legal tender in the United Kingdom or any part thereof, or to prejudice the success of any financial measures taken or arrangements made by His Majesty's Government with a view to the prosecution of the war;

and no person shall produce any performance on any stage or exhibit any picture or cinematograph film or commit any act which is intended or likely to cause any such disaffection interference or prejudice as aforesaid, and if any person contravenes any of the above provisions he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

If any person without lawful authority or excuse has in his possession or on premises in his occupation or under his control any document containing a report or statement the publication of which would be a contravention of the foregoing provisions of this regulation, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations, unless he proves that he did not know and had no reason to suspect that the document contained any such report or statement, or that he had no intention of transmitting or circulating the document or distributing copies thereof to or amongst other persons. (b)

27A. If either House of Parliament in pursuance of a resolution passed by that House holds a secret session, it shall not be lawful for any person in any newspaper, periodical, circular or other printed publication, or in any public speech, to publish any report of, or to purport to describe, or to refer to, the pro-

Prohibition on spreading of false or prejudicial reports and against prejudicial performances or exhibitions.

May 23, 1916.

Nov. 23, 1916.

Dec. 21, 1917.

July 28, 1916.

Aug. 22, 1917.

May 23, 1916.

(a) (i) Powers of Search and Seizure of Type and Plant.—See Regs. 51, 51A, p. 164.


Regs. (27AA, 27B, 27C) as to Reports of Proceedings of Irish Convention; Importation of Publication contravening Reg. 27; Printing and Circulation of Leaflets.

Proceedings at such session, except such report thereof as may be officially communicated through the Directors of the Official Press Bureau. (a)

It shall not be lawful for any person in any newspaper, periodical, circular or other printed publication, or in any public speech, to publish any report of, or to purport to describe, or to refer to, the proceedings at any meeting of the Cabinet, or without lawful authority to publish the contents of any confidential document belonging to, or of any document which has in confidence been communicated by, or any confidential information obtained from, any Government department, or any person in the service of His Majesty. (a)

If any person contravenes any provision of this regulation he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

27AA. It shall not be lawful for any person in any newspaper, periodical, circular or other printed publication or in any public speech to publish any report or statement of, or to purport to describe or to refer to, any proceedings of the Convention assembled on the invitation of His Majesty’s Government for the purpose of preparing a constitution for the future government of Ireland, or of any committee of that Convention except such report or statement thereof as may be officially authorised by the Chairman of the Convention.

If any person contravenes any provision of this regulation, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

27B. Where a Secretary of State, after consultation with the Admiralty or Army Council, (b) is satisfied that any newspaper, periodical, book, circular, or other printed publication contains reports or statements the publication of which in the United Kingdom would be a contravention of Regulation 27, he may prohibit the importation thereof, including, in the case of a newspaper or periodical, any subsequent issues thereof; and any printed matter which is sent or conveyed to the United Kingdom in contravention of such an order may be detained and destroyed.

27C. It shall not be lawful for any person to print, publish, or distribute, any leaflet intended or likely to be used for propagandist purposes in relation to the present war or to the making of peace unless—

(a) There is printed on every copy of the leaflet the true name and address of the author and of the printer thereof; and

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(a) Power of Search and Seizure of Type and Plant.—See Regs. 51, 51A, pp. 164, 165.

(b) Army Council.—See footnote (a) to Reg. 1, p. 40.
(b) Copies thereof have, seventy-two hours at least before such printing, publication or distribution, as the case may be, been submitted in manner hereinafter mentioned to the Directors of the Official Press Bureau or some other person authorised in that behalf by the Secretary of State(a);

and if any person contravenes the foregoing provisions he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations, and if any person without lawful authority or excuse has in his possession or on premises in his occupation or under his control any leaflet the publication of which would be a contravention of the foregoing provisions he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations, unless he proves that he did not know and had no reason to suspect that the leaflet related to such matters as aforesaid or that he had no intention of transmitting or circulating the leaflet or distributing copies thereof to or amongst other persons:

Provided that a person shall not be deemed to have contravened this regulation by reason only that proofs of a leaflet have been printed for submission to the Directors of the Official Press Bureau or other person authorised as aforesaid.

For the purpose of the submission of copies of leaflets under this regulation three copies (each containing such names and addresses as aforesaid) must be delivered to or left at the office of the Director of the Official Press Bureau or other person authorised as aforesaid, accompanied by a note stating that they are submitted for the purposes of this regulation signed by the person submitting the same and containing his address; and where the leaflet in question is substantially identical with a leaflet previously submitted (whether the two leaflets have the same title or different titles, or are or are not submitted by the same person) the note shall contain a statement to that effect and must be accompanied by a copy of the leaflet previously submitted.

For the purposes of this regulation the expression "leaflet" includes a pamphlet, circular, card, and poster, but does not include any newspaper or other periodical which was in existence on the sixteenth day of November nineteen hundred and seventeen, or any leaflet issued by or under the authority of His Majesty's Government, or any document issued by or under the authority of a candidate at a pending parliamentary election for the purpose only of promoting his election.

Control of Entry and Approach to Places of National or Military Importance.

28. If any person does any injury to any railway, or is upon any railway, or on under or near any tunnel bridge viaduct or culvert, or loiters on or in any road or path or other place near a railway tunnel bridge viaduct or culvert, with intent to do injury thereto, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

(a) Powers of Search, and Seizure of Type and Plant.—See Regs. 51, 51A, pp. 164, 165.
28A. — (1) No person shall trespass on any railway, or loiter on, under, or near any tunnel, bridge, viaduct, or culvert.

(2) The competent naval or military authority may by order prohibit all or any persons, or persons of any class or description, unless they have obtained his permission or the permission of a person duly authorised by him, from entering, or from being in or on—

(a) any land or premises specified in the order belonging to or occupied by his Majesty or any Government Department;

(b) any foreshore, land between tide-marks, quay, wharf, dock, or dock premises specified in the order, or any ship or vessel lying in, on, or alongside any such foreshore, land, quay, wharf, dock, or dock premises;

(c) any road or waste or unenclosed land adjacent to any such land or premises as aforesaid.

An order under this regulation may prohibit the acts to which the order relates either at all times and for all purposes, or during certain times or for certain purposes only.

(3) If any person acts in contravention of or fails to comply with any provision of this regulation or of any order made thereunder, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

29. The competent naval or military authority may by order prohibit any person from approaching within such distance as may be specified in the order of any camp, work of defence or other defended military work, or any work to which it is deemed necessary in the interest of the public safety or the defence of the Realm, to afford military protection, and if any person contravenes any such order he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

Reg. (28A, 29) as to Trespassing on Railways and Entering on Land occupied by Government Department, Foreshore, &c.; Approaching Defence Works.

Prohibition on approaching defence works, &c. Nov. 28, 1914.

March 23, 1915.

No person shall trespass on any work of defence, arsenal, factory, dockyard, ship, telegraph, or signalling station or office, belonging to, or used for the service of, His Majesty, and if he does so he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

(a) Maximum penalty under Reg. 28A.—No sentence exceeding six months imprisonment with hard labour can be imposed for a contravention of Reg. 28A if the offender proves that he acted without any intention of assisting the enemy. See Reg. 57, p. 177.
Regs. (29A, 29B) as to Entering Safeguarded Factory or Special Military Area.

29A. If any person enters or is found upon any factory, workshop, or other place in which work is carried on, specified in any order made for the purpose by the Admiralty, or the Army Council, or the Minister of Munitions, (a) as being a factory, workshop, or place which, in the interests of the public safety or of the defence of the Realm, it is necessary to safeguard, not having with him a written permit issued to him by a person nominated for the purpose by—

(a) the Admiralty, or the Army Council, or the Minister of Munitions (a); or

(b) the occupier of, or other person having control of the work carried on in, the factory, workshop, or place, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

Every person authorised to issue permits for the purposes of this regulation shall keep a list of the names and addresses of all persons to whom he has issued permits, and every such list shall be open to inspection by any person authorised for the purpose by the Admiralty, or the Army Council, or the Minister of Munitions. (a)

In every factory, workshop, or place to which this regulation is for the time being applied by an order made thereunder, a copy of the order shall be kept affixed at or near every entrance thereto.

Nothing in this regulation shall apply to any person who enters any factory, workshop, or other place in the exercise of any right of entry conferred on him as an inspector under the Factory and Workshop Acts, 1901 to 1911, the Explosives Act, 1875, or any other enactment, (b) nor shall this regulation apply to any persons or classes of persons who, as respects any particular factory, workshop or other place, may be exempted by order of the Admiralty or Army Council or the Minister of Munitions. (a)

29B.—(1) The Admiralty or Army Council, (a) with the concurrence of a Secretary of State, or in the case of Scotland of the Secretary for Scotland, may from time to time by order (c) declare any area to be a Special Military Area for the purposes of this regulation, and the boundaries of any such area shall be indicated by means of notices on roads and other ways of access to

(a) Army Council.—See footnote (a) to Reg. 1, p. 40. Minister of Munitions.—See footnote (b) to Reg. 2a, p. 41.

(b) Inspector's Right of Entry.—(i) Under Factory and Workshop Act. See s. 119 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901 (1 Edw. 7. c. 22).

(ii) Under Explosives Act, 1875 (38 Vict. c. 17). See s. 55 of that Act.

(iii) Under other enactments. See e.g., National Insurance Act, 1911 (1 & 2 Geo. 5. c. 55), s. 112; Munitions of War (Amendment) Act, 1916 (5 & 6 Geo. 5. c. 99), s. 17.

(c) Special Military Areas.—The 7 Orders which have (Feb. 28th, 1918) been made by the Army Council with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, and of the Secretary for Scotland, respectively, declaring 5 areas in England, I in Scotland and 1 in Ireland to be special military areas are printed in Part III. of this Manual at pp. 340-344.

No Orders constituting special military areas have (Feb. 28th, 1918) been made by the Admiralty.
the area and in such other manner as may appear to the commandant of the area to be required for informing the public, and the commandant shall be an officer who has been duly appointed to be a competent naval or military authority.

(2) As from such date as may be directed in an order declaring an area to be a Special Military Area, no person shall without lawful authority or excuse enter the area without permission from the commandant, and such permission may authorise the person to whom it is granted to enter the area either generally or on any particular occasion, and may authorise him to remain in the area either indefinitely or for a specified period, and where any such permission has expired or is withdrawn the person to whom it is granted shall, unless he was at the said date a resident in the said area, forthwith leave the area:

Provided that—

(i) The commandant may at any time by public notice or otherwise suspend this regulation either wholly or in so far as it affects any person or persons of any class or description, without prejudice to the subsequent enforcement of the provisions of this regulation in full;

(ii) The following persons shall be exempted from the provisions of this regulation:

(a) any person in receipt of pay as a member of any of His Majesty’s naval or military forces and any member of any police force in the United Kingdom;

(b) any person who holds a public office under the Crown and any member of His Majesty’s civil service and any officer or servant of the Minister of Munitions (a);

(c) any officer or official of a State in alliance with His Majesty, who is the holder of a special Inland Pass issued by or under the authority of a Secretary of State, and any other alien who is the holder of such a pass;

(d) a foreign ambassador, public minister, or other alien exempted by Article 33 of the Aliens Restriction (Consolidation) Order, 1916, (b) from the provisions of that Order;

(e) any person under the age of sixteen years;

(f) any person passing through the area in the course of a continuous journey by railway or water from and to places outside the area;

but the burden of proving that he is exempted from the provisions of this regulation shall rest on the person claiming exemption.

(a) MINISTER OF MUNITIONS.—See footnote (b) to Reg. 2a, p. 41.

(b) SERVANTS OF AMBASSADORS, &c.—That Article also exempts servants in actual attendance upon any such ambassador or public minister. As to the Aliens Order, see footnote (a) p. 119.
Reg. (29B) as to Entering Special Military Area.

(3) For the purposes of this regulation the possession of a valid official pass in a form approved by the Admiralty or Army Council, and containing a photograph and the signature of the bearer duly authenticated by or under the authority of a Government Department recognised for the purpose by the Admiralty or Army Council, shall be a sufficient proof of the identity of the holder.

(4) Applications for and grants of permission to enter a Special Military Area shall be made in such manner and upon such form and subject to such conditions as may from time to time be approved by the Admiralty or Army Council, with the concurrence of a Secretary of State, and provision shall be made for the transmission by telegraph of applications for and grants of permission. Forms of application may be obtained by applying at any police station.

(5) If any person contravenes or fails to comply with any of the provisions of this regulation he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations, and may be removed from the Special Military Area, unless he was at the said date a resident therein, by the direction of the commandant.

(6) The provisions of this regulation shall be in addition to and not in derogation of any provision contained in any order made under the Aliens Restriction Act, 1914, (a) or any other provision of these regulations.

29C. As from the first day of July nineteen hundred and seventeen it shall not be lawful for any person being the owner of a ship, or employed as a ship's agent, shipbroker, or ship's husband, or as an inspector or surveyor of ships or their machinery, if he is not a natural-born British subject, or if his father is or was at any time the subject of a State now at war with His Majesty, to enter or be upon any shipbuilding yard without the permission in writing of the Admiralty or Army Council, (b) and it shall be the duty of the occupier of every shipbuilding yard to take such steps as may be practicable to prevent the admission to his shipbuilding yard of any such person save upon the production of such permission as aforesaid.

If any such person enters or is in or upon a shipbuilding yard without such a written permission, or if the occupier of a shipbuilding yard fails to take such steps as aforesaid, or if any officer, servant, or agent of the occupier fails to comply with any directions given by the occupier for the prevention of the admission of such persons, he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

(a) Aliens Restriction (Consolidation) Order, 1916.—That Order which as first issued, printed as St. R. & O., 1916, No. 122, has been repeatedly amended, and has in accordance with Art. 35 thereof, as extended by Order in Council of November 6th, 1916 (St. R. & O., 1916, No. 764), been printed with the additions and amendments made by all Orders in Council and Orders of the Secretary of State thereunder issued down to and including March 4th, 1918, and copies of the Consolidation Order as so amended are on sale. The Aliens Restriction Act, 1914 (4 & 5 Geo. 5. c.12), is printed at pp. 6–8 of the Manual of Emergency Legislation.

(b) Army Council.—See footnote (a) to Reg. 1, p. 40.
Regs. (30, 30A) as to Sale, &c., of Arms or Explosives; Dealings in War Material.

For the purposes of this regulation "shipbuilding yard" means any premises in which any seagoing ships, boats or vessels are made, equipped, finished, or repaired.

Munitions, Metals, and War Material.

30. The competent naval or military authority may by order prohibit the manufacture, sale, purchase, transfer, or disposal of firearms, parts of firearms, military arms, parts of military arms, air-guns and air-rifles, ammunition, or explosive substances, or any class thereof, within the area specified in the order, either absolutely or except subject to such conditions as may be specified in the order, and if any person without a permit from the competent naval or military authority manufactures, sells, purchases, transfers, or disposes of or has in his possession for sale, transfer, or disposal within the area so specified any arms, parts of arms, ammunition, or explosive substance in contravention of the order or fails to comply with the conditions imposed by the order or, where any such permit as aforesaid is granted subject to any conditions, fails to comply with those conditions, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

30A. No person shall, without a permit issued under the authority of the Admiralty or Army Council or the Minister of Munitions, (a) either on his own behalf or on behalf of any other person—

(a) buy, sell, or deal in; or

(b) offer or invite an offer or propose to buy, sell, or deal in; or

(c) enter into negotiations for the sale or purchase of or other dealing in;

any war material to which this regulation may for the time being be applied by order of the Admiralty or Army Council or the Minister of Munitions, (a) (b) or any right in any invention, design, or process of manufacture relating to any war material, being war material to which this regulation may for the time being be so applied, whether or not the sale, purchase, or dealing is, or is to be, effected in the United Kingdom.

If any person acts in contravention of the foregoing provision, or aids or abets any other person, whether or not such other person is in the United Kingdom, in doing anything which if done in the United Kingdom would be a contravention of the foregoing provision, or fails to comply with any condition subject to which a permit under this regulation has been granted, such person shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

(a) Army Council.—See footnote (a) to Reg. 1, p. 40. MINISTER OF MUNITIONS.—See footnote (b) to Reg. 2A, p. 41.

(b) Orders Applying Reg. 30A.—The Orders and Notices made and given by the Admiralty, the Army Council, and the Minister of Munitions applying Regulation 30A to War Material to Feb. 28th, 1918, are printed in the February, 1918, Edition of the "War Material Supplies Manual."
Provided that nothing in this regulation shall affect any transaction authorised by a permit of the competent naval or military authority under Regulation 30.

30B. It shall not be lawful for any person on his own behalf or on behalf of any other person to sell or buy, or to offer to sell or buy,

(a) any of the following metals:—iron (including pig-iron), steel of all kinds, copper, zinc, brass, lead, antimony, nickel, tungsten, molybdenum, ferro-alloys; or

(b) any other metal which may be specified in an order of the Admiralty or Army Council or the Minister of Munitions (a) (b) as being a metal required for the production of any war material,

unless in the case of a seller the metal to be sold is in the possession of the seller or is in the course of production for him, or in the case of a buyer the purchase is made for or on behalf of a consumer; and it shall be lawful for the Admiralty or Army Council or the Minister of Munitions (a) or any person authorised by them or him for the purpose, to require any person who on his own behalf or on behalf of any other person, has sold or bought, or offered to sell or buy any such metals, to prove that the sale or purchase complies with the requirements of this regulation, and if any such person on being so required fails to produce satisfactory proof that it does so comply he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

Provided that it shall be lawful for the Admiralty or Army Council or the Minister of Munitions (a) by order (b) to exclude from the provisions of this regulation any of the metals above mentioned, and whilst any such order remains in force this regulation shall have effect as if such metal were not mentioned therein.

30BB.—A person shall not without the consent of the Board of Trade transfer or agree to transfer to or for the benefit of an alien or a foreign controlled company any interest in any mine to which this regulation applies, or any interest in an oil-field, or any share, stock, debenture or other security issued by any company owning such a mine, or any interest in an oil-field, or by a company having directly or indirectly by means of the holding of shares in any other company or otherwise the control of such a mine or oil-field, or accept or agree to accept such a transfer.

If a person acts in contravention of this regulation he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

(a) ARMY COUNCIL.—See footnote (a) to Reg. 1, p. 40. MINISTER OF MUNITIONS.—See footnote (b) to Reg. 2A, p. 41.

Regs. (30c, 30d) as to Unauthorised Possession of Metals; Production of Whisky, &c.

For the purposes of this regulation the expression "foreign controlled company" means any corporation—

(a) where the majority of the directors or persons occupying the position of directors, by whatever name called, are not British subjects; or

(b) where the majority of the voting power is in the hands of persons who are not British subjects, or who exercise their voting powers directly or indirectly on behalf of persons who are not British subjects; or

(c) where the control is by any other means whatever in the hands of persons who are not British subjects; or

(d) where the executive is a foreign controlled company, or where the majority of the executive are appointed by a foreign controlled company.

The mines to which this regulation applies are mines wherever situated from which any ores of the following metals are extracted, that is to say, copper, lead, tin, tungsten, zinc, or any other metal which may hereafter be added by order of the Board of Trade.

30c. Any person brought before a court of summary jurisdiction charged with having in his possession or under his custody or control any tungsten or tungsten ore or products therefrom, high-speed steel or scrap therefrom, molybdenum, vanadium, cobalt, nickel, or any alloy used in the manufacture of high-speed steel, or any other metal required for the production of war material for the time being specified in an order (a) made for the purpose by the Admiralty or Army Council or the Minister of Munitions, (b) which may be reasonably suspected of being stolen or unlawfully obtained or acquired, who does not give an account to the satisfaction of the court how he came by the same, shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

30d. After the twenty-eighth day of May, nineteen hundred and sixteen, no person shall without a permit issued under the authority of the Minister of Munitions, (b) use or permit to be used any grain, either malted or unmalted, rice, sugar, or molasses, or any other material which may for the time being be specified in an order (c) issued by the Minister of Munitions, in or for the manufacture or production of whiskey or any other alcoholic spirits, and if any person acts in contravention of this provision, or fails to comply with any condition subject to which a permit under this regulation has been granted, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

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(a) Order under Reg. 30c.—"The Copper, Zinc, and Tin (Unauthorised Possession) Order, 1916," of the Minister of Munitions applying Reg. 30c to copper, zinc, tin, and alloys thereof is printed p. 183 of the February, 1918, Edition of the "War Materials Supplies Manual." No Orders have (Feb. 28th, 1918), been made by the Admiralty or the Army Council under Reg. 30c.

(b) Army Council.—See footnote (a) to Reg. 1, p. 40. MINISTER OF MUNITIONS.—See footnote (b) to Reg. 2a, p. 41.

(c) Orders under Reg. 30d.—No Order has (Feb. 28th, 1918) been made under Reg. 30d.
Regs. (30E, 31, 32, 33) as to Prohibition on Melting Down Gold Coin; Importation of Arms, &c.; Discharging, and Possession of Firearms.

30E. A person shall not melt down, break up, or use otherwise than as currency any gold coin which is for the time being current in the United Kingdom, (a) or in any British possession or foreign country; and if any person acts in contravention of this regulation he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

If any person contravenes or fails to comply with any directions in an order made under this regulation he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

31. No person shall bring into the United Kingdom or remove from or to Great Britain or or from Ireland any fire-arms, parts of fire-arms, military arms, parts of military arms, or ammunition or any explosive substance without a permit from the competent naval or military authority, and if any person does so he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations, and any person who has in his possession or custody or under his control any article so brought or removed in contravention of this regulation shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations, unless he proves that he did not know, and could not with reasonable diligence have ascertained, that the article was so brought or removed in contravention of this regulation.

For the purpose of the enforcement of this provision the powers of search and seizure conferred by Regulation 51(b) shall be exercisable by officers of customs and excise as well as by the authorities officers and persons mentioned in that regulation.

32. If any person by the discharge of firearms or otherwise endangers the safety of any member of any of His Majesty's forces or any police constable or other person who is charged with the execution of any duties under these regulations he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

33. No person, without the written permission of the competent naval or military authority, shall, on or in the vicinity of any railway, or in or in the vicinity of any dock harbour or in or in the vicinity of any area which may be specified in an order made by the competent naval or military authority, be in possession of any explosive substance or any highly inflammable liquid, in quantities exceeding the immediate requirements of his business or occupation, or of any firearms or ammunition (except such shotguns, and ammunition therefor, as are ordinarily used for sporting purposes in the United Kingdom), and if any person contravenes this provision he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

(a) IMPAIRING GOLD COIN.—Impairing or lightening H.M.'s current gold coin or unlawful possession of material obtained by such action is a felony under ss. 4, 5 of the Coinage Offences Act, 1861 (24 & 25 Vict. c. 99).

(b) REGULATION 51.—This is printed p. 164.
Reg. (33A, 34, 34A) as to Prohibiting carrying of Firearms, &c.; Storage of Petroleum, &c.; Storage, Cooling, Transport, or Distribution of Goods.

33A. In any area specified in an order made by the competent naval or military authority, and subject to any general or special exceptions contained in such order, it shall not be lawful for any person to carry any firearms or military arms, and if any person within such area without a permit from the competent naval or military authority or from a person authorised by him for the purpose, carries any firearms or military arms in contravention of this provision, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

34. Every place used for the storage of petroleum, turpentine, methylated spirit, wood naphtha, or any other highly inflammable liquid, exceeding in the aggregate one hundred gallons shall be surrounded by a retaining wall or embankment so designed and constructed as to form an enclosure which will prevent in any circumstances the escape of any part of the petroleum or other inflammable liquid.

This requirement shall not apply to any storage place sunk below the level of the ground so as to form a pit, nor to any storage place so situated that the overflow of the petroleum or liquid from the vessel or vessels in which it is contained could not in case of fire seriously endanger life or cause material damage to property.

If any person uses or permits to be used, for the storage of petroleum or other such inflammable liquid, any premises which do not comply with the requirements of this regulation he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

For the purposes of this regulation "petroleum" means petroleum as defined in section three of the Petroleum Act, 1871, (a) having a flashpoint below 150° F. (Abel).

Nothing in this regulation shall prejudice the effect of any requirements as to the storage of petroleum or other inflammable liquid lawfully imposed by any local authority, or the taking of any proceedings in respect of the violation of such requirements.

34A. It shall be lawful for the Admiralty or Army Council or the Minister of Munitions (b) to require any person who carries on the business of storing, cooling, transporting, or distributing goods to afford such services in relation to the storage, cooling, transport, or distribution of goods for or for the purposes of the Admiralty or Army Council or the Minister of Munitions (b) as

(a) "Petroleum."—Section 3 of the Petroleum Act, 1871 (34 & 35 Vict. c. 105), so far as unrepealed, is as follows:—

3. For the purposes of this Act the term "petroleum" includes any rock oil, Rangoon oil, Burmah oil; oil made from petroleum, coal, schist, shale, peat, or other bituminous substance, and any products of petroleum, or any of the above-mentioned oils.

(b) Army Council.—See footnote (a) to Reg. 1, p. 40. Minister of Munitions.—See footnote (b) to Reg. 2A, p. 41.
they or he may direct, and if any such person fails to comply with such requirements he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations. 

35. No person shall, in any prescribed area, have in his possession or in premises in his occupation or under his control any celluloid or any cinematograph film exceeding the prescribed amount, unless he has obtained the prescribed permit and observes all the prescribed requirements, and if any person contravenes this provision he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

Any police constable or any person authorised in writing by the Chief Officer of Police of the district, may enter, if need be by force, and search any premises in which he has reasonable cause to believe that celluloid or cinematograph film is kept or stored; and, if the prescribed permit has not been obtained or if any of the prescribed requirements are not complied with, may remove and destroy any such celluloid or film.

For the purpose of this regulation "celluloid" includes the substances known as celluloid or xylonite and other similar substances containing nitro-cellulose or other nitrated product, but does not include celluloid which has been subjected to any manufacturing process; and "cinematograph film" means any film which is intended for use in cinematograph or similar apparatus and contains nitro-cellulose or other nitrated product: and "prescribed" means prescribed by order made by a Secretary of State, or, in Scotland, by the Secretary for Scotland. (a)

(a) Orders as to Celluloid and Cinematograph Films.—

(i) As to proof of Orders of the Secretary of State see footnote (a) to Reg. 11, p. 89, and footnote (a) to the same Reg., p. 90.

(ii) Under Reg. 35 the Secretary of State has (Feb. 28th, 1918) made orders providing that no person shall without a permit be in the possession, &c. of more than 6 reels (or in aggregate 24 lbs.) of cinematograph film, that no permit shall be given to an alien enemy, and prescribing requirements as to permits within the following areas:—

Birmingham, city, Jan. 20, 1915.
Nottingham, city, May 23rd, 1916.

(The "London" order (made under Regulation 9A of Oct. 14, 1914, now superseded by Reg. 35), which alone refers to celluloid, prescribes that 112 lbs. shall be the maximum amount of celluloid which any person shall possess without a permit.)

The requirements as to permits do not apply to premises—

(a) licensed under Cinematograph Act, 1909 (9 Edw. 7. c. 30);
(b) subject to "dangerous trades" regulations under Factory and Workshop Act, 1901 (1 Edw. 7 c. 22).

A list of the trades subject to "dangerous trades" regulations is given at p. 265 of the "Index to Statutory Rules and Orders in force Dec. 31, 1915"; since the last named date no addition has (Feb. 28th, 1918) been made to that list.

No Orders have (Feb. 28th, 1918) been made as to Scotland or Ireland.
Reg. (35A) as to Safety and Health Rules for Explosives Factories, &c.

Power to make Rules for Explosives Factories, and Stores.

35A. The Admiralty or Army Council or the Minister of Munitions, (a) after consultation with a Secretary of State, may make rules (b), for the purpose of securing the safety—

(a) of any factory, store, magazine, wharf, or other premises, or any vessel, vehicle, receptacle, or place which in their opinion it is necessary in the interests of the public safety and the defence of the Realm specially to safeguard against the risk of fire and other dangers on account of the nature of the materials manufactured, treated, produced, handled, carried, stored or deposited therein or in the vicinity thereof; and

(b) of any person in or in the vicinity of any such premises, vessel, vehicle, receptacle, or place;

and in particular rules prohibiting, except as may be otherwise provided under or in pursuance of the rules, any person whilst in or in the vicinity of such premises, vessel, vehicle, receptacle, or place from smoking, or having in his possession any match or apparatus of any kind for producing a light, or any tobacco, cigar, cigarette, pipe, or contrivance for smoking. (c)

The Food Controller (a) may as respects any premises to which his powers under Regulation 2gg (d) extend exercise the like powers as are by this regulation conferred on the Admiralty, Army Council, and Minister of Munitions. (a)

Any person who fails to comply with any such rule shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

(a) Army Council.—See footnote (a) to Reg. 1, p. 39. MINISTER OF MUNITIONS.—See footnote (b) to Reg. 2a, p. 41. Food Controller.—See footnote (c) to Reg. 2f, p. 45.

(b) Proof of Rules.—Proof of these rules may be given under the Documentary Evidence Act, 1868, as amended by the Documentary Evidence Act, 1882.

As to Admiralty Regulations, see s. 2, and Sch. of 1868 Act.

Army Council Regulations, see 5 & 6 Geo. 5, c. 94, s. 5, printed in the Appendix to this Manual at p.

Minister of Munition's Regulations, see 5 & 6 Geo. 5, c. 54, s. 18, printed as footnote (b) (iv.) to Reg. 7, p. 68.


(d) Regulation 2gg.—This is printed p. 48.
35AA. It shall be lawful for the Admiralty or Army Council or the Minister of Munitions, with the concurrence of a Secretary of State, to make and apply to any factory or other premises in or upon which any explosive substance or any substance required for the production thereof is manufactured, treated, produced, stored, or in any way used or handled, rules with a view to securing the health of all or any of the persons managing, or employed or being in or about such premises, and in particular rules requiring any occupier of such premises to provide any form of medical attendance, whether on the premises or otherwise, nourishment, clothing, ventilation, or other sanitary arrangements, or to provide and use or to refrain from using any machinery, appliance, method, or process, and by such rules to impose duties on the persons managing, or employed or being in or about such premises. (b)

Any person who contravenes or fails to comply with any such rule shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

**Bombs or Articles from hostile Aircraft or Vessel.**

35B. If any person, having found any bomb or projectile, or any fragment thereof, or any document, map, or other article whatsoever which he has reasonable grounds for believing or suspecting to have been discharged, dropped, or lost from, or to have been carried in or to have formed part of any aircraft or vessel of the enemy, or to have formed part of the equipment or personal effects of any member of the crew of such aircraft or vessel, without lawful authority or excuse neglects forthwith, after finding the same, or, in the case of any such article which was found before the third day of October nineteen hundred and sixteen, as soon as may be after that date, to communicate the fact to a military post or to a police constable in the neighbourhood, or, on being so required, neglects to send or deliver the same to the competent naval or military authority or some person authorised by him for the purpose, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

Where any such article is found at the place where the aircraft in question or the wreck thereof descended, no person shall, without lawful excuse, displace, remove, or otherwise interfere with such article, and, if any person does so, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

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(a) **Army Council.**—See footnote (a) to Reg. 1, p. 40. **Minister of Munitions.**—See footnote (b) to Reg. 2a, p. 41.

(b) **Rules as to Explosives.**—Rules (taking effect from Feb. 19th, 1917) as to the use of Trinitrotoluene (T.N.T.) made by the Minister of Munitions are printed Parl. Paper, 1917 [C. 8494].
Burial of Enemies.

35BB. It shall be lawful for the Admiralty or Army Council(a) to give such directions as they may think proper, either generally or on a particular occasion, as to the burial of the bodies of enemies killed in the course of hostile operations and no inquest shall be held on any body to which directions so given relate.

Power to make Rules for Naval, Military or Munitions Area.

35C.—(1) It shall be lawful for the Admiralty or Army Council or the Minister of Munitions,(a) with the concurrence of a Secretary of State (or as respects Scotland, the Secretary for Scotland) by order—

(a) to declare that it is important in the interests of public safety as respects any area defined in the order, as being an area where bodies of His Majesty’s Forces are located or undergoing training, or where arms, ammunition, explosives or substances required for the production thereof (in this regulation referred to as munitions of war) are produced, treated, stored or handled, that rules should be made under this regulation; and

(b) to make rules accordingly for securing and preserving order and good behaviour in the area, and maintaining in the area the efficiency of any of His Majesty’s Forces or of any person engaged in producing, treating, or handling munitions of war, whether by controlling or regulating the admission to or presence, movements, and behaviour in the area of any person or class of persons whose unrestricted admission to or presence in the area is likely to prejudice the training, discipline, administration, or efficiency of any of His Majesty’s Forces or the efficiency of any person engaged in producing, treating, or handling munitions of war, or by any other means.

(2) Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing provisions the rules may require the presence of any persons or class of persons in the area to be notified to the police, and may empower a competent naval or military authority to prohibit any person from residing or remaining in or entering the area who has since the commencement of the war been convicted of any contravention of or non-compliance with the rules, or of any offence against public order or decency, or to impose on such person whilst in the area any condition as to reporting movements or otherwise.

(3) If any person contravenes or fails to comply with any rule made under this regulation he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations, and if any person remains in or enters the area in contravention of a prohibition issued under the rules he may be removed therefrom by the direction of the competent naval or military authority.

(a) Army Council.—See footnote (a) to Reg. 1, p. 40. Minister of Munitions.—See footnote (b) to Reg. 2a, p. 41.
Navigating and Control of Shipping. (a)

36. If the master of a ship, or any other person, disobeys or neglects to observe any regulations relating to the navigation or mooring of ships in a harbour or the approaches thereto, or any signals from, or any orders, whether verbal or written, of the competent naval or military authority of the harbour, or any examining or other officer acting under his authority, relating to such navigation or mooring, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

36A. The competent naval or military authority may make regulations for restricting or controlling the use of boats in any harbour or the approaches thereto, and any person who disobeys or fails to observe any such regulations shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

37. (1) Every vessel shall comply with such regulations as to the navigation of vessels as may be issued by the Admiralty or Army Council, and shall obey any orders given, whether by way of signal or otherwise, by any officer in command of any of His Majesty's ships, or by any naval or military officer engaged in the defence of the coast, and where any such regulation or order conflicts with the regulations for preventing collisions at sea, (b) the provisions of the first-mentioned regulation or order shall prevail, and a departure from the regulations for preventing collisions at sea made for the purpose of complying with such first mentioned regulation or order shall be deemed to be a departure necessary to avoid immediate danger within the meaning of the regulations for preventing collisions at sea. (b)(c)

(a) Power to make Regulations as to Navigation.—See s. 1 (1) (d) of 5 & 6 Geo. 5. c. 8, p. 2.
(b) Collision Regulations.—The Regulations of Oct. 13, 1910, for the prevention of Collisions at Sea are printed in the Annual Volume of Statutory Rules and Orders, 1910, pp. 457-471, and apply to all foreign ships within British jurisdiction (see s. 418 of Merchant Shipping Act, 1894). As to departures from the Regulations see Art. 27 thereof and Admiralty Order of May 22nd, 1917, printed in Part III. of this Manual, p. 357, authorising such departures.

(c) (i) Orders as to Ships' Lights.—The Admiralty Orders of May 22nd, 1917, and Jan. 21st, 1918, under Regulation 37 as to Ships' Lights is printed in Part III. of this Manual, pp. 358, 359.
(ii) Order as to use of Mine Protection Gear.—The Admiralty Order of May 31st, 1917, as to the use of the "Otter" protective gear in certain waters is printed in Part III. of this Manual, p. 358.
(iii) Notice as to Penalties.—The Notice of September 6th, 1916 (No. 990 of 1916), to all Masters, Shipowners, and others concerned, as to penalties under the Regulations for disobedience to orders, is printed in Part III. of this Manual, p. 363.
(iv) Orders and Instructions of a General Character.—These are printed in Part III. of this Manual, pp. 361-363.
(v) Orders and Instructions wholly or partly of a Local Character.—A List of the Notices to Mariners containing Orders and Instructions under the Regulations and now (Feb. 28th, 1918) in force is printed in Part III. of this Manual, pp. 364-366.
If any vessel fails to comply with any such regulations or to obey any such orders, the master or other person in command or charge of the vessel shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations, and if the vessel is at any time subsequently found at a port of, or within the territorial waters adjacent to, the United Kingdom, the competent naval or military authority may cause the vessel to be seized and detained.

(2) The Admiralty may make regulations for the purpose of providing for the better security of vessels, and if any person, being a person required by any of the provisions of any such regulations to do or abstain from doing any act, fails to comply with those provisions he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

(3) This regulation shall not apply to a vessel not being a British vessel where the non-compliance with the regulations or disobedience to the orders takes place on the high seas outside the territorial waters adjacent to the United Kingdom.

37A. Every British ship of five hundred tons gross tonnage or upwards, which puts to sea from a port in the United Kingdom on or after the first day of March nineteen hundred and sixteen, shall be provided with suitable hand-flags for signalling by the semaphore code, and with an efficient flash lamp adapted for the transmission of signals by the Morse code, and of such power and size that the signals made with it are distinctly visible at a distance of three miles on a dark night in clear weather:

Provided that the Board of Trade may, if they think fit, by order—

(a) postpone the application of this regulation to any ship or class of ships specified in the order;

(b) relax, as respects any ship or class of ships, the requirements of this regulation as to the range of visibility of such flash lamp as aforesaid;

(c) exempt any ship or class of ships from the requirements of this regulation;

and upon the making of any such order the regulation shall, as respects any ship or class of ships to which the order relates, have effect subject to the provisions of the order.

If this regulation is not complied with in the case of any ship, the master or owner of the ship shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

In this regulation expressions have the same meaning as in the Merchant Shipping Acts, 1894 to 1914.

37B.—(1) Every British sea-going ship of sixteen hundred tons gross tonnage or upwards in respect of which a licence to instal wireless telegraph apparatus has been granted by the Postmaster-General shall be provided with a wireless telegraph installation, and shall maintain a wireless telegraph service, and shall be provided with two certified operators, together with suitable accommodation for the apparatus and operators.
Reg. (37C) as to Safety Apparatus on British Ships.

(2) Application to the Postmaster-General in a form prescribed by him for such a licence shall, unless a licence has before the making of this regulation been granted in respect of the ship, be made as follows:

(a) as regards every such ship which is registered in the United Kingdom, by the owner on or before the thirteenth day of November, nineteen hundred and seventeen;

(b) as regards every such ship which is registered elsewhere than in the United Kingdom, by the master within two days after the date on which the ship first arrives in the United Kingdom after the twenty-third day of October, nineteen hundred and seventeen.

(3) The Postmaster-General shall, as and when wireless telegraph apparatus and the services of operators become available for the purpose, cause licences to be issued in respect of such ships as in the opinion of the Admiralty should in the national interests be fitted with such apparatus, and the licences shall specify the date as from which the carrying of such apparatus under this regulation is to be compulsory, the character of the apparatus, and the qualification of the operators.

(4) The Postmaster-General may:

(a) extend the time mentioned in the licence as the time within which any apparatus is to be provided; and

(b) exempt any ship from the obligations imposed by this regulation.

(5) If the provisions of this regulation or the terms of any licence granted thereunder are not complied with in the case of any ship, the master or owner of the ship shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations, and if any master or owner fails to make an application in accordance with this regulation he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations, and in either case if the ship is at any time subsequently found at a port of or within the territorial waters adjoining the United Kingdom the ship may be seized and detained.

(6) In this regulation expressions have the same meaning as in the Merchant Shipping Acts, 1894 to 1914.

37C. The Admiralty or the Shipping Controller(a) may with the concurrence of the Board of Trade give directions that any British ship shall forthwith be and shall continue to be painted in such manner and equipped with such apparatus as may be specified in the directions for securing the safety of the ship, and that the crew of the ship shall be properly instructed in the use of such apparatus.(b)

(a) Shipping Controller.—The office of Shipping Controller was constituted by s. 5 of the New Ministers and Secretaries Act, 1916 (6 & 7 Geo. 5. c. 68). The Documentary Evidence Acts, 1868 and 1882 apply to Orders of the Shipping Controller, see s. 11 (3) of the 1916 Act.

(b) Mine Protection Gear.—The Admiralty Order of May 31st, 1917, as to the use of the “Otter” protective gear in certain waters is printed in Part III of this Manual, p. 358.

July 28, 1916.

British ships to be painted and equipped with apparatus for securing ship’s safety.

April 14, 1917.

Dec. 21, 1917.

3496
Reg's. (38, 38A, 38B) as to Vessels Entering Dangerous Areas, &c.; Injuries to Ships in H.M.'s Service by Collision, &c.; Ships carrying Explosives for Defensive Purposes into Dock notwithstanding bye-laws.

April 14, 1917.

If any ship with respect to which any such directions have been given puts to sea from any port in the United Kingdom without complying with the directions, the owner or master of the ship shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations, and if the ship is at any time subsequently found at any port of, or in the territorial waters adjacent to, the United Kingdom, the ship may be seized and detained.

38. The Admiralty or Army Council(a) may by order prohibit any vessel, or any vessel of any class or description specified in the order, from entering any area which they may consider it is necessary to keep clear of vessels, or vessels of that class or description, in the interests of the public safety or the defence of the Realm,(b) and if any vessel, or any vessel of that specified class or description, enters any such area, the master or other person in command or charge of the vessel shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations, and if the vessel is at any time subsequently found at a port in or within the territorial waters adjacent to the United Kingdom, the competent naval or military authority may cause the vessel to be seized and detained.

This regulation shall not apply to a vessel not being a British vessel so far as the area specified in the order extends beyond the territorial waters adjacent to the United Kingdom.

38A. If any vessel causes any injury by collision or otherwise to any ship belonging to or engaged in the service of His Majesty or to any person on board such ship, or is so navigated or managed as to cause danger of collision with any ship belonging to or engaged in the service of His Majesty, the master or other person in charge of the vessel shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations, unless it is shown that such injury or danger of collision was not caused or contributed to by any failure on his part to keep or cause to be kept a proper lookout, or to observe or to be observed any of the regulations for preventing collisions at sea(c) or any regulations relating to the navigation or mooring of ships in a harbour or the approaches thereto or any of these regulations, or to take or cause to be taken any precaution required by the ordinary practice of seamen or by the special circumstances of the case.

This regulation shall not apply to a vessel not being a British vessel where the injury or danger takes place on the high seas outside the territorial waters adjacent to the United Kingdom.

38B. Where any ammunition or explosive substance is carried on board any merchant ship for defensive purposes it shall be lawful for such ship to enter any dock, harbour, or port in the United Kingdom, notwithstanding any restrictions imposed by statute or bye-law relating to explosive substances in force in the dock, harbour, or port, if all regulations made by the Admiralty for the safety of such ammunition and explosive substance are

(a) ARMY COUNCIL.—See footnote (a) to Reg. 1, p. 40.
(b) DANGEROUS AREAS.—See footnote (c) to Reg. 37, p. 129.
(c) COLLISIONS REGULATIONS.—See footnote (b) to Reg. 37, p. 129.
duly observed on board the ship; and if any person refuses to admit, or hinders or obstructs the entry of any such ship in respect of which all such regulations are observed into the dock, harbour, or port on the ground that she is carrying any ammunition or explosive substance, he shall, notwithstanding such restrictions as aforesaid, be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

39. The Admiralty or Army Council, (a) or any pilotage authority acting under their instructions, may make orders as to the pilotage of vessels entering, leaving or making use of any port or navigating within any part of the territorial waters adjacent to the United Kingdom, and any such order may provide for pilotage being compulsory for all or any class of such vessels within such limits as may be specified in the order, for enabling the competent naval or military authority to direct that in the case of any particular vessel pilotage is compulsory, for the granting of special pilotage licences and the suspension of existing pilotage licences and certificates, and for the supply, employment, and payment of pilots. (b)

The power of the Army Council (a) under this regulation to make orders providing for pilotage being compulsory may, as respects vessels within the limits of any defended port in the United Kingdom, be exercised by the competent military authority or any pilotage authority duly authorised by him in writing.

Where under this regulation pilotage is compulsory in respect of any vessel it shall be obligatory for the vessel to obtain the services either of a pilot authorised for the purpose by the Admiralty, or, within the limits of any specially defined pilotage district, of a pilot licensed by the pilotage authority of the district, or, without such limits, of a pilot holding a deep sea licence or certificate.

Any enactment, order, charter, custom, byelaw, regulation or provision in force for the time being in any area to which any such order relates shall have effect subject to the provisions of the order.

If any person fails to comply with the provisions of any such order he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

(a) Army Council.—See footnote (a) to Reg. 1, p. 40.
(b) (i) Pilotage Enactments.—The principal enactments as to Pilotage are now comprised in the Pilotage Act, 1913 (2 & 3 Geo. 5, c. 31), and the Pilotage Order relating to the London District of the Trinity House (confirmed by 3 & 4 Geo. 5, c. clxv.) made thereunder.
(ii) Admiralty Pilotage Orders of a General Character.—The Admiralty Order of Dec. 16th, 1915, authorising competent naval authorities to suspend pilotage licences, and that of February 15th, 1917, as to Alien Pilots, are printed in Part III of this Manual, pp. 367, 368.
(iii) Pilotage Notices, &c., of a Local Character.—The Local Orders and Instructions as to Pilotage made and given by the Admiralty or by Pilotage Authorities under Regulation 39 now (Feb. 28th, 1918) in force are printed in Part III of this Manual, pp. 369–375.
Reg. (39A, 39B) as to Neglecting to Join Ship, or Joining in State of Drunkenness; Leaving Employment of General Lighthouse Authority.

39A. If a person lawfully engaged to serve on board any ship or vessel belonging to or chartered, hired, or requisitioned by the Admiralty or Army Council or the Shipping Controller(a)—

(a) neglects or refuses without reasonable cause to join his ship or vessel, or to proceed to sea in his ship or vessel, or deserts or is absent without leave from his ship or vessel or from his duty at any time; or

(b) joins his ship or vessel, or is whilst on board his ship or vessel, in a state of drunkenness so that the performance of his duties or the navigation of his ship or vessel is thereby impeded;

he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations; and the master, mate, or owner of the ship or vessel, or his agent, or any naval or military officer, or any superintendent as defined by the Merchant Shipping Acts, 1894 to 1914(b), may, with or without the assistance of any police constable, convey on board his ship or vessel any seaman whom he has reason to believe to be guilty of an offence under paragraph (a) of this regulation, and police constables are hereby directed to give assistance if required.

The exercise of the powers conferred by this regulation shall not be subject to the restrictions imposed by the Merchant Shipping Acts, 1894 to 1914, on the exercise of any similar powers conferred by those Acts and for the purposes of this regulation a copy of any entry made in an official log book in manner provided by the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894(c) shall, if it purports to be signed and certified as a true copy or extract by the officer in whose custody the original log book is entrusted, be admissible in evidence.

39B. No person in the employment of a general lighthouse authority, (d) and no person in the employment of a pilotage authority as master or member of the crew of any vessel belonging to the authority, shall, without the consent of the authority, leave his employment before the expiration of six months after he has given to the authority notice in writing to determine his employment, and every such person shall, so long as he continues in the employment of a general lighthouse authority, or in the employment of a pilotage authority as master or member of the crew of a vessel belonging to the authority, obey all lawful orders that may be given to him by or on behalf of the authority.

(a) Army Council.—See footnote (a) to Reg. 1, p. 40. Shipping Controller.—See footnote (a) to Reg. 37C, p. 131.

(b) Superintendent under Merchant Shipping Acts.—S. 247 (2) of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894 (57 & 58 Vict. c. 60), gives the powers of a superintendent to a duly appointed deputy.

(c) Entries in Log.—As to entries in the official log, see 57 & 58 Vict. c. 60, s. 239 et seq.

(d) General Lighthouse Authorities.—These Authorities are for:—England and Wales and the Channel Islands, the Trinity House of Deptford, Strond; for Scotland and the Isle of Man, the Commissioners for Northern Lighthouses; and for Ireland, the Commissioners of Irish Lights (incorporated by local Act, 30 & 31 Vict. c. 1xxx); the powers of the authorities extending in the respective cases throughout the adjacent seas and islands. (See 57 & 58 Vict. c. 60, ss. 634 (1), 668, 742.)
Regs. (39BB, 39BBB) as to Harbour, &c., Rates in excess of statutory maxima; Power of Shipping Controller to make Orders as to Trade, Ports, Freight, Hire, Passenger Rates, &c.

A person shall not give or offer to give employment to any person who is, or has within the last previous six weeks been, in the employment of a general lighthouse authority or in the employment of a pilotage authority as master or member of the crew of a vessel belonging to the authority, unless such last-mentioned person holds a certificate from the authority that he left his employment under that authority with the consent of that authority, or after having given such notice as aforesaid.

If any person so employed feels aggrieved by the refusal of the authority to consent to his leaving their employment before the expiration of six months from the time when he gave notice, or to grant him such a certificate as aforesaid, he may appeal, if employed by a general lighthouse authority to the Board of Trade, and if employed by a pilotage authority to the Admiralty, whose decision shall be final.

If any person contravenes any of the provisions of this regulation he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

39BB.—If in the case of any harbour or dock undertaking carried on under statutory authority(a) it appears to the Board of Trade that it is necessary for the successful prosecution of the war that the undertaking should be carried on in an efficient manner, but that, owing to circumstances arising out of the war, it cannot be so carried on without charging rates, dues, or charges in excess of those which the undertakers are authorised by statute to charge, the Board may by order authorise the undertakers to charge such rates, dues, or charges in excess of the statutory maxima as the Board think necessary in the circumstances, subject to such conditions as may be specified in the order.(b)

39BBB.—(1) The Shipping Controller(c) may make orders(d) regulating, restricting or giving directions with respect to the nature of the trades in which ships are to be employed, the traffic to be carried therein, and the terms and conditions on which the traffic is to be carried, the ports at which cargo is to be loaded or discharged or passengers embarked or disembarked (including directions requiring ships to proceed to specified ports for the purpose of loading or unloading cargo or embarking or disembarking passengers), the ports at which consignees of cargo are to take delivery thereof, the rates (maxima or minima) to be charged for freight or hire of ships and the carriage of passengers, the form of bills of lading and passenger tickets, the building, repairing, equipping, refitting, converting or altering of any ship or vessel, the user of and the work to be done in

Footnotes:

(a) Statutory Harbour and Dock Undertakings.—Information as to these is given in Return as to tolls, &c., of harbour authorities. Parl. Paper, 1903, 325.

(b) Orders under Reg. 39BB.—A list of the Orders made to February 28th, 1918, is printed in Part III of this Manual, pp. 375, 376.

(c) Shipping Controller.—See footnote (a) to Reg. 37C, p. 131.

Reg. (39) as to Power of Shipping Controller to make Orders as to Trade, Ports, Freight, Hire, Passenger Rates, &c.

or with any dock, shipyard, dry dock, or other accommodation adapted or capable of being adapted for building, repairing, equipping, or refitting ships or vessels (in this regulation included in the term "shipyard"), and any plant in or about the same, the priority and manner in which and the places at which orders or contracts for building, repairing, equipping, refitting, converting or altering ships or vessels are to be executed or any such work is to be done, and the payments to be made in respect thereof and other matters affecting shipping, where it appears to the Controller necessary or expedient to make any such order for the purpose of making shipping available for the needs of the country in such manner as to make the best use thereof having regard to the circumstances of the time or for providing and maintaining an efficient supply of shipping:

Provided that any order made under this regulation shall have effect subject to any regulations made or orders given under Regulations 37, 38, or 39 (a).

(2) Any order made under this regulation may contain such provisions as to entry, inspection of books and documents, or otherwise as may appear to the Controller necessary or expedient for the purposes of his duties.

(3) The Shipping Controller (b) may by order requisition or require to be placed at his disposal, in order that they may be used in the manner best suited for the needs of the country, any ships, or any cargo space or passenger accommodation in any ships, or any rights under any charter, freight engagement, or similar contract affecting any ship, and require ships so requisitioned to be delivered to the Controller or any person or persons named by him at such times and at such places as the Controller may require, where it appears to the Controller necessary or expedient to make any such order for the purpose of making shipping available for the needs of the country in such manner as to make the best use thereof having regard to the circumstances of the time.

Such compensation shall be paid in respect of the use of a ship or cargo space or passenger accommodation requisitioned under this regulation and for services rendered during the use thereof, and for loss or damage thereby occasioned as in default of agreement may be determined by the Board of Arbitration constituted under the Proclamation of the third day of August, nineteen hundred and fourteen, respecting the requisitioning of ships by the Admiralty (c).

(4) Any order made under this regulation affecting any ship may be served on the owner of the ship, and shall be deemed to be sufficiently served if sent by registered post addressed to the managing owner or other person to whom the management of the ship is entrusted by or on behalf of the owner at his registered address.

(a) Regulations 37, 38 or 39.—These are printed pp. 129, 132 and 133 respectively.

(b) Shipping Controller.—See footnote (a) to Reg. 37c, p. 131.

(5) Any order under this regulation may be made either so as to apply generally to all ships or shipyards or to apply to ships or shipyards belonging to any particular owner, or to ships or shipyards of any class or description, or so as to apply to any specified ship or shipyard, and any such order may direct that all contracts or any class of contracts or any special contract affected by the order shall be abrogated, or shall remain in force notwithstanding anything in the order, but subject to any exceptions or modifications for which provision may be made by the order.

(6) If the owner, master, or other person in charge of a ship or the occupier of a shipyard or any other person affected by an order under this regulation acts in contravention of or fails to comply with any provisions of the order, or aids or abets any other person, whether or not such other person is in the United Kingdom, in doing anything which if done in the United Kingdom would be a contravention of any such provision, he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

(7) The powers conferred by this regulation shall be in addition to and not in derogation of any prerogative right or other powers of His Majesty, and the Shipping Controller(a) may make arrangements with any other Government department for the exercise by that department on behalf of the Shipping Controller of any of the powers of the Shipping Controller under this regulation, and where before the twenty-eighth day of June, nineteen hundred and seventeen, any ship or any cargo space or passenger accommodation in any ship or any rights under any charter, freight engagement, or similar contract affecting any ship has been requisitioned by the Shipping Controller this regulation shall, after that date, apply as if the same had been requisitioned in pursuance of this regulation.

39c. For the purpose of preventing congestion of traffic at ports and harbours in the United Kingdom, whereby the successful prosecution of the war may be endangered, it shall be lawful for the committee (called the Port and Transit Executive Committee) specially constituted for the purpose by the First Lord of the Treasury to issue directions subject to any instructions of the Shipping Controller(a) for regulating the traffic at such ports and harbours, (b) subject however to any regulations or orders made or given under Regulations 37, 38 or 39, (c) and it shall be the duty of every dock and harbour company and authority to whom any such directions are issued, and they are hereby empowered, to comply with the directions, including any directions requiring the company or authority to discourage avoidable delay on the part of persons using the dock or harbour facilities by means of the imposition of additional charges for the user beyond such time as may under the circumstances of the case be reasonable, or by any other means.

(a) Shipping Controller.—See footnote (a) to Reg. 37c, p. 131.

(b) Port and Transit Executive Committee.—The Directions of the Committee to Ports generally, and the Directions and Notices to the Port of London Authority issued under Reg. 39c are printed in Part III. of this Manual at pp. 398-398.

(c) Regulations 37, 38 or 39.—These are printed pp. 129, 132 and 133 respectively.
Regs. (39CC, 39CCC, 39D) as to Prohibition on Purchase of Ships without permission of Shipping Controller; Power of Shipping Controller to take Possession of Storage Accommodation at Ports; Restrictions on Charter of Non-British Ships and on c.i.f. Contracts.

39CC. A person shall not without permission in writing from the Shipping Controller, (a) directly or indirectly, and whether on his own behalf or on behalf of or in conjunction with any other person, purchase or enter into or offer to enter into any agreement or any negotiations with a view to an agreement for the purchase of any ship or vessel. For the purpose of this regulation a person shall be deemed to purchase a ship or vessel if by means of the purchase of any shares in the ship or vessel or by means of the purchase of any shares, stock or debentures or other securities issued by a company, or by any other means whatsoever, he acquires the control of the ship or vessel, and the expression "the purchase of any ship or vessel" shall be construed accordingly.

If any person acts in contravention of this regulation, or if any permission of the Shipping Controller has been granted under this regulation subject to any conditions, the person to whom it was granted fails to comply with any such condition, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

39CCC. If it appears to the Shipping Controller (a) that for the purpose of preventing congestion of traffic it is desirable to provide further storage accommodation at any port or harbour in the United Kingdom, the Shipping Controller or any person duly authorised by him in that behalf may take possession of such buildings or other property as the Shipping Controller may think necessary for the purpose of providing the requisite accommodation.

39D. A person shall not, without permission in writing from the Shipping Controller, (a) directly or indirectly, and whether on his own behalf or on behalf of or in conjunction with any other person, enter into or offer to enter into any contract or agreement, or any negotiations with a view to any contract or agreement—

(a) for the charter (whether by time or voyage) of any ship, which is not a British ship, or otherwise for the use of any such ship for the carriage of goods to or from any port in His Majesty’s dominions or in the territory of any of His Majesty’s allies; or

(b) for the purchase of any goods exceeding one thousand tons in weight from abroad on terms which include freight as well as cost.

If any person acts in contravention of this regulation, or if, where any permission of the Shipping Controller has been granted under this regulation subject to any conditions, the person to whom it is granted fails to comply with any such condition, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

This regulation shall have effect as from the twelfth day of January nineteen hundred and seventeen.

(a) Shipping Controller—See footnote (a) to Reg. 37c, p. 131.
Reg. (39DD, 39DDD) as to Restrictions on Ships Proceeding to Sea without Licence from Shipping Controller; Charter of British Ship Registered in U.K., &c., subject to Approval of Shipping Controller.

39DD.—(1) Except under and in pursuance of a licence granted by the Shipping Controller (a)—

(a) No British ship, being a ship registered in the United Kingdom and being if a steamer of not less than 500 tons gross tonnage and if a sailing ship of not less than one thousand tons gross tonnage, shall proceed to sea on any voyage whatsoever:

(b) No British ship whatsoever shall proceed to sea from any port in the United Kingdom:

(c) No ship whatsoever shall proceed to sea on a voyage from any port in the British Islands to any other port in the British Islands.

(2) A licence under this regulation may be granted in respect of ships of any class or voyages of any class or in respect of any special ship or any special voyage, and may be granted so as to be in force for any time and subject to any terms or conditions specified therein.

(3) If any ship obtains, or attempts to obtain, clearance outwards for the purpose of proceeding, or attempts to proceed, or proceeds, to sea in contravention of this regulation, or if in the case of any ship there is a failure to comply with any terms or conditions contained in a licence granted under this regulation in respect of that ship, the master thereof and the owner, or, if the ship is subject to a time charter, the charterer, thereof shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations, and if the ship is at the time of the commission of the offence, or is subsequently at any time found, at any port of, or within the territorial waters adjacent to, the United Kingdom, it may be detained in the same manner as if it were a ship liable to be detained under the Merchant Shipping Acts, 1894 to 1916.

(4) In this regulation the expressions "ship" and "British ship" have the same meaning as in the Merchant Shipping Acts, 1894 to 1916, and the expression "charterer" means the charterer at whose disposition the ship is for the time being held.

(5) This regulation shall come into force on the first day of February, nineteen hundred and eighteen.

39DDD.—(1) There shall be included in every contract for the charter of any British ship registered in the United Kingdom, and in every contract made in the United Kingdom for the charter of any ship not being such a British ship, a provision making the validity of the contract conditional on the approval of the Shipping Controller (a) being given thereto.

(2) The owner of any ship with respect to which any such contract as aforesaid is made or, if the contract is made by some person as agent of the owner that person, shall within fourteen days after the date on which the contract is made deliver a copy thereof to the Shipping Controller:

Provided that where any such contract is not made in the United Kingdom there shall be substituted for the period of fourteen days as aforesaid a period of fourteen days after the

(a) Shipping Controller.—See footnote (a) to Reg. 37c, p. 131.
Reg. (39E) as to Modification in certain Cases of Rule as to Registering Alterations of Ships.

date on which a copy of the contract, if posted at the place where the contract is made immediately after the making thereof, would in due course of post reach the United Kingdom.

(3) If any person
(a) being the owner of any ship, whether by himself or by any agent, enters into any contract, being such a contract as aforesaid, which does not comply with the foregoing requirements: or
(b) being a person required as aforesaid to deliver to the Shipping Controller a copy of any contract fails so to do within the time hereinbefore allowed in that behalf: or
(c) fails to comply with any of the conditions subject to which any approval has been granted by the Shipping Controller under the foregoing provisions,

he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations, and any contract made in contravention of this regulation shall be void.

(4) Where any such contracts as aforesaid which have been made before the fifth day of February, nineteen hundred and eighteen and are in force on that date do not contain such a provision as aforesaid, the Shipping Controller may, if he is of opinion that it is necessary so to do for the purpose of organising or maintaining the supply of shipping in the national interests in connection with the present war, by order direct that the contracts shall cease to have effect as from the date specified in that behalf in the order.

Any such order may apply either generally to all such contracts, or to contracts of any specified class or description, or to particular contracts.

(5) In this regulation the expression "ship" and "British ship" have the same meaning as in the Merchant Shipping Acts, 1894 to 1916, and the expression "contract" includes an agreement of any kind, and where the person with whom a contract for the charter of a ship is made is himself a charterer of the ship that person shall for the purposes of this regulation and so far as relates to that contract be deemed to be the owner of the ship.

39E. Where in compliance with directions from the Shipping Controller (a) a registered ship is so altered that any space on the upper deck becomes a permanently closed-in space (b) within the meaning of paragraph (5) of Rule I. of the second schedule to the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, the ship shall not for the purposes of section forty-eight of that Act (as amended by any subsequent enactment) be deemed, unless the owner of the ship so desires, to have been so altered as not to correspond with the particulars relating to her tonnage or description contained in the register book, if the tonnage particulars of the space as altered are entered on the certificate of registry of the ship.

(a) Shipping Controller.—See footnote (a) to Reg. 37C, p. 131.

(b) Closed-in-Space.—i.e., a permanently closed in space available for cargo or stores, or for the berthing or accommodation of passengers or crew. (See 57 & 58 Vict. c. 60, sch. 2.)
Regs. (39F, 39G, 40) as to Employment in Neutral State of Person of Enemy Nationality as Manager, &c., of British Ship; Restriction on Transfer of Registry of British Ship; Supply of Intoxicants to Members of H.M. Forces.

39F. After the first day of June nineteen hundred and seventeen, it shall not be lawful for the owner of a British ship to employ in any neutral state as manager, broker or agent, any person who is of enemy nationality, or who, being a corporation or company, is under enemy control.

Any such owner who acts in contravention of this regulation shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

For the purposes of this regulation a corporation or company shall be deemed to be under enemy control if—

(a) the majority of the directors or persons occupying the position of directors by whatever name called are persons of enemy nationality; or

(b) the majority of the voting power is in the hands of persons who are of enemy nationality or who exercise their voting powers directly or indirectly on behalf of persons who are of enemy nationality; or

(c) the control is by any other means whatever in the hands of persons who are of enemy nationality; or

(d) the executive is a company or corporation under enemy control, or the majority of the executive are appointed by a corporation or company under enemy control.

39G. An application for the transfer of the registry of a British ship from a port of registry in the United Kingdom to a port of registry outside the United Kingdom shall not be made without the consent of the Board of Trade.

Intoxicants, Drugs, and Malingering.

40. If any person gives, sells, procures, or supplies, or offers to give, sell, procure, or supply, any intoxicant—

(a) to or for a member of any of His Majesty's forces with the intent of eliciting information for the purpose of communicating it to the enemy, or for any purpose calculated to assist the enemy; or

(b) to or for a member of any of His Majesty's forces when not on duty with the intent to make him drunk or less capable of the efficient discharge of his duties; or

(c) to or for a member of any of His Majesty's forces when on duty either with or without any such intent as aforesaid;

he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations:

If any person gives, (a) sells, procures, or supplies or offers to give, sell, procure, or supply any intoxicant to or for a member of any of His Majesty's forces when proceeding to a port for embarkation on board ship, or when at any port for that purpose, he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

If any member of the crew of a ship belonging to, or chartered hired or requisitioned by, the Admiralty or Army Council, (b) without lawful authority gives, (a) sells, procures or supplies, or

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(a) Practice of Treating.—See footnote (c) to Reg. 10, p. 87.
(b) Army Council.—See footnote (a) to Reg. 1, p. 40.
Regns. (40A, 40B) as to Supply of Intoxicants to Members of H.M. Forces; Supply or Possession of Cocaine or Opium.

April 12, 1916.

Forces; offers to give, sell, procure or supply, any intoxicant, to or for any member of His Majesty's forces embarked as a passenger on board the ship, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

The Admiralty or Army Council may by order prohibit, either absolutely or except on compliance with such conditions as may be specified in the order, the sale or supply to or for any member of any of His Majesty's forces of any narcotic or stimulant drug or preparation specified in the order,(a) and if any person acts in contravention of any such order he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

For the purposes of this regulation the expression "intoxicant," includes any intoxicating liquor, and any sedative, narcotic, or stimulant drug or preparation.

40A. If any person gives, sells, procures, or supplies or offers to give, sell, procure, or supply, to or for a member of any of His Majesty's forces who is undergoing hospital treatment any intoxicant he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations, unless he proves that the intoxicant was or was offered to be given, sold, procured, or supplied under doctor's orders in connection with his hospital treatment, or proves that he did not know and had no reasonable ground for suspecting that the person to or for whom he gave, sold, procured, or supplied the intoxicant or offered to do so, was undergoing hospital treatment.

40B.—(1) If any person sells, gives, procures, or supplies, or offers to sell, give, procure, or supply, cocaine to or for any person, other than an authorised person, in the United Kingdom, he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations unless he proves that the following conditions have been complied with:

(a) the cocaine must be supplied on and in accordance with a written prescription of a duly qualified medical practitioner and dispensed by a person legally authorised to dispense such prescription:

(b) the prescription must be dated and signed by the medical practitioner with his full name and address and qualifications, and marked with the words "Not to be repeated," and must specify the total amount of cocaine to be supplied on the prescription, except that, where the medicine to be supplied on the prescription is a proprietary medicine, it shall be sufficient to state the amount of the medicine to be supplied, and that in the case of prescriptions issued for national health insurance purposes on the form provided by the Insurance Committee the medical practitioner's address and qualifications and the words "Not to be repeated" need not be marked on the prescription:

(a) Supply of Drugs.—(i) The Order dated May 11th, 1916, of the Army Council under Reg. 40 as to supply of drugs to members of H.M.'s Forces is printed in Part III. of this Manual, at p. 389.

(ii) Reg. 40B prohibits the supply of cocaine or opium to any person save as thereby provided.
Reg. (40B) as to Supply or Possession of Cocaine or Opium.

(c) cocaine shall not be supplied more than once on the same prescription:

(d) the prescription shall be marked with the date on which it is dispensed, and shall (unless issued for national health insurance purposes on the form provided by the Insurance Committee) be retained by the person, firm, or body corporate by whom the prescription is dispensed, and shall be kept on the premises where it is dispensed, and shall be open to inspection by any person authorised for the purpose by a Secretary of State:

(e) the ingredients of the prescriptions so dispensed, with the name and address of the person to whom it is sold or delivered, shall be entered in a book specially set apart for this sole purpose and kept on the premises where the prescription is dispensed, which book shall be open to inspection by any person authorised for the purpose by a Secretary of State.

(2) If any medical practitioner gives a prescription for the supply of cocaine otherwise than in accordance with the foregoing provisions he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

(3) If any person manufactures, or carries on any process in the manufacture of, cocaine, without a licence from a Secretary of State, or otherwise than in accordance with any conditions attached to the licence, he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

(4) If any person, other than an authorised person or a person licensed to import(a) or to manufacture cocaine, has in his possession any cocaine, he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations unless he proves that the cocaine was supplied on and in accordance with such a prescription as aforesaid.

(5) If any person sells any article into the composition of which cocaine enters, in a package or bottle which has not plainly marked on it the amount and percentage of cocaine in the article, he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

(6) If any person sells, gives, procures, or supplies, or offers to sell, give, procure, or supply, opium to or for any person, other than an authorised person, in the United Kingdom, or if any person, not being an authorised person or a person licensed to import opium(a) has any opium in his possession, he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

(a) Importation of Cocaine or Opium.—By "the Cocaine and Opium (Prohibition of Import) No. 2 Proclamation 1916," dated Dec. 11th, 1916, St. R. & O., 1916, No. 899, I. p. 204, the importation into the United Kingdom of all "cocaine" (defined as in Reg. 40B (11)) and of all "opium" (defined as including raw and other opium and mixtures) was prohibited.
Reg. (40B) as to Supply or Possession of Cocaine or Opium.


(7) If any person—

(a) prepares opium for smoking; or

(b) deals in or has in his possession any opium prepared for smoking; or

(c) being the occupier of any premises permits those premises to be used for the purpose of the preparation of opium for smoking or of the sale or smoking of opium prepared for smoking; or

(d) is concerned in the management of any premises used for any of such purposes as aforesaid; or

(e) has in his possession any pipes or other utensils for use in connection with the smoking of opium, or any utensils for use in connection with the preparation of opium for smoking; or

(f) frequents any place used for the purpose of opium smoking;

he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

(8) Every person who has dealings in cocaine or opium (including sales to persons outside the United Kingdom) shall comply with the following provisions:—

(a) he shall enter or cause to be entered in a book kept for the purpose such particulars with respect to all dealings in cocaine or opium effected by him as the Secretary of State may prescribe;

(b) he shall make the entry with respect to any transaction on the day on which the transaction is effected;

(c) where he carries on business at more than one set of premises he shall keep a separate book in respect of every set of premises;

(d) he shall keep the book in some part of the premises to which it relates so that it shall at all reasonable times be available for inspection by any person authorised in that behalf by the Secretary of State, and shall allow any person so authorised at all reasonable times to inspect it;

(e) he shall not cancel, obliterate, or alter any entry in the book or make therein any entry which is untrue in any particular.

If any person fails to comply with any of the provisions aforesaid he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.


(9) If any person holding a general or special permit from a Secretary of State to purchase or to be in possession of any drug to which this regulation applies fails to comply with any of the conditions subject to which the permit is granted, he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

(a) Record of Dealing.—The form of the record was prescribed by Order of July 31st, 1916, of the Secretary of State under Reg. 40B., and is printed in Part III. of this Manual, at p. 390.
(10) If any authorised person is convicted of any offence under this regulation or under any proclamation regulating the import or export of cocaine or opium, a Secretary of State may direct that he shall cease to be an authorised person for the purposes of this regulation.

(11) For the purposes of this regulation—

The expression "authorised person" means a duly qualified medical practitioner, a registered dentist, a registered veterinary surgeon, a person firm or body corporate carrying on the retail business of a chemist and druggist under and in accordance with the provisions of the Pharmacy Act, 1868, (a) as amended by the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908, (b) a person carrying on such business in Ireland under and in accordance with the provisions of the Pharmacy Act (Ireland), 1875, (c) as amended by the Pharmacy Act (Ireland) 1875, Amendment Act, 1890, (d) a licentiate of the Apothecaries' Hall in Ireland, or a person holding a general or special permit from a Secretary of State to purchase or to be in possession of the drug in question;

The expression "cocaine" includes all preparations, salts, derivatives, or admixtures prepared therefrom or therewith and containing 0.1 per cent. (one part in a thousand) or more of the drug, or any solid or liquid extract of the coca leaf containing 0.1 per cent. or more of the drug;

The expression "opium" means raw opium or powdered or granulated opium;

Cocaine or opium in the order or disposition of any person shall be deemed to be in his possession.

40BB. The Local Government Board may, during the continuance of the war, authorise any local authority or person to purchase and distribute any drug, medicine or medicinal preparation specially designed for the treatment of venereal diseases, and a local authority or person so authorised, and any person obtaining a supply of any such drug, medicine or preparation from or through them or him, shall not be liable to any action or proceedings in respect of the importation, purchase, sale, distribution, or use thereof on the ground that any patent or other similar rights are infringed thereby. (e)

In the application of this regulation to Scotland and Ireland, the Local Government Board for Scotland and Ireland, respectively, shall be substituted for the Local Government Board.

(a) 31 & 32 Vict. c. 121. (b) 38 & 39 Vict. c. 57.
(c) 8 Edw. 7. c. 55. (d) 53 & 54 Vict. c. 48.
Regs. (40C, 41) as to Malingering by Men of Reserve Forces, &c.; Unauthorized use of Uniforms, Decorations, Medals, and Badges.

Malingering, &c., by men of reserve forces or holders of certificates of exemption from military service.

Sept. 6, 1916.

40C. If—

(a) any man of His Majesty’s Reserve Forces not for the time being subject to the Naval Discipline Act(a) or to military law(b); or

(b) any man who holds a certificate of exemption from military service;

when under orders to report himself for medical examination, malingers or feigns any disease or infirmity, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

If any such man produces any disease or infirmity in himself, or maims or injures himself, or causes himself to be maimed or injured, or takes or uses any drug or preparation, or does any other act, calculated or likely to render him, or to lead to the belief that he is, permanently or temporarily unfit for service, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations, unless he proves that he did not so act with the intent of escaping service.

If any person—

(a) wilfully produces any disease or infirmity or the appearance thereof in, or maims or injures, any man belonging to any of His Majesty’s Forces (including the reserve forces) or any man who holds a certificate of exemption from military service, whether or not he knew that the man belonged to such forces or held such a certificate; or

(b) with the intent of enabling any such man to render himself, or induce the belief that he is, permanently or temporarily unfit for service, supplies to or for such a man any such drug or preparation as aforesaid; he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

41. If,

(a) any unauthorised person uses or wears any naval, military, police, or other official uniform, decoration, or medal (whether such uniform decoration or medal is British or foreign), or any badge supplied or authorised by the Admiralty, Army

Prohibition on unauthorised use of naval, military and police uniforms, decorations, medals and badges.

July 28, 1915.
Dec. 21, 1917.

(a) Naval Discipline Act.—The Naval Discipline Act (29 & 30 Vict. c. 109) was amended by the Naval Discipline Act, 1884 (47 & 48 Vict. c. 39), the Naval Discipline Act, 1909 (9 Edw. 7. c. 41), the Naval Discipline Act, 1915 (5 Geo. 5. c. 30), the Naval Discipline (No. 2) Act, 1915 (5 & 6 Geo. 5. c. 73), the Naval Discipline Act, 1917 (7 & 8 Geo. 5. c. 34) and s. 7 of the Air force (Constitution) Act, 1917 (7 & 8 Geo. 5. c. 51) and has in accordance with section 7 (2) of the 1884 Act, section 2 (2) of the 1909 Act, section 16 of the 1915 Act, section 5 of the 1915 (No. 2) Act, and section 2 of the 1917 as applied by s. 7 of the Air Force (Constitution) Act been printed with the amendments so made down to the passing of the last-named Act, and such print has been put on sale. The sections referred to provide for references in other Acts to the Naval Discipline Act being construed as references to the Act as so amended.

The Naval Discipline Act was as to part of s. 67 repealed as to England by the Perjury Act, 1911, and has also been amended as to delegation of powers by 6 & 7 Geo. 5. c. 17, and 7 & 8 Geo. 5. c. 11.

(b) Persons subject to Military Law.—See ss. 175–177 of the Army Act.
Reg. (41A) as to Duties to be observed by Employer of Persons of 16 Years of over.

Council or Minister of Munitions (a) (b) or by the police or other official authority, or any uniform, decoration, medal, or badge so nearly resembling the same as to be calculated to deceive or any miniature or other representation of any such decoration or medal, or any brooch or personal ornament designed to imitate any such decoration or medal; or

(b) any person falsely represents himself to be a person who is or has been entitled to use or wear any such uniform, decoration, medal, or badge as aforesaid; or

(c) any person without lawful authority or excuse supplies, or offers to supply, any such uniform, decoration, medal, or badge as aforesaid or any such representation, brooch, or ornament as aforesaid to any person not authorised to use or wear the same;

such person shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

Provided that nothing in this regulation shall be deemed to prohibit the wearing or supply of ordinary regimental badges, or any brooch or ornament representing the same.

Duties of Employers of Males of 16 years or over.

41A.—(1) Subject to the exemptions hereinafter specified every person who in Great Britain employs one or more male persons of 16 years or over shall prepare the following statements in writing, (c) that is to say:—

Statement No. I.—A statement, in the form and containing the particulars shown in Table No. I. annexed to this regulation, of all male persons (if any) of 16 years or over for the time being employed by him, who have been so employed for one week or more.

Statement No. II.—A statement, in the form shown in Table No. II. annexed to this regulation, of the number of female persons (if any) of 16 years or over for the time being employed by him who have been so employed for one week or more.

(a) Army Council.—See footnote (a) to Reg. 1, p. 40. Minister of Munitions.—See footnote (b) to Reg. 2A, p. 41.

(b) War Service Badges.—The unauthorised use, wearing, or issue of war service badges is also prohibited by the Munitions (War Service Badges) Rules made by the Minister of Munitions under s. 8 of the Munitions of War Act, 1915 (5 & 6 Geo. 5. c. 54).

The Rules for England and Ireland are printed as St. R. & O., 1915, No. 1001, and those for Scotland as St. R. & O., 1915, No. 1000.

On Dec. 18, 1916, a Notice was issued signed by the Secretary of State for War and the Minister of Munitions withdrawing all War Service Badges issued by the Admiralty, the Army Council, or the Minister of Munitions to men described in the Register kept by their employers (Form M.M. 37/B. s. 11 of the Munitions of War Act, 1915, or Form D.R. 17 Reg. 41A) as unskilled or semi-skilled and being either (1) voluntarily attested men or (2) unattested men other than those to whom the Military Service Act, 1916, do not apply.

(c) Testing of Accuracy of Statements.—See Reg. 53B, p. 167.
Statement No. III.—A statement, in the form and containing the particulars shown in Table No. III. annexed to this regulation, of all male persons (if any) of 16 years or over, who have been employed by him during the preceding month for less than one week (whether still in his employment or not).

(2) A person who under this regulation is required to prepare any of the statements aforesaid shall comply with the following directions:

(a) He shall revise each statement as often as may be necessary to maintain its accuracy.

(b) He shall keep Statement No. I. and Statement No. II. constantly posted up in some conspicuous place on the premises at which the persons included in the statement are employed, or, if such persons are not employed at or about any premises, then on the employer's premises.

(c) In Great Britain he shall forthwith deliver to the recruiting officer for the locality in which those premises are situated, a true copy of every such statement prepared by him, and thereafter shall deliver to such recruiting officer during the first week in each calendar month a written report showing any alterations and additions to the said statements down to the last day of the preceding calendar month.

(d) He shall, if and when required by the Director-General of National Service, either by general or special notice, furnish to the Director-General a true copy of any such statement as revised for the time being.

(3) The following provisions shall have effect with respect to exemptions from the obligations imposed by this regulation:

(i) Any employer who, in compliance with any requirements of the Minister of Munitions under section eleven of the Munitions of War Act, 1915, keeps a register of persons employed by him at any establishment, shall be exempt from the obligations imposed by this regulation as respects the persons so registered, except in so far as from time to time the Minister of Munitions, with the concurrence of the Director-General of National Service, may otherwise direct.

(a) Director-General of National Service.—The Ministry of National Service Act, 1917 (7 & 8 Geo. 5. c. 6), provides for the constitution of the office of Minister of National Service (i.e., Director General of National Service) and (s. 2 (2)) that the Documentary Evidence Act, 1868, as amended by the Documentary Evidence Act, 1898, shall apply to Orders of the Director General and the Ministry of National Service.

(b) Minister of Munitions.—See footnote (b) to Reg. 2A, p. 41.

(c) Munitions of War Act, 1915.—5 & 6 Geo. 5. c. 54, s. 11 of that Act was extended by s. 16 of the Munitions of War (Amendment) Act, 1916 (5 & 6 Geo. 5. c. 99), which makes the unauthorised disclosure or use of information under s. 11 a misdemeanour.
Reg. (41A) as to Duties to be observed by Employer of Male Persons of 16 years or over.

(ii) Any employer who has furnished lists of his male employees to the colliery recruiting courts, (a) may be exempted from the obligations imposed by this regulation to such extent and on such conditions as a Secretary of State, with the concurrence of the Director-General of National Service, (b) may direct.

(iii) In any port where a port labour committee established by the Board of Trade (c) keep available for inspection at their office a register showing the names of the men for the time being employed in dock transport work in the port, to whom certificates of exemption from military service have been granted by a port labour committee in accordance with arrangements made under subsection (2) of section two of the Military Service Act, 1916, (d) or a register showing the names of all other male persons of 16 years or over for the time being employed in dock transport work in the port, any employer shall be exempt from the obligations imposed by this regulation in respect of men whose names appear in either of the said registers, and who are employed by him on dock transport work in the port.

(iv) The Director-General of National Service may, by general or special order, exempt any person or class of persons from all or any of the obligations imposed by this regulation if they are satisfied that proper provision is otherwise made for obtaining the information required to be included in the statements aforesaid, or that such information is unnecessary.

(4) If any person fails to comply with any of the foregoing provisions of this regulation, or makes in any such statement, report, list, or register as aforesaid, or in any copy thereof, any entry which is false, he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

(5) It shall be the duty of every employee referred to in this regulation, on being so required, to furnish to his employer such correct information (e) as may be necessary to enable the employer to perform his obligations under this regulation, or to comply with any condition entitling him to exemption therefrom, and if he fails to do so or gives any false information, he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

(a) Colliery Recruiting Courts.—These Courts, established by the Secretary of State, decide on applications for exemption from military service (on grounds of employment) of coal miners.

(b) Director-General of National Service.—See footnote (a), p. 148.

(c) Port Labour Committees.—These Committees were established by the Board of Trade to decide on applications for exemption from military service (on grounds of employment) of men engaged in dock transport work.

(d) Military Service Act, 1916.—5 & 6 Geo. 5. c. 104.

(6) Every statement, register, and list(a) made in pursuance of or referred to in this regulation, shall at all reasonable hours be open for inspection by the competent naval or military authority, or any person authorised by him, or by a police constable, or by any person authorised in that behalf by any Government Department.

Mar. 13, 1917.

| TABLES ANNEXED TO REGULATION 41A. |

Jan. 10, 1917.

**TABLE NO. I.—STATEMENT OF ALL MALE EMPLOYEES OF 16 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name and Address of Employer</th>
<th>Business or Occupation (if any)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(a)</td>
<td>(b)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name and Initials.</td>
<td>Check No. (if any).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Present Address.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Badge Number (if any).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Other form of exemption (if any).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>M = Married S = Single.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Age.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A = Attested.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Date of Engagement by present Employer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Previous Occupation, if engaged since August, 1914.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Now employed as.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Degree of Skill (where there is a recognised Classification).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Work usually employed on.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Mar. 13, 1917.

**TABLE NO. II.—STATEMENT OF FEMALE EMPLOYEES OF 16 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name and Address of Employer</th>
<th>Number of female persons of 16 years or over employed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(a)</td>
<td>Testing Accuracy of Information under Reg. 41A.—See Reg. 53b p. 167.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Jan. 10, 1917.
Reg. (41AA) as to Duty to furnish Information on Engagement of Men of Military Age.

Table No. III.—Statement of Male Persons of 16 Years of Age or over Employed during the preceding Month for a Period of less than One Week.

Name and Address of Employer

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name and Initials.</th>
<th>Present or last-known Address.</th>
<th>Age.</th>
<th>Whether Exempted from Military Service.</th>
<th>Nature of Exemption (if any).</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

41AA.—(1) Where a workman who holds, in consequence of his occupation, a certificate issued by a Munitions Recruiting Officer, to the effect that he is not for the time to be called up for military service, ceases to be employed by a person in Great Britain that person shall, within forty-eight hours after such workman ceases to be employed by him, deliver at or send by registered post to the Munitions Area Recruiting Office from which the workman’s certificate was issued or such other address as may be prescribed, a notice signed by him or on his behalf stating the workman’s full names, his last known address, the number of his certificate and the date when he ceased to be so employed.

(2) Where any person in Great Britain takes any such workman as aforesaid into his employment he shall within forty-eight hours thereafter deliver at or send by registered post to the Munitions Area Recruiting Office for the area in which the workman is so taken into employment or such other address as may be prescribed, a notice signed by him or on his behalf stating the workman’s full names, his present address, the number of his certificate, the name of the Munitions Area Recruiting Office from which that certificate was issued and the date when the employment commenced.

(3) Where whilst any such workman as aforesaid remains in the employment of any person in Great Britain his place of
employment is changed from one munitions area to another the person by whom he is employed shall within forty-eight hours after the change deliver at or send by registered post to—

(a) the Munitions Area Recruiting Office from which the workman’s certificate was issued or such other address as may be prescribed; and

(b) the Munitions Area Recruiting Office for the area to which the workman’s place of employment is changed or such other address as may be prescribed;

a notice signed by him or on his behalf stating the workman’s full names, his present address, the number of his certificate, the office from which that certificate was issued and the date of the change of place of employment.

(4) It shall be the duty of every such workman as aforesaid when required, to furnish to his present or last employer such information as may be necessary to enable such employer to comply with the requirements of this regulations.

(5) The Director-General of National Service(a) may by general or special order exempt any person or class of persons from all or any of the obligations imposed by this regulation and prescribe the addresses to which notices under this regulation are to be delivered or sent.

(6) If any person fails to comply with any of the requirements of this regulation or gives in or for the purposes of any such notice as aforesaid any false or misleading information he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

41AAA. Any person who in Great Britain employs in agriculture any male person of sixteen years of age or over (such employment not being of a casual nature) shall on such person ceasing to be so employed by him give or send to the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries(b) (or in Scotland to the Board of Agriculture for Scotland(c)), or to such person or body of persons as the Board may direct in that behalf, notice in writing within twenty-four hours of the termination of the man’s employment, stating his name, the nature of his employment, his place of residence whilst so employed, and particulars (where known to him) of the man’s new employer and place of employment (if any).(d)

If any person fails to give or send a notice in accordance with the requirements of this regulation, or in any such notice gives any false information, he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

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(a) Director-General of National Service.—See footnote (a) to Reg. 41A, p. 148.

(b) Board of Agriculture and Fisheries.—As to this Board see footnote (b) to Reg. 2t (1), p. 52.

(c) Board of Agriculture for Scotland.—As to this Board see footnote (b) to Reg. 2t (7), p. 53.

(d) Order under Reg. 41AAA.—See the Agricultural Employment Order, 1917, p. 340 of the "Food (Supply and Production) Manual." The Agriculture Employment (Scotland) Order, 1917, made subsequent to the date covered by the said Manual is printed as St. R. & O., 1917, No. 1112.
In this regulation the expression "agriculture" includes market gardening and forestry.

41AB.—(1) Before any male person apparently of military age is taken into or engages in any employment in Great Britain or a contract for such employment is entered into with him, the proposed employer shall take all reasonable steps to obtain the production of any certificate of exemption or protection affecting him and other evidence relating to his position for the time being with regard to liability for military service.

(2) Any person who in the ordinary course of his business is in communication with any male person apparently of military age with a view to such person being taken in or engaged in any employment in Great Britain shall take the like steps as are required in the case of the proposed employer.

(3) Any person apparently of military age seeking to be taken into or engaged in any employment in Great Britain shall produce all such documents and disclose all such evidence as the proposed employer or such person as aforesaid is entitled under this regulation to require, and he shall also answer to the best of his ability and knowledge any questions which may reasonably be addressed to him by or on the behalf of the proposed employer or such person as aforesaid in relation to his position for the time being with regard to liability for military service.

(4) If any person fails to comply with any of the provisions of this regulation or makes any false or misleading statement as to any fact or matter which he is bound by this regulation to disclose, he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

(5) This regulation shall be in addition to, and not in derogation of, the provisions of any Statute or of these regulations relating to the employment or concealment of deserts or absentees from the Army or the Army Reserve or the production of certificates of exemption.

**Banking and Exchange Transactions.**

41B.—(1) A person engaged in banking, bill discounting, or any transaction in foreign moneys or exchange, or any other business of a similar nature, shall not knowingly or wilfully do or allow to be done through him, or through any account kept with him, any transaction on behalf of or by or with any person in Europe, directly or indirectly for the transmission of money or credit from or to any enemy country, (a) or for the benefit of any enemy, (a) or of any person on the Statutory

(a) "ENEMY COUNTRY" and "ENEMY."—These expressions include a country under blockade on the part of the allies, and a person who if such a country were an enemy country would be an enemy. See Reg. 41C, p. 155.
List issued in accordance with the Trading with the Enemy (Extension of Powers) Act, 1915, (a) or any transaction which will clear or facilitate the settling or balancing of any such transactions.

(2) Every such person as is first above mentioned shall make such returns of transactions done by him as may be required by a Secretary of State or by any person authorised by him in that behalf. (b)

(3) Any person who contravenes or fails to comply with any of the provisions of this regulation shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

(4) A Secretary of State or any person authorised by him in that behalf, (b) may make such orders as to him may seem reasonable for the further or better carrying into effect of this regulation.

(a) (i) Authority for Statutory List.—The 1915 Act (5 & 6 Geo. 5, c. 98) gave power to prohibit trading with persons of enemy nationality or enemy association though not resident or carrying on business in enemy territory or enemy occupied territory.

(ii) The Present (Feb. 28th, 1918) Statutory List.—The “Statutory List” is annexed to the Trading with the Enemy (Statutory List) Proclamation, dated May 23rd, 1916 (1916, No. 320). This List (No. 1), has been varied and added to by Orders of Council (Nos. 2 to 41), dated June 2nd, 15th and 30th, July 18th, Aug. 6th and 22nd, Sept. 8th and 29th, Oct. 27th, Nov. 7th, 10th and 24th, and Dec. 8th and 22nd, 1916, and Jan. 5th and 19th, Feb. 2nd and 16th, March 2nd, 16th, 23rd, and 30th, April 13th and 27th, May 11th and 25th, June 8th and 22nd, July 6th and 20th, Aug. 2nd, 17th and 31st, Sept. 14th and 28th, Oct. 12th and 26th, Nov. 9th and 23rd and Dec. 7th, 1917. (St. R. & O., 1916, Nos. 346, 369, 433, 457, 514, 547, 588, 652, 739, 760, 761, 798, 830 and 872; St. R. & O., 1917, Nos. 1, 14, 73, 144, 197, 241, 263, 267, 344, 392, 430, 477, 525, 558, 672, 723, 775, 827, 905, 948, 988, 1084, 1080, 1129, 1195 and 1235).

In accordance with provision made by Order of Council No. 5, the Proclamation of May 23rd, 1916, has been printed for sale with the variations and additions made in the Statutory List by Orders of Council (Nos. 2 to 41) and the Consolidating Statutory List, complete to Dec. 7th, 1917, which has been thus issued is numbered “No. 41a.”

Since the issue of the Consolidating Statutory List, No. 25a, five further Orders of Council (Nos. 42 to 47), dated Dec. 21st, 1917, Jan. 4th and 18th, and Feb. 1st and 15th, 1918 (St. R. & O., 1917, No. 1307; St. R. & O., 1918, Nos. 3, 50, 104 and 195), making further variations in and additions to the List, have been made.

The Consolidating Statutory List revised to date of issue, is periodically re-issued, with a number similarly indicating which is the latest of the Orders of Council whose provisions are thus incorporated in the Proclamation as reprinted.

By Order in Council dated May 23rd, 1916 (1916, No. 321), exceptions and adaptations were made in the Trading with the Enemy Acts, 1914 to 1916, and in the Customs (War Powers) Acts, 1915 and 1916, in their application to persons or bodies of persons mentioned in the “Statutory List” annexed to the Proclamation of May 23rd, 1916.

The above-mentioned Proclamations, Order in Council, and Orders of Council have all been printed for sale as “Statutory Rules and Orders,” and copies may be obtained and the documents respectively cited (see 56 & 57 Vict., c. 66, s. 3 (2)) by the year and numbers mentioned above.

(b) Authority to Make Orders.—The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has given such authority to Sir Adam Block, K.C.M.G., Controller of the Finance Section of the Ministry of Blockade.
(5) For the purposes of this regulation the expressions "enemy" and "enemy country" have the same meaning as in any Proclamations relating to trading with the enemy for the time being in force. (a)

41C. — (1) Regulation 41C shall apply to any country which is for the time being under blockade on the part of the Allies in the same manner as it applies to an enemy country, and to any persons who would be enemies if the country so under blockade were an enemy country in the same manner as it applies to enemies, and if the Treasury by order so direct, shall continue to apply after the blockade is raised until the order is revoked to such extent and subject to such provisions as may be specified in the order.

(2) This regulation shall be deemed to have had effect as from the eighth day of December nineteen hundred and sixteen.

41D. A person resident in the United Kingdom shall not, without permission in writing from the Treasury, directly or indirectly, either on his own behalf or on behalf of any other person resident in the United Kingdom—

(i) send any remittance out of the United Kingdom for the purpose of—

(a) making, or subscribing to, any loan or subscribing to any issue of capital outside the United Kingdom; or

(a) TRADING WITH THE ENEMY PROCLAMATIONS. — The following is a list of the Proclamations relating to Trading with the Enemy now (Feb. 28th, 1918) in force; they have all been printed as "Statutory Rules and Orders," and copies may be obtained and the Proclamations respectively cited by the year and numbers mentioned below.

September 9th, 1914. Trading with the Enemy Proclamation No. 2 (1914, No. 1376).

October 8th, 1914. Proclamation amending the Proclamation of September 9th, 1914 (1914, No. 1479).

October 26th, 1914. Proclamation extending Prohibitions of Proclamation of September 9th, 1914 (1914, No. 1669).

January 7th, 1915. Proclamation extending the Proclamations of September 9th and October 8th, 1914 (1915, No. 3).

February 16th, 1915. Trading with the Enemy (Occupied Territory) Proclamation, 1915 (1916, No. 140).


September 14th, 1915. Proclamation further defining the expression "Enemy" in the Trading with the Enemy Proclamations (1915, No. 903).


By Proclamations dated November 5th, 1914 (1914, No. 1628), and October 16th, 1915 (1915, No. 1009), the Trading with the Enemy Proclamations were extended to the War with Turkey, and with Bulgaria.
(b) purchasing any stock, shares or other securities, or any property other than merchandise, if the securities or property are not in the United Kingdom; or

(c) purchasing any foreign currency to be held with a view to appreciation in value or as an investment; or

(ii) take part in, or agree or offer to take part in, any of the above-mentioned transactions if such transactions involves the sending of any remittance out of the United Kingdom.

Any Banker or person acting in any similar capacity shall, as a condition of sending out of the United Kingdom any remittance on behalf of any person resident in the United Kingdom require the person resident in the United Kingdom to make a declaration in writing as to the purpose for which the remittance is proposed to be sent.

In any proceedings under this regulation any purchase or agreement or offer to purchase foreign currency shall be deemed to be for the purpose of holding the same with a view to appreciation in value or as an investment unless the contrary is proved.

Any reference in this regulation to the sending of a remittance out of the United Kingdom shall be deemed to include a reference to placing money in the United Kingdom at the disposal of a person not resident in the United Kingdom.

If any person acts in contravention of any of the provisions of this regulation, or if any person in any such declaration as aforesaid makes any statement which is false or misleading in any material particular, that person shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

Interference with Military Duties, and with War Supplies.

42. If any person attempts to cause mutiny, sedition, or disaffection among any of His Majesty's forces or among the civilian population, or to impede, delay, or restrict the production, repair, or transport of war material, or any other work necessary for the successful prosecution of the war, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

42A. If any person attempts to induce a member of any of His Majesty's forces to act in a manner which such person knows to be in contravention of the King's Regulations and Admiralty Instructions or Admiralty Orders as respects the Navy, or the King's Regulations or Army or other orders as respects the Army, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.
Regs. (42AA, 42B) as to Provisions as to Deserters, &c., and as to Purchase, &c., of Arms or Equipment in Area where 5 Geo. 5. c. 34, s. 1, is suspended; Prohibition against Communications as to Release, &c.

42AA. If any person within any area in respect of which the operation of Section one of the Defence of the Realm (Amendment) Act, 1915, is for the time being suspended procures or persuades a soldier to desert or absent himself without leave, or knowingly aids or assists a soldier about to desert or absent himself without leave, or knowingly conceals a deserter or absentee without leave, or aids or assists him in concealing himself, or aids or assists in his rescue, that person shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations, and for the purpose of this provision shall be deemed to have had knowledge unless he proves that he had not knowledge.

If any person within any such area as aforesaid—

(a) buys exchanges takes in pawn detains or receives from an officer or soldier or any other person; or

(b) solicits or entices an officer or soldier to sell exchange pawn or give away; or

(c) assists or acts for an officer or soldier in selling exchanging pawning or making away with any arms ammunition equipment or clothing of an officer or soldier, that person shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations, unless he proves either that he acted in ignorance of the same being the arms ammunition equipment or clothing of an officer or soldier, or that the same was sold by order or under the authority of the Army Council. (a)

42B. If any person, without the consent of the Admiralty or Army Council (a) respectively, communicates either directly or indirectly with any member of any of His Majesty's naval or military forces or with the commanding or other officer of such member with intent to induce or assist such member to obtain or apply for his release, transfer to the reserve, or discharge, so that he may during the continuance of the war engage in civil employment, he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

Any communication with a member of any of His Majesty's forces or an officer of such member stating that if such member is released, transferred to the reserve, or discharged, employment can or may be found for him, shall be deemed to have been made with the said intent unless the contrary is proved.

Nothing in this regulation shall apply to communications with or by a Government department.

The Admiralty or Army Council (a) may by order grant exemptions from the provisions of this regulation as respects any members or class of members of His Majesty's naval or military forces respectively.

(a) Army Council.—See footnote (a) to Reg. 1, p. 40.
Regs. (42C, 42D, 43, 43A) as to Absence from, or neglect or impeding Work by Civilians Enrolled by Army Council or Admiralty; Rendering War Material ineffective or causing Danger; Obstructing Officers and Members of H.M. Forces in execution of Duties.

42C.—(1) If any person, male or female (not being a member of any of His Majesty's naval or military forces) enrolled after the tenth day of May nineteen hundred and seventeen, for employment by the Army Council, (a) or entered for service under the direction of the Admiralty, after the fifth day of February nineteen hundred and eighteen—

(a) without lawful excuse (b) absents himself from any work which it is his duty to perform or from any place where it is his duty to be; or

(b) refuses or wilfully neglects to perform any of his duties; or

(c) wilfully impedes or delays the due performance of any work on or in connection with which he may be employed;

he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

(2) The Admiralty may by order authorise any persons entered for service under their direction as aforesaid to exercise in relation to any other person so entered any of the powers which may be exercised by naval or military patrols in relation to members of His Majesty's naval and military forces.

42D. If any person commits any act in connection with any war material likely to render such war material wholly or partially ineffective, or to cause danger or increased danger to any person working upon, handling, or using the same, or if any person engaged in the manufacture, treatment, assembling, transport, or storage of war material wilfully, or in contravention of any order or instruction given to him in the course of his employment, omits to do anything to or in connection with any war material the omission whereof is likely to render such war material wholly or partially ineffective, or to cause danger or increased danger to any person working upon, handling, or using the same, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

43. No person shall obstruct, knowingly mislead, or otherwise interfere with or impede, or withhold any information in his possession which he may reasonably be required to furnish from, any officer or other person who is carrying out the orders of the competent naval or military authority, or who is otherwise acting in accordance with his duty under these regulations, and if he does so shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

43A. If any person obstructs, impedes, or otherwise interferes with any member of any of His Majesty's Forces in the execution of his duties, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

(a) Army Council.—See footnote (a) to Reg. 1, p. 40.
(b) Without lawful excuse.—The burden of proof of lawful authority or excuse rests on the accused. See Reg. 58B, p. 179
Falsification of Reports, False Representations, Forgery, and Personation.

44. If any person, verbally or in writing, in any report, return, declaration, or application, or in any document signed by him or on his behalf of which it is his duty to ascertain the accuracy, knowingly makes or connives at the making of any false statement or any omission, with intent to mislead any officer, or other person acting under the orders of any officer, in the execution of his duties, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

44A. If any person uses in relation to any establishment which is not a controlled establishment within the meaning of the Munitions of War Acts, 1915 and 1916,(a) the designation "controlled," or any other designation calculated to lead to the belief that the establishment is such an establishment as aforesaid, or otherwise falsely represents that the establishment is such an establishment as aforesaid, he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

45. If any person—

(a) forges, alters, or tampers with any naval, military, police, or official pass, permit, certificate, licence, or other document, or any passport,(b) or without lawful authority uses or has in his possession any such forged, altered, or irregular pass, permit, certificate, licence, or other document or passport; or

(b) personates, or falsely represents himself to be or not to be, a person to whom such a pass, permit, certificate, licence, or other document or passport has been duly issued, or with intent to obtain any such pass, permit, certificate, licence or other document or passport, whether for himself or for any other person, knowingly makes any false statement; or

(c) destroys, makes away with, or by wilful neglect loses any such pass, permit, certificate, licence, or other document or passport, or retains it when he has no right to retain it, or when it is contrary to his duty to retain it, or fails to comply with any directions issued by lawful authority with regard to the return thereof; or

(a) Controlled Establishments.—These are those establishments which have been declared "controlled establishments" by order of the Minister of Munitions under s. 7 of the 1915 Act (5 & 6 Geo. 5. c. 54) as amended by s. 5 of the 1916 Act (5 & 6 Geo. 5. c. 99).

(b) Passports.—As to validity of British passports, see the Foreign Office Notices of January 19th and 27th, 1915, printed at pp. 494, 495 of Supplement No. 3 to the Manual of Emergency Legislation.
Reg. (45) as to Forgery and Personation, Misleading Statements and Application of Marks to Premises, War Material, Paper, &c.

(cc) allows any other person to have possession of any such pass, permit, certificate, licence, or passport issued for his use alone, or without lawful authority has in his possession any such pass, permit, certificate, licence, or passport issued for the use of some person other than himself, or on obtaining possession of any such pass, permit, certificate, licence, or passport, by finding or otherwise, neglects or fails to restore it to the person or authority by whom or for whose use it was issued or to a police constable; or

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(d) without lawful authority applies to any vessel, building, structure, premises, vehicle or other article, any lights, letters, colours, or other marks, for the time being used to indicate that the vessel, building, structure, premises, vehicle or article, to which they are applied are used for naval or military purposes, or any lights, letters, colours, or marks, so nearly resembling the same as to be calculated to deceive, or any lights, letters, colours, or marks, calculated to lead to the belief that the vessel, building, structure, premises, vehicle or article, is the property or is being used for the service of His Majesty or any Government Department; or removes, defaces, alters or adds to any such lights, letters, colours, or marks which have been lawfully so applied; or

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(e) without lawful authority or excuse, applies to any war material any mark for the time being duly authorised to be used to indicate that the material to which it is applied is of a particular quality or quantity, or has been tested or submitted or selected for test by or on behalf of the Admiralty or Army Council or the Minister of Munitions, or any mark so nearly resembling the same as to be calculated to deceive, or removes, defaces, alters, or adds to any such mark which has been lawfully so applied; or

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(f) without lawful authority or excuse, applies to any paper any die, seal, or other mark for the time being used to indicate that the paper to which it is applied is used for naval or military purposes, or any die, seal, or mark so nearly resembling the same as to be calculated to deceive, or uses any paper to which any such die, seal, or other mark has been lawfully so applied; or

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(g) personates or falsely represents himself to be a person in the employment of or as acting for or on behalf of His Majesty or any Government Department, or the government of any of His Majesty’s Dominions or any foreign government; or, without lawful authority or excuse, makes any statement or does any act or thing calculated to induce the belief that he is in any way
Reg. (45A, 45B) as to Alterations of or Personation, &c., as to Certificate of Exemption from Military Service; Production of such Certificates.

connected with any Government Department or the government of any of His Majesty's Dominions or any foreign government; or

(h) makes any statement or does any act intended or calculated to mislead or deceive any person in the employment of or acting for or on behalf of His Majesty or any Government Department, or the Government of any of His Majesty's Dominions or the Government of any Allied State as to the quantity or quality of any war material or other goods, or otherwise in relation to the manufacture, testing or supply thereof, or with the like intent withholds any information in his possession; or

(i) uses or has in his possession or under his control without the authority of the Government Department or Authority concerned any die, seal, or stamp, of, or belonging to, or used, made, or provided by, any Government Department or by any diplomatic, naval, or military, authority appointed by or acting under the authority of His Majesty or appointed by or acting under the authority of the Government of any Allied State, or counterfeits any such die, seal, or stamp, or uses or has in his possession or under his control without lawful authority or excuse any such counterfeited die, seal, or stamp;

he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

Certificates of Exemption from Military Service.

45A. If any person alters or tampers with any certificate of exemption from military service granted otherwise than under the Military Service Acts, 1916, (a) or personates or falsely represents himself to be a person to whom such a certificate has been granted, or improperly allows any other person to have possession of any such certificate issued for his use alone, or makes any false statement or false representation for the purpose of obtaining such a certificate for himself or any other person, or for the purpose of obtaining the renewal, variation, or withdrawal of any such certificate, he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

45B. Every man who holds a certificate of exemption from military service granted otherwise than under the Military Service Acts, 1916, (a) shall, if required by a constable or by any person who has authority for the purpose from the Director-General of National Service, (b) produce his certificate or give particulars as to the authority by which his certificate was granted and the grounds on which it was granted.

(a) Military Service Acts.—i.e., the Military Service Act, 1916 (5 & 6 Geo. 5. c. 104), and the Military Service Act, 1916 (Session 2) (6 & 7 Geo. 5. c. 15), see s. 17 (i) of the latter Act.

(b) Director-General of National Service.—See footnote (a) to Reg. 41A, p. 148.
Reg. (45C, 45D, 45E, 46) as to Medical Examination of Holders &c., of Certificates of Exemption from Military Service; False of Misleading Statements for Prevention of Calling-up for Service or Medical Examination; Authority of Officer, &c., of National Service Department for purposes of Attestation of Soldiers; False Passports.

If any man fails to comply with this regulation or gives particulars which are false in any material respect, he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

45C. The Director-General of National Service(a) may require any person who holds, or in respect of whom an application has been made for, a certificate of exemption from military service under the Military Service Acts, 1916, or otherwise, or any person who having held such a certificate is not for the time being liable to be called up for service with the colours, to present himself for medical examination, if such person has not already been examined by a medical board, and, in accordance with the instructions of the Army Council(b) or the Director-General, for the time being in force, placed in a medical category.

If any person fails to comply with any requirement under this regulation, he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

45D. If any person, with a view to preventing or postponing—
(a) the calling up of himself or any other person for any form of naval or military service or for any medical examination as to his fitness therefor; or
(b) the operation of any notice duly given for the purpose; makes or connives at the making of any statement, whether oral or in writing, which is false or misleading in any material particular, he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

Attestation of Soldiers.

45E. Any officer or person authorised in that behalf by the Director-General of National Service(a) shall for the purposes of the attestation of soldiers in pursuance of Part II. of the Army Act, have the authority of a justice of the peace and be deemed to be included in the expression "justice of the peace" wherever used in that part of that Act in relation to the attestation of soldiers.

False Passports, &c.

46. If any person is or has been found in possession of a false passport(c) or, being a subject of a Sovereign or State at war with His Majesty, passes under an assumed name, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

(a) Director-General of National Service.—See footnote (a) to Reg. 41A, p. 148.
(b) Army Council.—See footnote (a) to Reg. 1, p. 40.
(c) Validity of Passports.—See the Foreign Office Notices of January 19th and 27th, 1915, printed at pp. 494, 495 of Supplement No. 3 to the Manual of Emergency Legislation.
Regs. (46A, 47, 48, 48A, 49, 50) as to Assisting Prisoners of War or Interned Persons to Escape; Duty to Comply with Orders; Aiding and Abetting; Liability of Directors and Officers of Corporation or Company; Disclosing Contravention of Regulations; Assistance to Enemy.

Assisting Prisoners of War or Interned Persons.

46A. If any person assists any prisoner of war or interned person to escape, or knowingly harbours or assists any such person who has escaped, or without lawful authority transmits, either by post or otherwise, or conveys to any prisoner of war or interned person any money or valuable security or any article likely to facilitate the escape of any prisoner of war or interned person, or in any way to interfere with the discipline or administration of any place of detention for prisoners of war or interned persons, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

General Provisions as to Offences.

47. It shall be the duty of every person affected by any order issued by the competent naval or military authority or other person in pursuance of these regulations to comply with that order; and if he fails to do so he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

48. Any person who attempts to commit, or solicits or incites or endeavours to persuade another person to commit, or procures aids or abets, or does any act preparatory to, the commission of, any act prohibited by these regulations, or any order, rules, or other instrument made thereunder, or harbours any person whom he knows, or has reasonable grounds for supposing, to have acted in contravention of these regulations, or any order, rules, or other instrument made thereunder, shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations, or, if the Act constituted or would have constituted a summary offence against these regulations, of a summary offence against these regulations.

48A. Where the person guilty of an offence or a summary offence against these regulations is a corporation or company every director and officer of the corporation or company shall be guilty of the like offence unless he proves that the act constituting the offence took place without his knowledge or consent.

49. It shall be the duty of any person who knows or has good reason for believing that some other person is acting in contravention of any provisions of these regulations to inform the competent naval or military authority of the fact, and if he fails to do so he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

50. If any person does any act of such a nature as to be calculated to be prejudicial to the public safety or the defence of the Realm and not specifically provided for in the foregoing regulations, with the intention or for the purpose of assisting the enemy, he shall be deemed to be guilty of an offence against these regulations.
51. The competent naval or military authority, or any person duly authorised by him or any police constable may, if he has reason to suspect that any house, building, land, vehicle, vessel, aircraft, or other premises or any things therein are being or have been constructed used or kept for any purpose or in any way prejudicial to the public safety or the defence of the Realm, or that an offence against these regulations is being or has been committed therein or therein, enter, if need be by force, the house, building, land, vehicle, vessel, aircraft, or premises at any time of the day or night, and examine, search, and inspect the same or any part thereof, and may seize anything found therein which he has reason to suspect is being used or intended to be used for any such purpose as aforesaid, or is being kept or used in contravention of these regulations (including, where a report or statement in contravention of Regulation 27 or Regulation 27A(a) has appeared in any newspaper or other printed publication, or where a leaflet has been printed in contravention of Regulation 27c, (b) any type or other plant used or capable of being used for the printing or production of the newspaper or other publication or of the leaflet), and the competent naval or military authority, with the consent of the Admiralty or Army Council, (c) or a chief officer of police with the consent of a Secretary of State, the Secretary for Scotland, or the Chief Secretary in Ireland (as the case may be), may order anything so seized to be destroyed or otherwise disposed of.

51A. If a justice of the peace is satisfied by information in writing upon oath laid before him by a competent naval or military authority or any person duly authorised by him, or by an officer of police of a rank not below that of inspector, that any document containing any information, report or statement, the publication whereof would be an offence against Regulation 18(d) or Regulation 27 or Regulation 27A, (a) is about to be issued for publication or dispersion from, or that copies thereof are upon, any premises, or that preparations are being made on any such premises for the publication of any such information, report, or statement, the justice may issue a warrant authorising a constable to enter, at any time, and if need be by force, and search the premises and to seize any such document, and any written or printed copies thereof, and any type or other appliance which has been or is being used or is intended to be used or is in a condition adapted for use in the production of such copies and bring them before a court of summary jurisdiction.

(a) Regs. 27, 27A.—These (printed pp. 113, 114) relate to the spreading of false or prejudicial reports, publication of confidential information, &c.

(b) Reg. 27c.—This (printed p. 114) relates to printing and circulation of leaflets.

(c) Army Council.—See footnote (a) to Reg. 1, p. 40.

(d) Reg. 18.—This (printed p. 101) relates to obtaining and communicating naval and military information.
Reg. (51A) as to Power to Authorise Police Constable to Attend Meeting.

The court before which they are brought may issue a summons calling upon the owner to show cause why the articles so seized should not be destroyed, and if he does not appear in obedience to the summons, or if upon appearance he does not satisfy the court that the articles in question are not of such a character or so adapted as in this regulation herein-before mentioned, the court may order them to be destroyed or otherwise disposed of, and in any other case shall order them to be restored after the expiration of seven clear days to the owner. (a)

For the purposes of this regulation a summons shall be deemed to be duly served if addressed to the owner of the articles without further name or description, and left at or sent by registered post to the premises on which the articles were seized.

If any person feels aggrieved by an order made in pursuance of this regulation he may appeal to quarter sessions, or in Scotland under and in terms of the Summary Jurisdiction (Scotland) Acts, (b) or in Ireland in manner provided by the Summary Jurisdiction (Ireland) Acts. (c)

If in the course of any proceedings under this regulation an appeal is made by or on behalf of the informant that in the public interest all or any portion of the public should be excluded during any part of the hearing, the court may make an order to that effect. (d)

In the application of this regulation to Scotland, "the sheriff" shall be substituted for "a justice of the peace" and "the justice": "order" shall be substituted for "summons," and any such order may be applied for at the instance of the procurator-fiscal, who shall arrange for the service thereof.

51B. Where a competent naval or military authority, or any superior officer of police, is of opinion that a meeting or assembly is being or about to be held of such a character that an offence against these regulations may be committed thereat, (e) he may authorise in writing a police constable or other person to attend the meeting or assembly, and any police constable or person so authorised may enter the place at which the meeting or assembly is held and remain there during its continuance.

In this regulation the expression "superior officer of police" means an officer of police of a rank superior to that of sergeant.

The powers given by this regulation shall be in addition to and not in derogation of any other powers of competent naval or military authorities, constables, or superior officers of police.


(b) Appeal in Scotland.—See footnote (b) (ii) to Reg. 58, p. 178.

(c) Appeal in Ireland.—See footnote (c) (ii) to Reg. 58, p. 178.

(d) Hearing in Camera.—Reg. 58, p. 178, makes general provision for the exclusion on application by the prosecution of all or any portion of the public during any part of the hearing of any proceedings before a court of summary jurisdiction or on appeal.

(e) Prohibition of Meetings.—Reg. 9A, p. 79, provides for this.
Reg. (51C, 52, 53) as to Closing Premises used Prejudicially to Public Safety; Power to Stop and Search Vehicles; Powers of Questioning.

51C. If a justice of the peace is satisfied, by information in writing upon oath laid before him by any competent naval or military authority, or any person duly authorised by him, or by an officer of police of a rank not below that of inspector, that any house, land, building, or other premises are being used for any purpose or in any way prejudicial to the public safety or the defence of the Realm, by persons of hostile origin or association, or by persons suspected of attempting to cause mutiny, sedition, or disaffection among His Majesty's forces or among the civil population, the justice may by order require the premises either to be closed altogether or not to be used for any purpose prohibited by the order, or not to be used except in accordance with conditions and restrictions imposed by the order, and if the owner or occupier of the premises or any other person contravenes or fails to comply with any of the provisions of the order or any conditions or restrictions imposed thereby, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations, and the competent naval or military authority may cause such steps to be taken as may be necessary to enforce compliance with the order.(a)

In the application of this regulation to Scotland references to a justice of the peace shall be construed as references to the sheriff.

52. Any officer, or any soldier or sailor engaged on sentry patrol or other similar duty, and any police officer, may stop any vehicle travelling along any public highway, and, if he has reason to suspect that the vehicle is being used for any purpose or in any way prejudicial to the public safety or the defence of the Realm, may search and seize the vehicle and seize anything found therein which he has reason to suspect is being used or intended to be used for any such purpose as aforesaid.

53. It shall be the duty of any person, if so required by an officer, or by a soldier or sailor engaged on sentry patrol or other similar duty, or by a police constable, or any person duly authorised in that behalf by the Director General of National Service,(b) to stop and answer to the best of his ability and knowledge any questions which may be reasonably addressed to him, and if he refuses or fails to do so he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.(c)

The competent naval or military authority, or any person duly authorised in that behalf by the Admiralty, Army Council or Director-General of National Service,(b) may by order require any person or persons of any class or description to furnish him,

(a) CLOSING OF REFRESHMENT, &c., PREMISES.—Art. 25 of the Aliens Restriction Order, as extended by Order in Council of March 30th, 1917 (1917, No. 286), empowers a chief officer of police if authorised by a Secretary of State to close refreshment places or clubs frequented or controlled by aliens.

(b) DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF NATIONAL SERVICE.—See footnote (a) to Reg. 41A, p. 148. ARMY COUNCIL.—See footnote (a) to Reg. 1, p. 40.

(c) MAXIMUM PENALTY UNDER REG. 53.—No sentence exceeding six months imprisonment with hard labour can be imposed for a contravention of Reg. 53 if the offender proves that he acted without any intention of assisting the enemy. See Reg. 57, p. 177.
either verbally or in writing, with such information as may be specified in the order, and the order may require any person to attend at such time and such place as may be specified in the order for the purpose of furnishing such information, and if any person fails to comply with the order he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

53A. It shall be lawful for any person duly authorised by the local registration authority under the National Registration Act, 1915, for any area (a) or by the chief officer of police for any district, or for any police constable, to visit any house and to require the production to him of the certificates of registration of all male persons living in the house who are or who ought to have been registered under the National Registration Act, 1915, and to inspect and take copies of the certificates produced to him, and if any such person fails, without reasonable excuse to produce such a certificate he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

53B. For the purpose of testing the accuracy of any information given in pursuance of the Munitions of War Acts, 1915 and 1916, (b) to the Minister of Munitions (c) by the owner of any establishment with respect to persons employed in the establishment or of obtaining information in any case where such information is not given as and when so required in pursuance of those Acts, or for the purpose of testing the accuracy of any record, register, list, statement, particulars, or information required to be kept, made, or given in pursuance of Regulation 41A, it shall be lawful for the competent naval or military authority or any person duly authorised by him, or any person duly authorised in that behalf by the Director-General of National Service (c) to enter any premises belonging to or in the occupation of the person giving, or who has failed to give, the information, and to carry out such inspections and examinations (including the inspection and examination of books) on the premises as he may consider necessary for any of the purposes aforesaid.

If any person obstructs or impedes any person in the exercise of any of his powers under this regulation, or refuses to answer or gives a false answer to any question or refuses or fails to produce any books or documents required for the purposes of this regulation, that person shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

(a) LOCAL REGISTRATION AUTHORITIES.—These are in England and Wales the common council of the city of London, and the councils of metropolitan and municipal boroughs, and of urban and rural districts, and the council of the Scilly Islands, and in Scotland county councils, and the councils of royal parliamentary or police burghs. See ss. 2, 14 (2) of the National Registration Act, 5 & 6 Geo. 5, c. 60.

(b) MUNITIONS OF WAR ACTS, 1915 AND 1916.—See s. 11 of the 1915 Act (5 & 6 Geo. 5, c. 54) which was extended by s. 16 of the 1916 Act (5 & 6 Geo. 5, c. 99) which makes the unauthorised disclosure or use of information given under s. 11 an offence.

(c) MINISTER OF MUNITIONS.—See footnote (b) to Reg. 2A, p. 41. DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF NATIONAL SERVICE.—See footnote (a) to Reg. 41A, p. 148.

54. Any person landing or embarking at any place in the United Kingdom, and any person who by reason of his occupation or habits has special opportunities of communicating with the crews and passengers of vessels, shall, on being required to do so by the competent naval or military authority or any person authorised by him, or by an aliens officer (a) or officer of police, make a declaration as to whether or not he is carrying or conveying any letters written messages or memoranda or any written or printed matter (including plans photographs and other pictorial representations), and, if so required, shall produce to the person making the requisition any such letters messages memoranda or written or printed matter; and the competent naval or military authority or person authorised by him or aliens or police officer may search any such person and any baggage with a view to ascertaining whether such person or the person to whom the baggage belongs is carrying or conveying any such letters messages memoranda or written or printed matter.

The competent naval or military authority or persons authorised by him or aliens or police officer may examine any letters messages memoranda or written or printed matter so produced to him or found on such search, and may transmit them to an officer appointed to censor postal correspondence.

Any person who knowingly makes any false declaration under this regulation, or on being required to produce any such letters messages memoranda or written or printed matter as aforesaid refuses or neglects to do so, shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

55. Any person authorised for the purpose by the competent naval or military authority, or any police constable or officer of customs and excise or aliens officer (a) may arrest without warrant (b) any person whose behaviour is of such a nature as to give reasonable grounds for suspecting that he has acted or is about to act in a manner prejudicial to the public safety or the defence of the Realm, or upon whom may be found any article, book, letter, or other document, the possession of which gives grounds for such a suspicion, or who is suspected of having committed an offence against these regulations, or of being in possession of any article or document which is being used or intended to be used for any purpose or in any way prejudicial to the public safety or the defence of the Realm; and anything found on any person so arrested which there is reason to suspect is being so used or intended to be used may be seized, and the competent naval or military authority may order anything so seized to be destroyed or otherwise disposed of.

(a) Aliens Officer.—Defined by Reg. 62, p. 182.
(b) Arrest without Warrant.—Section 27 of the Criminal Justice Administration Act, 1914 (4 & 5 Geo. 5. c. 58) (which section, see s. 42, applies to Scotland, and, see s. 43, to Ireland), provides that where "under any Act whether passed before or after the commencement of this Act there is power to arrest a person without warrant, a warrant for his arrest may be issued."
Reg. (55A) as to Constitution of Special Police Area.

Any person so arrested shall, if so ordered by the competent naval or military authority, or by the chief officer of police for the district, be photographed and finger-print impressions of the fingers and thumbs of both of his hands taken, and if any person refuses to allow such photograph or impressions to be taken, or obstructs the taking thereof, he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations:

Provided that—

(a) no photograph of a person so taken shall be published except for the purpose of tracing that person, nor shall a copy of any such photograph be shown to any person except a person officially authorised to see it; and

(b) If the person arrested neither has been nor is subsequently convicted of an offence against these regulations, all photographs (both negatives and copies) and finger-print impressions so taken shall be destroyed as soon as they are no longer required for the purposes of these regulations, and in any case forthwith after the termination of the present war.

On a person being taken into custody under this regulation he may apply to the competent naval or military authority for release on bail, and, if the competent naval or military authority so directs in writing, any officer of police, who under the Summary Jurisdiction Acts has power to release on bail any person apprehended without warrant, may discharge the person so in custody upon his entering into a recognizance, or, in Scotland, finding caution, with or without sureties, for a reasonable amount to appear at such time and place, to be named in the recognizance or caution, as may be fixed by the competent naval or military authority. Provided that a person so taken into custody as having committed a summary offence against these regulations may be released on bail in manner aforesaid without application to or direction from the competent naval or military authority.

If any person assists or connives at the escape of any person who may be in custody under this regulation, or knowingly harbours or assists any person who has so escaped, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

Special Police and Fire Brigade Areas.

55A.—(1) Where a Secretary of State, after consultation with the Admiralty or Army Council or the Minister of Munitions, is satisfied, as respects any area which is not wholly situated within the boundaries of one police area, that it is expedient for naval or military reasons or for reasons connected with the supply of munitions that the control of police in the area should be unified, he may by order—

(a) constitute the area a special police area and define the limits thereof;

(a) Army Council.—See footnote (a) to Reg. 1, p. 40. Minister of Munitions.—See footnote (b) to Reg. 2A, p. 41.
Reg. (55B) as to Constitution of Special Fire Brigade Area.

(b) assign to the special police area such number of constables belonging to the police forces of the police areas (or any of them) in which any part of the special police area is contained, or acting in those areas, in such proportion as may be agreed between the departments and authorities concerned or, in default of or pending agreement, as may be directed by the Secretary of State;

(c) provide that constables assigned to the special police area shall, for the purpose of control and discipline, act under the direction of a single authority, being either the chief officer of police of an existing police force or such other person or authority as may be specified in the order, and empower such authority to exercise any of the powers that may be exercised by the police authority or chief officer of any county police force, including the power of appointing constables for the special police area; and

(d) make such additional and supplemental provisions (including provisions for obtaining assistance from other police forces) as appear to him necessary for the purpose of giving full effect to the order;

and a Secretary of State may also give from time to time such directions as appear to him expedient for the purpose of giving full effect to the order.

(2) All constables assigned to, or appointed for, any special police area or any part of such area shall, without prejudice to any of their other powers, have all the powers, duties and privileges of constables throughout such area and also throughout any police area any part of which is included in such special police area.

(3) The powers conferred by this regulation on a Secretary of State shall, as respects any area situated wholly in Scotland, be exercised by the Secretary for Scotland; and shall as respects any area situated partly in England and partly in Scotland, be exercised jointly by a Secretary of State and the Secretary for Scotland.

55B.—(1) Where a Secretary of State is satisfied as respects any area that it is expedient for the better protection of that area from fire that, in case of an air raid or apprehended air raid, the fire brigades and fire appliances in that area or any of them should be employed under single control he may by order:

(a) constitute the area a special fire brigade area and define the limits thereof;

(b) provide that, in case of an air raid or apprehended air raid, the fire brigades in the special area or any of them shall co-operate in accordance with a scheme approved by him, and shall, for the purpose of carrying out such scheme, act under the directions of a
single authority, being the Chief Officer of one of the
Fire Brigades in the special area or such other person
or authority as may be specified in the order;
(c) make such additional and supplemental provisions as
appear to him to be necessary for the purpose of
giving full effect to the order;
and a Secretary of State may also from time to time give such
directions as appear to him expedient for the purpose of giving
full effect to the order.
(2) All officers and members of fire brigades in the area to
which the order applies shall comply with the directions of the
Secretary of State, and with the directions of the authority
specified in the order.
(3) The powers conferred by this regulation on a Secretary of
State shall as respects any area situated in Scotland be exercised
by the Secretary for Scotland.

Trial and Punishment of Offences.\(\text{(a)}\)

56.—(1) Except as otherwise provided by this regulation, a
person alleged to be guilty of an offence against these regulations
may be tried either by court-martial, or by a civil court with a
jury,\(\text{(b)}\) or by a court of summary jurisdiction,\(\text{(c)}\)
(2) Where a person is alleged to be guilty of an offence which
is by these regulations declared to be a summary offence he may,
if not subject to the Naval Discipline Act\(\text{(d)}\) or to military law
be tried by a court of summary jurisdiction and not otherwise,
and if he is so subject he may be so tried or may be dealt with as
for an offence against the Naval Discipline Act\(\text{(d)}\) or military law
as the competent naval or military authority may decide.

\(\text{(a)}\) Statements at Preliminary Investigations.—As to the giving in
evidence on a trial by court-martial, or civil court with a jury (including the
High Court of Justiciary in Scotland), for offences against the Regulations of
depositions of witnesses at preliminary investigations in cases where the witness
subsequently dies or becomes incapacitated for attendance by illness or war
service, see the Evidence (Amdt.) Act, 1915 (5 & 6 Geo. 5. c. 94), printed as
Appendix I, p. 391.
(b) Suspension of Trial by Jury.—On suspension by Proclamation of 5
Geo. 5. c. 34. s. 1 (Right of British Subject charged with Offence to be tried by
Civil Court (printed at pp. 5-7 of this Manual), so much of Reg. 56 as relates
to trial by jury will cease to have effect, see Reg. 58a and 58b, printed at pp. 179,
180. By Proclamation dated April 26th, 1916 (printed as St. R. & O., 1916,
No. 226), the operation of 5 Geo. 5. c. 34. s. 1, was suspended in Ireland.
(c) Court of Summary Jurisdiction.—I.e., in Scotland by the sheriff
court, see Reg. 55, p. 173.
(d) Naval Discipline Act.—This Act (29 & 30 Vict. c. 109) was amended by
the Naval Discipline Act, 1884 (47 & 48 Vict. c. 39), the Naval Discipline Act, 1909
(9 Edw. 7. c. 41), the Naval Discipline Act, 1915 (5 Geo. 5. c. 30), the Naval
Discipline (No. 2) Act, 1915 (5 & 6 Geo. 5. c. 73), the Naval Discipline Act,
1917 (7 & 8 Geo. 5. c. 34) and the Air Force (Constitution) Act, 1917 (7 & 8
Geo. 5. c. 51), and has in accordance with section 7 (2) of the 1884 Act, section 2 (2)
of the 1909 Act, section 16 of the 1915 Act, section 5 of the 1915 (No. 2) Act,
and section 2 of the 1917 Act, as applied by section 7 of the Air Force
(Constitution) Act, been printed with the amendments so made down to the
passing of the last-named Act, and such print has been put on sale. The
sections referred to provide for references in other Acts to the Naval Discipline
Act being construed as references to the Act as so amended.
The Naval Discipline Act was as to part of s. 67 repealed by the Perjury
Act, 1911, and has also been amended as to delegation of powers by 6 & 7
Geo. 5. c. 17, and 7 & 8 Geo. 5. c. 11.
Reg. (56) as to Trial of Offences.

(3) Where a person is alleged to be guilty of an offence other than an offence declared by these regulations to be a summary offence, the case shall be referred to the competent naval or military authority (a) who shall forthwith investigate the case and determine whether or not the case is to be proceeded with, and if it is to be proceeded with, whether or not it is an offence of such a character that it can adequately be dealt with by a court of summary jurisdiction.

(4) If it is determined that the case is not to be proceeded with, the alleged offender, if in custody, shall (unless he is detained on some other charge) forthwith be released.

(5) If it is determined that the case is to be proceeded with, but that the offence is of such a character as aforesaid, the offender may, if he is not subject to the Naval Discipline Act (b) or to military law, (c) be tried by a court of summary jurisdiction and not otherwise, and may be so tried notwithstanding that the offence was committed more than six months before the institution of the proceedings before the court, (d) and, if he is so subject, may be so tried or may be dealt with as for an offence against the Naval Discipline Act (b) or military law, (c) as the competent naval or military authority may decide.

(6) If it is determined that the case is to be proceeded with and that the offence is not of such a character as aforesaid, then—

(a) if the offender is a British subject and is not a person subject to the Naval Discipline Act (b) or to military law, and he claims, in the manner hereinafter provided, to be tried by a civil court with a jury instead of being tried by a court-martial, the case shall be handed over, for the purposes of trial, to the civil authority;

(b) if the offender, being a British subject, does not make any such claim, or if the offender is not a British subject or is a person subject to the Naval Discipline Act (b) or to military law, (c) the competent naval or military authority (a) shall, subject to any general or special instructions given by the Admiralty or Army Council, order the case to be tried by court-martial, or, where in pursuance of such instructions the case is not to be tried by court-martial, shall order it to be handed over, for purposes of trial, to the civil authority.

(7) Any case which is handed over to the civil authority may be tried by a civil court with a jury:

(a) "PRESS" and "MUNITIONS" Offences.—As respects "press offences," see Regulation 56 (13), and as respects "munitions offences," see Regulation 56 (14) pp. 174, 175.

(b) NAVAL DISCIPLINE ACT.—See footnote (d) on p. 171.

(c) PERSONS SUBJECT TO MILITARY LAW.—See ss. 175-177 of the Army Act.

(d) LIMITATION OF TIME FOR PROSECUTION.—The effect of this provision is to exclude the operation of s. 11 of the Summary Jurisdiction Act, 1848 (11 & 12 Vict. c. 43).
Provided that if on further investigation it appears to the prosecution that a case so handed over to the civil authority is of such a character as can be adequately dealt with by a court of summary jurisdiction it may, if the Admiralty or Army Council consent, or in Scotland if the Lord Advocate after consultation with the Admiralty or Army Council so directs, be so dealt with.

(8) For the purpose of enabling such a claim as aforesaid to be made, the competent naval or military authority shall, as soon as practicable after his arrest, give to the alleged offender notice in writing, in the form set out in Part I. of the Schedule to these regulations, (a) of the general nature of the charge and of his right (if he is a British subject and not a person subject to the Naval Discipline Act (b) or to military law (c)) to claim to be tried by a civil court with a jury instead of being tried by court-martial:

Provided that it shall not be necessary to give such a notice if the offence is an offence which is by these regulations declared to be a summary offence or it has been determined that the offence is an offence of such a character that it can adequately be dealt with by a court of summary jurisdiction.

(9) A person to whom such a notice has been given may if he is a British subject and not a person subject to the Naval Discipline Act (b) or to military law (c) within six clear days from the date when it was so given to him claim to be tried by a civil court with a jury instead of being tried by court-martial by giving notice in writing to that effect to the competent naval or military authority in the form set out in Part II. of the Schedule to these regulations (d)

(10) If the alleged offender is in custody, he shall, if he is to be tried by court-martial, be kept in or handed over to military custody, and, if he is to be tried otherwise than by court-martial, be kept in or handed over to civil custody, and if he is to be tried by a civil court with a jury, may in England and Ireland without any warrant from a justice of the peace be detained in any of His Majesty’s prisons, as a person committed for trial for felony, until thence delivered in due course of law, and an order to that effect in the form set out in Part III. of the Schedule to these regulations (e) shall, if application is made for the purpose, be made by a competent naval or military authority.

Provided that the alleged offender so in custody may apply to the competent naval or military authority, and if the competent naval or military authority signifies in writing that in his opinion the case is a proper one for bail, (f) the alleged offender may apply to a justice of the peace for bail, and such justice may, on such

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(a) Form of Notice to Alleged Offender.—This is printed at p. 184.  
(b) Naval Discipline Act.—See footnote (d) on p. 171.  
(c) Persons subject to Military Law.—See ss. 175–177 of the Army Act.  
(d) Form of Claim to Trial by Jury.—This is printed at p. 185.  
(e) Form of Order for Detention in Prison.—This is printed at p. 185.  
(f) Bail.—As to bail on arrest.—See Regulation 55, at p. 165.
Reg. (56) as to Trial of Offences.

application, admit him to bail in like manner as if he had been committed by such justice for trial for a felony, and nothing in this regulation shall affect any power of the High Court, or any power of any court of summary jurisdiction, to admit any person to bail. In Ireland the powers conferred by this proviso on justices of the peace shall be exercisable by resident magistrates and Dublin divisional justices only.

March 23, 1915.

(11) In England and Ireland offences against these regulations shall not be prosecuted before a civil court with a jury except by or with the consent of the Attorney-General for England or Ireland, as the case may be, nor before a court of summary jurisdiction by any person, other than the competent naval or military authority or a person authorised by him, or an officer of police, an officer of customs and excise, an aliens officer, (a) or a person authorised by the Government Department concerned, except with the consent of the Attorney-General for England or Ireland, as the case may be. Where any of these regulations enables any Government Department to apply by order the regulation or any provision contained in or appended to the regulation, or to make rules or orders, the Government Department by whose order the regulation or provision is applied, or by which the rules or orders are made, shall, for the purposes of this provision, as respects offences against the regulation as so applied, or offences by way of contravention or failure to comply with the rules or orders, be the Government Department concerned; and where the administration of any regulation is assigned by the regulation to any special department, that Government Department shall, for the purposes of this provision, as respects offences against that regulation, be the Government Department concerned. (b)

March 23, 1915.

(12) For the purposes of this regulation the expression “British subject" includes a woman who has married an alien but who before marriage was a British subject.

March 23, 1915.

(13) Where a person is alleged to be guilty of an offence against these regulations which appears to the Director of Public Prosecutions (c) in England, the Lord Advocate in Scotland, or the Attorney-General for Ireland in Ireland, to be a press offence as hereinafter defined, the case, instead of being referred to the

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(a) ALIENS OFFICER.—Defined by Reg. 62, p. 182.

(b) GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT CONCERNED.—Reg. 76 (3) (p. 73) assigns to the Treasury the administration of Regs. 7c and 7d (relating to foreign securities) for the purpose of Reg. 56 (11).

(c) DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC PROSECUTIONS.—The duties of this office are regulated by 42 & 43 Vict. c. 22, 47 & 48 Vict. c. 58, and 8 Edw. 7, c. 3, which last statute severet from that of the Treasury Solicitor. See also the Regulations respecting the duties of the Director of Public Prosecutions, dated Jan. 25, 1886, and printed in Statutory Rules and Orders Rev., 1904, IV, "Criminal Procedure, E"., pp. 9-11.

The powers of the Director under Regs. 56 (13) (14), are exercisable, in the Isle of Man by the Attorney-General of the Isle, in Guernsey, Sark, Herm and Jethou, by the Law Officers of the Crown in Guernsey, and in Alderney by H.M.'s Procureur.
competent naval or military authority, shall be referred to the Director of Public Prosecutions, (a) the Lord Advocate, or the Attorney-General for Ireland, as the case may be, who shall investigate the case and determine whether or not the case is to be proceeded with, and, if it is to be proceeded with, whether it is to be tried by a court of summary jurisdiction, or by a civil court with a jury, or, subject to the rights of the offender if a British subject under the Defence of the Realm (Amendment) Act, 1915, (b) and to the consent of the Admiralty or Army Council, by court-martial.

For the purposes of this provision "press offence" means the publication or attempted publication, or communication or attempted communication for publication, in any newspaper or other periodical, or any reprint of any part thereof, of any information, report, or statement in contravention of the provisions of these regulations, and where the person alleged to be guilty of such an offence is also alleged to be guilty of any other offence against these regulations in relation to the information so published or communicated, or attempted to be so published or communicated, such other offence shall also be treated as a press offence. The decision of the Director of Public Prosecutions, (a) the Lord Advocate, or the Attorney-General for Ireland, as to whether an alleged offence is a press offence or is to be treated as a press offence, shall be conclusive. (c)

(14) Where a person is alleged to be guilty of an offence against these regulations which appears to the Minister of Munitions to be a munitions offence as herein-after defined, the case, instead of being referred to the competent naval or military authority, shall be referred to the Director of Public Prosecutions, (a) the Lord Advocate, or the Attorney-General for Ireland, as the case may be, who shall investigate the case and determine whether or not the case is to be proceeded with, and if it is to be proceeded with, whether it is to be tried by a court of summary jurisdiction, or by a civil court with a jury, or, subject to the rights of the offender if a British subject under the Defence of the Realm (Amendment) Act, 1915, (b) and to the consent of the Admiralty or Army Council, by court martial.

For the purposes of this provision "munitions offence" means an offence in contravention of any order made or any directions, regulations, or restrictions given or issued by the Minister of Munitions under these regulations, or an offence against these regulations in respect of any matter within the scope of the powers and duties for the time being assigned to the Minister of Munitions, and the decision of the Minister of Munitions as to whether an alleged offence is a munitions offence shall be conclusive.

(a) Director of Public Prosecutions.—See footnote (c) to Reg. 56 (13), p. 174.
(b) 5 Geo. 5, c. 34, printed at pp. 5–8 of this Manual.
56A. Any offence tried by a civil court with a jury shall be deemed to be a felony, and on conviction of the offender he shall be liable to such punishment as might have been inflicted under Regulation 57 if the case had been tried by a general court-martial. Provided that a sentence of death shall not be imposed unless the offender has pleaded guilty to committing the offence with the intention of assisting the enemy, or the jury find that the offence was committed with such intention.

Where sentence of death is passed by such a civil court, the court may order the sentence to be executed in any manner in which a court-martial may order a sentence of death to be executed. If the manner in which the sentence is to be executed is by shooting, the court may direct that the offender be handed over to the military authority, and in such case the sentence shall be executed as if it had been passed by a court-martial, but in England shall not be carried into execution until after such time as is allowed by the Criminal Appeal Act, 1907, (b) for giving notice of appeal or notice of application for leave to appeal under that Act, nor pending such appeal or application; or in Scotland until after such date as may be specified in the sentence.

In England and Ireland a court of quarter sessions shall not have jurisdiction to try such a felony.

In Scotland the court having jurisdiction to try such a felony shall be the High Court of Justiciary.

For the purpose of the trial of a person for such a felony, the offence shall be deemed to have been committed either at the place in which the same actually was committed, or in any place in the United Kingdom in which the offender may be found, or to which he may be brought for the purpose of speedy trial.

(a) Appeals from Convictions. (i) From convictions under this Regulation in England an appeal lies to the Court of Criminal Appeal on questions of law, or with leave of that Court, on questions of fact, or against the sentence (Criminal Appeal Act, 1907, 7 Edw. 7. c. 23, s. 3). As to procedure, see the Criminal Appeal Rules, 1908 (printed in Annual Volume of Statutory Rules and Orders, 1908, pp. 239–291). If the Attorney General certifies that the decision of the House of Lords involves a point of law of exceptional public importance, and that it is desirable in the public interest that a further appeal should be brought, either the prosecutor or the defendant may appeal to the House of Lords (7 Edw. 7. c. 23, s. 1 (6)).

(ii.) In Scotland there is no appeal from the High Court of Justiciary.

(iii.) In Ireland points of law may be reserved by special case for the Court of Crown Cases Reserved (11–2 V. c. 78, ss. 1–4, 40–1, V. c. 57, ss. 50, 65).

(iv.) From convictions by courts-martial there is no appeal to the Court of Criminal Appeal or other civil court, but the Acts and Regulations governing courts-martial make provision for the review of decisions.

(b) Criminal Appeal Act, 1907.—7 Edw. 7. c. 23.

(c) Execution of Sentence of Death.—See s. 2 of the Criminal Law (Scotland) Act, 1830 (11 Geo. 4. and 1 Will. 4. c. 37) which specifies the periods within which the sentence of death is to be carried into execution.

(d) High Court of Justiciary.—See footnote (a) (ii.) above.
Reg. (56B, 57) as to Prosecutions before Court of Summary Jurisdiction; Trial and Punishment by Courts-Martial.

56B.—(1) Any officer or other person authorised in that behalf by the Director-General of National Service may, although he is not a counsel or solicitor, prosecute or conduct before any court of summary jurisdiction, any proceedings arising out of any matters with respect to which powers or duties are for the time being vested in or performed by the Director-General of National Service.

(2) This regulation shall not apply to Scotland.

57. A person found guilty of an offence against these regulations by a court-martial shall be liable to be sentenced to penal servitude for life or any less punishment, or if the court finds that the offence was committed with the intention of assisting the enemy to suffer death or any less punishment, and the court may in addition to any other sentence imposed order that any goods in respect of which the offence has been committed be forfeited:

Provided that a sentence of detention in detention barracks shall not be awarded for an offence under these regulations and that no sentence exceeding six months' imprisonment with hard labour shall be imposed in respect of any contravention of Regulations 12, 13, 21, 22, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28A, 53, 60, and 61 if the offender proves that he acted without any intention of assisting the enemy or, in the case of Regulation 27, of causing any such disaffection, interference or prejudice as is mentioned in that regulation.

A court-martial having jurisdiction to try offences under these regulations shall be a general or district court-martial convened by an officer authorised to convene such description of court-martial within the limits of whose command the offender may for the time being be; but nothing in this regulation shall be construed as authorising a district court-martial to impose a sentence of penal servitude.

Any person tried by court-martial under these regulations shall, for the purposes of the provisions of the Army Act (a) relating to offences, be treated as if he belonged to the unit in whose charge he may be; but no such person shall be liable to summary punishment by a commanding officer.

(a) Army Act.—The Army Act (44 & 45 Vict. c. 58) has been repeatedly amended and has in accordance with s. 8 (2) of the Army Annual Act, 1885 (48 & 49 Vict. c. 8), been printed with the amendments made down to the end of the session 5 & 6 Geo. 5, and such print has been put on sale.

S. 70 (5) of the Army Act was subsequently amended by 6 & 7 Geo. 5. c. 33, by s. 4 of the Army (Annual) Act, 1916 (6 & 7 Geo. 5. c. 5), and by ss. 4, 5 of the Army (Annual) Act, 1917 (7 & 8 Geo. 5. c. 9). See also the Army Transfers Act, 1915 (5 & 6 Geo. 5. c. 43), which as amended by 6 Geo. 5. c. 15, s. 13, amends s. 83 of the Army Act.

S. 8 (3) of the 1885 Act provides that references in any past or future Act to the Army Act shall be construed to refer to the Army Act as so amended.
58. A person convicted of an offence against these regulations by a court of summary jurisdiction shall be liable to be sentenced to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a term not exceeding six months or to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds, or to both such imprisonment and fine, and the court may, in addition to any other sentence which may be imposed, order that any goods in respect of which the offence has been committed shall be forfeited.

For the purpose of the trial of a person for such an offence the offence shall be deemed to have been committed either at the place in which the same actually was committed, or at any place in which the offender may be, and the court in Scotland shall be the sheriff court. In Ireland for the purposes of such trial a summons may be issued by a justice to a witness who is not within his jurisdiction and any such summons may, in Ireland, be issued, served and enforced in the same manner as a summons to a witness within the jurisdiction of the issuing justice.

Section seventeen of the Summary Jurisdiction Act, 1879, (a) shall not apply to the charge of offences against these regulations.

Any person aggrieved by a conviction of a court of summary jurisdiction under these regulations may appeal in England to a court of quarter sessions, and in Scotland under and in terms of the Summary Jurisdiction (Scotland) Acts, (b) and in Ireland in manner provided by the Summary Jurisdiction (Ireland) Acts, (c)

In addition and without prejudice to any powers which a court may possess to order the exclusion of the public from any proceedings, if, in the course of proceedings before a court of summary

(a) Claim to Trial by Jury.—S. 17 relates to the right to claim trial by jury in case of certain offences otherwise triable summarily.

(b)—(i) Summary Jurisdiction (Scotland) Acts. These are the Summary Jurisdiction (Scotland) Act, 1908 (8 Edw. 7. c. 65), which consolidated and amended the previous Acts, and the Summary Jurisdiction (Scotland) Act, 1908, Amendment Act, 1909 (9 Edw. 7. c. 28).

(ii) Appeals. The appeal is by stated case to the High Court of Justiciary under ss. 60-76 of the 1908 Act or by any other competent mode of appeal, see s. 76. There is no appeal "on the merits" in any case. As to the High Court of Justiciary, see footnote (a) (ii.) to Reg. 56A, p. 176.

(iii) Fees. As to fees, see Act of Adjournal of December 18, 1896, printed in Statutory Rules and Orders Revised, 1904, at p. 22 of title "Justiciary, High Court of, S." No fee is payable by an appellant in custody in respect of an appeal against the amount of caution fixed or on account of refusal of liberation by the sheriff court, see the Act of Adjournal of March 20, 1909, printed Statutory Rules and Orders, 1912, p. 1466.

(c)—(i) Summary Jurisdiction (Ireland) Acts. These Acts are so far as respects the Dublin Metropolitan Police District, the Acts regulating the powers and duties of justices of the peace or of the police of that district, and as respects any other part of Ireland, the Petty Sessions (Ireland) Act, 1851 14 & 15 Vict. c. 93 and any Act, past or future, amending the same. (See Interp. Act, 1889 (52 & 53 Vict. c. 63), s. 13 (9.).

(ii) Appeals. Under these Acts the appeal is to Quarter Sessions, and by special case on point of law to the High Court, see 20 & 21 Vict. c. 43.
Reg. (58A, 58B, 58C) as to Trial and Punishment by Courts-martial, on suspension of Trial by Jury; Burden of Proof; Evidence of Orders of Competent Naval or Military Authority.

jurisdiction against any person for an offence against these regulations or the proceedings on appeal, application is made by the prosecution, in the public interest, that all or any portion of the public shall be excluded during any part of the hearing, the court may make an order to that effect, but the passing of sentence shall in any case take place in public. (a)

58A. Whenever His Majesty by Proclamation suspends the operation of section one of the Defence of the Realm (Amendment) Act, 1915, (b) either generally or as respects any specified area, then, as respects all offences committed against these regulations, or (as the case may be), all such offences committed within the specified area, so much of Regulation 56 as relates to trial by a civil court with a jury; and in particular paragraphs (6) to (10) and (13) thereof, shall, so long as the Proclamation remains in force, cease to have effect, without prejudice however to any proceedings under the said section which may be pending at the date of the issue of such Proclamation, and in lieu of the said paragraphs, the following provision shall have effect:—

"If it is determined that the case is to be proceeded with and that the offence is not of such a character as aforesaid, the case may be tried by court-martial, and notwithstanding anything in Regulation 57 a field general court-martial convened by an officer authorized to convene such a court-martial shall have the like jurisdiction to deal with the case as in the last-mentioned regulation is conferred on a general court-martial."

58B. Where under these regulations any act if done without lawful authority or without lawful authority or excuse is an offence against these regulations, the burden of proving that the act was done with lawful authority or with lawful authority or excuse shall rest on the person accused.

58C. Every document purporting to be an order or other instrument issued by a competent naval or military authority and to be signed by such an authority shall be received in evidence and be deemed to be such an order or instrument without further proof unless the contrary is shown. (c)

(a) Hearing in Camera. — See Section 1 (3) of the Defence of the Realm (Amendment) Act, 1915 (5 Geo. 5. c. 34), (p. 6 of this Manual), which makes similar provision as to trials for felony by civil courts.

(b) Suspension of Trial by Jury. — 5 Geo. 5. c. 34, s. 1 (Right of British subject charged with offence to be tried by Civil Court), printed at pp. 5-7 of this Manual. By Proclamation dated April 26, 1916 (printed as St. R. & O., 1916, No. 256), the operation of the said section was suspended in Ireland.

(c) Orders of Competent Naval or Military Authority. — S. 38 of the Summary Jurisdiction (Scotland) Act, 1903, has been held to apply to these orders. See Brander v. Mackenzie (1915, S. C. (J), p. 47; 1915, 7 Ad. 609); Cameron v. McAvoy (1916, 2 S.L.T. 169).
Reg. (58D, 59, 60) as to Trial by Courts-Martial of Offences by Military, while Trial by Jury is suspended; Saving of other Powers; Publication of Notice of Order; Tampering with Notices.

58D. Where His Majesty has by Proclamation suspended, either generally or as respects any specified area, the operation of section one of the Defence of the Realm (Amendment) Act, 1915, then any person who is alleged to have committed any offence (whether an offence against these regulations or otherwise) at any place within the United Kingdom or within the specified area, as the case may be, while the Proclamation was in force and while he was subject to military law shall, unless the competent military authority otherwise directs and notwithstanding anything in any Act or law to the contrary, be liable to be tried for the offence by court-martial and not otherwise, and on any such trial the procedure of the court-martial and the punishment to be inflicted in case of conviction shall be as prescribed by the Army Act.

Provided that nothing in this regulation shall be construed as affecting the powers of commanding officers to deal summarily with offences under the Army Act or of courts of summary jurisdiction to deal with offences punishable on summary conviction.

Saving of Powers.

59. The powers conferred by these regulations are in addition to and not in derogation of any powers exercisable by members of His Majesty's naval and military forces and other persons to take such steps as may be necessary for securing the public safety and the defence of the Realm, and nothing in these regulations shall affect the liability of any person to trial and punishment for any offence or war crime otherwise than in accordance with these regulations.

Notices and Permits.

60. The competent naval or military authority, or any other person by whom an order is made in pursuance of these regulations, shall publish notice of the order in such manner as he may consider best adapted for informing persons affected by the order, and no person shall without lawful authority deface or otherwise tamper with any notice posted up in pursuance of these regulations, or any other notice, advertisement or placard, relating to any naval or military matters or any matters connected with any financial or other measures taken or any financial or other
arrangements made by or on behalf of His Majesty's Government with a view to the prosecution of the war or otherwise connected with the public safety or the defence of the Realm exhibited or posted up under lawful authority, and if he does so shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.(a)

61. Any person claiming to act under any permit or permission granted under or for the purposes of these regulations shall, if at any time he is required to do so by the competent naval or military authority or any person authorised by him, or by any naval or military officer, or by any sailor or soldier engaged on sentry patrol or other similar duty, or by any officer of customs and excise, officer of police or aliens' officer, produce the permit or permission for inspection, and if he refuses to do so he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.(a)

Any permit or permission granted under or for the purposes of any provision of these regulations may at any time be revoked.

61A. A certificate purporting to be signed by a recruiting official of the Ministry of National Service that a notice calling up a man from the army reserve to report for military service has been delivered at, or sent by post to such man addressed to, his last known place of abode shall, in any proceedings taken against such man for failure to comply with the notice, be evidence unless the contrary is proved that such notice has been so delivered or sent.

Such certificate shall until the contrary is proved be deemed to have been signed by such recruiting official without proof of the official character of the person appearing to have signed it.

**Definition of Competent Naval and Military Authorities and Interpretation of Regulations.**

62. The Admiralty or Army Council(b) may appoint any commissioned officer of His Majesty's Naval or Military Forces, not below the rank of lieutenant-commander in the Navy or field officer in the Army, to be a competent naval or military authority and may authorise any competent naval or military authority thus appointed to delegate, either unconditionally or subject to such conditions as he thinks fit, all or any of his powers under these regulations to any officer qualified to be appointed a competent naval or military authority, and an officer so appointed, or to whom the powers of the competent naval or military authority are so delegated, is in these regulations referred to as a

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(a) **Maximum Penalty under Regs. 60 or 61.**—No sentence exceeding 6 months imprisonment with hard labour can be imposed for a contravention of Reg. 60 or Reg. 61 if the offender proves that he acted without any intention of assisting the enemy. See Reg. 57, p. 177.

(b) **Army Council.**—See footnote (a) to Reg. 1, p. 40.
Feb. 29, 1916.

For the purposes of these regulations the expression "aliens officer" shall have the same meaning as in the Aliens Restriction (Consolidation) Order, 1914.

March 23, 1915.

For the purposes of these regulations, the expression "war material" includes arms, ammunition, warlike stores and equipment, and everything required for or in connection with the production thereof.

April 22, 1916.

For the purposes of these regulations, printing includes any mechanical mode of reproduction.

June 13, 1917.

For the purposes of these regulations references to Allies and States in alliance with His Majesty shall include States acting in naval or military co-operation with His Majesty in the present war.

July 17, 1917.

For the purposes of these regulations the expression "enemy country" includes any territory in the military occupation of the enemy but shall not include any territory in the military occupation of His Majesty or His Allies.

Dec. 21, 1917.

For the purposes of these regulations the expression "chief officer of police" shall include any police officer duly authorised to take the place and exercise the powers of the chief officer during his absence from duty.

(a) "Competent Military Authority."—This expression has in the Army Act a different meaning. In that Act it means the Army Council (see s. 101) and certain high military authorities (see s. 87, &c.).

(b) Aliens Officer.—Article 15 of the Aliens Restriction (Consolidation) Order, 1914 (printed at p. 52 of the Manual of Emergency Legislation), is as follows:

15.—(1) The following persons, that is to say—

(a) any immigration officers appointed under the Aliens Act, 1905 ; and

(b) any persons appointed for the purpose by a Secretary of State ;

shall be aliens officers for the purposes of this Order at the various ports in the United Kingdom, and shall in the exercise of their powers act under general or special instructions from the Secretary of State, and subject to such instructions, shall have power to enter on board any vessel, and to detain and examine all persons arriving at or leaving any port in the United Kingdom, and to require the production of any documents by such persons, and generally to take such steps as are sanctioned by this Order or as may be necessary for giving effect to this Order.

Article 15 of the Aliens Restriction Order (printed as Statutory Rules and Orders, 1916, No. 122), reproduces ipsissimis verbis, Article 15 of the 1914 Order which it revoked. For list of regulations conferring special powers on an Aliens Officer, see that heading in Index at end of this Manual.
63. These regulations may be cited as the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

The Interpretation Act, 1889, applies for the purpose of the interpretation of these regulations and of orders and rules made thereunder, in like manner as it applies for the purpose of the interpretation of an Act of Parliament and as if these regulations were an Act of Parliament. (a)

64. Where by any Order in Council for the time being in force, any regulations or words are directed to be added to or omitted from these regulations, or to be substituted for any other regulations or words in these regulations, then copies of these regulations printed under the authority of His Majesty's Stationery Office after such direction takes effect may be printed with the regulations or words added or omitted or substituted for other regulations or words as such direction requires, and with the regulations and paragraphs thereof numbered in accordance with such direction; and these regulations shall be construed as if they had, at the time at which such direction takes effect, been made with such addition, omission, or substitution. (b)

65. A reference in any Order in Council or other document to the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, or to the Defence of the Realm Regulations, or to any of them, shall, unless the context otherwise requires, be construed to refer to these regulations as amended by any Order in Council for the time being in force.

(a) Construction of Regulations and of Orders thereunder.—The effect of Reg. 63 would appear to be that—

1. In the Regulations themselves all expressions defined by the Interpretation Act (52 & 53 Vict. c. 63), though not occurring in the Defence of the Realm Acts have the respective meanings so given to them and all the rules of construction laid down by that Act for the construction of Acts of Parliament apply to the construction of the Regulations;

2. In an Order under the Regulations expressions occurring both in the Order and in the empowering Regulations have the same meaning as they have in the empowering Regulations (see s. 31 of the Interpretation Act);

3. But both as regards the Regulations and the Orders thereunder such interpretation is excluded by anything in the Regulation or Order importing "a contrary intention." (See the provision to this effect which occurs throughout the Interpretation Act.)

(b) Printing of Regulations as amended.—The Defence of the Realm Regulations are, in accordance with Regulation 64, herein printed as a single Consolidated Code.
Reg. (66) as to Previous operation of Revoked Regulations; Form of Notice to Alleged Offender.

66. The fact that any regulation or provision of a regulation is, or has been, revoked or superseded by any subsequent regulation shall not affect, and shall be deemed not to have affected, the previous operation of any regulation or provision so revoked or superseded, or the validity of any action taken under any such regulation or provision, or any penalty or punishment incurred in respect of any contravention or failure to comply with any such regulation or provision, or any proceeding or remedy in respect of any such penalty or punishment. (a)

Where a regulation or provision of a regulation has been amended by the substitution of one Government Department or authority for another as the authority to exercise any power under the regulation or provision the amendment shall not affect any order made, licence or other instrument issued or action taken in pursuance of the power by the original authority, but any such order, licence or instrument shall until revoked or amended continue in force as if it had been made or issued by the substituted authority and as if for references in the order, licence or instrument to the original authority there were substituted references to the substituted authority.

SCHEDULE.

PART I.

Form of Notice to be given to an Alleged Offender. (b)

To (a) You are hereby informed that the general nature of the charge against you is (b)

If you are a British subject (or (in the case of a woman who has married an alien) were before marriage to an alien a British subject) and are not a person subject to the Naval Discipline Act or to military law you are entitled to claim to be tried upon the said charge[s] by a civil court with a jury (or in Scotland by the High Court of Justiciary) instead of by a court martial.

If you are entitled and wish to make such a claim you must sign the form appended hereto and send it within six clear days from the receipt of this notice to the competent naval or military authority at the address designated below.

Dated the day of 1918.

Signature

Competent Naval [or Military] Authority.

Address (c)

N.B.—The competent naval or military authority should cause a record to be made of the date when this notice is received by the alleged offender.

(a) Parallel Provision.—A clause to the like effect of Reg. 66 forms Art. 9 of the Order in Council of Nov. 6th, 1916 (St. R. & O., 1916, No. 764), amending the Aliens Restriction Order.

(b) This Notice is provided for by Regulation 56 (8), p. 173. See also footnotes thereto.
PART II.

Form of Claim to be appended to the Notice in Part I. (a)

To the competent naval or military authority at (a)

I, ______________, am a British subject [was before my marriage to an alien a British subject] and am not a person subject to the Naval Discipline Act or to military law, and I claim to be tried for the said offence by a civil court with a jury [or in Scotland by the High Court of Justiciary] instead of by a court martial.

Signed ________________________________

This claim may be sent by registered post, or if you are in custody by delivering it to the person in whose custody you are.

The competent naval or military authority should cause a record to be made of the date when the claim is given to him.

PART III.

Form of Order for Detention in Prison of Alleged Offender. (b)

To the Governor of His Majesty's Prison at

Whereas it has been determined in accordance with the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, Number 56, that A.B. suspected of having committed offences against the said regulations and now in military custody shall be tried by a civil court with a jury instead of by a court martial.

Now, I, the undersigned, being the competent [naval or] military authority within the meaning of the said regulations, do hereby request and require you to receive the said A.B. into His Majesty's prison afore-said and therein to detain him as a prisoner committed to the said prison for trial for felony, and produce him, as and when required, for the purpose of his said trial by a civil court with a jury, and until he be delivered from your custody in due course of law.

Dated the __________ day of ________ 1918.

(Signed) ________________________________

Competent Naval [or Military] Authority.

(a) This form of Claim is provided for by Regulation 56 (9), p. 173. See also footnotes thereto.

(b) This form of Order for Detention is provided for by Regulation 56 (10), p. 173, under which the Order can also be made by the Minister of Munitions. It is not applicable to Scotland.
PART III.

ORDERS OF A GENERAL CHARACTER MADE UNDER THE REGULATIONS.

In this the 5th Edition of the Defence of the Realm Manual, Part III varies from the corresponding Part in the previous Edition to the following extent.


A year ago there were some 30 Classes of General Orders under the Regulations: there are now nearly 50 such Classes, and the following is a list of them.

They are here classified according to, and except where they fall within the other Manuals mentioned above, printed in the sequence of the particular Regulation from which, or from which in common with other powers, they appear to derive their force. For the Headings and other words preceding each Order, for the Grouping of Orders under a particular Regulation, which to facilitate reference has been adopted, and for the Explanatory Notes (which do not form part of the Orders as issued), the Editor of this Manual is alone responsible.

ALEXANDER PULLING.

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III. Orders under Reg. 2 regulating or prohibiting Manufacture of, or Dealings in, War Material, Forage, &c., p. 193.

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XII. Orders under Reg. 2\(^t\) as to Horses for Agriculture, p. 266.

XIII. Orders under Reg. 7 as to requisitioning of Output of certain Factories and Workshops, p. 266.

XIV. Orders under Reg. 7\(^b\) as to Railway Traffic and Fares, pp. 267–275.

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XVII. Directions and Regulations under Reg. 8\(^a\) as to the Carrying on of Work, and as to the Engagement or Employment of Workmen, p. 277.

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XX. Order under Reg. 8\(^ee\) applying certain Regulations to the Controller of H.M. Stationery Office, pp. 283–288.

XXI. Orders under Reg. 9\(^aa\) as to the carrying, having or keeping of Arms, &c., pp. 289–291.

XXII. Order under Reg. 9\(^e\) as to Prohibition of Drilling, p. 291.

XXIII. Orders under Reg. 9\(^g\) as to Taking Possession of Coal Mines, pp. 292, 293.

XXIV. Orders under Reg. 9\(^gg\) as to Taking Possession of Iron Ore Mines and Road Stone Quarries, pp. 294, 295.

XXV. Order under Reg. 9\(^h\) as to Taking Possession of Canals, and as to Barges used thereon, pp. 297–301.

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XXX. Orders under Reg. 14\(^a\) as to Outlying Islands, pp. 333–336.

[Continued over page.]
XXXI. Orders under Reg. 15 requiring Censuses of Goods, Animals and of Commodities, p. 337.

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XXXVI. Order under Reg. 24C restricting Despatch of Parcels and Samples, p. 339.

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XLIV. Orders under Reg. 39BB as to Rates, Dues, and Charges at Ports, p. 375.

XLV. Order under Reg. 39BB as to Freights, p. 377.

XLVI. Directions under Reg. 39C to Port Authorities, pp. 383-388.

XLVII. Order under Reg. 40 as to Supply of Drugs to Members of H.M.'s Forces, p. 389.

XLVIII. Order under Reg. 40B prescribing Form of Record of Dealings in Cocaine or Opium, p. 390.

XLIX. Order under Reg. 41AAA as to Agricultural Employment, p. 390.
Order under Reg. 2A constituting the Birmingham Special "Ejectment" Area.

I.—ORDERS CONSTITUTING SPECIAL "EJECTMENT" AREAS UNDER REGULATION 2A.
(This Reg. is printed at p. 41.)

Orders of the Minister of Munitions under Regulation 2A (2) of the Defence of the Realm Regulations constituting Special Areas for the purposes of that sub-section within which the Ejectment from their dwellings of Munition Workers is restricted.

List of these Areas.
3. Lancashire, p. 190.  

1. Birmingham.

Order, dated January 30, 1918, constituting Birmingham a Special Area.

1918. No. 106.

The Minister of Munitions, being of opinion that as respects the area specified in the Schedule annexed hereto in which the work of manufacturing producing repairing storing or transporting war material is being carried on the ejectment from their dwellings of workmen employed in that work is calculated to impede delay or restrict that work, in pursuance of the powers conferred upon him by the Defence of the Realm Regulations, hereby orders and declares that the area specified in the Schedule annexed hereto is a special area for the purpose of subsection 2 of Regulation 2A of the Defence of the Realm Regulations:

Humbert Wolfe.

Dated this 30th day of January, 1918.

Schedule.

The area contained within the circumference of a circle the centre of which is situate at Birmingham Town Hall and the radius of which is ten miles in length.

[The above Order was published in the London Gazette, February 1st, 1918.]
Order under Reg. 2A constituting the Cumberland and Lancashire Special "Ejectment" Area.

2. Cumberland.

Order, dated October 1, 1917, constituting a Special Area in the Counties of Lancashire and Cumberland.

[This Order is printed under 3 below.]

3. Lancashire.

Order, dated October 1, 1917, constituting a Special Area in the Counties of Lancashire and Cumberland.

1917. No. 1054.

The Minister of Munitions being of opinion that as respects the area specified in the Schedule annexed hereto in which the work of manufacturing, producing, repairing, storing, or transporting war material is being carried on the ejectment from their dwellings of workmen employed in that work is calculated to impede, delay, or restrict that work, hereby, in pursuance of the powers conferred upon him by the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, orders and declares that the area specified in the Schedule annexed hereto is a special area for the purpose of subsection 2 of Regulation 2A of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914.

Dated this 1st day of October, 1917.

Winston S. Churchill.

Schedule.

The County Borough of Barrow-in-Furness, the Urban Districts of Dalton-in-Furness, and Ulverston and so much of the Rural District of Ulverston as is comprised in the Parishes of Angerton, Kirkby Ireleth, Osmotherly, Maneriggs, Egton-with-Newland, Pennington, Urswick, and Aldingham, all in the County of Lancaster.

The Urban District of Millom and so much of the Rural District of Bootle as is comprised in the Parishes of Millom Rural and Wickham, all in the County of Cumberland.

[The above Order was published in the London Gazette, October 9th, 1917.]
Orders under Reg. 2A constituting the Lancashire and Lincolnshire Special "Ejectment" Areas.

Order, dated December 4, 1917, constituting a Special Area in the County of Lancashire.

1917. No. 1249.

The Minister of Munitions being of opinion that as respects the area specified in the Schedule annexed hereto in which the work of manufacturing, producing, repairing, storing, or transporting war material is being carried on the ejectment from their dwellings of workmen employed in that work is calculated to impede, delay, or restrict that work, hereby, in pursuance of the powers conferred upon him by the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, orders and declares that the area specified in the Schedule annexed hereto is a special area for the purpose of subsection 2 of Regulation 2A of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914.

Dated this 4th day of December, 1917.

Signed on behalf of the Minister of Munitions.

U. Wolff,
Assistant Secretary.

Schedule.

The Petty Sessional Divisions of Lonsdale North and Hawkhead and the Township of Foxfield all in the County of Lancaster.

[This Order was published in the London Gazette, December 4th, 1917.]

4. Lincolnshire.

Order, dated January 29, 1918, constituting a Special Area in the County of Lincoln.

1918. No. 105.

The Minister of Munitions, being of opinion that as respects the area specified in the Schedule annexed hereto in which the work of manufacturing, producing, repairing, storing or transporting war material is being carried on the ejectment from their dwellings of workmen employed in that work is calculated to impede delay or restrict that work, in pursuance of the powers conferred upon him by the Defence of the Realm Regulations, hereby orders and declares that the area specified in the Schedule annexed hereto is a special area for the purpose of subsection 2 of Regulation 2A of the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

Winston S. Churchill.

Dated this 29th day of January, 1918.
Order under Reg. 2A constituting the Warwickshire Special "Ejectment" Area.

Schedule.

The Urban Districts of Scunthorpe, Brumby, and Frodingham, and the Parishes of Crosby and Ashby, all in the County of Lincoln.

[The above Order was published in the London Gazette, February 1st, 1918.]

5. Warwickshire.

Order, dated December 3, 1917, constituting a Special Area in the County of Warwick.

1917. No. 1236.

The Minister of Munitions, being of opinion that as respects the area specified in the Schedule annexed hereto in which the work of manufacturing, producing, repairing, storing, or transporting war material is being carried on the ejectment from their dwellings of workmen employed in that work is calculated to impede, delay, or restrict that work, hereby, in pursuance of the powers conferred upon him by the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, orders and declares that the area specified in the Schedule annexed hereto is a special area for the purpose of subsection 2 of Regulation 2A of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914.

Dated this 3rd day of December, 1917.

U. Wolff,
Assistant Secretary.

Schedule.

The City of Coventry and the Parishes of Foleshill and Stoke in the County of Warwick.

[The above Order was published in the London Gazette, December 4th, 1917.]
II. **Orders and Notices as to Taking Possession of War Material, Forage, &c., under Regulation 2b.** (This Reg. is printed at p. 42).

(1) **War Material Supplies Orders.**

*Note.*—The Orders and Notices issued by the Admiralty, Army Council and Minister of Munitions under Regulation 2b, and those issued by the Board of Trade under the same Regulation as applied to them by Regulation 2jj (1), p. 51, and in force February 28th, 1918, are printed in the February 28, 1918, Edition of the "War Material Supplies Manual," where they are grouped according to the class of Article which is the subject of control and accompanied by a Table shewing which Department has exercised the control and the date of each Order or Notice.

(2) **Food Control Orders.**

*Note.*—The Orders made by the Food Controller under Regulation 2b as applied to him by the concluding paragraph thereof and in force April 30th, 1918, are printed in Part II. of the Edition of that date of the "Food Control Manual," where they are grouped according to the class of article or matter with which they deal.

III. **Orders Regulating or Prohibiting Manufacture of, or Dealings in, War Material, Forage, &c., under Regulation 2e.** (This Reg. is printed at p. 45.)

(1) **War Material Supplies Orders.**

*Note.*—The Orders and Notices issued by the Admiralty, Army Council and Minister of Munitions under Regulation 2e and those issued by the Board of Trade under the same Regulation as applied to them by Regulation 2jj. (1), p. 51, and in force February 28th, 1918, are printed in the Feb. 28, 1918, Edition of the "War Material Supplies Manual," where they are grouped according to the class of Article which is the subject of control and accompanied by a Table shewing which Department has exercised the control and the date of each Order or Notice.
Orders under Regs. 2F, 2G, 2GG and 2J as to Maintenance of Supply of Articles of Food.

(2) Food Control Orders.

Note.—The Orders made by the Food Controller under Regulation 2E as applied to him by the concluding paragraph thereof and in force April 30th, 1918, are printed in Part II. of the Edition of that date of the "Food Control Manual," where they are grouped according to the class of article or matter with which they deal.

IV.—Orders as to Maintenance of Supply of Articles of Food under Regulations 2F, 2G, 2GG and 2J.(a) (These Regs. are printed at pp. 45–50.)

Note.—All the Orders made by the Food Controller under these Regulations or under Regulations 2b, 2e, 7, or 35a which confer ancillary powers on the Controller and in force April 30th, 1918, are printed in the Edition of that date of the "Food Control Manual."

The Orders and Licences of the Food Controller directly relating to the maintenance of supply of articles of food form Part II. of that Manual and are there divided into groups according to the class of article or matter with which they deal.

The Orders of the Food Controller and the ancillary Orders of the Local Government Board and of the Secretary for Scotland relating to the establishment of food control committees form Part III. of the said Manual and are there divided according to the parts of the United Kingdom to which they relate.
Coal (Pit's Mouth) Prices Order, 1917, under Reg. 2JJ.

V. ORDERS AND MEMORANDA AS TO MAINTENANCE OF SUPPLY OF ARTICLES OTHER THAN FOOD UNDER REGULATION. 2JJ.

(This Reg. is printed at p. 51.)

[Regulation 2JJ (1) confers on the Board of Trade the like powers as are given to the Food Controller by Regulations 2F to 2J (pp. 45-50) as respects any article of commerce not within that Controller’s powers.]

5. Tobacco and Matches, p. 254.

1. Coal.

(a) Price of Coal, p. 195. (b) Transport of Coal, 218.

(c) Distribution of Houseold Coal in Metropolitan Coal Distribution Area, p. 219.

(a) Price of Coal.

(i) Pit’s Mouth Prices, 195. (ii) Wholesale Coal Prices, p. 196. (iii) Retail Coal Prices, p. 199.

(i) Pit’s Mouth Prices.

The Coal (Pit’s Mouth) Prices Order, 1917, dated October 12, 1917, made by the Board of Trade.

1917. No. 1060.

By virtue of the powers vested in them the Board of Trade, deeming it expedient to take further steps for regulating the supply of coal, and being satisfied that special circumstances affect the Coal Mines in the United Kingdom, hereby order as follows:

1. As from the dates hereafter mentioned the price of coal sold or offered for sale at the pit’s mouth directly or indirectly by the owner of the mine or on his behalf for use in the United Kingdom shall be a price exceeding by nine shillings in the case of mines in the South Wales and Monmouthshire and Forest of Dean districts and six shillings and sixpence in other cases or such lower sum as may be fixed by the Controller of Coal Mines in any particular case the price of coal of the same description, sold in similar quantities, and under similar conditions affecting the sale at the pit’s mouth at the same coal mine on the corresponding date (or as near thereto as, having regard to the course of business, may be practicable) in the twelve months ended the thirtieth day of June nineteen hundred and fourteen.
Wholesale Coal Prices Order, 1917, under Reg. 2JJ.

2. These prices shall be charged on all such coal despatched from the colliery on and after the 15th October in the case of coal for domestic consumption and on and after the 17th September in the case of coal for other purposes.

3. Where in consequence of this Order the price paid or to be paid by any person to whom coal is or has been sold is increased the price paid or to be paid by any person to whom the coal is or has been sold in pursuance of any subsidiary contract shall be increased by the same amount.

4. This Order may be cited as the Coal (Pit’s Mouth) Prices Order, 1917.

A. H. Stanley.

Board of Trade,
7, Whitehall Gardens,
S.W.1.

[The above Order was published in the London Gazette, October 16th, 1917.]

(ii) Wholesale Coal Prices.

The Wholesale Coal Prices Order, 1917, dated September 5, 1917, made by the Board of Trade.

1917. No. 944.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon them by Regulations 2v to 2jj of the Defence of the Realm Regulations and of all other powers enabling them in that behalf the Board of Trade hereby order as follows:—

1. The price at which a factor or merchant may sell coal in railway wagon or barge load or cargo to a consumer or to a retail coal merchant for re-sale by him from depot or wharf or railway siding by retail to consumers or to hawkers or small dealers, shall, except as hereunder provided, not exceed the pit price chargeable by the owner of the mine at which the coal was produced, or in the case of washed fuel, the price chargeable for the fuel at the washery by the owner of the fuel by whom, or on whose behalf it was washed, in addition to the actual cost of transport (in which cost no charge shall be made by the seller of the coal in respect of office expenses, salaries or other overhead charges or loss in handling) by more than the following amounts:—

(a) Coal purchased by railway companies in Great Britain for consumption on locomotives ... ... ... ... 3d. per ton

(b) Coal purchased by railway companies in Great Britain for other purposes ... 6d. ,, ,, 

(c) Coal consumed in national factories ... 6d. ,, ,, 

(d) Coal consumed in gas and electric supply undertakings in Great Britain ... 9d. ,, ,, 

(e) Coal sold to retail merchants in Great Britain for re-sale by them from depot or wharf or railway siding by retail to consumers or to hawkers and small dealers ... ... ... ... 1s. ,, ,,
(f) All other coal, including all coal sold for consumption in Ireland, 1s. 3d. per ton, except that where coal sold direct to a consumer not having rail or wharf accommodation, who makes his own cartage arrangements, is delivered in railway wagon by the factor or merchant in quantities less than 30 tons, the amount chargeable in addition to the price at pit or washery and the transport charges as above defined shall be 2s. per ton unless the consumer has ordered not less than 500 tons of the coal in question for delivery over the following twelve months.

Provided that:—

(i) Where coal is dealt with by more than one factor or merchant before reaching the consumer or retail merchant, the above amounts of 3d., 6d., 9d., 1s., 1s. 3d., or 2s. per ton respectively shall be divisible between the different factors and merchants, and each seller, except in the case of the final sale to the consumer or retail merchant, shall at the time of the sale inform the purchaser how much of the above amounts is included in the price, in order that the maximum price may not be exceeded.

(ii) In the case of washed fuel, where loss of weight in transit is borne by the factor or merchant, a charge may be made by the factor or merchant in respect of such loss by way of addition to the price per ton at which the fuel is sold to the consumer, not exceeding in any case 2 per cent. of such price.

(iii) Where the seller himself provides water transport, otherwise than by the charter of a ship subsequent to the date of this Order, the transport charges shall not exceed the rate current at the date of this Order.

(iv) Where payment is not made by the consumer or retail merchant before the date on which payment is due to the original owner of the coal or within 30 days of delivery of the coal, whichever is the later, the factor or wholesale merchant may make a reasonable charge in respect of credit to the consumer or retail merchant.

Provided also that the maximum charges specified in this article, including the transport charges, may be increased or reduced by the Board of Trade, either (a) generally, or (b) as respects any particular class of business, or (c) as respects the business of any individual factor, merchant or consumer; or (d) as respects any individual contract or sale.

2. All contracts for the purchase or sale of coal in the United Kingdom under which deliveries were being made or were due prior to the 10th September, 1917, are hereby abrogated, provided that notwithstanding such abrogation, the seller shall, subject to any instructions which have been or may be given by or on behalf of the Controller of Coal Mines under the Coal Transport Order,
1917, (a) or otherwise, continue to deliver to the purchaser, and the purchaser shall continue to receive, the coal during the period of the currency of the contract, and under the conditions and at the rates specified thereunder, unless otherwise agreed by both parties, and the price charged as from the 10th September shall not exceed the price chargeable under the contract in accordance with the provisions of the Price of Coal (Limitation) Act, (b) and of this Order; provided also that in no case shall the price be increased without the consent of the Controller of Coal Mines for the time being appointed by the Board of Trade hereinafter referred to as the Controller.

Any party to such contract may apply to the Controller for the variation of or relief against any term or condition of such contract, and such application shall be heard and determined by the Controller in the same manner as any question may be determined under Article 6 of this Order, and that article shall apply accordingly.

3. If, in consequence of the provisions of Article 2 hereof, the price to be paid by any person to whom coal is delivered is reduced by any amount, the price to be paid by any person to whom the coal is delivered in pursuance of any subsidiary contract shall be reduced by an equivalent amount unless the Controller otherwise orders.

4. This Order shall not apply to any sale of coal for export or any sale of coal for the manufacture of patent fuel for export or any sale of coal to be used on any ship.

5. No person shall sell or buy or offer to sell or buy any coal at a price exceeding the maximum price hereby fixed.

6. Where any dispute or difference arises between two or more factors or merchants as to the division of the amounts referred to in sub-paragraph (i) of Article 1 of this Order, such dispute or difference shall be referred to the Controller.

The Controller on such reference shall consider the cases of the respective parties and take their evidence in such manner as he shall deem most convenient, but shall give each party an opportunity of knowing and answering his opponent’s case.

If the Controller deems it desirable to hear the parties *viva voce*, he may appoint a person to hear the evidence and arguments and report to him. The decision of the Controller shall be final and binding on all parties to the reference, and the Arbitration Act, 1889, (c) shall not apply thereto.

7. If any person acts in contravention of this Order, or aids or abets any other person in doing anything in contravention of this Order, that person is guilty of a summary offence against the Defence of the Realm Regulations, and if such person is a corporation or company, every director and officer of the corporation or company is guilty of the like offence, unless he proves that the contravention took place without his knowledge or consent.

8. The Controller shall be responsible to, and is hereby authorised by the Board of Trade to take all measures that are needed to give effect to this Order.

(a) Coal Transport Order, 1917.—That Order is printed p. 218.
(b) Price of Coal Limitation Act, 1915.—i.e. 5 & 6 Geo. 5, c. 75.
(c) Arbitration Act, 1889.—i.e. 52 & 53 Vict., c. 49.
Retail Coal Prices Order, 1917, under Reg. 2J

He may suspend from time to time and for any period, and in any district or part of a district the operation of all or any of the articles of this Order or parts thereof as he thinks fit, and may restore such operation.

He may make such rules and issue such instructions under this Order as may be necessary to give effect to its provisions, and such rules and instructions shall be deemed to be part of this Order, and shall have the same effect as if they had been included in this Order.

9. (a) This Order may be cited as the Wholesale Coal Prices Order, 1917.

(b) This Order shall take effect as from the 10th day of September, 1917.

Signed on behalf of the Board of Trade this 5th day of September, 1917.

W. F. Marwood,
A Secretary of the Board of Trade.

[The above Order was published in the London Gazette, September 14th, 1917.]

(iii) Retail Coal Prices (a).

A. Throughout United Kingdom, p. 199.
B. In England and Wales, p. 204.
C. In Scotland, p. 209.
D. In Ireland, p. 212.

A. Throughout United Kingdom.

The Retail Coal Prices Order, 1917, dated September 11, 1917, made by the Board of Trade.

1917. No. 953.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon them by Regulations 2F to 2JJ of the Defence of the Realm Regulations and of all other powers enabling them in that behalf the Board of Trade hereby order as follows:

1. The price at which coal delivered by road vehicle from a depot or wharf or railway siding in lots of 1 ton or over may be sold shall, subject to the provisions of Article 13 of this Order, not exceed by more than 1s. per ton the price of the coal delivered at the depot or wharf or railway siding in addition to the actual

(a) Maximum Prices in Metropolitan Coal Distribution Area.—The Notice of the Controller of Coal Mines under the Household Coal Distribution Order, 1917, is printed p. 242.

(b) Accompanying Orders and Memoranda.—This Order was accompanied by a Memorandum as to Increases in Retail Prices of House Coal during the War (p. 203), and by separate Orders conferring powers on the Local Authorities in each part of the Kingdom, and Circulars addressed to them by the Controller of Coal Mines, pp. 204-218.
Retail Coal Prices Order, 1917, under Reg. 2JJ.

cost of handling and delivery, such cost to include depot and office expenses, but not interest charges or salaries to owners, partners or directors of the business; provided that:

(i) Where a merchant sells under the same description and at the same price coals of which the prices delivered at the depot or wharf or railway siding are different, the price under this article shall not exceed the average price delivered at the depot or wharf or railway siding of the whole of the coal in question with the additions herein or hereinafter mentioned.

(ii) Where a coal merchant deals in articles other than coal in the course of his business charges common to the sale of coal and other parts of the business are to be fairly apportioned in determining working costs for the purpose of this article.

(iii) The exclusion of salaries to owners, partners, or directors from workng costs shall not apply to reasonable remuneration to such owners, partners, or directors in respect of manual labour or clerical work performed by them.

2. The price of coal sold or delivered in smaller lots than 1 ton from a road vehicle shall not exceed by more than 2s. per ton the maximum selling price in the same district for sales of the same description of coal in lots of 1 ton or over from road vehicles as prescribed by Article 1 of this Order.

3. The price of coal delivered from a depot, wharf or railway siding to dealers' shops shall be less than the prices provided in Article 1 of this Order by 6d. per ton or such other amount as may be approved by the local authority.

4. The price of coal sold at depots or wharves or railway sidings to hawkers and dealers in quantities less than 8 tons shall be less than the prices provided in Article 1 of this Order by 3s. per ton or such other amount as may be approved by the local authority.

5. The price of coal sold in quantities of 2 cwt. or less at dealers' shops shall not exceed by more than 1d. per cwt. the maximum selling price in the same district for similar quantities sold from road vehicles as authorised by Article 2 of this Order.

6. The prices for quantities of coal less than 1 cwt. shall be at the same rate to the nearest farthing as the price per cwt. Fractions of a farthing to be charged as a farthing.

7. The maximum price of coal sold in small quantities to consumers from depot or wharf or railway siding shall be 2d. per cwt. less than the maximum price in the same district for smaller lots than 1 ton sold from road vehicles as provided by Article 2 of this Order.

8. The foregoing maximum prices are for cash on delivery and if credit be taken a reasonable charge may be made therefor; provided that such charge shall not exceed such amount as may be approved by the local authority.
9. It shall be the duty of all Coal Merchants to supply the local authority, as defined herein, for the district or districts in which their places of business are situated or in which coal is sold or delivered by them with such information as may be required by the local authority for the purpose of ascertaining whether the retail prices of house coal sold in bulk or in small quantities in their area comply with the requirements of this Order.

10. (a) Every local authority, as defined herein, shall, after consultation with the coal merchants in their area, publish in the local press and in such other manner as may appear to the local authority to be desirable lists showing the prices chargeable under this Order for the various classes of coal sold in the district for household purposes.

(b) The local authority may by publication in the manner prescribed herein withdraw or very any or all of the prices published by them under this Article.

11. The local authority may appoint a committee consisting of members of the local authority and may delegate subject to such conditions as they may think fit to such committee all or any of their functions under this Order.

12. For the purposes of this Order the term "local authority" means:

In England and Wales the Council of every Municipal Borough, Urban District and Rural District, including the Council of the Isles of Scilly. (a)

In Scotland in a County the County Council and in a Royal, Parliamentary or Police Burgh, the Town Council. (b)

In Ireland the Council of every County Borough, Borough and Urban District, the Town Commissioners of every Town not being an Urban District, and the Council of every Rural District.

13. The publication of retail prices of house coal by a local authority in the manner prescribed by Article 10 of the Order shall, so long as the prices are not withdrawn or varied as provided therein, be conclusive evidence that such prices comply with the provisions of this Order.

14. (a) No person in charge of a vehicle offering for sale coal in quantities not exceeding two hundredweights in such vehicle shall sell or offer for sale such coal unless there shall be affixed on prominent and conspicuous parts of such vehicle so as to be visible on both sides thereof, metal tablets on which shall be clearly marked in a permanent manner in a figure or figures of at least 3 inches in length the prices per hundredweight at which the coal is offered for sale, and such persons shall not alter, deface, or remove or exchange such figure or figures, except at the place of loading or at the office of his employer.

(a) Districts of English Local Authorities.—See footnote (b) to Local Authorities (Retail Coal Prices) Order, 1917, p. 205.

(b) Districts of Scottish Local Authorities.—See footnote (b) to Local Authorities (Retail Coal Prices) (Scotland) Order, 1917, p. 209.
(b) No person in charge of a vehicle to which is affixed a metal tablet as aforesaid, shall, on a sale of any such coal, charge to the purchaser any price greater than that marked on the said metal tablet.

Provided that this Article shall not apply to the area of any County Council in Scotland or of any Rural District Council in England or Wales or Ireland except as regards any part of the area to which the local authority may, with the approval of the Controller of Coal Mines, by order apply it.

15. (a) No person being the owner or occupier or in charge of a shop or premises where coal is sold or kept or exposed for sale in quantities not exceeding 2 cwt. shall sell or offer for sale such coal unless there shall be exhibited in some conspicuous place in the shop or premises where coal is sold or kept or exposed for sale a notice on which shall be clearly printed in figures at least one and three-eighths of an inch in length and half an inch in width the price per 112 lbs., 56 lbs., 28 lbs., 14 lbs. and 7 lbs. at which coal is offered for sale, and no person shall alter, deface, or remove such notice except at the commencement of each day upon which such shop or premises shall be open for the sale of coal.

(b) No person being the owner or occupier or in charge of a shop or premises where coal is sold or kept or exposed for sale in which shop or premises is affixed a notice as aforesaid shall, on a sale of any such coal, charge to the purchaser any price greater than that marked on the said notice.

16. No person shall sell or buy or offer to sell or buy by retail coal of any description (a) at a price exceeding the permitted maximum price on the occasion of such a sale of coal of the same description, or (b) under other descriptions than those specified in the lists of prices published by the local authority as provided in Article 10 of this Order.

17. If any person acts in contravention of this Order or aids or abets any other person in doing anything in contravention of this Order that person is guilty of a summary offence against the Defence of the Realm Regulations, and if such person is a corporation or company every director and officer of the corporation or company is guilty of the like offence unless he proves that the contravention took place without his knowledge or consent.

18. Articles 1 to 13 of this Order shall not apply to such part of the area of any local authority as is for the time being subject to the provisions of the Household Coal Distribution Order, 1917,(a) made by the Board of Trade on the 10th August, 1917.

19. The Controller of Coal Mines for the time being appointed by the Board of Trade shall be responsible to and is hereby authorised by the Board of Trade to take all measures that are needed to give effect to this Order.

He may suspend from time to time and for any period and in any district or part of a district the operation of all or any of the articles of this Order or parts thereof as he thinks fit, and may restore such operation.

(a) Household Coal Distribution Order, 1917.—That Order is printed p. 219.
He may make such rules and issue such instructions under this Order as may be necessary to give effect to its provisions, and such rules and instructions shall be deemed to be part of this Order and shall have the same effect as if they had been included in this Order.

20. This Order may be cited as the Retail Coal Prices Order, 1917.

Signed on behalf of the Board of Trade this eleventh day of September, 1917.

W. F. Marwood,
A Secretary of the Board of Trade.

[The above Order was published in the London Gazette, September 18th, 1917.]

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MEMORANDUM AS TO INCREASES IN RETAIL PRICES OF HOUSE COAL DURING THE WAR.

1917, No. 953.*

COLLIERY PRICES.

Under the Price of Coal (Limitation) Act, 1915, the price charged by a colliery company for a particular description of Coal may exceed by not more than 4s. per ton the price charged by the same colliery under a similar sale of the same Coal on or about the corresponding date in the twelve months ended the 30th June, 1914. In the case of collieries in South Wales and Monmouth and the Forest of Dean this standard amount of 4s. has been increased to 6s. 6d. per ton.

FACTORS' CHARGES.

The margin which factors may charge on House Coal is now limited under the Wholesale Coal Prices Order, 1917, to 1s. per ton. Where a merchant buys his supplies (or a portion of his supplies) through factors the increase, as compared with the pre-war charge, should not be more than 2d. or 3d. per ton.

TRANSPORT.

(a) Rail-borne Coal.

The only general increase in railway charges is the increase of wagon hire charges for private owners' wagons which was sanctioned by the Price of Coal (Limitation) Act, this increase varying from 24d. per ton in the case of Coal carried a distance of less than 20 miles to 74d. per ton in the case of Coal carried a distance of 150 miles or more. In general, therefore, railway transport charges will only be increased by a few pence per ton.

(b) Sea-borne Coal.

In the case of sea-borne Coal the freights to be regarded as legitimate are the current rates of freight as indicated in Article 2 of the Wholesale Coal Prices Order. These will generally be considerably in excess of pre-war freights.

DISTRIBUTION FROM DEPOTS.

It has been ascertained by an examination of the position in a number of localities that the increase in charges for distribution since the beginning of the War (including depot and office expenses and cartage) is in general about 2s. 6d. per ton, but in particular localities the increase may, owing to special circumstances, be greater or less than this amount.
Local Authorities (Retail Coal Prices) Order, under Reg. 2JJ.

The above particulars indicate roughly the increase in the different elements making up the retail price of rail-borne Coal as compared with the corresponding figure for the twelve months prior to the War, but these amounts may be varied in certain cases owing to the following circumstances:

(1) Colliery Price.

In certain cases the price charged to a merchant may exceed his pre-war price by somewhat more than 4s. per ton (or 6s. 6d. per ton in the case of collieries in South Wales and Monmouth and the Forest of Dean), owing to the colliery basing its present price not on the sale to the same merchant in the pre-war period, but on a similar sale to another purchaser at the same time at a slightly higher price. In no case, however, should the additional charge be more than a few pence per ton. Further, a merchant may be obtaining part of his supplies from different collieries from those supplying him prior to the War.

(2) Railway Transport.

If supplies are obtained from collieries nearer to or farther from the area of consumption than those supplying the merchant prior to the War, the railway charges will generally be reduced or increased accordingly.

(3) Distribution.

Generally speaking it seems to be the case that cartage costs have increased by about 50 per cent. as compared with pre-war charges. In places where costs of cartage were high before the War owing to long haulage or hilly districts, the increase will be correspondingly high, and the sum of 2s. 6d. specified above to cover all increases in cost of distribution may be insufficient.

Board of Trade,
Coal Mines Department,
8, Richmond Terrace,
Whitehall, S.W.1.
12th September, 1917.

B. In England and Wales.

The Local Authorities (Retail Coal Prices) Order, 1917, dated September 11, 1917, made by the Local Government Board.

1917. No. 950.

64,784.

To the Councils of the several Municipal Boroughs and other Urban Districts in England and Wales;—
To the Councils of the several Rural Districts in England and Wales;—
To the Council of the Isles of Scilly;—
And to all others whom it may concern.

Whereas by Regulations numbered 22 and 2JJ of the Defence of the Realm Regulations, We, the Local Government Board, may, by arrangement with the Board of Trade, confer and impose on any local authorities and their officers any powers and duties necessary to provide for the due discharge of any functions assigned to local authorities by certain orders made by the Board of Trade under the Defence of the Realm Regulations;

(a) Circular accompanying Order.—This Order as issued to the Local Authorities was accompanied by the Circular printed immediately below.
Local Authorities (Retail Coal Prices) Order, under Reg. 2JJ.

And whereas the Board of Trade have, in pursuance of the said Regulation numbered 2JJ, made the Retail Coal Prices Order, 1917: (a)

Now therefore, in pursuance of Our powers in that behalf, and by arrangement with the Board of Trade, We hereby Order as follows:

ARTICLE I.—In these Regulations, unless the contrary intention appears:

(a) The expression "Local Authority" means, as the case may be, the Council of a Municipal Borough or other Urban District, the Council of a Rural District, or the Council of the Isles of Scilly;

(b) The expression "District" in relation to a Local Authority means, as the case may be, the District or part of a District subject to the jurisdiction of the Local Authority for the purposes of the Public Health Act, 1875, (b) and not being a District or part of a District to which the Household Coal Distribution Order, 1917, for the time being applies. (c)

ARTICLE II.—We hereby confer and impose upon the Local Authority and upon such of their officers as they may designate or appoint for the purpose the powers and duties necessary to provide for the due discharge of the functions assigned to Local Authorities by the Retail Coal Prices Order, 1917, within their District, in conformity with the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

ARTICLE III.—Any expenses incurred by a Local Authority in the execution of this Order shall be defrayed in like manner as if the expenses had been incurred in the execution of the Public Health Act, 1875. (d)

ARTICLE IV.—This Order may be cited as "The Local Authorities (Retail Coal Prices) Order, 1917."

Given under the Seal of Office of the Local Government Board, this Eleventh day of September, in the year One thousand nine hundred and seventeen.

(l.s.)

W. Hayes Fisher,
President.

H. C. Monro,
Secretary.

[The above Order was published in the London Gazette, September 14th, 1917.]

(a) Retail Coal Prices Order, 1917.—That Order is printed p. 199.

(b) Districts of English and Welsh Local Authorities.—Many of the municipal boroughs and urban districts are now co-terminous with a single parish: the rural districts comprise groups of parishes and as originally constituted, and still in certain cases, are co-terminous with a poor law union—minus the boroughs or other urban districts within the union. A statement showing what parishes were on April 1st, 1915, within the district of each borough, urban, or rural district council ("Statement of the County Boroughs, &c., in England and Wales") is published by H.M. Stationery Office.

The Council of the Isles of Scilly, which was established by 53 & 54 Vict., c. clxxvi. (confirming an Order of the Local Government Board), has amongst other powers those of a Rural District Council.

(c) Household Coal Distribution Order, 1917.—That Order is printed p. 219.

(d) Public Health Act, 1875.—(38 & 39 Vict. c. 55.)
Circular as to Retail Prices of House Coal in England and Wales:—Reg. 27FF.

Circular of Controller of Coal Mines to English and Welsh Local Authorities as to Retail Prices of House Coal.

1917. No. 953.**

Please reply to—
THE CONTROLLER OF COAL MINES,
BOARD OF TRADE,
8, RICHMOND TERRACE,
WHITEHALL,
LONDON, S.W.1.

Telephone: REGENT 5220.
Telegrams: COALCONTROL, PARL., LONDON.
Quote Reference D/9856/PR.

[Box]

BOARD OF TRADE,
COAL MINES DEPARTMENT,
8, RICHMOND TERRACE,
WHITEHALL,
LONDON, S.W.1.

Sir,

I am directed by the Controller of Coal Mines to enclose for your information copies of the Retail Coal Prices Order, 1917, made by the Board of Trade under Regulations 2 (p) to 2 (aj) of the Defence of the Realm Regulations and of the Local Authorities (Retail Coal Prices) Order (a) made by the Local Government Board, conferring on local authorities certain powers in connection with the fixing and maintenance of retail prices of house coal under the first mentioned Order.

It will be observed that Article 1 of the Retail Coal Prices Order (b) provides that the retail price of House Coal sold in lots of 1 ton or more shall not exceed by more than 1s. per ton the cost of the coal delivered at the merchant’s depot, together with the merchant’s depot and office expenses and cost of cartage, and that Article 9 of the Order authorises your Council to request from the coal merchants in their area such information as the Council may require in order to satisfy themselves that the prices which the merchants propose to charge comply with the requirements of the Order.

For the purpose of assisting local authorities in forming an opinion on the information submitted by the merchants a memorandum on the subject of increases in costs during the war is enclosed.

From the particulars shown in this memorandum it may be taken that in general (except in the case of sea-borne coal) retail prices should not exceed the prices in operation on or about the corresponding date in the twelve months prior to the war by more than 6s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. per ton, the lower of these figures applying more particularly to towns in the neighbourhood of collieries. It is, however, to be understood that in certain cases the increase in pre-war prices is at the present time less than these amounts, and that in such cases there should be no increase in present levels of prices. On the other hand in other districts an increase of more than 7s. 6d. per ton over pre-war prices may, owing to special circumstances, be justifiable.

It is suggested that your Council or a Committee appointed by them in accordance with Article 11 of the Retail Coal Prices Order should call a meeting of the retail coal merchants in their area, and request them to submit for the Council’s approval prices to come into operation on the 1st October, or as soon as possible thereafter.

Where associations of merchants are in existence it will be desirable for the sake of convenience to communicate with them for this purpose.

In many cases, particularly in the case of rural areas, it will probably be convenient that a joint meeting of representatives of local authorities for a number of areas (e.g., the district councils in a particular county or in several counties) and of the merchants in those areas should be held in order to come to a uniform arrangement as to the general increase over pre-war prices to be sanctioned. The detailed schedules of prices for each district can afterwards be arranged locally with the merchants in the district. The Controller is endeavouring to make arrangements on these lines in certain areas.

(a) Local Authorities (Retail Coal Prices) Order, 1917.—That Order is printed p. 204.
(b) Retail Coal Prices Order, 1917.—That Order is printed p. 199.
Circular as to Retail Prices of House Coal in England and Wales:—Reg. 2JJ.

If the prices submitted by the merchants to the local authority or the Committee as the case may be do not exceed those in operation on or about the corresponding date in the twelve months prior to the war by more than the appropriate sum mentioned above, no further investigation will be necessary, but if the increase exceeds such amount the merchants shall be requested to furnish details of the increases in costs in order that the reasonableness of the prices which they suggest may be verified.

It may be assumed that prices which make reasonable provision for increases in costs as indicated above comply with the requirements of Article 1 of the Order as to the margin of profit of 1s. per ton and when such prices have been decided on a schedule should be drawn up stating the prices for each description of coal under the various conditions of sale and published by the local authority in the local press. The cost of advertisement will be defrayed by the Government. Precise instructions on this point will be communicated to you later. A suggested form of advertisement is appended, but the details both as regards the descriptions of the coal and the methods of sale will vary from place to place, and in some cases it may be necessary for a local authority to approve different levels of price for different districts in their area owing to local differences in costs of distribution.

SUGGESTED FORM OF ADVERTISEMENT.

Price of Coal.

The Council of under the powers conferred on them by the Retail Coal Prices Order, 1917, hereby announce that the following schedule of prices has been drawn up by them (after consultation with representatives of the local coal merchants as to their costs) as the maximum prices chargeable for the sale of coal by retail for domestic purposes in the...of...

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<th>Best Selected</th>
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In case the local authority experience difficulty in securing the necessary co-operation of the merchants with a view to drawing up a schedule of prices, they should inform the Controller of Coal Mines, who will consider
Circular as to Retail Prices of House Coal in England and Wales:—Reg. 2JJ.

the question of instituting a formal local inquiry, and if the local authority are satisfied that the prices which the merchants have refused to revise are clearly in excess of the amounts that could be justified on the basis suggested above, they should furnish the Controller with full information on the point in order that he may consider whether the circumstances are not such as to warrant the institution of proceedings forthwith.

It is to be observed that under Article 13 of the Order, when prices have been duly published by the local authority, a merchant is regarded as complying with Articles 1 to 7 of the Order so long as his prices do not exceed those fixed by the local authority.

Until such prices have been established in any locality a merchant is liable to penalties if it is proved that the prices at which he sells do not comply with Articles 1 to 7 of the Order.

I am to add that it is necessary that the procedure described above should be followed whether voluntary arrangements as to the limitation of coal prices are in force or not.

It will be observed that in addition to their functions in regard to fixing prices, certain local authorities are, under Article 14 of the Retail Coal Prices Order, empowered to order, with the approval of the Controller of Coal Mines, that the provisions of that Article as to the displaying of prices on vehicles shall apply to their area or to any part thereof. It is not intended that the Article should apply to sparsely populated areas in which the maximum prices may vary from village to village on account of differences in cartage costs, but it is suggested that in such cases the local authority arrange, if possible, for the display of the maximum prices in some conspicuous place in each village. If notice boards or hoardings in prominent positions are not available arrangements may be made with the Sub-postmasters for the display of the prices in the Post Office in each village. The Postmaster-General has no objection to this if no other method is practicable.

The Retail Coal Prices Order does not apply to such parts of the areas of local authorities in the Metropolitan Police District and adjoining areas as are for the time being subject to the provisions of the Household Coal Distribution Order, 1917.\(a\) In cases in which the Household Coal Distribution Order is in operation in part only of the area of a local authority the Retail Coal Prices Order will, under Article 18 of the Order, apply to the remainder of the area.

The above-mentioned Orders and this Circular with the enclosed Memorandum have been placed on sale, and further copies may be obtained either directly, or through any bookseller, from His Majesty's Stationery Office, Kingsway, London, W.C.2.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

H. F. CARLILL.

The Town Clerk.
The Clerk of the Urban District Council.
The Clerk of the Rural District Council.

\(a\) HOUSEHOLD COAL DISTRIBUTION ORDER, 1917.—That Order is printed p. 219.
C. In Scotland.

The Local Authorities (Retail Coal Prices) (Scotland) Order, 1917, Dated September 11, 1917, Made by the Secretary for Scotland (a).

1917, No. 942
S. 78

In pursuance of the powers conferred on me by Regulation 2j as read with Regulation 2jj of the Defence of the Realm Regulations and by arrangement with the Board of Trade, I hereby order as follows:

(1) In this Order the expression "Local Authority" shall mean in a County the County Council and in a Royal Parliamentary or Police Burgh the Town Council. (b)

(2) I hereby confer and impose upon the Local Authority and upon such of their officers as they may designate or appoint for the purpose the powers and duties necessary to provide for the due discharge within their district, in conformity with the Defence of the Realm Regulations, of the functions assigned to Local Authorities by the Retail Coal Prices Order, 1917. (c)

(3) Any expenses incurred by a Local Authority in the execution of this Order shall be defrayed out of the public health general assessment provided that such expenses shall not be reckoned in any calculation as to the statutory limit of that assessment. (d)

(4) This Order may be cited as the Local Authorities (Retail Coal Prices) (Scotland) Order, 1917.

(l.s.)

Robert Munro,
His Majesty's Secretary for Scotland.

Scottish Office, Whitehall.
11th September, 1917.

(a) Circular accompanying Order.—This Order as issued to the Local Authorities was accompanied by the Circular printed immediately below.

(b) Districts of Scottish Local Authorities.—A statement showing what parishes are within the district of each local authority forms the Parl. Paper 1915 [7992]. Since the date of that Return, Findochty has been "declared to be a burgh."

(c) Retail Coal Prices Order, 1917.—This Order is printed p. 199.

(d) Expenses in Execution of Order.—As to the public health general assessment, see ss. 135, 136, 137 of the Public Health (S.) Act, 1897 (60 & 61 Vict. c. 38).
Circular as to Retail Prices of House Coal in Scotland:—
Reg. 2Jj.

CIRCULAR OF CONTROLLER OF COAL MINES TO SCOTTISH LOCAL AUTHORITIES AS TO RETAIL PRICES OF HOUSE COAL.

1917. No. 953.***

Please reply to—
THE CONTROLLER OF COAL MINES,
BOARD OF TRADE,
8, RICHMOND TERRACE,
WHITEHALL,
LONDON, S.W.1.

Board of Trade,
Coal Mines Department,
8, Richmond Terrace,
Washington,
LONDON, S.W.1.

Telephone: Regent 5220.
Telegrams: Coalcontro, Parl, London.

Quote Reference D/3856 P.R.

12th September, 1917.

Sir,

I am directed by the Controller of Coal Mines to enclose for your information copies of the Retail Coal Prices Order, 1917, made by the Board of Trade under Regulations 2 (e) to 2 (q) of the Defence of the Realm Regulations and of the Local Authorities (Retail Coal Prices) (Scotland) Order, 1917, (a) made by the Secretary for Scotland, conferring on local authorities certain powers in connection with the fixing and maintenance of retail prices of house coal under the first mentioned Order.

It will be observed that Article 1 of the Retail Coal Prices Order (b) provides that the retail price of house coal sold in lots of 1 ton or more shall not exceed by more than 1s. per ton the cost of the coal delivered at the merchant's depot, together with the merchant's depot and office expenses and cost of cartage, and that Article 9 of the Order authorises your Council to request from the coal merchants in their area such information as the Council may require in order to satisfy themselves that the prices which the merchants propose to charge comply with the requirements of the Order.

For the purpose of assisting local authorities in forming an opinion on the information submitted by the merchants a memorandum on the subject of increases in costs during the war is enclosed.

From the particulars shown in this memorandum it may be taken that in general (except in the case of sea-borne coal) retail prices should not exceed the prices in operation on or about the corresponding date in the twelve months prior to the war by more than 6s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. per ton, the lower of these figures applying more particularly to towns in the neighbourhood of collieries. It is, however, to be understood that in certain cases the increase in pre-war prices is less than these amounts, and that in such cases there should be no increase in present levels of prices. On the other hand in other districts an increase of more than 7s. 6d. per ton over pre-war prices may, owing to special circumstances, be justifiable.

It is suggested that your Council, or a committee appointed by them in accordance with Article 11 of the Retail Coal Prices Order, call a meeting of the retail coal merchants in their area and request them to submit for the Council's approval prices to come into operation on the 1st October, or as soon as possible thereafter.

Where associations of merchants are in existence it will be desirable for the sake of convenience to communicate with them for the purpose.

In many cases it will probably be convenient that a joint meeting of representatives of local authorities for adjoining areas and of the merchants in those areas should be held in order to come to a uniform arrangement as to the general increase over pre-war prices to be sanctioned. The detailed schedules of prices for each district can afterwards be arranged locally with the merchants in the district. The Controller is endeavouring to make arrangements on these lines in certain areas.

(a) Local Authorities (Retail Coal Prices) (Scotland) Order, 1917.—That Order is printed p. 209.
(b) Retail Coal Prices Order, 1917.—That Order is printed p. 199.
Circular as to Retail Prices of House Coal in Scotland:—

Reg. 2JJ.

If the prices submitted by the merchants to the local authority or the Committee as the case may be do not exceed those in operation on or about the corresponding date in the twelve months prior to the war by more than the appropriate sum mentioned above no further investigation will be necessary, but if the increase exceeds such amount the merchants should be requested to furnish details of the increases in costs in order that the reasonableness of the prices which they suggest may be verified.

It may be assumed that prices which make reasonable provisions for increases in cost as indicated above apply with the requirements of Article I of the Order as to the margin of profit of 1s. per ton and when such prices have been decided on a schedule should be drawn up stating the prices for each description of coal under the various conditions of sale and published by the local authority in the local press. The cost of advertisement will be defrayed by the Government. Precise instructions on this point will be communicated to you later. A suggested form of advertisement is appended, but the details both as regards the descriptions of the coal and the methods of sale will vary from place to place, and in some cases it may be necessary for a local authority to approve different levels of prices for different districts in their area owing to the local differences in costs of distribution.

SUGGESTED FORM OF ADVERTISEMENT.

Price of Coal.

The Council of under the powers conferred on them by the Retail Coal Prices Order, 1917, hereby announce that the following schedule of prices has been drawn up by them (after consultation with representatives of the local coal merchants as to their costs) as the maximum prices chargeable for the sale of coal by retail for domestic purposes in the…………………………of………………………

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sales of 1 ton or more in bulk or in bags —</th>
<th>Best Selected</th>
<th>Seconds</th>
<th>Bright House</th>
<th>Best Kitchen</th>
<th>Kitchen Nuts</th>
<th>Stove Coal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(a) Delivered into cellar … per ton</td>
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<td>(b) Delivered at entrance … &quot;</td>
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<td>Sales of quantities less than 1 ton from road vehicles … … per cwt.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sales of 2 cwt. or less at shops —</td>
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<td>7 lbs. … … … … … …</td>
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<td>Sales to consumers at merchants' depots or wharves or railway sidings —</td>
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<td>per cwt. … … … … … …</td>
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<td>7 lbs. … … … … … …</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

In case the local authority experience difficulty in securing the necessary co-operation of the merchants with a view to drawing up a schedule of prices, they should inform the Controller of Coal Mines, who will consider the question of instituting a formal local inquiry, and if the local authority are satisfied that the prices which the merchants have refused to revise are clearly in excess of the amounts that could be justified on the basis suggested above, they should furnish the Controller with full information
on the point in order that he may consider whether the circumstances are not such as to warrant the institution of proceedings forthwith.

It is to be observed that under Article 13 of the Order, when prices have been duly published by the local authority, a merchant is regarded as complying with Articles 1 to 7 of the Order so long as his prices do not exceed those fixed by the local authority.

Until such prices have been established in any locality a merchant is liable to penalties if it is proved that the prices at which he sells does not comply with Articles 1 to 7 of the Order.

I am to add that it is necessary that the procedure described above should be followed whether voluntary arrangements as to the limitation of coal prices are in force or not.

It will be observed that in addition to their functions in regard to fixing prices, certain local authorities are, under Article 14 of the Retail Coal Prices Order, empowered to order, with the approval of the Controller of Coal Mines, that the provisions of that Article as to the displaying of prices on vehicles shall apply to their area or to any part thereof. It is not intended that the Article should apply to sparsely populated areas in which the maximum prices may vary from village to village on account of differences in cartage costs, but it is suggested that in such cases the local authority arrange, if possible, for the display of the maximum prices in some conspicuous place in each village. If notice boards or hoardings in prominent positions are not available arrangements might be made with the Sub-postmasters for the display of the prices in the Post Office in each village. The Postmaster-General has no objection to this if no other method is practicable.

The above-mentioned Orders and this circular with the enclosed memorandum have been placed on sale, and further copies may be obtained, either directly or through any bookseller, from His Majesty's Stationery Office, 23, Forth Street, Edinburgh.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
H. F. CARLLILL.

The County Clerk.
The Town Clerk.

D. In Ireland.

THE LOCAL AUTHORITIES (IRELAND) COAL ORDER, 1917, DATED SEPTEMBER 11, 1917, MADE BY THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD FOR IRELAND. (a)

1918. No. 365.

No. 42,769

1917.

To every Local Authority in Ireland, being within the definition contained in Article II. of the Retail Coal Prices Order, 1917, (b) namely:

To the Council of every County Borough, Borough or Urban District;
To the Town Commissioners of every Town not being an Urban District;
To the District Council of each Rural District upon whom powers are conferred or duties are imposed by the afore-said Retail Coal Prices Order;
and to all others whom it may concern:

(a) CIRCULAR ACCOMPANYING ORDER.—This Order as issued to Local Authorities was accompanied by the circular printed immediately below.
(b) RETAIL COAL PRICES ORDER, 1917.—That Order is printed p. 199.
Whereas by Regulations numbered 2f and 2jj of the Defence of the Realm Regulations, We, the Local Government Board for Ireland, may by arrangement with the Board of Trade confer and impose on any local authorities in Ireland and their officers any powers and duties in connection with the enforcement of certain Orders made by the Board of Trade under the Defence of the Realm Regulations:

And Whereas the Board of Trade have, in pursuance of Regulations numbered 2f to 2jj of the Defence of the Realm Regulations, made the Retail Coal Prices Order, 1917:

Now, therefore, We, the Local Government Board for Ireland, in pursuance of every power in this behalf enabling Us, and by arrangement with the Board of Trade, do hereby order as follows:

Article I.—In these Regulations, unless the contrary intention appears:

(a) The expression "local authority" means, as the case may be, the Council of a County Borough, Borough or Urban District, the Town Commissioners of a Town not being an Urban District, or the District Council of a Rural District upon whom powers are conferred or duties are imposed by the Retail Coal Prices Order, 1917.

(b) The expression "district" means the County Borough, Borough, District, or Town within which the local authority have jurisdiction.

Article II.—We hereby confer and impose upon the local authority, and upon such of their officers as they may designate or appoint for the purpose, all the powers and duties necessary to provide for the due discharge of the functions assigned to local authorities by the Retail Coal Prices Order, 1917, within their district, in conformity with the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

Article III.—Any expenses incurred by the local authority in the execution of this Order, so far as the same are not otherwise provided for, shall be defrayed out of such fund or rate as We may direct.

Article IV.—This Order may be cited as "The Local Authorities (Ireland) Coal Order, 1917."

Given under Our Seal of Office, this Eleventh day of September, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Seventeen.

(L.S.)

H. A. Robinson.
Edmund Bourke.
E. Coey Bigger.

[The above Order was published in the Dublin Gazette, September 11th, 1917.]
Circular of Controller of Coal Mines to Irish Local Authorities as to Retail Prices of House Coal.

1917. No. 953.****

Please reply to—
The Controller of Coal Mines,
HOLBORN VIADUCT HOTEL,
LONDON, E.C. 1.

Telephone: Central 3260.
Telegrams: Coalivtrent, Cent., London.

Quote Reference: D.7,000 P.R.

BOARD OF TRADE,
COAL MINES DEPARTMENT,
HOLBORN VIADUCT HOTEL,
LONDON, E.C. 1.

23rd March, 1918.

Sir,

I am directed by the Controller of Coal Mines to enclose for your information copies of the Retail Coal Prices Order, 1917, made by the Board of Trade under Regulations 2 (F) to 2 (JJ) of the Defence of the Realm Regulations, and of the Local Authorities (Ireland) Coal Order, 1917, (a) made by the Irish Local Government Board, conferring on local authorities certain powers in connection with the fixing and maintenance of retail prices of house coal under the first-mentioned Order.

It will be observed that Article 1 of the Retail Coal Prices Order provides that the retail price of house coal sold in lots of one ton or more shall not exceed by more than 1s. per ton the cost of the coal delivered at the merchants' depot, together with the merchants' depot and office expenses and cost of cartage, and that Article 9 of the Order authorises your Council to request from the coal merchants in their area such information as the Council may require in order to enable them to fix prices complying with the requirements of the Order.

In order to avoid so far as possible the necessity for a detailed examination of merchants' costs in each locality certain investigations have been made with a view to determining generally the basis on which prices in Ireland may be fixed in accordance with the Order. The enclosed statement A shows the results of these investigations.

The procedure which should be followed by the local authorities in fixing their prices is as follows:

(1) RETAIL PRICES AT PORTS OF DISCHARGE.

The local authorities at the various ports should obtain from the local merchants a statement showing the descriptions and the f.o.b. prices of the different coals purchased by them at the present time and in the twelve months prior to the war, together with the present rates of freight.

The f.o.b. prices should not exceed the pre-war f.o.b. price by more than the amount of 7s. 6d. per ton (or 10s. per ton in the case of coal from South Wales and Monmouth and the Forest of Dean) suggested in the enclosure, and the rates of freight should agree with the figures also given therein.

If the f.o.b. prices exceed the pre-war f.o.b. prices by more than the above amount from certain causes (e.g., owing to the coal being obtained from collieries other than those dealt with before the war) the local authority should satisfy themselves that the amounts are justified, and in case of difficulty consult this Department. When the f.o.b. prices and freights have been determined the local authority should endeavour to arrange with the merchants a schedule of retail prices for lots of one ton or more delivered at the consumer's premises, exceeding by not more than 10s. per ton the sum of the f.o.b. price and the freight.

(a) Local Authorities (Ireland) Coal Order, 1917.—That Order is printed p. 912.
Prices should also be arranged in accordance with the provisions of the Order for sales of small quantities delivered by road vehicle, and also sales at the depot or wharf.

(2) RETAIL PRICES AT PLACES OTHER THAN PORTS OF DISCHARGE.

In the case of places other than ports of discharge it will be necessary for the local authority to ascertain from the merchants the port in Ireland from which their supplies are forwarded, and to obtain from the local authority at that port the list of retail coal prices fixed by them. Having obtained this information the local authority should arrange with the merchants in their district a list of prices differing from the prices at the port by not more than the cost of transport from the port, plus 3s. per ton, as suggested in the enclosure.

Most districts in the interior of Ireland draw their supplies from Dublin or Belfast, and the prices in these cities have already been fixed and are given in the enclosure.

When the local authority have fixed the prices for their district a schedule should be drawn up stating the prices for each description of coal under the various conditions of sale and published by the local authority in the local press. The cost of advertisement will be defrayed by the Government. Instructions B on this point are enclosed. A suggested form of advertisement C is appended, but the details both as regards the descriptions of the coal and the methods of sale will vary from place to place, and in some cases it may be necessary for a local authority to approve different levels of prices for different districts in their area owing to local difference in costs of distribution.

In case the local authority experience difficulty in securing the necessary co-operation of the merchants with a view to drawing up a schedule of prices, they should inform the Controller of Coal Mines, and if the local authority are satisfied that the prices which the merchants have refused to revise are clearly in excess of the amounts that could be justified on the basis suggested above, they should furnish the Controller with full information on the points in order that he may consider whether the circumstances are not such as to warrant the institution of proceedings forthwith.

It is to be observed that under Article 13 of the Order, when prices have been duly published by the local authority, a merchant is regarded as complying with Articles 1 to 7 of the Order so long as his prices do not exceed those fixed by the local authority.

Until such prices have been established in any locality a merchant is liable to penalties if it is proved that the prices at which he sells do not comply with Articles 1 to 7 of the Order.

It will be observed that in addition to their functions in regard to fixing prices, certain local authorities are, under Article 14 of the Retail Coal Prices Order, empowered to order, with the approval of the Controller of Coal Mines, that the provisions of that Article as to the displaying of prices on vehicles shall apply to their area or to any part thereof. It is not intended that the Article should apply to sparsely populated areas in which the maximum prices may vary from village to village, on account of differences in cartage costs, but it is suggested that in such cases the local authority arrange, if possible, for the display of the maximum prices in some conspicuous place in each village. If notice boards or hoardings in prominent positions are not available, arrangements might be made with the sub-postmasters for the display of the prices in the Post Office in each village. The Postmaster-General has no objection to this if no other method is practicable.

The above-mentioned Orders and this circular with the enclosed memorandum have been placed on sale, and further copies may be obtained, either directly or through any bookseller, from Messrs. E. Ponsonby, Ltd., 116, Grafton Street, Dublin.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

W. A. Lee.
A

PRICES OF HOUSE COAL IN IRELAND.

(1) PRICES AT PORTS OF DISCHARGE.

As a result of an examination of the position at certain of the principal ports in Ireland it has been ascertained that the retail price of house coal delivered in lots of one ton or more by road vehicle to the consumer should not exceed by more than 10s. 0d. per ton the f.o.b. price at which the merchant purchased the coal, plus the sea freight.

In dealing with the f.o.b. price it is to be borne in mind that the pit price of coal exceeds the pre-war pit price by 9s. per ton at collieries in South Wales and Monmouth, and the Forest of Dean, and 6s. 6d. per ton at other collieries in Great Britain. The f.o.b. price, which may include slightly increased charges for wagon hire and factors' or wholesale merchants' expenses, should not exceed the pre-war f.o.b. price by more than 10s. per ton in the case of coal from South Wales and Monmouth, or the Forest of Dean, and 7s. 6d. per ton in the case of coal from other coalfields.

The following table indicates the present maximum rates of freight between Great Britain and Ireland which have been fixed by the Ministry of Shipping:

### Maximum Coal Freights.

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<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Up to 500 G.R.</td>
<td>Over 500 G.R.</td>
<td>Up to 500 G.R.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Over 500 G.R.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Londonderry...</td>
<td>15/6</td>
<td>15/0</td>
<td>15/0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Larne...</td>
<td>10/0</td>
<td>9/6</td>
<td>15/0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belfast...</td>
<td>9/0 fd.</td>
<td>8/6 fd.</td>
<td>15/0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dundalk...</td>
<td>15/0</td>
<td>14/0</td>
<td>15/0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Newry...</td>
<td>15/6</td>
<td>14/6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Greenore...</td>
<td>15/0</td>
<td>14/0</td>
<td>15/0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dublin...</td>
<td>15/0</td>
<td>14/0</td>
<td>15/0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wexford...</td>
<td>20/0</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>20/0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waterford...</td>
<td>18/6</td>
<td>17/6</td>
<td>18/6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cork...</td>
<td>19/0</td>
<td>18/0</td>
<td>19/0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fenit...</td>
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<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limerick...</td>
<td>—</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

For Ayrshire loading, 6d. per ton less than Glasgow.
For Partington loading, 1s. per ton more than Mersey.
For Cumberland loading, the same rates as Mersey, except:—Londonderry, 1s. 6d. less; Larne and Belfast 2s. 5d. less.

Maximum Freights for Sailing Vessels, 25 per cent. above Freights for Steamers.
Circular as to Retail Prices of House Coal in Ireland:—Reg. 2JJ.

(2) PRICES IN THE INTERIOR.

Retail prices at places other than the port of discharge should not exceed the retail price at the port by more than the charges for transport from the port, plus 3s. per ton, this sum of 3s. being accounted for by the fact that the coal is handled at the depot twice, i.e., both at the port of discharge and at the inland destination.

For example, the price of coal at a town in the interior to which the charge for transport by rail from the port of discharge is 5s. 0d. per ton will be as follows:

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
\text{Retail price at port} & \text{} & 46 \text{ 6 per ton.} \\
\text{Railway charge from port} & \text{} & 5 \text{ 0 } \text{” } \\
\text{Additional depot, &c., expenses} & \text{} & 3 \text{ 0 } \text{” } \\
\text{Retail price} & \text{} & 54 \text{ 6 } \text{” }
\end{array}
\]

(3) RETAIL PRICES IN DUBLIN AND BELFAST.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dublin</th>
<th>Belfast</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>s. d.</td>
<td>s. d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Standard Coal*</td>
<td>46 6 per ton.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Wigan 6 feet, or Florida, or similar coal.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English Kitchen Coal...</td>
<td>49 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Best Scotch House Coal</td>
<td>44 0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above are net cash prices for coal delivered into cellar within the City.

Board of Trade
Coal Mines Department,
Holdborn Viaduct Hotel,

INSTRUCTIONS TO LOCAL AUTHORITIES AS TO PUBLICATION OF SCHEDULE OF PRICES IN LOCAL NEWSPAPERS.

It is intended that the Schedule of Prices shall only be published in representative newspapers—only one insertion to be made in each.

Form No. K. 1257 must be filled up and despatched to each newspaper in which the Schedule is to be published, and at the same time Form No. K. 1258 must be posted to Messrs. Kenny's Advertising Agency, 65, Middle Abbey Street, Dublin, giving the list of papers to whom the Schedule of Prices has been sent for publication.
Suggested Form of Advertisement.

THE PRICE OF COAL.

The Council of under the powers conferred on them by the Retail Coal Prices Order, 1917, hereby announce that the following Schedule of Prices has been drawn up by them (after consultation with representatives of the local coal merchants as to their costs) as the maximum prices chargeable for the sale of coal by retail for domestic purposes in the of

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<tr>
<td>56 lbs. ...</td>
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<td>28 lbs. ...</td>
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(b) Transport of Coal.

THE COAL TRANSPORT ORDER, 1917, DATED JULY 4, 1917, MADE BY THE BOARD OF TRADE.

In pursuance of the powers conferred on them by Regulations 29 to 23J and 99(a) of the Defence of the Realm Regulations and all other powers enabling them in that behalf, the Board of Trade hereby order as follows:—

1. With a view to effecting economies in transport and of facilitating the supply of coal such restrictions may be placed on the transport of coal from particular areas or particular collieries in the United Kingdom to particular areas or particular destinations as the Board of Trade may from time to time consider necessary, and when such restrictions are so placed it shall be

(a) REGULATION 99.—The other Orders which relate to the taking possession of Coal Mines made under Regulation 99 are printed in Class XXIII, pp. 292, 293.
the duty of every person affected thereby to comply with the requirements of the Board of Trade for the purposes of giving effect thereto.

2. Contracts for the sale of coal shall be abrogated to such extent, and as from such dates as may be deemed by the Board of Trade to be necessary in order to secure compliance with their requirements under this Order.

3. The requirements of the Board of Trade under this Order shall be notified in the form of directions issued from time to time by the Controller of Coal Mines. Such directions may relate to any or all of the following matter:

(a) The restriction or discontinuance of the transport of coal from particular areas or particular collieries to particular areas or particular destinations, either absolutely or by any specified method of transport or otherwise than by such method of transport as may be specified.

(b) The contracts which are to be regarded as abrogated with a view to facilitating compliance with such directions.

(c) Furnishing information by and to such parties and in such forms as may be specified in the directions.

(d) Any other matters for which provision may be necessary for the purpose of this Order.

4. Infringements of this Order are summary offences subject to penalties under the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

5. This Order may be cited as the Coal Transport Order, 1917.

Signed on behalf of the Board of Trade, this fourth day of July, 1917.

H. Llewellyn Smith.

[The above Order was published in the London Gazette, July 6th, 1917.]

(c) Distribution of Household Coal in Metropolitan Coal Distribution Area.

The Household Coal Distribution Order, 1917, dated August 10, 1917, made by the Board of Trade. (a)

1917. No. 826.

Whereas by Regulation 2JJ of the Defence of the Realm Regulations the Board of Trade have the like powers as are given to the Food Controller under Regulations 2f to 2j inclusive as respects any article of commerce to which the powers of the Food Controller under those regulations do not extend where it appears to the Board necessary or expedient to exercise any of those powers for the purpose of encouraging or maintaining the supply of any such article which is required by the public or by any section of the public.

(a) Order of Local Government Board and Explanatory Memorandum.—This Order was accompanied by the Local Authorities (Household Coal Distribution) Order, 1917, and an Explanatory Memorandum which are printed below at p. 236 and pp. 237–241 respectively.
Household Coal Distribution Order, 1917, under Reg. 2JJ.

And whereas it appears to the Board of Trade expedient for the purpose of maintaining and encouraging the supply of coal and products of coal to exercise those powers as respects coal and products of coal in manner provided by this Order.

Now therefore the Board of Trade, in pursuance of their powers under the said regulations and of all other powers enabling them in that behalf, hereby order as follows:—

**Scope of the Order.**

1.—(a) In this Order „coal“ means anthracite and all other kinds of coal, coke, briquettes, coalite and any other solid products of coal to be used for heating, cooking or domestic purposes or for any other than industrial purposes, but includes coal for industrial purposes where any industry, trade or business is carried on in a dwelling-house or other building used in connection therewith.

1.—(b) This Order applies to the City of London and to the district of any Local Authority so far as such district is included within the Metropolitan Police District and to the following districts thereof of Local Authorities without the Metropolitan Police District, namely:—

The Urban Districts of Caterham, Chertsey, Chorley Wood, Dartford, Epping, Esher and the Dittons, Leatherhead, Rickmansworth, Romford, Walton-on-Thames, Watford and Weybridge.

The Rural Districts of Bromley and Epsom. The parish of Theydon Bois in the rural district of Epping; the parishes of Farley, Chelsham and Warlingham in the rural district of Godstone; the parishes of Walton-on-the-Hill, Kingswood, Chipstead, Gatton, Chaldon and Merstham in the rural district of Reigate; and the parishes of Aldenham, Sarratt, Rickmansworth Rural and Watford Rural in the rural district of Watford.

This Order may be extended from time to time to the district of any then adjacent Local Authority which the Board of Trade may deem desirable and in respect of which it shall make a supplementary Order.

1.—(c) The Controller of Coal Mines for the time being appointed by the Board of Trade (hereinafter referred to as the "Controller") shall be responsible to and is hereby authorized by the Board of Trade to take all measures that are needed to give effect to this Order.

He may suspend from time to time and for any period and in any district or part of a district the operation of all or any of the articles of this Order or parts thereof as he thinks fit, and may restore such operation.

He may make such rules and issue such instructions under this Order as may be necessary to give effect to its provisions, and such rules and instructions shall be deemed to be part of this Order and shall have the same effect as if they had been included in this Order.
1.—(d) Throughout this Order a "Local Authority" means the Mayor, Aldermen and Commons of the City of London in Common Council assembled, and the Councils of the several cities, metropolitan boroughs, municipal boroughs, urban and rural districts comprised within the area defined by clause (b) of this article; "Month" means a calendar month; and "Person" includes any firm or association or body of persons, a company, corporation or other corporate body.

The titles or headings of the articles of this order shall not be deemed to be part thereof so as to limit the effect or application of the articles in any way.

**COAL ALLOWANCES TO CONSUMERS.**

2.—(a) Subject to the provisions of this Order, no person shall, after the 1st October next, sell, deliver, purchase or acquire for consumption in a dwelling-house or part thereof or flat or tenement, including any greenhouse, garage, outbuilding or other premises attached thereto or used in connection therewith, coal exceeding the quantities allowed in the following table:

Where the number of rooms occupied, not counting sculleries not containing a copper heated by coal or a fireplace, bathrooms, halls, passages, landings, box-rooms, cellars, pantries, store-rooms and outbuildings are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rooms Occupied</th>
<th>Per Week</th>
<th>Per Month</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Not more than 4</td>
<td>2 cwts.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 or 6</td>
<td>3 cwts.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>1 ton</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>1 ton 3 cwts.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 or 10</td>
<td>1 ton 7 cwts.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 or 12</td>
<td>1 ton 10 cwts.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13, 14 or 15</td>
<td>2 tons</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More than 15</td>
<td>2 tons 10 cwts.</td>
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For the period from the 1st April to the 30th September in any year the allowance shall be at the rate of half that shown in the table. There shall not be any allowance in respect of a dwelling-house or part thereof or flat or tenement which is permanently unoccupied, and similarly any allowance shall be withdrawn in respect of any cessation of occupation while such occupation is interrupted.

Where coke is consumed coke may be substituted for coal in the table in the proportion of 4 cwts. of coke for 3 cwts. of other coal, but not so as to increase the total allowance by more than 6 cwts. in any one month; and where anthracite is consumed anthracite shall be substituted for coal in the table in the proportion of 2 cwts. of anthracite for 3 cwts. of other coal.

Separate quantities shall be allowed in respect of each separate household.

2.—(b) Additional allowances not exceeding 2 cwts. per week in respect of each separate household may be granted, where the
absence of an additional fire or additional heating or cooking is shown to cause material hardship, on all or any of the following grounds—

(1) The presence of aged and infirm persons, invalids or young children.

(2) The occupation of separate rooms by lodgers.

(3) The conduct of business in a dwelling-house or other building used in connection therewith.

(4) The absence of any provision of gas, electricity or other means of heating or cooking; and

(5) Illness, but in this case the allowance shall be of a temporary character only in accordance with a medical certificate to be provided by the applicant.

2.—(c) The occupier of a dwelling-house or part thereof or flat or tenement exceeding 12 rooms not counting those mentioned above, or the occupier of any building not used or only partly used as a dwelling-house or dwelling-houses, may apply to the Controller to be assessed individually having regard to his special requirements in the way of heating, cooking or other services, the extent and nature of his buildings, the purposes for which he consumes coal, his previous consumption within one or more of the three years prior to the 1st July last, and any other special circumstances, and, further, the occupier of a dwelling-house or part thereof, or flat or tenement not exceeding 12 rooms not counting those mentioned above may, on any grounds not covered by clause (b) of this article, apply to the Controller for a revision of his allowance, and the amount of such assessment or the amount allowed on such revision respectively shall be the maximum quantity to be sold, delivered, purchased or acquired to or by such occupier in accordance with the provisions of clause (a) of this article. In the discretion of the Controller any part of such assessment or any additional part of such revised allowance may only be sold, delivered, purchased or acquired to or by such occupier in certain contingencies to be defined by the Controller.

2.—(d) Where a person being a landlord is under obligation or, with the assent of the occupiers, is required to undertake to supply coal to the occupiers of a block of flats or tenements or of a group of dwelling-houses, coal shall be allowed to such person, having regard to any previous practice and in the discretion of the Controller, either in a total quantity calculated in respect of each separate household in accordance with the table in clause (a) of this article, or by special assessment in accordance with the provisions of clause (c) of this article, and he shall supply such households accordingly.

Registration of Coal Distribution Agencies.

3.—(a) Every person dealing in or selling or delivering coal, within the area included in this Order, to any consumer in quantities exceeding 2 cwt. at one time or in respect of one purchase or transaction, shall, within 14 days of the date on which this Order comes into effect, or if commencing to so deal in, sell or deliver coal at a later date prior to his so dealing in or selling
or delivering coal, register with the Controller his name and the address of each separate office or coal depot at which he so deals in or sells coal. Such person is hereinafter referred to as a registered coal merchant.

Every registered coal merchant carrying on business at more than one address shall register an address to which he wishes all communications in relation to this Order to be sent; and communications received by him at such address shall have effect as if they had been sent to all other addresses registered by him.

Every registered coal merchant shall exhibit and keep exhibited, in a conspicuous position at every office or depot registered as above, a notice in a form approved by the Controller to the effect that it is so registered.

3.—(b) Every person dealing in or selling or delivering coal within the area included in this Order to any consumer in quantities not exceeding 2 cwts. at one time or in respect of one purchase or transaction, and not being a registered coal merchant, shall, not later than the 30th September next or if commencing to so deal in, sell or deliver coal at a later date prior to his so dealing in or selling or delivering coal, take out with every Local Authority in whose district he intends so to deal in or sell coal, a licence in a form to be approved by the Controller. Such person is hereinafter referred to as a licensed coal retailer.

3.—(c) The provisions of this article shall apply to coal clubs or associations, charitable agencies, trolleymen trading on their own account, and any other persons engaged in the actual dealing in, sale or delivery of coal to consumers.

3.—(d) Persons receiving orders for the sale or delivery of coal, but not themselves actually engaged in the dealing in, sale or delivery of coal, shall neither register under clause (a) nor be licensed under clause (b) of this article, but their names and the addresses of their offices shall be registered under clause (a) hereof by, and as if they were comprised with, such other persons who actually deal in or sell or deliver coal in respect of their orders.

Local Authorities' Districts and Local Coal Overseers.

4.—(a) Each Local Authority included in the Order shall, within 14 days of the date on which this Order comes into effect, appoint a representative, who shall be known as the Local Coal Overseer for the district of such local authority or for such part thereof as is included in the Order, and the Local Authority shall vary or renew or determine such appointment from time to time as may be required or deemed expedient.

Provided that with the assent of the Controller two or more Local Authorities may unite for the purpose of appointing a common local coal overseer where their districts or parts thereof can be conveniently treated as one by reason of their size or configuration, and, with such assent, a single Local Authority may divide its district into more than one where such district is of such extent that it can be most conveniently treated as more than one district, and may appoint a local coal overseer for each such district.
4.—(b) The Local Authority shall establish in each such district an office which shall be open during the usual business hours of offices in the district and at such other times as may be found to be necessary, and shall give public notice of the name of the local coal overseer for such district and the address of such office as aforesaid to the intent that all communications relating to the supply and distribution of coal to consumers within such district shall be sent to such office and dealt with by such local coal overseer.

4.—(c) It shall be the duty of the local coal overseer in addition to any other duties falling to him under this Order—

(1) To report to the Controller upon the requirements for storing, handling, delivering and retailing coal within his district, and to recommend such improvements as may be necessary to meet such requirements, including the establishment by the Local Authority of reserve stocks of coal.

(2) To establish a record of all auxiliary means of storing, handling, delivering and retailing coal other than the regular means provided by the registered coal merchants or licensed coal retailers within the district for use at the moment when such regular means shall be found to be insufficient, and to settle the terms and conditions under which all such auxiliary means may be used.

(3) To provide for the safe custody of any reserve stocks provided by the Local Authority under clause (c) of article 7 hereof, and to use such stocks for the supply of consumers in quantities not exceeding 2 cwts. in any week of any month in which he shall be advised, by the coal merchants' supervisor hereinafter referred to, that the available stocks of coal in the possession of the registered coal merchants in the district will be insufficient to complete the current orders for such month to the extent of one half, as set out in clause (g) of article 11 hereof, or otherwise as the Controller may direct.

(4) To take all reasonable steps to secure that proper provision is made for the supply of coal to all licensed coal retailers for the district, and to make such representations to the Controller as may be necessary to secure this.

(5) To enquire into and report upon the facilities for the storage and delivery of coal to blocks of flats or tenements which contain more than 25 separate occupiers, and to make recommendations to the Controller with regard to any additional facilities required. Such recommendations may have special reference to the establishment of coal clubs or associations willing to undertake the distribution of coal to their members, and to the provision of special stocks of coal on their account.
4.—(d) All questions and complaints, whether of consumers or licensed coal retailers, relating to the supply, sale or delivery of coal to consumers in any district, shall be dealt with in the first instance by the local coal overseer of such district. There shall be an appeal from the local coal overseer to the Controller in every case involving an interpretation of this Order.

4.—(e) The local overseer shall keep such records and make such reports and returns from time to time to the Controller as the Controller may determine.

All records, reports, returns, correspondence and other books, papers and documents of the local coal overseer shall be deemed to be the property of the Controller and shall be accessible and open at all reasonable times to the inspection of the duly authorized representatives of the Controller, who may make extracts therefrom.

4.—(f) The Local Authority may direct when and how deliveries of coal shall be made and where and how stocks of coal shall be stored, having regard to any bye-laws, statutory or other regulations governing or purporting to govern such deliveries or such storage, and may vary or suspend any bye-laws, statutory or other regulations where they deem it expedient so to do to further such deliveries, or such storage. For the purposes of this clause a Local Authority shall be deemed to include a County Council.

4.—(g) The Local Authority shall provide, as the Controller may direct, for the checking of any particulars relating to any consumer whose address is within its district in connection with the determination of any allowance of coal under the provisions of article 2 hereof.

Coal Distribution Areas and Coal Merchants' Supervisors.

5.—(a) The Controller shall divide the Area included within this Order into Coal Distribution Areas in such a manner as he may think expedient or desirable, and may vary such areas from time to time provided that the boundaries of such coal distribution areas shall coincide with the boundaries of the local authorities' districts as determined under clause (a) of article 4 hereof, so that each such coal distribution area shall include one or more local authorities' districts.

5.—(b) The registered coal merchants whose registered offices or coal depôts are within any such area as may be finally determined under clause (a) of this article, shall, within 28 days of the date on which this Order comes into effect, nominate and appoint for each such area a representative who may be one of themselves or one of their salaried servants, who shall be known as the coal merchants' supervisor for the area and shall vary or renew or determine such appointment from time to time as may be agreed between them and as may be required or deemed expedient.

If at any time the registered coal merchants in any area shall not nominate and appoint a representative, the Controller shall appoint one of their number or one of their then existing salaried servants, who shall act as the coal merchants' supervisor for such area, and if any such person shall refuse or fail so to act the
Controller may appoint any person whom he sees fit to act in his place. A person appointed by the Controller may only be removed with the assent of the Controller.

5.—(c) The coal merchants’ supervisor for any area shall forthwith notify the Controller and the local coal overseers of the districts comprised within such area of his address and of any change therein from time to time, and all communications in relation to any matters arising under this Order shall be sent to him at such address.

5.—(d) It shall be the duty of the coal merchants’ supervisor, in addition to any other duties falling to him under this Order—

(1) To report to the Controller upon the adequacy of the facilities provided by the registered coal merchants for storing, handling, delivering and retailing coal within his area, and to make recommendations for such additions or improvements as he may think necessary and feasible.

(2) To take all reasonable steps to secure that proper provision is made for the supply of coal to all registered coal merchants at the coal depôts which are within his area, and to make such representations to the Controller as may be necessary to secure this.

5.—(e) All questions and complaints of registered coal merchants arising out of or in connection with the supply, sale or delivery of coal in any area shall be dealt with in the first instance by the coal merchants’ supervisor for such area. There shall be an appeal to the Controller from any decision of the coal merchants’ supervisor in every case involving an interpretation of this Order.

5.—(f) The registered coal merchants in any area shall afford the coal merchants’ supervisor for such area such particulars as he may require in relation to any matter arising under this Order, and shall keep him advised of any matters requiring his attention.

5.—(g) The coal merchants’ supervisor shall keep such records and make such reports and returns from time to time to the Controller as the Controller may determine.

All records, reports, returns, correspondence and other books, papers and documents of the coal merchants’ supervisor, relating to any matter arising out of or in connection with this Order, shall be deemed to be the property of the Controller, and shall be accessible and open at all reasonable times to the inspection of the duly authorized representatives of the Controller, who may make extracts therefrom.

Co-operation of Local Coal Overseers with Coal Merchants’ Supervisor.

6.—(a) The local coal overseer and the coal merchants’ supervisor for any district shall act together in all matters and questions arising in such district relating to the supply, sale, delivery or distribution of coal.

There shall be an appeal by either of them to the Controller in the case of any dispute between them, and the decision of the Controller shall be final and binding upon them both.
6.—(b) The local coal overseer and the coal merchants' supervisor acting together, or on their default the Controller, may, where there has been a failure to supply coal in any particular street or locality within a district, direct any registered coal merchant or licensed coal retailer in such district or in any district adjacent thereto within the area of such coal merchants' supervisor to make such deliveries of coal in such quantities and in such order or rotation as they think fit in the interests of the consumers, having regard to the requirements of the district or area as a whole and to the ability of such registered coal merchant or licensed coal retailer to make such deliveries.

6.—(c) The local coal overseers shall not interfere in any way with the direction or management of the offices or coal depôts of any registered coal merchants, but shall make any representations to such registered coal merchants as to any action which should, in their opinion, be taken through the coal merchants' supervisor for their district, and on his default, through the Controller.

**Additional Duties of the Controller.**

7.—(a) The Controller shall, by any duly authorised representative, have power to inquire into the acts or defaults of the local coal overseers and coal merchants' supervisors, and to call for such reports and to take such action as he thinks fit, and may require the removal of any overseer or supervisor and the appointment or nomination of another in his place without prejudice to any proceedings which may be taken against the overseer or supervisor so removed.

7.—(b) The Controller may determine such priorities in the delivery of coal in quantities exceeding 2 cwts. either in respect of certain classes of consumers or in respect of certain classes of buildings as he may think fit in the public interest, and may make rules accordingly.

7.—(c) The Controller may assent to the establishment by a Local Authority of reserve stocks of coal, and may determine the extent and manner of user of such stocks, and in such case the Controller, in conjunction with the Local Authority, shall take all necessary steps to secure and provide such reserve stocks of coal.

7.—(d) The Controller may require registers to be established and maintained in such form as he may direct of all persons, horses, carts, motor vehicles, or other staff and equipment employed in connection with the storage, handling and delivery of coal, and may issue such identification cards or other marks as may appear to him expedient, and take any other steps for the purpose of maintaining effective control over such staff and equipment for the purposes of this Order.

**Requisitions for Coal—Forms and Procedure.**

8.—(a) No person shall, after the 1st October next, sell, deliver, purchase or acquire coal in quantities exceeding 2 cwts. (or in the case of coke, 3 cwts.) in any one week except under a
requisition for an allowance under article 2 hereof in accordance with the provisions of this article.

8.—(b) Every consumer requiring to be supplied with coal in quantities exceeding 2 cwts. (or in the case of coke, 3 cwts.) in any one week, shall obtain and fill up in writing, as the Controller shall direct, a requisition in such form as shall be approved by the Controller, and shall sign the same.

The consumer may be required by such requisition to give full particulars as to the premises separately occupied by him in respect of which the supply of coal is desired, the purpose for which the coal is required, the previous consumption and any other particulars which in the opinion of the Controller would enable him or the local coal overseer as the case may be to apply the scale of allowances set out in clause (a) or the additional allowances of clause (b), or to judge as to the needs and reasonableness of the requisition under clause (c) of article 2 hereof. Such requisition shall relate to a full period of twelve months from the date of the requisition and shall show separately the requirements in the two periods 1st October to 31st March and 1st April to 30th September, whether continuous or not, in such period of twelve months.

Requisitions may be for a less quantity of coal than that allowed under clause (a) of article 2 hereof.

Separate forms of requisition shall be provided for applications under clauses (a), (b) and (c) of article 2 hereof respectively and such forms shall be obtainable at the offices of every registered coal merchant and at any other places at which orders for the sale or delivery of coal are received by or for such registered coal merchant and at the offices to be established under clause (b) of article 4 hereof.

Separate requisitions shall be made out in respect of each premises in separate occupation in respect of which a supply of coal is desired, subject to the provisions of clause (d) of article 2 hereof.

8.—(c) The consumer shall, when such requisition is properly filled up and signed by him, hand it to a registered coal merchant for his acceptance.

The registered coal merchant accepting the same shall endorse thereon particulars of the depot from which he proposes to supply coal in execution of any orders received by him under such requisition and shall sign the same. The registered coal merchant shall, when a requisition is apparently wrongly filled up or is to his knowledge or belief inaccurate or fraudulent in any material particular, either return such requisition to the consumer for amendment or note thereon such observations as will call the attention of the local coal overseer or the Controller to the circumstances.

The registered coal merchant shall forward the requisition or such part thereof which, as shown by the form, is required to be so forwarded to the local coal overseer for the district within which the consumer's address is situate, or in the case of requisitions under clause (c) of article 2 hereof direct to the Controller.
8.—(d) Where a requisition relates only to allowances of coal not exceeding the quantities set out in the table in clause (a) of article 2 hereof, the registered coal merchant shall be entitled, subject to the provisions of this Order, to supply coal in accordance with such requisition if he shall not within three clear days of forwarding such requisition, or part thereof as may be required, to the local coal overseer be advised that such requisition is invalid or incorrect, and to continue so to supply until such time as the local coal overseer or the Controller shall advise him that the requisition is cancelled or otherwise invalidated.

Where such a requisition is incorrect, the local coal overseer shall issue a certificate stating the correct allowance under such requisition, and such allowance shall be deemed to have been inserted in such requisition for all purposes of supply by the registered coal merchant.

8.—(e) Where a requisition relates to allowances of coal under clause (b) of article 2 hereof or to special assessments or revised allowances under clause (e) of that article, the registered coal merchant shall not be entitled to supply coal in accordance with such requisition unless and until he shall have received from the local coal overseer, or the Controller as the case may be, a certificate showing that such requisition is approved and the extent to which it is approved.

8.—(f) Requisitions under clauses (a) and (b) or article 2 hereof may be dealt with by the local coal overseers. All allowances under clause (b) (whether on the appeal of the consumer or otherwise) shall be subject to review by the Controller, who may require them to be reduced or increased.

Requisitions under clause (e) of article 2 hereof shall be dealt with by the Controller. The decision of the Controller shall be final in every case.

The Controller or the local coal overseer, as the case may be, shall advise the consumer in every case in which the quantity stated on the requisition is disallowed, reduced or varied.

8.—(g) The local coal overseer shall, with the assistance of the Local Authority, be responsible for seeing that not more than one requisition at one time is being fulfilled in respect of each premises in separate occupation within his district, except with his assent or except that a separate requisition may be placed for coke with a registered coal merchant producing or manufacturing coke, provided that both requisitions are put forward at one time and in the aggregate do not exceed the quantities allowed under article 2 of this Order.

8.—(h) Where a registered coal merchant refuses to accept a requisition he shall return such requisition to the consumer and, in default of the consumer finding a registered coal merchant willing to accept the same, the consumer shall forward such requisition to the local coal overseer of his district, who shall arrange with the coal merchants' supervisor for such district, or in default with the Controller, for the acceptance of such requisition by some registered coal merchant either within such district or in any district adjacent thereto within the area of such coal merchants' supervisor.
8.—(i) Where a consumer desires to cancel or vary his requisition, he must apply to the local coal overseer for the district, who will call for such requisition or any certificate issued in respect thereof and a certified statement as to what supplies (if any) shall have been made to such consumer, and will cancel such requisition or certificate and substitute therefor such new requisition or certificate in respect thereof as may be desired by such consumer in respect of any allowance of coal still due under article 2 hereof to such consumer to some other or the same registered coal merchant willing or required to accept it.

8.—(j) When the occupier of any premises is removing or about to remove from such premises, he shall give notice to the local coal overseer of such removal and of the place to which he is removing if within the Area included in this Order in every case in which coal is being obtained under a requisition of such occupier for such premises. The local coal overseer shall call for the requisition of such occupier or any certificate issued in respect thereof and a certified statement as to what supplies (if any) shall have been made under such requisition or certificate, and the quantity of coal so supplied if in excess of the quantity allowed for consumption under article 2 hereof in respect of the period of time elapsed since the date of the requisition or certificate shall be brought into account in any new requisition of such occupier in respect of any new premises.

An occupier may be required in respect of any occupation commenced subsequently to the 1st October next to afford evidence to the local coal overseer of his district that he has complied with the requirements of this clause.

8.—(k) A requisition shall not in itself be deemed to impose any obligation on a consumer to purchase or take delivery of the quantity of coal stated in such requisition or in any certificate issued in respect thereof, but a consumer shall give reasonable notice to the registered coal merchant accepting his requisition of his intention not to take such quantity of coal.

8.—(l) The local coal overseer may, in case of dispute or delay, allow an immediate delivery not exceeding 5 cwt. of coal if, in his opinion, such allowance is necessary or desirable. Any larger allowance requires the assent and approval of the Controller.

Orders for Coal and Duties of Consumers.

9.—(a) No person shall purchase or obtain coal except from a registered coal merchant or licensed coal retailer; and no person shall purchase or obtain coal (not including coke) from more than one registered coal merchant without the previous assent of the local coal overseer.

9.—(b) Every order for coal under a requisition shall be in writing, in a form to be approved by the Controller, and the consumer shall be required to state on this form particulars of any existing stock of coal which he has available for use in connection with the premises in respect of which the order is placed.

The quantity of coal in stock at the date of the first order under any requisition shall be taken into account in determining any quantity of coal to which the consumer shall be entitled under the provisions of article 2 hereof.
Failure on the part of a registered coal merchant to execute an order under a requisition accepted by him within a reasonable time may be reported by the consumer to the local coal overseer.

9.—(c) Every consumer shall, if requested so to do, afford the local coal overseer or the Controller or any duly authorized representative of the Controller such evidence in support of his requisition or any application thereunder, as the Controller may require, and shall further give every assistance to enable any particulars advanced by him in support of his requisition or other application to be verified.

9.—(d) No person shall waste or permit to be wasted any coal; and for the purposes of this article, cinders capable of being further consumed shall be deemed to be coal.

9.—(e) No person shall, after the date on which this Order comes into effect, take delivery of any quantity of coal which, together with any quantity of coal in his possession available for use in connection with any premises, would exceed either the allowance under clause (a) of article 2 hereof for such premises, or when such allowances shall have been approved the additional allowance under clause (b), or the special assessment or revised allowance under clause (c) of article 2 hereof.

9.—(f) Within the period from 1st April to 30th September in any year, allowances may be ordered or purchased in advance up to a complete period of twelve months at one time if the consumer so desire, but within the period from the 1st October to the 31st March in any year not more than two tons may be so ordered or purchased at one time. The deliveries of coal under this clause are subject to the provisions of article 11 hereof.

**Price of Coal.**

10.—(a) The Controller may from time to time determine the maximum prices of coal to consumers and notice thereof shall be given to every registered coal merchant and local coal overseer who shall cause such notice or a copy thereof to be exhibited and kept exhibited in a conspicuous position in all offices or other places in his control at which orders for the sale or delivery of coal are received and at the office to be established under clause (b) of article 4 hereof respectively.

In determining the maximum prices of coal regard shall be had to the conditions under which the coal is sold or delivered to the consumer.

10.—(b) No coal shall be sold to or purchased by consumers at prices exceeding the maxima so determined, nor shall any charges be made under any pretext for special services rendered to consumers where such services have been brought into reckoning in determining the maximum price.

10.—(c) Any coal to be supplied under an order under a requisition shall be paid for on or before delivery if the registered coal merchant so require, and it shall be no cause of complaint that coal cannot be obtained where it is not shown that payment has been tendered on or before delivery if so required.
Stocks and Deliveries of Registered Coal Merchants.

11.—(a) A registered coal merchant shall not accept a requisition unless he has a reasonable expectation of being able to discharge all orders to be received under such requisition or unless he is required to accept such requisition by a local coal overseer or the Controller.

11.—(b) Every registered coal merchant shall keep at the office or coal depot from which he undertakes to execute the orders received by him under any requisitions or certificates in respect thereof a record in a form to be approved by the Controller of all such requisitions and certificates in respect thereof, and shall record against such requisitions and certificates the dates and quantities of all coal sold or delivered by him in respect of any such orders.

The record and the requisitions and certificates and any orders, receipts or other vouchers for the deliveries of coal, shall be open to the inspection, at all reasonable times, of the duly authorized representatives of the Controller.

Provided always that a registered coal merchant being a coke manufacturer or producer may elect not to sell or deliver coke to consumers, not using coke exclusively, in excess of 3 cwts. at one time or in respect of one purchase or transaction otherwise than through the agency of another registered coal merchant not being a coke manufacturer or producer on such terms as the Controller may approve.

11.—(c) Subject to the provisions of article 8 hereof, where a registered coal merchant receives a requisition which, in his opinion, could be best executed by transfer to another registered coal merchant, he may transfer such requisition, together with a certified statement as to what deliveries (if any) he has made in execution of orders received under such requisition, to such other registered coal merchant who is willing to accept the same and such other registered coal merchant is hereby authorized to give effect to or complete the execution of such requisition.

The local coal overseer may, with the assent of the coal merchants' supervisor for the district, require any delivery of coal to consumers within his district to be transferred from one depot to another within the area of such coal merchant's supervisor, or from one registered coal merchant to another within such area, as may be most convenient for the delivery of the same, and in such latter case the requisition or certificate thereunder shall be transferred to the registered coal merchant required to execute it, and he shall execute any orders thereunder equitably in rotation with any other orders that he may then have.

11.—(d) Every registered coal merchant shall, not later than 1st October next, provide and thereafter maintain at each of his depôts adequate provision for the sale of coal by retail in quantities not exceeding 2 cwts. (but not less than \( \frac{1}{2} \) cwt.) at one time, unless such registered coal merchant shall satisfy the Controller that such provision is not required at a particular depot.
In considering such provision, regard shall be had to the extent to which such registered coal merchant is selling and delivering coal by means of trolleys in small quantities or is supplying licensed coal retailers from his stocks.

For the purposes of this article each registered coal merchant shall record for each of his depôts with the Controller what regular provision he has made for the sale or delivery of coal in quantities not exceeding 2 cwts. (or in the case of coke 3 cwts.), either by retail sales at the depôt, by trolleys or by other means, and the Controller shall require such registered coal merchant to maintain such regular provision.

The Controller may further require any registered coal merchant to make increased provision for the sale and delivery of coal in quantities not exceeding 2 cwts. (or in the case of coke 3 cwts.).

11.—(c) Every registered coal merchant shall, subject to any special requirement of this Order, make deliveries of coal in rotation to all consumers, in accordance with the dates of their respective orders, without variation except in so far as may be necessary to make up full loads for delivery.

11.—(f) Subject to the provisions of clause (e) of article 9 hereof, from the 1st April to the 30th September in any year, coal may be delivered to a consumer in instalments not exceeding 4 tons at one time up to a full year's allowance permitted by this Order, in accordance with the requisition relating thereto, provided that where the capacity of one vehicle (including a trailer) exceeds 4 tons a full load may be delivered and provided also that the last instalment of any order may be 6 tons or any less quantity as may be required to complete the order, and provided further that where the consumer undertakes collection or delivery the instalments may extend to an ordinary railway truck load.

A second instalment shall not be delivered until provision has been made for the delivery of a first instalment as above in respect of all orders then received by the registered coal merchant, and so for subsequent instalments.

This restriction on deliveries only applies to coal required for a separate dwelling-house and shall not apply in respect of buildings not used or only partly used as a dwelling-house or dwelling-houses or to blocks of flats or tenements in respect of which coal is purchased collectively on behalf of all occupiers.

11.—(g) From the 1st October to the 31st March in any year, coal shall not be delivered to any consumer in excess of one ton per month or of half of the quantity allowed per month where such quantity exceeds 2 tons, unless the registered coal merchant is in a position or has a reasonable expectation of being able to complete all orders under requisitions accepted by him up to this extent in the course of such month, or unless a special priority has been approved by the Controller in respect of any class of consumers or class of buildings.

Coal shall not be delivered in execution of any order where the available stock in the possession of the consumer is in excess of one month's allowance under the requisition applicable thereto.
for this period so long as any orders remain unexecuted where the available stock in the possession of the consumer is less than such month's allowance.

11.—(h) From the 1st October to the 31st March in any year every registered coal merchant shall be required to hold such minimum stock of coal at each of his depôts as may be required by the Controller, and if at any time within such period he shall not hold stock in excess of such minimum stock then he shall not sell or deliver any coal, except to a licensed coal retailer, in excess of 2 cwts. (or in the case of coke 3 cwts.) at one time or in respect of one purchase or transaction to one consumer, except by the direction of the Controller, until such time as he again holds stocks in excess of such minimum.

A delivery of 2 cwts. (or in the case of coke 3 cwts.), in the event of this clause coming into effect, shall be charged and paid for at the appropriate price as for a 2-cwt. (or 3-cwt.) delivery, as the case may be, and shall not, unless the consumer so desires, be deemed to be a part delivery in respect of any quantity of coal under any then outstanding order.

11.—(i) A registered coal merchant shall make such returns and reports to the Controller as the Controller may from time to time require.

11.—(j) The coal merchants' supervisors shall be charged with the supervision of matters coming within the provisions of this article in so far as they affect registered coal merchants, and shall advise the Controller what steps are needful to prevent a failure to give effect to them.

DUTIES OF LICENSED COAL RETAILERS.

12.—(a) A licensed coal retailer shall not deal in or sell coal to consumers in quantities exceeding 2 cwts. at one time or in respect of one purchase or transaction and shall observe any rules made by the Controller under clause (c) of article 1 hereof affecting licensed coal retailers.

He shall also observe any directions and instructions of the local coal overseer for the district with regard to the delivery of coal, and may be required to undertake delivery within certain streets or localities which may be defined.

The Controller may for any failure to observe such rules, directions or instructions cancel or suspend the licence of any licensed coal retailer.

12.—(b) A licensed coal retailer shall not within the period from 1st October to 31st March sell or deliver coal to a consumer whose existing available stock of coal at the time of such sale or delivery is, to his knowledge, apparently in excess of 5 cwts., or to any consumer or association of consumers in respect of which he is advised by the local coal overseer that other provision for the sale or delivery of coal will be or has been made.

12.—(c) A licensed coal retailer shall, if required by the Controller, return to the local coal overseer a statement of the tonnage of coal delivered by him in any week.

12.—(d) The conditions or restrictions set out in this article shall also apply to trolley men employed by a registered coal merchant.
13.—(a) If any person acts in contravention of this Order or aids or abets any other person in doing anything in contravention of this Order, or if any person knowingly makes a false statement or declaration with intent to contravene this Order, or knowingly aids or abets any other person in making a false statement or declaration with intent to contravene this Order, that person is guilty of a summary offence against the Defence of the Realm Regulations, and if such person is a company, every director and officer of the company is also guilty of a summary offence against those regulations unless he proves that the contravention took place or that the false statement or declaration with intent to contravene took place without his knowledge or consent.

13.—(b) Where by reason of any compliance with the provisions of this Order the fulfilment of any contract by any party thereto is interfered with, the necessity of complying with the provisions of this Order shall be a good defence to any action or proceeding taken against such party in respect of the non-fulfilment of such contract so far as it is due to such interference.

14.—(a) A copy of this Order shall be open to inspection at every office or coal depot registered under clause (a) of article 3 hereof, and at every office or place at which a registered coal merchant receives orders for the sale or delivery of coal, and at every district office to be established under the provisions of clause (b) of article 4 hereof.

14.—(b) This Order may be cited as the Household Coal Distribution Order, 1917, and shall be read in conjunction with the Local Authorities (Household Coal Distribution) Order, 1917.(a)

14.—(c) Subject to the provision of clause (c) of article 1 hereof, this Order shall come into effect seven days from this date.

Dated 10th August, 1917.

A. H. Stanley,
President of the Board of Trade.

Board of Trade,
7, Whitehall Gardens, S.W.

NOTE.—All communications for the Controller arising out of or in connection with this Order and the execution of it shall be addressed to the Board of Trade, Coal Mines Department, Metropolitan Coal Distribution Branch, 53, Parliament Street, S.W.1.

[The above Order was published in the London Gazette, August 14th, 1917.]

(a) LOCAL AUTHORITIES (HOUSEHOLD COAL DISTRIBUTION) ORDER, 1917.
—That Order is printed immediately below.
Local Authorities (Household Coal Distribution) Order, 1917, under Reg. 23J.

The Local Authorities (Household Coal Distribution) Order, 1917, dated August 10, 1917, made by the Local Government Board.

1917. No. 815.

64,765.

To the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled:—
To the Councils of the several Metropolitan Boroughs;—
To the Councils of the several Municipal Boroughs or other Urban Districts and Rural Districts wholly or in part within the Metropolitan Police District;—
And to all others whom it may concern.

Whereas by Regulations numbered 23J and 23JJ of the Defence of the Realm Regulations, We, the Local Government Board, may, by arrangement with the Board of Trade, confer and impose on any local authorities and their officers any powers and duties necessary to enable them to provide for the due discharge of any functions assigned to local authorities by certain orders made by the Board of Trade under the Defence of the Realm Regulations;

And whereas the Board of Trade have in pursuance of the said Regulation numbered 23JJ made the Household Coal Distribution Order, 1917:

Now therefore, in pursuance of Our powers in that behalf, and by arrangement with the Board of Trade, We hereby Order as follows:—

Article I.—In these Regulations, unless the contrary intention appears:—

(a) The expression "Local Authority" means, as the case may be, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commons of the City of London in Common Council assembled, the Council of a Metropolitan Borough, the Council of a Municipal Borough or other Urban District, or the Council of a Rural District.

(b) The "District" of the Local Authority means, as the case may be, the District subject to the jurisdiction of the Local Authority for the purposes of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, or of the Public Health Act, 1875, so far as the same is situated within the Metropolitan Police District, or any District or part of a District outside the Metropolitan Police District to which the Household Coal Distribution Order, 1917, applies or may be extended.

Article II.—We hereby confer and impose upon the Local Authority and upon such of their officers as they may designate or appoint for the purpose the powers and duties necessary to provide for the due discharge of the functions assigned to Local Authorities by the Household Coal Distribution Order, 1917, within their District, in conformity with the Defence of the Realm Regulations.
Explanatory Memorandum as to Household Coal Distribution Order, 1917, under Reg. 2fJ.

Article III.—Any expenses incurred by a Local Authority in the execution of this Order shall be defrayed in like manner as if the expenses had been incurred in the execution of the Public Health Act, 1875, or the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, as the case may be.(a)

Article IV.—This Order may be cited as "The Local Authorities (Household Coal Distribution) Order, 1917.

Given under the Seal of Office of the Local Government Board, this Tenth day of August, in the year One thousand nine hundred and seventeen.

(L.S.)

W. Hayes Fisher,
President.

H. C. Monro,
Secretary.

[The above Order was published in the London Gazette, August 14th, 1917.]

Explanatory Memorandum as to the Household Coal Distribution Order, 1917, and the Local Authorities (Household Coal Distribution) Order, 1917.

1917. No. 826.*

1. It will be observed that the Order does not extend to coal used for industrial purposes, such as the production of gas or the generation of electricity or the raising of steam, except where such industrial purposes are subsidiary to the use of coal for household or domestic purposes, as may be the case with large hotels, blocks of residential flats, theatres, churches and chapels, clubs, meeting rooms, baths, public buildings and institutions, &c., to all of which the Order extends.

The Order also extends to industrial purposes, where the industry, trade or business is carried on in a dwelling house or in a building used in connection therewith.

2. The principles underlying the Order are three:

(a) That the routine or machinery of the scheme, so far as regards the consumer, shall be of the simplest character, and follow as closely as possible the ordinary routine or machinery of sale and purchase. No cards or tickets are required for the purchase of coal, the procedure being by requisition, subject to check and approval, to be placed with any coal merchant and to be followed up by orders thereunder in usual course, extending over a whole year and capable of being renewed from year to year.

(b) That the execution of the scheme shall be left in the hands of the coal merchants and retailers so as to occasion as little disturbance as possible to the ordinary channels of trade. Every effort is necessary to turn to account in the fullest way the staff and facilities now engaged in the work. The institution of new and improvised agencies of distribution will only cause disturbance to those already existing, and create new demands without increasing available stocks of coal. They are therefore to be discouraged unless they are definitely required to supplement and complete existing agencies.

(a) Expenses in Execution of Order.—For enactment referred to see official "Index to Statutes in Force" (1916 Edit.), sub. voc. "District Council, England" 3 (Financial Provisions); "London County" 2 (f) (3).
(c) That to safeguard the interests of the whole body of consumers if there should be a shortage, the control of the detail operation of the scheme, so far as regards the consumer, shall be vested in the local authorities acting through a specific representative, subject to the approval and inspection of the Controller of Coal Mines or his representatives. It is desired that as little interference as possible shall take place with the existing channels of trade, and that any effort of the local authority, which shall be necessary, shall be directed to supplementing or relieving the coal trade on occasions of difficulty.

All requisite powers are conferred on the local authorities for this purpose either by this Order, or by an Order of the Local Government Board, dated 10th August, 1917, and called The Local Authorities (Household Coal Distribution) Order, 1917.

A general power to review all matters arising under the Order is vested in the Controller of Coal Mines or his representatives and there is a right of appeal to him under certain contingencies. It is hoped that every effort will be made locally to settle all questions which may arise by a spirit of mutual helpfulness and co-operation, so that appeals may be few and occasions of review infrequent.

3. The essential basis of the scheme may be stated under three heads:—

(a) The establishment of minimum stocks of coal to be held in reserve and maintained throughout the winter by coal merchants or in default by the local authorities. These stocks should not be less than two full weeks' output of the several depots by the 1st October next and five full weeks' output by the 1st November next. Coal merchants coming within the scheme will be required at once to take the needful steps to secure such minimum stocks to the satisfaction of the Controller. Stocks of coke will also be established to be specially determined in respect of coke producers or manufacturers.

Coal merchants will be permitted to draw on their stocks from time to time for ordinary sales and deliveries, so long as the stock does not fall below four full weeks' output. In the event of this happening, restrictions are automatically placed on their sales or deliveries until the stock is restored to this level.

(b) A distinct preference or priority in the distribution of any available stocks of coal in case of shortage to be conferred on consumers requiring or taking supplies in quantities not exceeding 2 cwt.s. per week (or in the case of coke, 3 cwt.s.).

When the stock of coal falls below four full weeks' output the quantity which can be sold or delivered to any consumer requiring more than one ton in the month is immediately cut down by half.

When the stock of coal continues to fall and reaches not more than two full weeks' output, the quantity which can be sold or delivered to any consumer is, in the last resource, cut down to 2 cwt.s. per week (or in the case of coke, 3 cwt.s.), and all consumers requiring coal are reduced temporarily to a common level.

In order to relieve the hardship which this action might cause to hospitals, bakehouses, canteens and institutions providing for the necessary support and comfort of the people, the Controller will issue priority certificates to secure to them a reasonable supply of coal.

(c) The restriction in the consumption of coal where in excess of the normal or average requirements of houses of different sizes, as determined by the scale of allowances set out below. By the restriction of the large or extravagant domestic consumer, the task of providing for all on a reasonable scale is made possible with the reduced supplies coming forward.

Every effort must be made by local authorities to encourage economical methods of consuming the coal allowed, so as to ensure the maximum benefit. A leaflet of advice on the economical consumption of coal is in preparation, and will be issued later, together with posters calling attention to the salient points. Organised public opinion must check extravagant consumption. The real effectiveness of any Order rests upon the goodwill and assistance of the people.
Explanatory Memorandum as to Household Coal Distribution
Order, 1917, under Reg. 2JJ.

There is an urgent need for the exercise of economy in the consumption of coal. The demand for coal for industrial purposes was never greater owing to the vast increase of munition works. The railways are overburdened with traffic, while the facilities for moving traffic are reduced. Every possible relief must be afforded them compatible with meeting the public needs. For this reason the consumption of coal to secure additional comfort beyond what is fairly necessary, or to warm more rooms than are really required in use, must be stopped.

4. The allowances of coal for dwelling-houses, flats and tenements, as set out in the Order are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. of Rooms</th>
<th>From 1st October to 31st March</th>
<th>From 1st April to 30th September</th>
<th>Whole Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>t. c. q.</td>
<td>t. c. q.</td>
<td>t. c. q.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1, 2, 3 or 4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3 18 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 or 6</td>
<td>1 0 0</td>
<td>1 0 0</td>
<td>3 18 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>6 0 0</td>
<td>6 0 0</td>
<td>3 18 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>6 0 0</td>
<td>3 0 0</td>
<td>3 18 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 or 10</td>
<td>6 0 0</td>
<td>2 0 0</td>
<td>3 18 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 or 12</td>
<td>1 0 0</td>
<td>4 0 0</td>
<td>3 18 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13, 14 or 15</td>
<td>1 0 0</td>
<td>1 0 0</td>
<td>3 18 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>over 15</td>
<td>1 0 0</td>
<td>1 0 0</td>
<td>3 18 0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

By rooms are meant kitchens, living rooms and bed-rooms, and these only when they are furnished and in actual occupation. The following cannot be counted as rooms: Sculleries not containing a copper heated with coal or a fireplace, bath-rooms, halls, passages, landings, box-rooms, cellars, pantries, store-rooms and outbuildings; nor can allowances be made in ordinary course in respect of greenhouses, garages, stables or coachhouses. Allowances cannot be made in respect of any period during which a house is shut up or unoccupied.

Certain additional allowances may be obtained to meet hardship occasioned by various causes set out in the Order, but in view of the liberal character of the ordinary allowances claims for such additional allowances will be very critically considered.

The allowances of coal set out in the table are in excess of the requirements of some householders. Particularly will this be the case where ample alternative means of heating and cooking are installed. The size of the rooms and the type of fire grate also affect the extent of the requirements. It is expected that if such householders can afford to consume more coal, they will not do so on this account, but will continue to exercise a careful economy. With a view to avoiding hardships the allowances are as liberal as can be, consistent with reasonableness, and it may be necessary to curtail or restrict them at a later date if they should be abused.

There is no undertaking that supplies will be available throughout the winter to the full extent of the allowances shown in the table. Provisions have been made to restrict the sale and delivery of coal, as outlined above, if at any time stocks should be short.

Prudent people will lay in stocks to the extent allowed wherever they have storage accommodation. By so doing they will not only benefit themselves but benefit their less advantageously placed neighbours who cannot stock. The stocks of the coal merchants will be left for these latter to call on.

Orders for coal for stocking purposes should be placed at once and in an ordinary year should be in the hands of the coal merchants not later than July 31st to make sure of complete deliveries.

5. Briefly the Order requires that an ordinary consumer of coal must not
   (a) Deal with more than one coal merchant, except for the purchase of coke from a gas company.
   (b) Consume more coal than is his rightful allowance.
   (c) Obtain coal in quantities in excess of 2 cwt, in one week (or in the case of coke 3 cwt) except under a requisition duly approved.
Explanatory Memorandum as to Household Coal Distribution Order, 1917, under Reg. 2JJ.

(d) Store more coal at any time than will last him a year if he burns no more than his allowance.

(e) Waste coal.

6. The procedure under the Order in so far as it affects consumers is made as easy as possible.

(a) In the first place a consumer requiring no more than 2 cwt.s. of coal or 3 cwt.s. of coke in the week can purchase these quantities weekly without any formality of any kind.

(b) In the second place a householder requiring no more than the weekly or monthly allowance of coal provided by the scale set out above, has only to fill up a simple requisition form, to be obtained of his usual coal merchant, and to leave it with him again when filled up. He may then order his coal, as he requires it, without any further formality except that his orders must be in writing, provided always that the requisition is correctly and properly filled up.

(c) Only consumers requiring special allowances of coal or calling for special assessment will be troubled with enquiries in ordinary course and may experience delay in obtaining the necessary certificate for their supplies. Every regular coal merchant will help them in carrying the procedure through.

In determining special assessments of coal, representations may be made to the Controller by any representative trade organisation or other collective body, and the Controller is willing to confer with any small committee elected by such organisation or body to advise him in dealing with the requisitions of its members on the understanding that such reduction shall be made in the consumption of coal as may be deemed fair and advisable by the Controller.

7. The prices to be charged for coal and for various services usually rendered in connection with coal supply will be the subject of a separate instruction to be issued almost immediately. The position of the consumer will be safeguarded in this respect by the direct action of the Controller.

8. The Local Authorities are requested to appoint, in so far as they may find it convenient, the local surveyor or one of his principal assistants to act as the local coal overseer. It is not thought desirable that any special salaried official should be established for this purpose, and where an existing salaried official is not available, it is suggested that the post might be an honorary one. Paid clerical assistance may be afforded to the local coal overseer as may be requisite. The local coal overseer should be thoroughly acquainted with his district so that he may be of assistance to the Controller in dealing with local matters. There are many questions which will arise which will be most quickly solved by persons of local knowledge and experience.

The costs and expenses of carrying out the Order will be borne by the Local Authority in the first instance, but the question of reimbursement by Treasury grant will be taken up by the Controller at a later date if experience shall show that some contribution would only be fair to the local authorities.

The local authority is not required to establish stocks of coal for retail to small consumers, except where there has been a failure on the part of the registered coal merchants to provide such stocks, or the places at which such stocks are held are not suitable for the purpose of providing for all localities within the district, or special provision is necessary for any blocks of flats or tenements or extensive building estates of a working-class character which would make heavy demands upon cartage and handling facilities.

9. The licences for licensed coal retailers will be supplied by the Controller. Such licences may be issued under the hand of the clerk to the local authority or other person delegated for the purpose. No charge shall be made for the licence. The local coal overseer shall see that all persons dealing in coal in small quantities take out the necessary licence as soon as possible, and shall endeavour to secure as many suitable persons as he thinks necessary to take out such licences.

10. Coal merchants are required to register so that the agencies for the supply of coal can be kept under review and the supplies, stocks on hand, and deliveries may be recorded from time to time. The Controller will not be able to assist or recognise any coal merchant who fails to register under the scheme.
While the Order only requires registered coal merchants to retail coal by the ½ cwt. as a minimum, it is expected that of their own accord such coal merchants will make provision for still smaller quantities where they have done so in the past or where there is a distinct demand for such a facility.

11. The Controller will take up on behalf of both licensed coal retailers and registered coal merchants all questions referred to him in connection with—

(a) The protection of the men and of the stocks of horses, carts, motor vehicles and other equipment required to maintain necessary deliveries of coal.

(b) The supply of coal and the settlement of any prices to be paid for coal.

(c) The supply of any stores, material, or additional equipment necessary for the proper carrying out of the work of distribution, including applications for priorities or release of stocks.

In the case of the licensed coal retailers, the questions should be referred in the first instance to the appropriate local coal overseer. The local authorities are asked to lend their assistance in connection with all such questions.

12. The provisions of the Order relating to restricted deliveries may be relaxed by the Controller at any time if the situation is thought not to demand them. There is no intention to unduly restrict the volume of trade, except in so far as the national interest requires it. The aim of the Order is to secure an equitable distribution of coal to all consumers, whatever may be the position of the stocks available.

13. The Controller would be glad to be advised of all prosecutions taking place under the Order and of their result. The Controller will undertake prosecutions approved by him. It will be observed that the Order applies to all persons, whether coal merchants or retailers, their servants or agents, consumers, the local coal overseers, or any other persons holding office for discharging the duties created by the Order. Both seller and purchaser may be liable for a wrongful transaction. It is desirable that the Order should be enforced equally against all parties. It is intended that all prosecutions necessary to render the Order effective shall be undertaken.

Under Section 5 of the Defence of the Realm Consolidation Act, 1914, the maximum penalty which may be inflicted for an offence against any regulations made under such Act may be imprisonment with or without hard labour for a term of six months, or a fine of one hundred pounds, or both such imprisonment and fine.

14. The following forms requisite for the execution of the Order will be supplied by the Controller on or before the 1st September next:—

(a) Application for licence and form of licence (Licensed Coal Retailer).

(b) Requisition for Coal (Householders' Scale).

(c) Requisition for Coal (Additional allowances).

(d) Requisition for Coal (Appeal or Special Assessment).

(e) Certificate for Special or Additional Allowances of Coal.

(f) Order for Coal.

Requisitions may be put forward commencing 1st September next, if consumers so desire, so that they may be cleared up prior to 1st October next when the Order comes into force as a whole.

15. All communications arising out of or in connection with the Order or this memorandum should be addressed to The Secretary, Metropolitan Coal Distribution Branch, at 53, Parliament Street, S.W. 1. Every assistance will be given in explaining any points arising under the Order, or in clearing up any difficulties.

Guy Cadbury,
Controller of Coal Mines.
10th August, 1917.

Board of Trade,
Coal Mines Department,
8, Richmond Terrace,
Whitehall, S.W. 1.
Maximum Prices of Coal in Metropolitan Coal Distribution Area, under Reg. 2JJ.

Maximum Prices of Coal in the Metropolitan Coal Distribution Area, prescribed January 21, 1918, by the Controller of Coal Mines under Article 10 (a) of the Household Coal Distribution Order, 1917.

Under clause (a) of Article 10 of the Household Coal Distribution Order, 1917, (a) the Controller of Coal Mines may from time to time determine the maximum prices of coal to consumers, and in determining such maximum prices shall have regard to the conditions under which the coal is sold or delivered to the consumer. In pursuance of such powers so conferred on him, the Controller has decided that the maximum prices of coal to come into force forthwith shall be determined in accordance with the following rules:

1. Coal shall be divided into the following six classes, namely:
   - Best Selected House Coal.
   - Silkstone or Seconds House Coal.
   - Derby Brights or Bright House.
   - Best Kitchen, Best Cobbles or Best Nuts.
   - Hard Cobbles or Kitchen Nuts.
   - Stove Coal.

The determination of the class to which a particular coal belongs shall follow the usual custom and practice of the trade. Any dispute or question as to the classification of any coal shall be referred to the Controller, whose decision shall be final.

Coal shall be ordered and sold in accordance with the classes defined above. Where coal is sold under a registered or trade name such name may be added in brackets after the description of the class.

Where merchants are unable to fulfil an order within a reasonable time with coal of the class ordered, an advice shall be sent to the consumer and tender made of coal of the nearest equivalent class at the price applicable to such class. Supplies of coal of a particular class cannot be continuously guaranteed.

Railborne and Canalborne Coal.

2. The price of coal delivered into cellar or store in 2-cwt. sacks or in bulk, in lots of 4 cwts., or any even number of cwts. over 4 cwts. at one time shall not, except as hereinafter provided, exceed

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Coal Type</th>
<th>Price Per Ton</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Best Selected House Coal</td>
<td>39 s. 6 d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silkstone or Seconds House Coal</td>
<td>37 s. 6 d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Derby Brights or Bright House</td>
<td>36 s. 6 d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Best Kitchen, Best Cobbles or Best Nuts</td>
<td>35 s. 6 d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hard Cobbles or Kitchen Nuts</td>
<td>34 s. 6 d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stove Coal</td>
<td>33 s. 6 d.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) Household Coal Distribution Order, 1917.—That Order is printed p. 219.
Maximum Prices of Coal in Metropolitan Coal Distribution Area, under Reg. 2JJ.

Where payment is accepted in weekly instalments prior to the delivery of the coal, an additional charge not exceeding the rate of 1s. 6d. per ton, and after the delivery of the coal an additional charge, not exceeding the rate of 2s. per ton, may be made.

Where it is necessary to deliver in 1-cwt. sacks by reason of the difficulty of the delivery, an additional charge, not exceeding the rate of 1s. 6d. per ton, may be made.

Where the delivery involves carrying upstairs extending beyond the third floor from the ground floor level, an additional charge to that last referred to, not exceeding the rate of 6d. per ton, may be made.

3. Where delivery is made in 2 cwt. sacks or in bulk without special trimming:

(a) to owners of industrial dwellings or blocks of tenements undertaking the provision of a reserve stock of coal exceeding 10 tons for resale to their tenants or occupiers.

(b) to the order of coal clubs in quantities of not less than 10 cwts. at one time where the members do not receive a greater quantity than 6 tons each in the year and the total orders for the year amount to 60 tons or more, a reduction at the rate of 1s. 6d. per ton shall be made in the maximum price in the preceding clause.

Where coal clubs require delivery in quantities less than 10 cwts., but not less than 4 cwts. at one time, the reduction shall be at the rate of 1s. per ton.

4. A reduction at the rate of 4s. 6d. per ton shall be made in the maximum price for coal supplied for re-sale to licensed coal retailers, or registered coal dealers, or registered coal merchants and loaded in 2 cwts. sacks or in bulk into their own vehicle at the wharf or depot.

A reduction at the rate of 1s. 6d. per ton shall be made in the maximum price for coal supplied for re-sale to licensed coal retailers, or registered coal dealers, or registered coal merchants delivered into store or shop in 2 cwt. sacks or in bulk.

A charge not exceeding 3d. per ton may be made where the coal is loaded in 1 cwt. and ½ cwt. sacks.

When delivered, not less than half a ton to be supplied at one time.

5. The maximum prices set out in clause 2 apply to the Local Authorities' Districts in which the railway rate, including wagon hire, to wharves or depots within such district does not exceed by more than 3d. the railway rate and wagon hire to the terminal stations of railways forwarding coal to London north of the Thames.

Where in any Local Authority's District the prevailing railway rate, including wagon hire, to the wharves or depots, exceeds by more than 3d. the railway rate and wagon hire referred to
above, the following additions to the maximum price per ton may be made in such district:—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Where the excess is</th>
<th>Addition to be made to the maximum price per ton not exceeding</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>More than 3d. but not more than 8d.</td>
<td>0 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More than 8d. but not more than 1s. 3d.</td>
<td>1 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More than 1s. 3d. but not more than 1s. 8d.</td>
<td>1 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More than 1s. 8d. but not more than 2s. 3d.</td>
<td>2 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More than 2s. 3d. but not more than 2s. 8d.</td>
<td>2 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More than 2s. 8d. but not more than 3s. 3d.</td>
<td>3 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More than 3s. 3d.</td>
<td>3 6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The decision of the Controller as to the addition to be made in any particular Local Authority's District shall, in case of dispute, be final.

*(See Schedule A for agreed list of additions under this clause.)*

6. The trolley price of coal or the price of coal delivered into cellar or store in quantities less than 4 cwt. but not less than half a cwt. at one time shall not, except as hereinafter provided, exceed

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Per cwt.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>s. d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For Best Selected House Coal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silkstone or Seconds House Coal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Derby Brights or Bright House</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Best Nuts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Best Kitchen or Best Cobbles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hard Cobbles or Kitchen Nuts</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Where the coal is sold out of stock at a shop or store a sum not exceeding 1d. per cwt. may be added to the trolley price.

Where the coal is sold out of stock at a shop or store, which sale has involved picking up or reloading the coal, and subsequently delivered by the seller, a sum not exceeding 2d. per cwt. may be added to the trolley price.

Where the coal is sold at the wharf or depot of a registered coal merchant a reduction shall be made in the trolley price of 2d. per cwt.

7. Where an addition is made to the price per ton under Clause 5 (or under Schedule C or both, in which latter case the additions per ton shall be added together and treated as one addition) an addition shall be permitted to the price per cwt. as set out in Clause 6 in respect of amounts over 6d. as follows:—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Where the addition is—</th>
<th>A sum not exceeding per cwt.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1/-, 1/6 or 2/-</td>
<td>1d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2/6, 3/-, or 3/6</td>
<td>2d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4/-, 4/6, 5/-, or 5/6</td>
<td>3d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6/-, 6/6, or 7/-</td>
<td>4d.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*(Arising under Clause 5, see Schedule A for agreed list of additions under this clause.)*
Maximum Prices of Coal in Metropolitan Coal Distribution Area, under Reg. 23J.

Except as specifically provided in Clauses 6 and 7, no other additions shall be made to the trolley price for any reason.

8. Where coal is sold in quantities less than half a cwt., the charge shall not exceed the sums set out in the following table:—

Where the trolley price (including any addition under Clause 6 and Schedule A)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>per cwt. is</th>
<th>1/1</th>
<th>2/-</th>
<th>2/1</th>
<th>2/2</th>
<th>2/3</th>
<th>2/4</th>
<th>2/5</th>
<th>2/6</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>For 25 lbs.</td>
<td>6d.</td>
<td>6½d.</td>
<td>6½d.</td>
<td>6½d.</td>
<td>7d.</td>
<td>7½d.</td>
<td>7½d.</td>
<td>7½d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 lbs.</td>
<td>3d.</td>
<td>3½d.</td>
<td>3½d.</td>
<td>3½d.</td>
<td>3½d.</td>
<td>3½d.</td>
<td>3½d.</td>
<td>4d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 lbs.</td>
<td>1½d.</td>
<td>1½d.</td>
<td>1½d.</td>
<td>1½d.</td>
<td>2d.</td>
<td>2d.</td>
<td>2d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

9. Where by reason of shortage in the supplies of coal deliveries are restricted under the Order or under any rule or instruction made in pursuance thereof to quantities less than 4 cwts. at one time the price of coal for such deliveries shall be determined in accordance with Clauses 6 and 7 hereof, although such deliveries are in part fulfilment of orders for quantities of 4 cwts. or more.

10. Any person selling or dealing in coal in quantities less than 4 cwts. may be required to produce evidence to show that the coal, which he is selling or dealing in, is of a class or kind entitling him to charge the prices which he has exhibited, and for this purpose must, on request, produce a sale ticket or loading ticket showing the date and time the trolley or van was loaded at the depot and the name of such depot, and the class of coal in accordance with Clause 1 hereof, or must furnish the invoice relating to the purchase of the coal from the colliery or factor.

Seaborne Coal.

11. In order to meet the increased freightage upon seaborne coal the maximum prices per ton shown in Clause 1 shall be increased by an amount not exceeding 12s. 6d. so long as the average freightage on coal, as shown by the Returns of the Admiralty Coasting Trade Office in any month exceeds 19s. 6d. per ton and does not exceed 20s. 6d. per ton.

The sum of 12s. 6d. per ton shall be increased or reduced by 6d. in respect of every complete 6d. by which the freightage rises above 20s. 6d. per ton or falls below 19s. 6d. per ton respectively.

The Controller shall issue a certificate at the close of each month stating the average freightage for the month, and such freightage shall govern the price to be charged in the ensuing month.

12. Similarly, the maximum prices per cwt. shown in Clause 6 shall be increased by 8d. per cwt., so long as the increase per ton remains at 12s. 6d.

Whenever the 12s. 6d. is increased by more than 1s., 1d. shall be added to the trolley price, and whenever the 12s. 6d. is reduced by more than 1s., 1d. shall be deducted from the trolley price, and so for each complete 2s. thereafter.
13. Seaborne coal shall not be sold in quantities less than 4 cwts., except in the following districts:—

- Dartford U.D.
- Dartford R.D.
- Erith U.D.
- Woolwich M.B.
- Greenwich M.B.
- Poplar M.B.
- Stepney M.B.
- Deptford M.B.
- Bermondsey M.B.
- Southwark M.B.
- Camberwell M.B., in so far as this district lies north of the Peckham Road and High Street, Peckham.
- City of London.

Seaborne coal shall not be sold in quantities of 4 cwts. and over except in the districts already named and in the following districts, namely:—

- City of Westminster.
- Chelsea M.B.
- Kensington R.B.

or in any other district except with the previous consent of the local Coal Overseer.

(Clauses 9 and 10 apply to Seaborne Coal.)

**GAS-COKE.**

14. The maximum prices to be charged for coke shall not exceed the prices shown below, except as herein otherwise provided.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Per ton at works or depot, loaded in bulk into truck on rail, or into barge</th>
<th>s.</th>
<th>d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Per ton at works or depot, loaded in sacks or in bulk into purchaser's vehicle</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Per ton delivered into cellar or store in lots exceeding 3 cwts.</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Per cwt. at works or depot for quantities up to and including 3 cwts.</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Per cwt. delivered, up to and including 3 cwts.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(This is the maximum trolley price.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>For 28 lbs. loose, collected</th>
<th>s.</th>
<th>d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>For 14 lbs. loose, collected</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For 7 lbs. loose, collected</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Where the coke is carted from the works or depot at which it is manufactured a distance exceeding three miles or where the coke is moved by rail or barged from the point of production to the depot from which it is sold, the price per ton delivered into cellar or store in lots exceeding 3 cwts. shall not exceed 40s., and the price per cwt. at the depot for quantities up to and including 3 cwts., 1s. 8d., otherwise the above maximum prices shall apply.
There shall be no obligation to sell coke in quantities less than 28 lbs. where the previous practice has been not to sell in smaller quantities.

15. Additional charges may be made for additional services such as breaking and screening, or for difficult deliveries. Such charges must have reference to the additional cost of such services. On request the Controller will enquire into and determine any such charges.

Additional charges may also be made with the previous approval of the Controller where the railway rate and wagon hire on coal to gas works exceeds that applicable to the gas works in the County of London.

(See Schedule B for agreed list of additions under this clause.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

16. No conditions involving the purchase of any other article or any other payment than those permitted under these rules shall attach to a sale of coal. Where by reason of the special circumstances attaching to any delivery or supply of coal, the merchant is of opinion that the cost of such delivery or supply warrants an additional charge, he may apply to the Controller to have an additional charge per ton or per cwt. determined in respect of such delivery.

(See Schedule C for agreed list of additions under this clause.)

17. A purchaser of coal or coke may require the seller to produce evidence as to the correctness of the charges made in accordance with these rules. A local Coal Overseer, coal merchants' Supervisor or other authorized representative of the Controller may require any person selling or dealing in coal or coke to satisfy him as to the correctness of the prices exhibited by such person.

18. Anyone evading or attempting to evade the rules set out above is contravening the Household Coal Distribution Order, 1917, and is guilty of a summary offence under the Defence of the Realm Regulations, as provided in Clause (a) of Article 13 of the Order.

19. Any question or dispute as to the proper application or as to the true intent or meaning of these rules or as to the correct price to be charged in any particular case shall be referred to the Controller of Coal Mines, whose decision shall be final and binding on all parties.

20. These rules may be varied or modified from time to time as the Controller of Coal Mines may determine.

21. These rules may be referred to as the Metropolitan Coal Prices Rules—Winter 1917-18.

G. Calthrop,
Controller of Coal Mines.

The attention of registered coal merchants and dealers and licensed coal retailers is drawn to the provision of Clause 10 (a) of the Order as to the exhibition of price lists for coal.
### Schedule A.

List of the agreed additions to the Maximum Prices of Coal chargeable in respect of railway rate and wagon hire as provided by Clause 5 of these Rules:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Per ton.</th>
<th>Per cwt.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>s.</td>
<td>d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acton U.D.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balham</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See Wandsworth</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barking Town U.D.</td>
<td>1 0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barnes U.D.</td>
<td>1 0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barnet R.D.</td>
<td>1 0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barnet U.D.</td>
<td>1 0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Battersea M.B.</td>
<td>2 6</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beckenham U.D.</td>
<td>3 0</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beddington &amp; Wallington U.D.</td>
<td>1 0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bermondsey M.B.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bethnal Green M.B.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bexley U.D.</td>
<td>2 6</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brentford U.D.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bromley M.B.</td>
<td>2 6</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bromley R.D.</td>
<td>2 6</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buckhurst Hill U.D.</td>
<td>1 0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bushey U.D.</td>
<td>1 0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camberwell M.B.</td>
<td>1 6</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Except Sydenham Hill</td>
<td>2 0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crystal Palace</td>
<td>2 6</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carshalton U.D.</td>
<td>3 0</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caterham U.D.</td>
<td>3 0</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chelsea M.B.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chertsey U.D.</td>
<td>3 0</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cheshunt U.D.</td>
<td>1 0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chingford U.D.</td>
<td>1 0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chislehurst U.D.</td>
<td>2 6</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chiswick U.D.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chorley Wood U.D.</td>
<td>1 6</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clapham</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See Wandsworth</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coombe</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See Malden</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coulsdon &amp; Purley U.D.</td>
<td>3 0</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Croydon C.B.</td>
<td>2 6</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dartford R.D.</td>
<td>2 6</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dartford U.D.</td>
<td>2 6</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deptford M.B.</td>
<td>1 0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ealing M.B.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Barnet Valley U.D.</td>
<td>1 0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Ham C.B.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Maximum Prices of Coal in Metropolitan Coal Distribution Area, under Reg. 2JJ.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>(Clause 1)</th>
<th>(Clause 6)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Per ton.</td>
<td>Per cwt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>s.  d.</td>
<td>d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edmonton U.D.</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>1 0 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enfield U.D.</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>1 0 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Epping U.D.</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>1 6 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Epping R.D.</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>1 6 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Chigwell and Theydon Bois.)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Epsom U.D.</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>3 0 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Epsom R.D.</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>3 0 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Esher &amp; The Dittons U.D.</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>3 0 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Erith U.D.</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>2 6 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feltham U.D.</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>2 0 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finchley U.D.</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>1 0 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Except East Finchley</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finsbury M.B.</td>
<td>...</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fooots Cray U.D.</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>2 6 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Friern Barnet U.D.</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>0 6 -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fulham M.B.</td>
<td>...</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Godstone R.D.</td>
<td>...</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Addington, Farleigh, Chelsham, and Warlingham</td>
<td>3 0 2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greenford U.D.</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>0 6 -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greenwich M.B.</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>1 6 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hackney M.B.</td>
<td>...</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hadley Wood</td>
<td>...</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(See Enfield.)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ham U.D.</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>2 6 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hammersmith M.B.</td>
<td>...</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hampton U.D.</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>2 0 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hampton Wick U.D.</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>2 0 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hampstead M.B.</td>
<td>...</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hanwell U.D.</td>
<td>...</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harrow-on-the-Hill U.D.</td>
<td>1 0 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hatfield R.D.</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>1 0 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Northaw.)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hayes U.D.</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>1 0 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hendon U.D.</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>0 6 -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(No further addition in respect to Mill Hill, but see Schedule C.)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hendon R.D.</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>1 0 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heston &amp; Isleworth U.D.</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>1 0 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holborn M.B.</td>
<td>...</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hornsey M.B.</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>0 6 -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ilford U.D.</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>0 6 -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Except Barkingside</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isleworth U.D.</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>1 0 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Islington M.B.</td>
<td>...</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kensington R.B.</td>
<td>...</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kingsbury U.D.</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>0 6 -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kingston-on-Thames M.B.</td>
<td>2 6 2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leatherhead U.D.</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>3 0 2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Maximum Prices of Coal in Metropolitan Coal Distribution Area, under Reg. 2\(\text{JJ}\).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>(Clause 1) (Clause 6)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Per ton. Per cwt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>s.  d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lambeth M.B.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vauxhall, Kennington, Brixton, Loughborough Junction, Stockwell and North Lambeth</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Herne Hill</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tulse Hill and Knights Hill</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gipsy Hill, Norwood and Crystal Palace</td>
<td>2 6 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lewisham M.B.</strong></td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Leyton U.D.</strong></td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>London (City of)</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loughton U.D.</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maldens &amp; Coombe U.D.</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Merton &amp; Morden U.D.</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mitcham U.D.</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Except the part adjacent to Mitcham Station</td>
<td>3 0 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Molesley (East &amp; West) U.D.</strong></td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Palmers’ Green</strong></td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(See Southgate U.D.)</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Paddington M.B.</strong></td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penge U.D.</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poplar M.B.</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purley</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(See Coulsdon &amp; Purley.)</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Putney</strong></td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(See Wandsworth.)</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Reigate R.D.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chaldon, Gatton, and Chipstead</td>
<td>3 6 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kingswood, Merton, and Walton-on-the-Hill</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Richmond C.B.</strong></td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Rickmansworth U.D.</strong></td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Romford U.D.</strong></td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Romford R.D.</strong></td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ruislip-Northwood U.D.</strong></td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>St. Marylebone M.B.</strong></td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>St. Pancras M.B.</strong></td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shoreditch M.B.</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southall-Norwood U.D.</td>
<td>1 0 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southgate U.D.</td>
<td>0 6 ...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Except Palmer’s Green</strong></td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Southwark M.B.</strong></td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Staines U.D.</strong></td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staines R.D.</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Except Cranford, Colnbrook, Harlington and Harmondsworth</strong></td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Streatham</strong></td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(See Wandsworth.)</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>South Mimms R.D.</strong></td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Stoke Newington M.B.</strong></td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Maximum Prices of Coal in Metropolitan Coal Distribution Area, under Reg. 2JJ.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Per ton. Per cwt.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stepney M.B.</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sunbury-on-Thames U.D.</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surbiton U.D.</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sutton U.D.</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teddington U.D.</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tooting</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(See Wandsworth).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tottenham U.D.</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Twickenham U.D.</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uxbridge U.D.</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uxbridge R.D.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harefield, Ickenham, Hillingdon East, Cowley, West Drayton and Northolt</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wallington</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(See Beddington).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waltham Holy Cross U.D.</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walthamstow U.D.</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walton-on-Thames</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wandsworth M.B.—</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balham, Clapham, North &amp; South, Putney, Wandsworth, Fairfield, Southfields and Springfield</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Streatham</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tooting</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wanstead U.D.</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Watford U.D.</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Watford R.D.—</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aldenham, Sarratt, Rickmansworth Rural and Watford Rural</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wealdstone U.D.</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wembley U.D.</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Ham C.B.</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Westminster (City of)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weybridge U.D.</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wimbledon C.B.</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Willesden U.D.</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woodford U.D.</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood Green U.D.</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woolwich M.B.</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Except North Woolwich</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yiewsley U.D.</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Schedule B.**

No additions have yet been approved.

**Schedule C.**

List of the additions to the Maximum Prices of Coal agreed by the Controller under Cause 16 as chargeable in respect of special circumstances attaching to the delivery of coal.
These additions are further to those set out in Schedule A.

In calculating the addition to be made per cwt., the additions per ton applicable under both schedules A and C should be added together, and the amount determined in accordance with Clause 6.

6d. per ton.
- Chislehurst U.D.
- Hampton U.D. in respect of Hampton Court only.
- Hampton Wick U.D.
- Hendon U.D.
- Kingsbury U.D.
- Uxbridge U.D.
- Uxbridge R.D., except Harefield and West Drayton
- Woodford U.D.

1s. per ton.
- Barnet R.D., the parish of Elstree only.
- Bexley U.D.
- Bushey U.D., in respect of such parts of the district as may be determined by the local Coal Overseer.
- Dartford U.D.
- Dartford R.D.
- Epsom U.D., where the delivery is to be made at a distance exceeding 1 mile from the depot.
- Erith U.D.
- Godstone R.D., in respect of such parts of the district of Warlingham as may be determined by the local Coal Overseer.
- Greenwich M.B., in respect of Blackheath only.
- Hendon U.D., in respect of such parts of the district of Mill Hill as may be determined by the local Coal Overseer (additional to the 6d. already noted for the whole district).
- Reigate R.D., the parish of Merstham only.
- Wandsworth M.B., Southfields only.
- Watford R.D., the parish of Aldenham.
- Woolwich M.B., except North Woolwich.

1s. 6d. per ton.
- Chorley Wood U.D.
- Uxbridge R.D., Harefield only.
- Hendon U.D., in respect of Highwood Hill, Hendon Wood Lane, and Totteridge Lane (additional to the 6d. already noted for the whole district).

2s. per ton.
- Barnet R.D., the parishes of Shenley and Ridge only.
- Caterham U.D., in respect of such parts of the district as may be determined by the local Coal Overseer.
- Godstone R.D., the parishes of Addington, Farleigh and Chelsham.
- Reigate R.D., the parish of Gatton only.
- Rickmansworth U.D., Heronsgate only.
- Watford R.D., West Hyde and Horn Hill only.
Orders as to Cotton; Motor Spirit, Gas and Lamp Oil
under Reg. 2JJ.

2s. 6d. per ton.

3s. per ton.
   Epsom U.D., Langley Bottom only.
   Reigate R.D., the parishes of Chaldon and Chipstead only.
   Watford R.D., the parish of Sarratt and such parts of
   Watford Rural parish adjoining, which the local Coal Overseer
   shall determine.

   General.

Outside the County of London and where no specific addition
has been stated in Schedule C:—
   (1) An additional charge of 1s. per ton may be made in all
   cases in which the delivery is to be made to a place at a
distance exceeding 2 miles from the nearest depot available for
each complete mile of the distance.
   (2) An additional charge of 1s. per ton may be made in all
   cases in which an extra horse is required to make the delivery,
or where more than one extra horse is required 1s. per horse.
   The charge for an additional horse relates to normal con-
ditions of delivery only, and is not intended to relate to
deliveries in snowy or wintry weather.

   Note.—No addition shall be made in Buckhurst Hill U.D.
   under this provision.

   G. Calthrop,
   Controller of Coal Mines.

Board of Trade—Coal Mines Department,
   Metropolitan Coal Distribution Branch,

January 21st, 1918.

[The above Order was published in the London Gazette, February 22nd, 1918.]

2. Cotton.

Note.—The Orders made by the Board of Trade as to Cotton
under Regulation 2JJ and in force February 28th, 1918, are
printed in Part III., pp. 281-287 of the February 28th, 1918,
Edition of the “War Material Supplies Manual,” where they
form sub-group (1) “Cotton” of Group 12 “Textiles” of the
War Material Supplies Orders.


Note.—The Orders made by the Board of Trade as to Motor
Spirit, Gas and Lamp Oil under Regulation 2JJ and in force
February 28th, 1918, are printed in Part III., pp. 241-255 of the
February 28th, 1918, Edition of the “War Material Supplies
Manual” where they are included in Group 8 “Oils, Mineral
and Fuel and Gas for Motor Vehicles” of the War Material
Supplies Orders.
4. Paper.

Note.—The Orders and Notices issued by the Board of Trade as to Paper under Regulation 2\(\text{J2}\) and in force February 28th, 1918, are printed in the February 28th, 1918, Edition of the "War Material Supplies Manual," where they are included in Group 9 "Paper" of the War Material Supplies Orders.

5. Tobacco and Matches.

The Tobacco (Stocks in Bond) Order, 1917, dated May 29, 1917, Made by the Board of Trade.

1917. No. 515.

Whereas under Regulation 2\(\text{G}\) of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914 (which was inserted in those Regulations by Order in Council dated the tenth day of January, nineteen hundred and seventeen, and is, as applicable to this Order, set out at the foot of this Order), (a) the Food Controller, if he is of opinion that it is necessary or expedient to do so for the purpose of his powers or duties, may apply the provisions of that regulation to any article:

And whereas under Regulation 2\(\text{JJ}\) (1) the Board of Trade have the like powers as are given to the Food Controller under Articles 2\(\text{F}\) to 2\(\text{J}\) inclusive as respects any article of commerce to which the powers of the Food Controller under those regulations do not extend, where it appears to the Board necessary or expedient to exercise any of those powers for the purpose of encouraging or maintaining the supply of any such article which is required by the public or by any section of the public, and those regulations shall apply accordingly:

Now, therefore, the Board of Trade, being of opinion that it is expedient to exercise the powers conferred on them by Regulation 2\(\text{G}\) with respect to tobacco, in the exercise of the said powers and of all other powers enabling them in that behalf, hereby order as follows:

1. For the purpose of obtaining the information required under this Order, Regulation 2\(\text{G}\) of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, is hereby applied to tobacco, which expression in this Order includes manufactured and unmanufactured tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, and snuff.

2. Every person owning, or having power to sell or dispose of, any tobacco held in a Customs or Excise Warehouse in the United Kingdom on 31st May, 1917, shall make a return to the Board of Trade specifying with respect thereto, and with respect to the other matters set out in the form contained in this Order, the particulars required by that form.

3. The time within which the return is to be made shall be the period ending the ninth day of June, nineteen hundred and seventeen.

(a) Regulation 2\(\text{G}\).—This Reg. is printed at pp. 47, 48 of this Manual, and is therefore not reprinted at the foot of this Order.
4. The return shall be made in accordance with the following form:

DEFENCE OF THE REALM (CONSOLIDATION) REGULATIONS, 1914.

TOBACCO (STOCKS IN BOND) ORDER, 1917.

RETURN TO BE MADE BY OWNERS OF TOBACCO IN BOND ON 31ST MAY, 1917.

1. Unmanufactured Tobacco.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class of Tobacco</th>
<th>Stocks in Bond at close of business on 31st May, 1917</th>
<th>Quantities withdrawn from Bond either direct or through Agents in the year ended 31st December, 1916</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(a) Tobacco for cutting and spinning and for cigarettes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia Leaf:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bright and semi-bright...</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dark</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia Strip:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bright and semi-bright...</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dark</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Leaf</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Strip</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other American</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Macedonian</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latakia</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Java</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Foreign</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nyassaland</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other British Empire</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lbs.</td>
<td>lbs.</td>
<td>lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) Cigar Tobacco:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Foreign</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>British Empire</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lbs.</td>
<td>lbs.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c) Stalks:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>British Empire</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lbs.</td>
<td>lbs.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Tobacco Manufactured Outside the United Kingdom.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tobacco</th>
<th>Stocks in Bond at close of business on 31st May, 1917</th>
<th>Quantities withdrawn from Bond either direct or through Agents in the year ended 31st December, 1916</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Foreign Countries.</td>
<td>British Empire</td>
<td>Foreign Countries.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tobacco</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cigars</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cigarettes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snuff (except offal Snuff)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Tobacco Restriction Order (No. 2), 1917, under Reg. 2JJ.


| (NOTE.—The quantities should be estimated in dry weight.) | (i) Tobacco Unmanufactured in the United Kingdom (including Cigars, Cigarettes and Snuff). | (ii) Tobacco Manufactured outside the United Kingdom | (iii) |
|----------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|
| (a) Supplied to Director of Navy Contracts ... ... ... ... | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. |
| (b) Supplied to Director of Army Contracts ... ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... |
| (c) Supplied to Expeditionary Force Canteens ... ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... |
| (d) Sold for Export ... ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... |

Short title.

5. This Order may be cited as the Tobacco (Stocks in Bond) Order, 1917.

Signed on behalf of the Board of Trade this twenty-ninth day of May, 1917.

H. Llewellyn Smith,
Secretary.

[The above Order was published in the London Gazette, June 1st, 1917.]

THE TOBACCO RESTRICTION ORDER (No. 2), 1917, DATED JULY 11, 1917, MADE BY THE BOARD OF TRADE.

[Consolidating and amending the Order and Instructions previously in force.]

1917. No. 735.

Whereas by Regulation 2JJ of the Defence of the Realm Regulations the Board of Trade have the like powers as are given to the Food Controller under Regulations 2r to 2s inclusive as respects any articles of commerce to which the powers of the Food Controller under those Regulations do not extend, where it appears to the Board necessary or expedient to exercise any of those powers for the purpose of encouraging or maintaining the supply of any such article which is required by the public or by any section of the public.

And whereas by virtue of Regulation 2r these powers include powers to make orders regulating or giving directions with respect to the production manufacture treatment use consumption transport storage distribution supply sale or purchase of or other dealing in or measures to be taken in relation to any article (including as to maximum and minimum price) and also include power by order to require all or any persons owning or having power to sell or dispose of any article or any stocks thereof to place at the disposal of the Board of Trade the article or the whole
or any part of the stocks thereof as may be directed by the Board on such terms as the Board may direct and to deliver to the Board or to any person or persons named by them the article or any stocks thereof in such quantities and at such times as the Board may require:

And whereas it appears to the Board of Trade expedient to exercise those powers as respects tobacco in manner provided by this Order:

Now therefore the Board of Trade in pursuance of their powers under the said Regulation and of all other powers enabling them in that behalf hereby order as follows:—

1. All persons owning or having power to sell or dispose of any tobacco manufactured or unmanufactured which is on or after the date of this Order at ship's side or in any bonded warehouse shall place that tobacco at the disposal of the Board of Trade and shall if required deliver the tobacco to the Board or to any person named by them in such quantities and at such times as the Board may direct.

2. No tobacco shall be delivered from a ship's side except into a bonded warehouse and no person shall deliver or take delivery of any tobacco from any bonded warehouse without the consent of the Board of Trade who may determine the quantity which may be delivered to such person at any one time.

3. No person shall buy sell or do any act to cause a change of ownership in any unmanufactured tobacco lying in any bonded warehouse or at the ship's side without the consent of the Board of Trade and any purported purchase sale or other dealing contrary to this prohibition shall be void.

4. From and after the date of this Order no person being a manufacturer of tobacco in a bonded warehouse or warehouses shall without a permit issued by the Board of Trade receive into that warehouse or those warehouses in any calendar month any greater amount of tobacco than one-twelfth part of the total amount received into that warehouse or those warehouses during the year ended 31st December, 1916, except that if the amount received into any such warehouse or warehouses in any one month is less than the amount hereinbefore authorised so to be received the amount which may be received into that warehouse or those warehouses in the next succeeding month may be increased by the amount of the deficiency.

5. When the Board of Trade gives consent to any person taking delivery of any unmanufactured tobacco, such person shall forthwith deliver to the Board of Trade a notice in the prescribed form containing particulars of the nature and quantity of tobacco so to be removed the bonded warehouse from which it is to be removed and the licensed manufactory or bonded warehouse to which it is to be removed and any other information which the Board may require and the person taking delivery of the tobacco from warehouse or ship's side shall cause it to be removed direct to the licensed manufactory or bonded warehouse specified in the notice and shall not allow it to pass into the possession of any manufacturer of tobacco other than the owner of the specified licensed manufactory or bonded warehouse.
6. Where any person applies to the Board of Trade for their consent to any of the transactions referred to in paragraph 3 hereof such person shall furnish to the Board such information as the Board may require and in particular shall state the name of the other party to the transaction the amount and description of the tobacco affected thereby the price or consideration and the place from and to which delivery is to be made.

7. From and after the date of this Order and until further notice a person shall not without the consent of the Board of Trade sell or offer for sale whether wholesale or by retail any tobacco manufactured or unmanufactured at a price exceeding by more than such amount as the Board of Trade may from time to time allow the price at which tobacco of the same description and in similar quantities and under like conditions affecting the sale or offer was sold or offered for sale by that person on the first day of May, 1917.

8. The Tobacco Control Board(a) are hereby authorised to do all such things as may be done by the Board of Trade under this Order and all applications returns information and notices required to be made or sent to the Board of Trade shall until further order be made or sent to the Tobacco Control Board on their behalf.

9. No person shall knowingly make any false statement return or representation to the Board of Trade or to the Tobacco Control Board relating to any information to be supplied under or for the purpose of obtaining any consent required by this Order.

10. In this Order the expression "tobacco" includes cigars, cigarettes and snuff.

11. Infringements of this Order may be dealt with as summary offences under the Defence of the Realm (Consolidated) Regulations.

12. The Tobacco Restriction Order (No. 1), 1917,(b) is hereby revoked as from the date of this Order provided that such revocation shall not—

(a) affect the previous operation of that Order or anything duly done or suffered by reason thereof; or

(a) TOBACCO AND MATCHES CONTROL BOARD.—This Board first appointed by the Board of Trade as the "Tobacco Control Board" for the purpose of administering the first of the Tobacco Restriction Orders—i.e., Order (No. 1) of May, 1917, revoked by the present Order was restyled the "Tobacco and Matches Control Board" by the Matches Order, 1917 (p. 261). The Board now consists of the following gentlemen:

Mr. Lancelot Hugh Smith, C.B.E. (Chairman),
Lieut.-Col. Frank Towle, C.B.E. (Quartermaster-General's Department),
Mr. Gerard L. Bevan, and
Mr. Charles Duncan, M.P.

The Board of Control is assisted by an Advisory Committee representing the Tobacco Trade, consisting of the following members:—Mr. H. C. Archer, Mr. F. A. Goodwin, Mr. Joseph Hood and Mr. A. R. Faulkner.

It is not intended to impose any restrictions on the supply of Tobacco to His Majesty's Forces Overseas.

All communications should be addressed to the Secretary (Mr. Harold Footman) of the Tobacco and Matches Control Board, 1 Great George Street, Westminster, S.W.I.

(b) TOBACCO RESTRICTION ORDER (No. 1), 1917.—That Order is printed pp. 335-337 of the May, 1917, Edition of this Manual.
(b) affect any right privilege obligation or liability acquired accrued or incurred by reason of that Order;
(c) affect any penalty privilege obligation or liability acquired accrued or incurred by reason of that Order;
(d) affect any proceedings or remedy in respect of any such right privilege obligation liability penalty forfeiture or punishment as aforesaid
and any such proceeding or remedy may be instituted continued or enforced and any such penalty forfeiture or punishment may be imposed as if such Order had not been revoked.

13. This Order may be cited as the Tobacco Restriction Order (No. 2), 1917.

Signed on behalf of the Board of Trade.

H. Llewellyn Smith,
Secretary.

July 11th, 1917.

[The above Order was published in the London Gazette, July 13th, 1917.]

The Tobacco Restriction Order (No. 3), 1917, Dated August 13, 1917, Made by the Board of Trade.

1917. No. 882.

Whereas it appears expedient to the Board of Trade to make further exercise of the powers vested in them by Regulations 2f, 2g, and 2jj of the Defence of the Realm Regulations as respects Tobacco:

Now, therefore, the Board of Trade in exercise of their said powers and of all other powers them enabling hereby order as follows:—

1. The Tobacco Control Board(a) on behalf of the Board of Trade may fix the maximum price at which Tobacco may be sold by Manufacturers, Wholesale Dealers and Retailers, and may alter such prices from time to time as occasion may require. The maximum price may be fixed by reference to the price ruling on 1st May, 1917, or in such other way as the Tobacco Control Board may deem expedient, and different prices may be fixed for different qualities and quantities of Tobacco. Notice of the maximum price or prices so fixed shall be given in such form and in such manner as the Tobacco Control Board may direct.

2. No person shall sell or offer for sale any Tobacco at a price exceeding the maximum price fixed in accordance with the last paragraph.

3. Every person who sells Tobacco by retail shall exhibit and keep exhibited in a conspicuous position in the shop, bar, store, or place where he sells Tobacco a copy of the Schedule or list

(a) Tobacco and Matches Control Board.—See footnote (a) p. 258 to Tobacco Restriction Order (No. 2), 1917.
Tobacco provided maximum by the Board of Trade or by the Tobacco Control Board on their behalf, and in force for the time being whereby the maximum price at which Tobacco may be sold by retail is fixed. An Innkeeper shall in addition exhibit such Schedule or list in the entrance hall of his Inn.

4. All Importers, Manufacturers and Dealers in Tobacco shall comply with any general or special direction which may be given by the Board of Trade or by any person or body of persons deputed by them for that purpose as to the manner or quantities in which Tobacco may be disposed or sold by them to their customers.

5. Every Manufacturer of Tobacco shall if required by the Tobacco Control Board manufacture the same brands and qualities of tobacco in similar quantities as were manufactured by him during the year 1916.

6. Every Manufacturer or Wholesale Dealer in Tobacco shall supply to his customers, if required by them, the same brands and quality of Tobacco in similar quantities as were supplied by him to them during the year 1916; provided that if in the opinion of the Board of Trade the fulfilment of any such Order is impossible or unreasonable on account of any restrictions in force at the time or for other sufficient reason, they may in writing excuse the fulfilment of any such order or any part thereof.

7. No person shall in connection with any sale or proposed sale of Tobacco impose or attempt to impose any condition relating to the purchase of any other tobacco or articles whatsoever.

8. Every person owning or having the power to sell any Tobacco shall, when required, make a true return to the Board of Trade or to the Tobacco Control Board, in such form as may be prescribed in the Notice calling for any such return of all stocks of Tobacco held by them or which they have power to sell, giving such particulars as may be required by such form.

9. No person shall after the date of this Order sell or offer for sale any new brand of Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes or Snuff, or describe any brand by a name other than that by which it was known at the date of this Order, or alter the packing of any such goods, or vary the weight per thousand of cigarettes, without the consent of the Tobacco Control Board.

10. In this Order "Tobacco" has the same meaning and includes the same articles as in the Tobacco Restriction Order (No. 2), 1917.(a)

11. Infringements of this Order are summary offences under the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

12. This Order may be cited as the Tobacco Restriction Order (No. 3), 1917.

Signed on behalf of the Board of Trade,

H. Llewellyn Smith,
Secretary.

13th August, 1917.

[The above Order was published in the London Gazette, August 17th, 1917.]

(a) Tobacco Restriction Order (No. 2), 1917.—That Order is printed p. 256.
The Matches Order, 1917, dated September 8, 1917, made by the Board of Trade.

1917. No. 945.

The Board of Trade, deeming it expedient to exercise the powers vested in them by Regulations 2f, 2g and 2j of the Defence of the Realm Regulations with a view to maintaining the supply of all classes of matches hereby order as follows:

1. All manufacturers of matches and all persons who directly imported matches into the United Kingdom during the year ending 31st day of December, 1915, shall make a return to the Tobacco and Matches Control Board, by which style the Tobacco Control Board shall hereafter be called and known, and whose address is at 1, Great George Street, Westminster, London, S.W.1, (a) showing:

(a) The quantities of every class of match manufactured or imported by them during the year 1915:

(b) The names and addresses of the persons to whom they invoiced matches and the quantities of every class of match invoiced to such persons during the said year.

2. Such return shall be signed by the person making the same, or where the person making the return is a Company by a director thereof, or in the case of a partnership firm by one of the partners thereof, and shall be made within seven days from the date of this Order or within such extended time as the Tobacco and Matches Control Board may in any particular case allow.

3. No person shall on the sale of any matches impose or attempt to impose any condition as to the sale or purchase of any other matches or article whatsoever.

4. The Tobacco and Matches Control Board may, by notice given in such manner as they deem expedient, fix the maximum price at which matches may be sold, whether wholesale or by retail, and may fix different prices for different descriptions or classes of matches, and may fix such price by reference to the price prevailing at any particular date, or in such other way as they may determine and may vary the price so fixed from time to time.

5. No person shall sell or offer for sale matches at a price exceeding the maximum price so fixed. (b)

6. No person shall after the date of this Order sell or offer for sale any new brand or description of matches or describe any brand by a name other than that by which it was known at the date of this Order or alter the packing of any such goods, without the leave of the Tobacco and Matches Control Board; and no person who buys matches for resale shall abstract any matches before re-sale from the box or packet in which they were contained at the time of sale to him.

(a) Tobacco and Matches Control Board.—See footnote (a) to Tobacco Restriction Order (No. 2), 1917, p. 258.

(b) Extension of Paragraph 5.—This restriction now applies to intended or proposed sales, see paragraph 5 of the Matches Order (No. 2), 1917, p. 263.
7. Infringements of this Order are summary offences under the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

8. This Order may be cited as the Matches Order, 1917.

Signed on behalf of the Board of Trade this 8th day of September, 1917.

W. F. Marwood,
A Secretary to the Board of Trade.

Board of Trade,
7, Whitehall Gardens,
S.W. 1.

[The above Order was published in the London Gazette, September 11th, 1917.]

The Matches Order (No. 2), 1917, dated December 31, 1917, made by the Board of Trade.

1917. No. 1361.

The Board of Trade deeming it expedient to make further exercise of their powers under the Defence of the Realm Regulations as respects matches hereby order as follows:—

1. From and after 31st December, 1917, no person being a manufacturer of or wholesale dealer in matches, shall, without the consent in writing of the Tobacco and Matches Control Board, sell or offer for sale any brand, size, style or description of matches other than those named or described in any Notice issued by the said Control Board and in force for the time being, whereby the maximum prices fixed at which matches may be sold by manufacturers and wholesale dealers.

2. From and after 31st December, 1917, no person shall without the consent in writing of the Tobacco and Matches Control Board, sell or offer for sale, by retail, any brand, size, style or description of matches other than those named or described in any Notice issued by the said Control Board and in force for the time being, whereby the maximum price is fixed at which matches may be sold by retail.

3. Where before the date of this Order the Tobacco and Matches Control Board have given a consent in writing to any person to sell or offer for sale any matches, such person may notwithstanding anything in this Order continue to sell or offer for sale the matches, in respect of which such consent was given for such time and at such price and subject to such conditions, if any, as were prescribed therein.

(a) Tobacco and Matches Control Board.—As to this Board see footnote (a) to Tobacco Restriction Order (No. 2), 1917, p. 258.
4. Any person who sells matches by retail shall exhibit and keep exhibited in a conspicuous position in the shop, stall, or place at which he sells matches, a Notice stating the maximum price of those brands or descriptions of matches which he keeps on sale, provided that this paragraph shall not apply to a hawker, pedlar, or street seller who does not sell from a stall.

5. Paragraph 5 of the Matches Order, 1917,(a) shall extend and apply to any intended or proposed sale of matches though no sale in fact takes place.

6. All manufacturers of, wholesale dealers in, and retailers of matches, shall obey the Instructions of the Tobacco and Matches Control Board as to the manufacture, use, transport, storage, distribution, supply, sale or purchase of matches.

7. This Order may be cited as the Matches Order (No. 2), 1917.

H. Llewellyn Smith.

Board of Trade,
7, Whitehall Gardens, S.W. 1.

[The above Order was published in the London Gazette, January 4th, 1918.]

VI.—ORDERS AS TO CULTIVATION OF LANDS, UNDER REGULATION 2L. (This Reg. is printed at p. 52.)

All Orders made by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries as to England and Wales, the Board of Agriculture for Scotland as to Scotland, and the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland as to Ireland under Regulation 2L and in force on January 31st, 1918 are, together with Summaries of the Departmental Memoranda issued in connection therewith, printed in the "Food (Supply and Production) Manual" as follows:

ENGLISH AND WELSH ORDER:—
Cultivation of Lands Order No. 2, 1917, as amended by No. 4, pp. 260-262.
Summary of Memoranda of the Board, pp. 263-269.

SCOTTISH ORDER:—
Cultivation of Lands (S.) Order, 1918, pp. 344-6, 629.
Summary of Memoranda by the Scottish Board, pp. 346-349.

IRELAND:—
Memorandum by the Irish Board as to Food Production, 1917, pp. 383-392.
During the month of February, 1918, no further Orders of this class have been made.

(a) MATCHES ORDER, 1917.—That Order is printed p. 261.
All Orders made by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries as to England and Wales, the Board of Agriculture for Scotland as to Scotland, and the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland as to Ireland under Regulation 2m and in force on January 31st, 1918, are, together with Summaries of the Departmental Memoranda issued in connection therewith, printed in the "Food (Supply and Production) Manual" as follows:

**English and Welsh Orders:**
- Cultivation of Lands Order, 1918, pp. 617-620.
- Circular accompanying 1918 Order, pp. 624-627.
- Cultivation of Lands (County Boroughs) Order, 1917, p. 627.
- Summary of Memoranda by the Board as to organisation and powers of Agricultural Executive Committees, pp. 277-306.
- Summaries of Memoranda by the Board of Agriculture as to Drainage of Lands, pp. 309-312, 314.

**Scottish Orders:**
- Summary of Circulars and Memoranda by the Scottish Board as to organisation and powers of District Agricultural Executive Committees, pp. 353-367.

**Ireland:**
- Summary of Circular by the Irish Department as to Drainage of Lands, p. 394.

During the month of February, 1918, no further Orders of this Class have been made.

**VIII.—Memoranda as to Reduction of Acreage under Hops under Regulation 2nn.** (This Reg. is printed at p. 80.)

The Memoranda issued by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, under Regulation 2nn and in force on January 31st. 1918, are printed at pp. 317, 318 of the "Food (Supply and Production) Manual."

During the month of February, 1918, no addition was made to such Memoranda.
Declaration under Reg. 2\textsuperscript{P} excepting certain classes of Holdings in Ireland; Order under Reg. 2\textsuperscript{Q} as to Killing of Deer; Orders under Reg. 2\textsuperscript{R} as to Destruction of Birds, Hares and Rabbits.

IX.—Declaration excepting certain classes of Holdings under Regulation 2\textsuperscript{P}. (This Reg. is printed at p. 61.)

The Declaration of February 21, 1917, of the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland under Regulation 2\textsuperscript{P} is, together with a Summary of the Department’s Memoranda issued up to January 31, 1918, as to Compulsory Tillage, printed at pp. 398-403 of the “Food (Supply and Production) Manual.”

X.—Order as to Killing of Deer under Regulation 2\textsuperscript{Q}. (This Reg. is printed at p. 63.)

The Order made by the Board of Agriculture for Scotland under Regulation 2\textsuperscript{Q} authorising the killing of deer is, together with the Departmental Circulars issued in connection therewith, printed at p. 369 of the “Food (Supply and Production) Manual.”

XI.—Orders as to Birds and Rabbits under Regulation 2\textsuperscript{R}. (This Reg. is printed at p. 63.)

All Orders made by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries and the Board of Agriculture for Scotland, under Regulation 2\textsuperscript{R} and in force on January 31st, 1918, are, together with Summaries of the Departmental Memoranda issued in connection therewith, printed in the “Food (Supply and Production) Manual” as follows:

**English and Welsh Orders:**—pp. 321-333.

During the month of February, 1918, no further Order was made by the English Board.

**Scottish Orders:**—pp. 370, 373-375.

During the month of February, 1918, a further Order (“The Sale of Hares (S.) Order, 1918,” published “Edinburgh Gazette,” February 12th, 1918) authorising the sale of “blue or mountain hares and leverets” during March, 1918, was made by the Scottish Board.

**Irish Orders:**—

No Order has (February 28, 1918) been made under Reg. 2\textsuperscript{R} by the Irish Department.
Orders under Reg. 2\textsuperscript{T} as to Horses for Agriculture; Orders under Reg. 7 Requisitioning Output of Factories and Workshops.

XII.—Orders as to Horses for Agriculture under Regulation 2\textsuperscript{T}. (This Reg. is printed at p. 64.)

England and Wales.—The Sale of Horses Order, 1917, providing for the issue by Agricultural Executive Committees, &c., of licences authorising the sale of horses in England and Wales is together with a summary of the Board of Agriculture’s Memoranda on the subject, printed at pp. 336-339 of the “Food (Supply and Production) Manual.”

Scotland.—The corresponding Scottish Order (dated February 9, 1918, and, therefore, subsequent to the said Manual) is printed as St. R. & O., 1918, No. 191.


XIII.—Orders Requisitioning Output of Certain Factories and Workshops under Regulation 7. (This Reg. is printed at p. 68.)

(1) War Material Supplies Orders.

The Orders and Notices issued under this Regulation by the Admiralty, Army Council, Ministry of Munitions or Board of Trade and in force February 28th, 1918, are printed in the February, 1918, Edition of the “War Material Supplies Manual,” where they are grouped according to the class of Article which is the subject of control and accompanied by a Table showing which Department has exercised the control and the date of each Order or Notice.

(2) Food Control Orders.

The Orders made by the Food Controller under Regulation 7 as applied to him by the concluding paragraph thereof and in force April 30th, 1918, are printed in Part II. of the Edition of that date of the “Food Control Manual,” where they are grouped according to the class of article or matter with which they deal.
Orders under Reg. 7B as to Restriction in Weight of Passengers’ Luggage and as to Increase of Passenger Fares by 50 per cent.

XIV.—ORDERS AS TO RAILWAY TRAFFIC AND FARES UNDER REGULATION 7B. (This Reg. is printed at p. 70.)


Whereas by Regulation 7B of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914 (inserted in those Regulations by an Order in Council, dated the 13th day of December, 1916), it is amongst other things provided as follows:—

"The Board of Trade may, for the purpose of making the most efficient use of railway plant or labour, with a view to the successful prosecution of the war, make orders for all or any of the following purposes, namely:—

. . . (d) for restricting or prohibiting certain classes of traffic (including the carriage of passengers’ luggage) on railways either absolutely or subject to any conditions for which provision is made by the order."

Now, therefore, in pursuance of their powers under the said regulation and of all other powers enabling them in that behalf, the Board of Trade hereby order as follows:—

On and after the 1st day of January, 1917, the Railway Companies of Great Britain may refuse to carry, as passengers’ luggage, luggage exceeding in all 100 pounds in weight for each passenger. (a)

This Order may be cited as the Railways (Passengers’ Luggage) Order, 1916.

A. H. Stanley.


Whereas by Regulation 7B of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914 (inserted in those Regulations by an Order in Council, dated the 13th day of December, 1916), it is amongst other things provided as follows:—

"The Board of Trade may, for the purpose of making the most efficient use of railway plant or labour, with a view to the successful prosecution of the war, make orders for all or any of the following purposes, namely:—

. . . (e) for modifying any statutory requirements with respect to the maximum amount of passenger fares."

(a) Limitation on Passengers’ Luggage.—The special Acts, &c., of the various Companies provide for the carriage free of charge of a specified amount of passengers’ luggage. For certain of the main lines and for light railways, the amounts were 120 lbs. 1st class, 100 lbs. 2nd class, and 60 lbs. 3rd class, but for certain lines these amounts were raised by Acts of the last 20 years or so to 150, 120, and 100 lbs. respectively.
Detention of Wagons and Sheets (England and Wales) Order under Reg. 7B.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of their powers under the said regulation and of all other powers enabling them in that behalf, the Board of Trade hereby order as follows:—

On and after the 1st January, 1917, the railway companies in Great Britain may charge in addition to the passenger fares contained in the lists exhibited at the stations(a) at the date of this Order a sum equal to one-half of such fares, or where the fare is not contained in such list they may charge one-half more than the maximum fare which would be chargeable but for this Order, and all such lists and all passenger tickets on which the fares are printed or written(b) shall have effect as if the fares stated were increased by the additional sum so charged.

This Order may be cited as the Railways (Passenger Fares) Order, 1916.

A. H. Stanley.

The Detention of Wagons and Sheets (England and Wales) Order, 1917, dated March 16, 1917, made by the Board of Trade.

1917. No. 246.

Whereas by Regulation 7(b) of the Defence of the Realm Regulations the Board of Trade have power; for the purpose of making the most efficient use of railway plant or labour, with a view to the successful prosecution of the war, to make orders, amongst other things, for enforcing the prompt loading or unloading of wagons by making failure to load or unload in accordance with the order an offence:

Now, therefore, in pursuance of their power under that Regulation and of all other powers enabling them in that behalf, the Board of Trade hereby order as follows:—

1. On and after the 1st April, 1917, the trader responsible for the loading or unloading of any merchandise (excluding coal, coke and patent fuel) conveyed or to be conveyed by railway shall load, unload, or cause to be loaded or unloaded, and tender to, or place at the disposal of the Railway Company the wagon employed together with the covering sheet or sheets, if any, within such number of days after the day on which the wagon and sheet or sheets have been placed at the disposal of the trader as is specified in the Schedule hereto.

(a) Lists of Fares at Stations.—The posting at stations of a printed or written list of fares was made obligatory by s. 15 of the Regulation of Railways Act, 1868 (31 & 32 Vict. c. 119).

(b) Printing of Fares on Tickets.—The printing or writing of fares on passengers' tickets was made obligatory from Jan. 1st, 1891, by s. 6 of the Regulation of Railways Act, 1889 (52 & 53 Vic. c. 57) and Board of Trade Orders (printed Statutory Rules and Orders Revised, 1904, "Railway" p. 28) thereunder.
Detention of Wagons and Sheets (England and Wales) Order, under Reg. 7B.

2. For the purpose of this Order, the term "trader" includes any person sending or desiring to send or receiving merchandise by railway at whose disposal a wagon, whether empty or loaded, may be placed. All notices referred to in this Order may be given in writing or verbally or sent by post or by telegram or by telephone.

3. No trader shall without the written consent of the Railway Company use for internal purposes any wagon or sheet belonging to a Railway Company, or any wagon or sheet of which the Board of Trade have taken possession under any Order made in that behalf.

4. If a trader acts in contravention of, or fails to comply with, any provision of this Order, he is guilty of a summary offence against the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

5. Nothing contained in this Order shall prejudice or affect the right of a Railway Company to recover demurrage or other charges on wagons or sheets or the liability of a trader therefor.

6. This Order shall apply to England and Wales, and may be cited as the Detention of Wagons and Sheets (England and Wales) Order, 1917.

A. H. Stanley.
President of the Board of Trade.

Board of Trade,
16th March, 1917.

Schedule.

Number of Days Allowed for Loading or Unloading Merchandise
(excluding Coal, Coke and Patent Fuel).

(a) Wagons supplied empty for loading.
   At Stations, Private Sidings, Docks, Wharves, &c.
   Wagon to be loaded and tendered to Railway Company for conveyance within one day, exclusive of the day on which the Wagon is placed at the trader's disposal.

(b) Loaded Wagons after conveyance.
   At Stations.
   Wagon to be unloaded and placed at Railway Company's disposal within two days exclusive of the day of receipt by the trader of notice of arrival.
   At Ports. (Shipment traffic only.)
   Wagon to be unloaded and placed at Railway Company's disposal within three days exclusive of the day of arrival.
   At Private Sidings, Docks, Wharves, &c.
   Wagon to be unloaded and placed at Railway Company's disposal, if empty, within two days, or if reloaded, within three days, exclusive in either case of the day on which the Wagon is placed at the trader's disposal.

The number of days to be allowed for the return of any covering Sheet or Sheets to be same as for Wagons.

The term "day" in this Schedule means the twenty-four hours beginning at 6 a.m., excluding the twenty-four hours beginning at 6 a.m. on a Sunday morning.
The Detention of Wagons and Sheets (Scotland) Order, 1917, dated March 16, 1917, made by the Board of Trade.

1917. No. 247
S. 40.

Whereas by Regulation 7B of the Defence of the Realm Regulations the Board of Trade have power, for the purpose of making the most efficient use of railway plant or labour, with a view to the successful prosecution of the war, to make orders, amongst other things, for enforcing the prompt loading or unloading of wagons by making failure to load or unload in accordance with the order an offence:

Now, therefore, in pursuance of their power under that Regulation and of all other powers enabling them in that behalf, the Board of Trade hereby order as follows:—

1. On and after the 1st April, 1917, the trader responsible for the loading or unloading of any merchandise (including coal and coke) conveyed or to be conveyed by railway shall load, unload, or cause to be loaded or unloaded, and tender to, or place at the disposal of the Railway Company the wagon employed together with the covering sheet or sheets, if any, within such number of days after the day on which the wagon and sheet or sheets have been placed at the disposal of the trader as is specified in the Schedule hereto.

2. For the purpose of this Order the term "trader" includes any person sending or desiring to send or receiving merchandise by railway at whose disposal a wagon, whether empty or loaded, may be placed. All notices referred to in this Order may be given in writing or verbally or sent by post or by telegram or by telephone.

3. No trader shall without the written consent of the Railway Company use for internal purposes any wagon or sheet belonging to a Railway Company, or any wagon or sheet of which the Board of Trade have taken possession under any order made in that behalf.

4. If a trader acts in contravention of, or fails to comply with, any provision of this Order he is guilty of a summary offence against the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

5. Nothing contained in this Order shall prejudice or affect the right of a Railway Company to recover demurrage or other charges on wagons or sheets or the liability of a trader therefor.

6. This Order shall apply to Scotland, and may be cited as the Detention of Wagons and Sheets (Scotland) Order, 1917.

A. H. Stanley,
President of the Board of Trade.

Board of Trade,
16th March, 1917.
Schedule.

Number of Days Allowed for Loading or Unloading Merchandise.

(a) Wagons supplied empty for loading with merchandise (other than Coal for Shipment).
   At Stations, Private Sidings, Docks, Wharves, &c.
   Wagon to be loaded and tendered to Railway Company for conveyance within one day exclusive of the day on which the Wagon is placed at the trader's disposal.

(b) Wagons supplied empty for loading with Coal for Shipment.
   At Private Sidings.
   Wagon to be loaded and tendered to Railway Company for conveyance within two days exclusive of the day on which the Wagon is placed at the trader's disposal.

(c) Loaded Wagons after Conveyance.
   At Stations.
   Wagon to be unloaded and placed at Railway Company's disposal within two days exclusive of the day of receipt by the trader of notice of arrival.
   At Ports. (Shipment traffic only.)
   Wagon to be unloaded and placed at Railway Company's disposal within four days exclusive of the day of arrival.
   At Private Sidings, Docks, Wharves, &c.
   Wagon to be unloaded and placed at Railway Company's disposal, if empty, within two days, or if reloaded, within three days, exclusive in either case of the day on which the Wagon is placed at the trader's disposal.

   The number of days allowed for the return of any covering Sheet or Sheets to be the same as for Wagons.
   The term "day" in this Schedule means the twenty-four hours beginning at 6 a.m., excluding the twenty-four hours beginning at 6 a.m. on a Sunday morning.

The Unloading of Wagons (England and Wales) Order, 1917, dated March 16, 1917, made by the Board of Trade.

1917. No. 248.

Whereas by Regulation 7b of the Defence of the Realm Regulations the Board of Trade have power, for the purpose of making the most efficient use of railway plant or labour, with a view to the successful prosecution of the war, to make orders, amongst other things, for enabling wagons which are not promptly unloaded to be unloaded and their contents to be dealt with at the risk and expense of the trader in manner provided by the order:

   Now, therefore, in pursuance of their power under that Regulation and of all other powers enabling them in that behalf, the Board of Trade hereby order as follows:—

   1. If a wagon on any Railway is not unloaded by the trader within the time shewn in the Schedule to this Order, the Railway Company may cause the wagon to be unloaded and the contents
Unloading of Wagons (England and Wales) Order under Reg. 7B.

to be warehoused or stored at the owner's risk, in accordance with any directions given for the purpose by the Board of Trade.

2. Any expenses incurred by the Railway Company in unloading the wagon and any cartage, warehouse or storage charges shall be paid by the trader, and, in addition to any other remedy available, the goods in respect of which the expenses are incurred may be detained until those expenses and charges are paid.

3. The provisions of this Order with respect to the unloading of wagons shall be in addition to and not in derogation of any other provisions for enforcing the prompt loading and unloading of wagons.

4. Neither the trader nor any other person shall obstruct, interfere with or impede the exercise by the Railway Company of the powers given by this Order.

5. Any person acting in contravention of, or failing to comply with, any of the provisions of this Order is guilty of a summary offence against the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

6. For the purpose of this Order the term "trader" includes the consignor, consignee, transferee, or other person at whose disposal the contents of a wagon may be held. All notices referred to in this Order may be given in writing or verbally or sent by post or by telegram or by telephone.

7. This Order shall apply to England and Wales, and may be cited as the Unloading of Wagons (England and Wales) Order, 1917.

A. H. Stanley,
President of the Board of Trade.

Board of Trade,
16th March, 1917.

Schedule.

Number of Days for Unloading Merchandise (excluding Coal, Coke and Patent Fuel.)

At Stations.
Two days exclusive of the day of receipt by the trader of notice of arrival.

At Ports (Shipment Traffic only).
Three days exclusive of the day of arrival.

At Private Sidings, Docks, Wharves, &c.
Two days exclusive of the day on which the Wagon is placed at the trader's disposal.

The term "day" in this Schedule means the twenty-four hours beginning at 6 a.m., excluding the twenty-four hours beginning at 6 a.m. on a Sunday morning.
The Unloading of Wagons (Scotland) Order, 1917, dated March 16, 1917, made by the Board of Trade.

1917. No. 249
S. 41.

Whereas by Regulation 7B of the Defence of the Realm Regulations the Board of Trade have power, for the purpose of making the most efficient use of railway plant or labour, with a view to the successful prosecution of the war, to make orders, amongst other things, for enabling wagons which are not promptly unloaded to be unloaded and their contents to be dealt with at the risk and expense of the trader in manner provided by the Order:

Now, therefore, in pursuance of their power under that Regulation and of all other powers enabling them in that behalf, the Board of Trade hereby order as follows:—

1. If a wagon on any Railway is not unloaded by the trader within the time shewn in the Schedule to this Order the Railway Company may cause the wagon to be unloaded and the contents thereof to be warehoused or stored at the owner's risk, in accordance with any directions given for the purpose by the Board of Trade.

2. Any expenses incurred by the Railway Company in unloading the wagon and any cartage, warehouse, or storage charges shall be paid by the trader, and, in addition to any other remedy available, the goods in respect of which the expenses are incurred may be detained until those expenses and charges are paid.

3. The provisions of this Order with respect to the unloading of wagons shall be in addition to and not in derogation of any other provisions for enforcing the prompt loading and unloading of wagons.

4. Neither the trader nor any other person shall obstruct, interfere with, or impede the exercise by the Railway Company of the powers given by this Order.

5. Any person acting in contravention of, or failing to comply with, any of the provisions of this Order is guilty of a summary offence against the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

6. For the purpose of this Order the term "trader" includes the consignor, consignee, transferee, or other person at whose disposal the contents of a wagon may be held. All notices referred to in this Order may be given in writing or verbally or sent by post or by telegram or by telephone.

7. This Order shall apply to Scotland, and may be cited as the Unloading of Wagons (Scotland) Order, 1917.

A. H. Stanley,
President of the Board of Trade.

Board of Trade,
16th March, 1917.
Private Owners' Wagons (Use when Empty) Order under Reg. 7B.

Schedule.

Number of Days for Unloading Merchandise.

At Stations.
Two days exclusive of the day of receipt by the trader of notice of arrival.

At Ports (Shipment traffic only).
Four days exclusive of the day of arrival.

At Private Sidings, Docks, Wharves, &c.
Two days exclusive of the day of arrival.

The term "day" in this Schedule means the twenty-four hours beginning at 6 a.m., excluding the twenty-four hours beginning at 6 a.m. on a Sunday morning.

The Private Owners' Wagons (Use when Empty) Order, 1917, dated March 16, 1917, made by the Board of Trade.

1917. No. 250.

Whereas by Regulation 7B of the Defence of the Realm Regulations the Board of Trade have power, for the purpose of making the most efficient use of railway plant or labour, with a view to the successful prosecution of the war, to make orders, amongst other things, for enabling the Board of Trade to take possession of any private owners' wagons and to use those wagons in such manner as they think best in the interests of the country as a whole on such conditions as to payment use and otherwise as may be provided by the Order:

Now, therefore, in pursuance of their power under that Regulation and of all other powers enabling them in that behalf, the Board of Trade hereby order as follows:—

1. Where a private owner's wagon would otherwise be sent on a journey empty the Board of Trade may take possession of the wagon for that journey, and give such directions with respect to the cases in which possession is to be so taken and the use and loading of a wagon of which possession is so taken as they think fit.

2. Where possession is so taken of a wagon, there shall be paid to the owner for the use of the wagon such amount as may be agreed or as may be determined, in default of agreement, by the Railway and Canal Commission or by an Arbitrator appointed by that Commission.

3. The owner of any wagon and any other person affected by directions given under this Order shall comply with any directions so given and give all reasonable facilities for carrying out those directions.

4. Any person acting in contravention of, or failing to comply with, any of the provisions of this Order is guilty of a summary offence against the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

5. This Order shall apply to Great Britain, and may be cited as the Private Owners' Wagons (Use when Empty) Order, 1917.

A. H. Stanley,
President of the Board of Trade.

Board of Trade,
16th March, 1917.
The Private Owners' Wagons (No. 2) Order, 1917, dated September 6, 1917, made by the Board of Trade.

By virtue of the powers vested in them by Regulation 7b of the Defence of the Realm Regulations, the Board of Trade, for the purpose of making the most efficient use of railway plant with a view to the successful prosecution of the war hereby order as follows:

1. Where it appears to them necessary to increase the supply of wagons to any colliery, the Board of Trade may take possession of any private owner's wagons and use them for the purpose of maintaining an adequate supply of wagons at the colliery in question.

2. Where possession is so taken of a wagon, there shall be paid to the owner for the use of the wagon such amount as may be agreed or as may be determined, in default of agreement by the Railway and Canal Commission or by an Arbitrator appointed by that Commission.

3. The Controller of Coal Mines(a) may issue instructions in writing from time to time directing the private owner of a wagon or wagons to place the same at his disposal, and the said Controller may take possession thereof on behalf of the Board of Trade.

4. The owner of any wagon and any other person affected by directions given under this Order shall comply with any directions so given and give all reasonable facilities for carrying out those directions.

5. Any person acting in contravention of, or failing to comply with, any of the provisions of this Order is guilty of a summary offence against the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

6. This Order shall apply to Great Britain and may be cited as the Private Owners' Wagons (No. 2) Order, 1917.

Signed on behalf of the Board of Trade this 6th day of September, 1917.

W. F. Marwood,
A Secretary to the Board of Trade.

[The above Order was published in the London Gazette, September 21st, 1917.]

(a) Control of Coal Mines.—As to other powers of the Controller see the Orders as to "Coal" printed in sub-group 1 of Group V, pp. 195-253.
Through Rates (Great Britain and Ireland) Order, 1917, under Reg. 7BB.

XV.—ORDER AS TO CHARGES FOR CARRYING MERCHANDISE BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND UNDER REGULATION 7BB.
(This Reg. is printed p. 71.)

The Through Rates (Great Britain and Ireland) Order, 1917, dated August 28, 1917, made by the Board of Trade.

Whereas by Regulation 7BB of the Defence of the Realm Regulations it is amongst other things provided that for the purpose of maintaining an efficient service and promoting the efficient transport of goods with a view to the successful prosecution of the war the Board of Trade may by order, subject to such conditions as may be specified in the Order, authorise an increase in the charges for carrying merchandise by sea between Great Britain and Ireland not exceeding such amount as the Board think necessary in the circumstances:

Now, therefore, in pursuance of their powers under that Regulation and of all other powers enabling them in that behalf, the Board of Trade hereby order as follows:

1. The charges at present in force for carrying merchandise between Great Britain and Ireland may be increased by amounts not exceeding those specified in the Schedule to this Order.

2. The increased charges authorised by this Order shall be allocated to the sea portion of the journey.

3. This Order shall come into force on the 3rd day of September, 1917.

4. This Order may be cited as the Through Rates (Great Britain and Ireland) Order, 1917.

Schedule.

Increased charges for carrying merchandise between Great Britain and Ireland.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Charge</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>On goods and minerals Per ton</td>
<td>7s. 6d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On horses, mules and other beasts of burden Per head</td>
<td>7s. 6d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On cattle and calves Per ton</td>
<td>3s. 9d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On pigs, sheep and goats Per ton</td>
<td>1s. 6d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On lambs and other small animals Per ton</td>
<td>0s. 9d.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A. H. Stanley,
President of the Board of Trade.

Board of Trade,
28th August, 1917.

[The above Order was published in the London Gazette, August 31st, 1917.]

(a) Increase of Rates.—The rates on "goods and minerals" were increased to 15s. per ton, and those on horses, mules and other beasts of burden to 15s. per head, by Order of April 26th, 1918 (St. R. & O. 1918, No. 476) which will be printed in the next Edition of this Manual.
XVI.—ORDERS AND NOTICES AS TO TAKING POSSESSION OF SECURITIES UNDER REGULATION 7C. (This Reg. is printed at p. 71.)

All Orders and Notices of the Treasury as to taking Possession of Securities under Reg. 7c and in force May 31st, 1917, are printed at pp. 368-448 of the Edition of this Manual that date.

Since that date the Treasury have (February 28, 1918) made one further Order (Treasury (Securities) Order, 1917 (No. 5)), published London Gazette, November 17th, 1917, being the third supplement to the Gazette of November 10th.

All such Orders will appear in the "Financial Manual," now in course of preparation, and are, therefore, omitted from the present Manual.

XVII.—ORDERS, DIRECTIONS AND REGULATIONS AS TO THE CARRYING ON OF WORK, AND THE ENGAGEMENT OR EMPLOYMENT OF WORKMEN UNDER REGULATION 8A. (This Reg. is printed at p. 73.)


Loading, &c. of Ships in Port of London.

Regulations, dated June 3, 1916, made by the Board of Trade as to the Engagement or Employment of certain classes of Workmen within the Royal Albert and Victoria Docks of the Port of London.


Whereas by virtue of Section 10 of the Munitions of War Act, 1915, (a) and the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, as amended, (b) the Minister of Munitions has power,
Regulations under Reg. 8A as to Employment of Workmen in Albert and Victoria Docks.

amongst other things, to regulate or restrict the engagement or employment of any workman or all or any classes of workmen in any factory, workshop or other premises with a view to maintaining or increasing the production of munitions in other factories, workshops or premises;

And whereas by Section 20 of the Munitions of War (Amendment) Act, 1916, (a) the Minister of Munitions is empowered to make arrangements with any other Government Department for the exercise and performance by that Department of any of his powers and duties under either of the said Acts which appear to him to be such as could be more conveniently exercised and performed by that Department;

And whereas the Minister of Munitions in pursuance of the said power has made arrangements with the Board of Trade whereby the power of imposing such regulations or restrictions in relation to the engagement or employment of any workman or all or any classes of workmen in docks, wharves and other waterside premises shall be exercised by the Board of Trade;

Now therefore in pursuance of such power and of all other powers enabling them in that behalf the Board of Trade hereby impose the following regulations in relation to the engagement or employment of all or any of the classes of workmen hereinafter mentioned within the Royal Albert and Victoria Docks of the Port of London:—

1. Every person who employs workmen within the Royal Albert and Victoria Docks of the Port of London on the work of loading or unloading ships or river craft or handling cargoes shall on every day of such employment prepare or cause to be prepared a return showing—
   (a) the number of workmen actually employed by him up to 2 p.m. on such day upon all or any such work;
   (b) the approximate number of workmen he will require so to employ upon all or any such work on the next following working day.

2. Every such return shall be made up to 2 p.m. on each day and shall be transmitted immediately thereafter to the officer nominated in that behalf by the Board of Trade, who will take whatever steps may appear to them desirable to make public all or any of the particulars therein contained.

Signed by order of the Board of Trade this 3rd day of June, 1916.

H. Llewellyn Smith,
Secretary to the Board of Trade.

(a) Munitions of War (Amendment) Act, 1916.—5 & 6 Geo. 5. c. 99.
The Retail Business (Licensing) Order, 1918, dated February 18, 1918, made by the Director-General of National Service, prohibiting the opening of a new retail trade or business, or a new branch of an existing retail trade or business, without a licence.

1918. No. 203.

In pursuance of the powers conferred upon him by Regulation 8AA of the Defence of the Realm Regulations and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Director-General of National Service(a) hereby orders as follows:

1. No person shall in Great Britain on or after the date of this Order without a licence issued by or under the authority of the Director-General of National Service,—
   (a) Establish or carry on any new retail trade or business; or
   (b) Establish or carry on any new branch of any existing retail trade or business.

2. Every person applying for a licence under this Order shall furnish to the Director such information as he may require for the purpose of enabling him to deal with the application.

3. Any licence issued under this Order may be issued subject to such conditions and restrictions as may be contained therein and any departure from any such restrictions or conditions or other acts in contravention of the provisions of this Order will be a summary offence under the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

4. Any licence issued under this Order will be issued subject to the condition that the licence may be revoked by the Director-General of National Service, if he is satisfied that any condition or restriction contained in such licence has not been observed.

5. In the event of the transfer by purchase or otherwise of the trade or business in respect of which a licence has been issued under this Order, or in the event of the death of the holder of a licence issued under this Order, it shall be lawful for the transferee or other person claiming under the holder of such licence, on making an application for a licence, to carry on such trade or business at the same premises and subject to the same conditions and restrictions as were contained in such licence, until his application has been decided.

(a) Director-General of National Service.—The Ministry of National Service Act 1917 (7 & 8 Geo. 5, c. 6) provided for the constitution of the office of Minister of National Service (i.e., Director-General of National Service), and (s. 2 (2)) that the Documentary Evidence Act, 1868, as amended by the Documentary Evidence Act, 1882, shall apply to Orders of the Director-General and the Ministry of National Service.
6. For the purpose of this Order the expression "new" means established after the date of the passing of this Order.

The expression "retail trade or business" includes:

(a) The business of a barber or hairdresser;
(b) The repairing of goods other than repairs for the trade;
(c) The sale of refreshments;
(d) Retail sales by auction.

The expression "establishing a new branch of any existing retail trade or business" includes:

(a) The opening of a retail trade or business at premises not theretofore used by the retailer for such trade or business.
(b) The opening at any premises of a line or department of retail trade or business not previously carried on by the retailer.

7. A licence will not be refused to an applicant whose application for such licence is made in pursuance of the written recommendation of a Department of His Majesty's Government except after consultation with that Department.

8. Applications for licences shall be made in writing to the Director of National Service in the Region within which the applicant desires to open any such business or branch.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Area Covered</th>
<th>Regional Headquarters</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>London</td>
<td>The Metropolitan Police Area(a)</td>
<td>Session House, Newington Causeway, S.E.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Anglia</td>
<td>Essex, Hertford, Buckingham, Berkshire, Oxfordshire, Bedfordshire, Huntingdonshire, Cambridgeshire, Suffolk and Norfolk (except that part of Greater London covered by Metropolitan Police Area).(a)</td>
<td>82, Westbourne Terrace, Paddington, W.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Eastern</td>
<td>Kent, Hampshire, Surrey and Sussex (except that part of Greater London covered by Metropolitan Police Area).(a)</td>
<td>84, Westbourne Terrace, Paddington, W.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Western</td>
<td>Gloucestershire, Wiltshire, Dorset, Somerset, Devonshire, and Cornwall.</td>
<td>5a, Union Street, Bristol.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Midlands</td>
<td>Counties of Staffordshire, Shropshire, Warwickshire, Worcestershire and Herefordshire.</td>
<td>Queen's College, Birmingham.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Midlands</td>
<td>Lincolnshire, Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire (except the district including Glossop and New Mills), Leicestershire, Rutland and Northamptonshire.</td>
<td>South Road, Nottingham.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) Metropolitan Police Area.—This area includes all Middlesex and parts of Essex, Herts, Kent and Surrey. A list of the places included in the district is given at p. 38 of the Metropolitan Police Guide (1911 Edition).
Building Restriction Order (Sunday Work), 1917, under Reg. 8\textsuperscript{E}.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Area Covered</th>
<th>Regional Headquarters</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yorkshire</td>
<td>Yorkshire (except Cleveland district)</td>
<td>(Till further notice.) C/o Assistant Director of Recruiting, Harewood Barracks, Leeds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Western</td>
<td>Lancashire, Cheshire, with the district including Glossop and New Mills in Derbyshire.</td>
<td>New Arts Building, Liverpool University, Liverpool.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern</td>
<td>Northumberland, Cumberland, Durham and Westmoreland, with the Cleveland District of Yorkshire, and Berwick.</td>
<td>7, Saville Place, Newcastle-on-Tyne.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wales</td>
<td>Wales and the County of Monmouth.</td>
<td>Technical College, Cardiff.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scotland</td>
<td>Scotland, except the town of Berwick</td>
<td>20 and 22, Grosvenor Street, Edinburgh.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

9. This Order may be cited as The Retail Business (Licensing) Order, 1918.

February 18th, 1918.

A. C. Geddes.

XIX.—Order regulating and restricting building and construction work under Regulation 8\textsuperscript{E}. (This Reg. is printed at p. 77.)

The Building Restriction Order (Sunday Work), 1917, dated July 25, 1917, made by the Minister of Munitions.

1917. No. 912.

In pursuance of the powers conferred on him by Regulation 8\textsuperscript{E} of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, the Minister of Munitions hereby makes the following order which is supplemental to and shall be read as one with the Order made by the Minister dated July 14th, 1916.\textsuperscript{(a)}

1. After the date of this Order no person shall without the licence of the Minister given in that behalf employ labour on Sunday on building or construction work as defined by the said Regulation.

2. This Order shall not apply where the work in question:—

\textsuperscript{(a)} is authorised to be carried out on a Sunday by the Government Department for whom the work is being done, or

\textsuperscript{(a)} Order of July 14, 1916.—This Order, which was made by the Minister of Munitions under Regulation 8\textsuperscript{E} before the powers thereunder were transferred to the Director-General of National Service, is printed at p. 465 of the May, 1917, Edition of this Manual. It is superseded by the Order of the Director-General printed immediately below.
Order under Reg. 8E prohibiting Building and Construction Work.

(b) is undertaken on an occasion of sudden emergency and a report is sent forthwith to the Minister of Munitions stating the nature of the work, the number of men employed and the ground on which it is alleged that this Order does not apply.

The expression "sudden emergency" in this Order shall include the necessity of safeguarding life or property or preventing stoppage of work in a Munitions factory, but shall not include mere urgency for the completion of the work.

Dated this 25th day of July, 1917.

Signed on behalf of the Minister of Munitions.

U. Wolff,
Assistant General Secretary.

Ministry of Munitions of War,
6, Whitehall Gardens, S.W.1.

Order by the Director-General of National Service, dated February 27, 1918, prohibiting the commencing or carrying on of building or construction work without a licence. (a)

In pursuance of the powers conferred upon him by Regulation 8E of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, as amended by the Order in Council, dated 27th day of February, 1918, (b) the Director-General of National Service hereby orders as follows:—

No person shall without a licence from the Director-General of National Service commence or carry on any building or construction work, that is to say, the construction, alteration, repair, decoration or demolition of buildings, or the construction, reconstruction or alteration of railroads, docks, harbours, canals, embankments, bridges, tunnels, piers or other works of construction or engineering. Provided that the licence of the Director-General of National Service shall not be required where—

(a) the total cost of the whole completed work in contemplation does not exceed the sum of £500 and the use of constructional steel is not involved, or

(b) the work in question is being or is to be carried out by or under contract with any Department of His Majesty’s Government, or is declared by any such Department to be a Government contract for the purpose of this Order, or,

(a) Sunday Work.—As to this see the Order of July 25, 1917, printed immediately above.

(b) Regulation 8E.—This Regulation as so amended is printed p. 77.
Order under Reg. 8EE. applying certain Regulations to the Controller of H.M.'s Stationery Office.

(c) the work in question is being or is to be carried out by or under contract with any Local Authority which has been authorised by any Government Department since the 25th March, 1915, to borrow money in respect of such work.

All persons desirous of obtaining a licence to commence or carry on any building or construction work as above defined for which a licence is required shall apply in writing to the Secretary (L), Ministry of National Service, Hotel Windsor, Victoria Street, S.W.1, for such licence, and shall give full particulars of the description and locality of the work, the purpose for which it is intended, and its estimated cost, and such further information as the Director-General may require, and shall comply with any restrictions or conditions, subject to which the grant of such licence may be made.

Any licence issued by the Minister of Munitions under the Order made under the said Regulation 8E on the 14th day of July, 1916, (a) shall continue in force and shall have effect as if it had been issued by the Director-General of National Service under this Order.

February 27th, 1918.

A. C. Geddes.

[This Order was never Gazetted.]

XX.—ORDER APPLYING CERTAIN REGULATIONS TO THE CONTROLLER OF H.M.'S. STATIONERY OFFICE UNDER REGULATION 8EE. (This Reg. is printed at p. 78.)

ORDER, DATED MARCH 1, 1918, MADE BY THE TREASURY.

1918. No. 242.

Whereas by Regulation 8EE of the Defence of the Realm Regulations for the purpose of enabling the Stationery Office to obtain supplies of stores and other articles, and the execution of printing and other work, required for the purpose of His Majesty and the various Government Departments, the Treasury are authorised by Order to apply with the necessary adaptations to the Controller of His Majesty's Stationery Office the provisions of Regulations 2b, 2bb, 7, 8, 8a, 15c, 29a, and 34a, conferring powers on the Admiralty, Army Council and the Minister of Munitions. (b)

(a) ORDER OF JULY 14, 1916.—That Order made by the Minister of Munitions before the transfer of powers to the Director General is printed at p. 465 of the May, 1917, Edition of this Manual. It is superseded by the present Order.

(b) REGULATIONS 2b, 2bb, 7, 8, 8a, 15c, 29a and 34a.—These regulations in the form which they take in the General Code are printed in Part II of this Manual.
Order under Reg. 8EE. applying certain Regulations to the Controller of H.M.'s Stationery Office.

Now, therefore, We, being two of the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, in exercise of the powers so conferred upon Us hereby order that the said Regulations 2b, 2bb, 7, 8, 8a, 15c, 29a and 34a, as set out and adapted in the Schedule to this Order, shall apply to the Controller of His Majesty's Stationery Office.

James Parker.
J. Towyn Jones.

Two of the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury.

Treasury Chambers,
1st March, 1918.

Schedule.

2b. It shall be lawful for the Controller of His Majesty's Stationery Office to take possession of any stores or other articles required for the service of His Majesty or any Government Department.

Where any goods, possession of which has been so taken, are acquired by the Controller of His Majesty's Stationery Office, the price to be paid in respect thereof shall in default of agreement be determined by the tribunal by which claims for compensation under these regulations are, in the absence of any express provision to the contrary, determined.

In determining such price regard need not be had to the market price but shall be had—

(a) if the goods are acquired from the producer thereof, to the cost of production and to the rate of profit usually earned by him in respect of similar goods before the war and to whether such rate of profit was unreasonable or excessive, and to any other circumstances of the case;

(b) if the goods are acquired from any person other than the producer thereof, to the price paid by such person for the goods and to whether such price was unreasonable or excessive, and to the rate of profit usually earned in respect of the sale of similar goods before the war, and to whether such rate of profit was unreasonable or excessive, and to any other circumstances of the case; so, however, that if the person from whom the goods are acquired himself acquired the goods otherwise than in the usual course of his business, no allowance, or an allowance at a reduced rate, on account of profit shall be made:

Provided that where by virtue of these regulations or any order made thereunder the sale of the goods at a price above any price fixed thereunder is prohibited the price assessed under this regulation shall not exceed the price so fixed.

If, after the Controller of His Majesty's Stationery Office has issued a notice that he has taken or intends to take possession of any stores, or article in pursuance of this regulation, any person
having control of any such stores or article (without the consent of the Controller of His Majesty's Stationery Office) sells, removes, or secretes it, or deals with it in any way contrary to any conditions imposed in any licence, permit, or order that may have been granted in respect thereof, he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

2BB. Where the Controller of His Majesty's Stationery Office has entered into a contract with any person (hereinafter referred to as "the principal contractor") for the supply to him of any goods or services, and for the purposes of such contract a sub-contract has after the 1st day of April nineteen hundred and eighteen been made with any other person (whether such sub-contract is made with the principal contractor or any sub-contractor), and it appears to the Controller of His Majesty's Stationery Office that the rate of profit earned or to be earned by the sub-contractor in respect of the sub-contract is unreasonable or excessive, the Controller of his Majesty's Stationery Office may (whether or not the sub-contract has been completed) issue a certificate to that effect and may by order vary the terms of the sub-contract by the substitution therefor of such terms as he may think fair and reasonable, and require the sub-contractor—

(a) to carry out the sub-contract in whole or in part in accordance with the terms as so varied; and
(b) either in addition thereto or as an alternative therefor to adjust the price of any goods already supplied or any services already rendered in accordance with the terms so varied, and to account to the other party to the sub-contract for any consequential reduction in price:

Provided that no order made under this regulation shall affect the price of any goods supplied or services rendered under any sub-contract where the sub-contract has been completed and the payment has been made more than one year before the date of the order.

If any sub-contractor in respect of whom such an order is made fails to comply with any of the requirements contained in the order, he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations:

Provided that if the sub-contractor does not agree to the terms fixed by the Controller of His Majesty's Stationery Office he may require the terms to be determined in the manner and in accordance with the principles prescribed by Regulation 2b, without prejudice however to his obligation in the meantime to comply with the terms of the order.

In the event of the Controller of His Majesty's Stationery Office exercising the powers conferred upon him by this regulation, the price payable by him to the principal contractor under the principal contract shall be reduced by such an amount, not exceeding the amount of the saving to the principal contractor due to the exercise of such powers, as may be determined by the Controller of His Majesty's Stationery Office.
This regulation shall apply where the Controller of His Majesty's Stationery Office has required the occupier of any factory or workshop to place at his disposal the whole or any part of the output of the factory or workshop as if the occupier had contracted with the Controller of His Majesty's Stationery Office to supply such output or part thereof at the price payable therefor as ascertained in accordance with Regulation 7.

7. The Controller of His Majesty's Stationery Office may by order require the occupier of any factory or workshop in which stores or any article required for the service of His Majesty or any Government Department are or may be manufactured, or in which any operation or process required in the production, alteration, renovation or repair thereof is or may be carried on or in which printing or other work required for such service as aforesaid is or may be carried on to place at his disposal the whole or any part of the output of the factory or workshop as may be specified in the order, and to deliver to him or to any person or persons named by him the output or such part thereof as aforesaid in such quantities and at such times as may be specified in the order: and the price to be paid for the output so requisitioned shall, in default of agreement, be determined by the arbitration of a judge of the High Court selected by the Lord Chief Justice of England in England, of a judge of the Court of Session selected by the Lord President of the Court of Session in Scotland, or of a judge of the High Court of Ireland selected by the Lord Chief Justice of Ireland in Ireland.

In determining such price regard need not be had to the market price, but shall be had to the cost of production of the output so requisitioned and to the rate of profit usually earned in respect of the output of such factory or workshop before the war, and to whether such rate of profit was unreasonable or excessive, and to any other circumstances of the case.

If the occupier of the factory or workshop fails to comply with the order, or without the leave of the Controller of His Majesty's Stationery Office delivers to any other person any part of the output of the factory or workshop to which the order relates, he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

For the purpose of ascertaining the amount of the output of any factory or workshop or any plant therein and the cost of production of such output, and the rate of profit usually earned in respect of the output of such factory or workshop before the war, the Controller of His Majesty's Stationery Office may require the occupier of any such factory or workshop, or any officer or servant of the occupier, or where the occupier is a company any director of the company, to furnish to the Controller of His Majesty's Stationery Office such particulars as to such output, cost, and rate of profit as he may direct, and may require any such particulars to be verified in such manner as he may direct, and if any such person fails to comply with any such requirement he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.
8. The Controller of His Majesty's Stationery Office may take possession of any factory or workshop or of any plant belonging thereto without taking possession of the factory or workshop itself, and may use the same for the service of His Majesty or of any Government Department at such times and in such manner as the Controller of His Majesty's Stationery Office may consider necessary or expedient, and the occupier and every officer and servant of the occupier of the factory or workshop, and where the occupier is a company, every director of the company, shall obey the directions of the Controller of His Majesty's Stationery Office as to the user of the factory or workshop or plant, and if he fails to do so he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

8A. It shall be lawful for the Controller of His Majesty's Stationery Office:—

(a) to require any work in any factory or workshop to be done in accordance with the directions of the Controller of His Majesty's Stationery Office, given with the object of making the factory or workshop or the plant or labour therein as useful as possible for the production of stores and other articles, or the execution of printing or other work, required for the service of His Majesty or any Government Department and to require returns as to the nature and amount of work done in any factory or workshop;

(b) to regulate or restrict the carrying on of any work in any factory, workshop or other premises, or the engagement or employment of any workman, or all or any classes of workmen, therein, or to remove the plant therefrom, with a view to maintaining or increasing the production of such articles or the execution of such work in other factories, workshops or premises; and the occupier and every officer and servant of the occupier of the factory, workshop, or premises, and any other person affected by any such directions, regulations, or restrictions, and where the occupier is a company, every director of the company, shall obey the directions, regulations, or restrictions of the Controller of His Majesty's Stationery Office so given, and if he fails to do so he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

Where under this Regulation any return has been required or any directions regulating the priority to be given to work at any factory, workshop, or other premises, have been given, and any person in any such return, or in any certificate or document given or issued for the purpose of securing priority for any work in pursuance of such directions, makes any false statement or false representation, he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

15C. The Controller of His Majesty's Stationery Office may by order require any person engaged in the production, manufacture, purchase, sale, distribution, transport, storage, or shipment of any stores and other articles, or the execution of printing or other
work, required for the service of His Majesty or any Government Department to give such particulars as to his business as may be specified in the order, and may require any such particulars to be verified as he may direct, and if any person fails to comply with the order or with any requirement made thereunder, he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

If any person, except as authorised by the Controller of His Majesty’s Stationery Office, discloses or makes use of any information given to him under this regulation he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

29A. If any person enters or is found upon any factory, workshop, or other place in which work is carried on, specified in any order made for the purpose by the Controller of His Majesty’s Stationery Office as being a factory, workshop, or place which, in the interests of the public safety or of the defence of the Realm, it is necessary to safeguard, not having with him a written permit issued to him by a person nominated for the purpose by—

(a) the Controller of His Majesty’s Stationery Office; or

(b) the occupier of, or other person having control of the work carried on in, the factory, workshop, or place, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

Every person authorised to issue permits for the purposes of this regulation shall keep a list of the names and addresses of all persons to whom he has issued permits, and every such list shall be open to inspection by any person authorised for the purpose by the Controller of His Majesty’s Stationery Office.

In every factory, workshop, or place to which this regulation is for the time being applied by an order made thereunder, a copy of the order shall be kept affixed at or near every entrance thereto.

Nothing in this regulation shall apply to any person who enters any factory, workshop, or other place in the exercise of any right of entry conferred on him as an inspector under the Factory and Workshop Acts 1901 to 1911, the Explosives Act, 1875, or any other enactment, (a) nor shall this regulation apply to any persons or classes of persons who, as respects any particular factory, workshop or other place, may be exempted by order of the Controller of His Majesty’s Stationery Office.

34A. It shall be lawful for the Controller of His Majesty’s Stationery Office to require any person who carries on the business of storing, transporting, or distributing goods, to afford such services in relation to the storage, transport or distribution of goods for or for the purposes of the Controller of His Majesty’s Stationery Office as he may direct and if any such person fails to comply with such requirements he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

(a) INSPECTOR’S RIGHT OF ENTRY.—(i) Under Factory and Workshop Act. See s. 119 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901 (1 Edw. 7. c. 22).

(ii) Under Explosives Act, 1875 (38 Vict. c. 17). See s. 55 of that Act.

(iii) Under other enactments. See e.g., National Insurance Act, 1911 (1 & 2 Geo. 5. c. 55), s. 112; Munitions of War (Amendment) Act, 1916 (5 & 6 Geo. 5. c. 99), s. 17.
Order under Reg. 9AA Prohibiting Carrying of Arms, etc., throughout Ireland.

XXI.—ORDERS AS TO THE CARRYING, HAVING OR KEEPING OF ARMS, &C., UNDER REGULATION 9AA. (This Reg. is printed p. 80.)

Order of the Competent Military Authority, dated February 20, 1918, Prohibiting throughout Ireland (a) the Carrying of Firearms, Military Arms, Ammunition or Explosive Substances.

I, Lieutenant-General The Right Honourable Sir Bryan T. Mahon, K.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O., Commanding-in-Chief the Forces in Ireland, Competent Military Authority for Ireland, in exercise of the powers conferred on me by Regulation 9AA, Defence of the Realm Regulations, hereby order that throughout Ireland (being an area in respect of which the operation of Section One of the Defence of the Realm (Amendment) Act, 1915, is for the time being suspended (b)) the carrying of firearms, military arms, ammunition or explosive substances is prohibited, subject to the following exceptions:

(a) The prohibition shall not apply in the case of any member of His Majesty’s Naval or Military Forces, including Officers’ Training Corps, or of any member of the Dublin Metropolitan Police, or of any member of the Royal Irish Constabulary.

(b) The prohibition shall not apply to the carrying of a shot-gun for sporting purposes and the necessary ammunition therefor, by a person having in force a licence or a certificate to kill game, or a licence under the Gun Licence Act, 1870. (c)

(c) The prohibition shall not apply to the carrying of a shot-gun and the necessary ammunition therefor, by the occupier of land for the purpose only of scaring birds or killing vermin on such land.

(d) The prohibition shall not apply to the carrying of a shot-gun and the necessary ammunition therefor, by any person whilst employed in and for the purpose only of scaring birds or killing vermin on any lands when authorized so to do by the written order of the occupier thereof, who shall have in force a licence or certificate to kill game, or a licence under the Gun Licence Act, 1870. (c)

(a) Amendment of Order.—So far as regards the counties of Clare, Galway and Tipperary, this Order is cancelled by Order of February 21, 1918, printed immediately below which relates to the having or keeping, as well as the carrying of arms, &c.

(b) Suspension of s. 1 of Defence of the Realm (Amendment) Act, 1915.—That section (printed pp. 5-7) which confers the right to trial by jury was suspended throughout Ireland by Proclamation dated April 26, 1916 (St. R. & O., 1916, No. 256).

(c) Gun Licence Act, 1870—i.e., 33 & 34 Vict. c. 57.
Order under Reg. 9AA Prohibiting Carrying, Having or Keeping of Arms, etc., in Clare, Galway and Tipperary.

(e) The prohibition shall not apply in the case of any person who obtains a permit in writing from a County Inspector of the Royal Irish Constabulary or from a Superintendent of the Dublin Metropolitan Police, to carry firearms, military arms, ammunition or explosive substances.

This Order cancels the Order made by the Competent Military Authority on the 17th July, 1916, regarding the carrying of Firearms and Military Arms.

Given under my hand this 20th day of February, 1918.

B. Mahon,
Lieutenant-General,
Competent Military Authority.

[The above Order was published in the Dublin Gazette, February 22nd, 1918.]

Order of the Competent Military Authority, dated February 21, 1918, Prohibiting the Carrying, Having or Keeping of Firearms, Military Arms, Ammunition or Explosive Substances within the Counties of Clare, Galway and Tipperary.

I, Lieutenant-General The Right Honourable Sir Bryan T. Mahon, K.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O., Commanding-in-Chief the Forces in Ireland, Competent Military Authority for Ireland, in exercise of the powers conferred on me by Regulation 9AA, Defence of the Realm Regulations, hereby order that throughout the following localities, viz., the Counties of Clare, Galway (East and West Ridings), and Tipperary (North and South Ridings), the said localities being in an area, namely Ireland, in respect of which the operation of Section One of the Defence of the Realm (Amendment) Act, 1915, is for the time being suspended, (a) the carrying, having or keeping of Firearms, Military Arms, Ammunition or Explosive substances, by persons other than members of the Naval, Military, and Police Forces of the Crown, or persons duly authorised in writing by a County Inspector of the Royal Irish Constabulary to carry, have or keep Firearms, Military Arms, Ammunition or Explosive substances, is prohibited.

This Order so far as it relates to the having or keeping of Firearms, Military Arms, Ammunition or Explosive substances, shall take effect as from the Fourth day of March, 1918, inclusive.

(a) Suspension of s. 1 of Defence of the Realm (Amendment) Act, 1915.—That section (printed pp. 5-7) which confers the right to trial by jury was suspended throughout Ireland by Proclamation dated April 26, 1916 (St. R. & O., 1916, No. 256).
This Order cancels the Order made under Regulation 9aa, Defence of the Realm Regulations by me as Competent Military Authority on the 20th day of February, 1918,(a) in so far as such Order applied to the Counties of Clare, Galway (East and West Ridings) and Tipperary (North and South Ridings).

Given under my hand this 21st day of February, 1918.

B. Mahon,

Lieutenant-General,
Competent Military Authority.

Notice.—Persons who have not obtained a permit from the County Inspector and are therefore prohibited by this Order, from keeping Firearms, Military Arms, Ammunition or Explosive substances, should as soon as possible, and in any case within 10 days of the date of this Order, hand in at the nearest Police Barracks, all articles of the kind in their possession. Arms so handed in should be previously cleaned and well oiled, and all articles, packages, etc., should be distinctly labelled with the name and address of the owner.

[The above Order was published in the Dublin Gazette, February 22nd, 1918.]

XXII.—Order as to Prohibition of Drilling Under Regulation 9E. (This Reg. is printed at p. 83.)

The Military Exercises and Drill (Ireland) Order, 1916, dated November 28, 1916, made by the Chief Secretary for Ireland.

1916. No. 836.

Whereas by Regulation 9E of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914 (hereinafter referred to as the Regulation), it is provided that a Secretary of State or the Army Council may by Order declare the Regulation to be in force in any area and that the powers of a Secretary of State under the Regulation may be exercised as respects Ireland by the Chief Secretary:

And whereas the Regulation further provides that in any such area no person other than a member of His Majesty's naval or military forces or a constable shall, subject to any exceptions for which provision may be made in the Order, practise, take part in, or be concerned in, any exercise, movement, evolution, or drill, of a military nature, or be concerned in or assist the promotion or organisation of any such exercise, movement, evolution, or drill, by persons other than members of His Majesty's naval or military forces or constables; and that if any person acts in

(a) Order of February 20, 1918.—That Order is printed immediately above.
Orders under Reg. 9g Taking Possession of all Coal Mines.

contravention of the Regulation he shall be guilty of an offence against the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914:

Now in pursuance of the powers conferred on him by the Regulation, the Chief Secretary doth hereby order and declare as follows:—

1. From and after the date of this Order the Regulation shall, subject to the exceptions for which provision is herein-after made, be in force throughout Ireland.

2. The Regulation shall not apply to persons practising, taking part in, or being concerned in, any exercise, movement, evolution, or drill, of a military nature under the authority and in accordance with the conditions of a permit granted by the competent naval or military authority, and for the time being in force, or to persons concerned in or assisting the promotion or organisation of any such exercise, movement, evolution, or drill so permitted.

3. This Order may be cited as the Military Exercises and Drill (Ireland) Order, 1916.

H. E. Duke,
Chief Secretary.

Dated this 28th day of November, 1916.

[The above Order was published in the Dublin Gazette, November 28th, 1916.]

XXIII.—Orders as to Taking Possession of Coal Mines under Regulation 9g. (This Reg. is printed at p. 81.)

Order of the Board of Trade, dated November 29, 1916, Taking Possession of the South Wales Coalfield.

Whereas under Regulation 9g of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914 (which was inserted in those regulations by Order in Council dated the 29th day of November nineteen hundred and sixteen, and is set out at the foot of this Order(a)), the Board of Trade have power to apply that regulation to any coal mines:

Now, therefore, the Board of Trade, being of opinion that it is expedient, for the purpose of securing the public safety and the defence of the realm, that that regulation should be applied to the coal mines specified in this Order, in the exercise of their powers under the said regulation and of all other powers enabling them in that behalf, hereby order as follows:—

Regulation 9g of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, is hereby applied, as from the 1st day of December, 1916, until further notice, to the South Wales coalfield, that is to say, to all coal mines in the counties of Brecon, Carmarthen, Glamorgan, Monmouth, Pembroke, and Radnor.

Walter Runciman.
Orders under Reg. 9G Taking Possession of all Coal Mines.

Order of the Board of Trade, dated February 22, 1917, Taking Possession of all Coal Mines except the South Wales Coalfield.

Whereas under Regulation 9g of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914 (which was inserted in those regulations by Order in Council dated the 29th day of November nineteen hundred and sixteen, and is set out at the foot of this Order(a)), the Board of Trade have power to apply that regulation to any coal mines:

And whereas by an Order made by the Board of Trade under that regulation on the 29th day of November, 1916,(b) the regulation was applied as from the 1st day of December, 1916, until further notice to the South Wales Coalfield, that is to say, to all coal mines in the counties of Brecon, Carmarthen, Glamorgan, Monmouth, Pembroke, and Radnor.

Now, therefore, the Board of Trade, being of opinion that it is expedient, for the purpose of securing the public safety and the defence of the realm, that that regulation should be applied to the coal mines specified in this Order, in the exercise of their powers under the said regulation and of all other powers enabling them in that behalf, hereby order as follows:

Regulation 9g of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, is hereby applied, as from the 1st day of March, 1917, until further notice to all coal mines in the United Kingdom other than those to which the regulation was applied by the above-mentioned Order of the Board of Trade dated the 29th day of November, 1916.

A. H. Stanley.

The Coal Transport Order, 1917, dated July 4, 1917, made by the Board of Trade.

[This Order, which was made under Regulations 2f to 2jj and 9g of the Defence of the Realm Regulations, is printed together with other Orders under Regulation 2jj as to Coal at p. 213 above.]

(a) Regulation 9g.—This Reg. has been printed in its place in the Code of Regulations at p. 73 and is therefore in this Manual not reprinted at the foot of this Order.

(b) Order of Nov. 29, 1916.—That Order is printed immediately above.
Orders under Reg. 9GG Taking Possession of Iron Ore Mines in Cumberland and Lancashire, and Road Stone Quarries in England and Wales.

XXIV.—ORDERS AS TO TAKING POSSESSION OF IRON ORE MINES AND ROAD STONE QUARRIES UNDER REGULATION 9GG.

(This Reg. is printed at p. 85.)

Order of the Minister of Munitions, dated July 24, 1917, Taking Possession of All Iron Ore Mines in the Counties of Cumberland and Lancaster.

Whereas under Regulation 9GG of the Defence of the Realm Regulations (which was inserted in those Regulations by Order in Council dated the 13th day of March, 1917, and is set out at the foot of this Order), (a) the Minister of Munitions has power to apply that regulation to any metalliferous mines, or to any mines of stratified iron stone, not being coal mines:

Now, therefore, the Minister of Munitions, being of opinion that for securing the public safety and the Defence of the Realm, it is expedient that the said regulation should be applied to all iron ore mines in the counties of Cumberland and Lancaster, in the exercise of his powers under the said regulation and all other powers enabling him in that behalf, hereby orders that from and after the 24th day of July, 1917, and until further notice, Regulation 9GG of the Defence of the Realm Regulations shall be applied to all iron ore mines in the counties of Cumberland and Lancaster.

[The above Order was published in the London Gazette, July 24th, 1917.]

Order of the Army Council, dated August 7, 1917, Taking Possession of All Road Stone Quarries in England and Wales.

Whereas under Regulation 9GG of the Defence of the Realm Regulations, which is set out at the foot of this Order, (a)(b) the Army Council has power to apply that Regulation to any road stone quarries, including slag dumps and slag works producing road materials.

(a) Regulation 9GG.—This Reg. has been printed in its place in the Code of Regulations at p. 85 above, and is therefore in this Manual not reprinted at the foot of this Order.

(b) Earlier Form of Regulation 9GG.—Regulation 9GG in its earlier form (printed p. 74 of the May, 1917, Edition of this Manual) conferred powers only on the Minister of Munitions, who, by Orders of May 9th, 1917 (printed p. 469 of the said Edition of this Manual) and June 14th, 1917 (published London Gazette June 15th, 1917) took possession of the same road stone quarries as are the subject of the Army Council's Order; with a view to the Army Council making the said Order, the Minister of Munitions by Order of August 7th, 1917 (published London Gazette August 7th, 1917) revoked his two Orders of May and June.
Now, therefore, the Army Council, being of opinion that, for securing the public safety and the defence of the Realm, it is expedient that the said regulation should be applied to all road stone quarries, including such slag dumps and slag works as aforesaid, in England and Wales except as hereinafter mentioned, in the exercise of their powers under the said regulation do hereby order that from and after the date of this Order and until further notice Regulation 9GG of the Defence of the Realm Regulations shall be applied to all road stone quarries, including such slag dumps and slag works as aforesaid, in England and Wales, but excluding all quarries producing only gravel and flint used as road stone.

[The above Order was published in the London Gazette, August 7th, 1917.]

THE ROAD STONE TRANSPORT ORDER, 1917, DATED AUGUST 31, 1917, MADE BY THE ARMY COUNCIL. (a)

Whereas it appears to the Army Council necessary or expedient to make the following Order for the purpose of maintaining the supply of road materials of the country.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the powers conferred on them by Regulations 2f to 2jj and 9GG of the Defence of the Realm Regulations(a) and all other powers enabling them in that behalf, the Army Council hereby order as follows:—

1. For the purpose of this Order the expression "Road Materials" includes all quarried stone, slag, dehydrated tar, tarred slag or tarred stone, and such other and similar material used or usable for the purpose of road construction and maintenance, but not including gravel or flint used as roadstones.

2. With a view to effecting economies in transport and of facilitating and maintaining the supply of road materials, such restrictions may be placed on the transport of road materials from particular areas or particular quarries, slag dumps or works in the United Kingdom to particular areas or particular destinations as the Army Council may from time to time consider necessary, and when such restrictions are so placed it shall be the duty of every person affected thereby to comply with the requirements of the Army Council for the purpose of giving effect thereto.

(a) Enabling Regulations.—The Road Stone Transport Order (here printed) was made under the concluding words of Regulation 9GG (5) (p. 85), which confer on the Army Council as respects road materials the like powers which are exercisable by the Board of Trade as respects articles of commerce under Regulations 2f to 2a (pp. 45-50) which are applied to that Board by Regulation 2jj (1), printed p. 51.
3. Contracts for the sale of road materials shall be abrogated to such extent, and as from such dates as may be deemed by the Army Council to be necessary in order to secure compliance with their requirements under this Order.

4. The requirements of the Army Council under this Order shall be notified in the form of directions issued from time to time by the Road Stone Control Committee(a) or any local bodies constituted for the purpose. Such directions may relate to any or all of the following matters:—

(a) The restriction or discontinuance of the transport of road materials from particular areas or particular quarries, slag dumps or works, to particular areas or particular destinations, either absolutely or by any specified method of transport or otherwise than by such methods of transport as may be specified.

(b) The contracts which are to be abrogated with a view to facilitating compliance with such directions.

(c) Making returns by and to such parties and in such forms as may be specified in the directions.

(d) The restriction, discontinuance or substitution of the use of any particular class or type of material in any particular area.

(e) Any other matters for which provision may be necessary for the purpose of this Order.

5. Infringements of this Order are summary offences subject to penalties under the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

6. This Order may be cited as the Road Stone Transport Order, 1917.

By Order of the Army Council,

R. H. Brade.

[The above Order was published in the London Gazette, September 4th, 1917.]

(a) Road Stone Control Committee.—The address of this committee, of which Mr. P. J. Black is the secretary, is 35, Cromwell Road, London, S.W.7. (Telephone, Kensington 1414.)
XXV.—ORDERS AS TO TAKING POSSESSION OF CANALS AND AS TO BARGES USED THEREON UNDER REGULATION 9H. (This Reg. is printed at p. 86.)

Order of the Board of Trade, dated February 22, 1917, Taking Possession of certain Canals.

Whereas under Regulation 9H of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914 (which was inserted in those Regulations by Order in Council, dated the 16th day of February, nineteen hundred and seventeen, and is set out at the foot of this Order(a)), the Board of Trade have power to apply that regulation to any canals:

Now, therefore, the Board of Trade, being of opinion that it is expedient, for the purpose of securing the public safety and the defence of the realm, that that regulation should be applied to the canals specified in this Order, in the exercise of their powers under the said regulation and of all other powers enabling them in that behalf, hereby order as follows:—

Regulation 9H of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, is hereby applied, as from the first day of March, 1917, until further notice to the following canals(b):

Aire and Calder Navigation.
Birmingham Canal Navigations.
Birmingham and Warwick Junction Canal.
Bridgewater Canals of the Manchester Ship Canal Company.
Coventry Canal Navigation.
Gloucester and Berkeley Canal of the Sharpness New Docks and Gloucester and Birmingham Navigation Company.
Grand Junction Canal.
Leeds and Liverpool Canal.
Leicester Navigation.
Loughborough Navigation.
Newark Navigation.
Oxford Canal.

(a) Regulation 9H.—This Reg. has been printed in its place in the Code of Regulations at p. 86 above, and is therefore in this Manual not reprinted at the foot of this Order.

(b) Canals Specified.—These are all in England and all “non-railway owned”—the railway owned canals having passed into State Control. See footnote (a) to Reg. 9f (3), p. 84. This Order was extended to certain other canals in England, Wales and Ireland by Orders of April 4, 1917, Aug. 7, 1917, and Feb. 13, 1918, printed pp. 298, 300 and 301.
Order under Reg. 9H Taking Possession of certain Canals in England.

Regent’s Canal.
Rochdale Canal.
Severn Navigation.
Sheffield and South Yorkshire Navigation.
(a) Shropshire Union Canals.
Staffordshire and Worcestershire Canal.
Trent Navigation.
Warwick and Birmingham Canal Navigation.
Warwick and Napton Canal Navigation.
Weaver Navigation.
Worcester and Birmingham Canal of the Sharpness New Docks and Gloucester and Birmingham Canal Company.

A. H. Stanley.

Order of the Board of Trade, dated April 4, 1917, Taking Possession of Certain Canals.

Whereas under Regulation 9h of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914 (which was inserted in those Regulations by Order in Council dated the 16th day of February, nineteen hundred and seventeen) the Board of Trade have power to apply that regulation to any canals;

And whereas the Board of Trade, being of opinion that it was expedient, for the purpose of securing the public safety and the defence of the Realm, applied that regulation to certain canals by the Order of the Board of Trade dated the 22nd of February, 1917(b):

And whereas under Regulation 9h any order of the Board of Trade under the Regulation may be revoked or varied as occasion requires:

Now, therefore, the Board of Trade do hereby vary the Order made by them, dated the 22nd day of February, 1917, as follows:

The Bradford Canal, the Calder and Hebble Navigation, the Erewash Canal, and the New Junction Canal shall be added to and form part of the aforesaid list.

A. H. Stanley.

(a) Shropshire Union Canals.—An Order printed p. 300, provides that the Shropshire Union Canals shall be excluded from and deemed never to have been affected by the present Order.
(b) Order of Feb. 22, 1917.—This is printed above.
Disposal of Canal Barges and Plant Order, 1917, under Reg. 9H (5); Order under Reg. 9H (6) as to Undertakings of Carriers on Canals.

The Disposal of Canal Barges and Plant Order, 1917, dated May 31, 1917, made by the Board of Trade.

1917. No. 521.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon them by Regulation 9H (5) of the Defence of the Realm Regulations and of all other powers enabling them in that behalf, the Board of Trade hereby order as follows:—

1. No person, not being an owner of a canal of which the Board of Trade have taken possession,(a) shall dispose of any barges used on any such canal or of any machinery or plant used in connection with the loading or unloading of any such barges without the consent of the Canal Control Committee.

2. Any person acting in contravention of, or failing to comply with, any provision of this Order is guilty of a summary offence against the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

3.—(1) This Order may be cited as the Disposal of Canal Barges and Plant Order, 1917.

(2) This Order shall come into force on the first day of June, 1917.

A. H. Stanley,
President of the Board of Trade.

Board of Trade,
31st May, 1917.

Order, dated June 22, 1917, made by the Board of Trade relating to Undertakings of Carriers on Canals.

1917. No. 657.

Whereas the Board of Trade are of opinion that for securing the public safety and the Defence of the Realm it is expedient that Regulation 9H of the Defence of the Realm Regulations should be applied to the undertakings of carriers by canal where such carriers are unable to carry on their undertakings efficiently.

Now therefore, the Board of Trade in the exercise of the powers conferred upon them by sub-section (6) of that Regulation, and of all other powers enabling them in that behalf hereby order as follows:—

Regulation 9H shall apply to the undertaking of any carrier by canal who makes an application to the Board for the purpose and satisfies the Board that the undertaking cannot be efficiently carried on unless possession thereof is taken by the Board of Trade.

A. H. Stanley,
President of the Board of Trade.

Board of Trade,
22nd June, 1917.

[The above Order was published in the London Gazette, June 26th, 1917.]

(a) Canals of which possession has been taken.—See Orders of February 22, April 4, and Aug. 7, 1917, and Feb. 13, 1918, pp. 297, 298, 300, and 301.
Orders under Reg. 9H as to Taking Possession of certain Canals in Ireland, and as to the Shropshire Union Canals.

Order of the Board of Trade, dated August 7, 1917, Taking Possession of certain Canals in Ireland.

Whereas under Regulation 9H of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914 (which was inserted in those Regulations by Order in Council dated the 16th day of February, nineteen hundred and seventeen) the Board of Trade have power to apply that regulation to any canals;

And whereas the Board of Trade, being of opinion that it was expedient, for the purpose of securing the public safety and the Defence of the Realm, applied that regulation to certain canals by the Orders of the Board of Trade dated the 22nd of February, 1917, and the 4th of April, 1917(a);

And whereas under Regulation 9H any order of the Board of Trade under the Regulation may be revoked or varied as occasion requires;

Now, therefore, the Board of Trade do hereby vary the Orders made by them, dated the 22nd day of February, 1917, and the 4th day of April, 1917, as follows:—

The Grand Canal, the Lagan Navigation, the Ulster Canal, the Coalisland Canal and the Newry Navigation (Inland Section) shall be added to and form part of the aforesaid lists.

A. H. Stanley.

The Shropshire Union Canals Order, 1917, dated November 1, 1917, made by the Board of Trade.

Whereas on the 22nd day of February, 1917, the Board of Trade made an Order applying Regulation 9H of the Defence of the Realm Regulations to certain canals therein specified(a):—

And whereas the Board deem it expedient to vary the said Order as hereinafter appears:

Now, therefore, the Board of Trade in exercise of their powers under the said Regulation hereby order:—

1. The Shropshire Union Canals shall be excluded from and shall be deemed never to have been affected by the Order of the 22nd day of February, 1917.

2. This Order may be cited as the Shropshire Union Canals Order, 1917.

A. H. Stanley.

Board of Trade,
1st November, 1917.

(a) Orders of Feb. 22 and April 4, 1917.—Those Orders are printed pp. 297, 298.
Control of Canals Order, 1918, under Reg. 9H; Order under Reg. 10B as to Early Closing of Shops in England.

The Control of Canals Order, 1918, dated February 13, 1918, made by the Board of Trade.

The Board of Trade deeming it expedient for the purpose of securing the public safety and the defence of the Realm that the Glamorganshire Canal Navigation should pass into their possession hereby order as follows:—


2. This Order may be cited as the Control of Canals Order, 1918.

A. H. Stanley.

Board of Trade, 13th February, 1918.

XXVI.—Orders as to the Early Closing of Shops under Regulation 10B. (This Regulation is printed at p. 88.)


1. England and Wales.

Order of the Secretary of State, dated April 24, 1917, as to the Early Closing of Shops from May 1st to September 30th, 1917. (a)(b)

1917, No. 393.

In pursuance of Regulation 10B of the Defence of the Realm Regulations I hereby make the following Order:—

1. (a) Every shop shall be closed for the serving of customers not later than 8 o'clock in the evening on every day other than Saturday and not later than 9 o'clock in the evening on Saturday, and in the case of a contravention of this provision the occupier of the shop shall be liable to a penalty; (c) and

(b) Any person who carries on in any place not being a shop any retail trade or business after 8 o'clock in the evening on any day other than Saturday or after 9 o'clock in the evening on Saturday shall be liable to a penalty. (c)

(a) Closing of Shops during Winter of 1917-18.—This Order was continued in force until April 30th, 1918, by Order of Sept. 21, 1917, p. 303.

(b) Closing of Shops during Winter of 1916-7.—The previous Orders relating to closing during the six months ending April 30th, 1917, are printed pp. 317-320, of the February, 1917, Edition of this Manual. They are omitted from this Edition as having now expired.

(c) Penalty.—Any person who is expressed to be liable to a penalty under this Order is guilty of a summary offence under the Defence of the Realm Regulations, and is punishable accordingly. See Regulation 10B, p. 88.
2. This Order shall not prevent—
   (1) the serving of a customer where it is proved that the customer was in the shop before the closing hour or that reasonable grounds existed for believing that the article supplied after the closing hour to a customer was required in a case of illness; or
   (2) the sale after the closing hour of—
      (a) meals or refreshments for consumption on the premises; or (in the case of meals or refreshments sold on railway premises) for consumption on the trains;
      Provided that in the case of canteens attached to and situated within or in the immediate vicinity of any works, if persons are employed at such works after the closing hour, and the canteen is kept open only for the use of such persons, meals or refreshments may be sold after the closing hour for consumption anywhere within the works premises.
      (b) newly cooked provisions to be consumed off the premises;
      (c) any fresh fish or tripe or soft fruit which would become unfit or less suitable for food if kept till the following day;
      (d) intoxicating liquors to be consumed on or off the premises;
      (e) medicine or medical or surgical appliances, so long as the shop is kept open and lighted only for such time as is necessary for serving the customer;
      (f) newspapers;
      (g) periodicals and books from the bookstalls of such terminal and main line stations as may be approved by the Secretary of State;
      (h) motor or cycle supplies or accessories for immediate use, so long as the shop is kept open and lighted only for such time as is necessary for serving the customer;
      (i) victuals, stores, or other necessaries required by any naval or military authority for His Majesty’s forces or required for any ship on her arrival at or immediately before her departure from a port, so long as the shop is kept open and lighted only for such time as is necessary for serving the customer; or
   (3) the transaction after the closing hour of any post office business.

3. This Order shall not apply to any bazaar or sale of work for charitable or other purposes from which no private profit is derived.
4. The expressions "shop" and "retail trade or business" in this Order have the same meaning respectively as in the Shops Act, 1912. (a)

For the purposes of the exemption relating to the sale of meals or refreshments, (a) tobacco supplied at a meal for immediate consumption shall be deemed to form part of the meal; (b) refreshments shall not be deemed to include sweets, chocolate or other sugar confectionery or ice cream.

5. This Order shall not affect any obligation to comply with the provisions of the Shops Acts, 1912 and 1913, (b) or any order made thereunder or any other Act, order or regulation restricting hours of sale or the hours of transaction of business.

6. This Order shall be in force from the 1st May to the 30th September, 1917, both days inclusive. (c)

Geo. Cave,

One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Whitehall,
24th April, 1917.

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Order of the Secretary of State, dated September 21, 1917, continuing in force the Order of April 24th, 1917, as to the Early Closing of Shops.

1917. No. 987.

In pursuance of Regulation 10n of the Defence of the Realm Regulations, I hereby Order that the Order made by me under the said Regulation on the 24th April, 1917, in regard to the Early Closing of Shops shall continue in force from the 1st October, 1917, to the 30th April, 1918, both days inclusive.

Geo. Cave,

One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Whitehall,
21st September, 1917.

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(a) Shops Act, 1912 (2 Geo. 5, c. 3).—That Act provides as follows:

"19.—(1) In this Act—
The expression 'shop' includes any premises where any retail trade or business is carried on;
The expression 'retail trade or business' includes the business of a barber or hairdresser, the sale of refreshments or intoxicating liquors, and retail sales by auction, but does not include the sale of programmes and catalogues and other similar sales at theatres and places of amusement . . . ."

(b) Shops Acts, 1912 and 1913.—2 & 3 Geo. 5, cc. 3, 24.

c) Duration of Order.—This Order was by Order of Sept. 21, 1917, printed below, continued in force until April 30th, 1918. Under Order of Nov. 30, 1917 (St. R. & O., 1917, No. 1229), omitted from this Manual as now spent the Early Closing of Shops Orders did not apply during the period from 17th to 24th December, 1917.
2. Scotland.

THE EARLY CLOSING OF SHOPS (SCOTLAND) (1917-18) ORDER, 1917, BEING THE ORDER DATED APRIL 26, 1917, AS TO THE EARLY CLOSING OF SHOPS IN SCOTLAND, AS CONTINUED AND AMENDED BY ORDERS DATED JUNE 28 AND SEPTEMBER 28, 1917, MADE BY THE SECRETARY FOR SCOTLAND. (a)

1917, No. 398 S. 47 as amended by 1917, No. 597 S. 62 & No. 1001 S. 81

In pursuance of Regulation 10b of the Defence of the Realm Regulations I hereby make the following Order:

1.—(a) Every shop shall be closed for the serving of customers not later than 8 o'clock in the evening on every day other than Saturday and not later than 9 o'clock in the evening on Saturday, and in the case of a contravention of this provision the occupier of the shop and any manager, agent, servant, or other person by whom the contravention has in fact been committed shall be liable to a penalty; (b) and

(b) Any person who carries on in any place not being a shop any retail trade or business after 8 o'clock in the evening on any day other than Saturday or after 9 o'clock in the evening on Saturday shall be liable to a penalty. (b)

2. This Order shall not prevent—

(1) the serving of a customer where it is proved that the customer was in the shop before the closing hour or that reasonable grounds existed for believing that the article supplied after the closing hour to a customer was required in a case of illness; or

(2) the sale after the closing hour of—

(a) meals or refreshments for consumption on the premises;

Provided that (1) in the case of railways, meals or refreshments may be sold after the closing hour on the railway premises to persons about to travel by rail; (2) in the case of canteens attached to and situated within or in the immediate vicinity of any works, if persons are employed at such works after the closing hour, and the canteen is kept open only for the use of such persons, meals or refreshments may be sold after the closing hour for consumption anywhere within the works premises;

(b) newly cooked provisions to be consumed off the premises;

(c) any fruit specified in the schedule to this Order or any fresh fish or tripe;

(a) CLOSING OF SHOPS DURING WINTER OF 1916-17. —The previous Orders relating to closing during the six months ending April 30th, 1917, are printed pp. 320-322 of the February, 1917, Edition of this Manual. They are omitted from this edition as having now expired.

(b) Any person who is expressed to be liable to a penalty under this Order is guilty of a summary offence under the Defence of the Realm Regulations, and is punishable accordingly. See Reg. 10b, p. 88.
(d) intoxicating liquors to be consumed on or off the premises;
(e) medicine or medical or surgical appliances, so long as the shop is kept open and lighted only for such times as is necessary for serving the customer;
(f) newspapers;
(g) periodicals and books on railway premises to persons about to travel by rail;
(h) motor or cycle supplies or accessories for immediate use, so long as the shop is kept open and lighted for such time only as is necessary for serving the customer;
(i) victuals, stores, or other necessaries required by any naval or military authority for His Majesty's forces or required for any ship on her arrival at or immediately before her departure from a port, so long as the shop is kept open and lighted only for such time as is necessary for serving the customer; or

(3) the transaction after the closing hour of any post office business.

3. This Order shall not apply to any bazaar or sale of work for charitable or other purposes from which no private profit is derived.

4. The expression "shop" and "retail trade or business" in this Order have the same meaning respectively as in the Shops Act, 1912.(a)

For the purposes of the exemption relating to the sale of meals or refreshments, (a) tobacco supplied at a meal for immediate consumption shall be deemed to form part of the meal; (b) refreshments shall not be deemed to include sweets, chocolate or other sugar confectionery or ice cream.

5. This Order shall not affect any obligation to comply with the provisions of the Shops Acts, 1912 and 1913,(b) or any order made thereunder or any other Act, order, or regulation restricting hours of sale or the hours of transaction of business.

6. This Order shall be in force from the 1st May, 1917, to the 30th April, 1918, both days inclusive, and shall apply throughout Scotland.(c)

(L.S.)

Robert Munro,
His Majesty's Secretary for Scotland.

Scottish Office,
Whitehall,

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(a) DEFINITIONS.—As to these expressions see footnote (a) at p. 303.
(b) SHOPS ACTS, 1912 AND 1913.—2 & 3 Geo. 5, cc. 3, 24.
(c) SUSPENSION OF ORDER DURING NEW YEAR PERIOD.—Under Order of Dec. 4, 1917 (St. R. & O., 1917, No. 8, 90), omitted from this Manual as now "spent," the Early Closing of Shops Order did not apply during the period from Dec. 24th, 1917—Jan. 3rd, 1918.
Order under Reg. 11 as to Lights in London.

Schedule.

List of Exempted Fruits.

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<tr>
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<td>Red currants</td>
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(This Reg. is printed at p. 89.)

A. Orders of the Secretary of State as to England and Wales, pp. 306-321.

B. Orders of the Secretary for Scotland as to Scotland, pp. 322-329.

A. Orders of the Secretary of State, as to England and Wales.


2. Lights (other than on Vehicles) outside the Metropolitan Police District and City of London, pp. 310-316.


1. Lights in the Metropolitan Police District and City of London.

The Lights (Driving of Animals) Order of 11th October, 1916.


[This Order, which applies to the whole of England and Wales, is printed at p. 313.]

(a) Irish Orders. — No Orders have (Feb. 28th, 1918) been made by the Secretary of State as to Ireland.
THE LIGHTS (LONDON) ORDER OF SEPTEMBER 24, 1917, AS TO LIGHTS IN THE METROPOLITAN POLICE DISTRICT AND THE CITY OF LONDON. (a)

1917. No. 966.

In pursuance of the power conferred on me by Regulation 11 of the Defence of the Realm Regulations, I hereby make the following Order:

(1.) Subject to the later provisions of this Order, all external lamps, flares and fixed lights of all descriptions, and all aggregations of lights, whether public or private, must be extinguished.

(2.) Any public lamp or lamps in the Metropolitan Police District or the City of London which the Commissioner of Police, acting on the advice of the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, Home Forces, directs to be lighted or retained in lighting, must be lighted or retained in lighting accordingly, and must be reduced, shaded or obscured as the Commissioner of Police may direct.

(3.) In dwelling houses, hotels, shops, factories, docks, shipbuilding yards and other premises of all descriptions, and on vessels or boats, all inside lights must be so reduced and shaded, or the windows, roof-lighting areas, skylights, glass doors, &c., so screened by shutters or dark blinds or dark curtains that no more than a dull, subdued light is visible from any direction outside and no part of the pavement or roadway or any building or other object is distinctly illuminated thereby.

(4.) Exemption from the foregoing provisions of this Order may be granted in the case of lights in naval and military establishments by a competent Naval or Military Authority, or, in the case of other lights, by the Commissioner of Police, subject to compliance with any Order issued by the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, Home Forces, or the Commissioner of Police with regard to extinction of lights in case of emergency and such other conditions as may be prescribed.

(5.) The provisions of this Order shall not apply to necessary working lights on railways (including lights in stations and in goods and marshalling yards), nor to navigation or riding lights carried by any ship or vessel in accordance with Admiralty Orders.

(6.) The lights of trams and omnibuses must be reduced as may be directed by the Licensing Authority.

(7.) The use of powerful lamps on motor and other vehicles is prohibited.

(8.)—(i.) Every vehicle on any street, highway, or road to which the public have access, between half-an-hour after sunset and half-an-hour before sunrise, must carry lamps as follows:

(a) at the front two lamps displaying to the front a white light, except in the case of bicycles, tricycles (other than motor tricycles), or hand-carts, on which only

(a) Revocation of Order.—This Order is revoked as from March 24th, 1918, by the Lights (London) Order of that date, St. R. & O., 1918, No. 348.
one such lamp need be carried. One lamp must be placed on the extreme off or right-hand side of the vehicle, and the second lamp in the corresponding position on the extreme near or left-hand side of the vehicle; and

(b) at the rear, a lamp displaying to the rear a red light. The lamp carried for this purpose on any vehicle except a bicycle or tricycle (other than a motor tricycle) must be placed on the off or right-hand side of the vehicle:

Provided that a handcart carrying on the right-hand side one lamp displaying a white light to the front and a red light to the rear shall be deemed to comply with the foregoing requirements of this paragraph; and this paragraph shall not apply in the case of a bicycle which is being wheeled by hand as near as possible to the edge of the roadway.

(ii.) The lamp or lamps must be properly trimmed, lighted and attached, so that the light from each lamp is visible in the prescribed direction for a reasonable distance without obstruction by any part of the vehicle, its burden, the person in charge, the draught animal or any animal led at the rear.

(iii.) At all cab stands appointed for more than five cabs, and at any other place where more than five vehicles are drawn up to wait, the driver of each cab or other vehicle, except the first and second cabs on a stand, shall, until he is about to move off, keep the front lamps lowered, or in the case of vehicles with electric lamps, shall extinguish or completely obscure one of such lamps.

For the purpose of this Order the word "vehicle" shall include any bicycle, tricycle or velocipede, and any handcart, and the word "handcart" shall include any vehicle drawn or propelled by hand.

(9.) In case of a sudden emergency, all instructions given by the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, Home Forces, or by the Commissioner of Police on the advice of the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, Home Forces, as to the further reduction or extinction of lights, must be immediately obeyed.

This Order shall apply to the City of London and the whole of the Metropolitan Police District, and, except as otherwise provided in paragraph (8), to the following periods:

From—

6.30 p.m. till one hour before sunrise from 1st to 15th October,
6.0 p.m. " " " " from 16th to 31st October,
5.30 p.m. " " " " from 1st November to 15th January,
6.0 p.m. " " " " from 16th to 31st January,
6.30 p.m. " " " " during February,
7.30 p.m. " " " " during March,
8.30 p.m. " " " " during April,
according to Greenwich Mean Time in each case.
Order under Reg. 11 as to Lights in London.

This Order shall take effect on 1st October, 1917, and shall be in force until revoked or amended by further Order.

The Order of 26th August, 1916, as amended by the Orders of 25th January, 1917, 22nd March, 1917, and 5th April, 1917, is hereby revoked as from 1st October, 1917, without prejudice, however, to any proceedings in respect of any contravention of that Order. (a)

This Order may be cited as the Lights (London) Order of the 24th September, 1917.

Geo. Cave,
One of His Majesty’s Principal Secretaries of State.

Whitehall,
24th September, 1917.

The Advertisement Lights Order of May 22, 1917.

1917. No. 478.

[This Order which applies to the whole of England and Wales is printed at p. 315.]

The Railway Carriage Lights Order. Dated February 6, 1918.

1918. No. 85.

[This Order which applies to the whole of England and Wales is printed at p. 316.]

(a) Revoked Orders.—These were printed in the May, 1917, Edition of this Manual as follows:

Order of April 5, 1917, p. 481.

The Order of March 22, 1917, was confined to the revocation of a paragraph of the Aug. 1916 Order.
2. Lights (other than on Vehicles) outside the Metropolitan Police District and City of London.

The Lights (England and Wales) Order of the 22nd July, 1916. (a)

1916. No. 458.

In pursuance of the power conferred on me by Regulation 11 of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, I hereby make the following Order:—

(1.) All lights, whether public or private, which, if unobscured, would be visible from the sea or from the navigable waters of any estuary, must be extinguished, or, in the case of indoor lights, so obscured as to be invisible from outside from half an hour after sunset till half an hour before sunrise.

(2.) Subject to the later provisions of this Order, all external lamps, flares, and fixed lights of all descriptions, and all aggregations of lights, whether public or private, must be extinguished, except such public lamps as the Chief Officer of Police directs to be kept in use for the public safety and any other lights approved by him.

All lights which are not extinguished must be reduced to the minimum intensity consistent with safety and so shaded or obscured that direct light is cut off in all directions above the horizontal and no more than a diffused light is cast upon the ground.

(3.) In dwelling houses, hotels, shops, factories, docks, shipbuilding yards, and other premises of all descriptions, all inside lights must be so reduced and shaded, or the windows, rooflighting areas, skylights, glass doors, &c., so screened by shutters or dark blinds or dark curtains that no more than a dull, subdued light is visible from any direction outside and no part of the pavement or roadway or any building or other object is distinctly illuminated thereby.

(4.) Exemption from the foregoing provisions of this Order may be granted in the case of naval and military establishments by a Competent Naval or Military Authority, or, in the case of industrial establishments or works of public utility, by the Chief Officer of Police, subject to compliance with any Order issued by the Competent Military Authority or the Chief Officer of Police with regard to extinction of lights in case of emergency and such other conditions as may be prescribed.

(5.) The provisions of this Order shall not apply to necessary working lights on railways (including lights in stations and in goods and marshalling yards), nor to navigation, riding, or fishing lights carried by any ship or vessel in accordance with Admiralty Orders, nor to lights under the control of any general or local Lighthouse Authority. (b)

(a) Short Title of Order.—This Order which was amended by the Order of Nov. 23rd, 1916, printed at p. 314, may as so amended be cited as "The Lights (England and Wales) Order."

(b) General Lighthouse Authorities. These are specified in footnote (c) to Reg. 39b, printed at p. 134.
Order under Reg. 11 as to Lights (other than on Vehicles) in England beyond London.

(6.) Passengers in railway carriages which are provided with blinds must keep the blinds lowered so as to cover the windows. The blinds may be lifted in case of necessity when the train is at a standstill at a station, but, if lifted, they must be lowered again before the train starts. This paragraph shall apply from half an hour after sunset till half an hour before sunrise. (a)

(7.) In case of sudden emergency all orders as to the further reduction or extinction of lights given by or under the direction of a Competent Military Authority or the Chief Officer of Police shall be immediately obeyed.

(8.) This Order shall take effect on and after the 7th August, 1916, and, except as otherwise provided in paragraphs (1) and (6), shall apply as follows:

In the whole of the Counties of Cambridge (including the administrative County of the Isle of Ely), Durham, Essex (excepting the portion included in the Metropolitan Police District), Hampshire (including the Isle of Wight), Kent (excepting the portion included in the Metropolitan Police District), Lincoln, Norfolk, Northumberland, the Administrative County of the Soke of Peterborough, Suffolk, Surrey (excepting the portion included in the Metropolitan Police District), Sussex, and the East Riding and the North Riding of Yorkshire.

From half an hour after sunset till half an hour before sunrise ... ...

From one hour after sunset till one hour before sunrise ... ...

In the whole of the Counties of Bedford, Buckingham, Cumberland, Derby, Hertford (excepting the portion included in the Metropolitan Police District), Huntingdon, Leicester, Northampton (excepting the Administrative County of the Soke of Peterborough), Nottingham, Rutland, Westmorland, and the West Riding of Yorkshire.

(a) Blinds of Railway Carriages.—Paragraph (6) was “revoked” as from March 22nd, 1917, by Order of that date (1917, No. 262), which is confined to the revocation of that paragraph and the parallel one in the Lights (London) Order of the 26th August, 1916, p. 477 of the May, 1917, Edition of this Manual.
Order under Reg. 11 as to Lights (other than on Vehicles) in England beyond London.

From one hour and a half after sunset till one hour and a half before sunrise


From two hours after sunset till two hours before sunrise

In the whole of the Counties of Cornwall and Devon and the whole of Wales excepting the County of Flint.

I hereby revoke, as from the 7th August, 1916, all previous Orders as to Lights under Regulation 11 of the Defence of the Realm Regulations excepting the Orders of 20th September, 1915, and 15th December, 1915, applying in the City of Norwich and the Borough of Grimsby and vicinity, the Order applying in the Metropolitan Police District and the City of London, and the Lights (Vehicles) Orders of 15th December, 1915, and 8th February, 1916, without prejudice, however, to any proceedings in respect of contraventions of any of the revoked Orders.

This Order may be cited as the Lights (England and Wales) Order of the 22nd July, 1916.

Herbert Samuel,
One of His Majesty’s Principal Secretaries of State.

Whitehall,
22nd July, 1916.

(a) Variance as to certain Areas.—As from Nov. 30th, 1916, the hours between which this Order applies are as regards Herefordshire, Monmouthshire, Shropshire, Somerset and Bristol, and the portion of Berkshire east of the Loddon, varied by Order of Nov. 23rd, 1916 (printed at p. 314), which provides that this Order as amended by that Order may be cited as "The Lights (England and Wales) Order."


(c) Former Lights on Vehicles Orders.—Those two Orders which are printed at pp. 100-109 of the July, 1916, Edition of this Manual are revoked by the Lights (Vehicles) Order of 9th October, 1916, printed at p. 317.
Order under Reg. 11 as to Lights to be carried by Drivers of Animals in England.

The Lights (Driving of Animals) Order of 11th October, 1916.


In pursuance of the powers conferred on me by Regulation 11 of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, I hereby make the following Order:

(1.) Every person who shall cause or permit—

(a) any horse, mare, gelding, mule, ass, bull, ox, cow, heifer, steer, or calf (in this Order referred to as cattle); or

(b) any sheep, lamb, goat, kid, or swine

to be driven or led, during the period between half an hour after sunset and half an hour before sunrise, along any street, highway, or road to which the public have access, shall provide a lamp capable of showing a white light both to the front and to the rear, which lamp shall be carried at the rear of the animal, herd, or drove:

Provided that, in the case of an animal or animals not exceeding 4 in number which are being led, the lamp may be carried by the person leading the animal or animals, instead of being carried at the rear.

(2.) If the herd or drove contains—

(a) more than 20 head of cattle, or

(b) more than 100 head of sheep, lambs, goats, kids, or swine,

he shall provide a second lamp also capable of showing a white light to the front and to the rear, which shall be carried in front of the herd or drove:

(3.) The person in charge of the animal, herd, or drove shall see that the lamp or lamps are properly trimmed and lighted and are carried in such a manner that the light is at all times visible for a reasonable distance, without obstruction, in the direction in which the animal, herd, or drove is proceeding, and also in the reverse direction: and the person carrying any lamp shall carry it accordingly and shall, on the approach of any vehicle, swing or wave the lamp so as to indicate that there is an obstacle on the road.

This Order shall not apply in the case of an animal which is being ridden or which is drawing a vehicle, or led at the rear of a vehicle, on which the lights required by law are displayed.

This Order shall take effect on and after 22nd October, 1916, and shall apply to the whole of England and Wales.
Order under Reg. 11 as to Lights (other than on Vehicles) in England beyond London.

This Order may be cited as the Lights (Driving of Animals) Order of 11th October, 1916.

Herbert Samuel,
One of His Majesty’s Principal Secretaries of State.

Whitehall,
11th October, 1916.

THE LIGHTS (ENGLAND AND WALES) ORDER OF 23RD NOVEMBER, 1916.

1916, No. 807.

In pursuance of the power conferred on me by Regulation 11 of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, I hereby make the following Order:—

On and after 30th November, 1916, the provisions of the Lights (England and Wales) Order of 22nd July, 1916 (Statutory Rules and Orders, 1916, No. 458, hereinafter called the principal Order), (a) shall, except as otherwise provided in paragraphs (1) and (6) thereof, apply in the undermentioned areas between the undermentioned hours in lieu of the hours fixed for those areas by the principal Order:—

From one hour after sunset till one hour before sunrise ... In the portion of the County of Berkshire which lies to the East of the River Loddon:

From two hours after sunset till two hours before sunrise ... In the whole of the Counties of Hereford, Monmouth, Shropshire and Somerset, and in the City and County of Bristol:

and the principal Order shall apply accordingly, without prejudice, however, to any pending proceedings in respect of contraventions of that Order.

This Order may be cited as the Lights (England and Wales) Order of 23rd November, 1916, and the principal Order as amended by this Order may be cited as the Lights (England and Wales) Order.

Herbert Samuel,
One of His Majesty’s Principal Secretaries of State.

Whitehall,
23rd November, 1916.

(a) Principal Order.—That Order is printed at p. 310.
Order under Reg. 11 as to Lights for purposes of Advertisement or Display in England.

The Advertisement Lights Order of the 22nd May, 1917.

1917. No. 478.

In pursuance of the power conferred on me by Regulation 11 of the Defence of the Realm Regulations I hereby order as follows:

(1) All lights of the following classes and descriptions shall be extinguished and such lights shall not be lighted at any hour except as provided in paragraph (2) hereof—

(a) Sky signs, illuminated facias, illuminated advertisements and other lights used outside or at the entrance to any shop or place of amusement or any other premises for the purpose of advertisement or display;

(b) Lights used inside any shop for the purpose of advertisement or display when the shop is closed for serving customers.

(2) This Order shall not apply to any public street light or any other light approved by the Chief Officer of Police as necessary in the public interest.

(3) The expression "shop" in this Order has the same meaning as in the Shops Act, 1912. (a)

This Order shall apply to the whole of England and Wales and shall take effect on and after the 29th May, 1917.

This Order may be cited as the Advertisement Lights Order of the 22nd May, 1917.

Geo. Cave,

One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Whitehall,

22nd May, 1917.

(a) Shops Act, 1912 (2 Geo. 5, c. 3).—That Act provides as follows:

"19.—(1) In this Act—
The expression 'shop' includes any premises where any retail trade or business is carried on;
The expression 'retail trade or business' includes the business of a barber or hairdresser, the sale of refreshments or intoxicating liquors, and retail sales by auction, but does not include the sale of programmes and catalogues and other similar sales at theatres and places of amusement . . . ."
Order under Reg. 11 as to Lowering of Blinds in Railway Carriages in England.

The Railway Carriage Lights Order dated February 6, 1918.

1918. No. 85.

In pursuance of the power conferred on me by Regulation 11 of the Defence of the Realm Regulations I hereby order as follows:

1. Subject to any exceptions authorised as hereinafter provided, all blinds in railway carriages the lights of which, if unobscured, would be visible from the sea or from the navigable waters of any estuary, must be lowered so as to cover the windows.

2. Every Railway Company running passenger trains where the lights in carriages, if unobscured, would be visible from the sea or from the navigable waters of any estuary, shall—

(a) prescribe, subject to the approval of the Railway Executive Committee, the stations between which blinds are to be lowered;

(b) cause notice to be given to passengers that blinds must be lowered, and that blinds may be lifted again, at such stations respectively;

(c) cause blinds to be lowered or lights to be turned off in the corridors or any compartments in which no passenger is travelling between the prescribed stations.

3. When notice has been given by any officer or servant of the Railway Company that blinds are to be lowered, passengers must lower all blinds in the compartment in which they are travelling, and keep them lowered until notice is given that they may be lifted again. Provided, however, that the blinds may be lifted in case of necessity when the train is at a standstill at a station but, if lifted, they must be lowered again before the train starts.

4. Exemption from the requirements of this Order may be authorised as respects any section or sections of line by the Railway Executive Committee, with the concurrence of the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, Home Forces.

5. This Order shall apply in England and Wales and to the period between half an hour after sunset and half an hour before sunrise.

6. This Order may be cited as the Railway Carriage Lights Order.

Geo. Cave,
One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Whitehall,
6th February, 1918.
Order under Reg. 11 as to Lights on Vehicles in England beyond London.

3. Lights on Vehicles outside the Metropolitan Police District and City of London. (a) (b)

The Lights (Vehicles) Order, being the Lights (Vehicles) Order of 9th October, 1916, as to lights on vehicles in places outside the Metropolitan and City of London Police Districts as amended by the Lights (Vehicles) Order of 25th January, 1917.

1916, No. 713, as amended by 1917, No. 24.

[Passages containing alterations made, and new matter added, by the Amending Order are denoted by a thick black line.]

In pursuance of the power conferred on me by Regulation 11 of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, I hereby make the following Order:—

Part I.

Requirements as to Lights to be carried on Vehicles and as to Lighting-up Time.

1. Every vehicle (c) on any street, highway, or road to which the public have access in any part of England or Wales, excepting the Metropolitan and City of London Police Districts, between half-an-hour after sunset and half-an-hour before sunrise must carry lamps as follows—

(a) at the front, a lamp or lamps displaying to the front a white light. Except in the case of a bicycle or tricycle (other than a motor tricycle) one such lamp must be placed on the extreme off or right-hand side of the vehicle: if a second lamp is carried it must be placed in the corresponding position on the extreme near or left-hand side of the vehicle; and

(b) at the rear, a lamp displaying to the rear a red light. The lamp carried for this purpose on any vehicle other than a bicycle or tricycle must be placed on the off or right-hand side of the vehicle.

Provided that a handcart carrying on the right-hand side one lamp displaying a white light to the front and a red light to the rear shall be deemed to comply with the requirements of this paragraph; and this paragraph shall not apply in the case of a bicycle which is being wheeled by hand as near as possible to the edge of the roadway.

(a) Lights in Railway Carriages.—The Railway Carriage Lights Order is printed p. 316. —

(b) Lights when Driving Animals.—As to lights to be carried by persons driving animals, see Order of October 11th, 1916, printed p. 313.

(c) Liverpool, Bootle, and Birkenhead.—An Order dated November 27th, 1916, exempts from the requirements of Part I. of this Order vehicles constructed for carrying cotton and other goods in certain parts of Liverpool and Bootle, and all vehicles within the boundaries of the portion of the Mersey Dock Estate within that city and borough, and an Order dated December 9th, 1916, provides similar exemption as regards a part of Birkenhead, and that portion of the said Estate which is within that borough.
Order under Reg. 11 as to Lights on Vehicles in England beyond London.

2. On and after 1st January, 1917, two lamps displaying to the front a white light must be carried on all vehicles, except in the case of bicycles, tricycles (other than motor tricycles) and handcarts.

3. The lamp or lamps must be properly trimmed, lighted and attached, so that the light from each lamp is visible in the prescribed direction for a reasonable distance without obstruction by any part of the vehicle, its burden, the person in charge, the draught animal, or any animal led at the rear.

Part II.

Restrictions on Lights on Vehicles.

The following restrictions on the use of lights on vehicles shall have effect throughout the whole of England and Wales except in the Metropolitan Police District and the City of London:—

1. The use of headlamps on motor cars is prohibited and not more than two lamps showing a light to the front may be used on any vehicle, except that headlamps not exceeding two in number may be used in addition to the sidelamps carried in compliance with Part I. of this Order, if the sidelamps burn only candle or oil and have not lens fronts or, in the case of other side lamps, if the side lamps are obscured with white paper or some other uncoloured material as required by paragraph (6) of this Part of this Order and are further obscured with a cap or disc as described in paragraph (1) of Part III. of this Order. All such headlamps must comply with the later requirements of this Order.

2. In electric lamps the bulb must not exceed 12 watts, or give in use a greater candle-power than the 12-watt (12 nominal candle-power) bulb as standardised for sidelights by the Engineering Standards Committee (Report No. 69).

3. In acetylene lamps the burner must not consume more than 14 litres (½ cubic foot) per hour.

4. In oil lamps only one burner may be used: the wick must not exceed three-quarters of an inch in width.

5. In electric and acetylene lamps the diameter or longer side of the front glass, according as it is circular or rectangular, must not exceed 6 inches, or the front glass must be permanently obscured so that no light can pass except through a central portion which does not exceed 4½ inches in diameter.

6. The front glasses of (1) all electric and acetylene lamps, and (2) lamps burning candle or oil with lens fronts, must be obscured—

(a) in electric lamps, with at least one thickness of ordinary white tissue paper:
Order under Reg. 11 as to Lights on Vehicles in England beyond London.

(b) in acetylene lamps and in candle and oil lamps to which this paragraph applies, with at least one thickness of ordinary white tissue paper or with paint, ground glass, or a disc of some other uncoloured material so that the obscuring effect produced is not less than that of one thickness of ordinary white tissue paper.

The paper, paint, or disc must cover the whole of the portion of the front glass through which light can pass and must not be wetted, oiled, varnished, or treated in any other way so as to increase its transparency.

Side panels of electric and acetylene lamps, except small red or green side panels, must be covered over with some completely opaque material.

This paragraph shall not apply to the lamp displaying a red light carried at the rear of a vehicle.

7. Headlights on tramcars must not be of greater brightness than is necessary for the public safety, and the inside lights of tramcars and omnibuses must be reduced, shaded, or obscured so that no more light is used than is necessary to enable fares to be collected and the light is prevented, so far as practicable, from being visible from outside. Any instructions given by the Chief Officer of Police for this purpose must be observed.

8. No light of any description on any vehicle which is at a standstill shall be shown so as to be visible from the sea or from the navigable waters of any estuary; but nothing in this paragraph shall be deemed to allow of any vehicle being in any place to which the public have access without a lamp or lamps complying with the requirements of Part I. of this Order.

9. This Part of the Order shall not apply to the lamps used on any fire brigade vehicle when such vehicle is actually proceeding to a fire.

10. In case of sudden emergency all orders as to the further reduction or extinction of lights on vehicles given by or under the direction of a Competent Military Authority or the Chief Officer of Police shall be immediately obeyed.

Part III.

Further Restrictions on Lights on Vehicles in certain Towns.

The following restrictions on the use of lights on vehicles shall have effect in the Cities, Boroughs and Urban Districts mentioned in the First Schedule to this Order, and these restrictions shall be additional to those imposed by Part II. of this Order:

1. Headlamps on motor cars must not be used, and all other lamps to which paragraph 6 of Part II. of this Order applies
must be further obscured with a cap or disc(a) constructed and attached as follows:—

(a) The cap or disc must be made of completely opaque material, must fit near to the front glass of the lamp and must cover it so as to prevent the passage of light except through the apertures cut as provided in paragraph 1 (b) below.

(b) The apertures must be circular, half an inch in diameter; they must be six in number and spaced approximately evenly round the disc so that no portion of any of the apertures is nearer the centre of the disc than one-quarter the diameter of the effective front of the lamp, if it is circular, or one-quarter the longer side, if it is rectangular.

2. The reflectors of all other lamps burning candle or oil which are provided with a reflector and have a front glass exceeding 3 inches in diameter, must be covered with some non-reflecting material, in lieu of using the cap or disc described in paragraph 1. Side panels, except small red or green panels, must be covered over with some opaque material.

This paragraph shall not apply to the lamp displaying a red light carried at the rear of a vehicle.

3. This Part of the Order shall not apply to the lamps used on any fire brigade vehicle when such vehicle is actually proceeding to a fire.

For the purposes of this Order the word "vehicle" shall include any bicycle, tricycle or velocipede, and any handcart, and the word "handcart" shall include any vehicle drawn or propelled by hand.

The provisions of this Order shall apply during the period from half an hour after sunset till half an hour before sunrise. Except as is otherwise provided in paragraph 2 of Part I., this Order shall take effect on and after the 22nd October, 1916.

The Lights (Vehicles) Orders of the 15th December, 1915 (No. 1182), and 8th February, 1916 (No. 61), (a) are hereby revoked as from the 22nd October, 1916, without prejudice, however, to any proceedings in respect of contraventions of those Orders.

This Order may be cited as the Lights (Vehicles) Order.

Herbert Samuel,
One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Whitehall,
9th October, 1916.

(a) Cap or Disc.—This is illustrated in the sketch in the Second Schedule to this Order (p. 321).
(b) Revoked Orders.—These two Orders were printed at pp. 100–108 of the July, 1916, Edition of this Manual.
Order under Reg. 11 as to Lights on Vehicles in England beyond London.

**First Schedule.**

Towns where Part III. of the Order (in addition to Part II.) applies.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Towns where Part III. applies</th>
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<td>Essex</td>
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<td>Harwich (Borough).</td>
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<td>Ramsgate (Borough).</td>
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<td>Sandgate (Urban District).</td>
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<td>Suffolk</td>
<td>Felixstowe and Walton (Urban District).</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Ipswich (County Borough).</td>
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</table>

**Second Schedule.**

Illustration of the cap or disc referred to in paragraph (1) of Part III. of the Order.

[Diagram showing the illustration of the cap or disc with dimensions labeled.]
Orders under Reg. 11 as to Lights (other than on Vehicles) in Scotland.

B. Orders of the Secretary for Scotland as to Scotland.

1. Lights other than on Vehicles, pp. 322–325.  

1. Lights other than on Vehicles (Scotland).

The Lights (Scotland) Order being the Lights (Scotland) Order of the 25th August, 1916, as amended by Amending Orders of January 24 and November 16, 1917.

1916. No. 568 as amended by 1917. Nos. 293 S. 43 and 1164 S. 86

[Passages containing alterations made, and new matter added, by the Amending Orders are denoted by a thick black line.]

In pursuance of the power conferred on me by Regulation 11 of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, I hereby make the following Order:

(1.) All lights, whether public or private, which, if unobscured, would be visible from the sea or from the navigable waters of any estuary, must be extinguished, or, in the case of indoor lights, so obscured as to be invisible from outside from half an hour after sunset till half an hour before sunrise.

(2.) Subject to the later provisions of this Order, all external lamps, flares, and fixed lights of all descriptions, and all aggregations of lights, whether public or private, must be extinguished, except such public lamps as the Chief Constable directs to be kept in use for the public safety and any other lights approved by him.

All lights which are not extinguished must be reduced to the minimum intensity consistent with safety and so shaded or obscured that direct light is cut off in all directions above the horizontal and no more than a diffused light is cast upon the ground.

(3.) In dwelling houses, hotels, shops, factories, docks, shipbuilding yards, and other premises of all descriptions, all inside lights must be so reduced and shaded, or the windows, rooflighting areas, skylights, glass doors, &c., so screened by shutters or dark blinds or dark curtains that no more than a dull, subdued light is visible from any direction outside and no part of the pavement or roadway or any building or other object is distinctly illuminated thereby.

(4.) Exemption from the foregoing provisions of this Order may be granted in the case of naval and military establishments by a Competent Naval or Military Authority, or, in the case of industrial establishments or works of public utility, by the Chief Constable, subject to compliance with any Order issued by the Competent Military Authority or the Chief Constable with regard to extinction of lights in case of emergency and such other conditions as may be prescribed.
(5.) The provisions of this Order shall not apply to necessary working lights on railways (including lights in stations and in goods and marshalling yards), nor to navigation, riding, or fishing lights carried by any ship or vessel in accordance with Admiralty Orders, nor to lights under the control of any general or local Lighthouse Authority.

(6.) (a)

(7.) With regard to Lights on Vehicles, the provisions of the Lights on Vehicles (Scotland) Order of 9th February, 1916 (Statutory Rules and Orders No. 67 S. 5.) and of the Lights on Vehicles (Scotland) Order of 9th May, 1916 (Statutory Rules and Orders No. 300 S. 18.), shall apply. (b)

(8.) In case of sudden emergency all orders as to the further reduction or extinction of lights given by or under the direction of a Competent Military Authority or the Chief Constable shall be immediately obeyed.

(9.) Except as otherwise provided in paragraph (1) this Order shall apply as follows:—(1) in the Counties of Berwick, Fife, Haddington and Roxburgh from half an hour after sunset till half an hour before sunrise; (2) in the counties of Ayr, Dumbarton, Dumfries, Kirkcudbright, Lanark (including the County of the City of Glasgow), Renfrew and Wigtown from two hours after sunset till two hours before sunrise; (3) in the rest of Scotland, from one hour after sunset till one hour before sunrise.

(10.) This Order shall apply to the whole of Scotland and shall take effect on and after the 15th September, 1916.

I hereby revoke, as from the 15th September, 1916, the Lights (Scotland) Order of 5th May, 1916, (c) without prejudice, however, to any proceedings in respect of contraventions of the said Order.

This Order may be cited as the Lights (Scotland) Order.

(L.S.)

H. J. Tennant,
His Majesty's Secretary for Scotland.

Scottish Office, Whitehall.
25th August 1916.

(a) Blinds of Railway Carriages.—Paragraph (6) was revoked as from March 29th, 1917, by Order of that date (1917, No. 293 S. 43), which is confined to the revocation of that paragraph. As to the lowering of blinds see the Railway Carriage Lights (Scotland) Order, printed p. 325.

(b) Lights on Vehicles.—Those two Orders (which are printed at pp. 112-117 of the July, 1916, Edition of this Manual) are revoked by the Lights on Vehicles (Scotland) Order, printed at p. 326.

(c) Revoked Order.—That Order is printed at pp. 110, 111 of the July, 1916, Edition of this Manual.
Order under Reg. 11 as to Lights for purposes of Advertisement or Display in Scotland.

The Advertisement Lights (Scotland) Order of the 5th June, 1917.

In pursuance of the power conferred on me by Regulation 11 of the Defence of the Realm Regulations I hereby make the following Order:

(1) All lights of the following classes and descriptions shall be extinguished, and such lights shall not be lighted at any hour except as provided in paragraph (2) hereof—

(a) Sky signs, illuminated facias, illuminated advertisements and other lights used outside or at the entrance to any shop or place of amusement or any other premises for the purpose of advertisement or display;

(b) Lights used inside any shop for the purpose of advertisement or display when the shop is closed for serving customers.

(2) This Order shall not apply to any public street light or any other light approved by the Chief Constable as necessary in the public interest.

(3) The expression "shop" in this Order has the same meaning as in the Shops Act, 1912.(a)

This Order shall apply to the whole of Scotland, and shall take effect on and after the 15th June, 1917.

This Order may be cited as the Advertisement Lights (Scotland) Order of the 5th June, 1917.

(L.S.)

Robert Munro,
His Majesty's Secretary for Scotland.

Scottish Office, Whitehall,
5th June, 1917.

(a) Shops Act, 1912 (2 Geo. 5, c. 3).—That Act provides as follows:—

"19.—(1) In this Act—
The expression 'shop' includes any premises where any retail trade or business is carried on;
The expression 'retail trade or business' includes the business of a barber or hairdresser, the sale of refreshments or intoxicating liquors, and retail sales by auction, but does not include the sale of programmes and catalogues and other similar sales at theatres and places of amusement . . . . ."
THE RAILWAY CARRIAGE LIGHTS (SCOTLAND) ORDER OF THE 1ST MARCH, 1918.

1918. No. \[234\] S. 7

In pursuance of the power conferred on me by Regulation 11 of the Defence of the Realm Regulations I hereby order as follows:

1. Subject to any exceptions authorised as hereinafter provided, all blinds in railway carriages the lights of which, if unobscured, would be visible from the sea or from the navigable waters of any estuary, must be lowered so as to cover the windows.

2. Every Railway Company running passenger trains where the lights in carriages, if unobscured, would be visible from the sea or from the navigable waters of any estuary, shall—
   (a) prescribe, subject to the approval of the Railway Executive Committee, the stations between which blinds are to be lowered;
   (b) cause notice to be given to passengers that blinds must be lowered, and that blinds may be lifted again, at such stations respectively;
   (c) cause blinds to be lowered or lights to be turned off in the corridors or any compartments in which no passenger is travelling between the prescribed stations.

3. When notice has been given by any officer or servant of the Railway Company that blinds are to be lowered, passengers must lower all blinds in the compartment in which they are travelling, and keep them lowered until notice is given that they may be lifted again. Provided, however, that the blinds may be lifted in case of necessity when the train is at a standstill at a station but, if lifted, they must be lowered again before the train starts.

4. Exemption from the requirements of this Order may be authorised as respects any section or sections of line by the Railway Executive Committee, with the concurrence of the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, Home Forces.

5. This Order shall apply to Scotland and to the period between half an hour after sunset and half an hour before sunrise.

6. This Order may be cited as the Railway Carriage Lights (Scotland) Order.

(L.S.)

Robert Munro.

His Majesty's Secretary for Scotland.

Scottish Office,
Whitehall,
1st March, 1918.
2. Lights on Vehicles (Scotland). (a)

The Lights on Vehicles (Scotland) Order, being the Lights on Vehicles (Scotland) Order of the 25th October, 1916, as amended by the Lights on Vehicles (Scotland) (Amendment) Order of the 24th January, 1917.


[Passages containing alterations made, and new matter added, by the Amending Order are denoted by a thick black line.]

In pursuance of the power conferred on me by Regulation 11 of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, I hereby make the following Order.

PART I.

Requirements as to Lights to be carried on Vehicles and as to Lighting-up Time.

1. Every vehicle on any street, highway, or road in Scotland to which the public have access must, between one hour after sunset and one hour before sunrise, carry lamps as follows—
   (a) at the front, a lamp or lamps displaying to the front a white light. Except in the case of a bicycle or tricycle (other than a motor tricycle) one such lamp must be placed on the extreme off or right-hand side of the vehicle: if a second lamp is carried it must be placed in the corresponding position on the extreme near or left-hand side of the vehicle; and
   (b) at the rear, a lamp displaying to the rear a red light. The lamp carried for this purpose on any vehicle other than a bicycle or tricycle must be placed on the off or right-hand side of the vehicle.

Provided that a handcart carrying on the right-hand side one lamp displaying a white light to the front and a red light to the rear shall be deemed to comply with the requirements of this paragraph; and this paragraph shall not apply in the case of a bicycle which is being wheeled by hand as near as possible to the edge of the roadway.

2. On and after the 1st January, 1917, two lamps displaying to the front a white light must be carried on all vehicles, except in the case of bicycles, tricycles (other than motor tricycles) and handcarts.

3. The lamp or lamps must be properly trimmed, lighted and attached, so that the light from each lamp is visible in the prescribed direction for a reasonable distance without obstruction by any part of the vehicle, its burden, the person in charge, the draught animal, or any animal led at the rear.

(a) Lights in Railway Carriages.—The Railway Carriage Lights (Scotland) Order is printed p. 325.
4. Except as is otherwise provided in paragraph 2 this part of this Order shall take effect, in places to which Part I. of the Lights on Vehicles (Scotland) Order of the 9th February, 1916,\(^{(a)}\) applies, on and after the 7th November, 1916, and shall take effect elsewhere on and after the 1st January, 1917.

**Part II.**

*Restrictions on Lights on Vehicles.*

The following restrictions on the use of lights on vehicles shall have effect throughout the whole of Scotland between half-an-hour after sunset and half-an-hour before sunrise:—

1. The use of headlamps on motor cars is prohibited and not more than two lamps showing a light to the front may be used on any vehicle, except that headlamps not exceeding two in number may be used in addition to the sidelamps carried in compliance with Part I. of this Order, if the sidelamps burn only candle or oil and have not lens fronts or, in the case of other side lamps, if the side lamps are obscured with white paper or some other uncoloured material as required by paragraph (6) of this part of this Order and are further obscured with a cap or disc\(^{(b)}\) constructed and attached as follows:—

\(a\) The cap or disc must be made of completely opaque material, must fit near to the front glass of the lamp and must cover it so as to prevent the passage of light except through the apertures cut as provided in paragraph 1 \((b)\) below.

\(b\) The apertures must be circular, half an inch in diameter; they must be six in number and spaced approximately evenly round the disc so that no portion of any of the apertures is nearer the centre of the disc than one-quarter the diameter of the effective front of the lamp, if it is circular, or one-quarter the longer side, if it is rectangular.

All headlamps authorised under this paragraph must comply with the later requirements of this Order.

2. In electric lamps the bulb must not exceed 12 watts, or give in use a greater candle-power than the 12-watt (12 nominal candle-power) bulb as standardised for sidelights by the Engineering Standards Committee (Report No. 69).

3. In acetylene lamps the burner must not consume more than 14 litres (\(\frac{1}{2}\) cubic foot) per hour.

4. In oil lamps only one burner may be used: the wick must not exceed three-quarters of an inch in width.

\(^{(a)}\) Revoked Order.—That Order, which is printed at pp. 112–115 of the July, 1916, Edition of this Manual, is revoked by the present Order.

\(^{(b)}\) Cap or Disc.—This is illustrated in the sketch in the Schedule to this Order (p. 329).
5. In electric and acetylene lamps the diameter or longer side of the front glass, according as it is circular or rectangular, must not exceed 6 inches, or the front glass must be permanently obscured so that no light can pass except through a central portion which does not exceed $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter.

6. The front glasses of (1) all electric and acetylene lamps, and (2) lamps burning candle or oil with lens fronts, must be obscured—

(a) in electric lamps, with at least one thickness of ordinary white tissue paper:

(b) in acetylene lamps and in candle and oil lamps to which this paragraph applies, with at least one thickness of ordinary white tissue paper or with paint, ground glass, or a disc of some other uncoloured material so that the obscuring effect produced is not less than that of one thickness of ordinary white tissue paper.

The paper, paint, or disc must cover the whole of the portion of the front glass through which light can pass and must not be wetted, oiled, varnished, or treated in any other way so as to increase its transparency.

Side panels of electric and acetylene lamps, except small red or green side panels, must be covered over with some completely opaque material.

This paragraph shall not apply to the lamp displaying a red light carried at the rear of a vehicle.

7. Headlights on tramcars must not be of greater brightness than is necessary for the public safety, and the inside lights of tramcars and omnibuses must be reduced, shaded, or obscured so that no more light is used than is necessary to enable fares to be collected and the light is prevented, so far as practicable, from being visible from outside. Any instruction given by the Chief Constable for this purpose must be observed.

8. Subject to the provisions of Part I. of this Order, no light of any description on any vehicle which is at a standstill shall be shown so as to be visible from the sea or from the navigable waters of any estuary.

9. This Part of the Order shall not apply to the lamps used on any fire brigade vehicle when such vehicle is actually proceeding to a fire.

10. In case of sudden emergency, all orders as to the further reduction or extinction of lights on vehicles given by or under the direction of a Competent Military Authority or the Chief Constable shall be immediately obeyed.

11. This part of this Order shall take effect on and after the 7th November, 1916.

For the purposes of this Order the word "vehicle" shall include any bicycle, tricycle or velocipede, and any handcart, and the word "handcart" shall include any vehicle drawn or propelled by hand.
Order under Reg. 11 as to Lights on Vehicles in Scotland.

The Lights on Vehicles (Scotland) Orders of the 9th February and the 9th May, 1916, are hereby revoked as from the 7th November, 1916, without prejudice, however, to any proceedings in respect of contraventions of those Orders.

This Order may be cited as the Lights on Vehicles (Scotland) Order.

(l.s.)

H. J. Tennant,
His Majesty’s Secretary for Scotland.

Scottish Office,
Whitehall,
25th October, 1916.

Schedule.

Illustration of the cap or disc referred to in paragraph (1) of Part II. of the Order.

(a) Revoked Orders.—Those two Orders are printed at pp. 112-117 of the July, 1916, Edition of this Manual.
Economy of Shop Lighting (Derby Area) Order under Reg. 11A.

XXVIII.—Orders as to Economy of Shop Lighting under Regulation 11A. (This Reg. is printed at p. 90.)

List of Areas.


1. Derby.

The Economy of Shop Lighting (Derby Area) Order. Dated January 4, 1918.

1918. No. 4.

Whereas it has become necessary for the maintenance of the supply of power for the production, repair and transport of war material and for other work necessary for the successful prosecution of the war, to restrict the use of lights for certain purposes in the undermentioned area, the Minister of Munitions, in pursuance of the powers conferred on him by Regulation 11A of the Defence of the Realm Regulations, hereby orders as follows:

1. This Order shall apply in the area of the County Borough of Derby.

2. No light shall be used in any shop front on any week day, other than Saturday, after 3.30 p.m. or during any period of abnormal darkness occurring at an earlier hour.

Provided that this Order shall not be deemed to prohibit the use of:

(a) Any light approved by the Chief Officer of Police as necessary for the serving of customers inside a shop.

(b) Any light used solely for illuminating a small sign in a shop front to indicate to persons outside that the shop is open for the serving of customers.

3. The lights used in any part of a shop shall not exceed what is reasonably necessary for the carrying on of business and the display of goods to customers inside the shop.

4. The expression ‘shop’ in this Order shall have the same meaning as in the Shops Act, 1912. (a)

The expression ‘shop front’ shall include any portion of a shop, or any show case or other similar device which is used, or is ordinarily used, wholly or mainly, for the display of goods to persons outside the shop. In the event of doubt arising as to whether a particular light is or is not within a shop front, the decision of the Chief Officer or any Superintendent of Police shall be final.

(a) Shops Act, 1912 (2 Geo. 5, c. 3).—That Act provides as follows:

"19.—(1) In this Act—
The expression 'shop' includes any premises where any retail trade or business is carried on;
The expression 'retail trade or business' includes the business of a barber or hairdresser, the sale of refreshments or intoxicating liquors, and retail sales by auction, but does not include the sale of programmes and catalogues and other similar sales at theatres and places of amusement . . . . ."
5. This Order shall take effect on and after the 14th January, 1918, and shall be in force up to and including the 31st March, 1918, unless sooner revoked.

6. This Order may be cited as the Economy of Shop Lighting (Derby Area) Order.

Winston S. Churchill.

Note.—Regulation 11A provides that if any person having control of any light, or occupying or having control of, or managing, or being in charge of premises containing any light, or in connection with which any light is used, acts in contravention of this Order, he shall be guilty of a summary offence against the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

2. Liverpool and District.

The Economy of Shop Lighting (Liverpool and District Area) Order. Dated February 12, 1918.

1918. No. 137.

Whereas it has become necessary for the maintenance of the supply of power for the production, repair and transport of war material and for other work necessary for the successful prosecution of the war, to restrict the use of lights for certain purposes in the under-mentioned area, the Minister of Munitions, in pursuance of the powers conferred on him by Regulation 11A of the Defence of the Realm Regulations, hereby orders as follows:

1. This Order shall apply in the City of Liverpool, the Boroughs of Birkenhead, Bootle and Wallasey, and in the Urban Districts of Litherland, Waterloo with Seaforth and Great Crosby.

2. No lights shall be used in any shop front on any week day, other than Saturday, after 3.30 p.m. or during any period of abnormal darkness occurring at an earlier hour.

Provided that this Order shall not be deemed to prohibit the use of:

(a) any light approved by the Chief Officer of Police as necessary for the serving of customers inside a shop;

(b) any light used solely for illuminating a small sign in a shop front to indicate to persons outside that the shop is open for the serving of customers.

3. The lights used in any part of a shop shall not exceed what is reasonably necessary for the carrying on of business and the display of goods to customers inside the shop.

4. The expression “shop” in this Order shall have the same meaning as in the Shops Act, 1912.(a)

(a) “Shop.”—See footnote (a) to p. 330.
Order under Reg. 12d as to Whistling for Cabs in London.

The expression "shop front" shall include any portion of a shop or any show case or other similar device which is used, or is ordinarily used, wholly or mainly, for the display of goods to persons outside the shop. In the event of doubt arising as to whether a particular light is or is not within a shop front, the decision of the Chief Officer or any Superintendent of Police shall be final.

This Order shall take effect on and after the 12th February, 1918, and shall be in force up to and including the 31st March, 1918, unless sooner revoked.

6. This Order may be cited as the Economy of Shop Lighting (Liverpool and District Area) Order.

Note.—Regulation 11a provides that if any person having control of any light, or occupying, or having control of, or managing, or being in charge of premises in or in connection with which any light is used, acts in contravention of this Order, he shall be guilty of a summary offence against the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

XXIX.—Order as to Whistling for Cabs under Regulation 12d. (This Reg. is printed at p. 92.)

Order of the Secretary of State, dated August 14, 1917, as to Whistling for Cabs in London. (a)

1917. No. 844.

In virtue of the power conferred on me by Regulation 12d of the Defence of the Realm Regulations, I hereby prohibit whistling or the making of any other loud noise for the purpose of summoning cabs at any hour within the administrative County of London.

This Order will take effect on and after the 20th day of August, 1917.

Herbert Samuel,
One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Whitehall,
14th August, 1917.

(a) Earlier Order.—The 1917 Order supersedes an Order of Aug. 18, 1916 (printed p. 493 of the May 1917 Edition of this Manual) which prohibited whistling, &c., between the hours of 10 p.m. and 7 a.m. only.
XXX.—ORDERS AS TO OUTLYING ISLANDS UNDER REGULATION 14A. (This Reg. is printed at p. 93.)

2. Tory Island, p. 334.

1. Orkney Islands.

ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, DATED JUNE 5, 1916, IMPOSING RESTRICTIONS ON PERSONS PROCEEDING TO OR FROM PORTS IN THE ORKNEY ISLANDS.

Whereas the Admiralty are of opinion that in view of the public safety and the defence of the realm it is desirable to impose restrictions on persons proceeding to or from ports in the Orkney Islands.

Now, therefore, I, the Right Honourable Herbert Samuel, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, in virtue of the powers conferred on me by Regulation 14A of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, do hereby make the following Order:—

1. No passenger shall land or embark at any port in the Orkney Islands without the permission of the Competent Naval Authority at Kirkwall. Provided that the grant of any such permission by the aforesaid Competent Naval Authority shall not exempt an Alien from any of the requirements of the Aliens Restriction (Consolidation) Order, 1916, with regard to the obtaining of permission to land or embark at any port in the United Kingdom or otherwise. (a)

2. The Order made by the Secretary of State under the aforesaid Regulation 14A on the twenty-eighth of May, 1915, is hereby revoked.

Herbert Samuel,
One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Whitehall,
5th June, 1916.

[The above Order was published in the London Gazette, June 6th, 1916, and in the Edinburgh Gazette, June 9th, 1916.]

(a) Aliens Restriction (Consolidation) Order, 1916.—That Order (which is printed as St. R. & O., 1916, No. 122) has been repeatedly amended, and now bears the short title of "The Aliens Restriction Order."

In accordance with Art. 35 thereof, as extended by Order in Council of November 6th, 1916 (St. R. & O., 1916, No. 764) the Consolidation has been printed with the additions and amendments made by all Orders in Council and Orders of the Secretary of State thereunder issued up to Feb., 5th, 1918, and copies of the Consolidation Order as so amended are on sale.

Amongst other amendments all incorporated in such reprint the Order in Council of February 6th, 1917 (St. R. & O., 1917, No. 128) provides that no person shall land or embark at any port of the United Kingdom except after examination by an aliens officer, and that an alien shall not so land or embark without the permission of an aliens officer.
Orders under Reg. 14A as to persons proceeding to, or from, Tory Island or Ports in Zetland.

2. Tory Island.

Order of the Secretary of State, dated October 24, 1917, imposing restrictions on persons proceeding to or from Tory Island.

Whereas the Admiralty are of opinion that in view of the public safety and defence of the realm it is desirable to impose restrictions on persons proceeding to or from Tory Island.

Now, therefore, I, the Right Honourable Sir George Cave, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, in virtue of the powers conferred on me by Regulation 14A of the Defence of the Realm Regulations, do hereby make the following Order:

(1) No person shall embark on any ship, vessel or boat of any description proceeding to or from Tory Island, or land in the island without the permission of the Competent Military Authority, Northern District, Irish Command, Belfast, provided that the grant of any such permission shall not exempt an alien from any of the requirements of the Aliens Restriction Order with regard to the obtaining of permission to land or embark at any port in the United Kingdom or otherwise.(a)

(2) This Order shall come into force on the 1st day of November, 1917.

Geo. Cave,
One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Whitehall, 24th October, 1917.

[This Order was published in the London Gazette, October 30th, 1917.]


Order of the Secretary of State, dated March 1, 1916, imposing restrictions on persons proceeding to or from ports in the County of Zetland.

Whereas the Admiralty are of opinion that in view of the public safety and the defence of the Realm it is desirable to impose restrictions on persons proceeding to or from ports in the County of Zetland.

Now therefore I, the Right Honourable Herbert Samuel, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, in virtue of the

(a) Alien Restriction Order.—See footnote (a) to Order as to Orkney Islands, p. 333.
powers conferred on me by the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, as amended by the Order in Council dated the 13th day of April, 1915, do hereby make the following Order:

1. No person shall travel by water in a ship, vessel, or boat of any description from any island in the County of Zetland to any other island in the said County without the permission of one of the officers named in the Schedule to this Order.

2. Article 1 of this Order shall not apply to passengers proceeding by the ship "Columbine," or any other vessel for the time being engaged on the same service, to Lerwick from Grutness, or from Grutness to Lerwick, or from or to any intermediate places; but the master of the "Columbine" or any other vessel as aforesaid is hereby required to keep a register of all passengers, and to enter their names and addresses in a book to be provided by the owners of the vessel, such book to be open at all times to inspection by any of the officers named in the Schedule.

3. For the purpose of this Order the island of Muckle Roe shall be part of Mainland.

Herbert Samuel,
One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Whitehall,
1st March, 1916.

Schedule.

The Competent Naval Authority, Shetland.
The Competent Naval Authority, Swarbacks Minn.
The Senior Naval Officer, Lerwick.
The Divisional Coastguard Officer, Fair Isle.
Lieutenant T. M. A. White, R.N.V.R., Belmont, Unst.
Lieutenant W. J. Gordon, R.N.V.R., Wind House, Mid Yell.
Lieutenant H. S. Nicolson, R.N.V.R., Walls.

[This Order was published in the London Gazette, March 3rd, 1916, and in the Edinburgh Gazette, March 7th, 1916.]

(a) Order in Council of April 13th, 1915.—That Order added to the Code Regulation 14A (Restrictions on persons proceeding to or from ports in outlying islands), printed at p. 93.
Order under Reg. 14A as to persons proceeding to, or from, ports in Zetland.

ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, DATED OCTOBER 14, 1916, 
IMPOSING ADDITIONAL RESTRICTIONS ON PERSONS PROCEEDING TO OR FROM PORTS IN THE COUNTY OF ZETLAND.

Whereas the Admiralty are of opinion that, in view of the public safety and the defence of the realm, it is desirable to impose restrictions on persons proceeding to or from ports in the County of Zetland, in addition to the restrictions imposed by the Order made by me on the 1st day of March last (a) in virtue of the powers conferred on me by Regulation 14A of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914:

Now, therefore, I, the Right Honourable Herbert Samuel, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, in virtue of the powers aforesaid, do hereby make the following Order:—

1. No passenger proceeding from or to any place outside the County of Zetland shall land or embark at any port in the said County without the permission of the Officer Commanding Troops, Lerwick: Provided that the grant of any such permission shall not exempt an alien from any of the requirements of the Aliens Restriction (Consolidation) Order, 1916,(b) with regard to the obtaining of permission to land or embark at any port in the United Kingdom or otherwise.

2. This Order shall come into force on the first day of November, 1916.

Herbert Samuel,
One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Whitehall,
14th October, 1916.

[The above Order was published in the London Gazette, October 20th, 1916, and in the Edinburgh Gazette, October 27th, 1916.]

(a) Printed immediately above.
(b) Aliens Restriction (Consolidation) Order, 1916.—See footnote a) to p. 333.
Orders under Reg. 15 requiring Censuses; under Reg. 15^A as to Supply of Information as to Motor Spirit, and under Reg. 15^c requiring Particulars of Businesses of persons engaged in Production of, or Dealings in, War Material.

XXXI.—Orders requiring Censuses of Goods, Animals and Commodities under Regulation 15. (This Reg. is printed at p. 96.)

Note.—The Orders made under Reg. 15 by the Competent Military Authority in April and May, 1917, providing for the Censuses to be taken in that year are printed in the May, 1917, Edition of this Manual at the following pages:—

Horses and Mules (Great Britain) Census, pp. 503, 504.
Live Stock and Agricultural Implements (Great Britain) Census, pp. 506-508.

These Orders being restricted to returns to be made in the summer of 1917 are for the purposes of this Edition treated as "spent" and therefore not reprinted herein.

XXXII.—Order as to Supply of Information as to Motor Spirit under Regulation 15^a. (This Reg. is printed at p. 96.)

Note.—The Orders dated Feb. 6 and July 13, 1917, made by the Board of Trade with respect to Information as to Motor Spirit are printed pp. 241, 242 of the February 28th, 1918, Edition of "War Material Supplies Manual."

XXXIII.—Orders requiring Particulars of Businesses of persons engaged in Production of, or Dealings in, War Material, &c., under Regulation 15^c. (This Reg. is printed at p. 98.)

Note.—The Orders and Notices issued by the Admiralty, Army Council, and Minister of Munitions under Regulation 15^c and those issued by the Board of Trade as respects trees and timber under the same Regulation as applied to them by Regulation 2w (3), (p. 21), and in force February 28th, 1918, are printed in the February 28th, 1918, Edition of the "War Material Supplies Manual," where they are grouped according to the class of Article which is the subject of control and accompanied by a Table showing which Department has exercised the control and the date of each Order or Notice.
XXXIV.—ORDERS PROVIDING FOR AGRICULTURAL RETURNS UNDER REGULATION 15D.
(This Reg. is printed at p. 99.)


XXXV.—ORDER EXEMPTING CERTAIN DOCUMENTS FROM PROHIBITION ON NON-POSTAL COMMUNICATIONS UNDER REGULATION 24. (This Reg. is printed at p. 108.)

Order of the Secretary of State, dated September 3, 1917,

Exempting certain Documents from the provisions of Regulation 24.

In virtue of the powers conferred on me by Regulation 24 of the Defence of the Realm Regulations, which relates to the transmission otherwise than through the post, or conveyance, to or from the United Kingdom, of any letter, written message, memorandum, printed or written matter (including plans, photographs and other pictorial representations),

I hereby exempt from the provisions of the Regulation:

(1) Any document conveyed in a sealed bag for or on behalf of the British Foreign Office or any British or Foreign Embassy or Legation;

(2) Any letter, message or memorandum or any printed or written matter (including plans, photographs and other pictorial representations) conveyed for or on behalf of any Government Department or the Government of any of His Majesty’s Dominions or the Government of any Allied State by an accredited representative;
(3) Any shipping document from a shipping company or business firm, provided that such document

(a) relates to the cargo or charter of the vessel on which it is conveyed,
(b) is placed for conveyance in the ship's box,
(c) is handed over on demand in an open cover for inspection to any competent naval or military authority or any person authorised by him or to any aliens officer or officer of police, unless it can be shown that it has already been examined and passed by an officer of the Postal Censorship.

Geo. Cave,
One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Whitehall,
3rd September, 1917.

[The above Order was published in the London Gazette, September 7th, 1917.]

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XXXVI.—ORDER RESTRICTING DESPATCH OF PARCELS AND SAMPLES UNDER REGULATION 24c. (This Reg. is printed at p. 110.)

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ARMY COUNCIL ORDER, DATED NOVEMBER 7, 1918, RESTRICTING DESPATCH OF PARCELS AND SAMPLES.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon them by Regulation 24c of the Defence of the Realm Regulations the Army Council hereby order as follows:—

"On and after the 17th December, 1917, nothing may be sent to any neutral country in Europe by Sample Post, or (unless addressed to a prisoner of war) by Parcel Post, by any person who has not previously obtained a permit for this purpose from the Chief Postal Censor.

By Order of the Army Council,
R. H. Brade.

[The above Order was published in the London Gazette, November 16th, 1917.]
XXXVII.—ORDERS CONSTITUTING SPECIAL MILITARY AREAS UNDER REGULATION 29B.
(This Reg. is printed at p. 117.)

List of these Areas.

2. Dover, p. 341.
7. Spurn Head, p. 344.

1. ORDER CONSTITUTING THE COUNTY CLARE SPECIAL MILITARY AREA.

Whereas under Regulation No. 29B of the Defence of the Realm Regulations, the Army Council with the concurrence of a Secretary of State may from time to time by Order declare any area to be a Special Military Area for the purposes of the said Regulations.

And whereas it appears to the Army Council expedient to declare the Area specified in the Schedule hereto to be a Special Military Area.

Now therefore the Army Council with the concurrence of the Secretary of State for War hereby Order and by such Order declare that as from the 26th day of February, 1918, the Area specified in the Schedule shall be a Special Military Area under the designation County Clare Special Military Area.

Dated this 25th day of February, 1918.

By Command of the Army Council,

R. H. Brade.

SCHEDULE.
The COUNTY OF CLARE.
Orders under Reg. 29\(^B\) constituting the Dover, and Harwich Special Military Areas.

2. Order constituting the Dover Special Military Area.

Whereas under Regulation No. 29\(^b\) of Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, the Army Council with the concurrence of a Secretary of State may from time to time by Order declare any area to be a Special Military Area for the purposes of the said Regulation,

And whereas it appears to the Army Council expedient to declare the area specified in the schedule annexed hereto to be a Special Military Area,

Now therefore the Army Council with the concurrence of the Secretary of State for Home Affairs hereby Order and by such Order declare that as from the sixth day of October, 1916, the area specified in the Schedule annexed hereto shall be a Special Military Area under the designation Dover Special Military Area.

Dated this fifteenth day of September, 1916.

By Command of the Army Council,

B. B. Cubitt.

Schedule.

The Municipal Borough of Dover and so much of the Rural District of Dover as is situated within a line drawn from Lydden Spout through West Hougham, Poulton, St. Radigunds Abbey, Kearsney, Temple Ewell, Whitfield Hill, North Lodge, Guston, Swingate Inn (on the Deal Road), Bere Farm and Wanstone Farm, to the Old Lighthouse on the South Foreland.

3. Order constituting the Harwich Special Military Area.

Whereas under Regulation No. 29\(^b\) of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, the Army Council with the concurrence of a Secretary of State may from time to time by Order declare any area to be a Special Military Area for the purposes of the said Regulation,

And whereas it appears to the Army Council expedient to declare the area specified in the Schedule annexed hereto to be a Special Military Area,

Now therefore the Army Council with the concurrence of the Secretary of State for Home Affairs hereby Order and by such Order declare that as from the 27th day of September, 1916, the area specified in the Schedule annexed hereto shall be a Special Military Area under the designation Harwich Special Military Area.

Dated this 7th day of September, 1916.

By Command of the Army Council,

B. B. Cubitt.
Order under Reg. 29B constituting the Isle of Sheppey Special Military Area.

Schedule.

HARWICH SECTION ... The area east of the line through:—The Old Smack (Mill Bay)—The Brick Works—Ocean Wave Farmhouse—Smithies Farmhouse—Tollgate — Ray Farmhouse — Western end of Raycliff Wood—to the River Stour.

SHOTLEY SECTION ... The area east and south of a line through:—The Knoll 300 yards west of Shotley Brick Works Quay on the River Stour—the junction of the Upper Hall Barn Footpath with the Erwarton-Shotley Road in Shotley Street—along the Upper Hall Barn Footpath—the Southern boundary of Oldhall Grove to Crane’s Hill and the River Orwell.

FELIXSTOWE SECTION The area east of a line through:—The Western extremity of Fagbury Cliff—the Western boundary of Christmysyards Wood — the Western boundary of Garden Wood—Keeper’s Lodge, Trimley St. Mary—the Smithy 300 yards North of Trimley Station—The Western boundary of Egypt Wood—the King’s Fleet to the River Deben.

4. Order constituting the Isle of Sheppey Special Military Area.

Whereas under Regulation No. 29B of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, the Army Council with the concurrence of a Secretary of State may from time to time by Order declare any area to be a Special Military Area for the purposes of the said Regulation;

And whereas it appears to the Army Council expedient to declare the area specified in the Schedule annexed hereto to be a Special Military Area,

Now, therefore, the Army Council with the concurrence of the Secretary of State for Home Affairs hereby Order and by such Order declare that as from the 7th day of September, 1916, the area specified in the Schedule annexed hereto shall be a Special Area under the designation The Isle of Sheppey Special Military Area.

Dated this 17th day of August, 1916.

By Command of the Army Council,

B. B. Cubitt.
Orders under Reg. 29B constituting the Newhaven, and North of Scotland Special Military Areas.

Schedule.

The ISLE of SHEPPEY, that is to say the Rural District of SHEPPEY, the Municipal Borough of QUEENBOROUGH, and the Urban District of SHEERNESS.

5. Order Constituting the Newhaven Special Military Area.

Whereas under Regulation No. 29b of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, the Army Council with the concurrence of a Secretary of State may from time to time by Order declare any area to be a Special Military Area for the purposes of the said Regulation,

And whereas it appears to the Army Council expedient to declare the area specified in the Schedule annexed hereto to be a Special Military Area,

Now therefore the Army Council with the concurrence of the Secretary of State for Home Affairs hereby Order and by such Order declare that as from the 22nd day of September 1916 the area specified in the Schedule annexed hereto shall be a Special Military Area under the designation Newhaven Special Military Area.

Dated this 2nd day of September 1916.

By Command of the Army Council.

B. B. Cubitt.

Schedule.

The Town of NEWHAVEN, and land within THE MILITARY DEFENCES being parts of the Urban District of Newhaven, and the parishes of DENTON URBAN, and BISHOPSTONE.

6. Order Constituting the North of Scotland Special Military Area.

Whereas under Regulation No. 29b of the above-named Regulations, (a) the Army Council with the concurrence of a Secretary of State or in the case of Scotland of the Secretary for Scotland may from time to time by Order declare any area to be a Special Military Area for the purposes of the said Regulation,

And whereas it appears to the Army Council expedient to declare the area specified in the Schedule annexed hereto to be a Special Military Area,

(a) i.e., the Defence of the Realm Regulations.
Order under Reg. 29B constituting the Spurn Head Special Military Area.

Now therefore the Army Council with the concurrence of the Secretary for Scotland hereby Order and by such Order Declare that as from the 25th day of July, 1916, the area specified in the Schedule annexed hereto shall be a Special Military Area under the designation The North of Scotland Special Military Area.

Dated this 11th day of July, 1916.

By Command of the Army Council,

B. B. Cubitt.

Schedule.

The Burgh of INVERNESS as also the whole of the mainland of Scotland which is situated to the North and West of RIVERNESS, LOCH NESS, the road leading from INVERMORISTON PIER by GLEN MORISTON, STRATHCLUNIE, and the RIVER SHIEL, to SHIEL BRIDGE, LOCH DUCH, LOCH ALSH and the KYLE OF LOCH ALSH.

7. ORDER CONSTITUTING THE Spurn Head Special Military Area.

Whereas under Regulation No. 29b of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, the Army Council with the concurrence of a Secretary of State may from time to time by Order declare any area to be a Special Military Area for the purposes of the said Regulation,

And whereas it appears to the Army Council expedient to declare the area specified in the schedule annexed hereto to be a Special Military Area,

Now therefore the Army Council with the concurrence of the Secretary of State for Home Affairs hereby Order and by such Order declare that as from the sixth day of November, 1916, the area specified in the Schedule annexed hereto shall be a Special Military Area under the designation Spurn Head Special Military Area.

Dated this 16th day of October, 1916.

By Command of the Army Council,

B. B. Cubitt.

Schedule.

The Parish of KILNSEA in the East Riding of Yorkshire.
XXXVIII.—**ORDERS AND NOTICES AS TO DEALINGS IN WAR MATERIAL UNDER REGULATION 30A.**  
(This Reg. is printed at p. 120.)

*Note.*—The Orders and Notices issued under this Regulation and in force February 28th, 1918, are printed in the February 28, 1918, Edition of the "War Material Supplies Manual," where they are grouped according to the class of Article which is the subject of control and accompanied by a Table shewing which Department has exercised the control and the date of each Order or Notice.

XXXIX.—**ORDER PROHIBITING DEALINGS IN CERTAIN METALS UNDER REGULATION 30B.**  
(This Reg. is printed p. 121.)


XL.—**ORDER AS TO UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF CERTAIN METALS UNDER REGULATION 30C**  
(This Reg. is printed at p. 122.)

XLI. ORDERS AS TO SAFETY RULES FOR FACTORIES, &c., UNDER REGULATION 35A. (This Reg. is printed at p. 126.)


A. Admiralty Rules.

1. Air Ship and Kite Balloon Stations, p. 346.  
2. Cordite Factory, p. 347.  
3. H.M.'s Ships under Refit or Repair, p. 349.  
5. Premises used for Ammunition or Explosives in Transit, p. 351.  

1. Air Ship and Kite Balloon Stations.

RULES, DATED JULY 27, 1917, FOR SECURING THE SAFETY OF AIRSHIP STATIONS AND KITE BALLOON STATIONS CONTROLLED BY AND UNDER THE CHARGE OF THE ADMIRALTY.

In pursuance of the powers conferred by Regulation 35A of the “Defence of the Realm Regulations,” the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty hereby make the following rules:

1. Application.—These rules shall apply to every person employed or being in any such Station, and shall have effect over the whole area of the Station except only such areas or buildings (if any) as are expressly excepted by the order of the Officer in charge of the Station. The posting of these Rules conspicuously in or at the entrance to the Station shall be deemed to be notice of their contents to all persons concerned.

2. Smoking.—No person shall smoke within any such Station except as authorised by the Officer in charge of the Station or by the Station Rules.

3. Tobacco, &c.—No person shall bring into, or have in his possession while within any “Danger building” or “danger area,” any cigar, cigarette, tobacco, pipe or contrivance for smoking except as authorised by the Officer in charge of the Station or by the Station Rules.

4. Matches, Lights, &c.—No person shall bring into any “Danger building” or “danger area,” or have in his possession whilst within the same, any match or apparatus for producing a light, or any lamp, light or fire of any description, except as authorised by the Officer in charge of the Station or by the Station Rules.

Note.—Danger Buildings and Areas.—All danger buildings and areas under Rules (3) and (4) will be marked by notice boards displaying the sign “Danger Building (or Area).”—No Matches, Tobacco, &c.”
5. **Searching.**—Any Police Constable and anyone authorized by the Officer in charge of the Station may search at any time any person entering or being within the Station, and may examine such person's clothing and any bag, basket, parcel or other article carried by him, and any person entering or being within the Station shall, if so required by any such Police Constable or any authorised person, submit to being searched and comply with any reasonable directions or regulation given or made with the object of enabling the search to be carried out. Provided that in no case shall any female be searched by or in the presence of anyone but a female person.

6. **Intoxication.**—No person in a state of intoxication shall be or shall be allowed to enter or to remain within the station. Any person failing to comply with the above Rules will be guilty of an offence against the "Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations," and liable on summary conviction to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a period not exceeding six months, or to a fine not exceeding £100, or both.

Given under our hands this 27th day of July, 1917.

*Godfrey Paine.*  
*E. G. Pretynman.*

**Note.**—These rules were published for Naval Airship Stations in the London Gazette of 25th May last; they are now republished in order to extend their application to Kite Balloon Stations.

[The above Rules were published in the London Gazette, July 31st, 1917.]

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**2. Cordite Factory.**

**Rules, dated August 15, 1917, for securing the safety of the Royal Naval Cordite Factory.**

In pursuance of the powers conferred by Regulation 35A of the Defence of the Realm Regulations, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty hereby make the following rules:

**Application.**

1. These rules shall apply to any person employed or being in the Royal Naval Cordite Factory. The posting of these rules at the main gates shall be deemed to be notice of their contents to all concerned.

**Smoking.**

2. No person shall smoke within the Factory except as authorised by the Superintendent, or in accordance with the Factory's General Rules.
Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes or Pipes.

3. No person shall bring into the Factory, or have in his possession therein, any Tobacco, Cigar, Cigarette or Pipe except as authorised by the Superintendent, or in accordance with the Factory's General Rules.

Matches and Prohibited Articles.

4. No person shall bring into the Factory matches, or other means of procuring a light or articles likely to cause fire or explosion, except as authorised by the Superintendent, or in accordance with the Factory's General Rules.

Searching.

5. Any Police Constable and anyone authorised by the Superintendent may search at any time any person entering or being within the Factory, and may examine such person's clothing and any bag, basket, parcel or other articles carried by him or her, and any person entering or being within the Factory shall, if so required by any such Police Constable or authorised person, submit to being searched and comply with any reasonable directions or regulations given or made with the object of enabling the search to be carried out, provided that in no case shall any female person be searched by, or in the presence of anyone, but a female person.

Intoxication.

6. No person in a state of intoxication shall be, or shall be allowed to enter or to remain, within the Factory. No person shall bring within the Factory any beer, wine or spirits except as authorised by the Superintendent.

Definition.

7. For the purpose of these rules the expression "Factory" shall include any building and any portion of the land enclosed by the main fence of the Factory, and shall also be deemed to include the wharf and the approach thereto from the Factory.

Penalty.

8. Any person failing to comply with the above rules shall be deemed to be guilty of an offence against the Defence of the Realm Regulations, and shall be liable on summary conviction to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a period not exceeding six months, or to a fine not exceeding £100, or both.

Given under our hands this 15th day of August, 1917.

Lionel Halsey.
Ernest G. Pretyman.

[The above Rules were published in the London Gazette, August 21st, 1917.]


3. H.M.'s Ships under Refit or Repair.

Rules, dated October 22, 1917, for securing the safety of H.M.'s Ships and Vessels while undergoing Refit or Repair in Shipyards of the United Kingdom (other than Royal Dockyards) and for securing the safety of Workmen and all other persons boarding any such Ship or Vessel.

The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, after consultation with the Secretary of State, hereby make the following Rules:

1. The Magazine and any other part of the Ship in which explosives or ammunition are stored, whether temporarily or otherwise, shall be considered "dangerous areas" for the purposes of these Rules, and the Commanding Officer shall cause notices to this effect to be affixed in a prominent place in every approach or entrance to any such area.

2. All persons before entering any dangerous area are, if required by the Foreman in Charge to do so, to put on the special shoes provided; such shoes are not to be worn except in the dangerous area, and are not to be kept or placed where they may come in contact with any grit.

3. No person shall approach or enter any dangerous area smoking or with a lighted pipe, cigar or cigarette, or in a state of intoxication, nor shall any person approach or enter any such area if warned by the Commanding Officer or the Foreman in Charge not to do so.

4. No tools are to be used in any dangerous area other than those approved by the Commanding Officer for use in such area.

5. No matches or other means of obtaining fire, no small arm cartridges, fireworks, percussion caps, detonators or any kind of explosive substance as defined in the Explosive Substances Act, 1883, (a) are to be at any time admitted or brought into any dangerous area except under the instructions of the Commanding Officer.

6. Every person is to examine his clothes before entering any dangerous area to see that he has no article prohibited by these Rules in his pockets or about his person. The Commanding Officer shall authorise some person to take measures to secure the observance of these Rules, and all persons, whether employed by the Contractor or not, shall submit (if called upon) to be searched by any authorised person before approaching or entering any dangerous area.

Given under our hands this 22nd day of October, 1917.

Lionel Halsey.
A. G. Anderson.

[The above Rules were published in the London Gazette, October 26th, 1917.]

(a) Definition of "Explosive Substance."—S. 9 (1) of the Explosives Substances Act, 1883 (46 & 47 Vict. c. 3), provides as follows:

"The expression 'explosive substance' shall be deemed to include any materials for making any explosive substance; also any apparatus, machine, implement, or materials used, or intended to be used, or adapted for causing, or aiding in causing, any explosion in or with any explosive substance; also any part of any such apparatus, machine, or implement."
Rules under Reg. 35A for Naval Ordnance Magazine Depôts.

4. Ordnance Magazine Depôts.

Rules, dated March 13, 1917, for securing the safety of the Naval Ordnance Magazine Depôts under the Charge of the Admiralty.

In pursuance of the powers conferred by Regulation 35A of the Defence of the Realm Regulations, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty hereby make the following rules:

1. Application.

These rules shall apply to every person employed in the Naval Ordnance Magazine Depôts and shall have effect over the whole area within the Depôt except only such areas or buildings (if any) as are expressly excepted by the order of the Officer in Charge of the Depôt. The posting of these rules conspicuously in or at the entrance to the Depôt shall be deemed to be notice of their contents to all persons concerned.

2. Smoking, Tobacco, &c.

No person shall smoke anywhere within the Depôt or bring into or have in his possession while within the Depôt any cigar, cigarette, tobacco, pipe, or contrivance for smoking, except as authorised by the Officer in Charge of the Depôt or the Depôt Rules.


No person shall bring within the Depôt or have in his possession whilst within the Depôt any match or apparatus for producing light, or any lamp, light or fire of any description or any article of iron or steel, except as authorised by the Officer in Charge of the Depôt or by the Depôt rules.

4. Searching.

The Police and anyone authorised by the Officer in Charge of Depôt may search at any time any person entering or being within the Depôt and may examine such person's clothing and any bag, basket, parcel or other article being carried, and any person entering or being within the Depôt shall, if so required by any such authorised person, submit to being searched and comply with any reasonable directions or regulations given or made with the object of enabling the same to be carried out. Provided that in no case shall any female person be searched by or in the presence of, anyone but a female person.

5. Intoxication.

No person in a state of intoxication shall be allowed to enter or to remain within the Depôt.


Nothing in these rules shall affect any shop or other rules of or prescribed by the Depôt, or the power to impose fines for the breach of such rules, subject to the provisions of the Truck Acts.
5. Premises used for Ammunition or Explosives in Transit.

Rules, dated March 21, 1917, for securing the safety of stores, wharfs, vessels, vehicles receptacles or other premises, in or upon which ammunition or explosive substances or highly inflammable substances required for the production thereof, is handled, carried, stored, or deposited in the course of or for the purpose of transit under Admiralty direction.

In pursuance of the powers conferred upon the Admiralty by Regulation 35A of the Defence of the Realm Regulations, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty hereby make the following rules:

1. Application.

These Rules shall apply to every person who is employed or who is in or in the vicinity of any store, wharf, vessel, vehicle, receptacle or other premises or place in or upon which any ammunition or explosive substance or any highly inflammable substance required for the production thereof is handled, carried, stored or deposited in the course of or for the purpose of transit under Admiralty direction.

The posting of these Rules conspicuously in or upon any such premises or place as aforesaid shall be deemed to be notice of their contents to all persons employed or being therein or in the vicinity thereof.

2. Smoking, Tobacco, Matches, Lights, &c.

No person while he is employed or is in or in the vicinity of any such store, wharf, vessel, vehicle, receptacle, premises or place, as aforesaid, shall either smoke or have in his possession any match or apparatus of any kind for producing a light or any tobacco, cigar, cigarette, pipe or contrivance for smoking, except as may be expressly sanctioned by an officer in the employ of the Admiralty or by some person authorised by him.
Rules under Reg. 35A for Admiralty Smoke Box Factories.


Any Police Constable or anyone authorised by an Officer as aforesaid may search at any time any person entering or being in any such store, wharf, vessel, vehicle, receptacle, premises or place as aforesaid, and may examine any such person's clothing and any bag, basket, parcel or other article he may be carrying; and any such person shall if so required by any Police Constable or by anyone authorised, as aforesaid, submit to be searched, and shall comply with any reasonable directions or regulations given or made with the object of enabling the search to be carried out. Provided that in no case shall any female person be searched by or in the presence of anyone but a female person.

4. Intoxication.

No person in a state of intoxication shall enter or remain in or in the vicinity of any such store, wharf, vessel, vehicle, receptacle, premises or place as aforesaid.

Any person failing to comply with the above Rules will be guilty of an offence against the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations and liable on summary conviction to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a period not exceeding six months or to a fine not exceeding £100 or both.

Given under our hands this 21st day of March, 1917.

Lionel Halsey.

E. G. Pretyman.

[The above Rules were published in the London Gazette, March 23rd, 1917.]

6. Smoke Box Factories.

Rules, dated October 11, 1917, for securing the safety of persons employed in any factory or workshop or in any part thereof in which Smoke Boxes are being manufactured for the Admiralty and for regulating the manner in which work upon Smoke Boxes shall be carried on.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon them by the Defence of the Realm Regulations and all other powers thereunto enabling them, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, after consultation with the Secretary of State, make the following Rules:—

1. All work in connection with the manufacture of Smoke Boxes shall be done on the ground floor only of the said premises.
2. Every room in which such work is carried on shall be provided with exits so placed as to afford all persons working therein a ready means of escape to the open air.

3. All doors in any such workroom and all doors by which access is obtained to the open air shall open outwards and the latch or other means of fastening any such door shall be so contrived as to permit of the door being easily pushed open from the inside.

4. A space shall at all times be kept clear between the exits of any such workroom and the persons working therein, and such space shall not be obstructed by any material or plant or otherwise. All passages leading to the open air shall also be kept clear.

5. No quantity of smoke-producing material shall be present at any one time in such workroom in excess of the amount reasonably required for the purpose of the work actually in progress, and all smoke-producing material shall be removed from the workroom as soon as the work on it is completed.

6. No person shall bring into such workroom any smoking materials, matches or other means of producing a light, and every person before entering any such workroom shall submit, if called upon, to be searched by some person authorised for that purpose by the Admiralty or by the occupier of the said premises. Provided that in no case shall any female person be searched by or in the presence of anyone but a female person.

7. All directions of the Admiralty fixing the proportions in which ingredients are from time to time to be used in filling the canisters and other component parts shall be strictly observed and the occupier and every officer and servant of the occupier of the said premises and any other person affected by any such directions shall obey any directions so given.

Any person affected by any of the foregoing Rules who fails or neglects to comply with any of them will be liable, upon summary conviction, to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a period not exceeding six (6) months or to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds (£100), or both.

Given under our hands this eleventh day of October, 1917.

Hugh Tothill.
Godfrey Paine.

[The above Rules were published in the London Gazette, October 26th, 1917.]
Rules under Reg. 35A for Depôts of Central Stores Department of Ministry of Munitions.

B. Minister of Munitions’ Rules.

1. Depôts of Central Stores Department.

RULES, DATED JANUARY 1, 1918, FOR DEPÔTS OF THE CENTRAL STORES DEPARTMENT OF THE MINISTRY OF MUNITIONS.

1918. No. 18.

The Minister of Munitions, in exercise of the powers conferred on him by Regulation 35A of the Defence of the Realm Regulations, and of all other powers enabling him, and after consultation with the Secretary of State for Home Affairs, hereby orders that the Rules set forth below shall apply to all Depôts from time to time under the administration of the Central Stores Department or any Department which may hereafter exercise the functions at present exercised by the Central Stores Department in connection with the administration of Depôts.

Winston S. Churchill.

January 1st, 1918.

Schedule.

1. Application.

These Rules shall apply to every person employed or being in this Depôt and shall have effect over the whole area within the Depôt fence except only if, and so far, as any particular areas or buildings shall be expressly excepted from the operation of these rules, or any of them, by order of the Stores Officer in charge of the Depôt. The posting of these rules conspicuously in or at the entrance to the Depôt shall be deemed to be notice of their contents to all persons employed or being therein.

2. Smoking.

No person shall—

(a) smoke anywhere within the Depôt save in the place (if any) appointed for the purpose; or

(b) save as authorised by the Stores Officer in charge of the Depôt have in his possession while within the Depôt any cigar, cigarette, tobacco, pipe, match or apparatus for producing a light or contrivance for smoking.
3. Sobriety and Intoxicants.

No person shall bring into or have in his possession whilst within the Depot any intoxicating liquor (except as authorised by the Stores Officer in charge of the Depot or by the Depot rules) or be in a state of drunkenness or under the influence of liquor whilst anywhere within the Depot.

4. Searching.

The Stores Officer in charge of the Depot and anyone authorised by him may search at any time any person entering or being within the Depot, and may examine his clothing and any bag, basket, parcel or other article he may be carrying; and every person entering or being within the Depot shall if so required by any such person, submit to being searched and comply with any reasonable directions or regulations given or made with the object of enabling the same to be carried out: Provided that in no case shall a woman be searched by, or in the presence of, anyone but a woman.

5. Saving of other rules.

Nothing in these rules shall affect any shop or other rules of or prescribed for the Depot or the power to impose fines for the breach of such rules, subject to the provisions of the Truck Acts.

Any person failing to comply with the above rules will be guilty of an offence against the Defence of the Realm Regulations and liable on summary conviction to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a period not exceeding six months, or to a fine not exceeding £100, or both.

2. Gun Ammunition Filling Factories.


1917. No. 1026.

The Minister of Munitions, in exercise of the powers conferred on him by Regulation 35A of the Defence of the Realm Regulations, and of all other powers enabling him, and after consultation with the Secretary of State for Home Affairs, hereby orders that the Rules set forth below shall apply to all National Filling Factories under the administration of the Controller of gun ammunition filling or otherwise engaged here or hereafter in the filling of gun ammunition.

Winston S. Churchill.

October 3, 1917.
Rules under Reg. 35A for Gun Ammunition Filling Factories.

Schedule.

1. Application.—These Rules shall apply to every person employed in this Factory, and shall have effect over the whole area within the Factory fence, except only if and so far as any particular areas or buildings shall be expressly excepted from the operation of these Rules or any of them by order of the Superintendent or Manager. The posting of these Rules conspicuously in or at the entrances to the Factory shall be deemed to be notice of their contents to all persons employed or being therein.

2. Smoking, Tobacco, &c.—No person shall smoke anywhere within the Factory, or bring into or have in his possession while within the Factory, any cigar, cigarette, tobacco, pipe or contrivance for smoking.

3. Matches, Lights, &c.—No person shall bring into the Factory or have in his possession whilst within the Factory any match, firearm or apparatus for producing an explosion or light, or any lamp or fire of any description, or any article of iron or steel, or any explosive or chemical or any inflammable substance, except as authorised by the Superintendent or Manager or by the Factory Rules.

4. Sobriety and Intoxicants.—No person shall (except as authorised by the Superintendent or Manager or by the Factory Rules) bring into or have in his possession whilst within the Factory any intoxicating liquor. And no person shall drink any alcoholic liquid used in or in connection with any manufacturing process carried on within the Factory, or be in a state of drunkenness or under the influence of liquor whilst anywhere within the Factory.

5. Searching.—The Superintendent or Manager and anyone authorised by either of them may search at any time any person entering or being within the Factory, and may examine his clothing and any bag, basket, parcel or other article he may be carrying; and every person entering or being within the Factory shall, if so required by any such person, submit to being searched and comply with any reasonable directions or regulations given or made with the object of enabling the same to be carried out. Provided that in no case shall a woman be searched by, or in the presence of, anyone but a woman.

6. Special Over-shoes.—No person shall enter or be within the clean area of the Factory unless wearing the special over-shoes provided for the purpose, and no person shall while wearing such over-shoes enter or be within the dirty area of the Factory.

7. Saving of other Rules.—Nothing in these Rules shall affect any Shop or other Rules of or prescribed for the Factory, or the power to impose fines for the breach of such Rules, subject to the provisions of the Truck Acts.

October 3, 1917.

Winston S. Churchill.
**Order under Reg. 37 as to Departures from Collision Regulations.**

**XLII. — ORDERS AND NOTICES AS TO NAVIGATION OF VESSELS UNDER REGULATION 37.**

(This Reg. is printed at p. 129.)

|-------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|

1. Collision Regulations (Departures from).

**Admiralty Order dated May 22, 1917, as to departures from the Collision Regulations.**

In exercise of the powers conferred upon them by Regulation 37 of the Defence of the Realm Regulations and all other powers thereunto enabling them, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty hereby make the following Order:

The Orders contained in Admiralty War Instructions for British Merchant Ships or in any instructions or advice, confidential or otherwise, issued or given to Masters of vessels by British or Allied Naval Officers, or by other duly authorised Officers or Officials, as to routes to be taken and other precautions to be observed to avoid capture or destruction by the enemy, are to be observed even when they are in conflict with the provisions of the Regulations for preventing Collisions at Sea, and every vessel observing such regulations, instructions or advice shall be deemed to be taking measures to meet "special circumstances" within the meaning of Article 27 of the Regulations for preventing Collisions at Sea. *(a)*

Given under our hands this 22nd day of May, 1917.

Cecil Burney.

Lionel Halsey.

*[The above Order was published in the London Gazette, May 25th, 1917.]*

*(a) Collision Regulations.—The Regulations of Oct 13, 1910, for the prevention of Collisions at Sea are printed in the Annual Volume of Statutory Rules and Orders, 1910, pp. 457-471, and apply to all foreign ships within British jurisdiction (see s. 418 of Merchant Shipping Act, 1894).*

Admiralty Order, dated May 31, 1917, as to use of Mine Protection Gear in Certain Waters.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon them by Regulation 37 of the Defence of the Realm Regulations and all other powers thereunto enabling them, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty make the following Regulation with a view to protecting vessels navigating within certain areas from the risk of damage by mine:

No British vessel equipped as directed by the Admiralty or Shipping Controller(a) with the “Otter” protective gear(b) shall, while navigating within the 60-fathom line off the United Kingdom or in any waters less than 60 fathoms deep where mines have been reported or may with reasonable probability be encountered, or in less than 80 fathoms in the Mediterranean Sea, neglect to have such protective gear properly adjusted and actually running out-board and adequately manned to secure the efficient working of the apparatus; and the Master or other person in command or charge of any British vessel who neglects to see that such apparatus is so adjusted, running, manned and worked shall be guilty of an offence against the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

Given under our hands this 31st day of May, 1917.

Cecil Burney.
H. H. D. Tothill.

[The above Order was published in the London Gazette, June 5th, 1917.]


Admiralty Order, dated May 22, 1917, making Regulations as to Ships’ Lights.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon them by the Defence of the Realm Regulations and all other powers thereunto enabling them, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty hereby make the following Order:

1. Anchor Lights.—No electrically-lit lanterns are to be employed as anchor lights. The normal brilliancy of all anchor lanterns is to be reduced by 50 per cent.

All anchor lanterns are to be fitted with overhead screens, so arranged as to cut off the light at an angle of between 20 and 25 degrees above the horizontal.

(a) Shipping Controller.—The office of Shipping Controller was constituted by s. 5 of the New Ministers and Secretaries Act, 1916 (6 & 7 Geo. 5. c. 68).
(b) Equipment with Safety Apparatus.—See Reg. 37C, p. 131.
Order under Reg. 37 as to reduction of Visibility, &c., of Ship's Lights.

Note.—Specimen screens can be viewed at the Board of Trade Surveyors' Offices at Leith, North Shields, Hull, London, Plymouth, Cardiff, Liverpool, Glasgow and Dublin.

2. Bow and Masthead Steaming Lights.—Vessels in estuaries, harbours, anchorages and channels, where navigation in the dark hours is permitted, are not to employ electrically-lit lanterns as bow or steaming lights; with the exception of those vessels especially mentioned in paragraph 5.(a)

3. Other Lights.—No light, either aloft, on deck or below, except those authorised by the Admiralty Confidential Instructions, and such as may be necessary for authorised signalling purposes, are to be permitted to be visible from outboard. This applies to vessels whether under way or at anchor.

4. The above order applies to vessels of every description other than H.M. ships, and the vessels mentioned in the succeeding paragraph, in the waters of the United Kingdom.

5. Vessels carrying volatile oil or spirits in bulk are, notwithstanding the above orders, to exhibit (in lieu of oil lamps) electrically-lit lanterns not exceeding in brilliancy 50 per cent. of the brilliancy of the normal oil lamps.

The Admiralty Order as to Ships' Lights dated 14th October, 1916,(b) is hereby cancelled.

Given under our hands this 22nd day of May, 1917.

Cecil Burney.
Lionel Halsey.

[The above Order was published in the London Gazette, May 25th, 1917.]

Admiralty Order, dated January 21, 1918, as to Reduction of Visibility, &c., of Ships' Lights.

In Areas in which Submarines or Raiders may be met Vessels are to be carefully darkened from sunset to sunrise and are to proceed without Navigation Lights. These Lights must be so arranged that they can be instantly shown to avoid collision and extinguished as soon as the danger of collision is past. Navigation Lights when specially ordered to be shown must be dimmed to a visibility of less than two miles.

(Admiralty War Instructions for British Merchant Vessels.)

For the purpose of securing compliance with the last sentence of the above directions the Lords Commissioners of the

(a) Revocation of Clause 2.—Clause 2 is cancelled by Order of Jan. 21, 1918, printed immediately below.
Admiralty, in pursuance of the powers conferred upon them by the Defence of the Realm Regulations, hereby make the following Order:—

1. **Masthead Lights.**

No Masthead Light of a brilliancy exceeding $2\frac{1}{2}$ candle power is to be exhibited. Lights are to be shaded with plain opal glass, and the reflectors are to be removed from the lanterns. Masthead Lights are never to be used unless the Master considers it absolutely necessary. The use of the Masthead Lights is to be discontinued until provision has been made for their being dimmed in accordance with this Order.

2. **Side Lights.**

No Side Light of a brilliancy exceeding 8 candle-power shall be exhibited.

In clear weather, and when specially ordered, 5 candle-power lamps are to be exhibited.

Plain coloured glass is to be fitted to the lanterns, but where already placed dioptric lenses may be continued in use until the plain glasses can be fitted.

Oil Side Lamps are only to be exhibited if electric lights are not available.

Reflectors are to be removed from the lanterns.

3. **Stern Lights.**

No Stern Light is to be exhibited except to avoid danger of collision, and such light is to be extinguished as soon as the danger is past.

Such light shall be electric, of $2\frac{1}{2}$ candle-power, shaded with a plain opal glass, and is to be controlled from the bridge.

In vessels where electric light is not installed, an oil lamp or electric torch of equivalent brilliancy may be substituted.

Vessels in Convoy which on occasion necessarily have to exhibit a Stern Light are to have such lights screened so as to show not more than three (3) points from right astern on each quarter.

This Order shall apply, subject to any directions that may be given in any particular circumstances by the Commanding Officer of the Convoy or Senior Naval Officer present, to all British Merchant Vessels, and if

(a) the owner of any British Merchant Vessel, or where such owner is a Company, the Managing Director or other responsible person, fails to provide such vessel with the lights hereby prescribed and/or the means of shading the same; or if

(b) the Master or other person in command or charge of such vessel so provided fails to comply with any of the directions in this Order stated or referred to, then such Owner, Managing Director or other responsible person, and such Master or other person in command or charge, shall respectively be guilty of an offence against the Defence of the Realm Regulations.
Order under Reg. 37 as to Compulsory Towage of Sailing Vessels.

(Clause 2, Bow and Masthead Steaming Lights, of the Admiralty Order as to Ships Lights, dated the 22nd May, 1917,(a) is hereby cancelled.)

Given under our hands this 21st day of January, 1918.

A. L. Duff.
Hugh Tothill.

Admiralty, S.W.1.

[The above Order was published in the London Gazette, January 25th, 1918.]


(i) Admiralty Regulation, dated June 30, 1917, as to Compulsory Towage of Sailing Vessels.

The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, in exercise of the powers conferred upon them by the Defence of the Realm Regulations, make the following Regulation:—

1. As from the 10th day of July, 1917, every sailing vessel which exceeds 400 tons gross register or which though of less tonnage carries a cargo exceeding four thousand pounds in value shall when approaching or leaving any port of the United Kingdom or when proceeding coastwise along the coasts of the United Kingdom, be towed within such limits as may be directed by any naval officer who is authorised by the Admiralty to give orders to British ships, and every such vessel shall pay for such towage in accordance with the scale of fees which has been approved by the Admiralty.

2. The master or other person in charge of any such sailing vessel shall comply with all such directions as to towage as may be given him, and if he neglect or refuse to do so he will render himself liable to be prosecuted under the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

3. This Regulation shall not apply to a vessel not being a British vessel where the non-compliance with the Regulation takes place on the high seas outside the territorial waters adjacent to the United Kingdom.

Given under our hands this 30th day of June, 1917.

Cecil Burney.
Hugh Tothill.

[The above Order was published in the London Gazette, July 3rd, 1917.]

(a) Order of May 22, 1917.—This is printed immediately above.
Notices under Reg. 37 as to Closing of Ports, Sweeping Operations, and Boarding Procedure and requiring Vessels to keep Clear of Convoys.

(ii) Admiralty Notice, dated February 4, 1918, as to Closing of Ports and Examination Service and Regulations as to Sweeping Operations.

Notice to Mariners, No. 170 of 1918.

This Notice which was published London Gazette, February 12th, 1918, is a revision of a Notice which has been repeatedly reissued since the commencement of the War. It is the subject of frequent revision and is therefore not reprinted in this Manual.

(iii) Special Admiralty Instructions to Merchant Vessels dated February 14, 1918.

Notice to Mariners, No. 235 of 1918.

These Instructions comprise Notices that—
(a) the Order of May 22, 1917, as to Departures from Collision Regulations (printed p. 357);
(b) the General Warning to Mariners of September 6, 1916, (printed p. 363);
(c) the Order of May 31, 1917, as to Mine Protection Gear (printed p. 358); and
(d) the Order of May 22, 1917, and January 21, 1918, as to Ships' Lights (printed pp. 358, 359) are in force.

These Instructions also contained the following:—
Boarding Procedure for Visit and Search of Vessels by H.M. Ships:—

In view of the danger of H.M. Ships closing vessels, apparently Neutral, British or Allied traders, but which are in reality German raiding cruisers, it is necessary to adopt a special Boarding procedure as a measure of precaution.

When it is desired to put into force the special Boarding procedure it will be as follows:—

A red pendant of a specially large size will be hoisted by the man-of-war exercising the right of visit and search. The hoisting of this pendant will be accompanied by the firing of a rocket. This will signify that the merchant ship is to close the boat lowered by the man-of-war, whether the man-of-war remains in the vicinity of the boat or not.

[The above Notice was published in the London Gazette, February 19th, 1918.]

(iv) Admiralty Warning, dated February 25, 1918, to Vessels to keep Clear of Convoys.

Notice to Mariners, No. 302 of 1918.

Masters of vessels are hereby warned that all Steam Vessels are to keep clear of Convoys that they may meet or overtake.
Order under Reg. 37 requiring Names of Vessels to be displayed on entering Ports, and General Warning as to Navigation of Vessels.

"War Instructions for British Merchant Vessels" are to be carefully observed. The practice of cutting through a convoy is not permissible.

Authority.—The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

By Command of their Lordships,

J. F. Parry,
Hydrographer of the Navy.

Admiralty, London,
25th February, 1918.

[The above Notice was published in the London Gazette, March 1st, 1918.]

(v) ADMIRALTY ORDER, DATED FEBRUARY 26, 1918, REQUIRING NAMES OF VESSELS TO BE DISPLAYED ON ENTERING PORTS.

Notice to Mariners, No. 309 of 1918.

Notice is hereby given that on and after 1st March, 1918, each and every merchant ship entering a port within the United Kingdom shall display her name painted in white letters on a black board on the side on which she is approaching the Examination steamer and at such other times, and in such manner as may be directed by the Port Authorities.

The name shall be painted in block letters of such size as to enable the name to be read by the naked eye at a distance of twice the vessel's length, in ordinary clear weather (visibility = 0 in the scale) whether by day or under searchlight beam at night.

Vessels of under 500 tons gross shall display one such board placed over the side in the vicinity of the vessel's bridge.

Vessels of 500 tons gross and over shall display two such boards, one in the vicinity of the vessel's bridge, and the other in the next most conspicuous position over the side.

Note.—The above order does not relieve a vessel of the necessity of complying with the Board of Trade requirements as to the proper equipment of signal flags.

Authority.—The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

By Command of their Lordships,

J. F. Parry,
Hydrographer of the Navy.

Admiralty, London,
26th February, 1918.

[The above Order was published in the London Gazette, March 1st, 1918.]

5. Penalties.

GENERAL WARNING TO MARINERS, DATED SEPTEMBER 6, 1916.

Notice to Mariners, No. 990 of 1916.

Notice to all Masters, Shipowners and others concerned.

The attention of all Masters or other persons in command or charge of vessels is directed to the duty of obeying promptly and strictly all orders, whether by way of signal or otherwise, given
by any Officer in Command of any of His Majesty's Ships or by any Naval or Military Officer engaged in the defence of the coast. Cases have been reported to the Admiralty in which British Merchant vessels have wilfully disregarded the orders given by Patrol Boats, &c., and it is therefore considered necessary to remind all persons concerned of the penalties provided for such acts of disobedience.

Where vessels neglect to obey orders so given the person in charge is liable to prosecution under the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, and upon conviction to be fined £100 or imprisoned for six months or, where the disobedience was of an aggravated kind, to suffer both penalties.

It should also be noted that failure to obey orders may necessitate the seizure and detention of the vessel, when found in any port of the United Kingdom subsequently to the time at which the act of disobedience was committed.

Authority.—The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

By Command of their Lordships,

J. F. Parry,

Hydrographer.

Hydrographic Department,
Admiralty, London,
6th September, 1916.

[The above Notice was published in the London Gazette, September 8th, 1916.]

6. Local Orders and Instructions (List of).

The following is a List of the Notices to Mariners containing Orders and Instructions under the Regulations and now (February 28th, 1918) in force. They are published in the "London Gazette" of the undermentioned dates.

They are like those of the Local Orders and Notices as to Pilotage issued under Regulation 39 which are merely listed at pp. 368-375 instead of being printed at length as the more permanent Local Pilotage Orders are subject to constant variation and for that reason and because of their local character they have not been printed in this Manual.

Orders affecting British Fishing Vessels have also been made by the Admiralty and notified to fishermen by the Board of Trade and other Departments.

Local Traffic Regulations are also issued in regard to Defended Ports by the Naval or Military Authority in charge of the Port, but are not published in the "London Gazette."

Scotland and Hebrides.—(1) Firth of Clyde.—Traffic Regulations. (2) Caledonian Canal and Port of Inverness.—Entry of Neutral Vessels prohibited. (3) Stornoway Harbour.—Closed by night. (No. 63 of 1917.)

London Gazette, Jan. 16, 1917.
List of Local Orders, Instructions and Notices under Reg. 37.

England, South-East Coast.—North Foreland to Beachy Head.

England, South Coast.—Weymouth Bay Approach: Worbarrow Bay.—Firing Practice Area prohibited. (No. 416 of 1917.) London Gazette, April 20, 1917.

Ireland, South and South-West Coast.—(1) Regulations respecting Yachts and Pleasure Craft. (2) Traffic Regulations. (No. 465 of 1917.) London Gazette, June 19, 1917.


Shetland Isles.—Port of Lerwick and Approaches.—Traffic Regulations. (No. 767 of 1917.) London Gazette, Aug. 10, 1917.


Ireland, East Coast.—Rosslaire Approach.—Light-Buoys established; Traffic Regulations; Whistle-Buoy withdrawn. (No. 1059 of 1917.) London Gazette, Oct. 12, 1917.


England, East Coast.—Thames Estuary and River Medway.—Regulations with regard to Yachts and Pleasure Craft. (No. 1191 of 1917.) London Gazette, Nov. 20, 1917.


English Channel, North Sea southern portion, with Rivers Thames and Medway and Approaches.—I. English Channel and North Sea, southern portion.—Pilotage Regulations. II. Rivers Thames and Medway, etc.—Traffic Regulations. III. Harwich Approaches.—Traffic Regulations. (No. 1313 of 1917.) London Gazette, Dec. 25, 1917.

North Sea.—Caution with regard to Mined Areas. (No. 22 of 1918.) London Gazette, Jan. 8, 1918.

Scotland, East Coast.—Firth of Forth.—Traffic Regulations. (No. 122 of 1918.) London Gazette, Feb. 1, 1918.
List of Local Orders, Instructions and Notices under Reg. 37.

Scotland, East Coast.—Firth of Forth, West of Inchkeith.—Notice to Trawler Owners and Skippers of Trawlers. (No. 123 of 1918.) London Gazette, Feb. 1, 1918.


Scotland, West Coast.—Firth of Clyde, Isle of Arran.—Lamlash Harbour Entrances.—Traffic Regulations. (No. 154 of 1918.) London Gazette, Feb. 5, 1918.

Ireland, East Coast.—Belfast Lough.—Traffic Regulations. (No. 155 of 1918.) London Gazette, Feb. 5, 1918.


England, South-East Coast.—Dover Channel.—Traffic Regulations. (No. 152 of 1918.) London Gazette, Feb. 8, 1918.

Scotland, North-East Coast, with Orkney and Shetland Isles.—(1) Pentland and Moray Firths.—Restriction on Traffic; Pilotage Regulations. (2) Orkney Isles.—Traffic Regulations. (3) Shetland Isles.—Traffic of Neutral Vessels Prohibited. (No. 153 of 1918.) London Gazette, Feb. 8, 1918.

Scotland, East Coast.—Moray Firth.—Prohibited Anchorage. (No. 263 of 1918.) London Gazette, Feb. 22, 1918.

Irish Channel.—North Channel.—Restriction on Navigation. (No. 283 of 1918.) London Gazette, Feb. 26, 1918.

England, East Coast.—River Swale.—Kingsferry Bridge.—Regulations for Passage of Vessels to and from the River Medway. (No. 301 of 1918.) London Gazette, Feb. 26, 1918.
Order under Reg. 39 restricting Pilotage by Aliens in certain Territorial Waters.

XLIII. — ORDERS AS TO PILOTAGE OF VESSELS UNDER REGULATION 39. (This Reg. is printed at p. 183.)

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<td>Suspension of Pilotage Licences and Certificates, p. 368.</td>
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</table>

1. Alien Pilots.

Admiralty Order, dated February 15, 1917, as to Alien Pilots.

The Admiralty, under the powers given to them by the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Act, 1914, and the Defence of the Realm Regulations, hereby make the following Order:

(1) This Order shall relate to the ports of and the territorial waters adjacent to the United Kingdom from and including Great Yarmouth northward up to and including St. Abbs Head.

(2) As from the 1st March, 1917, no Alien, except the Master or Mate of the ship, shall pilot any ship which is entering or leaving any port or which is being navigated within any part of the said territorial waters within the limits above mentioned. (a)

(3) For the purposes of this Order any Alien, other than the Master or Mate as aforesaid, who is on the bridge of a ship or in any other position (whether on board the ship or elsewhere) from which the ship is navigated, shall be deemed to be piloting the ship, unless the contrary is proved.

(4) If any Alien pilots a ship in breach of this Order he shall be guilty of an offence against the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, and shall be liable to be dealt with accordingly, and the Master of any ship who employs an Alien to act as pilot in breach of this Order shall be guilty of a like offence.

Given under our hands this 15th day of February, 1917.

L. Halsey.
Cecil Burney.

[The above Order was published in the London Gazette, February 20th, 1917.]

(a) Enactment Affected.—S. 48 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1906 (6 Edw. 7. c. 48), which prohibited the grant of a new (as opposed to a renewed) pilotage certificate to an alien was with other enactments repealed and consolidated by the Pilotage Act, 1913 (2 & 3 Geo. 5. s. 31) s. 24 of which provides for the grant of pilotage certificates to aliens under special circumstances.
2. Suspension of Pilotage Licences and Certificates.

Admiralty Order, dated December 16, 1915, authorising Competent Naval Authorities to suspend Pilotage Licences or Certificates.

A Competent Naval Authority(a) may suspend the licence (whether specially granted or not) of any Pilot or the pilotage certificate of any Master or Mate who has failed to comply with any pilotage Orders or Regulations duly issued under the provisions of Regulations 36, 37, 38 and 39 of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914.(b)

Such suspension may be for a period of not exceeding 14 days, and no holder of a pilotage licence or certificate shall act or attempt to act as a Pilot during such period of suspension.

By command of their Lordships.

W. Graham Greene.

Dated 16th December, 1915.

Note.—If any person fails to comply with the provisions of this Order he will render himself liable to prosecution as for an offence against the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

[The above Order was published in the London Gazette, December 28th, 1915.]

3. Local Orders and Instructions as to Pilotage.

[Such of these as take the form of Admiralty Orders are printed below, but those included in Notices to Mariners which are the subject of frequent revision are merely listed with a reference to the London Gazette in which they were published.

Local Traffic Regulations (which include Pilotage Orders) are also issued in regard to Defended Ports by the Naval or Military Authority in charge of the Port, but are not published in the "London Gazette."]]

(i) Berwick and Flamborough Head, p. 369.
(ii) Clay Hole and Boston, p. 369.
(iii) Devonport and Plymouth Pilotage Districts, p. 370.
(iv) English Channel and Southern portion of North Sea, p. 371.
(v) Holm Island to Mainland, p. 371.
(vi) Humber Pilotage District, p. 372.
(vii) Liverpool Licensed Pilots, p. 272.
(viii) Pentland and Moray Firths, p. 373.
(ix) Plymouth eastward to Great Yarmouth, p. 373.
(x) Portsmouth Pilotage District, p. 374.
(xi) Tay, Firth of, p. 375.
Orders under Reg. 39 as to pilotage of non-British vessels between Berwick and Flamborough Head and between Clay Hole and Boston.

(i) Berwick and Flamborough Head.

ORDER AS TO PILOTAGE OF NON-BRITISH VESSELS BETWEEN BERWICK AND FLAMBOROUGH HEAD.

No pilot who holds the special Admiralty Deep Sea Certificate shall embark as pilot on any vessel, not being a British vessel, in the waters between Berwick and Flamborough Head unless he has been engaged through the Pilot Office at South Shields, or other authorised Agency, and any such pilot who embarks under an engagement obtained otherwise than as aforesaid shall be deemed to have committed a breach of this Byelaw.

A list of pilots shall be kept at such Pilot Office, and a Registration Fee of Five shillings (5s.) shall be paid by every pilot on applying to have his name placed on such list.

The foregoing Byelaw is made under the authority of the Corporation of Trinity House, London, (a) acting under the instructions of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and comes into force the 15th day of October, 1917.

Note.—Attention is drawn to the fact that any pilot who corruptly offers, and any Agent who corruptly accepts, any money or valuable consideration with respect to the employment of a pilot will be guilty of a misdemeanour under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1906, (b) and liable if convicted on indictment to not more than two years' imprisonment with or without hard labour or a fine not exceeding Five hundred pounds (£500) or both; if convicted summarily, to not more than four months' imprisonment or a fine not exceeding Fifty pounds (£50) or both.

[The above Order was published in the London Gazette, October 12th, 1917.]

(ii) Clay Hole and Boston.

ADMIRALTY ORDER, DATED AUGUST 31, 1917, AS TO PILOTAGE BETWEEN CLAY HOLE AND BOSTON.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon them by Regulation 39 of the Defence of the Realm Regulations, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty hereby make the following Order:

1. No vessel shall proceed through Clay Hole to Boston (or vice versa) at night without having on board a duly licensed Pilot.

2. For the purposes of this Order "Night" shall begin half an hour after sunset and shall terminate half an hour before sunrise.

3. This Order shall come into operation on 5th September, 1917.

Given under our hands this 31st day of August, 1917.

Cecil Burney.
Hugh Tothill.

[The above Order was published in the London Gazette, September 4th, 1917.]

(a) TRINITY HOUSE.—See footnote (a) to p. 373.
(b) PREVENTION OF CORRUPTION ACT, 1906, i.e., 6 Edw. 7, c. 34.
(iii) Devonport and Plymouth Pilotage Districts.

Admiralty Order, dated June 26, 1916, as to the Devonport, and Plymouth, Pilotage Districts.

[The following Order is to be substituted for that which appeared in the London Gazette of 30th June, 1915.]

By virtue of the powers conferred upon them by the Defence of the Realm Consolidation Act, 1914, and the Defence of the Realm Regulations Consolidated, and of all other powers and authorities them thereunto enabling the Lords Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom do hereby order that from and after the fifteenth day of July, 1916, all ships (other than ships belonging to His Majesty) which are under charter to or are in the service of His Majesty or any Department of His Majesty’s Government, while navigating in any of the pilotage districts stated below for the purpose of entering, leaving or making use of any dockyard port in such district, shall be under the pilotage of a pilot appointed by the Senior Naval Officer of such district or of a Master or Mate possessing a pilotage certificate for such district granted by the Senior Naval Officer, and shall not be obliged to employ any other pilot. If any such ship is not under pilotage as hereby required, after a pilot appointed as aforesaid has offered to take charge, her Master shall be guilty of an offence against the Defence of the Realm Regulations Consolidated.

Where this Order has effect Section 633 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, shall apply and the Pilotage Act, 1913, shall not apply. (a)

Nothing herein contained shall impose on the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty any liability for any loss or damage occasioned by any act or default of any pilot appointed by the Senior Naval Officer.

Pilotage Districts.

The Dockyard Port of Devonport.
The Dockyard Port of Plymouth for ships proceeding from Plymouth Sound to Hamoaze or vice versa.

F. T. Hamilton.
C. F. Lambert.

26th June, 1916.

[The above Order was published in the London Gazette, July 4th, 1916.]

(a) Limitation of Liability where Pilotage Compulsory.—S. 633 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894 (57 & 58 Vict., c. 60), which limits the liability of owners and masters where pilotage is compulsory, is repealed by s. 15 (3) of the Pilotage Act, 1913 (2 & 3 Geo. 5, c. 31), as from Jan. 1st, 1918, or such earlier date as may be fixed by Order in Council. No Order in Council fixing such an earlier date has (May 31st, 1917) been made.
Order under Reg. 39 as to the Pilotage District North of Holm Island.

(iv) English Channel and Southern portion of North Sea.

Notice to Mariners, No. 1313 of 1917.

Pilotage Regulations, dated December 21, 1917, for the English Channel and southern portion of North Sea.


(v) Holm Island to Mainland.

Admiralty Order, dated March 27, 1917, as to the Pilotage District North of a line drawn due west from southern extremity of Holm Island to Mainland.

By virtue of the powers conferred upon them by the Defence of the Realm Consolidation Act, 1914, and the Defence of the Realm Regulations, and of all other powers and authorities therein to enabling, the Lords Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom do hereby order that from and after the 10th April, 1917, all ships (save those which are hereafter excepted) shall, while navigating in any part of the pilotage district stated below for the purpose of entering, leaving, or making use of any port in such district, be under the pilotage of a pilot appointed by the Senior Naval Officer of such district, or of a Master or Mate possessing a pilotage certificate for such district granted by the Senior Naval Officer, and shall not be obliged to employ any other pilot. If any such ship is not under pilotage as hereby required, after a pilot appointed as aforesaid has offered to take charge, her Master shall be guilty of an offence against the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914.

Where this Order has effect Section 633 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, shall apply, and the Pilotage Act, 1913, shall not apply. (a) This Order, which shall come into operation on the 10th April, 1917, shall not apply to (a) ships belonging to His Majesty; (b) British ships trading regularly to the port of Stornoway; (c) British fishing vessels and other British vessels employed in connection with the Fishing Industry.

Nothing herein contained shall impose on the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty any liability for any loss or damage occasioned by any act or default of any Pilot appointed by the Senior Naval Officer.

Pilotage District.

To the northward of a line drawn due west (true) from southern extremity of Holm Island to Mainland.

Lionel Halsey.

Cecil Burney.

[The above order was published in the London Gazette, April 3rd, 1917.]

(a) Limitation of Liability where Pilotage Compulsory.—See footnote (a) to p. 370.
Order under Reg. 39 as to Liverpool Licensed Pilots.

(vi) Humber Pilotage District.

Notice to Mariners, No. 819 of 1917.


(vii) Liverpool Licensed Pilots.

Admiralty Order, dated June 23, 1917, as to Licensed Liverpool Pilots.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon them by the Defence of the Realm Regulations and all other powers thereunto enabling them, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty hereby make the following Order:

Licensed Liverpool Pilots who may be carried away beyond the Bay Pilot Station through stress of weather or other causes, have permission to proceed to Holyhead, Dunmore, Dublin Bay or Groomsport (Belfast Lough).

Vessels proceeding to any of these ports in order to land pilots must observe the directions issued by Shipping Intelligence Officers or contained in Traffic Instructions. In the absence of such directions or instructions they are to proceed as follows:

- Pilots taking vessels into Holyhead must make the harbour on a S. 40° E. Course and then be taken overboard inside the Breakwater.
- Pilots making for Dunmore must display the usual signals for a pilot and must not anchor. Vessels are to discharge their pilots promptly and proceed without delay.
- Pilots making for Dublin Bay must pass in between the Rosbeg Bank Buoy (8 cables S.W. of Bailey Light) and the North Burford Bank Buoy.
- Pilots making for Groomsport must from a position half a mile N. of Mew Island Light steer W. ¼ N. 3 miles to off the South Briggs Buoy (Black Can showing 2 Red Flashes every ten seconds).

In the daytime hoist Code Flag “H” on Jumper Stay, at nighttime sound four prolonged blasts on steam whistle. These signals will be answered by Motor Boat hoisting the same Flag or showing four Flashes on lamp.

Vessels must on no account anchor.

Charges for landing pilots have been arranged as follows:
- Pilots taken overboard at Holyhead or Dublin Bay, 20s.
- Pilots taken overboard at Dunmore or Groomsport, 40s.

The Order issued by the Admiralty on the 9th December, 1916, is hereby cancelled.

Given under our hands this 23rd day of June, 1917.

Cecil Burney
Hugh Tothill.

[The above Order was published in the London Gazette, July 3rd, 1917.]
Order under Reg. 39 as to Pilotage in Ports from Plymouth eastward to Great Yarmouth.

(viii) Pentland and Moray Firths.
Notice to Mariners, No. 153 of 1918.

Pilotage Regulations, dated February 1, 1918, for Pentland and Moray Firths.
London Gazette, Feb. 8, 1918.

(ix) Plymouth Eastward to Great Yarmouth.

Admiralty Order, dated January 26, 1916, as to Pilotage in Ports from Plymouth eastward to Great Yarmouth.

[This Order, dated 26th January, 1916, and made by the Admiralty under the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Act, 1914, and the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, was published in the London Gazette of 1st February, 1916, and is here reprinted with the addition of note "(b)."

The Admiralty, under the powers given to them by the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Act, 1914, and the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, hereby make the following Order:

(1) This Order shall relate to the ports and territorial waters adjacent to the United Kingdom from and including Plymouth eastward up to and including Great Yarmouth, with the exception of the existing pilotage district of Arundel.

(2) Any bye-law in force for the time being in the area to which this Order relates shall have effect only subject to the provisions of this Order and of Orders made by the Trinity House in accordance with instructions hereunder.

(3) The Trinity House, as defined in the Pilotage Act, 1913,(a) is hereby instructed as follows:—

(i) To suspend, if it shall think fit, the licences of all or any present pilots and the existing pilotage certificates of all or any masters or mates within the said area.

(ii) Subject to the provisions of this Order and to the approval of the Admiralty to make orders in respect of the said area for all or any of the purposes specified in Regulation 39 of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914.

(4) No licence shall be granted by the Trinity House for the Area to which this Order relates for a period longer than fourteen days, and all licences shall be revocable and renewable at the absolute discretion of the Trinity House.

(5) A licence shall not be granted unless the pilot signs an agreement to conform with the Trinity House Orders.

(6) The Trinity House is authorised to make new rates or to modify existing rates for pilotage.

Note.—(a) Any person failing to comply with the provisions of this Order or of the Orders issued by the Trinity House will be guilty of an offence against the Defence of the Realm (Consoli-

(a) Trinity House.—The Trinity House is defined by s. 742 of the 1913 Merchant Shipping Act, 1894 (57 & 58 Vict. c. 60) with which the 1913 Act is to be construed as one, see s. 62 of the 1913 Act (2 & 3 Geo. 5. c. 31).
Order under Reg. 39 as to Portsmouth Pilotage District.

dation) Regulations, 1914, and liable to be dealt with accordingly. (b) The Order dated December 5, 1914, made by the Admiralty under the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Act, 1914, and the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, is hereby cancelled.

Given under our hands this 26th day of January, 1916.

F. T. Hamilton.

Cecil Lambert.

By Command of Their Lordships,

W. Graham Greene.

[The above Order with the additional note (b) therein included, was published in the London Gazette, February 8th, 1916.]

(x) Portsmouth Pilotage District.

Admiralty Order, dated September 7, 1916, as to the Portsmouth Pilotage District.

By virtue of the powers conferred upon them by the Defence of the Realm Consolidation Act, 1914, and the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, and of all other powers and authorities them thereunto enabling, the Lords Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom do hereby order that from and after the seventeenth day of September, 1916, all ships (other than ships belonging to His Majesty) which are under charter to or are in the service of His Majesty or any Department of His Majesty's Government, while navigating in any part of the pilotage district stated below for the purpose of entering, leaving, or making use of any dockyard port in such district, shall be under the pilotage of a pilot appointed by the Senior Naval Officer of such district or of a Master or Mate possessing a pilotage certificate for such district granted by the Senior Naval Officer, and shall not be obliged to employ any other pilot. If any such ship is not under pilotage as hereby required, after a pilot appointed as aforesaid has offered to take charge, her Master shall be guilty of an offence against the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914.

Where this Order has effect Section 633 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, shall apply, and the Pilotage Act, 1913, shall not apply. (a)

(a) Limitation of Liability where Pilotage Compulsory.—See footnote (a) to p. 370.
Orders under Reg. 39BB as to Harbour or Dock Rates and Dues in Excess of Statutory Maxima.

Nothing herein contained shall impose on the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty any liability for any loss or damage occasioned by any act or default of any Pilot appointed by the Senior Naval Officer.

Pilotage District.

Portsmouth Harbour.

Henry Bradwardine Jackson.
Arthur Gough-Calthorpe.

[The above Order was published in the London Gazette, September 12th, 1916.]

(xi) Tay, Firth of.

Notice to Mariners, No. 266 of 1918.

Regulation dated February 19, 1918, providing for payment of a Landing Fee by Pilots conveyed to or from the pilotage station in the river Tay. London Gazette, February 22, 1918.

XLIV. — ORDERS AS TO RATES, DUES, AND CHARGES AT PORTS UNDER REGULATION 39BB. (This Reg. is printed at p. 135.)

The following Table comprises all the Orders made by the Board of Trade under Reg. 39BB and now (February 28, 1918) in force. All these Orders have been printed as St. R. & O., and on account of their purely local character have not been reprinted in this Manual. Further Orders of this class applying to other undertakings or varying previous Orders are constantly made.

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<td>Ayr Harbour Trustees</td>
<td>Aug. 24, 1917–897</td>
<td>15% increase on rates.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Clyde Navigation Trustees</td>
<td>June 21, 1917–588</td>
<td>33% increase on rates.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dundalk Harbour Commissioners</td>
<td>Oct. 31, 1917–1113</td>
<td>15% increase on rates.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dundee Harbour Trustees</td>
<td>June 26, 1917–599</td>
<td>25% increase on rates.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fraserburgh Harbour Commissioners</td>
<td>June 13, 1917–574</td>
<td>Increased rates on vessels and fresh herrings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greenock, Trustees of the Port and Harbours of</td>
<td>Oct. 10, 1917–1052</td>
<td>20% increase on rates.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hartlepool Port and Harbour Commissioners</td>
<td>Aug. 15, 1917–856</td>
<td>33% increase on rates.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leith, Commissioners for the Harbour and Docks of</td>
<td>Aug. 24, 1917–904</td>
<td>33% increase on rates except rates on goods imported or exported coastwise.</td>
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</table>
### Orders under Reg. 39BB as to Harbour or Dock Rates and Dues in Excess of Statutory Maxima.

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<th>Excess Rates, Dues and Charges authorised</th>
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<td>London and North Western Railway</td>
<td>Oct. 31, 1917-1115(a)</td>
<td>Increased rates for certain traffic at Widnes and Garston docks.</td>
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<tr>
<td>London Port Authority</td>
<td>Dec. 21, 1917-1358(b)</td>
<td>35% increase on dock rates, dues and charges, other than those for grain and certain other commodities which shall be 50%.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Llanelly Harbour Commissioners</td>
<td>Jan. 25, 1918-103</td>
<td>33½% increase on rates and dues.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manchester Ship Canal Company</td>
<td>Dec. 11, 1917-1293(c)</td>
<td>30% increase on rates.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mersey Docks and Harbour Board.</td>
<td>Sept. 24, 1917-990(d)</td>
<td>70% increase on warehouse rates and charges.</td>
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<td>Montrose Harbour Trustees</td>
<td>Aug. 16, 1917-582</td>
<td>25% increase on dues specified in Sch. C to Montrose Harbour Order, 1878, and 20% increase on rates specified in Schs. to Montrose Harbour Order, 1894.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neath Harbour Commissioners</td>
<td>July 27, 1917-783</td>
<td>50% increase on rates.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Peterhead Harbour Trustees</td>
<td>June 13, 1917-548</td>
<td>Increased rates and dues on vessels and fresh herrings.</td>
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<td>Tees Conservancy Commissioners.</td>
<td>Feb. 26, 1918-240</td>
<td>50% increase on rates, dues and tolls.</td>
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<td>Tyne Improvement Commissioners.</td>
<td>Oct. 22, 1917-1082(e)</td>
<td>50% increase on certain rates on vessels and goods.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warkworth Harbour Commissioners.</td>
<td>Dec. 11, 1917-1300(f)</td>
<td>50% increase on rates.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Waterford Harbour Commissioners.</td>
<td>Aug. 25, 1917-918</td>
<td>25% increase on rates and dues.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wear, Commissioners of the River</td>
<td>Oct. 24, 1917-1036(g)</td>
<td>50% increase on rates.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wear, Watch Commissioners of the River</td>
<td>Aug. 14, 1917-829</td>
<td>One penny per ton increase on rates for ships or vessels.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Whitehaven Harbour Commissioners.</td>
<td>Feb. 20, 1918-227</td>
<td>25% increase rates and duties on vessels, and 50% increase on coal exported and sent coastwise.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) This Order revokes an Order of Sept. 13th, 1917, No. 958, which effected such rates between Sept. 13th and October 30th, 1917.

(b) This Order supersedes an Order of April 23rd, 1917, No. 388, which increased the dock rates, dues and charges by 15% and an Order of Aug. 15th, 1917, No. 857, which increased the rates and dues and charges for grain and certain other commodities by 30%.

(c) This Order supersedes an Order of Aug. 1st, 1917, No. 782, which increased the rates by 15%.

(d) This Order supersedes an Order, May 22nd, 1917, No. 513, which increased the warehouse rates and charges by 55%.

(e) This Order supersedes an order of June 26th, 1917, No. 600, which increased certain rates on vessels and goods by 33½%.

(f) This Order supersedes an Order of July 25th, 1917, No. 753, which increased the rates by 33½%.

(g) This Order supersedes an Order of June 30th, 1917, No. 671, which increased the rates by 33½%. 
XLV.—ORDER AS TO FREIGHTS UNDER REGULATION 39BBB. (This Reg. is printed at p. 135.)

The Limitation of Freights (French Ports) Order, 1918, DATED 5th February, 1918, made by the Shipping Controller UNDER THE DEFENCE OF THE REALM REGULATIONS.

1918. No. 162.

The Shipping Controller in pursuance of the powers conferred on him by regulation 39BBB of the Defence of the Realm Regulations and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf hereby makes the following Order:

1. This Order may be cited as the Limitation of Freights (French Ports) Order, 1918.

2. Subject as hereinafter provided—
   (1) The rates of freight per ton of coal carried between the several ports and places in the United Kingdom and France respectively set forth in the First Schedule to this Order (in this Order called the basic rates) shall not exceed the rates specified in that Schedule;
   (2) The rates of freight per ton of patent fuel, pitch and pig iron carried between the ports and places aforesaid shall not exceed the basic rates increased by the amounts following, that is to say:—for patent fuel five per cent., for pitch fifteen shillings per ton, for pig iron seven shillings per ton, over and above the basic rates;
   (3) The rates of freight per ton of coke carried from any port in the United Kingdom to the ports or places in France set forth in the Second Schedule to this Order shall not exceed the rates specified in that Schedule:

Provided, nevertheless, that in the case of steamers exceeding 750 gross register tons loading less than 1,000 tons cargo the maximum rates specified in this Order shall be increased by one shilling per ton, and in the case of steamers loading more than 2,500 tons shall be reduced by two shillings and sixpence per ton.

3. Subject as hereinafter provided, the rates for time-chartered vessels trading between the several ports and places in the United Kingdom and France set forth in the First and Second Schedules to this Order shall not exceed the rates specified in the Third Schedule.

(a) Revocation of Order.—This Order was whilst this Manual was in the press revoked by Amendment Order of May 1st, 1918. St. R. & O. 1918. No. 504.
4. In the case of any contract of carriage to which this Order applies:—

(1) The rate of demurrage shall not exceed one shilling and sixpence per gross register ton per day, or, where the vessel is under 1,000 gross register tons, one shilling and ninepence;

(2) The rate of despatch money shall not exceed one-half of the demurrage rate and shall only be payable in ports where despatch money is customary.

5.—(1) No charterer whether by voyage or by time shall pay or agree to pay, and no owner shall receive or agree to receive, directly or indirectly or in any manner whatsoever, any freight or other remuneration in excess of the maximum rates fixed by this Order:

Provided that the owner of a vessel may make arrangements with duly authorised representatives of the French Government or otherwise if approved by the Shipping Controller:—

(a) In the case of steamers of 400 gross register tons and upwards whereby he is indemnified against loss or damage of his vessel by war perils during the currency of the charter whether by voyage or time.

(b) In the case of steamers of less than 400 gross register tons whereby he is reimbursed the payment of any premiums for war risk insurance in excess of those required to cover the vessel against war perils while exclusively employed in the coasting trade of the United Kingdom on values not exceeding those specified in the following scale, and that is to say, Vessels not exceeding 10 years old £40 per ton deadweight; Vessels exceeding 10 but not exceeding 20 years old £35 per ton deadweight; Vessels over 30 years old £30 per ton deadweight.

(2) For the purpose of this Order "Owner" includes a charterer at whose disposition a vessel is for the time being.

6. This Order shall apply to all British vessels of the classes or descriptions specified in the Schedules hereto, unless in any case the Shipping Controller otherwise directs, and shall come into force on the eleventh day of February, 1918.
**Limitation of Freights (French Ports) Order, 1918, under Reg. 39BBB.**

**First Schedule.**

**Maximum Rates of Freight for Carriage of Coal to French Ports.**

Steamers not exceeding 400 tons gross register. Rates inclusive of cost of War Risk Insurance on ship.

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<tr>
<th>Ports</th>
<th>Tyne, Hull and East Coast</th>
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<th>Mersey</th>
<th>Clyde</th>
<th>Firth and Fife Ports</th>
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Steamers exceeding 400 but not exceeding 500 tons gross register. Rates exclusive of cost of War Risk Insurance on ship.

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Limitation of Freights (French Ports) Order, 1918, under Reg. 39BBB.

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Steamers exceeding 500 but not exceeding 750 tons gross register.
Rates exclusive of cost of War Risk Insurance on ship.

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<td>26 0</td>
<td>28 0</td>
<td>30 3</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hennebont</td>
<td>40 5</td>
<td>27 0</td>
<td>29 3</td>
<td>31 3</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sables</td>
<td>41 9</td>
<td>28 0</td>
<td>30 3</td>
<td>32 6</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tonnay Charente</td>
<td>34 9</td>
<td>28 0</td>
<td>29 3</td>
<td>31 3</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coueron</td>
<td>41 3</td>
<td>28 0</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marans</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>30 3</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arcachon</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>33 6</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mortagne</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>33 6</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Valery sur Somme</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Valery en Caux</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Courcelles, Port en Bassin</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isigny, Carenten, Morlaix</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quimper</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Limitation of Freights (French Ports) Order, 1918, under Reg. 39BBB.**

Steamers exceeding 750 tons gross register. Rates exclusive of cost of War Risk Insurance on ship.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ports</th>
<th>Tyne, Hull, and East Coast</th>
<th>Bristol Channel</th>
<th>Mersey</th>
<th>Clyde</th>
<th>Forth and Fife Ports</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rouen</td>
<td>20 6</td>
<td>19 6</td>
<td>21 6</td>
<td>23 6</td>
<td>24 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Havre</td>
<td>20 6</td>
<td>17 6</td>
<td>19 6</td>
<td>21 6</td>
<td>22 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dieppe</td>
<td>21 0</td>
<td>18 6</td>
<td>20 6</td>
<td>22 6</td>
<td>23 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dunkirk</td>
<td>23 6</td>
<td>22 6</td>
<td>24 6</td>
<td>26 0</td>
<td>25 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calais</td>
<td>22 6</td>
<td>21 6</td>
<td>23 6</td>
<td>25 6</td>
<td>24 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boulogne</td>
<td>21 6</td>
<td>20 6</td>
<td>22 6</td>
<td>24 6</td>
<td>23 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tréport, Cherbourg, Fécamp</td>
<td>21 6</td>
<td>18 6</td>
<td>20 6</td>
<td>22 6</td>
<td>23 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caen, Granville, Honfleur, Trouville</td>
<td>21 6</td>
<td>18 0</td>
<td>20 0</td>
<td>22 6</td>
<td>23 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Briene</td>
<td>23 0</td>
<td>19 0</td>
<td>21 0</td>
<td>23 0</td>
<td>25 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Malo, St. Servan</td>
<td>21 6</td>
<td>16 0</td>
<td>19 0</td>
<td>21 6</td>
<td>23 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brest</td>
<td>22 6</td>
<td>17 0</td>
<td>19 0</td>
<td>21 6</td>
<td>24 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rochefort, St. Nazaire and adjoining ports</td>
<td>29 0</td>
<td>23 0</td>
<td>24 0</td>
<td>26 0</td>
<td>31 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bordeaux</td>
<td>34 0</td>
<td>28 0</td>
<td>29 0</td>
<td>31 0</td>
<td>37 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bayonne</td>
<td>36 6</td>
<td>30 0</td>
<td>31 0</td>
<td>33 0</td>
<td>39 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gravelines</td>
<td>23 6</td>
<td>22 6</td>
<td>24 6</td>
<td>26 0</td>
<td>25 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ducclair, Caudebec</td>
<td>22 6</td>
<td>21 0</td>
<td>23 0</td>
<td>25 0</td>
<td>24 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lorient</td>
<td>34 0</td>
<td>22 0</td>
<td>24 0</td>
<td>26 0</td>
<td>25 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hennebont</td>
<td>35 0</td>
<td>23 0</td>
<td>25 0</td>
<td>27 0</td>
<td>25 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sables</td>
<td>36 6</td>
<td>24 0</td>
<td>26 0</td>
<td>28 0</td>
<td>25 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tonnay Charente</td>
<td>30 0</td>
<td>24 0</td>
<td>25 0</td>
<td>27 0</td>
<td>25 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Couron</td>
<td>36 0</td>
<td>24 0</td>
<td>26 0</td>
<td>28 0</td>
<td>26 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marans</td>
<td>36 0</td>
<td>24 0</td>
<td>26 0</td>
<td>28 0</td>
<td>26 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arcachon</td>
<td>36 0</td>
<td>24 0</td>
<td>26 0</td>
<td>28 0</td>
<td>26 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mortagne</td>
<td>36 0</td>
<td>24 0</td>
<td>26 0</td>
<td>28 0</td>
<td>26 0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sailing Vessels fully rigged or dismantled and Barges Rates inclusive of cost of War Risk Insurance on Ship.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rouen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Havre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dieppe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dunkirk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calais</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boulogne</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tréport, Cherbourg, Fécamp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caen, Granville, Honfleur, Trouville</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Briene</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Malo, St. Servan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gravelines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ducclair, Caudebec</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Valery sur Somme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Valery en Caux</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Courcelles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port en Bassin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isigny</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carenten</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mortlaix</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Second Schedule.

**MAXIMUM RATES OF FREIGHT FOR CARRIAGE OF COKE TO FRENCH PORTS.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>s. d.</td>
<td>s. d.</td>
<td>s. d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dunkirk, Calais, Boulogne ...</td>
<td>55 0</td>
<td>44 6</td>
<td>40 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tréport, Dieppe, and ports west thereof up to and including Brest except Rouen. Rouen ... ... ... ...</td>
<td>56 0</td>
<td>45 6</td>
<td>41 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>58 0</td>
<td>47 9</td>
<td>43 0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ports south of Brest:—Not exceeding 400 gross, 20s. per ton over maximum coal rates, inclusive of War Risk; exceeding 400 gross, 15s. per ton over maximum coal rates, exclusive of War Risk.

Third Schedule.

**RATES FOR TIME-CHARTERED VESSELS TRADING TO FRENCH PORTS.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Not exceeding 400 tons gross...</th>
<th>65s. 0d., inclusive of cost of war risk insurance.</th>
<th>50s. 0d., exclusive</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Exceeding 400 and not exceeding 500 tons gross.</td>
<td><strong>42s. 6d.</strong></td>
<td><strong>42s. 6d.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exceeding 500 and not exceeding 750 tons gross.</td>
<td><strong>42s. 6d.</strong></td>
<td><strong>42s. 6d.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exceeding 750 tons gross, and not exceeding 1,500 d.w.</td>
<td><strong>31s. 0d.</strong>, exclusive of cost of war risk insurance.</td>
<td><strong>28s. 0d.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exceeding 1,500 and not exceeding 2,500 tons d.w.</td>
<td><strong>31s. 0d.</strong>, exclusive of cost of war risk insurance.</td>
<td><strong>28s. 0d.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exceeding 2,500 and not exceeding 3,600 tons d.w.</td>
<td><strong>31s. 0d.</strong>, exclusive of cost of war risk insurance.</td>
<td><strong>28s. 0d.</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

John Anderson,
Secretary, Ministry of Shipping.

5th February, 1918.
XLVI.—DIRECTIONS TO PORT AUTHORITIES UNDER REGULATION 39C. (This Reg. is printed at p. 137.)


1. Ports Generally.

Directions issued March 2nd, 1916, by the Port and Transit Executive Committee to Ports generally, as to the Use of Piers, Quays, and Sheds.

Under the powers conferred upon them by The Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, made under The Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Act, 1914, as amended by Order in Council dated the 3rd day of February, 1916, the Port and Transit Executive Committee, being the Committee specially appointed for the purpose by the First Lord of the Treasury, (a) hereby give directions to the

(hereinafter called "the said Authority") that until further notice:

(1) The piers, quays, and sheds, of or under the control of the said Authority shall not be used for the storage or retention of imported goods if and so far as the free flow of trade through the said Port is thereby impeded or the traffic of the Port is thereby congested.

(2) If it appears to the said Authority that imported goods are stored or left on or in any of such piers, quays, or sheds, contrary to the preceding paragraph, or if so required by the

(a) PORT AND TRANSIT EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—This Committee was constituted November 1st, 1915. The members of the Committee are:—

The Lord Inchcape, G.C.M.G., K.S.C.I., K.C.I.E. (Chairman), and

Mr. Graeme Thomson, C.B., and Lieutenant-Colonel T. H. Hawkins (both representing the Admiralty);

Brigadier-General the Hon. A. R. M. Stuart-Wortley, C.B., D.S.O. (representing the War Office);

Sir Frederic Bolton;

Sir Norman Hill;

Sir Sam Fay;

Sir Edward Hain;

Mr. Harry Gosling;

Sir Joseph G. Broodbank; and

Sir Frederick G. Dumayne (Secretary).

The Offices of the Committee are—Greener House, Haymarket, S.W.1.
Directions under Reg. 39C to Ports generally as to Use of Piers, Quays, and Sheds.

Committee, the said Authority shall require the owner or consignee of the goods to remove the goods within forty-eight hours from the posting of a prepaid letter addressed to him at the place where he carries on business or his last known place of abode in the United Kingdom, or if such owner or consignee or his place of business or abode shall not be known to the said Authority then within 48 hours from the exhibition of a like notice at the principal place of business of the said Authority, and containing a notice requiring the goods to be removed within the said time.

(3) If the said goods are not removed in accordance with the notice given under the preceding paragraph, then the said Authority shall pass the Customs entry therefor if such goods shall not have been previously entered, and shall take on or other of the following courses as they think fit, or such one of those courses as may be directed by the Committee:—

(a) Remove and store the said goods at the risk and cost of the owner or consignee;

(b) Impose on the owner or consignee the following special rents while such goods are on the premises of the said Authority (or such other rents in regard to particular classes of goods as the Committee may from time to time direct):—

1s. per ton for each 24 hours for the first seven days;
2s. per ton for each 24 hours for the next seven days;
3s. per ton for each 24 hours after fourteen days.

(The ton to be taken by weight or at the rate of 40 cubic feet measurement whichever be the greater.)

(4) The powers conferred upon the said Authority by these Directions, whether in regard to the imposition of special rents or the removal and storage of goods or otherwise, shall be in addition to and not in derogation of, all powers now vested in the said Authority whether as regards levying rents and charges in respect of such goods or the removal and storage of such goods or otherwise howsoever.

(5) For the purposes of these directions the expression "goods" includes wares and merchandise of every description.

By Order of the Port and Transit Executive Committee,

Secretary.

2nd March, 1916.
Directions under Reg. 39 C as to Export Traffic of Port of London and as to Motor Cars on Quays.

2. Port of London.

Directions of the Port and Transit Executive Committee, dated February 17, 1916, to the Port of London Authority as to Export Traffic and as to Charges for Motor Cars on Quays.

Under the powers conferred upon them by the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, made under the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Act, 1914, as amended by Order in Council dated 3rd day of February, 1916, and the Port and Transit Executive Committee, being the Committee specially constituted for the purpose by the First Lord of the Treasury, (a) hereby direct the Port of London Authority (b) during the continuance of the present war:

First, on and after the 20th day of March, 1916, to receive into their sheds no goods for export until such Authority is in possession of a Shipping Note (in duplicate) in the form marked for the purposes of identification P.T.I. and signed by the Chairman of the Committee. (c)

Secondly, to impose as from the 1st day of March, 1916, the undermentioned charges, in addition to the ordinary tariff rates, upon all motor cars now placed or to be hereafter placed on the quays at any of the Docks of the said Authority:

**Charges.**

All motor cars placed on the quays at any of the Docks of the Authority, of which delivery is not taken within 24 hours of being ready for delivery, will be charged at the following rates after the expiration of such 24 hours and until delivery is taken:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Additional Rent</th>
<th>For each day or part of a day</th>
<th>Minimum charge for each day or part of a day</th>
<th>Period</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2s. Od. per 40 cubic feet</td>
<td>£1 per car</td>
<td>£2</td>
<td>First 7 days.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4s. Od.</td>
<td>£3</td>
<td>6s. Od.</td>
<td>£3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Provided that such additional rents shall not be charged until after the expiration of 72 hours from the time of the report of the vessel from which the motor car has been discharged.

F. G. Dumayne.

Secretary.

17th February, 1916.

(a) Port and Transit Executive Committee.—See footnote (a), p. 383.
(b) Port of London Authority.—This Authority was established by s. 1 of the Port of London Act, 1908 (8 Edw. 7. c. 65), s. 49 and Sch. 5 of which Act define the limits of the port.
(c) Form of Shipping Note.—This is printed at p. 388.

3496.
Notice dated March 10th, 1916, by the Port and Transit
Executive Committee relative to form of Shipping Note
referred to in the Directions of February, 1916, to the
Port of London Authority.

The Port and Transit Executive Committee(a) would explain
that the new form of Shipping Note(b) referred to in their
circular of the 18th February(c) was prepared in the following
circumstances:—

1. When the Committee was appointed in November last it
found that there were serious delays in the shipment of exports
from the Port of London.(d) In part, these delays were to be
attributed to the Customs Regulations imposed by His Majesty's
Government to guard against the possibility of the enemy
receiving supplies from this country.

Until the Customs requirements were complied with no goods
could be placed on board the ship.

2. In many instances the information necessary to satisfy the
Customs requirements was not available on the arrival of the
goods in the port. In consequence:—
   (1) Goods were shut out from the ships.
   (2) The quays were encumbered by the goods which were
       shut out.
   (3) The loading of the vessels was interfered with and
       delayed.
   (4) Vessels were leaving on their sailing dates although not
       fully loaded.
   (5) The congestion on the quays, resulting from the accumu-
       lation of the goods, was keeping the railway trucks
       under load.
   (6) Further, this congestion was leading to a great waste of
       labour in the piling and unpiling of goods on the
       quays.

3. To meet these difficulties the Port and Transit Executive
Committee(a) at once placed itself in communication with the
Authorities to see if it were possible to get the Export Regula-
tions modified, but, having regard to the importance of the object
in view, it was not found possible to secure any modification on
points of substance, although the Authorities were ready to intro-
duce certain alterations in matters of detail.

4. It was under these circumstances that the optional form of
Shipping Note, issued in December last, was prepared.

(a) Port and Transit Executive Committee.—See footnote (a) p. 383.
(b) Form of Shipping Note. This is printed at p. 388.
(c) Circular of Feb. 18. This is superseded by the present Order.
(d) Port of London.—See footnote (b) to p. 383.
Notice under Reg. 39C as to Form of Shipping Note for Port of London Exports.

5. The difficulties referred to in paragraph 2, have continued notwithstanding the introduction of the optional form of Shipping Note.

6. It is in these circumstances that the Port and Transit Executive Committee (a) has felt compelled to insist that the Port of London Authority (b) shall not, as from the 20th instant, receive into their sheds goods for export until they are in possession of the Shipping Note in the form referred to in the circular of the 18th February.

The information to be inserted in this Shipping Note is that which must now be supplied to the Custom Authorities in regard to all shipments before they can be placed on board. It is now furnished either by the shipper or his agent, but as frequently the information given by the ordinary Shipping Note is not sufficiently precise, delays arise while further particulars are being obtained.

7. To avoid the detention of railway trucks under load, the new form of Shipping Note must be completed before the goods are despatched by rail; and it is only by insisting on this procedure that it will be possible to assure that the goods as they arrive can be transferred from the railway trucks to the ships, thereby avoiding the blocking of the sheds and the waste of labour which have so seriously impeded the free flow of exports through the Port of London (b).

8. The new form of Shipping Note can be filled up by either the manufacturer or supplier of the goods or by the shipper of the goods.

9. The compulsory use of the new form of Shipping Note applies only to goods which are to be placed in the sheds of the Port of London Authority: it does not apply to goods which are loaded direct from lighters into the ships, but, in regard to such last-mentioned goods, the shippers will still have to comply with the Customs Regulations.

10. Until further instructions are issued it will not be necessary in the new form of Shipping Note to fill in:

(a) Name of actual consignee.
(b) Ultimate destination of goods.

F. G. Dumayne,
Secretary.

10th March, 1916.

(a) PORT AND TRANSIT EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—See footnote (a), p. 383.
(b) PORT OF LONDON.—See footnote (b) to p. 385.
Form of Shipping Note for Port of London Exports under Reg. 39c.

FORM OF SHIPPING NOTE FOR PORT OF LONDON EXPORTS.

PORT AND TRANSIT EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

P.T. 1.

**ORIGINAL.**

**SHIPPING NOTE.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dock Rotation No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

To be handed Port of London Authority.

To the Superintendent of the _______ Docks.

Please receive for shipment per S.S., "______" for ________

for a/c of Messrs. ____________________________

Name of actual Consignee of the goods abroad

Ultimate destination of goods

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Tons cwt. qrs. lbs.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

† It is essential that explicit details should be given. Declarations such as Hosiery, Drapery, Stationery, Cottons, Linen, Woollens, Haberdashery, Paper, Samples, Private Effects, Chemicals, Oilmen's Stores, Soap, Confectionery, Tools, Machinery, Medicines and Hardware will not satisfy the Customs Authorities.

I/We hereby declare that the above particulars are correct and that the packages to which this shipping note relates do not contain—

(A) any goods by law prohibited to be exported from the United Kingdom to the place to which the goods are destined, or

(B) *in the case of prohibited goods only, the following, namely

for the exportation of which I hold a Privy Council Licence, No. ________ dated ________ 191

I/We further declare that the above-mentioned packages do not contain Liquids, Oils, Spirits, Waterproof or any article of a dangerous or damaging nature, *excepting as specified, for which a broker's order is attached.

(Signature of Shipper or Supplier) ____________________________

(Address) ________________________________________________

(Date) __________

To be signed in duplicate; one to be retained by the Port of London Authority and one by the Steamer.

Docks dues payable by

**NOTE.**—The above is the Form the use of which is required by the Port and Transit Executive Committee, but any conditions as to the shipment agreed between the Shippers and the Port of London Authority may be endorsed on the back of this Form.

**To be retained by shipper or sender.**

Shipping Note for ________ sent ________ 191

Goods despatched by ________ for a/c of Messrs. ________

For shipment by s.s. to ________ at ________ Docks.
Order under Reg. 40 as to Supply of Drugs to H.M.'s Forces.

XLVII.—ORDER AS TO SUPPLY OF DRUGS TO MEMBERS OF H.M.’S FORCES UNDER REGULATION 40. (This Reg. is printed at p. 141.)

ORDER OF THE ARMY COUNCIL DATED MAY 11, 1916, AS TO SUPPLY OF NARCOTIC OR STIMULANT DRUGS OR PREPARATIONS TO MEMBERS OF H.M.’S FORCES.

In pursuance of the powers conferred upon them by the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, the Army Council do hereby order as follows:—

No person shall sell or supply any article specified in the Schedule to this Order to or for any member of His Majesty's Forces unless ordered for him by a registered medical practitioner on a written prescription, dated and signed by the practitioner with his full name and qualifications, and marked with the words “Not to be repeated,” and unless the person so selling or supplying shall mark the prescription with his name and address and the date on which it is dispensed.

Schedule.

Barbitone.
Benzamine Lactate.
Benzamine Hydrochloride.
Chloral Hydrate.
Coca.
Cocaine(a)
Codeine.
Diamorphine.
Indian Hemp.
Opium.(a)
Morphine.
Sulphonal and its homologues.

All other salt, preparations, derivatives or admixtures prepared therefrom or therewith.

R. H. Brade,
Secretary, Army Council,
by Command of the Army Council.

War Office,
11th May, 1916.

[This Order was published in the London Gazette, May 11th, 1916, being the 4th Supplement to the Gazette of May 9th.]

(a) COCAINE AND OPium.—See Reg. 40b (p. 142) which restricts the supply or possession of these drugs, and Order of July 31st, 1916 (p. 390), prescribing form of record of dealings in the same.
XLVIII.—Order prescribing Form of Record of Dealings in Cocaine or Opium under Regulation 40B. (This Regulation is printed at p. 142.)

ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, DATED JULY 31, 1916,

Prescribing the Form of the Record of Dealings in Cocaine or Opium.

1916. No. 513.

In pursuance of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, I hereby prescribe that the record of dealings in cocaine or opium, required by Regulation 40B to be kept by every person who deals in cocaine or opium, shall be in the form contained in the Schedule hereto, and that separate records shall be kept for cocaine and opium respectively.

Herbert Samuel,

One of His Majesty’s Principal Secretaries of State.

Whitehall,

Schedule.

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<th>Date of Sale</th>
<th>Name of person, body or firm to whom sold</th>
<th>Address of person, body or firm to whom sold</th>
<th>Authority of person, body or firm to purchase (i.e., whether duly qualified medical practitioner, &amp;c., &amp;c., or with permit of Secretary of State. If permit give date)</th>
<th>Amount of opium (or cocaine) sold</th>
<th>Form in which sold</th>
<th>(For cocaine only). When sale is on a prescription specify the ingredients of the prescription</th>
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XLIX.—Orders as to Agricultural Employment under Regulation 41AAA

(This Reg. is printed at p. 152.)

The Agricultural Employment Order, 1917 (St. R. & O., 1917, No. 365) made by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries is printed p. 340 of the “Food (Supply and Production) Manual.” The Agricultural Employment (Scotland) Order, 1917, made subsequent to the date covered by the said Manual, is printed as St. R. & O., 1917, No. 1112.
APPENDIX I.

THE EVIDENCE (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1915
(5 & 6 GEO. 5, c. 94).

An Act to amend the Law of Evidence.

[23rd December 1915.]

Be it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

1. If, during the continuance of the present war, upon the trial of a person accused of an indictable offence, it is proved that any person whose deposition has been duly taken before the justice or justices by whom the accused was committed for trial is unable to attend the trial, having regard to the necessities of the public service, by reason of being actively engaged in the naval or military service of His Majesty, and if also it is proved that such deposition was taken in the presence of the person so accused, and that (except in the case of a deposition by a witness on behalf of the accused) he or his counsel or attorney had a full opportunity of cross-examining the witness, then, if such deposition purports to be signed by the justice by or before whom the same purports to have been taken, it shall be lawful to read such deposition as evidence at the trial without further proof thereof unless it is proved that such deposition was not in fact signed by the justice purporting to sign the same(a):

Provided that no deposition shall be read in evidence under the powers of this section save with the consent of the court before which the trial takes place.

2.—(1) Where a person is tried either by court-martial or by a civil court with a jury (including as respects Scotland the High Court of Justiciary) for any offence against any regulations made under the Defence of the Realm Consolidation Act, 1914, as amended by any subsequent enactment, and the charge has previously been investigated and a summary of evidence taken by the proper military authority in accordance with the provisions of the Army Act and the rules of procedure made thereunder, then, on any such trial—

(a) the evidence on oath of any witness which is proved to have been taken down in writing at such investigation, in accordance with those rules, and purports to be signed or attested and witnessed in accordance therewith, may, if it is further proved that the witness is dead, or so ill as not to be able to travel, or unable to attend, having regard to the necessities of the public service, by reason of his being actively engaged in the naval or military service of His Majesty, be read as evidence without further proof thereof, unless it is

(a) See s. 17 of the Indictable Offences Act, 1848 (11 & 12 Vict. c. 42) commonly known as "Jervis's Act."
proved that the evidence was not in fact signed or attested and witnessed in accordance with those rules; and

(b) any statement of the accused added in writing in accordance with those rules may, if necessary, be given in evidence against him without further proof thereof, and a statement appended to the summary purporting to be signed by the officer before whom the summary was taken, that the evidence contained in the summary was taken in accordance with the said rules shall be evidence of the fact so stated, and that officer shall be deemed to be the proper military authority to take the summary, unless the contrary is proved: Provided that no evidence shall be received under the powers of this section save with the consent of the court before which the trial takes place.

(2) For removing doubts it is hereby declared that the evidence of any witness on any such investigation may be taken on oath, and the officer conducting the investigation has power to administer oaths for the purpose.

3. Where any person has been convicted of an offence punishable by death upon evidence solely contained in depositions which have been read in evidence at the trial under the powers conferred by this Act, the punishment of death shall not be inflicted, but the court may pass such sentence of imprisonment or penal servitude as it may think just.

4. A certificate signed by a secretary or assistant secretary of the Admiralty or Army Council that a person is unable to attend, having regard to the necessities of the public service, by reason of his being actively engaged in the naval or military service of His Majesty, shall for the purposes of this Act be conclusive evidence of the fact so certified, and a certificate purporting to be signed by such a secretary or assistant secretary shall be deemed to be such a certificate as aforesaid unless the contrary is proved.

5. The Documentary Evidence Act, 1868, as amended by the Documentary Evidence Act, 1882, shall apply to the Army Council as if the Army Council was mentioned in the first column of the Schedule to the first-mentioned Act, and as if two members of the Army Council, or the Secretary to the Army Council, or any person authorised by the Army Council to act on their behalf, were mentioned in the second column of that Schedule, and shall apply to the Secretary for Scotland as if the Secretary for Scotland were mentioned in the first column of the said Schedule and as if the Secretary for Scotland or an under secretary or assistant under secretary for Scotland were mentioned in the second column of that Schedule, and shall apply to the Local Government Board for Ireland as if the Local Government Board for Ireland were mentioned in the first column of the said Schedule, and as if a commissioner of the Local Government Board for Ireland or a secretary or assistant secretary of the said Board were mentioned in the second column of that Schedule.

6. This Act may be cited as the Evidence (Amendment) Act, 1915.
Suspension in Ireland of Right of British Subject to Trial by Jury.

APPENDIX II.

SUSPENSION IN IRELAND OF RIGHT TO TRIAL BY JURY.


1916. No. 256.

By the King.

A Proclamation for Suspending in Ireland the Operation of Section One of the Defence of the Realm (Amendment) Act, 1915 (Right of British Subject charged with Offence to be tried by Civil Court).

George R.I.

Whereas by subsection (7) of Section one of the Defence of the Realm (Amendment) Act, 1915, it is enacted that in the event of invasion or other special military emergency arising out of the present War, We may, by Proclamation, forthwith suspend the operation of the said section, either generally or as respects any area specified therein:

And whereas the present state of affairs in Ireland is such as to constitute such a special military emergency as aforesaid:

Now, therefore, We, in pursuance of the powers so conferred on Us, do hereby order that the operation of the said section be suspended in Ireland until We see fit to revoke this Our Proclamation. (a)

Given at Our Court at Windsor Castle, this Twenty-sixth day of April, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and sixteen, and in the Sixth year of Our Reign.

God save the King.

(a) Section 1 of the Defence of the Realm (Amendment) Act, 1915. —That Section is printed pp. 5–7 of this Manual.
RAILWAY AND CANAL COMMISSION RULES.

Rules, dated January 15, 1918, made by the Railway and Canal Commissioners in pursuance of section 8 of the Defence of the Realm (Acquisition of Land) Act, 1916 (6 & 7 Geo. 5, c. 63), and section 20 of the Railway and Canal Traffic Act, 1888 (51 & 52 Vict. c. 25).

1918. No. 61.

1. The Railway and Canal Commission Rules, 1889, shall (except in so far as they give or purport to give jurisdiction to one Commissioner sitting alone) apply with the necessary modifications to all applications and proceedings before the Railway and Canal Commission (hereinafter called the Commission) under the Defence of the Realm (Acquisition of Land) Act, 1916 (hereinafter called the Act).

2. Unless otherwise ordered by the Commission an application to the Commission:

(a) under any of the following sections of the Act, viz.:—

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<td>13</td>
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<td>13</td>
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shall be served on all persons interested in the land, building or work to be affected by the proposed order.

An application shall also be served on all persons interested in the mines and minerals lying under the land if it is sought to acquire an interest therein;

(b) under section 6 sub-section (1) shall be served on the local authority and the authority or person responsible for the maintenance of the highway or of any other railway or tramway laid thereon and on such other persons (if any) as the Commission may direct;

(a) Railway and Canal Commission Rules, 1889.—These Rules are printed Statutory Rules and Orders Revised (1904) Vol. XI. "Railway," pp. 43–65. By Rules of Jan. 1st, 1909 (St. R. & O., 1909, No. 484, p. 688) new Rules were substituted for Rule 60 (Opening of Registrar's Office) and Rule 65 (Discretion of Commissioners in Cases not expressly provided for).

(c) under section 7 shall be served on the company or authority against whom the order is sought and also upon any company person or authority interested in the continuance or discontinuance of the supply referred to in the proceedings.

Any party may in case of difficulty as to the parties to be served or as to the mode or place of service apply to the Commission for directions at any time before the hearing of the proceedings. Such application may be made ex parte in the first instance but the Commission may order notice thereof to be served on such persons and authorities and in such manner as they may think fit.

3. An application to fix the time to be allowed under section 8 sub-section (1) (a) and (b) may be made to the Registrar by summons.

4. If on a reference under section 8 (1) (b) of the Act the award of the Referee is final and not stated in the form of a special case an appeal from his decision on any question of law may be brought within 4 weeks from the time when the award was published. The party so appealing shall within such time file in the Registrar’s Office a notice of appeal stating the grounds of the appeal. Such notice shall be served upon all parties directly affected by the appeal. The Commission may on the hearing of such appeal remit the award to be stated in the form of a case or otherwise deal with it as may seem just.

5. The parties to a reference under section 8 (1) (b) of the Act may before or during the hearing of the reference file a joint application to the Commission for their decision on an agreed question of law.

6. The Commission or the Registrar may abridge or enlarge the time for serving any notice or doing any other act provided by these Rules. Time may be enlarged notwithstanding that the time for serving the notice or doing the act may have expired.

The Commission may amend any notice or other document on such terms as may seem just.

Signed the 15th day of January, 1918.

C. Montague Lush.
C. Kincaid Mackenzie.
W. Kenny.
A. E. Gathorne Hardy.
James T. Woodhouse.

Approved.
Finlay, C.
Approved.
A. H. Stanley,

President of the Board of Trade.
ANALYTICAL INDEX TO ACTS, REGULATIONS, ORDERS, AND INTRODUCTORY AND OTHER NOTES.

[All the Index entries are in double form, i.e., they refer both to the Section of the Act, Number of the Regulation, Short Title, or Date of the Order in reference, and to the Page of this Manual on which the document or editorial note referred to is printed. The general scheme of the Index is explained in the Introductory Note.—Editor.]

In this Index the following abbreviations are employed:—
Art. ... Article.
C.N. or M. Authority Competent Naval or Military Authority.
D.R. ... Defence of the Realm.
E. ... England and Wales.
H.M. ... His Majesty the King.
I. ... Ireland.
Intro... Introductory Note.
O. ... Order.
par ... paragraph.
Procl. ... Proclamation.
Reg. ... Defence of the Realm Regulations.
S. ... Scotland.
Sch. ... Schedule.
U.K. ... the United Kingdom.

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(a) By such of the Regulations indexed under this heading as are marked (a) the Competent Naval or Military Authority is specifically empowered to authorise other officers, &c., to take action.
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Liability to trial and punishment for otherwise than under D.R. Regulations saved (Reg. 59) ...

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"War material" for the general purposes of the D. R. Regulations includes arms, ammunition, warlike stores and equipment and everything required for or in connection with the production thereof (Reg. 62) ...
[This definition is identical with that of 5 Geo. 5, c. 37, s. 1 (3). See under sub-head "Production" below.]
[All the Orders, Notices, etc., as to war material supplies in force, February 28th, 1918, are printed in the February, 1918, Edition of the "War Material Supplies Manual," which contains an Alphabetical Table showing what "supplies" are subject to requisition or control, or in which dealings are regulated, and an Introduction comprising an outline of the whole of the legislation affecting such supplies.]

Dealings in. Dealings in war material to which Reg. 30A is applied by order prohibited (Reg. 30A) ...
Sale, removal, secretion, or dealing in requisitioned war material contrary to licence, permit, or order in respect thereof, punishable (Reg. 2b) ...
Power for Admiralty, Army Council, or Minister of Munitions to regulate, restrict or prohibit manufacture, purchase, sale, delivery of or payment for, or other dealing in (Reg. 26) ...

Exhibitions of. Exhibition prejudicing production of war material prohibited (Reg. 7A) ...

Information as to Supply, &c. Prohibition on obtaining or communicating information as to supply, description, condition, transport, manufacture or storage of war material prohibited (Reg. 18) ...

Invention, &c. Power for Admiralty, Army Council or Minister of Munitions to require particulars of invention, &c., for better production of war material (Reg. 8cc) ...

Lights. Power for Minister of Munitions to restrict use of lights so as to increase production of war material (Reg. 11A) ...

Marking of (Unauthorised). Unauthorised application to material of mark indicating quality or quantity, or Admiralty, Army Council, or Ministry of Munitions test (Reg. 45, par. (e)) ...

Misleading Statements as to. Statements calculated to deceive persons in service of H.M. or H.M.'s Allies as to quantity or quality of, or in relation to, manufacture, testing or supply of war material punishable (Reg. 45 (a)) ...

Particulars of. Power to require particulars of certain businesses (Reg. 15c) ...

Production of. "War material" defined for purposes of s. 1 (3) of Defence of Realm Consolidation Act, 1914, (5 Geo. 5, c. 37, s. 1 (3)) ...
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