

RECUEIL D'ORDRES EN CONSEIL

D'UN INTÉRÊT GÉNÉRAL,

ENREGISTRÉS SUR LES RECORDS DE L'ILE DE
GUERNESEY DEPUIS L'ANNÉE 1800.

RÉDIGÉ SOUS L'AUTORITÉ DE LA COUR ROYALE

PAR

A. W. BELL, PROCUREUR DU ROI.

VOL.



V.

1913-1918.

GUERNESEY:

IMPRIMÉ ET PUBLIÉ AUX FRAIS DES ÉTATS

PAR L'A

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ORDRES EN CONSEIL.

1913

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE,

The 12th day of August, 1913.

PRESENT,

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY

LORD PRESIDENT

SIR WILLIAM CARINGTON

MR. SECRETARY HARCOURT

MR. FISCHER

SIR LOUIS MALLET.

WHEREAS there was this day read at the Board a Report from the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Council for the affairs of Guernsey and Jersey, dated the 11th day of July, 1913, in the words following, viz.:—

Loi supplé-
mentaire
relative à la
Milice Royale
d'Auregny.

"YOUR MAJESTY having been pleased by Your General Order of Reference of the 10th day of May, 1910, to refer unto this Committee a humble Petition of the States of the Island of Alderney praying that Your Most Gracious Majesty would be pleased to sanction a "Projet de Loi" passed by the said States on the 3rd day of February, 1913, and entitled "Projet de Loi supplémentaire relative à la Milice Royale de l'Île d'Auregny" which said "Projet de Loi" was, on the 18th day of June, 1913, amended by the said States in certain particulars:

"The Lords of the Committee, in obedience to Your Majesty's said Order of Reference, have taken the said Petition and "Projet de Loi" into consideration and do this day agree humbly to report as their opinion, to Your Majesty, that it may be advisable for Your Majesty to comply with the Prayer of the said Petition and to approve of and ratify the said "Projet de Loi" passed on the 3rd day of February, 1913, as amended on the 18th day of June, 1913."

HIS MAJESTY, having taken the said Report into consideration, is pleased by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to approve of and ratify the said "Projet de Loi" as amended, and to order, as it is hereby ordered, that the same shall have the force of law within the Island of Alderney.

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And His Majesty doth hereby further direct that this Order and the said "Projet de Loi" as amended (a copy whereof is hereunto annexed) be entered upon the register of the Island of Guernsey and observed accordingly.

And the Lieutenant-Governor or Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Guernsey, the Bailiff and Jurats and all other His Majesty's officers for the time being of the said Island of Guernsey and also the Judge and Jurats of the said Island of Alderney, and all other persons whom it may concern are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

PROJET DE LOI SUPPLÉMENTAIRE RELATIVE A LA MILICE ROYALE DE L'ILE D'AUREGNY.

Attendu que le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté a recommandé qu'une modification soit introduite dans l'article spécial du Titre VIII. de la Loi ayant rapport à la Milice Royale de cette Ile.

Les Etats, après mure délibération, et après, sur ce, avoir ouïes les conclusions du Procureur du Roi, ont ordonné, et ordonnent ce qui suit:—

Est, et demeurera rappelée, cette partie de l'Article spécial du Titre VIII. de la Loi relative à la Milice Royale de cette Ile ayant rapport aux contributions des Etats envers le coût de la dite Milice sanctionnée par un Ordre de Sa Majesté en Conseil en date du 10 Mai 1905 et enregistré sur les Records de cette Ile le 3 Juin 1905, à partir des mots "à l'exception de," et sera la clause suivante substituée à sa place:—

"A l'exception de £100 stg. prises chaque année hors de l'Impôt de cette dite Ile, bien entendu que la dite subvention de £100 stg. par an, sera sujette à révision au cas qu'il y aurait une altération matérielle dans la garnison dans cette dite Ile."

Et est Monsieur le Lieutenant Juge prié de transmettre cette dite Ordonnance à qui de droit pour être transmise à Sa Majesté en Conseil, afin d'obtenir la Sanction Royale.

(Enregistré sur les Records le 1er novembre 1913.)

1913

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE

The 14th day of October, 1913.

PRESENT,

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY

LORD PRESIDENT

VISCOUNT ALLENDALE

VISCOUNT KNOLLYS

LORD CHAMBERLAIN

SIR ARTHUR HARDINGE.

WHEREAS there was this day read at the Board
a Report from the Right Honourable the Lords of
the Committee of Council for the Affairs of Guern-
sey and Jersey, dated the 29th day of August, 1913,
in the words following, viz. :—

Frais de
construction
d'une
muraille au
Nord-Est du
Château du
Valle.

"YOUR MAJESTY having been pleased, by Your
General Order of Reference of the 10th day of May,
1910, to refer unto this Committee the humble
Petition of the States of the Island of Guernsey set-
ting forth: 1. that on the 8th July, 1913, the Pre-
sident of St. Sampson's Harbour Committee
addressed a letter to the President of the States of
the said Island of Guernsey, requesting him to lay
before that body the question of raising by six feet
the retaining wall along part of the coast to the
North-East of the Vale Castle (which lies to the im-
mediate North of St. Sampson's Harbour), on a
length of 180 feet or thereabouts, at an estimated
cost of £175, in order to prevent the sea washing
away the foot of the slope of quarry rubbish which
has been deposited there, and to allow for a greater
margin of protective filling outside the edge of the
road which leads from St. Sampson's Harbour to
Bordeaux Harbour and lies between the Vale Castle
Hill and the sea, the said suggested work having
been duly recommended by the States Coasts
Defence Committee; 2. that the above-mentioned
road was constructed in sections between the years
1858 and 1889, with the object originally of
enabling quarry rubbish and ballast to be tipped on
the shore to the North-East of the Vale Castle
aforesaid, and of giving the carts engaged in the
stone trade which converge upon St. Sampson's
Harbour aforesaid an improved and much shorter
access thereto; 3. that the matter was duly sub-
mitted to the States and came on for consideration
and debate on the 6th August, 1913, on which date
a resolution was passed whereby the States ap-

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proved of the suggested work at an estimated cost of £175; 4. that, by virtue of an Order in Council of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria, dated the 5th day of July, 1865, and of a subsequent Order in Council, dated the 21st day of April, 1904, the shipping dues levied in the said Harbour of St. Sampson are applicable, amongst other things, to the maintenance and in general to the ordinary expenses of the Harbour of St. Sampson and its Dependencies; 5. that, by their resolution of the 6th August, 1913, the States placed at the disposition of the St. Sampson's Harbour Committee a sum of £175 to be taken from the revenues of the said Harbour of St. Sampson for the object of the aforesaid work, subject always to the sanction of Your Majesty in Council. And humbly praying that Your Majesty may be graciously pleased to order and direct that the said sum of £175 be taken from the revenues of the Harbour of St. Sampson in accordance with the provisions contained in the aforementioned Orders in Council, of the 5th day of July, 1865, and of the 21st day of April, 1904, for the purpose of defraying the cost of raising by six feet the retaining wall along part of the coast to the North-East of the Vale Castle on a length of 180 feet or thereabouts:

"The Lords of the Committee, in obedience to Your Majesty's said Order of Reference, have taken the said Petition into consideration, and do this day agree humbly to report, as their opinion, to Your Majesty, that it may be advisable for Your Majesty to comply with the prayer of the said Petition."

HIS MAJESTY, having taken the said Report into consideration, is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to approve thereof, and to sanction the proposed work of raising by six feet the retaining wall along part of the Coast to the North-East of the Vale Castle, on a length of 180 feet or thereabouts, and to authorize the application thereto of the sum of £175, such sum to be taken from the revenues of the Harbour of St. Sampson for the purpose of the work aforesaid.

And His Majesty doth hereby direct that this Order be entered upon the Register of the Island of Guernsey and observed accordingly.

And the Lieutenant-Governor or Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Guernsey, the Bailiff and Jurats, and all other His Majesty's Officers for the time being, in the said Island, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

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ALMERIC FITZROY.

(Enregistré sur les Records le 1er novembre 1913

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE

The 14th day of October, 1913. 121

PRESENT,

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
LORD PRESIDENT
VISCOUNT ALLENDALE
VISCOUNT KNOLLYS
LORD CHAMBERLAIN
SIR ARTHUR HARDINGE.

WHEREAS there was this day read at the Board a Report from the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Council for the Affairs of Guernsey and Jersey, dated the 5th day of September, 1913, in the words following, viz.:—

Loi pour
empêcher
l'usage des
Armoiries
Royales.

"YOUR MAJESTY having been pleased, by Your General Order of Reference of the 10th day of May, 1910, to refer unto this Committee the humble Petition of the States of the Island of Guernsey setting forth: 1. that representations having been made by the Home Office to the Island Authorities as to the advisability of adopting a law in the said Island for the prevention of the unauthorised use of the Royal Arms in the Island for the purposes of any business, trade, calling or profession, the Royal Court requested the Crown Officers to prepare a 'Projet de Loi' to that effect: 2. that, on the 17th May, 1913, the Royal Court approved the 'Projet de Loi' as prepared by the Crown Officers, and the same was ordered to be presented to the States in order that, if adopted, it might be submitted to Your Majesty for Your Royal Sanction: 3. that the 'Projet' was accordingly duly presented to the States and came on for consideration and debate on the 11th June, 1913, on which date the States passed a Resolution adopting the said 'Projet de Loi,' and authorizing the Bailiff to present a humble Petition on their behalf for Your Majesty's Royal Sanction to the same: 4. that the

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said 'Projet de Loi,' as adopted by the States, is intituled 'Loi pour empêcher l'usage à Guernesey, sans autorité, des Armoiries Royales,' and is in the words set forth in the schedule to the Petition. And humbly praying that Your Majesty may be graciously pleased to give Your Royal Sanction to the said 'Projet de Loi' intituled 'Loi pour empêcher l'usage à Guernesey, sans autorité, des Armoiries Royales,' and to order and direct that, as from the date of the registration of the Order to be made heeron, the same may have the force of law in the Island of Guernsey.

"The Lords of the Committee, in obedience to Your Majesty's said Order of Reference, have taken the said Petition and the said 'Projet de Loi' into consideration, and do this day agree humbly to report, as their opinion, to Your Majesty, that it may be advisable for Your Majesty to comply with the prayer of the said Petition and to approve of and ratify the said 'Projet de Loi.' "

HIS MAJESTY, having taken the said Report into consideration, is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to approve of and ratify the said "Projet de Loi," and to order, as it is hereby ordered, that the same shall have the force of law within the Island of Guernsey.

And His Majesty doth hereby further direct that this Order and the said "Projet de Loi" (a copy whereof is hereunto annexed), be entered upon the Register of the Island of Guernsey and observed accordingly.

And the Lieutenant-Governor or Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Guernsey, the Bailiff and Jurats, and all other His Majesty's Officers for the time being, in the said Island, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

"PROJET DE LOI" referred to in the foregoing Order in Council.

LOI POUR EMPÊCHER L'USAGE A GUERNESEY,
SANS AUTORITÉ, DES ARMOIRIES
ROYALES.

Considérant qu'il y a lieu d'empêcher l'usage en

cette île, sans autorité, des Armoiries Royales et que des représentations ont été faites sous la direction du Secrétaire d'État pour le Département de l'Intérieur suggérant l'adoption d'une Loi à ce sujet.

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Toute personne qui, sans l'autorité de Sa Majesté, fera usage, pour les besoins d'un commerce, métier, état ou profession quelconque des Armoiries Royales, ou Armoiries y ressemblant, de façon à faire croire que telle personne est dûment autorisée à faire usage des Armoiries Royales, sera passible d'une amende, à la discrétion de la Cour, n'excédant pas vingt livres sterling.

L'amende sera applicable moitié à Sa Majesté et moitié au délateur.

(Enregistré sur les Records le 6 décembre 1913.)

AT THE COURT AT WINDSOR CASTLE,

The 22nd day of November, 1913.

PRESENT,

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY,

EARL SPENCER.

LORD STAMFORDHAM.

LORD EMMOTT.

WHEREAS there was this day read at the Board a Report from the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Council for the Affairs of Guernsey and Jersey, dated the 10th day of November, 1913, in the words following, viz. :—

"YOUR MAJESTY having been pleased, by Your General Order of Reference of the 10th day of May, 1910, to refer unto this Committee the humble Petition of the States of the Island of Guernsey setting forth: 1. that the Secretary of State by a letter addressed to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor of Guernsey, bearing date the 28th June, 1910, requested that the States be asked to consider the question of adopting legislation to give force in the Island of Guernsey to the terms of the International Convention with respect to facilities for motor vehicles: 2. that, in view of the above request, the matter was duly placed before the States on the 3rd March, 1911, when a Resolution was passed whereby a Committee was appointed to study the question whether it was advisable that the provisions of the said Convention be made ap-

Loi ayant
rapport à la
Convention
Internation-
ale relative
aux
Automobiles.

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plicable to the Bailiwick of the Island, and to make a report thereon to the States: 3. that the report of the said Committee, dated the 22nd August, 1911, was placed before the States and taken into consideration at an adjourned meeting of that body held on the 6th December, 1911, when a Resolution was passed to the effect that the Royal Court be requested to prepare a *Projet de Loi* revising the existing legislation relating to Automobiles and embodying the provisions of the said Convention: 4. that, at an adjourned meeting of the Court of Chief Pleas held on the 26th October, 1912, the Royal Court approved of the *Projet de Loi* as prepared by the Crown Officers; and the same was ordered to be presented to the States in order that, if approved, it might be submitted to Your Majesty for Your Royal Sanction: 5. that the said *Projet de Loi* was accordingly duly presented to the States and came on for consideration and debate at an adjourned meeting held by that body on the 29th January, 1913, on which date a Resolution was passed approving and adopting its provisions and authorizing the Bailiff to present a humble petition on their behalf for Your Majesty's Sanction to the same: 6. that the *Projet de Loi*, as adopted by the States, is intitled '*Loi ayant rapport à la Convention Internationale relative à la circulation des Automobiles,*' and is in the words and figures set forth in the Schedule to the said Petition. And most humbly praying that Your Majesty would be graciously pleased to give Your Royal Sanction to the said *Projet de Loi*, and to order and direct that, as from the date of the registration on the Records of the Island of Your Majesty's Order thereon, the same might have the force of law in the Island of Guernsey:

"THE LORDS OF THE COMMITTEE, in obedience to Your Majesty's said Order of Reference have taken the said Petition and the said *Projet de Loi* into consideration, and having, on the 21st day of July, 1913, intimated to the Bailiff that, in Their Lordships' opinion it was expedient, for the purpose of securing uniformity of treatment of motor cars under the Convention of the 11th day of October, 1909, relating to the international circula-

1913

tion of motor cars, that the words ' sur paiement de la somme de vingt schellings (ou lorsqu'il s'agit d'un motocycle, de dix schellings)' in Article IV. (2) of the said Projet de Loi, as set forth in the Schedule to the said Petition, should be deleted and the said Projet de Loi amended accordingly, and having been thereafter informed by the said Bailiff that on the 29th day of October, 1913, the States passed a resolution approving and adopting the said Projet de Loi amended as advised by Their Lordships, have this day taken the said Petition and Projet de Loi into further consideration, and do agree humbly to report, as their opinion, to Your Majesty, that it may be advisable for Your Majesty to comply with the prayer of the said Petition and to approve of and ratify the said Projet de Loi as amended."

HIS MAJESTY, having taken the said Report into consideration, is pleased by, and with the advice of His Privy Council, to approve of and ratify the said Projet de Loi, as amended on the 29th day of October, 1913, and to order, as it is hereby ordered, that the same shall have the force of law within the Island of Guernsey as from the date of the registration of this Order.

And His Majesty doth hereby further direct that this Order, and the said Projet de Loi so amended as aforesaid (a copy whereof is hereunto annexed) be entered upon the Register of the Island of Guernsey and observed accordingly.

And the Lieutenant-Governor or Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Guernsey, the Bailiff and Jurats, and all other His Majesty's Officers for the time being, in the said Island, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

1913 "PROJET DE LOI" referred to in the foregoing
Order in Council.

LOI AYANT RAPPORT A LA CONVENTION INTERNATIONALE RELATIVE A LA CIRCULATION DES AUTOMOBILES.

Attendu que le 11 octobre 1909 une Convention (ci-après dénommée "la Convention"), en vue de faciliter, dans la mesure du possible, la circulation internationale des automobiles, fut arrêtée à Paris par les Pays Etrangers suivants, savoir: l'Allemagne, la Belgique, la France, l'Italie, le Monaco, la Roumanie, et la Serbie, et que depuis cette date la Grande Bretagne et les Pays Etrangers suivants, savoir:—l'Autriche et l'Hongrie, la Bulgarie, l'Espagne, la Grèce, le Monténégro, les Pays-Bas, le Portugal et la Russie ont signé la Convention.

Attendu que dans l'Article 11 de la Convention il est convenu que "Si un Etat contractant en désire la mise en vigueur dans ses colonies, possession ou protectorats, il déclarera son intention expressément dans l'instrument même de ratification ou par une notification spéciale adressée par écrit au Gouvernement Français, laquelle sera déposée dans les archives de ce Gouvernement.

TITRE I.

AUTOMOBILES PARTANT POUR L'ETRANGER.

Trésorier des
Etats sera
l'Autorité
Compétente.

ARTICLE I.—(1) Le Trésorier des Etats sera l'autorité compétente et est autorisé par ces présentes à porter à exécution en conformité et sujet aux provisions de cette Loi les devoirs suivants, savoir :—

Devoirs du
Trésorier des
Etats.

(a) De faire l'examen de tout automobile soumis pour être examiné, et s'il est satisfait après l'examen

(i) que l'automobile est apte à être mis en circulation sur la voie publique d'un pays étranger, et qu'il remplit les conditions des sous-sections (1) (2) (3) et (4) de l'Article I. de la Première Cédule de cette Loi, ou, dans le cas d'un moto-

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Translation of Projet de Loi of the States of Guernsey with respect to the International Convention relating to the Circulation of Automobiles, approved by Order in Council of the 22nd November, 1913.

Whereas on the 11th October, 1909, a Convention (hereinafter referred to as "the Convention"), with a view of facilitating, in the bounds of possibility, the international circulation of Automobiles, was concluded at Paris between the foreign countries following, that is to say:—Germany, Belgium, France, Italy, Monaco, Roumania and Servia, and since that date Great Britain and the foreign countries following, namely:—Austria and Hungary, Bulgaria, Spain, Greece, Montenegro, the Netherlands, Portugal and Russia have acceded to the Convention.

Law relating to the International Convention in respect to the circulation of Automobiles.

And whereas in Article 11 of the Convention it is agreed that "If a contracting State desires the same to be put into force in its colonies, possessions or protectorates, it shall declare its intention expressly in the instrument of confirmation itself or by a special notification in writing addressed to the French Government, which shall be deposited in the archives of that Government."

PART I.

AUTOMOBILES GOING ABROAD.

Article I.—(1) The Treasurer of the States shall be the competent authority and is hereby authorized to carry out in accordance with, and subject to the provisions of this law, the following duties, that is to say:—

Treasurer of States shall be Competent Authority.

- (a) To examine every automobile submitted for examination, and if satisfied after such examination

(i) that the automobile is suitable for use on the highway in a foreign country, and that it fulfils the conditions specified in sub-divisions (1) (2) (3) and (4) of Article I. of the First Schedule of this Law, or, in the case of a motor cycle or

Duties of the Treasurer of the States.

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cycle ou d'une motocyclette, les dites conditions modifiées par le paragraphe (i) de l'Article 6 de la dite Cédule; ou (ii) que l'automobile appartient à un type qui se conforme aux conditions spécifiées;

de délivrer un Certificat d'Aptitude dans la Forme A. de la Seconde Cédule de cette Loi ou dans une forme semblable;

- (b) D'examiner toute personne se soumettant pour être examinée et, après qu'elle aura fait la preuve de son aptitude, de lui délivrer une autorisation de conduire, dans la Forme B. de la Seconde Cédule de cette Loi, ou dans une forme semblable: Pourvu toutefois que l'autorisation ne sera pas accordée à des personnes âgées de moins de 18 ans.
- (c) De délivrer, sujet aux conditions de l'Article II. de cette Loi, aux propriétaires d'automobiles des Certificats Internationaux de Route, sous son sceau;
- (d) De prescrire le type ou les types des automobiles pour les besoins de la sous-section (ii) du paragraphe (a) de la sous-section (i) de cet Article.

(2)—(i) Le Trésorier des Etats pourra sous telles conditions qu'il trouvera convenables, autoriser par son ordre une ou plusieurs Associations à exercer tous ou partie des devoirs spécifiés dans la sous-section (i) de cet Article, et pourra en tout temps révoquer en tout ou en partie la dite autorisation.

(ii) Une Association autorisée comme dessus gardera dans une forme approuvée par le Trésorier des Etats un Registre ou des Registres de tous les Certificats et Certificats Internationaux de Route délivrés par elle comme ci-dessus autorisée, et le Registre ou les Registres seront en tous temps sujets à l'inspection du Trésorier des Etats ou de son autorisé.

ARTICLE II.—(1) Les conditions suivantes devront être remplies avant la délivrance d'un Certificat International de Route:—

- (a) L'automobile pour lequel un Certificat International de Route est délivré sera un

Conditions
avant
délivrance
d'un
Certificat
International

of a motor tricycle, the said conditions as modified by the paragraph (1) of Article 6 of the said schedule; or

(ii) that the automobile is of a type which complies with the specified conditions;

to issue a Certificate of Fitness in the form A. in the Second Schedule to this Law or in a form to the like effect;

- (b) To examine any person submitting himself for examination and, if upon examination he is found to be competent, to issue to him a Driver's Certificate of Competence in the Form B. in the Second Schedule to this Law, or in a form to the like effect: Provided that a Certificate of Competence shall not be granted to any person who is under eighteen years of age;
- (c) To issue, subject to the conditions of Article II. of this Law, to the owners of Automobiles, International Travelling Passes under his seal;
- (d) To prescribe the type or types of automobiles for the purposes of sub-division (ii) in paragraph (a) of sub-division (1) of this Article.

(2)—(i) The Treasurer of the States may, under such conditions as he thinks fit, authorize by Order one or more Associations to perform all or any of the duties specified in sub-division (1) of this Article and may at any time revoke all or any part of such authorization.

(ii) An Association authorized as aforesaid shall keep in a form or forms to be approved by the Treasurer of the States a Register or Registers of all Certificates and International Travelling Passes issued by them under such authorization, and the Register or Registers shall be open to inspection by the Treasurer of the States or by any person authorized by him.

Article II.—(1) The following conditions shall be fulfilled before an International Travelling Pass is issued:—

- (a) The automobile for which an International Travelling Pass is issued shall be an auto-

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Conditions
before
delivering
International
Certificate.

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automobile à l'égard duquel un Certificat d'Aptitude aura été délivré conformément à l'Article I. de cette Loi ; et

- (b) Les indications relatives au Conducteur ou aux Conducteurs seront inscrites dans la place pourvue à cet effet, et tout Conducteur sera muni d'un Certificat d'Aptitude délivré conformément à l'Article I. de cette Loi.

Durée de
validité des
Certificats
Honoraires.

- (2) Les Certificats d'Aptitude et les Certificats Internationaux de Route seront valables pendant un an à partir de la date de leur délivrance.

ARTICLE III.—Les honoraires suivants seront payés sur la délivrance d'un Certificat, ou d'un Certificat International de Route sous les provisions de cette Loi :

Certificat d'Aptitude d'un Automobile, sept schellings.

Certificat d'Aptitude d'un Conducteur, sept schellings.

Certificat International de Route, sept schellings.

Lorsqu'il s'agit d'un motorcycle, la moitié des susdits honoraires sera payable.

TITRE II.

AUTOMOBILES ARRIVANT DE L'ETRANGER.

L'enregistre-
ment de
l'Automobile.

ARTICLE IV.—(1) Toute personne étant en charge d'un automobile arrivant en cette île pourra, en produisant le Certificat International de Route délivré à l'égard de l'automobile, s'adresser au Trésorier des États afin d'obtenir l'enregistrement de l'automobile, et la délivrance à la personne ou aux personnes dont les noms figurent dans le Certificat comme Conducteur ou Conducteurs d'une autorisation de conduire le dit automobile sur la voie publique de cette île.

(2) Lorsqu'il est satisfait que le terme pour lequel le Certificat est valable n'est pas expiré, que l'automobile correspond à l'automobile indiqué dans le Certificat, et que les plaques requises par l'Article 4 de la Première Cédule de cette Loi (sujet à la modification dans le cas d'un motorcycle admise par l'alinéa (3) de l'Article 6 de la dite Cédule) y sont

mobile in respect of which a Certificate of Fitness shall have been issued in pursuance of Article I. of this Law; and 1913

- (b) Particulars as to the driver or drivers of the Automobile shall be indicated on the International Travelling Pass in the place provided for the purpose, and every such driver shall possess a Certificate of Competence issued in pursuance of Article I. of this Law.

(2).—Every Certificate of Competence and every International Travelling Pass shall be valid for a period of one year from the date of issue. Duration of Certificates.

Article III.—The following fares shall be chargeable on the issue of a Certificate or an International Travelling Pass under the provisions of this Law:— Fares.

Certificate of Fitness of Automobiles, seven shillings.

Driver's Certificate of Competence, seven shillings.

International Travelling Pass, seven shillings.

In the case of a motor cycle, one half only of the foregoing fees shall be chargeable.

PART II.

AUTOMOBILES ARRIVING FROM FOREIGN PARTS.

Article IV.—(1) Any person in charge of an automobile arriving in this Island may, on production of the International Pass issued in respect of such automobile, make application to the Treasurer of the States for the registration of such automobile, and for the issue to the person or persons whose name or names appear on the Pass as a driver of such automobile of a licence to drive such automobile on the public thoroughfares of this Island. Registration of Automobiles.

(2) The Treasurer of the States, if satisfied that the period for which the Pass is valid has not expired, that the automobile corresponds with the automobile described in the Pass, and that it has affixed to it the plates required to be carried on the automobile by Article 4 of the First Schedule to this Law (as modified in the case of a motor cycle by

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attachées, le Trésorier des Etats fera enregistrer l'automobile dans le Registre mentionné dans la sous-section (3) de cet Article, et délivrera une autorisation ou des autorisations de conduire le dit automobile à la personne ou aux personnes dont les noms figurent dans le Certificat International de Route; il insérera de plus dans la partie du Certificat indiquée à cet effet, le nom du port d'arrivée et la date, et y fera apposer son cachet. L'autorisation sera dans la Forme C. de la Seconde Cédula ci-annexée ou dans une forme semblable. Le Trésorier des Etats livrera en même temps à la personne ou aux personnes auxquelles il aura délivré une autorisation un extrait des Lois et Ordonnances relatives aux automobiles.

Le conducteur d'un automobile auquel une autorisation aura été accordée est tenu de se conformer aux Lois et Ordonnances relatives à la circulation sur la voie publique.

Registre des
Automobiles
Etrangers
sera gardé.

(3) Le Trésorier des Etats gardera copie de toute autorisation par lui délivrée aux fins de cet Article, et gardera un registre appelé ("Registre des Automobiles Etrangers") des automobiles enregistrés aux fins de cet Article. Le Registre sera dans la Forme D. de la Seconde Cédula ci-annexée ou dans une forme semblable.

Certificat sera
présenté au
Trésorier des
Etats au
départ de
l'Automobile.

(4) Celui dont l'automobile a été enregistré aux fins que dessus, sur le départ de cette île de l'automobile, présentera le Certificat International de Route au Trésorier des Etats afin que le nom du port et la date de départ soient insérés.

PREMIÈRE CÉDULE.

ARTICLE I. •

Conditions à remplir par les Automobiles pour être admis à circuler sur la voie publique.

Conditions
pour la
circulation
d'Automobiles
sur la
voie publique.

Tout automobile, pour être admis internationalement à circuler sur la voie publique, doit, ou bien avoir été reconnu apte à être mis en circulation après examen devant l'autorité compétente ou de-

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the paragraph numbered (3) in Article 6 of that Schedule) shall register the automobile in the Register referred to in sub-division (3) of this Article, and shall issue a licence or licences to drive such automobile to the person or persons whose name or names appear in the Pass as driver of the automobile; he shall also insert in the part of the Pass set aside for the purpose the name of the port and the date, and shall append his signature and his seal. Such licence shall be in the Form C. in the Second Schedule hereto annexed or in a form to the like effect. The Treasurer of the States shall at the same time give to the person or persons to whom he shall have issued such licence or licences an extract from the Laws and Ordinances relating to automobiles.

The driver of an automobile to whom a licence shall have been granted is bound to submit to the Laws and Ordinances relating to the circulation on the public thoroughfares.

(3) The Treasurer of the States shall keep a copy of every licence issued under the provisions of this Article, and shall also keep a Register (known as "The Register of Foreign Automobiles") of the automobiles registered under the provisions of this Article. The Register shall be in the Form D. in the Second Schedule hereunto annexed or in a form to the like effect.

(4) Any person whose automobile has been registered in accordance with the foregoing provisions shall, on the departure of the automobile from the Island, cause the International Travelling Pass to be produced to the Treasurer of the States in order that the name of the port and the date of departure may be inserted therein.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

ARTICLE 1.

Conditions to be fulfilled by Motor Cars in order to be allowed to be driven on the highway.

Every motor car, in order to be allowed to be driven on the highway in a foreign country, must either have been recognised as suitable for use on the highway after an examination before the com-

Register of
Foreign
Automobiles.

Production of
Certificate on
departure.

Conditions
for the
Circulation of
Motor Cars
on
highways.

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vant une association habilitée par celle-ci, ou bien appartenir à un type agréé de la même manière.

L'examen doit porter notamment sur les points suivants :

(1) Les appareils doivent être d'un fonctionnement sûr et disposés de façon à écarter dans la mesure du possible, tout danger d'incendie ou d'explosion ; à ne pas effrayer par le bruit les bêtes de selle ou de trait, à ne constituer aucune autre cause de danger pour la circulation et à ne pas incommoder sérieusement les passants par la fumée ou la vapeur.

(2) L'automobile doit être pourvu des appareils suivants :—

(a) D'un robuste appareil de direction qui permette d'effectuer facilement et sûrement les virages ;

(b) De deux systèmes de freinage, indépendants l'un de l'autre et suffisamment efficaces. L'un au moins de ces systèmes doit être à action rapide, agir directement sur les roues ou sur des couronnes immédiatement solidaires de celles-ci ;

(c) D'un mécanisme qui puisse empêcher, même sur les côtes raides, tout mouvement en arrière, si l'un des systèmes de freins ne remplit pas cette condition.

Tout automobile dont le poids à vide excède 350 kilogrammes doit être muni d'un dispositif tel que l'on puisse, du siège du conducteur, lui imprimer un mouvement de recul au moyen du moteur.

(3) Les organes de manœuvre doivent être groupés de façon que le conducteur puisse les actionner d'une manière sûre sans cesser de surveiller la route.

(4) Tout automobile doit être pourvu de plaques indiquant la maison qui a construit le châssis, et le numéro de fabrique du châssis, la puissance en chevaux-vapeur du moteur ou le nombre et l'alésage des cylindres, et le poids à vide de la voiture.

petent Authority, or before an Association authorized by that Authority, or must belong to a type approved in the same manner.

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The examination must be directed specially to the following points:—

(1) The machinery must be such as can be trusted to work efficiently and must be so designed as to prevent, as far as possible, all danger of fire or explosion, as not to frighten by its noise animals, whether ridden or driven, and as not to give rise to any other cause of danger to traffic or seriously to inconvenience by the emission of smoke or vapour any persons using the road.

(2) The motor car must be provided with the following:—

- (a) A strong steering apparatus which will allow the car to be turned readily and with certainty;
- (b) Two brakes, each independent of the other and adequate for its purpose. One at least of these brakes must be capable of acting rapidly and directly upon the wheels or upon brake-drums immovably fixed thereto;
- (c) A mechanism which is capable of preventing even on steep gradients any backward movement, if one of the brakes is not of itself sufficient for the purpose.

Every motor car whose weight unladen exceeds 350 kilogrammes must be so constructed that the driver can, from his seat, reverse the movement of the car by means of the driving power.

(3) All the driving and steering apparatus must be so arranged that the driver can manipulate it with certainty and at the same time have a clear view of the road.

(4) Every motor car must be provided with plates showing the name of the manufacturer of the chassis and the manufacturer's number, the horse-power of the engine or the number and bore of its cylinders, and also the weight of the car unladen.

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ARTICLE 2.

Conditions à remplir pour les Conducteurs d'Automobiles.

Conditions
pour les
Conducteurs
d'Automobiles.

Le conducteur d'un automobile doit avoir les qualités qui donnent une garantie suffisante pour la sécurité publique.

En ce qui concerne la circulation internationale, nul ne peut conduire un automobile sans avoir reçu, à cet effet, une autorisation délivrée par une autorité compétente ou par une association habilitée par celle-ci, après qu'il aura fait la preuve de son aptitude.

L'autorisation ne peut être accordée à des personnes âgées de moins de 18 ans.

ARTICLE 3.

Délivrance et Reconnaissance des Certificats Internationaux de Route.

Délivrance
des Certificats
Internationaux.

En vue de certifier pour la circulation internationale que les conditions prévues dans les Articles 1 et 2 sont remplies, des certificats internationaux de route seront délivrés.

Ces certificats seront valables pendant un an à partir de la date de leur délivrance. Les indications manuscrites qu'ils contiendront seront toujours écrites en caractères latins ou cursives anglaises.

ARTICLE 4.

Dispositions des Numéros d'immatriculation sur les Automobiles.

Numéros
sur les
Automobiles.

Aucun automobile ne sera admis à passer d'un pays dans un autre s'il ne porte en évidence, à l'arrière, outre une plaque nationale numérotée, une plaque distinctive munie de lettres établissant sa nationalité. Les dimensions de cette plaque, les lettres ainsi que leurs dimensions sont fixées dans un tableau annexé à la présente Convention (Annexe C).

ARTICLE 6.

Dispositions Particulières aux Motocycles et aux Motocyclettes.

Motocycles
et
Motocyclettes

Les stipulations de la présente Convention sont applicables aux motocycles à trois roues et aux

ARTICLE 2.

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Conditions to be fulfilled by Drivers of Motor Cars.

The driver of a motor car must possess qualifications which provide a sufficient guarantee of public safety. Conditions to be fulfilled by Drivers.

In so far as the driving of motor cars in foreign countries is concerned, no one may drive a motor car without having received for that purpose an authorization given by a competent Authority or by an Association authorized by that Authority after having shown himself on examination to be competent.

Such an authorization must not be given to a person less than 18 years of age.

ARTICLE 3.

Issue and Recognition of International Travelling Passes.

In order to secure as regards the driving of motor cars in foreign countries that the conditions mentioned in Articles 1 and 2 are fulfilled, International Travelling Passes shall be issued. Issue of International Passes.

These passes shall be valid for one year from the date of issue. The manuscript entries therein shall always be written in Latin characters or in ordinary English handwriting.

ARTICLE 4.

Arrangement of Identification Marks on Motor Cars.

No motor car shall be allowed to pass from one country into another unless it carries fixed in a visible position on the back of the car in addition to the number plate of its own nationality, a distinctive plate displaying letters indicating that nationality. The size of this plate and the method and size of the lettering are prescribed in a note appended to the present Convention (Annexe C). Identification Marks on Motor Cars.

ARTICLE 6,

Special Provisions with Regard to Motor Cycles.

The provisions of this Convention apply to motor tricycles and motor bicycles, subject to the

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motocyclettes, sous réserve des modifications suivantes :—

(1) Le mécanisme destiné à empêcher la dérive en arrière, visé au (2) de l'Article 1 sous la lettre (c) n'est pas exigé, non plus que le mécanisme de marche arrière.

(3) En ce qui touche les motocycles et les motocyclettes, la plaque distinctive de la nationalité mesurera seulement 18 centimètres dans le sens horizontal et 12 centimètres dans le sens vertical; les lettres mesureront 8 centimètres de hauteur, la largeur de leurs traits étant de 10 millimètres.

ANNEXE C.

**Marques
distinctives.**

La marque distinctive du pays d'origine est constituée par une plaque ovale de 30 centimètres de largeur sur 18 centimètres de hauteur, portant une ou deux lettres peintes en noir sur fond blanc. Les lettres sont formées de caractères latins majuscules. Elles ont, au minimum, 10 centimètres de hauteur; leurs traits ont 15 millimètres d'épaisseur. Les lettres distinctives pour les différents pays sont les suivantes :—

Allemagne, D; Autriche, A; Belgique, B; Espagne, E; Etats-Unis, US; France, F; Grande-Bretagne, GB; Grèce, GR; Hongrie, H; Italie, I; Monténégro, MN; Monaco, MC; Pays-Bas, NL; Portugal, P; Russie, R; Roumanie, RM; Serbie, SB; Suède, S; Suisse, CH; Bulgarie, BG.

following modifications :—

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(1) The machinery intended to prevent a car from slipping backwards referred to in paragraph (c) of sub-division (2) of Article 1 is not required, nor is the reversing gear.

(3) The distinctive nationality plate of motor cycles shall measure only 18 centimeters in width and 12 centimeters in height. The letters shall measure 8 centimeters in height, the breadth of each line being 10 millimeters.

ANNEXE C.

The distinctive mark of the country of origin shall consist of an oval plate, 30 centimeters in width and 18 centimeters in height, bearing one or two letters painted in black upon a white ground. The letters shall be formed of capital letters in Latin characters, and shall measure at least 10 centimeters in height, the breadth of each line being 15 millimeters. The distinctive letters for the different countries shall be the following :—

Germany, D; Austria, A; Belgium, B; Spain, E; United States of America, US; France, F; Great Britain and Ireland, GB; Greece, GR; Hungary, H; Italy, I; Montenegro, MN; Monaco, MC; the Netherlands, NL; Portugal, P; Russia, R; Roumania, RM; Serbia, SB; Sweden, S; Switzerland, CH; Bulgaria, BG.

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SECONDE CEDULE.

FORME A.

Number.....

MOTOR CAR (INTERNATIONAL CIRCULATION) ORDER, 19 .

Certificate of Fitness of Car.

This is to certify that the motor car described hereunder has been examined and found to be fit for use on the highway in a Foreign Country.

Name of Owner of Car (in full)..... Name of Manufacturer

Owner's home address..... Type of chassis or engine

Index letter and registered number of car..... (shape

Description of car (e.g. Body of Car { colour

motor car, motor cycle, etc.) (number of seats

Weight of car unladen (in kilogrammes).

Signature



.....

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FORME B.

Number.....

MOTOR CAR (INTERNATIONAL CIRCULATION) ORDER, 19 .

Driver's Certificate of Competence.

This is to certify that A. B.* of
 has been examined and found to be competent to drive a motor car.

*Signature*

.....

.....

* Insert full name and home address of driver.

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FORME C.

Number.....

MOTOR CAR (INTERNATIONAL CIRCULATION) ORDER, 19 .

Port of

Licence to Drive a Motor Car.

A. B.* of is hereby licensed to drive a Motor Car for the
 period from the day of until the
 day of inclusive.†



.....
Treasurer of the States.

* Insert full name and home address of driver.

† The period for which the licence is granted is to be from the date of its issue until the date of expiration of the International Travelling Pass, and must in no case exceed the period of one year.

MOTOR CAR (INTERNATIONAL CIRCULATION) ORDER, 19 .

Register of Foreign Motor Cars.

Port of

Number.	Place of Issue of International Travelling Pass.	Date of Issue of Pass.	Name of Authority and Home or Association which issued Pass.	Full Name, Address of Owner of Car.	Description of Car (<i>e.g.</i> , Motor Car, Motor Cycle, &c.)	Shape and Colour of Body of Car.	Letters and Numbers on Identification Plates.	Weight of Car Kilo-grammes.	Date of Registration.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

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FORME E.

MOTOR CAR (INTERNATIONAL CIRCULATION) ORDER, 19 .

Register of Licences.

Number of Licence. 1	Full Name of Licensee. 2	Home Address of Licensee. 3	Date of Grant and of Expiration of Licence. 4	Particulars of any En- dorsement on the Licence. 5

*(Enregistré sur les Records le six décembre 1913.)*1913

AT THE COURT AT WINDSOR CASTLE,

The 22nd day of November, 1913.

PRESENT,

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY

EARL SPENCER

LORD STAMFORDHAM

LORD EMMOTT.

WHEREAS there was this day read at the Board a ^{Payment out} Report from the Right Honourable the Lords of ^{of the Impôt} the Committee of Council for the affairs of Guern- ^{of Alderney} sey and Jersey, dated the 13th day of November, ^{of expenses} 1913, in the words following, viz. :—

“YOUR MAJESTY having been pleased, by Your General Order of Reference of the 10th day of May, 1910, to refer unto this Committee a humble petition of Robert Walter Mellish, Esquire, Judge and President of the States of the Island of Alderney, dated the 14th October, 1913, setting forth that on the 6th October, 1913, a Resolution was passed by the States of the said Island, authorizing the payment of the Expenses of the recent Committee of Inquiry into the Finances of the said Island out of the Impôt thereof, subject to the sanction of Your Majesty in Council, and most humbly praying that Your Majesty would be pleased to give Your Sanction to the said payment and to order that the Expenses of the said Committee of Inquiry, amounting to sixty-nine pounds six shillings and two pence (£69 6s. 2d.) might be taken from the Impôt accordingly :

“THE LORDS OF THE COMMITTEE, in obedience to Your Majesty's said Order of Reference, having taken the said Petition into consideration, do this day agree humbly to report, as their opinion, to Your Majesty, that it may be advisable for Your Majesty to comply with the prayer of the said Petition, and to sanction the payment out of the Impôt of the Island of Alderney of the Expenses of the recent Committee of Inquiry into the Finances of the said Island, amounting to the sum of sixty-nine pounds six shillings and two pence (£69 6s. 2d.) ”

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HIS MAJESTY, having taken the said Report into consideration, is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to approve thereof, and to sanction the payment out of the Impôt of the Island of Alderney of the Expenses of the said Committee of Inquiry, amounting to the sum of sixty-nine pounds six shillings and two pence (£69 6s. 2d.)

And His Majesty doth hereby further direct that this Order be entered upon the Register of the Island of Alderney and observed accordingly.

And the Judge, Jurats, and all other His Majesty's Officers for the time being, of the said Island of Alderney, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

(Enregistré sur les Records le 28 mars 1914.)

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE,

The 9th day of March, 1914.

PRESENT,

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY

LORD PRESIDENT

MASTER OF THE HORSE

MARQUESS OF LINCOLNSHIRE

LORD WIMBORNE

MR. CHARLES HOBHOUSE.

Loi supplé-
mentaire à la
loi relative
aux Explosifs

WHEREAS there was this day read at the Board a Report from the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Council for the Affairs of Guernsey and Jersey, dated the 20th day of February, 1914, in the words following, viz.:

"YOUR MAJESTY having been pleased, by Your General Order of Reference of the 10th day of May, 1910, to refer unto this Committee the humble Petition of the States of the Island of Guernsey, setting forth (1) that the Law relating to Explosives now in force in the Island of Guernsey was sanctioned by an Order of His late Majesty King Edward in Council of the 12th January, 1905, and registered on the Records of the said Island on the 4th February, 1905; (2) that the Inspector of Explosives appointed under that Law, in his annual report, dated the 31st January, 1913, made the following remark, viz.: 'I regret to have to report that no fewer than four quarry stores have

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been broken into and quantities amounting to the equivalent of 116lbs. of powder stolen. Three parishes have been involved. There seems to me to be no doubt possible that these have been the acts of the unlicensed workmen who cannot afford either the cost of the licence or the expense of establishing a store of their own'; (3) that in view of the above-mentioned remark the Crown Officers were requested to prepare a supplementary *Projet de Loi* making provision for a smaller and cheaper licence for the small users of Explosives; (4) that at an adjourned Meeting of the Court of Chief Pleas held on the 15th November, 1913, the Royal Court approved of a supplementary *Projet de Loi* as prepared by the Crown Officers, and ordered that the same be presented to the States in order that, if adopted, it might be submitted to Your Majesty for Your Royal Sanction; (5) that the said *Projet de Loi* was accordingly duly presented to the States and came on for consideration and debate on the 21st January, 1914, on which date a Resolution was passed adopting the said *Projet de Loi* and authorizing the Bailiff to present a humble Petition on their behalf for Your Majesty's Royal Sanction to the same; (6) that the *Projet de Loi* as adopted by the Sates is intituled '*Loi supplémentaire à la Loi relative aux Explosifs*,' and is in the words and figures set forth in the Schedule to the said Petition; and humbly praying that Your Majesty would be graciously pleased to give Your Royal Sanction to the said *Projet de Loi* intituled '*Loi supplémentaire à la Loi relative aux Explosifs*,' as the same is set forth in the Schedule to the said Petition, and to order and direct that as from the date of the registration of the Order to be made thereon the same might have the force of law in the Island of Guernsey :

"THE LORDS OF THE COMMITTEE, in obedience to Your Majesty's said Order of Reference, have taken the said Petition and the said *Projet de Loi* into consideration, and do this day agree humbly to report, as their opinion, to Your Majesty, that it may be advisable for Your Majesty to comply with the prayer of the said Petition, and to approve of and ratify the said *Projet de Loi*."

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HIS MAJESTY, having taken the said Report into consideration, is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to approve of and ratify the said Projet de Loi, and to order, as it is hereby ordered, that as from the date of the registration of this Order, the same shall have the force of Law within the Island of Guernsey.

And His Majesty doth hereby further direct that this Order, and the said Projet de Loi (a copy whereof is hereunto annexed) be entered upon the Register of the Island of Guernsey and observed accordingly.

And the Lieutenant-Governor or Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Guernsey, the Bailiff and Jurats, and all other His Majesty's Officers, for the time being, in the said Island, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

PROJET DE LOI referred to in the foregoing
Order in Council.

LOI SUPPLEMENTAIRE A LA LOI RELATIVE AUX EXPLOSIFS.

Vu le rapport en date du 31 janvier 1913, fait aux Etats de cette île par l'Inspecteur pour les Explosifs.

La clause suivante sera ajoutée au premier paragraphe du Titre VIII. de la Loi relative aux Explosifs sanctionnée par un Ordre de Sa Majesté en Conseil en date du 12 janvier 1905, enregistré sur les Records de cette île le 4 février 1905 :—

Pourvu toutefois que sur la recommandation par écrit de l'Inspecteur le Supérieur de la Chaussée pourra, sur paiement de la somme de cinq chelins sterling, octroyer une licence pour garder dans un magasin une quantité n'excédant pas 25 livres pesant ou son équivalent de poudre à canon ou d'autre explosif.

Et attendu que le Titre XV. de la dite loi est en contradiction avec les autres provisions de la dite Loi ; est et demeure rappelé le Titre XV. de la dite loi.

*(Enregistré sur les Records le 28 mars 1914.)*1914

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE,

The 9th day of March, 1914.

PRESENT,

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY

LORD PRESIDENT

MASTER OF THE HORSE

MARQUESS OF LINCOLNSHIRE

LORD WIMBORNE

MR. CHARLES HOBHOUSE.

WHEREAS there was this day read at the Board a Report from the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Council for the affairs of Guernsey and Jersey, dated the 20th day of February, 1914, in the words following, viz. :—

Loi sur les
permis de
port d'Armes
de Chasse à
Auregny.

“YOUR MAJESTY having been pleased, by Your General Order of Reference of the 10th day of May, 1910, to refer unto this Committee a humble Petition of Robert Walter Mellish, Esquire, Judge and President of the States of the Island of Alderney, setting forth (1) that at the Michaelmas Chief Pleas, held on the 6th October, 1913, the States decided to pass a law on Gun licences during the shooting season and requested the Procureur du Roi to draw up a *Projet de Loi* referring to the same; (2) that at a Meeting of the States, held on the 20th October, 1913, the States adopted a Resolution authorizing the Petitioner to present to Your Majesty in Council a humble Petition asking for the Royal Sanction to a *Projet de Loi*, intituled “*Loi relative aux Permis de Port d'Armes de Chasse*” in the form as set forth in the Schedule to the said Petition, and humbly praying that Your Majesty would be graciously pleased to grant Your Royal Sanction to the said *Projet de Loi*, and to declare Your Royal Will and Pleasure that the same might have full force of Law in Your Majesty's Island of Alderney :—

“THE LORDS OF THE COMMITTEE, in obedience to Your Majesty's said Order of Reference, have taken the said Petition and *Projet de Loi* into consideration, and do this day agree humbly to report, as their opinion to Your Majesty that it may be advisable for Your Majesty to comply with the prayer of the said Petition, and to approve of and ratify the said *Projet de Loi*.”

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HIS MAJESTY, having taken the said Report into consideration, is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to approve of and ratify the said Projet de Loi, and to order, as it is hereby ordered, that the same shall have the force of law within the Island of Alderney.

And His Majesty doth hereby further direct that this Order and the said Projet de Loi (a copy whereof is hereunto annexed) be entered upon the Register of the Island of Guernsey and observed accordingly.

And the Lieutenant-Governor or Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Guernsey, the Bailiff and Jurats, and all other His Majesty's Officers, for the time being, of the said Island of Guernsey, and also the Judge and Jurats of the said Island of Alderney and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

PROJET DE LOI referred to in the foregoing Order in Council.

LOI SUR LES PERMIS DE PORT D'ARMES DE CHASSE.

Octroi des permis.

1.—Le Procureur du Roi est autorisé d'octroyer des permis de Port d'Armes de Chasse aux personnes âgées au-delà de seize ans.

2.—Le Permis de Port d'Armes sera par écrit, indiquant le nom, prénom, et demeure de l'impétrant. Il sera daté du jour auquel il sera accordé, et expirera le 29 Septembre de chaque année.

Droits payables.

3.—Il sera payé pour chaque permis comme suit : pour habitant payant taxe 5s. ; pour fils de tel habitant 2s. 6d. ; pour tout autre £1 sterling.

Registre.

4.—Le Procureur du Roi gardera un Registre des noms des impétrants. Les Listes pour l'année seront publiées dans un journal hebdomadaire ayant cours en l'Île pendant le mois de Novembre de chaque année.

Pouvoirs des Connétables.

5.—Tout Connétable et assistant Connétable aura le droit d'exiger de toute personne portant arme de

Chasse la production de son permis. L'occupant d'une propriété aura ce droit par rapport à toute personne qu'il trouvera sur sa propriété. Toute personne refusant de produire son permis lorsque ce requis sera passible en Police Correctionnelle d'une amende n'excédant pas £14 tournois. 1914

6.—Quiconque sera trouvé dans les routes, rues, chemins ou lieux publics, ou sur une propriété dont il n'est ni occupant, ni propriétaire, portant une arme de Chasse, et n'ayant pas de permis de port d'armes sera passible en Police Correctionnelle d'une amende n'excédant pas £28 tournois. Pénalités.

7.—Le produit des permis sera applicable au compte des Besoins Publics, et versé entre les mains du Trésorier des Etats sitôt reçu, déduction faite des frais et commission d'enregistrement. Application du produit des permis.

8.—Est rappelé dans toute ordonnance précédente, tout article ou clause d'article, ayant rapport aux articles de cette présente Loi.

9. Cette Loi sera en force à compter du jour de son enregistrement sur les Records de cette Ile.

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE,

The 9th day of March, 1914.

PRESENT,

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY

LORD PRESIDENT

MASTER OF THE HORSE

MARQUESS OF LINCOLNSHIRE

LORD WIMBORNE

MR. CHARLES HOBHOUSE.

WHEREAS there was this day read at the Board a Report from the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Council for the affairs of Guernsey and Jersey, dated the 7th day of February, 1914, in the words following, viz. :— Loi relative à la taxe sur les Chiens à Auregny.

“YOUR MAJESTY having been pleased, by Your General Order of Reference of the 10th day of May, 1910, to refer unto this Committee a humble Petition of Robert Walter Mellish, Esquire, Judge and President of the States of the Island of Alderney, setting forth (1) that at the Michaelmas Chief Pleas, held on the 6th October, 1913, the said States decided to amend the Law on the Dog

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Tax, and requested the Procureur du Roi to draw up a Projet de Loi referring to the same; (2) that at a Meeting of the States, held on the 20th October, 1913, the States adopted a Resolution authorizing the Petitioner to present to Your Majesty in Council a humble Petition asking for the Royal Sanction to a Projet de Loi, intituled "Loi relative à la Taxe sur les Chiens" in the form as set forth in the Schedule to the said Petition; and humbly praying that Your Majesty would be graciously pleased to grant Your Royal Sanction to the said Projet de Loi, and to declare Your Royal Will and Pleasure that the same might have full force of law in Your Majesty's Island of Alderney.

"THE LORDS OF THE COMMITTEE, in obedience to Your Majesty's said Order of Reference, have taken the said Petition and Projet de Loi into consideration, and do this day agree humbly to report, as their opinion, to Your Majesty, that it may be advisable for Your Majesty to comply with the prayer of the said Petition and to approve of and ratify the said Projet de Loi."

HIS MAJESTY, having taken the said Report into consideration, is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to approve of and ratify the said Projet de Loi, and to order, as it is hereby ordered that the same shall have the force of law within the Island of Alderney.

And His Majesty doth hereby further direct that this Order and the said Projet de Loi (a copy whereof is hereunto annexed) be entered upon the Register of the Island of Guernsey, and observed accordingly.

And the Lieutenant-Governor or Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Guernsey, the Bailiff and Jurats, and all other His Majesty's Officers, for the time being, of the said Island of Guernsey, and also the Judge and Jurats of the said Island of Alderney and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

PROJET DE LOI referred to in the foregoing
Order in Council.

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LOI RELATIVE A LA TAXE SUR LES CHIENS.

1.—Tout propriétaire de chiens sera tenu, pen- Déclaration
dant janvier chaque an, de déclarer au Procureur que le
du Roi, le nombre de chiens dont il est propriétaire, doit faire,
sur une pénalité de £7 tournois.

2.—Le Procureur du Roi est autorisé d'octroyer
une licence au dit propriétaire, en recevant 5s. par
chien ; et devra être la dite taxe payée dans les huit
jours suivant la déclaration, sur même pénalité que
dessus.

3.—Tout chien viable le 1er janvier, sera censé Conditions
taxable pour l'an courant et tout chien sera censé de la taxe.
taxable trois mois après naissance, le propriétaire
devant donner preuve de l'âge, sur même pénalité
que dessus.

4.—Un tarif spécial pourra être accordé par la Tarif spécial
Cour pour toute meute excédant douze chiens. pour une
meute.

5.—Le Procureur du Roi gardera un registre Registre.
énumérant le numéro de la licence accordée, le nom
et prénom du propriétaire, le nombre de chiens, et
le montant de la taxe. La liste sera affichée dans
un journal hebdomadaire ayant cours en l'Ile la se-
maine suivant le 31 Janvier de chaque année ; et
sera pareille liste affichée au Greffe pendant le mois
de février.

6.—La dite taxe sera versée entre les mains du Versement
Trésorier des Etats pour le compte des Besoins de la taxe.
Publics pendant la première semaine de février,
déduction faite des frais et commission de cinq pour
cent pour peine d'enregistrement.

7.—Et seront les amendes applicables moitié à Amendes.
Sa Majesté et moitié au délateur.

8.—Sont rappelés toutes ordonnances, et Ordres
en Conseil précédents relatifs à ce sujet.

Cette Loi sera en force à compter du jour de son
enregistrement sur les Records de cette Ile.

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(Enregistré sur les Records le 29 avril 1914.)

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE,
The 30th day of March, 1914.

PRESENT,

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY

LORD PRESIDENT

LORD COLERROOKE

VISCOUNT KNOLLYS

LORD EMMOTT.

Loi supplé-
mentaire
relative à
l'inspection
des Bateaux
à Vapeur.

WHEREAS there was this day read at the Board a Report from the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Council for the Affairs of Guernsey and Jersey, dated the 16th day of March, 1914, in the words following, viz.:—

“YOUR MAJESTY, having been pleased, by Your General Order of Reference of the 10th day of May, 1910, to refer unto this Committee the humble Petition of the States of the Island of Guernsey, setting forth (1) that the Law relating to the Inspection (*i.e.*, Survey) of Steamships, not subject to the Merchant Shipping Act of 1894, and carrying passengers between the said Island of Guernsey, the adjacent Islands, the United Kingdom and its Dependencies, and France, now in force in the said Island, was sanctioned by an Order of Her late Majesty the Queen in Council of the 3rd February, 1898, and registered on the Records of the said Island on the 19th February, 1898; (2) that the Supervisor of the Harbour having made representations to the Royal Court showing that no provision is made in the said law with regard to the number of life-boats and life-saving appliances that passenger-carrying steamers trading with that Island should carry for the safety of the travelling public, the Royal Court requested the Crown Officers to prepare a supplementary *Projet de Loi* embodying the said representations; (3) that at an adjourned Meeting of the Court of Chief Pleas held on the 15th November, 1913, the Royal Court approved of the supplementary *Projet de Loi* as prepared by the Crown Officers, and ordered that the same be presented to the States in order that, if adopted, it might be submitted to Your Majesty for Your Royal Sanction; (4) that the said *Projet de Loi* was accordingly duly presented to the States and came on for consideration and debate on the 21st January, 1914, on which date a Resolution was

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passed adopting the said *Projet de Loi* and authorizing the Bailiff to present a humble Petition on their behalf for Your Majesty's Royal Sanction to the same; (5) that the said *Projet de Loi* as adopted by the States is intituled '*Loi supplémentaire à la Loi relative à l'Inspection des Bateaux à Vapeur (Appareils de Sauvetage)*,' and is in the words and figures set forth in the Schedule to the said Petition; And humbly praying that Your Majesty would be graciously pleased to give Your Royal Sanction to the said *Projet de Loi*, intituled '*Loi supplémentaire à la Loi relative à l'Inspection des Bateaux à Vapeur (Appareils de Sauvetage)*,' and to order and direct that as from the date of the registration of the Order to be made on the said Petition, the same might have the force of law in the Bailiwick of Guernsey:

"THE LORDS OF THE COMMITTEE, in obedience to Your Majesty's said Order of Reference, have taken the said Petition and the said *Projet de Loi* into consideration, and do this day agree humbly to report, as their opinion, to Your Majesty, that it may be advisable for Your Majesty to comply with the prayer of the said Petition, and to approve of and ratify the said *Projet de Loi*."

HIS MAJESTY, having taken the said Report into consideration, is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to approve of and ratify the said *Projet de Loi*, and to order, as it is hereby ordered, that, as from the date of the registration of this Order, the said *Projet de Loi* shall have the force of law within the Bailiwick of Guernsey.

And his Majesty doth hereby further direct that this Order, and the said *Projet de Loi* (a copy whereof is hereunto annexed), be entered upon the Register of the Island of Guernsey and observed accordingly.

And the Lieutenant-Governor or Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Guernsey, the Bailiff and Jurats, and all other His Majesty's Officers, for the time being, in the said Island, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

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“ PROJET DE LOI ” referred to in the foregoing
Order in Council.

LOI SUPPLEMENTAIRE A LA LOI RELATIVE A L'INSPECTION DES BATEAUX A VAPEUR (APPAREILS DE SAUVETAGE).

Loi supplé-
mentaire
relative à
l'inspection
des Bateaux
à Vapeur.

Attendu que d'après les provisions de la “ Loi relative à l'Inspection des Bateaux à Vapeur,” sanctionnée par un Ordre de Sa Majesté en Conseil du 3 février 1898, enregistré sur les Records de l'Ile de Guernesey le 19 février 1898, le propriétaire de tout bateau à vapeur non pourvu d'un certificat du “ Board of Trade ” portant plus de douze passagers entre l'île de Guernesey, les Iles voisines, le Royaume-Uni et ses dépendances, et la France, est tenu de faire inspecter la coque et les machines du dit bateau à vapeur une fois au moins par an, de la manière indiquée dans la dite Loi, par un Expert autorisé à cet effet :

Attendu que par l'Article 5 de la dite Loi après réception d'un Rapport à lui fourni par l'Expert aux fins de l'Article 4 de la susdite Loi ou d'un certificat du “ Board of Trade ” le Superviseur de la Chaussée, s'il est satisfait que le bateau à vapeur est en bon état, donnera au propriétaire un certificat l'autorisant à porter un nombre spécifié de passagers à bord du dit bateau à vapeur, et ce pour un temps qui n'excédera pas un an :

Attendu que le dit Superviseur de la Chaussée a représenté à la Cour que le rapport requis par l'Article 4 de la dite Loi, quoique constatant le nombre de passagers que le bateau à vapeur est propre à porter, ne fait aucune recommandation par rapport au nombre de bateaux et d'appareils de sauvetage que le bateau à vapeur doit porter, et qu'à cet effet il est nécessaire d'assurer autant que possible la sûreté du public voyageur.

Seront substitués aux Articles 4 et 5 de la susdite Loi relative à l'Inspection des Bateaux à Vapeur et seront censés en former partie les articles suivants :

Rapport de
l'expert.

ARTICLE 4.—L'Expert fournira au Superviseur de la Chaussée un rapport par écrit sur les points suivants :—

- (a) L'état de la coque du bateau à vapeur ;
- (b) L'état des machines du dit bateau à vapeur.

- (c) Le temps, si moins d'un an, pour lequel les dites machines suffiront au dit service; 1914
- (d) L'état des soupapes de sûreté et de l'anglicé "fire-hose";
- (e) Le maximum de poids à placer sur les soupapes de sûreté;
- (f) Le nombre de passagers que le dit bateau à vapeur est propre à porter;
- (g) Le nombre de bateaux et d'appareils de sauvetage avec leur capacité cubique que le dit bateau à vapeur doit porter.

ARTICLE 5.—Après réception de ce rapport ou d'un certificat du "Board of Trade" le Superviseur de la Chaussée, s'il est satisfait que le bateau à vapeur est en bon état, et pourvu de bateaux et d'appareils de sauvetage suffisants, donnera au propriétaire un certificat l'autorisant à porter un nombre spécifié de passagers à bord du dit bateau à vapeur, et ce pour un temps qui n'excédera pas un an. Octroi d'un Certificat par le Superviseur.

Le propriétaire et le maître de tout bateau à vapeur auquel un certificat aura été livré aux fins de ce présent article, seront tenus de garder à bord du dit bateau à vapeur, et ce dans un état propre pour service, les bateaux et appareils de sauvetage requis dans le dit certificat sous une pénalité n'excédant pas Cent livres sterling contre le propriétaire s'il est en faute, et n'excédant pas cinquante livres sterling contre le maître du dit bateau à vapeur s'il est en faute.

Cette loi est rappelée par la loi relative à la Marine Marchande du 6 juin 1916.

(Enregistré sur les Records le 20 avril 1914.)

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE,
The 30th day of March, 1914.

PRESENT,

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
LORD PRESIDENT
VISCOUNT KNOLLYS
LORD COLEBROOKE
LORD EMMOTT.

WHEREAS there was this day read at the Board a Report from the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Council for the Affairs of Guernsey and Jersey, dated the 24th day of March, 1914, in the words following, viz. :— Loi relative aux ventes publiques à l'encan.

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“YOUR MAJESTY having been pleased, by Your General Order of Reference of the 10th day of May, 1910, to refer unto this Committee the humble Petition of the States of the Island of Guernsey setting forth (1) that there is at present no law in force in the Island of Guernsey for the regulating of sales by auction or for the licensing of auctioneers; (2) that representations having been made with regard to the insufficiency of the provisions contained in Ordinances of the Royal Court for the conducting of sales by auction in the interests both of the general public and of the auctioneers, a proposition was submitted to the States of the said Island on the 11th October, 1911, requesting them to appoint a committee to examine into regulations and conditions to which it would be advisable that auction sales be subjected, to consider the various questions connected therewith, and to report thereon to the States, and a committee was appointed to the above effect; (3) that the States Committee so appointed, after having met on several occasions, on the 25th January, 1913, made their report containing the points on which they recommended that legislation should be adopted; (4) that the said report was duly presented to the States and came on for consideration and debate on the 9th April, 1913, when it was resolved to adopt with certain modifications the recommendations contained therein and to request the Royal Court to prepare a ‘Projet de Loi’ giving effect to the recommendations adopted by the States; (5) that at an adjourned Meeting of the Court of Chief Pleas held on the 25th October, 1913, the Royal Court approved of a ‘Projet de Loi’ as prepared by the Crown Officers, and ordered that the same be presented to the States in order that, if adopted, it might be submitted to Your Majesty for Your Royal Sanction; (6) that the said ‘Projet de Loi’ was accordingly duly presented to the States and came on for consideration and debate on the 14th January, 1914, on which date a resolution was passed adopting the said ‘Projet de Loi’ with slight modifications and authorizing the Bailiff to present a humble Petition on their behalf for Your Majesty’s Royal Sanction to the same; (7) that the

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said 'Projet de Loi' as adopted by the States is intituled 'Loi ayant rapport aux Ventes publiques à l'Encan,' and is in the words and figures set forth in the schedule to the said Petition; And humbly praying that Your Majesty would be graciously pleased to give Your Royal Sanction to the said 'Projet de Loi' intituled 'Loi ayant rapport aux Ventes publiques à l'Encan' and to order and direct that as from the date of the registration of the Order to be made thereon the same might have the force of law in the Island of Guernsey.

"THE LORDS OF THE COMMITTEE, in obedience to Your Majesty's said Order of Reference, have taken the said Petition and the said 'Projet de Loi' into consideration, and do this day agree humbly to report as their opinion, to Your Majesty, that it may be advisable for Your Majesty to comply with the prayer of the said Petition and to approve of and ratify the said 'Projet de Loi.'"

HIS MAJESTY, having taken the said Report into consideration, is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to approve of and ratify the said 'Projet de Loi,' and to order, as it is hereby ordered, that as from the date of the registration of this Order, the same shall have the force of Law within the Island of Guernsey.

And His Majesty doth hereby further direct that this Order and the said 'Projet de Loi' (a copy whereof is hereunto annexed) be entered upon the Register of the Island of Guernsey, and observed accordingly.

And the Lieutenant-Governor or Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Guernsey, the Bailiff and Jurats, and all other His Majesty's Officers, for the time being, in the said Island, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

PROJET DE LOI referred to in the foregoing Order in Council.

LOI AYANT RAPPORT AUX VENTES PUBLIQUES A L'ENCAN.

Vu la délibération des Etats en date du neuf avril mil neuf cent treize ;

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Défense de
tenir vente
publique aux
enchères sans
licence.

1. Il est défendu de tenir une vente publique aux enchères sans avoir une licence d'encanteur actuellement en force. La licence sera annuelle et personnelle, et sera accordée par le Trésorier des Etats. Il sera payé au Trésorier des Etats pour chaque licence et pour chaque renouvellement de licence la somme de £3 stg. Celui qui s'adressera pour une licence devra présenter au Trésorier des Etats une recommandation des Connétables et de la Douzaine de la paroisse dans laquelle il réside.

Dans le cas que le postulant ne soit pas recommandé par les Connétables ou la Douzaine il pourra en appeler à la Cour Royale siégeant en Cour ordinaire dont la décision sera finale.

Exceptions à
la défense.

2. Le Receveur-Général de Sa Majesté et ses députés, le Prévôt de Sa Majesté et ses députés, et le Sergent de Sa Majesté et ses députés, n'auront pas besoin d'une licence lors agissant dans leurs capacités officielles.

Définition
d'une vente
publique.

3. Toute vente publique de la propriété d'autrui qui se fera aux enchères de vive voix sera censée être une vente publique aux enchères.

Autres
exceptions à
la défense.

4. Toute vente de marchandises dans un but religieux ou charitable seulement, toute vente de chevaux ou d'autres animaux vivants sur un lieu de course ou à une exposition faite par ou avec l'autorité des officiers d'icelle, et toute vente de poissons frais et d'autres commodités périssables, seront exceptées des provisions contenues dans les articles 1, 5, 6 et 7, et de celle de l'article 10 qui prescrit que les conditions de vente doivent être imprimées ou écrites.

Annonce
d'une vente
publique.

5. Toute vente aux enchères sauf les exceptions ci-dessus devra être annoncée par le vendeur ou l'encanteur dans un journal enregistré régulièrement publié au moins une fois par semaine dans cette île donnant avis de la vente, du lieu et des heures durant lesquelles la propriété, si elle est mobilière, peut être vue par le public. Telle annonce devra être publiée avant le jour de la vente.

Heures aux-
quelles ventes
publiques
peuvent avoir
lieu.

6. Les ventes aux enchères peuvent avoir lieu à toutes heures entre dix heures du matin et dix heures du soir pourvu que la propriété à vendre, dans le cas où elle est mobilière, a été exposée à l'inspection libre et sans contrainte du public

pendant au moins une heure entière entre neuf heures du matin et le coucher du soleil du jour de la vente. 1914

7. Avant qu'une vente ait lieu, une affiche, un drapeau ou une enseigne, portant le nom de l'encanteur, avec son adresse imprimée, écrite ou peinte en lettres assez grandes pour être vues publiquement, devra être placée dans un endroit en évidence sur le lieu où la vente se fait, et devra rester ainsi placée en cet endroit durant la vente. Nom de l'encanteur doit être affiché.

8. Les gages non rachetés des prêteurs sur gage de la valeur de dix chelins et en dessus ne pourront être vendus aux enchères publiques à moins qu'ils n'aient été spécifiés comme tels dans l'annonce mentionnée à l'Article 5 et déclarés comme tels par l'encanteur au moment où ils seront mis en vente. Gages non rachetés.

9. Aucunes marchandises qui peuvent être soumises à l'impôt (telles que les vins, liqueurs spiritueuses, bière, cidre et tabac), ne pourront être vendues aux enchères publiques sans qu'une licence ait été obtenue par le vendeur ou l'encanteur, sauf (a) sur des prémisses où le propriétaire des marchandises a une licence en force, ou (b) en cas de vente par échantillons, de marchandises appartenant à une personne ayant une licence en force pour la vente des dites marchandises pour un autre lieu dans l'île, ou (c) aux ventes autorisées par le Superviseur quand il est satisfait que la propriété appartient à une personne privée et n'est pas vendue en vue de commerce, ou (d) aux ventes devant le Prévôt du Roi. Marchandises sujettes à payer impôt.

10. Tout acheteur sera soumis aux conditions de vente qui ne seront pas reconnues déraisonnables. Conditions de vente. Les conditions de vente devront être imprimées ou écrites et devront être annoncées par l'encanteur au commencement de chaque vente à l'encan. Les conditions de chaque vente seront censées être communiquées d'une manière suffisante, si une copie d'icelles imprimée ou écrite a été remise à toute personne qui en fera la demande, ou si les dites conditions sont exposées d'une manière lisible dans une partie des prémisses où la vente se fait.

11. Quand une vente de meubles ou d'immeubles est sujette à un prix réservé, et quand le vendeur se réserve le droit d'enchérir ou d'employer une Conditions quant à une enchère par le vendeur.

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personne pour enchérir pour lui, ce fait doit être annoncé avant la vente. Sans cet avis il n'est pas permis au vendeur ou à une autre personne en son nom, de faire une enchère ou à l'encanteur d'accepter sciemment telle enchère et la vente en ce qui concerne l'acheteur sera nulle.

12. Quand le vendeur se réserve le droit d'enchérir, lui ou une seule personne nommée par lui pourra enchérir à la vente et les conditions de vente annoncées ayant rapport à son droit devront être strictement observées.

Enchère
fictive.

13. Toute enchère fictive faite par une tierce personne sans le consentement du vendeur ou de l'encanteur n'invalidera pas la vente et ne portera atteinte au droit du vendeur de faire accomplir la vente.

Vente sans
réserve.

14. Quand une vente est sans réserve, l'encanteur sera tenu de compléter la vente au plus haut enchérisseur pourvu qu'il ait reçu des enchères de deux personnes au moins.

Représenta-
tions fausses.

15. Des représentations matérielles fausses faites par l'encanteur le rendront sujet à une action de la part du vendeur pour négligence ou pour perte subie, ou à une action par l'acheteur pour infraction de garantie ou d'autorité.

Vente pour
une personne
inconnue.

16. Quand un encanteur vend pour une personne qui ne veut pas se faire connaître, il sera personnellement responsable du contrat. Un encanteur vendant pour le compte d'une personne connue ne sera pas responsable du contrat à moins que, d'après les termes du contrat, il se soit rendu personnellement responsable.

Enchérisseur
peut retirer
enchère.

17. Une enchère pourra être retirée par l'enchérisseur en aucun temps avant que la propriété ait été adjugée à un enchérisseur quelconque. Aucun lot de £5 stg. ou au-dessus ne pourra être adjugé avant que l'encanteur ait annoncé une enchère pour la première, seconde et troisième fois.

Acte
frauduleux.

18. Tout acte préjudiciel ou frauduleux qui peut empêcher la propriété mise en vente de réaliser sa juste valeur et qui découragera la vente, invalidera tout achat par les personnes coupables de tels actes et justifiera l'encanteur à retirer la propriété de la vente.

19. Il est défendu à trois personnes ou plus de se réunir pour empêcher le résultat légitime d'une vente aux enchères, en convenant de ne pas enchérir l'une sur l'autre, mais deux personnes seulement pourront convenir de ne pas enchérir l'une sur l'autre.

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Convention pour empêcher vente.

20. Il est défendu à une ou plusieurs personnes de prendre part à une vente fictive par des enchères prétendues et en vue d'induire des personnes à acheter à des prix excessifs.

Vente fictive.

21. Un encanteur ne recevra pas de commission, réduction ou donation d'aucune personne autre que du vendeur, sans rendre compte au dit vendeur des dites commissions, réductions ou donations.

22. Un encanteur ne pourra mettre des enchères en son propre et privé nom, ou au nom d'un enchérisseur sans le consentement du vendeur excepté pour le vendeur lui-même si celui-ci s'est réservé le droit d'enchérir.

23. Un encanteur ne pourra vendre à une vente aux enchères de la propriété autre que celle du vendeur annoncé sans en faire connaître le fait dans l'annonce, ou dans les conditions de la vente.

24. Un encanteur sera obligé de faire connaître le nom d'un enchérisseur s'il en est requis par une personne qui a enchéri auparavant sur le lot en question.

25. Tout encanteur gardera des livres en règle de compte de toutes ventes aux enchères qu'il aura faites et ces livres devront être produits en tout temps raisonnable, sur demande, pour être examinés par le Bailliff ou le Lieutenant-Bailliif ou par un acte de Cour.

26. Sera passible d'une amende à discrétion de justice qui n'excédera pas £20 stg. toute personne qui tient une vente publique aux enchères sans avoir une licence valable et actuellement en force, ainsi que tout encanteur ou autre personne qui enfreindra aucun des articles de la présente loi.

ORDRES EN CONSEIL.

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(Enregistré sur les Records le 20 avril 1914.)

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE,
The 9th day of March, 1914.

PRESENT,

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY,
LORD PRESIDENT MASTER OF THE HORSE
MARQUESS OF LINCOLNSHIRE LORD WIMBORNE
MR. CHARLES HOBHOUSE.

It is this day ordered by His Majesty, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, that a printed copy of the following Order in Council, made under the Copyright Act, 1911 (1 & 2 George V. cap 46), be transmitted to the Royal Court of the Island of Guernsey, viz. :—

Copyright
Act (Italy).

Order in Council of the 9th February, 1914;
Italy.

And it is hereby further ordered that the said Order in Council be registered and published in the Island of Guernsey, not as being essential to its operation therein, but that His Majesty's subjects in the said Island may have notice of the said Order in Council having passed, and that they are bound thereby.

And the Lieutenant-Governor or Commander-in-Chief for the time being of the Island of Guernsey, and its Dependencies, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice of His Majesty's pleasure hereby signified, and govern themselves accordingly.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE,
The 9th day of February, 1914.

PRESENT,

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS His Majesty, by virtue of the authority conferred on Him by the Copyright Act, 1911, and having regard to the provisions of the Berlin

Copyright
Act (Italy).

V.—1

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Copyright Convention, was pleased to make an Order in Council, dated the 24th day of June, 1912 (hereinafter called the Principal Order), extending the protection of the said Act to certain classes of works to which protection is guaranteed by the said Convention :

And whereas it is provided in Article (2), proviso (i), of the Principal Order that Sections 1 (2) (d) and 19 of the Copyright Act, 1911, and such other part or parts thereof as confer upon the owner of the copyright in a literary, dramatic or musical work the exclusive right of making any record, perforated roll, cinematograph film, or other contrivance by means of which the work may be mechanically performed and such other part or parts thereof as confer copyright in any record or perforated roll shall not apply in the case of any work of which the country of origin is Italy :

And whereas His Majesty has received an assurance from the Italian Government to the effect that the widest protection is granted in Italy to works of British origin, to the authors of which is reserved the exclusive right of every form of reproduction, execution, or representation by any means whatever, (including the cinematograph as well as mechanical musical instruments) :

NOW, THEREFORE, His Majesty, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, and by virtue of the authority conferred upon Him by the Copyright Act, 1911, is pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows :—

- (1) The provisions of Article (2), proviso (i), of the Principal Order are hereby revoked so far as they relate to works of which the country of origin is Italy.
- (2) In the application of the provisions of Article (3) of the Principal Order to works of which the country of origin is Italy, the commencement of this Order shall be substituted for the commencement of the Act and for the commencement of the Principal Order,

- (3) In the application to works of which the country of origin is Italy of Sections 1 (2) (d) and 19 of the Copyright Act, 1911, the commencement of this Order shall be substituted for the commencement of the Act, and for the passing of the Act, in Sections 19 (7) and 19 (8), wherever those expressions occur, and the 1st day of July, 1914, for the 1st day of July, 1913.
- (4) Where any person has, before the date of this Order, taken any action whereby he has incurred any expenditure or liability in connection with the reproduction or performance of any work at a time when such reproduction or performance would, but for the making of this Order, have been lawful, nothing in this Order shall diminish or prejudice any rights or interest arising from, or in connection with, such action which are subsisting or valuable at the said date unless the person who, by virtue of this Order, becomes entitled to restrain such reproduction or performance agrees to pay such compensation as, failing agreement, may be determined in accordance with the provisions of the Copyright Act, 1911.
- (5) This Order shall come into operation on the First day of April, 1914, which date is in this Order referred to as the commencement of the Order.

And the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury are to give the necessary orders accordingly.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

(Enregistré sur les Records le 20 avril 1914.)

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE,
The 30th day of March, 1914.

PRESENT,

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY,

LORD PRESIDENT
VISCOUNT KNOLLYS

LORD COLEBROOKE
LORD EMMOTT.

IT is this day ordered by His Majesty, by and Copyright
Act (Italy).

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with the advice of His Privy Council, that a printed copy of the following Order in Council, made under the Copyright Act, 1911 (1 & 2 George V. cap 46), be transmitted to the Royal Court of the Island of Guernsey, viz. :—

Order in Council of the 30th March, 1914; Italy.

And it is hereby further ordered that the said Order in Council be registered and published in the Island of Guernsey, not as being essential to its operation therein, but that His Majesty's subjects in the said Island may have notice of the said Order in Council having passed, and that they are bound thereby.

And the Lieutenant-Governor or Commander-in-Chief for the time being of the Island of Guernsey, and its Dependencies, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice of His Majesty's pleasure hereby signified, and govern themselves accordingly.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

WHEREAS His Majesty, by virtue of the authority conferred upon Him by the Copyright Act, 1911, was pleased to make an Order in Council, dated the 9th day of February, 1914, revoking, so far as they relate to works of which the country of origin is Italy, the provisions of Article 2, Proviso (1), of the Order in Council therein referred to as the Principal Order :

And whereas it is expedient that Article 3 of the said first mentioned Order should be varied :

NOW, THEREFORE, His Majesty, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, and by virtue of the authority conferred upon Him by the Copyright Act, 1911, is pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows :—

1. Article 3 of the said Order shall be varied by omitting therefrom the words "and the first day of July, 1914, for the first day of July, 1913," and the Article shall take effect as if those words had not been inserted therein.

2. This Order shall come into operation on the 1st day of April, 1914.

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And the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury are to give the necessary Orders accordingly.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

(Enregistré sur les Records le 30 mai 1914.)

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE

The 14th day of May, 1914.

PRESENT,

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY

EARL BEAUCHAMP

SIR JOSHUA WILLIAMS

MASTER OF THE HORSE

LORD JUSTICE PICKFORD

LORD CHAMBERLAIN

SIR ARTHUR CHANNELL

WHEREAS there was this day read at the Board a *Loi relative* Report from the Right Honourable the Lords of the *au Colportage* Committee of Council for the Affairs of Guernsey *(Auregny).* and Jersey, dated the 12th day of May, 1914, in the words following, viz.:—

“YOUR MAJESTY, having been pleased by Your General Order of Reference of the 10th day of May, 1910, to refer unto this Committee a humble Petition of Robert Walter Mellish, Esquire, Judge and President of the States of the Island of Alderney, setting forth that the Order in Council of the 30th April, 1894, approving a Law passed by the States of Alderney, intituled “*Loi relative au Colportage*,” does not include within its scope certain persons who should be included: that at the Christmas Chief Pleas held on the 17th January, 1910, a Petition signed by almost all the tradesmen of the said Island was presented to the States, complaining of the great hurt done to their respective businesses by itinerant and ambulatory outside vendors, and asking for a remedy: that, as a consequence, a Committee was appointed to go into the matter, but, through unforeseen reasons, the Report of the Committee was not proceeded with: that at the Meeting of the States held on the 20th October, 1913, the consideration of a new law on “*Colportage*” was again taken up, and as a result, a Resolution was adopted authorizing the Petitioner to present to Your Most Gracious Majesty in Council, a humble Petition asking for the Royal Sanction to a “*Projet de Loi*” intituled “*Projet de Loi re-*

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latif au Colportage" in the form annexed to the Petition; and humbly praying that Your Majesty would be pleased to sanction the said "Projet de Loi" and to declare Your Royal Will and Pleasure that the same should have full force of law in Your Majesty's Island of Alderney.

And the States of Alderney, having on the 30th day of March, 1914, amended Article 2 of the said "Projet de Loi," by adding tobacco to the goods, the hawking of which should be prohibited in the said Island:

"THE LORDS OF THE COMMITTEE, in obedience to Your Majesty's said Order of Reference, have taken the said Petition into consideration, and do this day agree humbly to report, as their opinion to Your Majesty, that it may be advisable for Your Majesty to approve of and ratify the said "Projet de Loi," passed by the States of Alderney on the 20th day of October, 1913, as amended by the said States on the 30th day of March, 1914."

HIS MAJESTY, having taken the said Report into consideration, is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to approve of and ratify the said "Projet de Loi," passed by the States of Alderney on the 20th day of October, 1913, as amended by the said States on the 30th day of March, 1914, and to order, as it is hereby ordered, that the same shall have the force of law within the Island of Alderney.

And His Majesty doth hereby further direct that this Order and the said "Projet de Loi" (a copy whereof is hereunto annexed) be entered upon the Register of the Island of Guernsey and observed accordingly.

And the Lieutenant-Governor or Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Guernsey, the Bailiff and Jurats, and all other His Majesty's Officers for the time being, of the said Island of Guernsey, and also the Judge and Jurats of the said Island of Alderney, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

PROJET DE LOI referred to in the foregoing
Order in Council.

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LA LOI SUR LE COLPORTAGE.

1. Par colporteur est entendu toute personne vendant, ou offrant en vente, ou exposant des échantillons de marchandise, soit sur la voie publique, soit en se rendant de maison en maison. Definition de Colporteur.

2. Le colportage de vins, liqueurs spiritueuses, bière et tabac est interdit en cette Ile.

3. La Cour octroyera les licences de colporteur. Licences.
Le Postulant paiera 2s. 6d. à la Cour, 2s. 6d. au Procureur du Roi, et 2s. 6d. au Greffier du Roi lors de l'octroi de la licence.

4. Le montant de la licence sera versé entre les mains du Trésorier des Etats, pour les Besoins Publics.

5. Il y aura deux classes de licence, savoir :— Licences divisées en deux classes.
1^{ère} Classe. Pour une personne portant marchandise sur la voie publique ou de maison en maison. £2 stg.

2^{ième} Classe. Pour une personne arrivant d'un endroit ou elle exploite un commerce régulier, qui offrira des marchandises, ou en exposera des échantillons dans le but d'une livraison subséquente, soit sur la voie publique ou en allant de maison en maison. £5 stg.

6. Les licences seront annales à compter du jour d'octroi. Licences sont annales.

7. Ne seront pas censés colporteurs : (a) Les bona fide anglisé "Commercial Travellers"; (b) les pêcheurs, fermiers, jardiniers, vendeurs de lait, de beurre, de journaux, de pain, portant leurs denrées respectives, et (c) tout fournisseur de denrées agricoles, telle que guano, farine, nécessaires aux fermiers. Exemptions.

8. Sera passible d'une amende n'excédant pas £10 stg. ou, à défaut de paiement, d'un mois d'emprisonnement, toute personne contrevenant aux articles de cette présente Loi. Les amendes iront moitié à Sa Majesté et moitié au délateur. Amendes.

9. Sont rappelées toutes Ordonnances, ou Ordres en Conseil contraires aux fins de cette présente Loi.

Cette Loi viendra en force à compter du jour de son enregistrement sur les Records de cette Ile.

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(Enregistré sur les Records le 4 juillet 1914.)

AT THE COURT AT WINDSOR CASTLE,

The 18th day of June, 1914.

PRESENT,

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY

LORD PRESIDENT

LORD STEWARD

LORD PRIVY SEAL

LORD STAMFORDHAM.

Loi relative
aux licences
pour les Salles
Publiques.

WHEREAS there was this day read at the Board a Report from the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Council for the Affairs of Guernsey and Jersey, dated the 22nd day of May, 1914, in the words following, viz.:—

“YOUR MAJESTY having been pleased, by Your General Order of Reference of the 10th day of May, 1910, to refer unto this Committee the humble Petition of the States of the Island of Guernsey, setting forth: (1) that there exists at present no law in the said Island for the licensing of halls, houses, or buildings, kept or let principally and habitually for the use of the public on payment for admission thereto, as places of amusement, or recreation, or for any other object whatsoever; (2) that at an adjourned Meeting of the Court of Chief Pleas held on the 30th March, 1912, a *Projet de Loi* on the subject was presented by the Crown Officers, and the same was adopted and ordered to be presented to the States in order that, if approved, it might be submitted to Your Majesty for Your Royal Sanction; (3) that the said *Projet de Loi* was accordingly duly presented to the States and came on for consideration and debate on the 21st June, 1912, on which date a resolution was passed postponing the consideration of the same and appointing a Committee to consider the question of the safety of the public who frequent such places as aforesaid and all questions raised in the said *Projet de Loi*, and to report thereon to the States; (4) that the said Committee, having duly considered their mandate, made their report on the 31st May, 1913, in which they expressed an opinion that the questions of (a) the safety of the public, (b) the protection of public morals, and (c) the licensing procedure, were too much intermixed in the aforementioned *Projet de Loi*, and that provision for securing the safety of the public should be kept dis-

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ting; and the attention of the Committee having been drawn to an Ordinance passed on the 10th February, 1900, relating to the safety of the public, which was passed with a view to the inspection of entrances and exits to churches and all public buildings, they considered that, though the Ordinance had not been repealed, it could not, in view of the terms in which it is conceived, be held to be sufficiently operative at the present day; and the Committee thereupon recommended that the Ordinance be amended and re-enacted in somewhat different form and made certain suggestions for such re-enactment; and with regard to the *Projet de Loi* itself, the Committee came to the conclusion that, having regard to the recommendations mentioned above, it might be simplified and re-arranged so that its clauses might have a more logical sequence, and they submitted a few recommendations as to how it might be amended with that object; (5) that the said report was duly presented to the States and came on for consideration and debate on the 6th August, 1913, when it was resolved to adopt the recommendations contained therein and to request the Royal Court to prepare such *Projet de Loi* or Ordinances as it should think fit to give effect to the recommendations adopted by the States; (6) that at an adjourned Meeting of the Court of Chief Pleas held on the 29th November, 1913, the Royal Court approved an Ordinance relating to the safety of the public embodying the views accepted by the States; (7) that at an adjourned Meeting of the Court of Chief Pleas held on the 6th December, 1913, the Royal Court approved a *Projet de Loi* relating to the licensing of public halls as prepared by the Crown Officers, and ordered the same to be presented to the States in order that, if adopted, it might be submitted to Your Majesty for Your Royal Sanction; (8) that the said *Projet de Loi* was accordingly duly presented to the States and came on for consideration and debate on the 18th March, 1914, on which date a resolution was passed adopting it with slight modifications, and authorizing the Bailiff to present a humble Petition on their behalf for Your Majesty's Royal Sanction to the same; (9) that the *Projet de Loi* as adopted by the

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States is intituled 'Loi ayant rapport aux licences pour les Salles Publiques,' and is in the words and figures set forth in the Schedule to the said Petition; And most humbly praying that Your Majesty would be graciously pleased to give Your Royal Sanction to the said Projet de Loi, intituled 'Loi ayant rapport aux licences pour les Salles Publiques,' and to order and direct that, as from the date of the registration of Your Majesty's Order on the said Petition, the same might have the force of law in the Island of Guernsey;

"THE LORDS OF THE COMMITTEE, in obedience to Your Majesty's said Order of Reference, have taken the said Petition and the said Projet de Loi into consideration, and do this day agree humbly to report, as their opinion, to Your Majesty, that it may be advisable for Your Majesty to comply with the prayer of the said Petition, and to approve of and ratify the said Projet de Loi."

HIS MAJESTY, having taken the said Report into consideration, is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to approve of and ratify the said Projet de Loi, and to order, as it is hereby ordered, that, as from the date of the registration of this Order, the said Projet de Loi shall have the force of law within the Island of Guernsey.

And His Majesty doth hereby further direct that this Order, and the said Projet de Loi (a copy whereof is hereunto annexed), be entered upon the Register of the Island of Guernsey and observed accordingly.

And the Lieutenant-Governor or Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Guernsey, the Bailiff and Jurats, and all other His Majesty's Officers, for the time being, in the said Island, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

PROJET DE LOI referred to in the foregoing
Order in Council.

LOI AYANT RAPPORT AUX LICENCES
POUR LES SALLES PUBLIQUES.

Licences pour
les Salles
Publiques.

1.—Il est défendu à tout propriétaire, locataire ou

occupant d'une salle publique d'y tenir ou d'y permettre aucune réunion ou représentation publique à moins que telle salle ne soit licenciée à cet effet, sous peine d'une amende, à discrétion de justice, qui n'excédera, pour chaque infraction, la somme de £10 sterling.

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2.—Celui qui désire s'adresser à la Cour pour une licence sera tenu d'en donner connaissance par écrit aux Connétables de la paroisse dans laquelle est située la salle pour laquelle il demande la licence, quinze jours au moins avant le jour de sa demande.

Avis aux
Connétables.

3.—La licence sera accordée par la Cour en Corps sur une demande par écrit du postulant et sur le rapport par écrit des Connétables et Douzeniers de la paroisse où telle salle est située, pourvu que lorsque la Cour en Corps n'est pas en séance la licence pourra être accordée provisoirement dans les cas urgents par la Cour Ordinaire composée de Monsieur le Baillif, ou de Monsieur son Lieutenant et de deux Jurés-Justiciers en suivant les formalités ci-dessus prescrites. Chaque licence contiendra l'objet ou les objets pour lesquels la salle sera usitée et portera les conditions sous lesquelles elle est accordée.

Formalités
pour l'octroi
des licences.

4.—Le Greffier gardera une liste des endroits licenciés et livrera à tout individu auquel une licence aura été accordée un extrait des records contenant l'acte d'octroi de la licence, ainsi qu'un imprimé de la présente loi.

Greffier
gardera liste
des endroits
licenciés.

5.—Dans le cas où les Connétables croiront qu'aucune chose répréhensible ou contre les bonnes mœurs a lieu, ils auront le droit de la supprimer de suite, et d'avertir celui qui tient la licence à comparaître devant la Cour en Corps afin que sa licence soit suspendue ou retirée.

Pouvoirs des
Connétables
de supprimer
les choses
répréhensibles.

6.—Il sera payé lors de chaque demande pour une licence, un honoraire de sept chelins six pennis à la Cour, au Procureur du Roi, au Contrôle du Roi, au Greffier du Roi et aux Connétables.

Honoraires.

7.—Les licences sont annales et expireront le 31 décembre de chaque année, bien entendu que la licence de tout propriétaire, locataire ou occupant qui n'aura pas été averti par les Connétables de sa paroisse de se présenter devant la Cour des Chefs Plaidés d'après la Saint Michel sera renouvelée en

Licences
seront
annales.

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payant la somme de deux chelins six pennis au Greffier du Roi. Dans le cas où les Connétables d'une paroisse croiraient devoir opposer le renouvellement d'une licence ils avertiront par écrit le propriétaire, locataire, ou occupant des prémisses licenciées à comparaître devant la Cour des Chefs Plaids d'après la Saint Michel afin qu'elle en ordonne.

Définition
des mots
"Salle
Publique."

8.—Les mots "salle publique" dans cette loi signifient toute salle, édifice, maison ou lieu gardés ou loués principalement et habituellement pour l'usage du public en général moyennant paiement d'entrée par le public pour des assemblées de divertissement ou récréation ou autre objet quelconque.

AT THE COURT AT WINDSOR CASTLE,
The 18th day of June, 1914.

PRESENT,

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY,

LORD PRESIDENT
LORD PRIVY SEAL

LORD STEWARD
LORD STAMFORDHAM.

Emprunt de
£600 pour les
Etats de l'île
d'Auregny.

WHEREAS there was this day read at the Board a Report from the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Council for the Affairs of Guernsey and Jersey, dated the 29th day of May, 1914, in the words following, viz. :—

"YOUR MAJESTY, having been pleased by Your General Order of Reference of the 10th day of May, 1910, to refer unto this Committee a humble Petition of Robert Walter Mellish, Esquire, Judge and President of the States of the Island of Alderney, setting forth that at a Meeting of the said States holden on the 30th day of March, 1914, it was unanimously decided that the Petitioner be authorized to present in the name of the States a humble Petition to Your Most Gracious Majesty in Council praying for Your Royal Sanction to a States Loan of £600 sterling, viz., £100 sterling balance due to the Odd Fellows on £1,000 sterling Loan for the Valley to the Sea Drainage Scheme of 1910 at 4 per cent interest per annum; and £500 sterling, due to Nicholas Barbenson, Esquire, former Judge of this Island, who, for reasons of urgency, advanced the said money for the extension

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of the Town Drainage Scheme, the said £500 to be in £100 sterling Bonds to the said Nicholas Barbenson, at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent interest per annum; it being understood that the States will repay the said Loan by yearly payments of £100 sterling, with the interest thereon, out of the Impôt, the said $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent interest to run from the date of the Order in Council authorizing the same, and after the first annual payment of £100 sterling due to the Odd Fellows; And humbly praying that Your Majesty would be graciously pleased to sanction the said Loan, and to declare that the same shall have full force of law in Your Majesty's Island of Alderney.

"THE LORDS OF THE COMMITTEE, in obedience to Your Majesty's said Order of Reference, have taken the said Petition into consideration, and do this day agree humbly to report, as their opinion to Your Majesty, that it may be advisable for Your Majesty to comply with the prayer of the said Petition and to authorise a Loan by the States of the Island of Alderney of the sum of £600 sterling on the terms and for the purposes specified in the Petition.

HIS MAJESTY, having taken the said Report into consideration, is pleased by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to approve thereof, and to order, as it is hereby ordered, that the States of the Island of Alderney be authorized to borrow the sum of £600 sterling on the terms and for the purposes in the said Petition specified, and to repay the said Loan, in the manner and at the rates of interest specified in the said Petition, out of the Impôt of the said Island.

And His Majesty doth hereby direct that this Order be entered upon the Register of the Island of Alderney, and observed accordingly.

And the Judge, Jurats, and all other His Majesty's Officers for the time being of the said Island of Alderney, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

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(Enregistré sur les Records le 1er août 1914.)

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PARACE,
The 16th day of July, 1914.

PRESENT,

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY,	
LORD PRESIDENT	LORD ST. DAVIDS
LORD CHAMBERLAIN	SIR THOMAS BUCKNILL
LORD WIMBORNE	MR. H. J. TENNANT
LORD COLEBROOKE	MR. E. J. GRIFFITH.

Loi relative
aux Huiles
ou Essences
Minérales ou
autres
substances de
la même
nature.

WHEREAS there was this day read at the Board a Report from the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Council for the Affairs of Guernsey and Jersey, dated the 4th day of July, 1914, in the words following, viz. :—

“YOUR MAJESTY having been pleased, by Your General Order of Reference of the 10th day of May, 1910, to refer unto this Committee the humble Petition of the States of the Island of Guernsey, setting forth; 1. that the law now in force in the said Island of Guernsey with respect to the sale and storage of mineral oils or essences or other substances of the like nature is regulated by an Order in Council dated the 4th July, 1893, and registered on the records of the Island on the 22nd July, 1893, as modified by a subsequent Order in Council dated the 23rd June, 1904, and registered on the said records on the 9th July, 1904; 2. that a Petition signed by several members of the said States having been presented to the States pointing out that, in view of the length of time which had elapsed since the above-mentioned law was revised, and the developments of mechanical science entailing an extended commercial use of some substances included under that law, it appeared to them necessary to make a further revision of the said law as soon as possible, that Body, on the 2nd February, 1912, approved the said Petition, and appointed a Committee to examine the said law and consider what changes it was advisable to make therein and to report thereon to the States; 3. that the said Committee, having duly considered their mandate, on the 8th October, 1912, made their report forming the basis of further legislation which they recommended for adoption in the Island; 4. that the said report was duly presented to the States, and came on for consideration and debate

on the 18th December, 1912, when it was resolved to approve the same, and to request the Royal Court to prepare a *Projet de Loi* giving effect to the recommendations contained in the said report; 5. that at an adjourned Meeting of the Court of Chief Pleas held on the 21st March, 1914, the Royal Court approved a *Projet de Loi* as prepared by the Crown Officers, and ordered the same to be presented to the States, in order that, if adopted, it might be submitted to Your Majesty for Your Royal Sanction; 6. that the said *Projet de Loi* was accordingly duly presented to the States and came on for consideration and debate on the 13th May, 1914, on which date a resolution was passed adopting it with slight modifications, and authorizing the Bailiff to present a humble Petition on their behalf for Your Majesty's Royal Sanction to the same; 7. that the *Projet de Loi* as adopted by the States is intituled '*Loi relative aux huiles ou essences minérales ou autre substances de la même nature,*' and is in the words and figures set forth in the Schedule to the said Petition; And humbly praying that Your Majesty would be graciously pleased to give Your Royal Sanction to the said *Projet de Loi*, intituled '*Loi relative aux huiles ou essences minérales ou autres substances de la même nature,*' and to order and direct that, as from the date of the registration of Your Majesty's Order on the said Petition, the said *Projet de Loi* might have the force of law in the Island of Guernsey:

"THE LORDS OF THE COMMITTEE, in obedience to Your Majesty's said Order of Reference, have taken the said Petition and the said *Projet de Loi* into consideration, and do this day agree humbly to report, as their opinion, to Your Majesty, that it may be advisable for Your Majesty to comply with the prayer of the said Petition, and to approve of and ratify the said *Projet de Loi*."

HIS MAJESTY, having taken the said report into consideration, is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to approve of and ratify the said *Projet de Loi*, and to order, as it is hereby ordered, that, as from the date of the registration of

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this Order, the said Projet de Loi shall have the force of law within the Island of Guernsey.

And His Majesty doth hereby further direct that this Order, and the said Projet de Loi (a copy whereof is hereunto annexed), be entered upon the Register of the Island of Guernsey and observed accordingly.

And the Lieutenant-Governor or Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Guernsey, the Bailiff and Jurats, and all other His Majesty's Officers, for the time being, in the said Island, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

PROJET DE LOI referred to in the foregoing Order in Council.

LOI RELATIVE AUX HUILES OU ES-
SENCES MINÉRALES OU AUTRES
SUBSTANCES DE LA MÊME NATURE.

DÉFINITIONS.

Définitions. Dans cette Loi :—

Le mot "Superviseur" s'applique au Supérieur de la Chaussée et Trésorier des Etats, ou à l'Assistant Supérieur.

Le mot "Inspecteur" s'applique à tout Inspecteur nommé par le Supérieur de la Chaussée et Trésorier des Etats.

Les mots "Huiles Inflammables" s'appliquent aux Huiles ou essences minérales, ou végétales, ou autres substances de la même nature, susceptibles de produire des vapeurs inflammables à une température inférieure à 73 degrés de thermomètre Fahrenheit dans un vaisseau clos (instrument Abel Pinsky).

Le mot "Pétrole" s'applique à "l'Essence de Pétrole."

Les mots "embouteillées avec sûreté" s'appliquent aux susdites inflammables mises en bouteilles dont la capacité n'excède pas une pinte impériale, bouchées et scellées avec sûreté de telle manière et dans des bouteilles de telle force qu'il n'y a pas lieu à l'échappement de vapeurs inflam-

mables à une température de 150 degrés Fahrenheit au grand air. 1914

Les mots "emballées avec sûreté," "empaquetées avec sûreté" s'appliquent :

- (a) Aux susdites huiles inflammables, embouteillées avec sûreté comme sus est dit, empaquetées dans des caisses fortes, chaque bouteille étant protégée de tout contact avec d'autres bouteilles et avec les côtés de la caisse, et chaque caisse ne contenant pas au delà de deux gallons impériaux et étiquetée avec chaque bouteille "Highly Inflammable."
- (b) Au Pétrole dans des caisses en métal hermétiquement closes et ne contenant pas au delà de deux gallons.
- (c) Au Carbon-Bisulphide contenu dans un seul emballage original, lorsque gardé dans un bâtiment isolé et non-chauffé.

TITRE I.

IMPORTATION.

1.—Tout importateur d'huiles inflammables devra dans les vingt-quatre heures avant l'arrivée du navire contenant la dite cargaison, délivrer sous sa signature au bureau du Superviseur de la Chaussée une déclaration désignant son adresse, la quantité, la qualité et le degré d'inflammabilité des dites huiles et la nature de l'emballage, sous peine d'une amende qui n'excédera pas cinq livres sterling, en outre la confiscation de la dite cargaison à la discrétion de la Cour.

2.—Le Superviseur sera tenu d'enregistrer cette déclaration dans un livre spécialement tenu à cet effet, et avertira de suite l'Inspecteur et le Maître de Port de toute notification de l'importation d'huiles inflammables lesquelles ne sont pas emballées avec sûreté. Le débarquement et le transfert des huiles inflammables non emballées avec sûreté devront se faire à l'endroit indiqué par le Maître de Port, et sous la surveillance de l'Inspecteur et sous les conditions imposées par lui, sous peine d'une amende contre tout contrevenant qui n'excédera pas cinq livres sterling.

Il sera payé au Superviseur pour chaque impor-

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tation d'huiles inflammables non emballées avec sûreté la somme de cinq chelins sterling par 2,000 gallons ou fraction de 2,000 gallons pendant le jour ouvrier, et le double entre les six heures du soir et sept heures du matin.

Pour les besoins de cet article et l'article suivant le pétrole enfermé dans des barils ou cylindres en métal, la capacité desquels n'excède pas 60 gallons, sera censé emballé avec sûreté.

Débarquement et embarquement des Huiles Inflammables

3.—Des huiles inflammables emballées avec sûreté pourront être débarquées, embarquées, et transbordées dans les havres de cette île, comme toute autre cargaison ordinaire.

Défense de laisser Huiles Inflammables sur les quais.

4.—Il est défendu, sous la peine d'une amende contre tout contrevenant, qui n'excédera pas dix livres sterling, de laisser sur les quais et dévaloirs ou sur aucune partie des Havres de cette île, des huiles inflammables qui auront été débarquées à l'exception de celles emballées avec sûreté, lesquelles pourront être laissées dans un endroit indiqué par le Maître de Port et sous la garde, aux frais du consignataire, d'une personne nommée à l'effet par le Maître de Port.

TITRE II.

LICENCES DES COMMERÇANTS.

Dans ce Titre un Commerçant est censé être une personne qui garde des huiles inflammables pour être vendues, qu'il s'en serve ou non pour son propre usage ou pour l'usage de son commerce.

Licences pour emmagasinage des Huiles Inflammables.

1.—Il est défendu à tout Commerçant, sous peine d'une amende qui n'excédera pas dix livres sterling, d'emmagasiner, garder dans sa possession, vendre ou débiter des huiles inflammables sans avoir préalablement obtenu du Superviseur ou de la Cour Royale une licence à cet effet, sauf dans les cas où la quantité entière n'excédant pas trois gallons est empaquetée avec sûreté.

2.—Les licences des Commerçants seront octroyées par le Superviseur jusqu'au montant de 2,000 gallons, sur le rapport par écrit de l'Inspecteur à l'effet que l'édifice ou autre local affecté à l'emmagasinage est adapté à l'usage proposé.

Octroi des licences.

3.—Ces licences pour une quantité n'excédant pas 2,000 gallons, seront octroyées sujettes aux

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conditions spécifiées dans la Cédule A de cette Loi. Nulle licence ne sera octroyée par le Superviseur dans les cas prévus dans la Cédule B de cette Loi. Les licences seront en force pour une année seulement, et seront renouvelables; elles seront personnelles et non transférables sans la permission par écrit du Superviseur.

4.—Dans les cas où le Superviseur ne peut pas ou refuse d'octroyer une licence pour une quantité n'excédant pas 2,000 gallons, le postulant pourra s'adresser à la Cour siégeant en Corps. L'Inspecteur visitera le local et en fera son rapport à la Cour. La Cour pourra alors autoriser le Superviseur à octroyer une licence sujette à telles conditions spéciales qu'elle trouvera à propos, avec pouvoir de renouveler annuellement la licence pourvu toujours que les conditions spéciales soient observées.

Licences
accordées par
la Cour
Royale.

5.—Tout Commerçant désirant obtenir une licence pour l'emmagasinage d'une quantité d'huiles inflammables au-dessus de 2,000 gallons, sera tenu de donner connaissance publique par le moyen d'une affiche dans le cadre de l'église de la paroisse où l'édifice est situé, et par le moyen d'une annonce dans la *Gazette Officielle Française* du jour et l'heure qu'il se propose de s'adresser à la Cour à cet effet, afin que s'il s'y trouve des opposants ils soient à même de se présenter devant la Cour pour faire valoir leur opposition. Il sera aussi tenu de faire examiner le local par un des Connétables de la Paroisse lequel en fera son rapport à la Cour. L'Inspecteur aussi visitera le local et en fera son rapport à la Cour. La Cour, composée du Président et de sept Jurés pour le moins, pourra alors autoriser le Superviseur à octroyer une licence sujette à telles conditions spéciales qu'elle trouvera à propos, avec pouvoir de renouveler annuellement la licence pourvu toujours que les conditions spéciales soient observées.

Formalités
pour obtenir
une licence.

6.—Il sera payé annuellement pour chaque licence comme suit, savoir :—

Droits
payables
annuellement
s. d. pour licences.

Pour une quantité n'excédant pas 25 gallons	5	0
Pour une quantité d'au-dessus de 25 gallons		

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	Pour une quantité d'au-dessus de 100 gal- lons mais n'excédant pas 2,000 gallons ...	20	0
	Pour une quantité d'au-dessus de 2,000 gal- lons à raison de 10s. par 1,000 gallons autorisés, et, pour des renouvellements subséquents 20s.		
Droits payables pour l'octroi des licences.	7.—Il sera payé au Superviseur sur la demande pour l'octroi de chaque licence les sommes sui- vantes, y compris le rapport de l'Inspecteur :		
		s.	d.
	Pour une quantité n'excédant pas 25 gallons	5	0
	Pour une quantité n'excédant pas 100 gal- lons	7	6
	Pour une quantité n'excédant pas 2,000 gal- lons	12	6
	Pour une quantité excédant 2,000 gallons....	20	
	En outre le Rapport des Connétables	5	0

TITRE III.

DE LA GARDE DES HUILES SANS LICENCE.

Garde des
Huiles In-
flammables
pour besoins
domestiques.

1.—Des huiles inflammables pourront être
gardées sans licence sous les conditions suivantes :

(a) Pour les besoins domestiques, dans une
maison habitée, ou dans une chambre
ayant communication directe avec une mai-
son habitée, en quantité n'excédant pas
une pinte. Seront les dites huiles gardées
dans des vaisseaux clos en métal ou en
verre, ou spécialement construits pour
l'usage de ces huiles, bien bouchés et
portant une étiquette marquée " Highly
Inflammable."

Garde des
Huiles
Inflammables
pour les
besoins de
commerce.

(b) Pour les besoins du commerce et des ma-
chines, mais pas pour la vente, dans des
bâtiments extérieurs construits de matéri-
aux non combustibles, ne communiquant
pas directement avec une maison habitée,
en quantités n'excédant pas 25 gallons
emballés ou empaquetés avec sûreté, le
contenu du réservoir d'automobiles non
compris, pourvu qu'il n'y soit ni feu, forge,
fourneau ou flamme capable de causer
pendant l'usage des dites huiles, par leur
proximité avec les vapeurs inflammables

dégagées, le feu ou un incendie. Comme aussi dans les réservoirs ou réceptacles de machines construites spécialement à l'usage des huiles inflammables en telle quantité, n'excédant pas 25 gallons, que les dits réservoirs ou réceptacles peuvent contenir sans danger.

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- (c) Dans des bateaux-moteurs, les dites huiles emballées ou empaquetées avec sûreté, et en outre les dites huiles dans les réservoirs et autres réceptacles servant les machines qui fournissent la force motrice des dits bateaux.

Garde des
Huiles
Inflammables
dans des
bateaux-
moteurs.

2.—Des huiles inflammables ne seront pas débarquées d'un bateau-moteur à moins qu'elles ne soient emballées avec sûreté ou empaquetées avec sûreté.

3.—Celui qui veut se servir d'huiles inflammables sous des conditions qui ne sont pas prescrites dans ce présent Titre, sera tenu de s'adresser au Supérieur pour une licence, de la même manière que s'il demandait une licence de Commerçant.

4.—Celui qui se sert d'huiles inflammables en contravention aux provisions des articles de ce présent Titre sera passible d'une amende n'excédant pas £5 sterling.

Amendes.

TITRE IV.

GÉNÉRAL.

1.—Toute personne licenciée qui gardera une quantité d'huiles inflammables excédant la quantité mentionnée dans sa licence sera passible d'une amende qui ne sera pas moindre de cinq livres sterling et n'excédera pas dix livres sterling.

Pénalités.

2.—Le local licencié pour la vente d'huiles inflammables sera maintenu en conformité avec la licence, et aucune altération ou addition matérielle n'y sera faite, si ce n'est en conformité à un amendement de la licence accordé soit par le Supérieur soit par la Cour Royale, selon le cas, sous peine d'une amende qui n'excédera pas £10 sterling.

Additions aux
locaux
licenciés.

3.—Il est défendu de vendre ou débiter des huiles inflammables qui ne seront pas emballées ou empaquetées avec sûreté entre une demi-heure après

Débit des
Huiles
Inflammables
non-
emballées
avec sûreté.

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Colportage
des Huiles
Inflammables

soleil couché et une demi-heure avant soleil levé, sous peine d'une amende qui n'excédera pas £5 sterling.

4.—Toute personne qui colportera des huiles inflammables dans les routes, rues ou chemins de cette île, à moins qu'elles ne soient emballées, empaquetées ou embouteillées avec sûreté et que le dit colportage ait lieu entre une demi-heure avant soleil levé et une demi-heure après soleil couché, sera passible d'une amende qui n'excédera pas £10 sterling, en outre la confiscation des dites huiles.

Visite par les
Connétables
de magasins
licenciés.

5.—Les Connétables et Assistants de Connétables dans leurs paroisses respectives, ainsi que l'Inspecteur dûment autorisé par le Superviseur, pourront en tout temps faire la visite des maisons, bâtiments, ou magasins licenciés afin de s'assurer que ni les dispositions de cette loi ni les conditions de la licence n'aient été violées, et toute personne trouvée coupable d'avoir enfreint aucun des règlements contenus dans sa licence sera passible d'une amende qui n'excédera pas £10 sterling, en outre la suspension ou la forfaiture de sa licence.

Tout propriétaire, locataire ou autre occupant qui refusera de permettre la dite visite ou de montrer tout local licencié ou tous vaisseaux ou ustensiles dans lesquels sont gardées des huiles inflammables, sera passible d'une amende qui n'excédera pas £10 sterling, en outre la suspension ou la forfaiture de sa licence. En cas de refus persistant les Connétables, Assistants de Connétables, ou l'Inspecteur, selon le cas, pourront user de force, si besoin est, et dans ce cas le délinquant sera passible en Police Correctionnelle d'un emprisonnement qui n'excédera pas deux mois.

Pouvoirs des
Connétables.

6.—S'ils le jugent nécessaire, les Connétables, Assistants de Connétables, ou l'Inspecteur, pourront faire transporter en lieu de sûreté, aux frais du délinquant, tous les effets par eux trouvés en contravention aux dispositions de la présente Loi.

Suspension
ou forfaiture
d'une licence.

7.—Dans tous les cas de condamnation pour infraction aux dispositions de la présente Loi, le délinquant pourra être condamné aux frais encourus par les Connétables d'une paroisse ou par l'Inspecteur, et la Cour aura de plus plein pouvoir

discrétionnaire d'ordonner la suspension ou la forfaiture de la licence, bien que l'article enfreint ne porte pas la dite pénalité.

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8.—La Cour Royale est autorisée :—

Pouvoirs de
la Cour
Royale.

- (a) A déclarer de temps en temps les noms des substances, des huiles et essences et de leurs assimilés, qu'elle trouvera à propos de comprendre parmi des huiles inflammables;
- (b) A faire les règlements nécessaires pour le maniement sans danger d'aucunes substances nouvelles qui seront par après classifiées comme des huiles inflammables;
- (c) A autoriser l'octroi de licences pour l'emmagasinage d'une quantité d'huiles inflammables excédant 2,000 gallons et de moindres quantités, dans des circonstances exceptionnelles, et sous telles conditions raisonnables qu'elle croira assurer autant que possible la sûreté publique;
- (d) A passer de temps à autre telles Ordonnances qu'elle jugera nécessaires pour donner effet à la présente Loi.

Sont et demeurent rappelées (1) la Loi relative aux Huiles ou Essences Minérales ou Végétales ou autres Substances de la même nature sanctionnée par un Ordre en Conseil en date du 4 juillet 1893, enregistré sur les Records le 22 juillet 1893, et (2) la Loi modifiant la susdite Loi sanctionnée par un Ordre en Conseil en date du 23 juin 1904 enregistré sur les Records le 9 juillet 1904.

Rappel des
lois en force
à ce sujet.

Cédule A à laquelle référence est faite dans la susdite Loi.

1.—That the liquids specified shall be stored in which building or place shall have been examined by the Inspector, and shall have been found to satisfy the requirements of the following regulations laid down for his guidance.

2.—That the place of storage aforesaid be in all respects kept and maintained in the same condition that it was when inspected before the granting of this licence.

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3.—That there be no fire, forge, furnace, flame, or similar source of danger, or any storage of explosives or of highly inflammable material within twenty feet of such place of storage, unless separated therefrom by a wall or partition of sufficient strength and height to prevent the communication of fire, and such place of storage shall contain no window, door or other opening, other than such fireproof doors as are necessary for the purpose of access to the premises, and are open only when required for the said purpose.

4.—That the Inflammable Oils be kept either in 2-gallon tins or in strong metal vessels, the openings of which are fitted with screw-caps; and taps (if any) must be securely fitted, both caps and taps being so constructed as to prevent leakage and escape of vapour, the whole to be kept in thorough good order.

5.—That in the case of vendors the storage vessels be painted in conspicuous characters, with the name of the liquid and the words "Highly Inflammable."

6.—That no Inflammable Oils be conveyed to or from the licenced premises between sunset and sunrise, except in air-tight vessels free from leakage, safely packed or safely bottled.

7.—That no Inflammable Oils be conveyed to or from the licenced place in a vehicle in which explosives or other articles likely to cause fire are carried.

8.—That no flame, fire, or article capable of producing fire, be taken into or near the place of storage of the licensee.

9.—That the vessels containing the liquids specified be only opened upon the licensed premises, at or near the place of storage, and for the time necessary for drawing off the needed supply; and that during such drawing off every reasonable precaution be adopted for preventing the escape of the fluid or of the vapour therefrom.

10.—That all liquids specified received upon the premises be at once taken to, and upon delivery be at once taken from, the place of storage.

11.—That the licensee do take effectual precau-

tions for preventing unauthorized and all persons under 15 years of age, from obtaining access to the place of storage. 1914

12.—That the store have a non-combustible floor.

13.—If a reservoir or tank is used for storage, the licence to be granted by the Royal Court, upon application in conformity with Article 5, Titre II.

Cédule B à laquelle référence est faite dans la
susdite Loi.

No licence shall be granted—

- (a) For a store or building in which it is proposed to store a quantity not exceeding 25 gallons of Inflammable Oils, safely packed or safely bottled, unless such store be constructed with a non-combustible lining, and have no direct access into any place with a fire or flame.
- (b) For a store or building in which it is proposed to store a quantity of Inflammable Oils not exceeding 100 gallons, safely packed or safely bottled, unless such store be constructed with a non-combustible lining, and have no direct access into any place with a fire or flame, or into any dwelling.
- (c) For a store or building in which it is proposed to store over 100 gallons of Inflammable Oils, safely packed, or any quantity of Inflammable Oils, not safely packed, unless such store or building be exclusively used and entirely adapted for such storage, and unless such store or building be constructed of non-combustible material, and that such store and building be situated not less than 20 feet away from other buildings.
- (d) For a store or building in which it is proposed to store over 2,000 gallons of Inflammable Oils, except under the conditions enjoined by Titre II., Article 5, or on the conditions imposed by the Royal Court.

Cette loi est rappelée et y est substituée la loi sanctionnée par Ordre de Sa Majesté en Conseil enregistré sur les Records de cette île le 4 avril 1925.

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*(Enregistré sur les Records le 1er août 1914.)*AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE,
The 16th day of July, 1914.

PRESENT,

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY,

LORD PRESIDENT

LORD ST. DAVIDS.

LORD CHAMBERLAIN

SIR THOMAS BUCKNILL

LORD WIMBORNE

MR. H. J. TENNANT

LORD COLEBROOKE

MR. E. J. GRIFFITH.

Loi relative à
la Protection
des Femmes
et des Filles
Mineures.

WHEREAS there was this day read at the Board a Report from the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Council for the Affairs of Guernsey and Jersey, dated the 3rd day of July, 1914, in the words following, viz. :—

“YOUR MAJESTY having been pleased, by Your General Order of Reference of the 10th day of May, 1910, to refer unto this Committee the humble Petition of the States of the Island of Guernsey, setting forth: 1. that the law now in force in the Island of Guernsey relating to the protection of women and minor girls was sanctioned by an Order in Council dated the 6th July, 1907, and registered on the records of the Island on the 27th July, 1907; 2. that representations having been made as to the insufficiency in many respects of the said law for the proper protection of women and minor girls, the Royal Court requested the Crown Officers to prepare a *Projet de Loi* amending the said Law and rendering it as much as possible similar to the Criminal Law Amendment Acts, 1885 to 1912; 3. that on the 15th March, 1913, the Royal Court approved the *Projet de Loi* prepared by the Crown Officers and the same was ordered to be presented to the States in order that if approved it might be submitted to Your Majesty for Your Royal Sanction; 4. that the *Projet de Loi* was accordingly duly presented to the States and came on for consideration and debate on the 21st May, 1913, when the States, in approving, with certain modifications, the said *Projet de Loi* in principle, referred the same to the Royal Court for further modification, if thought necessary, in order that it might be submitted again to the States for approval; 5. that at the Court of Chief Pleas adjourned to the 18th October, 1913, the Court reconsidered the said *Projet de Loi* as modified by the States,

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and approved the same in the form in which it now stands, and ordered that it be presented to the States in order that, if approved, it might be submitted to Your Majesty for Your Royal Sanction; 6. that the said *Projet de Loi* was again duly presented to the States, and came on for consideration and debate on the 10th December, 1913, on which date a resolution was passed approving and adopting the said *Projet de Loi* and authorizing the Bailiff to present a humble Petition on their behalf for Your Majesty's Royal Sanction to the same; 7. that the *Projet de Loi* as adopted by the States is intituled '*Loi relative à la protection des Femmes et des Filles mineures,*' and is in the words and figures set forth in the Schedule to the said Petition; And most humbly praying that Your Majesty would be graciously pleased to give Your Royal Sanction to the said *Projet de Loi* intituled '*Loi relative à la protection des Femmes et des Filles mineures,*' as the same is set forth in the Schedule to the said Petition, and to order and direct that as from the date of the registration of Your Majesty's Order thereon the same may have the force of law in the Bailiwick of Guernsey:

"THE LORDS OF THE COMMITTEE, in obedience to Your Majesty's said Order of Reference, having taken the said Petition and *Projet de Loi* into consideration, and having, on the 26th day of March, 1914, intimated to the Bailiff that, in their opinion, the said *Projet de Loi* ought to be amended by inserting Article 11 thereof, between the words '*sera censée*' and '*se maintenir,*' the words '*à moins qu'il ne puisse satisfaire la Cour du contraire,*' and having thereafter been informed by the Bailiff that on the 17th day of June, 1914, the States passed a Resolution approving and adopting the said *Projet de Loi*, amended as advised by their Lordships, have this day taken the said *Projet de Loi* into further consideration, and do agree humbly to report as their opinion to Your Majesty that it may be advisable for Your Majesty to approve of and ratify the said *Projet de Loi* so amended as aforesaid."

HIS MAJESTY, having taken the said Report into consideration, is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to approve of and ratify

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the said Projet de Loi as amended on the 17th day of June, 1914, and to order, as it is hereby ordered, that as from the date of the registration of this Order the said Projet de Loi, so amended as aforesaid, shall have the force of law in the Bailiwick of Guernsey.

And His Majesty doth hereby further direct that this Order, and the said Projet de Loi, so amended as aforesaid (a copy whereof is hereunto annexed), be entered upon the Register of the Island of Guernsey, and observed accordingly.

And the Lieutenant-Governor or Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Guernsey, the Bailiff and Jurats, and all other His Majesty's Officers, for the time being, in the said Island, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

PROJET DE LOI referred to in the foregoing
Order in Council.

LOI RELATIVE A LA PROTECTION DES FEMMES ET DES FILLES MINEURES.

Peines contre
ceux qui s'en-
tremettent
pour livrer à
la débauche
une femme ou
une fille
mineure.

1.—(1) Toute personne qui s'entremettra pour livrer ou tenter de livrer à la débauche :—

- 1°. Une femme ou fille âgée de moins de vingt-et un ans, autre qu'une prostituée ou une personne de mauvaise vie notoire, afin de lui faire avoir communication charnelle illicite, soit dans ce Bailliage soit ailleurs, avec une ou plusieurs personnes ; ou
- 2°. Une femme ou fille quelconque, afin qu'elle devienne une prostituée soit dans ce Bailliage soit ailleurs ; ou
- 3°. Une femme ou fille quelconque, en lui faisant ou essayant de lui faire quitter ce Bailliage pour aller demeurer dans ou fréquenter une maison de prostitution, hors de ce Bailliage ; ou
- 4°. Une femme ou fille quelconque, en lui faisant quitter ou essayant de lui faire quitter sa demeure usuelle (autre qu'une maison de prostitution) dans ce Bailliage, afin qu'elle

aille dans le but de prostitution demeurer dans ou fréquenter une maison de prostitution soit dans ce Bailliage soit ailleurs; 1914

sera coupable de délit, et passible d'un emprisonnement, avec ou sans travail forcé, n'excédant pas deux ans.

(2) Toute personne qui :—

1°. Par menaces ou intimidation aura fait ou essayé de faire une femme ou fille quelconque avoir communication charnelle illicite, soit dans ce Bailliage ou ailleurs; ou Menaces ou intimidation.

2°. Par faux prétextes ou fausses représentations aura fait une femme ou fille, autre qu'une prostituée ou une femme de mauvaise vie notoire, avoir communication charnelle illicite, soit dans ce Bailliage soit ailleurs; ou Faux prétextes.

3°. Aura appliqué, administré ou fait prendre à une femme ou fille quelconque, quelque drogue, substance ou chose, afin de la stupéfier ou de la maîtriser dans le but de faire atteinte à sa pudeur, ou dans le but de mettre quelqu'un à même d'avoir communication charnelle illicite avec elle; Drogues.

sera coupable de délit, et passible d'un emprisonnement, avec ou sans travail forcé, n'excédant pas deux ans.

Toute personne mâle convaincue sous le présent article pourra, à la discrétion de la Cour, être adjugée à recevoir dans la Prison Publique en outre un terme d'emprisonnement jusqu'à cinquante coups de fouet, une fois infligés. Fouet.

2.—Quiconque sera trouvé coupable d'avoir eu communication charnelle illicite avec une fille au-dessous de l'âge de treize ans, sera coupable de félonie, et punissable à la discrétion de la Cour par la servitude pénale à vie, ou pour un terme qui ne sera pas moindre de cinq ans, ou par un emprisonnement, avec ou sans travail forcé, n'excédant pas deux ans. Fille au-dessous de treize ans.

Quiconque aura essayé d'avoir communication charnelle illicite avec une fille au-dessous de l'âge de treize ans, sera coupable d'un délit et punissable

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par emprisonnement, avec ou sans travail forcé, pour un terme n'excédant pas deux ans.

Pourvu toutefois que dans le cas où le coupable n'aura pas dépassé l'âge de seize ans la Cour pourra, au lieu d'un terme d'emprisonnement, le condamner à recevoir jusqu'à vingt-quatre coups de verges, et pourra aussi la Cour le condamner à être envoyé pour un terme qui ne sera pas moindre de deux ans et qui n'excédera pas cinq ans à une école dite "Certified Reformatory School," sous les provisions de la "Loi sur les Écoles dites 'Certified Reformatory Schools (1880).'"

La Cour pourra aussi ordonner que tel coupable soit détenu en custodie pour un terme n'excédant pas quinze jours.

Fille de treize ans et au-dessous de seize ans.

3.—Quiconque sera trouvé coupable d'avoir eu, ou essayé d'avoir communication charnelle illicite :

(a) Avec une fille âgée de treize ans accomplis, mais qui est au-dessous de seize ans ; ou

Fille ou femme idiote.

(b) Avec une fille ou femme idiote, imbécile ou aliénée d'esprit sous des circonstances qui démontrent qu'un rapt n'a pas été commis, mais qui démontrent que l'accusé lors de l'offense savait que la fille ou la femme était idiote, imbécile, ou aliénée d'esprit ;

sera passible d'un emprisonnement, avec ou sans travail forcé, qui n'excédera pas deux ans.

Poursuite en crime prescrite après six mois.

Pourvu toutefois que nulle poursuite en crime ne sera commencée pour une offense commise sous l'alinéa (a) de cet article après les six mois qui auront suivi l'offense.

Défense valable.

Pourvu aussi que lorsqu'il s'agit d'une accusation sous l'alinéa (a) de cet article, il sera censé une défense valable s'il est démontré à la satisfaction de la Cour qu'au moment de commettre l'acte, l'accusé avait des raisons suffisantes pour croire que la fille était de l'âge de seize ans ou au-dessus.

Peines contre ceux qui induisent une jeune fille à fréquenter prémisses dans le but d'avoir communication charnelle avec qui que ce soit.

4.—Tout propriétaire, locataire ou occupant d'une maison, édifice ou construction quelconque, ou toute personne en ayant le soin ou la garde, ou tout employé ou toute employée dans les dites prémisses qui induira une jeune fille âgée de moins de seize ans à fréquenter les dites prémisses dans le but d'y avoir communication charnelle illicite soit

avec une personne quelconque, soit généralement avec qui que ce soit, ou qui sciemment lui permettra d'y rester ou de s'y rendre dans le but précité, pourra être condamné à la discrétion de la Cour :—

- (a) Si la fille n'a pas treize ans, à la servitude pénale à vie ou pour un terme qui ne sera pas moindre de cinq ans ou à un emprisonnement, avec ou sans travail forcé, n'excédant pas deux ans, telle personne étant censée coupable de félonie; ou
- (b) Si la fille a treize ans et est au-dessous de seize ans, à un emprisonnement, avec ou sans travail forcé, n'excédant pas deux ans.

Pourvu toutefois que lorsqu'il s'agit d'une accusation sous cet article, il sera censé une défense valable s'il est démontré à la satisfaction de la Cour qu'au moment de commettre l'acte l'accusé avait des raisons suffisantes pour croire que la fille était de l'âge de seize ans ou au-dessus.

5.—Toute personne qui, dans un but immoral, enlève ou fait enlever une fille non-mariée au-dessous de l'âge de dix-huit ans, de la custodie de son père, de sa mère ou d'autre personne qui en a la garde légale, pourra être condamnée à un emprisonnement avec ou sans travail forcé, n'excédant pas deux ans.

Enlèvement
d'une fille
non-mariée
de la custodie
de son père
dans un but
immoral.

Pourvu toutefois que lorsqu'il s'agit d'une accusation sous cet article il sera censé une défense valable s'il est démontré à la satisfaction de la Cour qu'au moment de commettre l'acte l'accusé avait des raisons suffisantes pour croire que la fille était de l'âge de dix-huit ans ou au-dessus.

6.—Toute personne qui détiendra une femme ou une fille quelconque contre sa volonté :—

Détention
d'une femme
ou d'une fille
contre sa
volonté.

- (a) Dans un lieu quelconque, afin qu'elle ait communication charnelle illicite, soit avec une personne quelconque, soit généralement avec qui que ce soit;

(b) Dans une maison de prostitution; sera passible d'un emprisonnement, avec ou sans travail forcé, n'excédant pas deux ans.

Sera censée détenir une femme ou une fille aux fins de cet article :—

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- (a) Toute personne qui, dans le but de l'empêcher de quitter des prémisses ou de la contraindre ou de l'induire à y rester, refusera de lui livrer ou de lui permettre l'usage des vêtements ou habillements nécessaires pour lui permettre de quitter les dites prémisses.
- (b) Toute personne qui menacera de la poursuivre devant Justice si elle emporte des vêtements ou habillements nécessaires pour lui permettre de quitter les prémisses, ou des vêtements ou habillements qui lui auront été prêtés ou fournis.

Aucune femme ni fille ne pourra être poursuivie, ni au civil ni au criminel, pour avoir emporté ou pour avoir en sa possession tels vêtements ou habillements qui étaient nécessaires pour lui permettre de quitter les dites prémisses.

Devoirs des
Connétables.

7.—Tout Connétable lorsqu'une plainte lui sera faite par le père, la mère, le tuteur, le mari ou autre personne qui a la garde légale d'une femme ou fille, ou par une personne qui, dans l'opinion du dit Connétable, agit de bonne foi dans l'intérêt de la dite femme ou fille, alléguant qu'il y a cause raisonnable de croire que la dite femme ou fille est illégalement détenue pour cause d'immoralité dans une maison ou autre endroit, sera tenu de faire ou faire faire toutes les recherches nécessaires pour trouver la dite femme ou fille, et la remettre à la personne qui doit en avoir la garde. Toute personne mettant empêchement aux recherches du Connétable pourra être traduite devant la Cour siégeant en Police Correctionnelle et condamnée à un emprisonnement, avec ou sans travail forcé, n'excédant pas deux mois.

Une femme ou fille sera censée être illégalement détenue aux fins de cet article :—

- 1^o. Si, étant âgée de moins de seize ans, elle est détenue contre la volonté de la personne en ayant la garde ou la custodie légale;
- 2^o. Si, étant âgée de seize ans, mais au-dessous de dix-huit ans, elle est détenue contre sa volonté ou contre la volonté de

son père, de sa mère, de son tuteur, de son mari, ou de la personne qui en a la garde légale;

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- 3°. Si, ayant atteint l'âge de dix-huit ans, elle est détenue contre sa volonté.

8.—Lorsqu'il paraîtra à la Cour siégeant pour juger une cause en vertu de la présente Loi, que la séduction ou la prostitution d'une fille mineure, aura été causée, encouragée, ou favorisée, par le père, la mère, le tuteur, le maître ou la maîtresse à la garde duquel la fille a été cominise, la Cour pourra lui en ôter la garde et toute autorité sur la fille et la confier jusqu'à l'âge de vingt ans à quelque personne ou institution. Et pourra la Cour ordonner que la totalité ou partie des frais de la garde de telle fille seront à la charge de telle personne qui dans son opinion est responsable.

Peines contre ceux qui encouragent la prostitution d'une fille mineure.

La Cour pourra, à sa discrétion, en tout temps pendant la minorité de telle fille, changer ou modifier son ordre ou ses directions à son égard,

- 9.—Toute personne mâle qui :—

(a) En connaissance de cause se maintient en tout ou en partie du gain de la prostitution; ou

Peines contre ceux qui se maintiennent du gain de la prostitution.

(b) Sollicite ou importune avec persistance dans un lieu public pour un but immoral; sera passible d'un emprisonnement, avec ou sans travail forcé, pour un terme n'excédant pas deux ans, et sera de plus sujette, à la discrétion de la Cour, d'être adjugée à recevoir dans la Prison Publique jusqu'à cinquante coups de fouet, une fois infligés.

10.—S'il y a lieu de croire qu'une femme se sert d'une maison ou de partie d'une maison comme un lieu de prostitution, et qu'une personne mâle résidant dans ou fréquentant la dite maison, se maintient en tout ou en partie du gain de la prostitution, les Connétables de la paroisse sont autorisés à entrer dans la dite maison pour y faire des recherches et d'arrêter telle personne mâle afin qu'elle soit traduite devant la Cour. Toute personne mettant empêchement à la visite ou aux recherches des Connétables sera passible d'une amende, à discrétion de Justice, n'excédant pas £20 sterling.

Pouvoirs des Connétables dans le cas où il y a raison de croire qu'une personne se maintient du gain de la prostitution.

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Présomption
q'une
personne se
maintient du
gain de la
prostitution.

11.—Lorsqu'il est prouvé qu'une personne mâle demeure avec une prostituée ou est habituellement en compagnie d'une prostituée, ou lorsqu'il est prouvé que telle personne mâle contrôle, dirige ou influence les mouvements d'une prostituée de manière à démontrer qu'il aide, assiste ou contraint sa prostitution avec une personne quelconque ou généralement avec qui que ce soit, telle personne mâle sera censée, à moins qu'il ne puisse satisfaire la Cour du contraire, se maintenir en tout ou en partie et en connaissance de cause du gain de la prostitution.

Peines contre
une femme
qui assiste
une femme
à la
prostitution.

12.—Lorsqu'il est prouvé qu'une femme, dans le but de faire des profits, contrôle, dirige ou influence les mouvements d'une prostituée de manière à démontrer qu'elle aide, assiste ou contraint sa prostitution avec une personne quelconque ou généralement avec qui que ce soit, telle femme sera passible d'un emprisonnement, avec ou sans travail forcé, pour un terme n'excédant pas deux ans.

Rapt.

13.—Sera censé coupable du crime de rapt, celui qui sera convaincu d'avoir induit une femme mariée à lui permettre d'avoir communication charnelle avec elle, en se faisant passer pour son mari.

Déclaration
par un enfant
est
admissible.

14.—Si la Cour est d'opinion que l'enfant contre laquelle un assaut est allégué avoir été commis en contravention aux provisions de l'article 2 de cette loi ou contre laquelle un acte d'indécence est allégué avoir été commis ou que quelqu'autre enfant dont le témoignage est essentiel à la cause, à cause de son âge, ne comprend pas la nature d'un serment, la déclaration de ces enfants pourra néanmoins être reçue, si dans l'opinion de la Cour ils possèdent assez d'intelligence pour justifier l'admission de leur déclaration, et s'ils comprennent l'obligation de ne dire que la vérité.

La femme ou
le mari d'une
personne
accusée peut
témoigner.

15.—La femme ou le mari d'une personne accusée de la contravention d'une des provisions de cette loi peut être entendu comme témoin soit pour la poursuite soit pour la défense.

Personne non
sujette de Sa
Majesté.

16.—Toute personne qui n'est pas sujette de Sa Majesté qui sera convaincue d'avoir enfreint un des articles de cette Loi, sera en outre la pénalité imposée par la Cour sujette à la discrétion de la Cour

d'être bannie du Bailliage pour la vie ou pour tel autre terme que la Cour trouvera condigne. 1914

Est rappelée la "Loi relative à la protection des Femmes et des Filles mineures" sanctionnée par un Ordre de Sa Majesté en Conseil en date du 6 juillet 1907, enregistré sur les Records de cette Ile le 27 juillet 1907. Rappel de la loi de 1907.

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE,

The 10th day of August, 1914.

PRESENT,

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY,

LORD PRESIDENT

VISCOUNT ALLENDALE

MASTER OF THE HORSE

LORD EMMOTT.

WHEREAS there was this day read at the Board a Report from the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Council for the affairs of Guernsey and Jersey, dated the 24th day of July, 1914, in the words following, viz. :—

"YOUR Majesty having been pleased, by Your General Order of Reference of the 10th day of May, 1910, to refer unto this Committee a humble Petition of Robert Walter Mellish, Esquire, Judge and President of the States of the Island of Alderney, setting forth that at a meeting of the said States holden on the 30th day of March, 1914, it was unanimously decided that the Petitioner be authorized to present, in the name of the States, a humble Petition to Your Most Gracious Majesty in Council praying for Your Royal Sanction to an increase of duty of 1s 8d. per gallon on all spirituous liquors retailed and consumed in the Island, thereby raising the said duty to 4s. 2d. per gallon, the said increased duty to come into operation on the date of Your Majesty's Order in Council authorizing the same, and to be in force until the 2nd day of August, 1916, and the proceeds of the said increased duty to be applied to the like purposes, and to be subject to the like conditions, as are set forth in Your Majesty's Order in Council of the 8th day of August, 1911, authorizing the levying of the Impôts in the Island. And humbly praying that Your Majesty would be graciously pleased to sanc-

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tion the said increase of duty as above set forth and to declare that the same should have full force of law in Your Majesty's Island of Alderney :

"THE LORDS OF THE COMMITTEE, in obedience to Your Majesty's said Order of Reference, have taken the said Petition into consideration and do this day agree humbly to report, as their opinion, to Your Majesty, that it may be advisable for Your Majesty to authorize the levying by the States of the Island of Alderney of an increased duty of 1s. 8d. per gallon on all spirituous liquors retailed and consumed in the Island, thereby raising the duty on such spirituous liquors to 4s. 2d. per gallon, and to order that the said increased duty shall come into operation on the date of Your Majesty's Order authorizing the same, and shall continue in force until the 2nd day of August, 1916; and that the proceeds of the said increased duty be applied to the like purposes, and be subject to the like conditions as are set forth in the Order of Your Majesty in Council of the 8th day of August, 1911, authorizing the levying of the Impôts in the said Island.

HIS MAJESTY, having taken the said Report into consideration, is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to approve thereof, and to authorize the levying by the States of the Island of Alderney, of an increased duty of 1s. 8d. per gallon on all spirituous liquors retailed and consumed in the Island, thereby raising the duty on such spirituous liquors to 4s. 2d. per gallon, and to order, as it is hereby ordered that the said increased duty shall come into operation on the date of this Order and shall continue in force until the 2nd day of August, 1916, and that the proceeds of the said increased duty be applied to the like purposes, and be subject to the like conditions, as are set forth in His Majesty's Order in Council of the 8th day of August, 1911, authorizing the levying of the Impôts in the said Island.

And His Majesty doth hereby further direct that this Order be entered upon the Register of the Island of Alderney, and observed accordingly.

And the Judge, Jurats and all other His Majesty's Officers for the time being of the said

Island of Alderney, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take due notice and govern themselves accordingly.

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ALMERIC FITZROY.

Le dix-neuf Septembre Mil neuf cent quatorze, par-devant William Carey, écuyer, Baillif, présents, etc.

Monsieur le Baillif ayant ce jour communiqué à la Cour une lettre du Secrétaire du Gouvernement transmettant une copie imprimée d'un Ordre en Conseil dit "Guatemala Extradition Order in Council, 1914 (Amendment of Article 10 of Treaty of July 4, 1885)." La Cour, ouïes les conclusions des Officiers du Roi, a ordonné que le dit Ordre sera enregistré sur les Records de cette Ile par être logé au Greffe.

Guatemala
Extradition
Order in
Council, 1914

Le deux Octobre Mil neuf cent quatorze, par devant William Carey, écuyer, Baillif, présents, etc.

Monsieur le Baillif ayant ce jour communiqué à la Cour un Ordre de Sa Majesté en Conseil en date du dix-sept Septembre Mil neuf cent quatorze avec des exemplaires de l'acte de Parlement dit "4 & 5 George V., Ch. 23, 'An Act to amend various expiring laws'" mentionné dans le dit Ordre. La Cour, après avoir eu lecture du dit Ordre, ouïes les conclusions des Officiers du Roi, a ordonné et ordonne :—

Act to amend
expiring laws.

1.—Que le dit Ordre sera enregistré sur les Records de cette Ile.

2.—Qu'un des dits exemplaires du dit Acte de Parlement sera enregistré sur les dits Records par être logé au Greffe.

3.—Qu'un extrait des Registres contenant ce présent Acte sera expédié par le Greffier du Roi à Monsieur le Juge d'Auregny avec un exemplaire du dit acte de Parlement pour faire partie des records de la dite Ile.

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4.—Qu'un extrait des registres contenant ce présent acte sera expédié par le Greffier du Roi à Monsieur le Sénéchal de Sercq, avec un exemplaire du dit Acte de Parlement pour faire partie des Records de la dite Ile.

(Enregistré sur les Records le 7 octobre 1914.)

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE,

The 17th day of September, 1914.

PRESENT,

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY,

LORD PRESIDENT

LORD EMMOTT

LORD ISLINGTON

SIR WILLIAM CARINGTON.

Loi relative à
la vente de
Tabac
(Auregny).

WHEREAS there was this day read at the Board a Report from the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Council for the Affairs of Guernsey and Jersey, dated the 15th day of September, 1914, in the words following, viz. :—

“YOUR MAJESTY, having been pleased, by Your General Order of Reference of the 10th day of May, 1910, to refer unto this Committee a humble Petition of John Main Duplain, Esquire, Lieutenant Judge and Acting President of the States in the Island of Alderney, setting forth (1) that, at the Michaelmas Chief Pleas held on the 6th October, 1913, the said States agreed to the principle of a tax on Tobacco, Cigarettes and Cigars; (2) that, at a Meeting held on the 20th October, 1913, the States authorised their President to present to Your Majesty in Council a humble Petition praying for sanction (a) to a tax of 6d. per lb on Tobacco and Cigarettes, and 10d. per lb. on Cigars consumed in the Island, and (b) to a “Projet de Loi” intituled “Loi relative à la Vente de Tabac,” (3) that, at a Meeting held on the 30th March, 1914, the States amended the said “Projet de Loi” in certain particulars; (4) that, at the same Meeting, the States decided that the proposed new duties should be subject to the existing rules regulating the Impôt on Wines, Spirits, Beer and Cordials approved by Order of Your Majesty in Council of the 8th August, 1911, subject to the following exceptions, viz. :— (a) paragraphs (j) and (l)

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should be so altered as to place the whole of the cost of Lighting the Town, and of the Police, on the Impôt, and (b) £30 sterling, the salary of the States' Inspector of Explosives, should be added as a new item (m) to the purposes to which the duties may be applied; and (5) that, at the same Meeting, the States decided that the said new duties should be in force from the date of the Registration upon the Island Records of any Order of Your Majesty in Council sanctioning the same until the 2nd August, 1916, and humbly praying that Your Majesty would be graciously pleased to grant Your Royal Sanction to the levy, as from the date of the Registration upon the Island Records of Your Majesty's Order thereon, of the said duties on Tobacco, Cigarettes and Cigars, consumed in the Island, and to the said "Projet de Loi" as amended, and to declare Your Royal Will and pleasure that the same might have full force of law in Your Majesty's Island of Alderney:

THE LORDS OF THE COMMITTEE, in obedience to Your Majesty's said Order of Reference, having taken the said Petition and "Projet de Loi" as amended, into consideration, do this day agree humbly to report, as their opinion, to Your Majesty, that it may be advisable for Your Majesty to comply with the prayer of the said Petition, and to approve of and ratify the said "Projet de Loi."

HIS MAJESTY, having taken the said Report into consideration, is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to approve thereof, and to order, as it is hereby ordered, that the States of the Island of Alderney be authorised to levy a duty of 6d. a pound on Tobacco and Cigarettes, and a duty of 10d. a pound on Cigars, consumed in the Island, for a period commencing with the date of the Registration of this Order upon the Island Records and ending on the 2nd day of August, 1916, and that, save as hereinafter provided, the said new duties be, in all respects, subject to the existing rules regulating the Impôt on Wines, Spirits, Beer and Cordials, as approved by His Majesty's Order in Council of the 8th day of August, 1911. Provided nevertheless that (a) paragraphs (j) and (l) mentioned in the said Order in

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Council be so altered as to place the whole of the cost of Lighting the Town, and of the Police, on the Impôt, and (b) £30 sterling, the salary of the States' Inspector of Explosives, be added as a new item (m) to the purposes to which the Impôt may be applied.

And His Majesty, by and with the advice aforesaid, is pleased further to approve of and ratify the said "Projet de Loi" intituled "Loi relative à la Vente de Tabac" as amended by the said States on the 30th day of March, 1914, and to order that the same shall have force of law in His Majesty's Island of Alderney.

And His Majesty doth hereby further direct that this Order, and the said "Projet de Loi" (a copy whereof is hereunto annexed), be entered upon the Registers of the Islands of Guernsey and Alderney, and observed accordingly.

And the Lieutenant-Governor or Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Guernsey, the Bailiff and Jurats and all other His Majesty's Officers for the time being, of the said Island of Guernsey, and also the Judge and Jurats of the said Island of Alderney, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

PROJET DE LOI referred to in the foregoing
Order in Council.

LOI RELATIVE A LA VENTE DE TABAC.

Vu les délibérations des Etats de cette Ile, tenus le 6 Octobre 1913, et le 30 Mars 1914 :

Défense de
vendre Tabac
sans licence.

1. Il est défendu de vendre le tabac sans licence, sous peine d'une amende à discrétion de Justice qui n'excédera pas £5 sterling; et qui n'excédera pas £10 sterling en cas de récidive.

Licences
divisées en
trois classes.

2. Il y aura trois classes de licences, savoir :—
1^{ère} Classe.—Les licences pour les lieux où la quantité de tabac emmagasiné n'excédera pas trente livres avoirdupois à la fois.

2^{ème} Classe.—Les licences pour les lieux où la quantité de tabac emmagasiné n'excédera pas cent cinquante livres avoirdupois à la fois.

- 3ème. Classe.—Les licences pour les lieux où la quantité de tabac emmagasiné excédera cette limite. 1914
3. Il sera payé pour chaque licence comme suit : Droits payables pour licences.
 Pour la 1ère Classe, cinq chelins par an.
 Pour la 2ème Classe, dix chelins par an.
 Pour la 3ème Classe, £2 par an.
4. La Cour est autorisée à octroyer les licences sur une réquisition par écrit signée de la personne demandant la licence, laquelle mentionnera le nom, le prénom et la résidence de la personne demandant la licence, la classe de licence, et le lieu où le tabac sera emmagasiné. Octroi des licences.
5. Les licences expireront le 31 Décembre de chaque année. Durée des licences.
6. Ceux munis de licences de 3ème Classe seuls auront droit de réclamer le remboursement de l'Impôt sur les tabacs exportés. Remboursement de l'impôt.
7. Le produit des licences sera applicable aux besoins publics. Produit des licences.
8. La Cour est autorisée à passer telles ordonnances qu'elle jugera nécessaires pour régler tout ce qui a rapport à la mise en exécution de cette présente Loi. Cour autorisée à passer ordonnances.
9. Cette Loi viendra en force dès la registration de l'Ordre en Conseil y donnant sanction sur les Records de cette Ile.
- Et seront les amendes applicables moitié à Sa Majesté et moitié au délateur. Amendes.

Le 25 novembre 1914, pardevant Ernest Collas, écuyer, Lieutenant-Baillif, présents, etc.

Monsieur le Lieutenant Baillif ayant ce jour communiqué à la Cour un Ordre de Sa Majesté en Conseil en date du 10 Novembre 1914 transmettant des exemplaires des Actes de Parlement suivants, savoir :—

“ 1 & 2 George V, “ An act to make such
 “ amendments in the law as are necessary to en-
 “ able certain reserved provisions of the second
 “ Geneva Convention to be carried into effect.”
 “ 4 & 5 George V, ch 12, “ An Act to enable His

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“ Majesty in time of war or imminent national
 “ danger or great emergency by Order-in-Coun-
 “ cil to impose restrictions on Aliens and make
 “ such provisions as appear necessary or expe-
 “ dient for carrying such restrictions into effect,”
 mentionnés dans le dit Ordre.

La Cour, après avoir eu lecture du dit Ordre, ouïes les conclusions du Contrôle du Roi, a ordonné et ordonne :—

1. Que le dit Ordre sera enregistré sur les Records de cette Ile.
2. Qu'un des dits exemplaires des dits Actes de Parlement seront enregistrés sur les dits Records pour être logés au Greffe.
3. Qu'un extrait des Registres contenant ce présent Acte sera expédié par le Greffier du Roi à Monsieur le Juge d'Auregny et à Monsieur le Sénéchal de Sercq, pour faire partie des records des dites îles avec un exemplaire des dits Actes de Parlement.

*Le 25 novembre 1914, pardevant Ernest Collas, écuyer,
 Lieutenant-Baillif, présents, etc.*

Church of
 St. James
 the Less.

Monsieur le Lieutenant Baillif ayant ce jour communiqué à la Cour un Ordre de Sa Majesté en Conseil en date du 10 Novembre 1914 ayant référence à l'Eglise dite “ The Church of St. James the Less ” en la parpisse de Saint Pierre Port, en cette Ile. La Cour, après avoir eu lecture du dit Ordre ouïes les conclusions du Contrôle du Roi a ordonné que le dit Ordre sera enregistré sur les Records de cette Ile.

(Enregistré sur les Records le 2 janvier 1915)

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE,
The 17th day of December, 1914.

PRESENT,

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY

LORD PRESIDENT

LORD COLEBROOKE

LORD CHAMBERLAIN

SIR FRANCIS HOPWOOD.

WHEREAS there was this day read at the Board a Report from the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Council for the affairs of Guernsey and Jersey, dated the 30th day of November, 1914, in the words following, viz. :—

Loi relative
au Cadastre
Général de
l'île.

“YOUR MAJESTY having been pleased, by Your General Order of Reference of the 10th day of May, 1910, to refer unto this Committee the humble Petition of the States of the Island of Guernsey, setting forth: (1) That on the 5th March, 1913, a Petition was presented to the States, dated the 23rd January, 1913, signed by the Constables of the different Parishes of the said Island of Guernsey, and by the Deans of the four Cantonal Douzaines of the Town and Parish of St. Peter-Port in the said Island, praying that some modifications should be effected in the several Laws concerning the Cadastre of the Island, as they stated that when the Law of 1910 was passed it was not contemplated that it would have such an important bearing on Parochial Taxation, and that, in their opinion, some modifications were necessary with reference to the manner in which alterations and additions have to be made in the said Cadastre; (2) That on the said date, the 5th March, 1913, the States resolved that it was desirable that some modifications should be effected in the said Laws, and a Committee was appointed to consider what modifications it would be desirable to make as aforesaid, and to report thereon to the States; (3) That the said Committee duly considered the matter and presented its report, which was laid before the States on the 2nd July, 1913, and was on that date adopted by that Body, with a prayer to the

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Royal Court to prepare a 'Projet de Loi' based on the recommendations of the said Committee contained in the said report; (4) That, at an adjourned Meeting of the Court of Chief Pleas held on the 23rd May, 1914, the Royal Court approved a 'Projet de Loi' as prepared by the Crown Officers, and ordered that the same should be presented to the States in order that, if adopted, it might be submitted to Your Majesty for Your Royal Sanction; (5) That the said 'Projet' was accordingly duly presented to the States, and came on for consideration and debate on the 30th September, 1914, on which date a resolution was passed adopting the said 'Projet' with slight modifications, and authorizing the Bailiff to present a humble Petition on their behalf for Your Majesty's Royal Sanction to the same; (6) That the 'Projet de Loi,' as adopted by the States, is intituled 'Loi relative au Cadastre Général de l'Ile,' and is in the words and figures set forth in the Schedule to the said Petition; And humbly praying that Your Majesty would be graciously pleased to give Your Royal Sanction to the said 'Projet de Loi' intituled 'Loi relative au Cadastre Général de l'Ile,' and to order and direct that, as from the date of the registration of the Order to be made thereon, the same might have the force of law in the Island of Guernsey:

"THE LORDS OF THE COMMITTEE, in obedience to Your Majesty's said order of Reference, have taken the said Petition and the said 'Projet de Loi' into consideration, and do this day agree humbly to report, as their opinion, to Your Majesty, that it may be advisable for Your Majesty to comply with the prayer of the said Petition, and to approve of and ratify the said 'Projet de Loi.'

HIS MAJESTY, having taken the said Report into consideration, is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to approve of and ratify the said "Projet de Loi," and to order, as it is hereby ordered, that as from the date of the registration of this Order the same shall have the force of law within the Island of Guernsey.

And His Majesty doth hereby further direct that this Order, and the said "Projet de Loi" (a copy

whereof is hereunto annexed), be entered upon the Register of the Island of Guernsey, and observed accordingly. 1915

And the Lieutenant-Governor or Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Guernsey, the Bailiff and Jurats, and all other His Majesty's Officers, for the time being, in the said Island, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

PROJET DE LOI referred to in the foregoing
Order in Council.

LOI RELATIVE AU CADASTRE GÉNÉRAL DE L'ÎLE.

TITRE I.

I.—Toutes les contributions foncières, soit des Etats, soit des Paroisses, se lèveront d'après un Cadastre, lequel sera sous les soins d'un Comité des Etats et sera rectifié d'an en an ou plus souvent aux frais des Etats, sauf le paiement des experts nommés par les Paroisses suivant l'Article III. Le Cadastre sera celui déjà existant qui a été dressé d'après la Loi relative à l'Entretien des Voies Publiques, sanctionnée par un Ordre de Sa Majesté en Conseil en date du 14 novembre 1904, enregistré sur les Records de cette Ile le 26 novembre 1904. Cadastre sera
sous les soins
d'un Comité.

II.—Le dit Comité sera composé de neuf Membres, savoir : Le Trésorier des Etats ; un Juré de la Cour Royale ; le Recteur d'une des Paroisses de l'Ile ; un Membre pour la Paroisse de Saint Pierre-Port ; un Membre pour les Paroisses de St. Samson, du Valle, et du Castel ; un Membre pour les Paroisses de St. Sauveur, de St. Pierre-du-Bois, et de Torteval ; un Membre pour les Paroisses de la Forêt, de St. Martin, et de St. André ; et deux Députés des Etats. Composition
du Comité.

Le Trésorier des Etats sera Membre *ex-officio*, deux des autres Membres sortiront de charge à la fin de chaque année, mais seront ré-éligibles.

Ces huit Membres sortiront de charge à tour de rôle comme suit :—

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A la fin de la première année le Juré et le Membre pour la Paroisse de St. Pierre-Port ;
 A la fin de la deuxième année le Membre pour les Paroisses de St. Samson, du Valle, et du Castel, et le Membre pour les Paroisses de St. Sauveur, de St. Pierre-du-Bois, et de Torteval ;

A la fin de la troisième année le Recteur et un Député des Etats ;

A la fin de la quatrième année le Membre pour les Paroisses de la Forêt, de St. Martin, et de St. André, et un Député des Etats ;

et ainsi de suite.

Comité sera
assisté par
experts.

III.—Le dit Comité se fera assister par deux experts pour chaque Paroisse de l'Ile, nommés par les Connétables et Douzeniers de chaque Paroisse respectivement, lesquels experts seront payés par les dites Paroisses respectives. Il se fera de plus assister lorsqu'il le trouvera nécessaire par deux autres experts qu'il nommera pour toute l'Ile aux frais des Etats.

Experts
seront
assermentés.

IV.—Les dits experts seront assermentés devant la Cour Royale.

Droit du
Comité d'en-
trer dans les
héritages.

V.—Pour faire leur évaluation le Comité des Etats, les experts ou ceux préposés pour rectifier le Cadastre, auront le droit d'entrer dans les héritages et autres propriétés.

TITRE II.

DE LA RECTIFICATION DU CADASTRE.

Devoirs du
propriétaire
d'héritage.

VI.—Tout propriétaire, usufruitier, 'curateur-aux-biens, tuteur et procureur d'un propriétaire, et tout saisi d'héritage et agent, est tenu avant le premier du mois de novembre de chaque année d'envoyer aux Connétables de la Paroisse où la propriété est située, pour être transmis par eux au Trésorier des Etats, avis d'aucun changement ou addition, s'il y en a, qui nécessite une rectification dans le Cadastre.

Si c'est un transfert de propriété dont il s'agit, l'acheteur notifiera le transfert au Trésorier des Etats et demeurera responsable pour toute contribution due. Dans le cas d'un partage d'héritage la personne à laquelle la première Bille est échue sera tenue de faire la dite notification.

Le tout sous une pénalité n'excédant pas une 1915
livre sterling applicable moitié à Sa Majesté et
moitié aux Etats.

VII.—Le Trésorier des Etats conjointement avec Inspection
les Connétables de chaque Paroisse donnera con- du Cadastre
naissance chaque année, par le moyen d'une an- par les Con-
nonce dans la partie officielle de la *Gazette* autori- tribuables.
sée pour les annonces officielles, que la partie du
Cadastre qui a rapport à la Paroisse sera déposée
à un lieu dans la dite Paroisse désigné dans la dite
annonce, pour l'inspection des contribuables, pour
dix jours pendant la première quinzaine du mois de
décembre.

Avant la fin de décembre tout contribuable Notification
pourra notifier par écrit aux Connétables de la par les Con-
Paroisse où la propriété pour laquelle il est re- tribuables
sponsable est située, quelque inexactitude par la d'inexacti-
quelle il est lésé. tudes dans le
Cadastre.

Bien entendu que le fait de n'avoir pas envoyé
telle notification aux fins que dessus n'empêchera
pas un contribuable de disputer le montant de sa
contribution pour des raisons qui lui sont particu-
lières.

VIII.—Les Connétables devront soumettre les Soumission
notifications à leurs Douzaines lesquelles se feront par les Con-
assister par les experts de leurs Paroisses respectives nétables à la
et ensuite les envoyer avec leurs observations au Douzaine des
Trésorier des Etats avant la fin du mois de janvier. notifications
reques.

IX.—Sur les notifications envoyées, le dit Comité Correction
des Etats pourra corriger le Cadastre, après quoi, du Cadastre.
si le contribuable n'est pas satisfait, il lui sera
loisible d'intenter une action contre le Président du
Comité des Etats à se voir ordonner rectifier le
Cadastre.

X.—Le Trésorier des Etats fournira chaque
année aux Connétables de chaque Paroisse une
copie de telle partie du Cadastre, après qu'il aura
été rectifié, qui a rapport à la dite Paroisse avant le
premier jour du mois de mars.

XI.—Sont rappelés en ce qu'ils concernent seule-
ment le Cadastre y mentionné, les articles suivants
des Lois sous-mentionnées, savoir :—

(a) Articles 8, 10, 11, 18, 19 et 20 de la Loi
relative à la Taxation Paroissiale (1868).

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- (b) Articles 2, 4, 15, 16, 17 et 18 de la Loi qui détermine les Procédures à suivre lors de la Levée d'une Taxe Générale (1871).
 - (c) Articles 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 et 12 de la Loi relative aux Egouts de la Ville et Paroisse de St. Pierre-Port (1899).
 - (d) Articles 8, 9, 10, 11 et 12 de la Loi relative aux Egouts de la Paroisse de Saint Samson (1900).
 - (e) Articles 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 et 10 de la Loi relative à l'entretien des Voies Publiques (1904).
 - (f) Article 8 de la Loi Supplémentaire à la Loi relative à la Taxation Paroissiale (1911).
- Les Cadastre Général de l'Ile sera substitué aux Cadastres mentionnés dans les susdites Lois.

N.B.— Cette loi est rappelée par la loi relative au Cadastre Général de l'île sanctionnée par un Ordre de Sa Majesté en Conseil en date du 29 octobre 1919, enregistré sur les Records le 15 novembre 1919.

(Enregistré sur les Records le 22 janvier 1915.)

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE,
The 7th day of January, 1915.

PRESENT,

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY

LORD PRESIDENT

SIR MAURICE DE BUNSEN

LORD CHAMBERLAIN

SIR FREDERICK PONSONBY.

Somme
additionnelle
votée pour
améliora-
tions au
Havre de
St. Samson.

WHEREAS there was this day read at the Board a Report from the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Council for the affairs of Guernsey and Jersey, dated the 29th day of December, 1914, in the words following, viz. :—

“YOUR MAJESTY having been pleased, by Your General Order of Reference of the 10th day of May, 1910, to refer unto this Committee the humble Petition of the States of the Island of Guernsey, setting forth: 1. that by an Order in Council dated the 5th July, 1911, Your Majesty was pleased to authorize the execution of certain works and improvements at the South Side of Saint Sampson's Harbour at a cost of £8,300, and to order and direct that the said sum of £8,300 be

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taken from the revenue of the said Harbour; 2. that by a subsequent Order in Council dated the 10th November, 1911, Your Majesty was pleased to authorize the expenditure of the sums of £150 and £450, over and above the aforementioned sum of £8,300 on the said works and improvements, and to order and direct that the said sums of £150 and £450 be taken from the revenue of the said Harbour; 3. that the said sum of £450 was voted in consequence of the offer made by the contractor to complete the said works and improvements within one year of the date of the order to commence the work for an additional sum of £450, but owing to the work being incomplete at the end of one year the extra payment of £450 to the contractor has not been made; 4. that when the scheme was first submitted to the States no amount was included in the estimate for the payment of the wages of a Clerk of Works and incidental expenses and consequently at the completion of the work the States' Committee for the said Harbour to which the execution of the said work was entrusted, found that there was a deficit of £216 11s. 7d. in the accounts, which sum they resolved to ask the States to vote; 5. that the matter was duly submitted to the States and came on for consideration and debate on the 4th November, 1914, when it was resolved to vote the sum of £216 11s. 7d. over and above the respective sums of £8,300 and £150 already voted by the States for the said works and improvements, the said sum of £216 11s. 7d. to be taken from the revenue of the said Harbour, subject always to the gracious Sanction of Your Majesty in Council; And humbly praying that Your Majesty may be graciously pleased to sanction the further expenditure of £216 11s. 7d. over and above the sums of £8,300 and £150 authorized to be expended on the aforementioned works and improvements by Your Majesty's Orders in Council of the 5th July, 1911, and 10th November, 1911, respectively, and to order and direct that the said sum of £216 11s. 7d. be taken from the revenue of the said Harbour;

“THE LORDS OF THE COMMITTEE, in obedience to Your Majesty's said order of Reference, have taken the said Petition into consideration, and do this day

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agree humbly to report, as their opinion, to Your Majesty, that it may be advisable for Your Majesty to comply with the prayer of the said Petition."

HIS MAJESTY, having taken the said Report into consideration, is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to approve thereof, and to sanction a further expenditure of £216 11s. 7d. over and above the sums of £8,300 and £150 authorized to be expended on certain works and improvements at the South Side of the Harbour of St. Sampson, by the Orders in Council of the 5th day of July, 1911, and the 10th day of November, 1911, respectively, and to authorize the said sum of £216 11s. 7d. being taken from the Revenue of the Harbour of St. Sampson for the purpose of the said works and improvements.

And His Majesty doth hereby further direct that this Order, be entered upon the Register of the Island of Guernsey, and observed accordingly.

And the Lieutenant-Governor or Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Guernsey, the Bailiff and Jurats, and all other His Majesty's Officers, for the time being, in the said Island, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

(Enregistré sur les Records le 22 janvier 1915.)

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE,
The 7th day of January, 1915.

PRESENT,

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY	
LORD PRESIDENT	SIR MAURICE DE BUNSEN
LORD CHAMBERLAIN	SIR FREDERICK PONSONBY.

Somme
votée pour
amélioration
au
Havre de
St. Samson.

WHEREAS there was this day read at the Board a Report from the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Council for the Affairs of Guernsey and Jersey, dated the 29th day of December, 1914, in the words following, viz. :—

"YOUR MAJESTY having been pleased, by Your General Order of Reference of the 10th day of May, 1910, to refer unto this Committee the humble Petition of the States of the Island of Guernsey, setting forth; 1. that the States Com-

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mittee for the Harbour of St. Sampson having had their attention drawn to a serious bulge which shows in the old dry work wall forming part of the quay on the South Side of the said Harbour, and the consequent constant deterioration and undermining of the roadway adjoining, at their Meeting held on the 2nd October, 1914, duly considered a report and estimate with drawing which had been submitted to them by the States Engineer, for the reconstruction of the said wall, and resolved that it was incumbent upon them to recommend to the States to rebuild the said wall on a length of 300 feet and to trench the bed of the said Harbour on the said length of 300 feet to a depth of 3 feet and to a width of 30 feet, the whole at an estimated cost of £3,300; 2. that the scheme was duly presented to the States and came on for consideration and debate on the 4th November, 1914, when a resolution was passed approving of the said suggested works at the cost of £3,300, the said sum to be taken from the revenue of the said Harbour, subject always to the gracious sanction of Your Majesty in Council; And humbly praying that Your Majesty may be graciously pleased to authorize the execution of the said works at the South Side of Saint Sampson's Harbour at the cost of £3,300, and to order and direct that such sum may be taken from the revenue of the said Harbour :

“THE LORDS OF THE COMMITTEE, in obedience to Your Majesty's said Order of Reference, have taken the said Petition into consideration, and do this day agree humbly to report, as their opinion, to Your Majesty, that it may be advisable for Your Majesty to comply with the prayer of the said Petition.”

HIS MAJESTY, having taken the said Report into consideration, is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to approve thereof, and to sanction the proposed reconstruction, on a length of 300 feet, of the old dry work wall forming part of the Quay on the South Side of the Harbour of St. Sampson, and the trenching of the bed of the said Harbour, on the said length of 300 feet, to a depth of 3 feet, and to a width of 30 feet, and to authorize the application thereto of the sum of £3,300, such

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sum to be taken from the Revenue of the Harbour of St. Sampson for the purpose of the works aforesaid.

And His Majesty doth hereby further direct that this Order be entered upon the Register of the Island of Guernsey and observed accordingly.

And the Lieutenant-Governor or Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Guernsey, the Bailiff and Jurats, and all other His Majesty's Officers for the time being, in the said Island, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

Le treize Février Mil neuf cent quinze, par devant Messire William Carey, Chevalier Baillif, présents, etc.

Enregistre-
ment d'un
Ordre en
Conseil
ayant
rapport à
l'église
St. James.

Monsieur le Baillif ayant ce jour communiqué à la Cour un Ordre de Sa Majesté en Conseil en date du dix-sept Décembre Mil neuf cent quatorze, transmettant et ordonnant l'enregistrement de l'Ordre en Conseil suivant :

"Order-in-Council of the 17th December, 1914,
"as to the Assignment of a District Chapelry
of Saint James, Guernsey."

La Cour, après avoir eu lecture des dits Ordres, ouïes les conclusions du Contrôle du Roi, a ordonné que les dits Ordres seront enregistrés sur les Records de cette Ile.

Le vingt février, mil neuf cent quinze, par devant Messire William Carey, Chevalier, Baillif, présents, etc.

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Act 1911.

Monsieur le Baillif, ayant ce jour communiqué à la Cour un Ordre de Sa Majesté en Conseil en date du 3 Février, 1915, transmettant et ordonnant l'enregistrement de l'Ordre en Conseil fait en vertu de l'Acte de Parlement "Copyright Act, 1911 (1 and 2 George V., Cap. 46)," savoir :

"Order in Council of the 3rd February,
1915, United States of America."

La Cour, après avoir eu lecture des dits Ordres,

ouïes les conclusions du Contrôle du Roi, a 1915
ordonné que les dits Ordres seront enregistrés sur
les Records de cette Ile.

(Enregistré sur les Records le 20 mars 1915.)

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE,
The 2nd day of March, 1915.

PRESENT,

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY

LORD PRESIDENT

LORD HAVERSHAM

LORD CHAMBERLAIN

MR. E. S. MONTAGU.

WHEREAS there was this day read at the Board a Report from the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Council for the Affairs of Guernsey and Jersey, dated the 23rd day of February, 1915, in the words following, viz. :—

Loi relative
aux
douzaines
des paroisses
de la
Campagne

“YOUR MAJESTY having been pleased, by Your General Order of Reference of the 10th day of May, 1910, to refer unto this Committee the humble Petition of the States of the Island of Guernsey setting forth; 1. That a Petition, signed by several Members of the States of the said Island, dated the 28th February, 1914, was presented to the President of the States, setting forth, that according to the ancient custom of the Island no one is eligible to the office of ‘Douzenier’ of one of the Country Parishes without having previously filled the office of Constable; that by an Order in Council of the 17th July, 1851, registered on the records of this Island on the 2nd August, 1851, the afore-said restriction was withdrawn as regards the Town and Parish of Saint Peter-Port; that by an Order in Council of the 8th August, 1899, registered on the said records on the 26th August, 1899, it is enacted that all the ‘Douzaines’ of the Island shall be renewed every six years, the Senior Members to retire at the end of each year in the manner laid down in the said Law; that since the said Law of 1899 has come into force the personnel of the ‘Douzaines’ changes oftener than previously, and experience has shown that the Members who retire, conformably with the said law, take the opportunity of retiring from public affairs and do not offer themselves for re-election; that in consequence it becomes more and more difficult to find amongst the

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Ratepayers of the Parishes when a vacancy occurs in a 'Douzaine' those who, having filled the office of Constable, are eligible to the office of 'Douzenier'; that the duties of the Constables have become more and more difficult and important, and that it is of great public interest that the Constables be chosen as far as possible amongst the Ratepayers who have served as Members of a 'Douzaine,' and thereby have had some experience in the administration of parochial affairs; that the Petitioners prayed that a 'Projet de Loi' be passed to the effect that, in future, it shall no longer be necessary for any one who is elected to the office of 'Douzenier' of one of the Country Parishes to have previously filled the office of Constable; 2. That the said Petition was presented to the States on the 30th September, 1914, when a resolution was passed accepting the said Petition, and requesting the Royal Court to prepare a 'Projet de Loi' to give effect to the prayer of the said Petition; 3. That at an adjourned Meeting of the Court of Chief Pléas, held on the 17 October, 1914, the Court approved of a 'Projet de Loi' as prepared by the Crown Officers, and ordered that the same be presented to the States in order that, if approved, it might be submitted to Your Majesty for Your Royal Sanction; 4. That the 'Projet' was accordingly duly presented to the States, and came on for consideration and debate on the 9th December, 1914, on which date a resolution was passed approving and adopting the said 'Projet' and authorizing the Bailiff to present a humble Petition on their behalf for Your Majesty's Royal Sanction to the same; 5. That the 'Projet de Loi,' as adopted by the States, is intituled 'Loi relative aux Douzaines des Paroisses de la Campagne,' and is in the words set forth in the Schedule to the Petition; And most humbly praying that Your Majesty would be graciously pleased to give Your Royal Sanction to the said 'Projet de Loi,' intituled 'Loi relative aux Douzaines des Paroisses de la Campagne,' as the same is set forth in the Schedule to the Petition, and to order and direct that, as from the date of the registration of the Order to be made thereon, the same should have the force of law in the Island of Guernsey.

"THE LORDS OF THE COMMITTEE, in obedience to Your Majesty's said Order of Reference, have taken the said Petition and the said 'Projet de Loi' into consideration, and do this day agree humbly to report, as their opinion, to Your Majesty, that it may be advisable for Your Majesty to comply with the prayer of the said Petition, and to approve of and ratify the said 'Projet de Loi.'"

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HIS MAJESTY, having taken the said Report into consideration, is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to approve of and ratify the said "Projet de Loi," and to order, as it is hereby ordered, that the same shall have the force of law within the Island of Guernsey.

And His Majesty doth hereby further direct that this Order, and the said "Projet de Loi" (a copy whereof is hereunto annexed), be entered upon the Register of the Island of Guernsey, and observed accordingly.

And the Lieutenant-Governor or Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Guernsey, the Bailiff and Jurats, and all other His Majesty's Officers, for the time being, in the said Island, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

PROJET DE LOI referred to in the foregoing Order in Council.

LOI RELATIVE AUX DOUZAINES DES PAROISSES DE LA CAMPAGNE.

Est éligible à la charge de Douzenier d'une Paroisse de la Campagne de cette île, sans avoir préalablement géré la charge de Connétable de la dite Paroisse, tout contribuable qui habite la Paroisse, pourvu qu'il ait les qualifications requises par les lois et coutumes de cette île, et qu'il possède un bien effectif qui l'assujettit à être taxé dans sa Paroisse à dix quartiers pour le moins.

Un Douzenier d'une Paroisse de la Campagne qui aura été élu vertu de cette loi, sans avoir préalablement géré la charge de Connétable, ne sera pas exempté, vertu de sa charge de Douzenier, de gérer la charge de Connétable.

Qualification pour être élu douzenier d'une paroisse de la Campagne.
Douzenier ne sera exempté de gérer la charge de Connétable.

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Tout et aussi longtemps qu'un Douzenier d'une Paroisse de la Campagne remplira la charge de Connétable, l'exercice de ses fonctions de Douzenier demeurera suspendu.

(Enregistré sur les Records le 20 mars 1915.)

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE,
The 2nd day of March, 1915.

PRESENT,

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY

LORD PRESIDENT

LORD HAVERSHAM

LORD CHAMBERLAIN

MR. E. S. MONTAGU.

Somme
additionnelle
votée pour
amélioration
au Havre de
St. Samson.

WHEREAS there was this day read at the Board a Report from the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Council for the Affairs of Guernsey and Jersey, dated the 25th day of February, 1915, in the words following, viz. :—

“YOUR MAJESTY having been pleased, by Your General Order of Reference of the 10th day of May, 1910, to refer unto this Committee the humble Petition of the States of the Island of Guernsey setting forth : 1. That by an Order of Your Majesty in Council, dated the 7th January, 1915, Your Majesty was graciously pleased to authorize the execution of certain works on the South side of St. Sampson's Harbour, at an estimated cost of £3,300 (inclusive of £100 for superintendence and incidental expenses), and to order and direct that such sum should be taken from the Revenue of the said Harbour ; 2. That the President of the Committee of the said Harbour, on the 18th December, 1914, addressed a letter to the President of the States pointing out that, in order to avoid delay, the said Committee had taken early steps to obtain tenders for the said works and to accept one of them, on condition that such acceptance would be annulled should any Order in Council not be obtained ; that the lowest tender received amounted to £3,650, or £450 in excess of the estimated cost of the work ; and that the States be requested to vote an additional sum of £450 in order to carry out the necessary work ; 3. That the matter was duly submitted to the States, and came on for consideration and debate on the 22nd January, 1915, when a reso-

lution was passed sanctioning the additional sum of £450 in order to enable the afore-mentioned Committee to carry out the necessary work required, and requesting the Bailiff to present a humble Petition to Your Majesty in Council praying that Your Majesty would be graciously pleased to order and direct that the said sum of £450 be taken from the Revenue of the said Harbour; And most humbly praying that Your Majesty would be graciously pleased to authorize the additional expenditure of £450 for carrying out the necessary work on the South side of the aforesaid Harbour of St Sampson, and to order and direct that the said sum be taken from the Revenue of the said Harbour.

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“THE LORDS OF THE COMMITTEE, in obedience to Your Majesty’s said Order of Reference, have taken the said Petition into consideration, and do this day agree humbly to report, as their opinion, to Your Majesty, that it may be advisable for Your Majesty to comply with the prayer of the said Petition.”

HIS MAJESTY, having taken the said Report into consideration, is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to approve thereof, and to sanction the additional expenditure of £450 for carrying out the necessary work on the South Side of the Harbour of St. Sampson, such sum to be taken from the Revenue of the Harbour of St. Sampson for the purpose of the work aforesaid.

And His Majesty doth hereby further direct that this Order be entered upon the Register of the Island of Guernsey and observed accordingly.

And the Lieutenant-Governor or Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Guernsey, the Bailiff and Jurats, and all other His Majesty’s Officers, for the time being, in the said Island, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

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(Enregistré sur les Records le 20 mars 1915.)

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE,
The 2nd day of March, 1915.

PRESENT,

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY	
LORD PRESIDENT	LORD HAVERSHAM
LORD CHAMBERLAIN	MR. E. S. MONTAGU.

Améliora-
tions au
phare Platte
Fougère.

WHEREAS there was this day read at the Board a Report from the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Council for the Affairs of Guernsey and Jersey, dated the 25th day of February, 1915, in the words following, viz.:—

“YOUR MAJESTY having been pleased, by Your General Order of Reference of the 10th of May, 1910, to refer unto this Committee the humble Petition of the States of the Island of Guernsey setting forth: 1. that the Supervisor of the Harbour and Treasurer of the States of this Island, having had his attention drawn to the lack of efficiency of the fog-signalling apparatus at the Platte Fougère Lighthouse on the North-East Coast of the said Island, in consequence of the absence of means at the Power Station on shore to change over Motor No. 2 back to Motor No. 1 when once one change over has been effected, addressed a letter to the President of the States of the said Island on the 7th December, 1914, asking that that body be requested to provide a remote control switch at the Power Station which would enable the attendant to start each motor separately at any time, thereby keeping them in working order, and greatly reducing the liability to stoppage of the motors, the whole at an estimated cost of £59 10s. od., British Currency; 2. that the matter was duly submitted to the States, and came on for consideration and debate on the 22nd January, 1915, when a resolution was passed, approving of the said suggested work at a cost of £59 10s. od., British Currency, and requesting the Bailiff to present a humble Petition to Your Majesty in Council praying that Your Majesty would be graciously pleased to authorize that the said sum of £59 10s. od., British Currency, for the above suggested work, be taken in the following proportions, viz.:—two-thirds from the Revenue of the Special Fund of the Harbour of St.

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Peter Port, created by virtue of an Order of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria in Council, dated the 2nd day of September, 1858, and one-third from the Revenue of the Harbour of St. Sampson; And most humbly praying that Your Majesty would be graciously pleased to authorize the execution of the said work at the Power Station of the Platte Fougère Lighthouse, at an estimated cost of £59 10s. od., British Currency, and to order and direct that the said sum may be taken in the following proportions, viz.:—two-thirds from the Revenue of the Special Fund of the Harbour of St. Peter-Port, created by virtue of an Order of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria in Council, dated the 2nd day of September, 1858, and one-third from the Revenue of the Harbour of St. Sampson.

“THE LORDS OF THE COMMITTEE, in obedience to Your Majesty’s said Order of Reference, have taken the said Petition into consideration, and do this day agree humbly to report, as their opinion, to Your Majesty, that it may be advisable for Your Majesty to comply with the prayer of the said Petition.”

HIS MAJESTY, having taken the said Report into consideration, is pleased, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, to approve thereof, and to sanction the execution of the proposed work at the Power Station of the Platte Fougère Lighthouse, and to authorize the application thereto of the sum of £59 10s. od., British Currency, the estimated cost of the same, such sum to be taken in the following proportions, viz.:—two-thirds from the Revenue of the Special Fund of the Harbour of St. Peter-Port, created by virtue of an Order of her late Majesty Queen Victoria in Council, dated the 2nd day of September, 1858, and one-third from the Revenue of the Harbour of St. Sampson.

And His Majesty doth hereby further direct that this Order be entered upon the Register of the Island of Guernsey and observed accordingly.

And the Lieutenant-Governor or Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Guernsey, the Bailiff and Jurats, and all other His Majesty’s Officers for the time being, in the said Island, and all other persons

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whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

(Enregistré sur les Records le 20 mars 1915.)

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE,
The 2nd day of March, 1915.

PRESENT,

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY

LORD PRESIDENT

LORD HAVERSHAM

LORD CHAMBERLAIN

MR. E. S. MONTAGU.

Nouvelles
latrines à la
ville
St. Anne,
Auregny.

WHEREAS there was this day read at the Board a Report from the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Council for the Affairs of Guernsey and Jersey, dated the 22nd day of February, 1915, in the words following, viz. :—

YOUR MAJESTY having been pleased, by Your General Order of Reference of the 10th day of May, 1910, to refer unto this Committee a humble Petition of John Main Duplain, Esquire, Lieutenant Judge and President of the States of Alderney, dated the 12th day of December, 1914, setting forth; (1) that there are no places of public convenience, such as Lavatories &c., in the Town of St. Anne; (2) that, on the 17th day of October, 1914, the Court considered correspondence from the Fortress Commander and the Officer Commanding the Royal Army Medical Corps, pointing out the need of such places for the use of the large Island Garrison, and for sanitary reasons generally; (3) that at a subsequent meeting, the Court authorized the States Building Committee to take preliminary steps to erect the said places of public convenience on States' property; (4) that at a Meeting on the 11th day of December, 1914, the States authorized Your Petitioner to present to Your Most Gracious Majesty in Council a humble Petition asking for the Royal Sanction to a grant of £150 sterling out of the Impôt for the erection of five places of public convenience in the Town of St. Anne, four of which are to be immediately erected, and the other at such time and place as the Court may determine; And most humbly praying that Your Majesty would be graciously pleased to sanction the said

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Grant, and to declare Your Royal Will and Pleasure that £150 sterling be taken from the Impôt for the erection of five places of public convenience in the Town of St. Anne, four of which are to be immediately erected, and the other at such time and place as the Court may determine :

“THE LORDS OF THE COMMITTEE, in obedience to Your Majesty's said Order of Reference, having taken the said Petition into consideration, do this day agree humbly to report, as their opinion, to Your Majesty, that it may be advisable for Your Majesty to comply with the prayer of the said Petition and to sanction the payment out of the Impôt of the Island of Alderney of a sum of £150, being the estimated cost of the erection of five places of public convenience in the Town of St. Anne.”

HIS MAJESTY, having taken the said Report into consideration, is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to approve thereof, and to sanction the payment out of the Impôt of the Island of Alderney of a sum of £150, being the estimated cost of the erection of five places of public convenience in the Town of St. Anne.

And His Majesty doth hereby further direct that this Order be entered upon the Register of the Island of Alderney, and observed accordingly.

And the Judge, Jurats and all other His Majesty's Officers for the time being, of the said Island of Alderney, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

*Le sept avril mil neuf cent quinze, pardevant Messire
William Carey, Chevalier, Baillif, présents, etc.*

Monsieur le Baillif ayant ce jour communiqué à Copyright la Cour un Ordre de Sa Majesté en Conseil en date Act 1911. du 23 Mars 1915, transmettant et ordonnant l'enregistrement de l'Ordre en Conseil fait en vertu de l'Acte de Parlement “Copyright Act 1911” (1 & 2 George V, Cap 46), savoir :—

“Order-in-Council of the 23rd March, 1915; Italy.”

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La Cour, après avoir eu lecture des dits Ordres, ouïes les conclusions du Contrôle du Roi, a ordonné que les dits Ordres seront enregistrés sur les Records de cette Ile.

(Enregistré sur les Records le 10 avril 1915.)

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE,
The 23rd day of March, 1915.

PRESENT,

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY

LORD PRESIDENT

SIR FRANCIS HOPWOOD

LORD CHAMBERLAIN

SIR FREDERICK PONSONBY.

Loi supplé-
mentaire à la
loi relative à
l'application
des peines au
Criminel.

WHEREAS there was this day read at the Board a Report from the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Council for the Affairs of Guernsey and Jersey, dated the 12th day of March, 1915, in the words following, viz. :—

“YOUR MAJESTY having been pleased, by Your General Order of Reference of the 10th day of May, 1910, to refer unto this Committee the humble Petition of the States of the Island of Guernsey setting forth :—1. that the Law now in force in the said Island of Guernsey, which provides for the punishment of persons who make the profession of telling fortunes or of interpreting dreams, and of those who perform the so-called art of witchcraft, was sanctioned by an Order of Her late Majesty The Queen in Council on the 24th June, 1856, registered on the Records of the said Island on the 5th July, 1856; 2. that in consequence of the prevalence of the above-mentioned practice the maximum punishment of 8 days' imprisonment provided for in the said Law for such offences has been found to be inadequate, and the Crown Officers were therefore requested to prepare a ‘Projet de Loi’ making provision for a longer term of imprisonment for the punishment of such offences; 3. that at the Court of Chief Pleas, held on the 20th April, 1914, the Royal Court approved of a ‘Projet de Loi,’ as prepared by the Crown Officers, and ordered the same to be presented to the States in order that, if adopted, it might be submitted to Your Majesty for Your Royal Sanction; 4. that the said ‘Projet’ was

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accordingly duly presented to the States, and came on for consideration and debate on the 22nd July, 1914, on which date a Resolution was passed adopting it with slight modifications, and authorizing the Bailiff to present a humble Petition on their behalf for Your Majesty's Royal Sanction to the same; 5. that the 'Projet de Loi,' as adopted by the States, is intituled 'Loi supplémentaire à la Loi relative à l'application des peines tant au Criminel qu'en Police Correctionnelle (1856)', and is in the words and figures set forth in the Schedule to the Petition; And most humbly praying that Your Majesty would be graciously pleased to give Your Royal Sanction to the said 'Projet de Loi' intituled 'Loi supplémentaire à la Loi relative à l'application des peines tant au Criminel qu'en Police Correctionnelle (1856),' as the same is set forth in the Schedule to the Petition, and to order and direct that, as from the date of the registration of Your Majesty's Order thereon, the same may have the force of law in the Island of Guernsey :

"THE LORDS OF THE COMMITTEE, in obedience to Your Majesty's said Order of Reference, having taken the said Petition and the said 'Projet de Loi' into consideration, and having on the 8th day of December, 1914, intimated to the Bailiff that, in their opinion, Article I. of the said 'Projet de Loi' should be amended so as to preclude the infliction of whipping for offences under it, and having thereafter been informed by the Bailiff that, on the 10th day of February, 1915, the States passed a Resolution approving and adopting the said 'Projet de Loi,' amended as advised by Their Lordships, have this day taken the said 'Projet de Loi' into further consideration, and do agree humbly to report, as their opinion, to Your Majesty, that it may be advisable for Your Majesty to approve of and ratify the said 'Projet de Loi,' so amended as aforesaid."

HIS MAJESTY, having taken the said Report into consideration, is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to approve of and ratify the said "Projet de Loi," as amended on the 10th day of February, 1915, and to order, as it is hereby ordered, that, as from the date of the regis-

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tration of this Order, the said "Projet de Loi," so amended as aforesaid, shall have the force of law within the Island of Guernsey.

And His Majesty doth hereby further direct that this Order, and the said "Projet de Loi," so amended as aforesaid (a copy whereof is hereunto annexed), be entered upon the Register of the Island of Guernsey, and observed accordingly.

And the Lieutenant-Governor or Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Guernsey, the Bailiff and Jurats, and all other His Majesty's Officers, for the time being, in the said Island, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

PROJET DE LOI referred to in the foregoing
Order in Council.

LOI SUPPLÉMENTAIRE À LA LOI RELATIVE À L'APPLICATION DES PEINES
TANT AU CRIMINEL QU'EN POLICE
CORRECTIONNELLE (1856).

Peines contre
ceux qui
exercent le
métier de
dire la bonne
aventure.

1. Pourront être accusés devant la Cour Royale à se voir adjuger à tel emprisonnement que la Cour trouvera condigne, et, si elles sont trouvées coupables, être passibles d'un emprisonnement n'excédant pas deux ans avec ou sans travail forcé :—

Les personnes qui font le métier de dire la bonne aventure, ou d'expliquer les songes, ou de prédire l'avenir, ainsi que celles qui exercent l'art prétendu de la sorcellerie.

2. Pourront toujours les susdites personnes être traduites en Police Correctionnelle, et, si elles sont trouvées coupables, seront censées Vagabonds, et seront passibles d'un emprisonnement n'excédant pas deux mois avec ou sans travail forcé.

3. Est rappelé l'alinéa 8 de l'Article 10 de la "Loi relative à l'Application des Peines tant au Criminel qu'en Police Correctionnelle," sanctionnée par l'Ordre en Conseil du 24 juin 1856, enregistré sur les Records de cette Ile le 5 juillet 1856.

Le vingt-quatre Avril Mil neuf cent quinze, par-devant Messire William Carey, Chevalier, Baillif, présents, etc. 1915

Monsieur le Baillif ayant ce jour communiqué à la Cour un Ordre de Sa Majesté en Conseil en date du 10 Novembre, 1914, avec des exemplaires des actes de Parlement suivants mentionnés dans le dit Acte duquel la teneur suit :—

Enregistre-
ment des
Actes de
Parlement
"The Church
Building
Acts" et
autres.

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE,
The 10th day of November, 1914.

PRESENT

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY	
LORD PRESIDENT	LORD CHAMBERLAIN
VISCOUNT ALLENDALE	MR. SAMUEL.

It is this day ordered by His Majesty, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, that printed copies of the following named Acts of Parliament be transmitted to the Royal Court of the Island of Guernsey, viz. :—

- 58, Geo. 3, Chapter 45, "The Church Building Act, 1818."
- 3, Geo. 4, Chapter 72, "The Church Building Act, 1822."
- 2 & 3, William 4, Chapter 61, "The Church Building Act, 1832."
- 7 & 8, Victoria, Chapter 56, "The Church Building (Banns and Marriages) Act, 1844."
- 7 & 8, Victoria, Chapter 94, "The New Parishes Act, 1822."
- 8 & 9, Victoria, Chapter 70, "The Church Building Act, 1845."
- 9 & 10 Victoria, Chapter 68, "The Church Building (Burial Service in Chapels) Act, 1846."
- 11 & 12, Victoria, Chapter 37, "The Church Building Act, 1848."
- 13 & 14, Victoria, Chapter 94, "The Ecclesiastical Commissioners' Act, 1850."
- 14 & 15, Victoria, Chapter 97, "The Church Building Act, 1851."
- 19 & 20, Victoria, Chapter 104, "The New Parishes Act, 1856."
- 21 & 22, Victoria, Chapter 57, "The Ecclesiastical Leasing Act, 1858."

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29 & 30, Victoria, Chapter 111, "The Ecclesiastical Commissioners' Act, 1866."

32 & 33, Victoria, Chapter 94, "The New Parishes Acts and Church Building Acts Amendment Act, 1869."

47 & 48, Victoria, Chapter 65, "The New Parishes Acts and Church Building Acts Amendment Act, 1884."

AND it is hereby further ordered that the said Acts be registered and published in the Island of Guernsey not as being essential to their operation therein, but that His Majesty's subjects in the said Island may have notice of the said Acts having passed, and that they are bound thereby.

And the Lieutenant-Governor or Commander-in-Chief for the time being of the Island of Guernsey, and its Dependencies, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice of His Majesty's pleasure hereby signified, and govern themselves accordingly.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

La Cour, après avoir eu lecture du dit Ordre, ouïes les conclusions du Contrôle du Roi, a ordonné et ordonne :—

1. Que le dit Ordre sera enregistré sur les Records de cette Ile.
2. Qu'un exemplaire de chacun des dits Actes de Parlement sera enregistré sur les dits Records par être logé au Greffe.

(Enregistré sur les Records le 24 avril 1915.)

AT THE COURT AT WINDSOR CASTLE,
The 13th day of April, 1915.

PRESENT,

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
LORD PRESIDENT
LORD STAMFORDHAM
SIR FREDERICK PONSONBY.

Enregistre-
ment de
l'Ordre en
Conseil sanc-
tionnant (a)
lesalaired'un

WHEREAS there was this day read at the Board a Report from the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Council for the affairs of Guernsey and Jersey, dated the 9th day of April, 1915, in the words following, viz. :—

YOUR MAJESTY having been pleased, by 1915
 Your General Order of Reference of the 10th day
 of May, 1910, to refer unto this Committee, the
 humble Petition of John Main Duplain, Esquire, Contre-
 maître de
 travaux des
 Etats
 d'Auregny,
 et (b) le coût
 d'un four-
 neau pour
 chauffer
 l'église
 St. Anne.
 Lieutenant Judge and Acting President of the
 States of the Island of Alderney, dated the 22nd
 day of January, 1915, setting forth; (1) that, at a
 Meeting held on the 23rd day of December, 1914,
 the States agreed that a States' Foreman of Works
 was urgently needed; (2) that, at a Meeting of the
 Chief Pleas held on the 18th day of January, 1915,
 the Court authorised Your Petitioner to present to
 Your Most Gracious Majesty in Council a humble
 Petition praying for the Royal Sanction to (a) a
 Vote of £40 sterling per annum, out of the In-
 sular Impôt, as Salary to a States' Foreman of
 Works, to be appointed by the Court, after
 approval by His Excellency the Lieutenant-
 Governor; and (b) a Vote of £50 sterling, also out
 of the Insular Impôt, for the erection of a furnace
 for heating St. Anne's Church; And most humbly
 praying that Your Majesty would be graciously
 pleased to sanction (a) the said Vote of £40 ster-
 ling per annum, out of the Insular Impôt, as Salary
 to a States' Foreman of Works, to be appointed
 under the conditions above stated; and (b) the said
 Vote of £50 sterling, also out of the Insular Impôt,
 for the erection of a furnace for heating St. Anne's
 Church:

"THE LORDS OF THE COMMITTEE, in obedience to
 Your Majesty's said Order of Reference, having
 taken the said Petition into consideration, do this
 day agree humbly to report, as their opinion, to
 Your Majesty, that it may be advisable for Your
 Majesty to comply with the prayer of the said
 Petition, and to sanction (1) a Vote of £40 sterling
 per annum, out of the Insular Impôt, as Salary to
 a States' Foreman of Works, to be appointed under
 the conditions set forth in the Petition; and (2) a
 Vote of £50 sterling, also out of the Insular Im-
 pôt, for the erection of a furnace for heating St.
 Anne's Church."

HIS MAJESTY, having taken the said
 Report into consideration, is pleased, by and
 with the advice of His Privy Council to

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sanction (1) a Vote of £40 sterling per annum, out of the Impôt of the Island of Alderney, as Salary to a States' Foreman of Works, to be appointed under the conditions set forth in the Petition of the States; and (2), a Vote of £50 sterling, also out of the said Impôt, for the erection of a furnace for heating St. Anne's Church.

And his Majesty doth hereby further direct that this Order be entered upon the Register of the Island of Alderney, and observed accordingly.

And the Judge, Jurats, and all other His Majesty's Officers, for the time being, of the said Island of Alderney, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

(Enregistré sur les Records le 18 mai 1915.)

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE,
The 29th day of April, 1915.

PRESENT,

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY

LORD PRESIDENT

LORD CHAMBERLAIN

VISCOUNT KNOLLYS

SIR MAURICE DE BUNSEN

LORD JUSTICE WARRINGTON.

Vote supplé-
mentaire
pour faire
face au déficit
par rapport à
la Construc-
tion d'une
jetée dans la
baie dite
"La Fon-
taine ès
Bœufs."

WHEREAS there was this day read at the Board a Report from the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Council for the Affairs of Guernsey and Jersey, dated the 26th day of April, 1915, in the words following, viz.:—

"YOUR MAJESTY having been pleased, by Your General Order of Reference of the 10th day of May, 1910, to refer unto this Committee the humble Petition of the States of the Island of Guernsey setting forth:—(1) that by an Order of Your Majesty in Council, dated the 11th day of October, 1912, Your Majesty was graciously pleased to order and direct that a sum of £40, *Guernsey Currency*, be taken from the Revenues of the Harbour of St. Sampson, in the Island of Guernsey, for the purpose of defraying the cost of erecting a Pier in the bay known as 'La Fontaine ès Bœufs,' on the north-east coast of the said Island: (2) that the Prèsident of the Coast Defence

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Committee addressed a letter to the President of the States, on the 15th February, 1915, pointing out, *first*, that the boatmen who frequent this part of the coast had drawn his attention to the desirability of filling up a passage between the rocks to the north of the site of the proposed new Pier, before proceeding with the construction thereof, and that his Committee had ordered the carrying out of the said work, *secondly*, that the total cost of the work amounted to £74 7s. 11d., *Guernsey Currency*, leaving a deficit of £34 7s. 11d., and requesting that the States be asked to vote the amount of the said deficit, to be taken from the Revenues of the Harbour of St. Sampson: (3) that the matter was duly submitted to the States and came on for consideration and debate on the 24th March, 1915, when a Resolution was passed sanctioning the additional sum of £34 7s. 11d., *Guernsey Currency*, to cover the said deficit, and requesting the Bailiff to present a humble Petition to Your Majesty in Council praying that Your Majesty would be graciously pleased to order and direct that the said sum of £34 7s. 11d. be taken from the Revenues of the said Harbour; And humbly praying that Your Majesty would be graciously pleased to authorize that the sum of £34 7s. 11d. be taken from the Revenues of the Harbour of St. Sampson to cover the Deficit incurred by the work in connexion with the construction of the Pier at the bay known as 'La Fontaine ès Bœufs' on the north-east coast of the Island of Guernsey:

"THE LORDS OF THE COMMITTEE, in obedience to Your Majesty's said Order of Reference, have taken the said Petition into consideration, and do, this day, agree, humbly to report, as their opinion, to Your Majesty, that it may be advisable for Your Majesty to comply with the prayer of the said Petition."

HIS MAJESTY, having taken the said Report into consideration, is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to approve thereof, and to sanction the sum of £34 7s. 11d., *Guernsey Currency*, being taken from the Revenues of the Harbour of St. Sampson to cover the deficit incurred by the work in connexion with the con-

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struction of the Pier at the bay known as "La Fontaine ès Bœufs" on the north-east coast of the Island.

And His Majesty doth hereby direct that this Order be entered upon the Register of the Island of Guernsey, and observed accordingly.

And the Lieutenant-Governor or Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Guernsey, the Bailiff and Jurats, and all other His Majesty's Officers, for the time being, in the said Island, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

(Enregistré sur les Records le 8 juin 1915.)

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE,

This 27th day of May, 1915.

PRESENT,

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY

LORD CHANCELLOR

MR. SECRETARY BONAR LAW

LORD PRESIDENT

MR. SECRETARY CHAMBERLAIN

LORD PRIVY SEAL

MR. BALFOUR

MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE

MR. LONG

VISCOUNT ALLENDALE

MR. CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHE-

SECRETARY SIR JOHN SIMON

QUER

MR. CHANCELLOR OF THE DUCHY OF LANCASTER.

Loi supplé-
mentaire à la
loi réglant la
Constitution
des Etats
(1844).

WHEREAS there was this day read at the Board a Report from the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Council for the Affairs of Guernsey and Jersey, dated the 25th day of May, 1915, in the words following, viz. :—

"YOUR MAJESTY, having been pleased, by Your General Order of Reference of the 10th day of May, 1910, to refer unto this Committee the humble Petition of the States of the Island of Guernsey, setting forth (1) that on the 30th December, 1914, the Government Secretary of the Island of Guernsey, at the request of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, addressed a letter to the Bailiff, asking whether, in consideration of the War at present being waged, it was not advisable to include in the 'Billet d'Etat' (Blue Book) a proviso authorizing the Bailiff and President of the States to call Emergency Meetings of the States of Deliberation; (2) that, in his reply dated 31st December, 1914, the Bailiff informed

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His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor that, by an Order in Council, dated the 13th December, 1844, and registered on the Records of the Island on the 27th December, 1844 (Article 18), he could not issue a 'Billet d'Etat' to the various Members of the States without giving them at least 8 days to consider it, and hold the usual Constitutional Meetings before a States' Meeting was held; but that he would bring a proposition before the States at an early date to alter the law on the subject, in order to accelerate the procedure in cases of emergency; (3) that, on the 10th February, 1915, the Bailiff submitted a proposition to the States, asking that authority be given him to convene Meetings of the States of Deliberation in cases of emergency by issuing the 'Billets d'Etat' 3 days before the said Meetings, instead of 8 days as hitherto; and it was resolved to request the Royal Court to prepare a 'Projet de Loi' amending Article 18 of the said Order in Council of the 13th December, 1844, and authorizing the President of the States, whenever he deemed it necessary and urgent, to convene the States of Deliberation to deliberate on a 'Billet d'Etat' which should be furnished by His Majesty's Greffier at least 3 days before the Meeting to every Member of the States (4) that, in accordance with the aforesaid Resolution, a 'Projet de Loi' was prepared by the Crown Officers, and submitted to the Royal Court on the 13th March, 1915, when it was approved, and ordered to be submitted to the States for their consideration and approval; (5) that the aforesaid 'Projet de Loi' was submitted to the States, and came on for consideration and debate on the 28th April, 1915, when a Resolution was passed, adopting the said 'Projet de Loi,' and authorizing the Bailiff to present a humble Petition to Your Majesty on their behalf asking for Your Royal Sanction to the same; (6) that the aforesaid 'Projet de Loi' is intituled 'Loi supplémentaire à la Loi réglant la Constitution des Etats (1844),' and to order and direct that, from the date of the registration of the Order to be made on the said Petition, the same might have the force of law in the Island of Guernsey:

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"THE LORDS OF THE COMMITTEE, in obedience to Your Majesty's said Order of Reference, have taken the said Petition and the said 'Projet de Loi' into consideration, and do this day, agree, humbly to report, as their opinion, to Your Majesty, that it may be advisable for Your Majesty to comply with the prayer of the said Petition and to approve of and ratify the said 'Projet de Loi.'"

HIS MAJESTY, having taken the said Report into consideration, is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to approve of and ratify the said "Projet de Loi," and to order, as it is hereby ordered, that the same shall have the force of law within the Island of Guernsey.

And His Majesty doth hereby further direct that this Order, and the said "Projet de Loi" (a copy whereof is hereunto annexed), be entered upon the Register of the Island of Guernsey and observed accordingly.

And the Lieutenant-Governor or Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Guernsey, the Bailiff and Jurats, and all other His Majesty's Officers, for the time being, in the said Island, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

PROJET DE LOI referred to in the foregoing
Order in Council.

LOI SUPPLÉMENTAIRE À LA LOI RÉGLANT LA CONSTITUTION DES ÉTATS (1844).

Convocation
des Etats de
Délibération.

Vu la délibération des Etats en date du dix-huit février 1915 :

L'article dix-huit de la loi de 1844 qui règle la Constitution des Etats est rappelé et l'article suivant y est substitué :—

ARTICLE 18.—Les Billets de convocation des Etats de Délibération et d'Election seront à l'avenir adressés aux Membres des Etats généralement; et en fournira Monsieur le Greffier huit jours pour le moins avant l'assemblée, et trois jours

pour le moins dans les cas où Monsieur le Président des Etats croit qu'il est nécessaire et urgent de convoquer les Etats de Délibération pour délibérer sur un Billet dans un plus bref délai, une copie à chacun des Membres de la Cour et du Clergé, une copie à chacun des Officiers du Roi, et autant de copies aux Connétables de chaque paroisse et doyens de douzaine de Canton comme il y aura de Membres dans leurs douzaines respectives et une en sus pour être gardée avec les registres de chaque douzaine et une copie à chacun des députés.

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(Enregistré sur les Records le 26 juin 1915.)

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE,
The 2nd day of June, 1915.

PRESENT,

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY

LORD PRESIDENT

SIR FRANCIS HOPWOOD

VISCOUNT ALLENDALE

SIR FREDERICK PONSONBY.

WHEREAS there was this day read at the Board a Report from the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Council for the Affairs of Guernsey and Jersey, dated the 28th day of May, 1915, in the words following, viz. :—

d'un phare et
signal de
brume sur le
rocher dit
"Roustel."

"YOUR MAJESTY having been pleased, by Your General Order of Reference of the 10th day of May, 1910, to refer unto this Committee the humble Petition of the States of the Island of Guernsey, setting forth :—(1) that the Supervisor of the Harbour, having had his attention drawn by the Masters of Passenger-Carrying Steamships trading with the Island of Guernsey to the necessity of providing additional lights for the approaches to the Harbours of St. Peter-Port and St. Sampson, the existing lights being stated to be insufficient and liable to be obscured in misty weather, addressed a letter to the President of the States on the 11th December, 1914, requesting that the States might be asked :—(a) To erect a Lighthouse and Fog-Signal on the Rock known as 'Roustel,' situated in a Channel known as 'The Little Russel' at the northern approach to the above-mentioned Harbours, and a Lighthouse and

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Fog-Signal on the Rock situated near 'St. Martin's Point' at the southern approach to the said Harbours, the whole at an estimated cost of £2,300, *Guernsey Currency*; (b) To fix on the Rock known as 'The Lower Heads' at the southern approach to the aforesaid Harbours a sounding Buoy as an experiment, and to vote the sum of £450, *Guernsey Currency*, to obtain another Buoy to replace the existing one during the period of cleaning and repairs; (c) To vote the sum of £1,000, *Guernsey Currency*, for the purchase of a Boat for the purpose of carrying out the work above-mentioned, if approved by the States; and (d) To authorize that the sums voted may be taken in the following proportions, viz. :—two-thirds from the Revenues of the Special Fund of the Harbour of St. Peter-Port created by virtue of the Order in Council of the 2nd September, 1858, and one-third from the Revenues of the Harbour of St. Sampson, and that the annual cost of upkeep of the proposed work be taken from the Revenues of the said Harbours in the said proportions: (2) that the matter was duly submitted to the States, and came on for consideration and debate on the 22nd January, 1915, when, before pronouncing thereon, the States decided to refer the whole question to the States' Committee for the Harbour of St. Peter-Port, requesting them to consider the matter and report thereon with the least possible delay: (3) that on the 10th February, 1915, the President of the said Harbour Committee forwarded the Report of his Committee to the President of the States, in which they recommended: (a) The erection of a Lighthouse and Fog-Signal on the 'Roustel' rock, as afore-mentioned, at an estimated cost of £1,500, *Guernsey Currency*; (b) The voting of the sum of £1,000, *Guernsey Currency*, in order to provide for the plant and other means of carrying out the proposed works; and (c) That the said sums be taken in the proportions, as aforesaid: The Committee strongly recommended that the works proposed be carried out as soon as possible, having regard to the conditions of navigation in those waters which will prevail in the near future, and in the interest of the export trade of the Island: (4) that the Report of

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the said Committee was duly submitted to the States, and came on for consideration and debate on the 24th March, 1915, when a Resolution was passed adopting the proposals of the said Committee, and authorizing the Bailiff to present a humble Petition on their behalf for Your Majesty's Royal Sanction to the same: And most humbly praying that Your Majesty would be graciously pleased to authorize (a) the erection of a Lighthouse and Fog-Signal on the Rock known as 'Roustel' at the northern approach to the Harbours of St. Peter-Port and St. Sampson, at an estimated cost of £1,500, *Guernsey Currency*, and (b) the expenditure of the sum of £1,000, *Guernsey Currency*, in order to provide for the plant and other means of carrying out the said works, and to order and direct that the said sums may be taken in the following proportions, viz.:—two-thirds from the Revenues of the Special Fund of the Harbour of St. Peter-Port, created by virtue of the Order in Council of the 2nd September, 1858, and one-third from the Revenues of the Harbour of St. Sampson, and further to order and direct that the annual cost of the upkeep of the said works be taken from the Revenues of the said Harbours in the above-mentioned proportions:

"THE LORDS OF THE COMMITTEE, in obedience to Your Majesty's said Order of Reference, have taken the said Petition into consideration, and do this day, agree, humbly to report, as their opinion, to Your Majesty, that it may be advisable for Your Majesty to comply with the prayer of the said Petition."

HIS MAJESTY, having taken the said Report into consideration, is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to approve thereof, and to authorize (a) the erection of a Lighthouse and Fog-Signal on the Rock known as "Roustel" at the northern approach to the Harbours of St. Peter-Port and St. Sampson, at an estimated cost of £1,500, *Guernsey Currency*, and (b) the expenditure of the sum of £1,000, *Guernsey Currency*, in order to provide for the plant and other means of carrying out the said works; and to order and direct (c) that the said sums may be taken in the

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following proportions, viz. :—two-thirds from the Revenues of the Special Fund of the Harbour of St. Peter-Port, created by virtue of the Order in Council of the 2nd September, 1858, and one-third from the Revenues of the Harbour of St. Sampson, and (d) that the annual cost of the upkeep of the said works be taken from the Revenues of the said Harbours in the above-mentioned proportions.

And His Majesty doth hereby further direct that this Order be entered upon the Register of the Island of Guernsey, and observed accordingly.

And the Lieutenant-Governor or Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Guernsey, the Bailiff and Jurats, and all other His Majesty's Officers, for the time being, in the said Island, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

(Enregistré sur les Records le 3 juillet 1915.)

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE,
The 2nd day of June, 1915.

PRESENT,

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY,

LORE PRESIDENT
VISCOUNT ALLENDALE

SIR FRANCIS HOPWOOD
SIR FREDERICK PONSONBY.

Loi pour la
prévention
de la fraude
dans la vente
d'engrais et
de nourriture
pour bétail et
volaille.

WHEREAS there was this day read at the Board a Report from the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Council for the Affairs of Guernsey and Jersey, dated the 28th day of May, 1915, in the words following, viz. :—

“YOUR MAJESTY having been pleased, by Your General Order of Reference of the 10th day of May, 1910, to refer unto this Committee the humble Petition of the States of the Island of Guernsey, setting forth :—(1) that a Petition signed by several Members of the States of the Island of Guernsey having been presented to the said States showing that it was desirable, in the interests of Farmers, Cattle Breeders, Fruit Growers and

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others, that the purity and wholesomeness of fertilisers and feeding stuffs sold in the said Island should, as far as possible, be ensured, that Body on the 29th March, 1912, approved of the said Petition, and appointed a Committee to examine all the points raised therein, and to report thereon to the States : (2) that the said Committee, having duly considered their mandate, on the 14th February, 1913, made their Report containing the basis upon which they recommended that legislation for the prevention of fraud in the sale of fertilisers and feeding stuffs should be adopted : (3) that the said Report was duly presented to the States, and came on for consideration and debate on the 16th April, 1913, when it was resolved to adopt with certain modifications the recommendations contained therein, and to request the Royal Court to prepare a ' *Projet de Loi* ' giving effect to the recommendations adopted by the States : (4) that at an adjourned Meeting of the Court of Chief Pleas held on the 6th December, 1913, the Royal Court approved of a ' *Projet de Loi* ' as prepared by the Crown Officers, and ordered the same to be presented to the States in order that, if adopted, it might be submitted to Your Majesty for Your Royal Sanction : (5) that the said ' *Projet* ' was accordingly duly presented to the States, and on the 25th March, 1914, the same was considered and modified, and the President was requested to submit it again to the States in its modified form : (6) that the said ' *Projet* ' as modified, was re-submitted to the States on the 29th April, 1914, on which date a Resolution was passed adopting the said ' *Projet* ' and authorizing the Bailiff to present a humble Petition on their behalf for Your Majesty's Royal Sanction to the same : (7) that the ' *Projet de Loi*, ' as adopted by the States, is intituled ' *Loi pour la prévention de la fraude dans la vente d'engrais, et de nourriture pour bétail et volaille,* ' and is in the words and figures set forth in the Schedule to the Petition ; And humbly praying that Your Majesty would be graciously pleased to give Your Royal Sanction to the said ' *Projet de Loi* ' intituled ' *Loi pour la prévention de la fraude dans la vente d'engrais et de nourriture pour bétail et volaille* ' as the

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same is set forth in the Schedule to the Petition, and to order and direct that, as from the date of the registration of the Order to be made thereon, the same may have the force of law in the Island of Guernsey :

“ THE LORDS OF THE COMMITTEE, in obedience to Your Majesty's said Order of Reference, having taken the said Petition and ‘ *Projet de Loi* ’ into consideration, and having intimated to the Bailiff on the 15th day of July, 1914, that, in their opinion, Articles 6, 9, 10 and 11 (a) of the said ‘ *Projet de Loi* ’ ought to be amended in certain specified particulars, and on the 1st day of March, 1915, that, in their opinion, an Article ought to be inserted in the said ‘ *Projet de Loi* ’ dealing with the application of the Fines inflicted by virtue of it, and having thereafter been informed by the Bailiff that, on the 9th day of December, 1914, and the 28th day of April, 1915, the States passed Resolutions approving and adopting the said ‘ *Projet de Loi*,’ amended as advised by Their Lordships, have this day taken the said ‘ *Projet de Loi* ’ into further consideration, and do agree humbly to report, as their opinion, to Your Majesty, that it may be advisable for Your Majesty to approve of and ratify the said ‘ *Projet de Loi* ’ so amended as aforesaid.”

HIS MAJESTY, having taken the said Report into consideration, is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to approve of and ratify the said “ *Projet de Loi*,” as amended on the 9th day of December, 1914, and 28th day of April, 1915, and to order, as it is hereby ordered, that, as from the date of the registration of this Order, the said “ *Projet de Loi*,” so amended as aforesaid, shall have the force of law within the Island of Guernsey.

And His Majesty doth hereby further direct that this Order, and the said “ *Projet de Loi*,” so amended as aforesaid, (a copy whereof is hereunto annexed), be entered upon the Register of the Island of Guernsey and observed accordingly.

And the Lieutenant-Governor or Commander-in-

Chief of the Island of Guernsey, the Bailiff and Jurats, and all other His Majesty's Officers for the time being, in the said Island, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

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PROJET DE LOI referred to in the foregoing
Order in Council.LOI POUR LA PREVENTION DE LA
FRAUDE DANS LA VENTE D'ENGRAIS
ET DE NOURRITURE POUR BÉTAIL
ET VOLAILLE.

Vu la délibération des Etats de cette Ile dans leur Assemblée du 16 avril 1913, adoptant avec certaines modifications les recommandations contenues dans le rapport de leur Comité comme base de législation pour la prévention de la fraude dans la vente d'engrais pour la terre et de nourriture pour bétail et volaille, et priant la Cour Royale de préparer un Projet de Loi pour donner effet à leur délibération :

DEFINITIONS.

Définitions. Pour les besoins de cette Loi,

Les mots "Analyste en Chef" signifient l'Analyste en Chef (*Chief Agricultural Analyst*) du Département d'Agriculture et des Pêcheries en Angleterre (*Board of Agriculture and Fisheries*).

Les mots "Analyste Officiel" signifient l'Analyste nommé par les Etats de cette Ile, ou son Député.

Les mots "Assistants-Analystes" signifient les Assistants nommés par le Trésorier des Etats.

Les mots "Acheteur" et "Vendeur" comprennent leurs agents et employés respectifs.

Le terme "Bétail" comprend chevaux, taureaux, bœufs, vaches, veaux, génisses, bercaïl, chèvres et porcs.

Le terme "Engrais" comprend toutes espèces de substances vendues pour servir à fertiliser le sol qui ont été soumises à un procédé artificiel quelconque dans cette Ile, ou qui ont été importées.

Les termes "Soluble" et "Insoluble" signifient respectivement soluble et insoluble dans l'eau ou, s'il est ainsi spécifié dans la facture, dans une solution d'acide citrique ou autre dissolvant de la force prescrite; et la proportion pour cent de phosphates

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Translation of "Law for the Prevention of Fraud in the Sale of Fertilisers. and of Feeding Stuffs for Cattle and Poultry."

Approved by H.M. The King in Council the 2nd June, 1915.

In view of the deliberation of the States of this Island at their Assembly of the 16th April, 1913, adopting with certain modifications the recommendations contained in the Report of their Committee as the basis of legislation for the prevention of fraud in the sale of fertilisers for the soil, and of feeding stuffs for cattle and poultry, and requesting the Royal Court to prepare a "Projet de Loi" to give effect to their deliberation:—

DEFINITIONS.

For the purposes of this Law,

Definitions.

The term "Chief Analyst" means the Chief Agricultural Analyst of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries in England.

The term "Official Analyst" means the Analyst appointed by the States of this Island, or his Deputy.

The term "Assistant Analysts" means the Assistants appointed by the Treasurer of the States.

The expressions "Purchaser" and "Vendor" include their respective Agents and Employees.

The expression "Cattle" means horses, bulls, oxen, cows, calves, heifers, sheep, goats and swine.

The expression "Fertiliser" includes all kinds of articles sold for use as a fertiliser of the soil which have been subjected to some artificial process in this Island, or which have been imported.

The expressions "Soluble" and "Insoluble" mean respectively soluble and insoluble in water, or, if so specified in the invoice, in a solution of citric acid or other solvent of the prescribed strength, and the proportion per cent. of soluble phosphates

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solubles et la proportion pour cent de phosphates insolubles signifient respectivement la proportion de phosphate de chaux tribasique qui a été, et celle qui n'a pas été, rendue soluble.

Le terme "Nourriture pour bétail ou volaille" comprend toutes espèces de substances vendues pour servir à nourrir soit bétail soit volaille, et qui ont été soumises à un procédé artificiel quelconque ou qui sont composées de deux ingrédients ou plus.

ARTICLE GENERAL.

Nomination
d'un
Analyste
Officiel.

L'Analyste Officiel sera nommé par les Etats de cette île. Il doit avoir les connaissances, l'habileté et l'expérience nécessaires pour exercer sa profession d'Analyste, et sera diplômé. Sans la permission des Etats, il ne lui sera pas permis d'engager dans aucun commerce, fabrique ou industrie ayant un rapport quelconque avec la vente ou l'introduction dans cette île de substances servant à fertiliser le sol ou servant de nourriture pour bétail ou volaille, lesquelles substances sont visées dans les provisions de la présente Loi.

Nomination
d'Assistants
Analystes.

Le Trésorier des Etats pourra de temps en temps nommer tels Assistants Analystes qui seront trouvés nécessaires après que les Etats auront voté les sommes nécessaires pour subvenir au paiement de leurs salaires.

Devoirs de
la Cour
Royale.

La Cour Royale réglera par Ordonnance tant la proportion d'acide citrique mentionnée dans les Définitions de la présente Loi que les Limites d'Erreur visées dans cette Loi.

ARTICLE 1.

Vendeurs de
l'engrais tenu
de fournir
à l'acheteur
facture
indiquant
la désigna-
tion de la
substance.

Quiconque vendra de l'engrais sera tenu de fournir à l'acheteur avant ou au moment de la vente ou de la livraison du dit engrais une facture indiquant la désignation de la dite substance, et quelles sont respectivement les proportions pour cent, s'il y en a, de nitrogène, de phosphates solubles, de phosphates insolubles, et de potasse, contenues dans la dite substance, et cette facture constituera une garantie par le vendeur que les proportions pour cent actuelles ne diffèrent pas de celles qui sont déclarées dans la facture au-delà des limites d'erreur prescrites par Ordonnance de la Cour Royale.

and proportion per cent. of insoluble phosphates, mean respectively the proportion per cent, of tri-basic phosphate of lime which has been, and that which has not been, rendered soluble.

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The expression "Feeding Stuffs for cattle or poultry" includes all kinds of articles sold for use as food either for cattle or poultry, and which have been subjected to some artificial process or which are composed of two or more ingredients.

GENERAL ARTICLE.

The Official Analyst shall be appointed by the States of this Island. He must possess the knowledge, skill, and experience necessary for the exercise of his profession as Analyst, and must hold some diploma.

Nomination
of an official
analyst.

Without the permission of the States, he shall not be allowed to engage in any trade, manufacture, or business connected with the sale or importation into this Island of articles used for fertilising the soil, or as food for cattle or poultry, which articles fall under the provisions of this Law.

The Treasurer of the States may from time to time appoint such Assistant Analysts as may be found necessary after the States have voted the necessary money to provide for the payment of their salaries.

Nomination
of assistant
analysts.

The Royal Court shall regulate by Ordinance the proportion of citric acid mentioned in the Definitions of this Law, as well as the limits of error prescribed in this Law.

Duties of the
Royal Court.

ARTICLE I.

Every person who sells a fertiliser shall be bound to furnish to the purchaser before or at the time of the sale, or of the delivery, of such fertiliser, an invoice stating the name of the article and what are the respective proportions per cent., if any, of nitrogen, soluble phosphates, insoluble phosphates, and potash contained in the said article, and this invoice shall constitute a guarantee by the vendor that the actual proportions per cent. do not differ from those stated in the invoice beyond the limits of error prescribed by Ordinance of the Royal Court.

Duty of
vendor of
fertiliser to
supply purchaser with
invoice
stating name
of article and
other details.

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ARTICLE 2.

Vendeur de
la nourriture
pour bétail
tenu de
livrer à
l'acheteur
facture con-
tenant
certains
détails.

Quiconque vendra aucune nourriture pour bétail ou volaille sera tenu de livrer à l'acheteur avant ou au moment de la vente, ou de la livraison, une facture indiquant :

- (a) le nom de la substance.
- (b) si la substance est composée d'un seul ingrédient, ou d'une seule espèce de graines ou de semence, ou de plus d'un ingrédient, ou de plus d'un espèce de graines ou de semence.
- (c) et, — dans le cas où telle substance a été soumise à un procédé artificiel autrement que par avoir été mélangée, broyée, moulue ou hâchée, — quelles sont les proportions pour cent, s'il y en a, d'huile et d'albuminoïdes que renferme la dite substance.

La facture constituera une garantie par le vendeur quant aux faits indiqués; mais par rapport aux proportions pour cent mentionnées dans la facture, celle-ci ne constituera de garantie qu'à l'effet que les proportions pour cent ne diffèrent pas de celles déclarées dans la facture au-delà des limites d'erreur prescrites par Ordonnance de la Cour Royale.

ARTICLE 3.

Présomption
de la garantie
par le
vendeur que
la substance
est pure.

Lorsqu'une substance est vendue à l'usage de nourriture pour bétail ou volaille sous une désignation indiquant qu'elle est composée d'un ingrédient particulier, ou de deux ou de plus de deux ingrédients, et sans aucune indication que la dite substance est mélangée avec ou composée d'un autre ingrédient ou graine, une garantie par le vendeur sera légalement présumée à l'effet que la substance est pure, c'est-à-dire qu'elle est composée seulement de l'ingrédient ou des ingrédients désignés, ou des graines désignées.

ARTICLE 4

Lors de la vente d'une substance à l'usage d'engrais pour la terre ou à l'usage de nourriture pour bétail ou volaille, une garantie par le vendeur sera légalement présumée à l'effet que la substance est propre au dit usage. Il ne sera pas nécessaire de fournir des factures pour des quantités moindres de

ARTICLE 2.

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Every person who sells any feeding stuffs for cattle or poultry shall be bound to give to the purchaser, before or at the time of the sale, or of the delivery thereof, an invoice stating :—

- (a) the name of the article;
 (b) whether the article is composed of one ingredient only, or of one kind of seed only, or of more than one ingredient or than one kind of seed; and

Duty of
 vendor of
 feeding stuffs
 to supply
 purchaser
 with invoice
 stating name
 of article and
 other details.

- (c) in any case where such article has been subjected to an artificial process otherwise than by having been mixed, broken, ground, or chopped, what are the respective proportions per cent., if any, of oil and albuminoids contained in the article.

The invoice shall constitute a guarantee by the vendor as to the facts so stated, but with respect to the proportions per cent. mentioned in the invoice the same shall constitute a guarantee to the effect only that the proportions per cent. do not differ from those stated in the invoice beyond the limits of error prescribed by Ordinance of the Royal Court.

ARTICLE 3.

When an article is sold for use as food for cattle or poultry under a name or description indicating that it is composed of a particular ingredient, or of two or more ingredients, and without indication that it is mixed or compounded with any other ingredient or seed, there shall be implied a guarantee by the vendor that it is pure, that is to say, is composed only of the ingredient or ingredients indicated, or of the seed indicated.

Implied
 guarantee on
 part of
 vendor that
 substance is
 pure.

ARTICLE 4

On the sale of any article for use as a fertiliser of the soil, or as food for cattle or poultry, there shall be implied a guarantee by the vendor that the article is suitable to be used as such. It shall not be necessary to furnish invoices for quantities of less than one hundred pounds by weight. In places

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Cent livres pesant. Dans les lieux où les susdites substances sont vendues ou exposées en vente en quantités moindres de Cent livres pesant, une déclaration des détails requis dans la facture doit être exposée en lettres et chiffres lisibles dans un endroit bien en vue.

ARTICLE 5.

Garantie par
le vendeur.

Après l'enregistrement de la présente loi toute déclaration faite par le vendeur par rapport aux proportions pour cent des ingrédients chimiques ou autres d'une substance quelconque vendue à l'usage d'engrais, ou par rapport aux ingrédients nutritifs ou autres d'une substance quelconque vendue à l'usage de nourriture pour bétail et volaille, constituera une garantie par le vendeur, si la déclaration est faite dans la facture, ou dans le contrat de vente, une lettre, un bordereau, une lettre circulaire ou autre annonce.

ARTICLE 6.

Déclaration
par rapport
aux
différents
ingrédients.

Lorsqu'une substance vendue à l'usage d'engrais ou à l'usage de nourriture de bétail ou volaille consistera de deux ou de plus de deux ingrédients qui auront été mélangés à la requête de l'acheteur, il suffira pour se conformer aux provisions des susdits articles quant aux proportions pour cent, que la facture contienne une déclaration des proportions pour cent par rapport aux différents ingrédients avant le mélange et une déclaration qu'elles ont été mélangées à la requête de l'acheteur, et en quelles proportions.

ARTICLE 7.

Acheteur a
droit de
demander
analyse.

L'acheteur d'une substance à l'usage d'engrais ou à l'usage de nourriture pour bétail ou volaille qui en aura pris un échantillon dans le courant de dix jours après la livraison ou après la réception par lui de la facture si elle arrive après livraison, aura le droit de demander à l'Analyste Officiel d'en faire l'analyse après paiement de l'honoraire prescrit.

ARTICLE 8.

Devoirs de
l'analyste:

L'Analyste Officiel sera tenu à la requête de l'acheteur et après paiement de l'honoraire prescrit, et pourra, sans recevoir aucune requête, prendre ou

where the above articles are sold or exposed for sale in quantities of less than one hundred pounds by weight, a declaration of the details required in the invoice must be exhibited in legible letters and figures in a conspicuous position.

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ARTICLE 5.

After the registration of this Law any statement made by the vendor of the proportions per cent. of the chemical or other ingredients contained in any article sold for use as a fertiliser of the soil, or of the nutritive or other ingredients contained in any article sold for use of food for cattle or poultry, shall constitute a guarantee by the vendor, if such statement is made in the invoice, or in any contract of sale, letter, memorandum, circular, or other advertisement.

ARTICLE 6.

Where an article sold for use as a fertiliser of the soil, or as food for cattle or poultry, shall consist of two or more ingredients which have been mixed at the request of the purchaser, it shall be sufficient compliance with the provisions of the above articles with respect to the proportions per cent. if the invoice contains a statement of the proportions per cent. with respect to the different ingredients before mixture, and a statement that they have been mixed at the request of the purchaser, and in what proportions.

ARTICLE 7.

The purchaser of an article for use as a fertiliser of the soil, or as food for cattle or poultry, who has taken a sample thereof within 10 days after the delivery of the article, or after the receipt by him of the invoice if it should arrive after delivery of the article, shall have the right to request the Official Analyst to analyse the said article on payment of the required fee.

ARTICLE 8.

The Official Analyst shall be bound at the request of the purchaser, and on payment by him of the required fee, and may without any such request,

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faire prendre un échantillon d'une substance à l'usage d'engrais ou de nourriture pour bétail ou volaille laquelle a été vendue ou est exposée ou gardée en vente. Lorsqu'il s'agit d'une substance qui a été vendue l'échantillon sera pris dans les dix jours après la livraison à l'acheteur ou après la réception par lui de la facture, si elle arrive après livraison, et l'acheteur ou celui à la requête duquel l'échantillon a été pris, sera tenu de faire preuve que la substance n'avait pas été altérée avant la prise de l'échantillon.

ARTICLE 9.

Formalités à observer dans le cas d'institution de procédure.

Celui qui prend un échantillon dans le but d'instituer des procédures civiles ou criminelles, devra le diviser en trois parties; il fera enfermer, marquer, et sceller chaque partie, et livrera ou enverra par la poste deux parties à l'Analyste Officiel et une partie au vendeur.

ARTICLE 10.

Devoirs de l'analyste.

L'Analyste Officiel auquel un échantillon est remis comme dessus afin d'en faire l'analyse en vertu de l'article 8 ou 9,—

(a) Si l'échantillon n'a pas été divisé en trois parties et les dites parties n'ont pas été enfermées, marquées et scellées comme ci-dessus

enverra une copie du certificat de son analyse à la personne qui aura soumis l'échantillon pour l'analyse, et—

(b) Si l'échantillon a été ainsi divisé en parties, enfermé, marqué, et scellé,—

fera l'analyse d'une des parties de l'échantillon à lui livré ou envoyé, et retiendra l'autre. Il enverra le certificat de son analyse dans la forme prescrite et contenant les particularités prescrites à la personne qui lui aura soumis l'échantillon, et dans le cas où cette personne n'est pas l'acheteur il enverra le dit certificat aussi à l'acheteur; dans tous les cas il enverra le certificat au vendeur, et à toutes autres personnes, s'il y en a, qui pourront être prescrites. Il fera un rapport au Superviseur de la Chaussée du résultat de son analyse de la manière et dans la forme qui seront prescrites. Pourvu toutefois que si l'Analyste Officiel ignore le nom

take or cause to be taken a sample of an article for use as a fertiliser of the soil, or as food for cattle or poultry, which has been sold, or is exposed or kept for sale. In the case of an article which has been sold the sample shall be taken within 10 days after the delivery of the article to the purchaser, or the receipt of the invoice by him if it should arrive after the delivery of the article, and the purchaser or the person by whose request the sample has been taken shall be bound to prove that the article had not been tampered with before the sample was taken.

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ARTICLE 9.

Where a sample has been taken with a view to the institution of any civil or criminal proceedings, the person taking the sample shall divide the same in three parts; he shall cause each part to be fastened up, marked and sealed, and shall deliver or send by post two parts to the Official Analyst and one part to the vendor.

Formalities
to be
observed
when
instituting
proceedings.

ARTICLE 10.

The Official Analyst to whom a sample is submitted as above for analysis under Article 8 or 9,—

Duties of
Analyst.

(a) if the sample has not been divided into three parts and the said parts fastened up, marked, and sealed as above,
shall send a copy of the certificate of his analysis to the person who submitted the sample for analysis, and

(b) if the sample has been so divided into parts, fastened up, marked, and sealed,
shall analyse one of the parts of the sample delivered or sent to him and shall retain the other. He shall send a certificate of his analysis in the prescribed form and containing the prescribed particulars to the person who submitted the sample to him, and where that person is not the purchaser he shall send the said certificate also to the purchaser; in every case he shall send the certificate to the vendor and to such other persons, if any, as may be prescribed. He shall report to the Supervisor in the prescribed manner the result of his analysis. Provided always that if the Official Analyst does not know the name and address of the

1915 et l'adresse du vendeur, il enverra le certificat à l'acheteur pour être par lui envoyé au vendeur.

ARTICLE 11.

Toute personne qui, en vendant un engrais quelconque, ou une substance à l'usage de nourriture pour bétail ou volaille, commettra aucune des contraventions suivantes, savoir :—

- (a) Négligera sans excuse raisonnable de fournir, avant ou au moment de livrer l'engrais ou la nourriture pour bétail ou volaille qu'elle aura vendu, la facture exigée aux termes de la présente Loi; ou
- (b) Fournira, ou fera ou laissera fournir une facture ou description de l'engrais ou de la nourriture pour bétail ou volaille qui sera fausse dans aucune particularité essentielle au préjudice de l'acheteur; ou
- (c) Vendra à l'usage de la nourriture pour bétail ou volaille aucune substance contenant un ingrédient quelconque nuisible à bétail ou volaille, ou à laquelle aura été ajouté un ingrédient quelconque sans valeur comme nourriture, le tout sans déclarer le fait lors de la vente :

Pénalités
pour contra-
vention à
cette loi.

sera sans préjudice à sa responsabilité civile, passible en Police Correctionnelle pour une première contravention d'une amende qui n'excédera pas vingt livres sterling, et pour toute contravention subséquente d'une amende n'excédant pas cinquante livres sterling.

Pourvu toutefois qu'une personne ne sera pas convaincue d'une contravention sous (b) de cet article, si elle prouve à la satisfaction de la Cour, soit

- (i) Qu'elle n'avait aucune connaissance et qu'en faisant toutes diligences raisonnables elle ne pouvait s'assurer que la facture ou la description était fausse, ou
- (ii) Qu'elle acheta la substance vendue avec une garantie par écrit ou une facture d'une personne résidant dans la juridiction de la Cour Royale, et que la garantie ou la facture renfermait la description fausse, et qu'il n'y avait aucun lieu de se méfier de

vendor he shall send the certificate to the purchaser to be by him forwarded to the vendor.

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ARTICLE II.

Any person who, in selling an article for use as a fertiliser of the soil, or as food for cattle or poultry, shall commit any of the following offences, namely :—

- (a) shall fail without reasonable excuse to furnish, before or at the time of the delivery of fertiliser or of food for cattle or poultry sold, the invoice required by this law; or
- (b) shall furnish or shall cause or permit to be furnished any invoice or description of the fertiliser, or of the food for cattle or poultry, which shall be false in any material particular to the prejudice of the purchaser; or
- (c) shall send for use as food for cattle or poultry any article which contains any ingredient deleterious to cattle or poultry, or to which has been added any ingredient worthless for feeding purposes, without disclosing the fact at the time of the sale;

shall, without prejudice to any civil liability, be liable, on conviction, for the first offence to a fine not exceeding £20 sterling, and for any subsequent offence to a fine not exceeding £50 sterling.

Penalties for offences to this law.

Provided always that a person shall not be convicted of an offence under paragraph (b) of this article if he proves to the satisfaction of the Court either—

- (i) That he did not know, and could not with reasonable care have ascertained, that the invoice or description was false; or
- (ii) That he purchased the article sold with a written guarantee or invoice from a person residing within the jurisdiction of the Royal Court, and that the guarantee or invoice contained the false statement, and that he had no reason to doubt the truth of the statement when he sold the article, and further that he sold the article in the state in which it was when delivered to him.

In any proceeding for an offence under this article it shall be no defence for the accused to allege

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la vérité de la description lorsqu'elle vendit la substance, et de plus qu'elle la vendit dans le même état qu'elle se trouvait lors de la livraison.

Dans toute poursuite pour une contravention du présent article, le prévenu ne pourra pas alléguer pour sa défense que l'acheteur, n'ayant acheté que dans le dessein de faire analyser la substance vendue, la vente ne lui a pas porté préjudice.

ARTICLE 12.

Poursuites ne
seront
intentées
après trois
mois.

Une poursuite pour une contravention de fournir ou de faire ou laisser fournir une facture ou description qui était fausse dans aucune particularité essentielle, ne sera pas instituée en vertu des provisions de cette Loi :—

(a) Après l'expiration de trois mois à partir de la date où la facture a été reçue par l'acheteur, ni

(b) A moins que l'échantillon n'ait été pris, et qu'une analyse n'ait été faite par l'Analyste Officiel, et qu'un certificat de l'analyse n'ait été fourni conformément aux provisions de la présente Loi.

ARTICLE 13.

Celui qui frauduleusement :—

Pénalités
pour
altération
frauduleuse
d'aucune
substance.

(a) Altérera aucune substance dans le dessein qu'un échantillon qui en aura été pris aux fins de la présente Loi, ne représente pas correctement la dite substance ; ou

(b) Altérera un échantillon quelconque pris aux fins des provisions de la présente Loi ; sera passible devant la Cour Royale siégeant en Corps à être condamné à une amende n'excédant prisonnement n'excédant pas six mois.

ARTICLE 14.

Pénalités
contre ceux
qui mettent
empêche-
ment à
l'analyste
officiel dans
l'exécution
de ses
devoirs,

Sera passible en Police Correctionnelle d'une amende n'excédant pas Dix livres sterling :—

(a) Le propriétaire ou la personne qui pour le temps sera qui aura la charge ou la garde d'une substance quelconque vendue, exposée en vente, ou destinée à la vente, à l'usage d'engrais ou de nourriture pour bétail ou volaille, qui refusera de permettre

that the purchaser, having bought only for the purpose of analysing the article sold, was not prejudiced by the sale. 1915

ARTICLE 12.

A prosecution for the offence of furnishing, or causing or permitting to be furnished, an invoice or description which was false in any material particular shall not be instituted under the provisions of this Law :— Proceedings not to be instituted after three months.

- (a) After the expiration of 3 months from the date when the invoice was received by the purchaser; nor
- (b) Unless a sample has been taken, and an analysis has been made by the Official Analyst, and a certificate of analysis has been furnished in accordance with the provisions of this Law.

ARTICLE 13.

Any person who fraudulently—

- (a) Tamper with any article with the view that a sample of it taken under this Law shall not correctly represent the said article; or Penalties for fraudulent alteration of any substance.
 - (b) Tamper with any sample taken under the provisions of this Law;
- shall be liable, before the Full Court, to a fine not exceeding £50 sterling, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 6 months.

ARTICLE 14.

- (a) The owner, or the person who for the time being has the charge or custody of any article sold, exposed for sale, or intended to be sold for use as a fertiliser, or as food for cattle or poultry, and who refuses to allow the Official Analyst, or an Official Assistant Analyst, to take a sample of the said article for the purpose of analysis; and Penalties for obstructing the official analyst in the execution of his duties.

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à l'Analyste Officiel ou à un Assistant-Analyste Officiel de prendre un échantillon de la dite substance afin d'en faire une analyse;

- (b) L'acheteur de telle substance qui refusera lorsque requis à ce faire de livrer à l'Analyste Officiel ou à un Assistant-Analyste Officiel la facture ou une copie de la facture ou d'aucune partie d'icelle.

ARTICLE 15.

Certificat de l'analyste en chef suffit comme preuve des faits.

Dans toutes causes, civiles ou criminelles, instituées en vertu de la présente Loi par rapport à aucune substance dont un échantillon aura été soumis à l'Analyste en Chef, il suffira de produire son certificat pour prouver les faits avérés par lui.

ARTICLE 16.

Dans toutes causes, civiles ou criminelles, instituées en vertu de la présente Loi par rapport à aucune substance dont un échantillon aura été soumis à l'Analyste Officiel, il suffira de produire son certificat pour prouver les faits avérés par lui, à moins que le défendeur ou le prévenu ne demande que le dit Analyste Officiel ou la personne qui aura fait l'analyse soit entendu comme témoin. Pourvu toutefois que cet article ne s'appliquera pas—

- (a) Lorsque l'échantillon a été pris autrement que de la manière prescrite; ou
 (b) Lorsque l'échantillon n'a pas été divisé en trois parties et celles-ci enfermées, marquées et scellées de la manière prescrite par la présente Loi.

ARTICLE 17.

Pouvoir de la Cour d'ordonner que la partie de l'échantillon retenue par l'analyste officiel soit analysée.

Si dans les quatorze jours de l'institution d'une poursuite civile ou criminelle l'une des parties objecte au Certificat de l'Analyste Officiel, la Cour devra, sur la demande de la partie qui objectera et le paiement par elle de l'honoraire prescrit, ordonner que la partie de l'échantillon retenue par l'Analyste Officiel soit expédiée par lui à l'Analyste en Chef pour qu'il en fasse l'analyse, et qu'un certificat du résultat de telle analyse soit fourni à la Cour, et aussi à la partie qui a objecté.

Dans tous les cas la facture ou la copie de la fac-

- (b) The purchaser of any such article who refuses to give, when required so to do, to the Official Analyst, or to an Official Assistant Analyst, the invoice or a copy of the invoice or of any part thereof;

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shall be liable, on conviction, to a fine not exceeding £10 sterling.

ARTICLE 15.

In all civil or criminal proceedings instituted under the present Law with respect to any article, a sample whereof shall have been submitted to the Chief Analyst, it shall be sufficient to produce his certificate to prove the facts established by him.

Certificate of
Chief
Analyst
sufficient to
prove facts.

ARTICLE 16

In all civil or criminal proceedings instituted under this Law with respect to any article, a sample whereof shall have been submitted to the Official Analyst, it shall be sufficient to produce his certificate to prove the facts established by him, unless the defendant or the accused requires that the Official Analyst, or the person who has made the analysis, be called as a witness; Provided always that this article shall not apply—

- (a) Where the sample has been taken otherwise than in the prescribed manner; or
- (b) Where the sample has not been divided into three parts and the parts fastened up, marked, and sealed in the manner prescribed in this Law.

ARTICLE 17

If within 14 days of the institution of a civil or criminal proceeding one of the parties objects to the certificate of the Official Analyst, the Court shall, on the request of the party objecting, and on payment of the prescribed fee, order that the part of the sample retained by the Official Analyst be sent by him to the Chief Analyst to be analysed by him, and that a certificate of the result of such analysis be furnished to the Court, and also to the party objecting.

Power of
Court to
order that
part of
sample taken
by analyst
be analysed.

In every case the invoice, or the copy of the in-

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ture relative à la substance dont un échantillon a été pris, et les pièces mentionnées dans l'Article 5 de la présente Loi, seront envoyées à l'Analyste en Chef ou à l'Analyste Officiel, selon le cas.

Les frais de ces analyses seront censés frais curiaux.

ARTICLE 18.

La présente Loi s'appliquera tant aux ventes en gros qu'aux ventes en détail.

ARTICLE 19.

Autorité à
la Cour à
passer
ordonnances.

La Cour Royale est autorisée à passer telles ordonnances qu'elle trouvera nécessaires pour donner effet à la présente Loi.

ARTICLE 20.

Amendes.

Seront les amendes infligées en vertu de cette Loi applicables moitié à Sa Majesté et moitié au délateur.

voice, relating to the article from which a sample has been taken, and the documents mentioned in Article 5 of this Law, shall be sent to the Chief Analyst or to the Official Analyst, as the case may be.

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The costs of these analyses shall be considered as legal costs.

ARTICLE 18.

This Law shall apply to wholesale as well as to retail sales.

ARTICLE 19.

The Royal Court is authorized to pass such Ordinances as it shall think necessary to give effect to this Law.

Power of
Court to pass
ordinances.

ARTICLE 20.

The fines inflicted by virtue of this Law shall be applicable one half to His Majesty and one half to the informer.

Fines.

N.B.—The following Orders in Council are to be found on page 235 *et seq.* of this Volume, viz. :—

Sanctionnant la levée d'un Impôt sur le Thé, et sur la Bière brassée dans l'île et un accroissement de l'Impôt sur la Bière importée, le Tabac, les Liqueurs Spiritueuses, et les Marchandises Importées. Enregistré le 24 juillet 1915.

Loi relative au Registre National. Enregistré le 28 août 1915.

Sanctionnant une dépense additionnelle pour l'érection d'un Phare et Signal de Brume sur le Rocher dit Roustel. Enregistré le 28 août 1915.

Sanctionnant certains travaux et améliorations au côté du Sud du Havre de St. Samson. Enregistré le 28 août 1915.

ORDRES EN CONSEIL.

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(Enregistré sur les Records le 25 septembre 1915).

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE,

The 14th day of September, 1915.

PRESENT,

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY,

LORD PRESIDENT

VISCOUNT ALLENDALE

DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE

SIR FREDERICK PONSONBY

WHEREAS there was this day read at the Board a Report from the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Council for the Affairs of Guernsey and Jersey, dated the 6th day of September, 1915, in the words following, viz. :—

“YOUR MAJESTY having been pleased, by Your General Order of Reference of the 10th day of May, 1910, to refer unto this Committee the humble Petition of the States of the Island of Guernsey, setting forth :—(1.) that at a Meeting of the Court of Chief Pleas held on the 30th day of September, 1912, the Crown Officers presented a Bill or ‘Projet de Loi’ intituled ‘Loi relative aux Automobiles,’ when the said ‘Projet’ was ordered to be lodged at the Greffe, and published in the Official Gazette of the Island, and taken into consideration on the 2nd day of November following : (2.) that at an adjourned Meeting of the said Court of Chief Pleas held on the 2nd day of November, 1912, the consideration of the said ‘Projet’ was begun and postponed to the 9th day of November, 1912; that on the 9th day of November, 1912, the Royal Court approved, with slight modifications, the said ‘Projet,’ and requested the Bailiff to present the same to the States in order that, if approved by that body, it might be submitted to Your Majesty in Council for Your Royal Sanction : (3.) that the said ‘Projet’ was accordingly duly presented to the States, and was considered as far as Article 10 on the 11th day of December, 1912, the 18th day of December, 1912, and the 29th day of January, 1913, respectively; and on the last-mentioned date a Resolution was passed postponing the consideration of the remainder of the ‘Projet’ in order that an opportunity might be

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given to certain members of the States of presenting a Petition requesting the States to reconsider their decisions on the Articles approved by them : (4.) that the President of the States, having received no Petition from any member of the States as aforesaid, submitted on the 4th day of March, 1914, a proposition to the States asking them if they were of opinion to repeal their decisions on the subject arrived at on the 11th day of December, 1912, the 18th day of December, 1912, and the 29th day of January, 1913, respectively, and whether they would reconsider the said 'Projet' in the form in which it had been submitted on the 11th day of December, 1912, and subsequent days, and it was then resolved to repeal the decisions as aforesaid, and to reconsider the 'Projet' as the same had been originally submitted to the States : (5.) that, in view of the above Resolution, the original 'Projet' was re-submitted to the States on the 13th day of May, 1914, and was considered and modified, and the President of the States was requested to submit the same to the States in its modified form : (6.) that the said 'Projet' was accordingly submitted to the States in its modified form, and came on for consideration and debate on the 22nd day of July, 1914, on which date a Resolution was passed adopting the said 'Projet' with the exception of Articles 3 and 17, which were referred back to a Committee appointed on that day : (7.) that the Report of the said Committee, dated the 21st day of September, 1914, was submitted to the States on the 30th day of October, 1914, when a Resolution was passed adopting the said Committee's Report, and requesting the Royal Court to prepare new Articles to the said 'Projet' : (8.) that the said Articles were submitted to the Royal Court, and approved, at a Meeting held on the 30th day of January, 1915, and were ordered to be presented to the States, in order that, if approved, they might be embodied in the said 'Projet' for the approval of Your Majesty in Council : (9.) that the said Articles were duly presented to the States, and came on for consideration and debate on the 3rd day of March, 1915, when a Resolution was passed approving and adopting the embodiment of

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the said Articles in the said 'Projet,' and authorizing the Bailiff to present a humble Petition on their behalf for Your Majesty's Royal Sanction to the same: (10.) that the said 'Projet,' as finally adopted by the States, is intituled 'Loi relative aux Automobiles,' and is in the words and figures set forth in the Schedule to the Petition: And humbly praying that Your Majesty would be graciously pleased to give Your Royal Sanction to the said 'Projet de Loi' intituled 'Loi relative aux Automobiles,' and to order and direct that, as from one month after the date of the registration of the Order to be made thereon, the same might have the force of law in the Island of Guernsey:

"THE LORDS OF THE COMMITTEE, in obedience to Your Majesty's said Order of Reference, having taken the said Petition and 'Projet de Loi' into consideration, and having intimated to the Bailiff on the 2nd day of June, 1915, that, in their opinion, Clauses should be inserted in the said 'Projet de Loi' (a) exempting from taxation automobiles owned by, or used solely on behalf of, Departments of His Majesty's Government, and (b) allocating one-half of the fines imposed by virtue of it to the Crown, and having thereafter been informed by the Judge-Delegate and President of the States that, on the 11th day of August, 1915, the States passed a Resolution approving and adopting the said 'Projet de Loi,' amended as advised by Their Lordships, have this day taken the said 'Projet de Loi' into further consideration, and do agree humbly to report, as their opinion, to Your Majesty, that it may be advisable for Your Majesty to approve of and ratify the said 'Projet de Loi' so amended as aforesaid."

HIS MAJESTY, having taken the said Report into consideration, is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to approve of and ratify the said "Projet de Loi," as amended on the 11th day of August, 1915, and to order, as it is hereby ordered, that, as from one month after the date of the registration of this Order, the same shall have the force of law within the Island of Guernsey.

And His Majesty doth hereby further direct that

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this Order, and the said "Projet de Loi" so amended as aforesaid (a copy whereof is hereunto annexed), be entered upon the Register of the Island of Guernsey and observed accordingly.

And the Lieutenant-Governor or Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Guernsey, the Bailiff and Jurats, and all other His Majesty's Officers, for the time being, in the said Island, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

PROJET DE LOI referred to in the foregoing Order in Council.

LOI RELATIVE AUX AUTOMOBILES.

ARTICLE GÉNÉRAL.

Définitions.

Le mot "automobile" employé dans la présente loi s'appliquera à tout véhicule circulant sur les routes, rues et chemins publics, autres que la voie ferrée, dont la force motrice sera ou pourra être en tout ou en partie, soit la vapeur, soit l'huile, soit l'électricité ou autre force mécanique, à l'exception des grues et rouleaux compresseurs des Etats, et des moteurs à incendie.

Déclaration
par les
propriétaires
d'automobiles.

1.—Tout propriétaire d'automobile en cette Ile sera tenu dans le mois de décembre de chaque année, et dans le courant d'un mois s'il devient propriétaire d'un automobile par après, de déclarer par écrit au Superviseur de la Chaussée le nombre d'automobiles dont il est propriétaire, sous peine d'une amende qui n'excédera pas £2 stg.

Sera également tenu sous pareille amende et dans le courant d'un mois de faire la déclaration susdite, tout propriétaire sujet à obtenir une licence après deux mois de sa résidence.

Licence.

2.—Sur les déclarations ci-dessus le Superviseur de la Chaussée accordera licence par écrit de garder pendant l'année pour laquelle la déclaration a été faite les automobiles mentionnés dans les dites déclarations en recevant les sommes ci-dessous mentionnées.

Paiement de
droits.

3.—Il sera payé pour chaque licence la somme de trois chelins pour chaque cent douze livres avoir-

dupois ou partie de cent douze livres avoir dupois
mais nulle licence ne sera moins d'une livre stg.

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Le poids de l'automobile sera son poids avec ses
appareils, mécanisme et carrosserie.

Sont exemptés du paiement de la licence les
automobiles appartenant aux Départements du
Gouvernement de Sa Majesté, ou employés ex-
clusivement par les dits Départements.

4.—Les licences seront annales et expireront le 31 décembre de chaque année. Licences sont annales.

5.—Le produit des licences sera appliqué à
l'entretien des Voies Publiques.

6.—Il est défendu à toute personne de faire
circuler un automobile sur la voie publique pendant
au-delà d'une semaine sans avoir reçu une licence
de garder le dit automobile aux fins de l'article 2
de la présente loi, sous peine d'une amende en
Police Correctionnelle n'excédant pas £5 stg. et
pour toute infraction subséquente d'une amende
n'excédant pas £10 stg. ou d'emprisonnement
n'excédant pas un mois. Défense de circuler un automobile sans licence.

Sont exceptés ceux qui n'auront pas résidé deux
mois dans cette île, et ceux qui auront fait enregis-
trer leur automobile et auront obtenu l'autorisation
du Superviseur de la Chaussée ou d'autre autorité
compétente suivant aux provisions d'une loi ayant
rapport à la Convention Internationale relative à la
circulation des Automobiles qui aura été enregistrée
sur les records de cette île. Exemptions.

7.—Il est défendu à toute personne de conduire
un automobile sur la voie publique sans avoir reçu à
cet effet une autorisation délivrée par le Superviseur
de la Chaussée ou autre autorité compétente sous
peine d'une amende en Police Correctionnelle n'ex-
cédant pas £1 stg. et pour toute infraction subsé-
quente d'une amende n'excédant pas £5 stg. ou
d'un emprisonnement n'excédant pas deux mois. Défense de conduire Automobiles sans une autorisation.

8.—Les autorisations seront par écrit, datées et
signées du Superviseur de la Chaussée.

Elles contiendront les noms et l'adresse de l'im-
pétrant.

Elles seront annales et expireront le 31 décembre
de chaque année. Autorisa-
tions sont
annales.

9.—L'autorisation de conduire un automobile ne
peut être accordée à des personnes âgées de moins
Autorisation
à conduire
automobile
ne sera pas

- 1915
accordée aux
personnes
âgées de
moins de 17
ans.
Somme de
dix pennis
payable pour
autorisation.
Registre.
Pouvoirs des
Connétables.
- de 17 ans. Toutefois une autorisation de conduire une motocyclette peut être accordée à une personne âgée de 14 ans et au-delà.
- 10.—Il sera payé pour chaque autorisation et chaque renouvellement la somme de dix pennis stg. Le net produit des autorisations sera appliqué à l'entretien des Voies Publiques.
- 11.—Le Superviseur de la Chaussée gardera un registre des noms et des adresses des personnes auxquelles des autorisations auront été accordées.
- 12.—Tout Connétable et Assistant-de-Connétables aura le droit d'exiger de toute personne conduisant un automobile la production d'une autorisation à conduire. Celui qui refusera de produire son autorisation ou à défaut d'autorisation de fournir ses noms et adresse, lorsque dûment requis à cet effet, sera passible en Police Correctionnelle d'une amende n'excédant pas £5 stg. ou d'emprisonnement n'excédant pas un mois.
- Suspension
de
l'autorisation
- 13.—Lorsque le conducteur d'un automobile sera condamné pour l'infraction d'une Ordonnance de la Cour Royale par rapport à la circulation sur la voie publique de l'automobile, la Cour pourra, outre la pénalité :—
Soit suspendre l'autorisation pour tel terme qu'elle trouvera à propos,
Soit, dans le cas où le conducteur n'est pas muni d'une autorisation, juger qu'il sera disqualifié pendant un certain temps à demander une autorisation.
- Autorisation
sera produite
au Greffe lors
suspendue.
- 14.—Celui dont l'autorisation a été suspendue sera tenu de la produire au bureau du Greffe dans les 24 heures de la sentence afin que la sentence y soit endossée, sous peine d'une amende n'excédant pas £5 stg.
- Amendes.
- 15.—Sera passible d'une amende n'excédant pas £2 stg. et pour toute infraction subséquente d'une amende n'excédant pas £5. stg.
- (a) Celui qui, ayant été jugé par la Cour disqualifié à demander une autorisation aux fins de l'article 13, l'aura pourtant demandée du Superviseur de la Chaussée ou d'autre autorité compétente dans le terme d'interdiction.
- (b) Celui dont l'autorisation a été endossée qui demandera ou obtiendra du Superviseur de la

Chaussée ou d'autre autorité compétente une autre autorisation sans faire savoir au dit Superviseur ou autre autorité compétente que son autorisation d'origine a été endossée.

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16.—Seront exemptés des provisions de la présente loi à l'exception des Articles 7, 12, 13, 14 et 15, ceux qui auront fait enregistrer leur automobile et auront obtenu une autorisation de conduire du Superviseur de la Chaussée ou d'autre autorité compétente, suivant aux provisions d'une loi ayant rapport à la Convention Internationale relative à la circulation des Automobiles qui aura été enregistrée sur les records de cette île. Exemptions.

17.—Cette loi viendra en force un mois après l'enregistrement sur les records de cette île de l'Ordre en Conseil la sanctionnant, bien entendu que crédit sera fait à ceux qui auront obtenu une licence annale à compter du 23 octobre 1914, pour la proportion de l'année par eux payée depuis la date de la mise en exécution de la présente loi, au 23 octobre 1915.

La première déclaration en vertu de l'article 1 de cette Loi sera faite jusqu'au mois de décembre ensuivant, dans le mois qui suit la date de l'enregistrement de l'Ordre en Conseil sur les records de cette île.

Et est la Cour Royale autorisée à passer toutes et telles Ordonnances qu'elle croira nécessaires pour la mise en exécution de la présente Loi. Cour Royale autorisée à passer Ordonnances.

Sont et demeurent rappelés (a) la partie de l'Ordre de Sa Majesté en Conseil du 10 août 1903, enregistré sur les Records de cette Ile le 22 août 1903, qui autorise la levée d'une taxe d'une livre sterling sur les Automobiles, (b) l'alinéa (5) de l'article 2 de la loi relative à l'entretien des Voies Publiques, sanctionnée par un Ordre de Sa Majesté en Conseil du 14 novembre 1904, enregistré sur les records de cette île le 26 novembre 1904.

18.—Les amendes seront applicables moitié à Sa Majesté et moitié au délateur.

N.B.—L'article 3 de cette loi est rappelé et un nouvel article 7 est substitué par la loi sanctionnée par Ordre de Sa Majesté en Conseil enregistré le 7 février 1917.

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(Enregistré sur les Records le 20 novembre 1915.)

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE,

The 10th day of November, 1915.

PRESENT,

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY,

LORD PRESIDENT

LORD STAMFORDHAM

SIR FREDERICK PONSONBY.

Loi relative
aux louages
de propriétés
appartenant
à la
Couronne
faits en fa-
veur d'un
étranger
ennemi.

WHEREAS there was this day read at the Board a Report from the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Council for the Affairs of Guernsey and Jersey, dated the 1st day of November, 1915, in the words following, viz. :—

“YOUR MAJESTY having been pleased, by Your General Order of Reference of the 10th day of May, 1910, to refer unto this Committee the humble Petition of the States of the Island of Guernsey, setting forth :—1. That on the 10th November, 1914, and in subsequent letters addressed to the Bailiff of Guernsey, The Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Council for the Affairs of Guernsey and Jersey represented that, in view of the national interests involved, They had been advised that it would be desirable and expedient that the States of Guernsey should pass a legislative Act, framed in general terms, declaring void any Crown Lease held by an Alien Enemy : 2. That the matter was submitted to and considered by the Royal Court on several occasions, and on the 24th July, 1915, a ‘Projet de Loi,’ prepared by the Crown Officers, was adopted by that body, and the Bailiff was requested to submit the said ‘Projet de Loi’ to the States for their approval : 3. That the said ‘Projet de Loi’ was submitted to the States, and came on for consideration and debate on the 1st September, 1915, when a Resolution was passed adopting the said ‘Projet de Loi,’ and authorizing the President to present a humble Petition on their behalf for Your Majesty’s Royal Sanction to the same : 4. That the said ‘Projet de Loi,’ as finally adopted by the States, is intituled ‘Loi relative aux Louages de propriété appartenant à la Couronne faits en faveur d’un étranger ennemi,’ and is in the words and figures set forth in the Schedule to the said Petition : And

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most humbly praying that Your Gracious Majesty would be pleased to grant Your Royal Sanction to the 'Projet de Loi' intituled 'Loi relative aux Louages de propriété appartenant à la Couronne faits en faveur d'un étranger ennemi,' and to order and direct that, from the date of the registration thereof, the same might have force of law in the Bailiwick of Guernsey :

"THE LORDS OF THE COMMITTEE, in obedience to Your Majesty's said Order of Reference, have taken the said Petition and the said 'Projet de Loi' into consideration, and do this day agree humbly to report, as their opinion, to Your Majesty, that it may be advisable for Your Majesty to comply with the prayer of the said Petition and to approve of and ratify the said 'Projet de Loi.'

"And in case Your Majesty should be pleased to approve of and ratify the said 'Projet de Loi,' then Their Lordships do further agree humbly to recommend to Your Majesty that the question of compensation be reserved until the end of the present War."

HIS MAJESTY, having taken the said Report into consideration, is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to approve of and ratify the said "Projet de Loi," and to order, as it is hereby ordered, that from the date of the registration thereof the same shall have the force of law within the Bailiwick of Guernsey.

And His Majesty is further pleased, by and with the advice aforesaid, to declare that the question of compensation shall be reserved until the end of the present War.

And His Majesty doth hereby direct that this Order, and the said "Projet de Loi" (a copy whereof is hereunto annexed) be entered upon the Register of the Island of Guernsey and observed accordingly.

And the Lieutenant-Governor or Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Guernsey, the Bailiff and Jurats, and all other His Majesty's Officers, for the time being, in the said Island, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

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“ PROJET DE LOI ” referred to in the foregoing
Order in Council.

LOI RELATIVE AUX LOUAGES DE PROPRIÉTÉ APPARTENANT À LA COURONNE FAITS EN FAVEUR D'UN ÉTRANGER ENNEMI.

Les Seigneurs du Comité du Très Honorable Conseil Privé pour les Affaires de Guernesey et de Jersey ayant représenté à Monsieur le Baillif, Président des Etats de l'Ile de Guernesey, qu'il est expédient qu'un acte législatif soit passé par les dits Etats pour être par après confirmé par un Ordre de Sa Majesté en Conseil à l'effet de déclarer nul tout louage de propriété appartenant à la Couronne fait en faveur d'un étranger ennemi, et ayant prié les dits Etats de passer tel Acte :—

Est nul tout louage à “ fee-farm ” ou autrement de propriété appartenant à la Couronne fait en faveur d'un étranger ennemi et tout louage en dépendant.

Dans cette Loi l'expression “ étranger ennemi ” comprend toute compagnie, association ou société d'étrangers ennemis, ou comprenant parmi ses membres une majorité d'étrangers ennemis, et toute compagnie, association ou société établie dans le territoire d'une puissance ennemie.

(Enregistré sur les Records le 26 janvier 1916.)

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE,
The 12th day of January, 1916.

PRESENT,

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY,	
MARQUESS OF LANDSDOWNE	LORD STAMFORDHAM
LORD CHAMBERLAIN	MR. SECRETARY SAMUEL
MR. CHANCELLOR OF THE DUCHY OF LANCASTER.	

Loi relative
à la réforme
des Etats
de l'Ile
d'Auregny.

WHEREAS there was this day read at the Board a Report from the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Council for the Affairs of Guernesey and Jersey, dated the 1st day of January, 1916, in the words following, viz. :—

YOUR MAJESTY having been pleased, by Your General Order of Reference of the 10th day of May, 1910, to refer unto this Committee a

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humble Petition of John Main Duplain, Esquire, Lieutenant-Judge and President of the States of the Island of Alderney, setting forth:—1. that the political affairs of the Island of Alderney are managed by an assembly named of old, either the Chief Pleas, or the States of the Island of Alderney, composed of the Judge, the “Jurats-Justiciars” the “Procureur du Roi,” and the “Douzaine” in presence of the Representative of the Lieutenant-Governor: 2. that in this Assembly the ‘Jurats-Justiciars’ alone have the right to vote: 3. that this Constitution has existed from the earliest time of the known history of the Island; and it is recognized that any Project of constitutional change in the Island must be submitted to the Royal Court of the Bailiwick of the Island of Guernsey: 4. that in consequence of Resolutions of a Parish Meeting of the 15th October, 1913, requesting a greater participation of the inhabitants in the political affairs of the Island, the Court, admitting, by its Act of the 29th November, 1913, that there was need for such changes, named a Committee to draw up a ‘Projet de Loi’ relating to the Reform of the States of the Island: 5. that the said ‘Projet’ was submitted to the Court on the 5th January, 1914, and to the Christmas Chief Pleas on the 19th January, 1914: 6. that, on the suggestion of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, and in order that all the Inhabitants might be able to discuss freely the said ‘Projet,’ a Conference was held between the States, and the Principal Inhabitants, at which Conference the said ‘Projet’ and the modifications thereof suggested by the said Inhabitants were a long time amicably and maturely considered: 7. that the said ‘Projet’ was submitted to the Crown Officers of the Island of Guernsey: 8. that at the Christmas Chief Pleas on the 18th January, 1915, the States, after hearing read a letter from His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, expressing his satisfaction at the happy result of the Conference, and at the spirit of conciliation that prevailed thereat, referred the said ‘Projet’ to a Sub-Committee of the said Conference: 9. that on the 18th February, 1915, the said ‘Projet’ was again considered by the said Sub-

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Committee, mutual concessions were accepted, and essential modifications proposed: 10. that on the 31st March, 1915, the States adopted the said 'Projet,' thus modified, subject to the approval of the Royal Court, and authorized its President to present a humble Petition to His Gracious Majesty the King in Council to obtain the Royal Sanction thereto: 11. that on the 17th May, 1915, the States adopted certain modifications suggested by the Royal Court to the said 'Projet,' which said 'Projet,' thus amended and modified, was finally approved by the said Royal Court on the 5th June, 1915, of which the Act was registered on the Records of the Island of Alderney, on the 12th June, 1915: 12. that in consequence of modifications suggested by the Lords of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, the States, on the 29th October, 1915, adopted in part the said modifications, which were approved by the Royal Court, by its Act of the 16th November, 1915: And humbly praying Your Majesty to give to the said 'Projet de Loi' annexed to the said Petition Your Royal Sanction and to declare that Your Royal Will and Pleasure is that the said 'Projet de Loi' shall have force of Law in Your Island of Alderney:

"THE LORDS OF THE COMMITTEE, in obedience to Your Majesty's said Order of Reference, have taken the said Petition, and the 'Projet de Loi' annexed thereto, as now amended, into consideration, and do this day agree humbly to report, as their opinion, to Your Majesty, that it may be advisable for Your Majesty to comply with the prayer of the said Petition, and to approve of and ratify the said 'Projet de Loi.'

HIS MAJESTY, having taken the said Report into consideration, is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to approve of and ratify the said 'Projet de Loi,' as amended, and to order, as it is hereby ordered, that the same shall have the force of law within the Island of Alderney.

And His Majesty doth hereby further direct that this Order, and the said "Projet de Loi" (a copy whereof is hereunto annexed), be entered upon the

Register of the Island of Guernsey and observed accordingly.

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And the Lieutenant-Governor or Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Guernsey, the Bailiff and Jurats, and all other His Majesty's Officers for the time being, of the said Island of Guernsey, and also the Judge and Jurats of the said Island of Alderney, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

“ PROJET DE LOI ” referred to in the foregoing Order in Council.

LOI RELATIVE À LA RÉFORME DES ÉTATS DE L'ÎLE D'AUREGNY.

Aux Etats de l'Île d'Auregny.

Vu que les affaires politiques de cette île sont gérées par une Assemblée, nommée d'ancienneté, soit les Chefs Plaids, soit l'Etat de l'île d'Auregny, composée de Monsieur le Juge, Messieurs les Jurés-Justiciers, Monsieur le Procureur du Roi, Messieurs de la Douzaine représentant le Droit Public, en présence du Représentant de Son Excellence le Lieutenant-Gouverneur :

Vu que, dans cette Assemblée, Messieurs les Jurés-Justiciers seuls y ont droit de vote :

Vu que, dans l'île de Guernesey, du Bailliage de laquelle cette île ressort, il y a longtemps eu une Réforme des Etats :

Vu qu'un grand nombre des Habitants en cette île demande une plus directe participation dans les affaires politiques de l'île :

Les Etats, moyennant l'approbation de la Cour Royale, et la Sanction de Sa Très Excellente Majesté le Roi en Conseil, ont résolu d'adopter la Loi suivante :—

CONSTITUTION DE L'ÎLE D'AUREGNY.

Article I. La Cour des Chefs Plaids se tiendra, comme d'ancienneté, deux fois l'an, savoir :—Le premier lundi après le 15 janvier, et le premier lundi après la Saint Michel de chaque année. Elle aura

Dates des
Assemblées
des Chefs
Plaids.

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connaissance judiciaire des affaires insulaires, semblables à celles qui sont régies par la Cour des Chefs Plaids en l'île de Guernesey. La Douzaine en Corps, et Messieurs les Connétables seront tenus d'y assister, comme par le passé, dans l'intérêt public.

Constitution
des Etats.

Article II. Les Etats seront composés comme suit :—Monsieur le Juge (Président, avec voix prépondérante en cas d'égalité de voix)

Messieurs les Jurés Justiciers 6 voix.

Monsieur le Procureur du Roi 1 voix.

Messieurs les élus par la Douzaine 5 voix.

12 voix.

Qualification
pour pouvoir
siéger aux
Etats.

Article III. Pour pouvoir siéger aux Etats il faut : (1) être sujet britannique : (2) être contribuable.

Qualifica-
tions des
Jurés-Justi-
ciers.

Article IV. Les Jurés Justiciers doivent être choisis d'entre les plus discrets, sages, loyaux et notables habitants de l'île. Ils seront tenus de gérer leurs charges respectives jusqu'à l'âge de soixante-dix ans révolus, après quoi il sera procédé à une nouvelle élection. Sera éligible à la charge de Juré-Justicier tout Chef-de-famille étant sujet britannique dont la propriété en cette île est évaluée à, ou au-dessus de, vingt quartiers de froment de rente, et à condition qu'il ne tient pas de licence de cabaretier.

Qualifica-
tions des
douzeniers.

Article V. Sera éligible à la charge de Douzenier tout Chef-de-famille fondé en héritage en cette île, dont la propriété, personnelle et réelle, est évaluée à, ou au-dessus de, dix quartiers.

Douzaine
sera renou-
velée tous
les trois ans.

Article VI. A l'avenir, la Douzaine sera renouvelée tous les trois ans comme suit :—Les quatre, les plus anciens, devant sortir de charge à la fin de chaque année.

Douzeniers
ré-éligibles.

Article VII. Un Douzenier sortant de charge sera toujours ré-éligible, et tenu de servir jusqu'à ce qu'il ait atteint l'âge de soixante ans. Un Douzenier ré-élu reprendra le rang qu'il occupait dans la Douzaine avant sa ré-élection. Un Douzenier qui n'est pas ré-élu lorsqu'il sortira de charge pourra refuser de servir s'il est élu subséquentment à la dite charge.

Article VIII. Si un Douzenier néglige ses devoirs, ou est absent de l'île pendant une année, ou si l meurt, il sera procédé de suite à une nouvelle élection. 1916
Nouvelles élections.

Article IX. Les membres provenant de la Douzaine seront nommés comme suit :—Un membre d'icelle sera nommé à la majorité des voix d'icelle pour chaque séance des Etats et représentera la Douzaine. Les quatre autres membres seront élus par la Douzaine à la majorité des voix d'icelle au mois de janvier de chaque année. Ils siégeront aux Etats pendant l'année dans laquelle ils ont été élus et voteront personnellement et indépendamment de la Douzaine. Monsieur le Procureur du Roi livrera au Président des Etats une liste par écrit des Douzeniers élus, avant l'appel nominal des membres de chaque assemblée des Etats. Nominations
des membres
de la
douzaine aux
Etats.

Article X. Les Jurés-Justiciers seront élus par les contribuables de cette île dont la propriété, soit mobilière soit immobilière, est évaluée à, ou au-dessus de, cinq quartiers de froment de rente. Les membres de la Douzaine seront élus par tous les contribuables de cette île. La propriété de toute personne ayant résidé en cette île pendant an et jour sera sujette à la dite évaluation. La somme de £20 stg. sera censée équivaloir à un quartier de froment de rente. Qualifica-
tions des
électeurs des
Jurés-Justi-
ciers.

Article XI. Les membres des Etats de Délibération jouiront tous dans leurs assemblées des mêmes privilèges et prérogatives. Le Président, en vertu de son office, aura la police de l'Assemblée et en réglera les procédures. Ils seront libres de discuter tous les objets soumis à leur délibération ; et, pourront tous, également, proposer amendements ou modifications aux articles contenus au Billet d'Etat, aussi bien que sursis, ou ajournements de l'Assemblée. Tout amendement ou modification sera rédigé par écrit, et, s'il est secondé, il sera soumis par le Président à l'Assemblée pour qu'elle en dispose définitivement ; pourvu toutefois qu'il ne dépasse pas l'objet de la proposition d'origine. Mais dans tous les cas où une mesure proposée aux Etats ne serait pas admise, rejetée, ou modifiée par les deux-tiers des membres Procédures
aux séances
des Etats.

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présents, elle pourra être soumise une seconde fois, dans un mois au plus tard, par le Président, s'il le voit bon, aux dits Etats, et sera alors décidée à la majorité des voix des membres présents. Une fois les débats sur une question quelconque terminés, le vote de chaque membre sera prise par le Président par le simple énoncé de " Pour " ou de " Contre."

Procédures
pour le
rappel des
articles de
cette loi.

Article XII. Ne pourra aucune mesure nécessaire être prise ci-après pour faire rappeler ou modifier les Articles de cette Loi, qu'après que le dit rappel ou modification ait été soumis aux Etats à trois séances consécutives.

Article XIII. Les Billets d'Etat seront fournis à chacun des membres des Etats par le Procureur du Roi huit jours avant la date de l'Assemblée, lesquels dits Billets seront imprimés ou dactylographés aux frais des Etats. Ceci ne s'appliquera pas en cas d'extrême urgence, émanant du Bureau du Gouvernement à Guernesey.

Article XIV. Et aura ce Projet force de Loi à partir du premier décembre suivant l'enregistrement de l'Ordre en Conseil sanctionnant le dit Projet sur les Records de cette île.

(Enregistré sur les Records le 14 février, 1916.)

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE,

The 27th day of January, 1916.

PRESENT,

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY

LORD PRESIDENT	SIR DANIEL FORD GODDARD
LORD CHAMBERLAIN	MR. GEORGE N. BARNES
MR. LEWIS HARCOURT	MR. WILLIAM CROOKS
SIR FRANCIS HOPWOOD	MR. FREDERICK L. HARRIS
SIR MATTHEW JOYCE	MR. DONALD MACLEAN
SIR FREDERICK BANBURY, BART.	SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS

Lévée d'une
Taxe
Générale.

WHEREAS there was this day read at the Board a Report from the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Council for the Affairs of Guernsey and Jersey, dated the 26th day of January, 1916, in the words following, viz. :—

"YOUR MAJESTY having been pleased, by Your General Order of Reference of the 10th day

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of May, 1910, to refer unto this Committee the humble Petition of the States of the Island of Guernsey, setting forth :—

“ 1. That in a letter dated the 8th July, 1915, the Lords of the Committee of Council for the Affairs of Guernsey and Jersey, adverting to a Petition of the States of the Island of Guernsey to Your Majesty in Council, dated the 23rd March last, praying Your Royal Sanction to certain new and increased duties on goods imported into the Island, pointed out that the effect of the proposals in question was to cast the greater portion of the emergency taxation on the consumer, whereas the real property in the Island would contribute nothing thereto, and that, in the opinion of their Lordships, the matter of Insular Taxation would require further consideration should fresh taxation for the same purpose prove necessary : 2. That prior to the 28th May, 1915, the following sums had already been voted by the States for Militia Mobilization Expenses, such sums to be raised as follows :—£10,000 by Loan repayable in 30 years; £35,000 by Loan repayable in 50 years, with the option of repayment in 30 years, if funds permit; £5,000 provided for in the Budget by Indirect Taxation; the first £45,000 being guaranteed by the Royal Court Fund, whose revenue is derived from Indirect Taxation; 3. That at the request of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor of Guernsey, in a letter dated the 3rd May, 1915, addressed to the Bailiff of Guernsey, another sum of £10,000 was voted by the States at a Meeting held on the 28th May, 1915, to meet Militia Expenses; and on the 4th August, 1915, a further sum of £5,000 was voted for the same purpose; the States on both these occasions referring to their Finance Committee the question of ways and means of raising the amounts afore-mentioned : 4. That the matter was duly considered by the States Finance Committee, who, in their reports dated the 15th July and 11th August, 1915, submitted several alternative proposals to the States for their consideration : 5. That the afore-mentioned alternative proposals of the Finance Committee were submitted to the States, and came on for consideration and debate

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at a Meeting held on the 1st September, 1915, when it was resolved by more than the two-thirds majority required by the Law of 1844 (*Réforme des Etats*) to raise the said sums of £10,000 and £5,000, with interest accrued, by means of a 'Taxe Générale' spread over two years: 6. That, in accordance with Article I. of the Law intituled '*Loi relative à la Réforme des Etats (1844)*,' which enacts that any 'Taxe Générale' exceeding one penny per quarter must be confirmed by a meeting of the States of Election, the States of Election, at a duly convened Meeting held on the 6th October, 1915, duly confirmed the Resolutions of the States of Deliberation of the 1st September, 1915, by which they resolved to levy the sums of £10,000 and £5,000, voted as aforesaid, with interest accrued, by means of a 'Taxe Générale' on all real and personal property, and on all estates, in the Island of Guernsey, and in the Islands of Herm and Jethou, the said Tax being spread over two years: 7. That, at a meeting of the States of Deliberation held on the 10th November, 1915, the President of the States was authorised to present a most humble Petition to Your Majesty in Council, praying for Your Royal Sanction to the aforesaid Resolutions: And humbly praying that Your Majesty would be graciously pleased to grant Your Royal Sanction to the following:—

(a) That the Loan of £10,000, voted on the 28th May, 1915, with interest accrued, and

(b) That the Loan of £5,000, voted on the 4th August, 1915, with interest accrued,

for Expenses of the Royal Guernsey Militia, be raised by means of a 'Taxe Générale' spread over two years, the first instalment being levied during the year 1916, and the second during the year 1917; the said 'Taxe Générale' having been confirmed by the States of Election on the 6th October, 1915, as required by the Law intituled '*Loi relative à la Réforme des Etats (1844)*':

"THE LORDS OF THE COMMITTEE, in obedience to Your Majesty's said Order of Reference, have taken the said Petition into consideration, and do this day agree humbly to report, as their opinion, to Your Majesty, that it may be advisable for Your

Majesty to comply with the prayer of the said Petition."

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HIS MAJESTY, having taken the said Report into consideration, is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to approve thereof, and to sanction the raising of (a) the Loan of £10,000, so voted on the 28th May, 1915, as aforesaid, with interest accrued, and (b) the Loan of £5,000, so voted on the 4th August, 1915, as aforesaid, with interest accrued, for Expenses of the Royal Guernsey Militia, by means of a "Taxe Générale" spread over two years, the first instalment being levied during the year 1916, and the second during the year 1917.

And His Majesty doth hereby further direct that this Order be entered upon the Register of the Island of Guernsey and observed accordingly.

And the Lieutenant-Governor or Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Guernsey, the Bailiff and Jurats, and all other His Majesty's Officers, for the time being, in the said Island, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

(Enregistré sur les Records le 1er février, 1916.)

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE,

The 12th day of January, 1916.

PRESENT,

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE

LORD STAMFORDHAM

LORD CHAMBERLAIN

MR. SECRETARY SAMUEL

MR. CHANCELLOR OF THE DUCHY OF LANCASTER.

WHEREAS there was this day read at the Board a Report from the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Council for the affairs of Guernsey and Jersey, dated the 30th day of December, 1915, in the words following, viz.:—

Loi relative
aux Poids et
Mesures.

"YOUR MAJESTY having been pleased, by Your General Order of Reference of the 10th day of May, 1910, to refer unto this Committee the humble Petition of the States of the Island of Guernsey, setting forth:—I. That in accordance

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with certain Resolutions adopted by the States on the 14th May, 1913, and the 11th June, 1913, Your Majesty was humbly asked to fix the Standard of the King's Weights for use in the Island of Guernsey in such manner that the Guernsey pound should be equivalent to the metric half-kilogram, and that the only legal pound weight to be used in Guernsey should be equivalent to the metric half-kilogram: 2. That on the 12th December, 1913, The Lords of Your Majesty's Privy Council addressed a letter to the Bailiff and President of the States, stating that, having most carefully considered the Petition of the States, and also two Counter-Petitions from the Guernsey Chamber of Commerce and certain Inhabitants of the Island of Guernsey, respectively, they were unable to recommend Your Majesty to comply with the prayer of the Petition, adding that they did not see any objection to the States adopting the Imperial System of Weights and Measures, and also Metric System, if they thought fit: 3. That on the 4th March, 1914, the Bailiff submitted Their Lordships' aforesaid letter to the States for consideration and debate, together with a proposition asking them whether they were of opinion to adopt as the Standard of Weights and Measures in this Island, either (a) The Imperial System, (b) The Metric System, or (c) both Systems, when a Resolution was passed re-affirming their decision of the 12th October, 1910, by which they adopted, with slight modifications, certain recommendations of their Committee appointed to study the question on the 10th November, 1909, and by which they requested the Royal Court to prepare such 'Projet de Loi' as might be deemed necessary to give effect to the said decision: 4. That a 'Projet de Loi' prepared by the Crown Officers, in accordance with the aforementioned Resolution, has been submitted to the Royal Court on several occasions for their consideration, and, after several amendments thereto, was finally approved on the 16th February, 1915, when it was ordered to be presented to the States, in order that, if adopted, it might be submitted to Your Majesty for Your Royal Sanction:

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5. That the 'Projet de Loi' was accordingly duly presented to the States, and came on for consideration and debate at an adjourned meeting of the States on the 7th April, 1915, on which date a Resolution was passed, adopting the 'Projet de Loi' with slight modifications, and authorizing the Bailiff to present a most humble Petition on their behalf for Your Majesty's Royal Sanction to the same: 6. That the said 'Projet de Loi,' as finally adopted by the States, was intituled 'Loi relative aux Poids et Mesures,' and was in the words and figures set forth in the Schedule to the said Petition: And most humbly praying that Your Majesty would be graciously pleased to give Your Royal Sanction to the said 'Projet de Loi' intituled 'Loi relative aux Poids et Mesures,' and to order and direct that the same might have the force of Law in the said Island:

"THE LORDS OF THE COMMITTEE, in obedience to Your Majesty's said Order of Reference, have taken the said Petition and the said 'Projet de Loi' into consideration, and having intimated to the Bailiff on the 28th day of May, 1915, that, in their opinion, certain Amendments ought to be made in Articles 3, 5, 12, and 13 of the said 'Projet de Loi,' and also in each of the two Schedules thereto, and having thereafter been informed by the Judge-Delegate and President of the States that, on the 13th day of October, 1915, the States passed a Resolution approving the said Amendments, have taken the said 'Projet de Loi' into further consideration, and do this day agree humbly to report, as their opinion, to Your Majesty, that it may be advisable for Your Majesty to approve of and ratify the said 'Projet de Loi' so amended as aforesaid."

HIS MAJESTY, having taken the said Report into consideration, is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to approve of and ratify the said "Projet de Loi," as amended on the 13th day of October, 1915, and to order as it is hereby ordered, that on the expiration of 3 months from the entry thereof upon the Register of the Island of Guernsey the same shall have the force of law within the said Island.

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And His Majesty doth hereby direct that this Order, and the said "Projet de Loi," so amended as aforesaid (a copy whereof is hereunto annexed), be entered upon the Register of the Island of Guernsey and observed accordingly.

And the Lieutenant-Governor or Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Guernsey, the Bailiff and Jurats, and all other His Majesty's Officers, for the time being, in the said Island, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

"PROJET DE LOI" referred to in the foregoing Order in Council.

LOI RELATIVE AUX POIDS ET MESURES.

ARTICLE 1.

Définitions.

Dans cette loi où le contexte le permet l'expression "poids et mesures" ou "poids ou mesures" comprendra toute balance et autre appareil servant à mesurer le poids, la capacité, ou la longueur, usités dans le commerce; et les mots au pluriel comprendront le singulier et *vice versa*.

ARTICLE 2.

Poids et mesures autres que ceux reconnus par les lois anglaises interdits.

A partir de trois mois après l'enregistrement de la présente Loi sur les Records de cette Ile tous poids et mesures autres que les poids et mesures établis et reconnus par les lois anglaises seront interdits dans le commerce ayant lieu dans cette île.

ARTICLE 3.

Liquides et matières sèches.

Les mesures anglaises de capacité seront adoptées tant pour les liquides que pour les matières sèches, le gallon impérial étant l'unité ou l'étalon, avec les exceptions par rapport à l'emploi des mesures métriques permises par les Actes du Parlement dits "The Weights and Measures Act, 1878," et "The Weights and Measures (Metric System) Act, 1897," et l'Ordre en Conseil du 19 mai 1898.

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Translation of "Law relating to Weights and Measures," passed by the States of Guernsey on the 7th April, 1915, amended on the 13th October, 1915, and approved by His Majesty in Council on the 12th January, 1916.

LAW RELATING TO WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

ARTICLE 1.

In this Law, where permissible by the context, the use of the expression "Weights and Measures," or "Weights or Measures" shall comprise every scale and other apparatus used in commerce for measuring weight, capacity, or length; and words in the plural shall be understood to imply the singular and *vice versa*.

Definitions.

ARTICLE 2.

On the expiration of three months from the entry of the present Law upon the Register of the Island, all weights and measures other than the weights and measures established and recognised by English Laws, shall be prohibited in the commerce carried on in this Island.

Weights and measures other than those recognised by English Laws prohibited.

ARTICLE 3.

English measures of capacity shall be adopted both for liquids and dry goods, the Imperial gallon being the unit or standard, with the exceptions in reference to the use of Metric measures allowed by the Acts of Parliament entitled "The Weights and Measures Act, 1878," and "The Weights and Measures (Metric System) Act, 1897," and the Order in Council of the 19th May, 1898.

English measures of capacity adopted for liquids and dry goods.

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Mesures de
longueur.

ARTICLE 4.

Les mesures anglaises de longueur seront adoptées, le "yard" impérial étant reçu comme l'unité ou l'étalon sujet toujours aux exceptions contenues dans la présente loi.

ARTICLE 5.

Contrats et
ventes réglés
d'après les
poids et
mesures
impériaux.

Tout contrat autre qu'un contrat relatif aux immeubles, et tout marché, vente ou accord fait ou passé pour aucun travail, meubles, effets, marchandises ou autres choses qui a été ou devra être fait, vendu, livré, porté ou accordé par le poids ou la mesure sera censé fait d'après un des poids et mesures impériaux reconnus par la présente loi, ou quelque multiple ou fraction d'iceux; autrement il sera nul.

Pourtant tels contrats, marchés, ventes ou accords ne seront pas nuls ni invalidés par le fait que les poids et mesures y mentionnés sont des poids et mesures du système métrique reconnus par cette loi ou par le fait que des sub-divisions décimales ou fractionnelles de poids et mesures impériaux, soit métriques ou autres, sont employées ou désignées dans tels contrats ou marchés.

Il sera toutefois permis de vendre un article dans un vaisseau ou autre réceptacle si tel vaisseau ou réceptacle n'est pas représenté comme contenant une quantité fixe d'une mesure reconnue par cette loi.

Il sera pourtant permis de se servir des quartier, boisseau, denereel, pot et quint Guernesiais en mesurant les grains en paiement de rentes et chefferies, pour l'évaluation d'immeubles, et pour les contrats relatifs aux immeubles.

Dans ce but le pot sera adopté comme l'unité ou l'étalon, ayant une capacité de 121 pouces cubes.

La capacité des mesures pour mesurer les grains sera comme suit :—

Le boisseau de froment	13½ pots.
Le boisseau d'orge	17¼ pots.
5 quints font	1 denereel.
6 denereels font	1 boisseau.
4 boisseaux font	1 quartier.

ARTICLE 4.

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English measures of length shall be adopted, the Imperial yard being taken as the unit or standard subject to the exceptions contained in the present Law.

English
measures of
length
adopted.

ARTICLE 5.

Every contract other than a contract relating to real property, and every purchase, sale or agreement made or passed for any work, furniture, effects, goods or other article which has been or is to be made, sold, delivered, carried or agreed upon by weight or measure shall be deemed to be completed according to the Imperial weights and measures recognised by the present Law, or some multiple or fraction thereof; otherwise it shall be void.

Contracts
deemed to be
made accord-
ing to
Imperial
Weights and
Measures.

Nevertheless such contracts, purchases, sales or agreements shall not be void nor invalidated by the fact that the weights and measures mentioned therein are weights and measures of the Metric system recognised by this Law or by the fact that decimal or fractional sub-divisions of Imperial weights and measures either Metric or other are used or indicated in such contracts or purchases.

It shall however be permissible to sell an article in a vessel or other receptacle if such vessel or receptacle is not represented as containing a fixed quantity of a measure recognised by this Law.

It shall nevertheless be permissible to use the Guernsey Quarter, Bushel, Denerel, Pot and Quint in measuring grain in payment of rents and chief-rents, for the valuation of real estate, and for contracts relating to real estate. To this end the Pot shall be adopted as the unit or standard, having a capacity of 121 cubic inches.

The capacity of measures for measuring grain shall be as follows :—

The bushel of wheat	13½ pots.
The bushel of barley	17¼ pots.
5 quints	1 denerel.
6 denerels	1 bushel.
4 bushels	1 quarter.

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Il sera toutefois permis de se servir des mesures de superficie guernesaises.

La perche sera estimée contenir 441 pieds carrés anglais, ou 49 "square yards"; la vergée sera estimée contenir 40 perches, ou 1,960 "square yards"; et la vergée, petite mesure, sera estimée contenir 36 perches, ou 1,764 "square yards."

ARTICLE 6.

Nomination
d'un
Inspecteur.

Il sera nommé par le Trésorier des Etats un Inspecteur de poids et mesures et, s'il est trouvé nécessaire, des Sous-Inspecteurs adjoints à l'Inspecteur lesquels seront tenus de vérifier les poids et mesures. L'Inspecteur et les Sous-Inspecteurs seront assermentés devant la Cour Royale, composée de Monsieur le Baillif ou de Monsieur le Lieutenant-Baillif, et d'au moins deux Jurés-Justiciers.

ARTICLE 7.

Poids et
mesures
seront dans
la custodie du
Prévôt du
Roi.

Les Etats pourvoiront au moins deux séries complètes de poids et mesures, l'une desquelles sera dans la custodie du Prévôt du Roi et gardée dans un endroit convenable et de sécurité approuvé par les Etats, et l'autre dans la custodie de l'Inspecteur.

ARTICLE 8.

Vérification
de poids et
mesures.

La vérification de poids et mesures sera périodique, et faite à telles périodes qui seront fixées par Ordonnance de la Cour Royale. Pourtant l'Inspecteur ou les Sous-Inspecteurs pourront à tout autre temps examiner et vérifier les poids et mesures assujettis à la vérification.

ARTICLE 9.

La vérification de poids et mesures se fera de la manière enjointe par les règlements du "Board of Trade."

Le taux des honoraires pour vérification sera fixé par Ordonnance de la Cour Royale.

ARTICLE 10.

Poids et
mesures
porteront
estampe.

Tous poids et mesures usités dans le commerce porteront, soit l'estampe approuvée par le Gouvernement d'Angleterre, soit l'estampe officielle du Prévôt du Roi. Les poids et mesures ainsi estampés seront présumés être exacts pendant l'espace de deux ans.

It shall however be permissible to use superficial Guernsey measures. The perch shall be estimated to contain 441 English square feet, or 49 square yards; the vergée shall be estimated to contain 40 perches or 1,960 square yards; and the vergée, small measure, shall be estimated to contain 36 perches or 1,764 square yards.

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ARTICLE 6.

An Inspector of Weights and Measures and, if deemed necessary, Sub-Inspectors shall be appointed by the Treasurer of the States, whose duty shall be to verify weights and measures. The Inspector and Sub-Inspectors shall be sworn in before the Royal Court, composed of the Bailiff or the Lieutenant-Bailiff, and of at least two Jurats.

Appointment
of Inspector
of Weights
and Mea-
sures.

ARTICLE 7.

The States shall provide at least two complete sets of weights and measures, one of which shall be in the custody of His Majesty's Sheriff and kept in a convenient and safe place approved by the States, and the other shall be in the custody of the Inspector.

Sets of
Weights and
Measures to
be provided
by States.

ARTICLE 8.

The verification of weights and measures shall be periodical, and carried out at such periods as shall be fixed by Ordinance of the Royal Court. Nevertheless the Inspector or the Sub-Inspectors may at any other time examine and verify the weights and measures subject to verification.

Verification
of
Weights and
Measures.

ARTICLE 9.

The verification of weights and measures shall be carried out in the manner prescribed by the "Board of Trade Regulations." The tariff of fees for verification shall be fixed by Ordinance of the Royal Court.

ARTICLE 10.

All weights and measures used in commerce shall bear either the stamp approved by the English Government or the official stamp of His Majesty's Sheriff. The weights and measures so stamped shall be presumed to be exact for a period of two years.

Weights and
Measures to
bear stamp.

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ARTICLE 11.

Tout poids
portera sa
dénomina-
tion.

Tout poids (sauf dans le cas où le poids est de minime grandeur ce qui le rendrait impraticable) portera sa dénomination estampée en lettres, ou chiffres lisibles, sur le haut ou sur le côté. Toute mesure de longueur ou de capacité portera sa dénomination estampée sur le dehors en lettres, ou chiffres lisibles.

ARTICLE 12.

Poids de
plomb ou
d'étain ne
sera pas
employé.

Un poids de plomb ou d'étain ou de substance mélangée avec du plomb ou de l'étain ne sera pas estampé, et ne sera pas employé dans le commerce.

ARTICLE 13.

Cédules.

Les Cédules au pied de la présente loi contiennent toutes les dénominations des poids et mesures impériaux et métriques permises par la présente loi, et seront les dites Cédules censées former partie de la dite loi.

ARTICLE 14.

Pénalités.

Seront passibles en Police Correctionnelle d'une amende qui n'excédera pas £5 sterling; et en cas de récidive d'une amende qui n'excédera pas £10 sterling :

- (a) Tout Inspecteur ou Sous-Inspecteur qui estampera ou poinçonnera ou permettra d'estamper ou poinçonner avec une estampe officielle, un poids ou une mesure sans l'avoir dûment vérifié.
- (b) Ceux qui emploieront dans le commerce des poids et mesures non estampés selon les provisions de cette loi.
- (c) Ceux qui auront des poids et mesures autres que des poids et mesures reconnus par la présente loi dans leurs magasins, boutiques, ateliers, maisons de commerce, ou dans les marchés publics, ou en leur possession, dans le dessein de les employer dans le commerce. Si un poids ou mesure est trouvé en la possession d'un commerçant ou sur des prémisses publiques ou privées occupées par un commerçant ou à un endroit quelconque où un commerçant conduit son commerce, le dit commerçant sera censé avoir le dit poids ou

ARTICLE 11.

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Every weight (except in the case where the weight is of minimum size which would make it impracticable) shall bear its denomination stamped on the top or on the side in legible letters or figures. Every measure of length or of capacity shall bear its denomination stamped in legible letters or figures on the outside.

Weights to
bear
denomina-
tion stamped.

ARTICLE 12.

A weight of lead or pewter or of a substance mixed with lead or pewter shall not be stamped, and shall not be used in commerce.

Weights of
lead and
pewter not
to be used.

ARTICLE 13.

The Schedules at the foot of the present Law contain all the denominations of Imperial and Metric Weights and Measures permissible by the present Law, and the said Schedules shall be deemed to form part of the said Law.

Schedules.

ARTICLE 14.

Shall be liable in the Police Court to a fine not exceeding £5 sterling, and in case of a second offence to a fine not exceeding £10 sterling :—

Penalties.

- (a) Every Inspector or Sub-Inspector who shall stamp or mark or shall permit the stamping or marking with an official stamp, a weight or a measure without having duly verified it.
- (b) Those who shall use in commerce weights and measures not stamped in accordance with the provisions of this Law.
- (c) Those who shall have weights and measures, other than those weights and measures recognised by the present Law, in their stores, shops, workshops, business houses, or in the public markets, or in their possession, with the intent of using them in business. If a weight or measure be found in the possession of a trader or on public or private premises occupied by a trader or in any place whatever where a trader transacts his business, the said trader shall be deemed to have the

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mesure en sa possession dans le dessein de l'employer dans le commerce à moins qu'il prouve le contraire.

- (d) Ceux qui emploieront dans le commerce des poids et mesures non reconnus par cette loi.
- (e) Ceux qui négligeront ou refuseront de produire pour inspection à l'Inspecteur ou à un Sous-Inspecteur lors requis de ce faire, leurs poids et mesures afin de les faire examiner ou vérifier.
- (f) Ceux qui mettront empêchement à la visite de l'Inspecteur ou d'un Sous-Inspecteur.
- (g) Ceux qui emploieront ou auront dans leur possession pour l'usage de leur commerce, un poids ou mesure faux ou inexact.
- (h) Ceux qui seront trouvés coupables d'une fraude en se servant d'un poids ou mesure et ceux qui seront trouvés coupables d'avoir aidé à commettre la dite fraude.
- (i) Ceux qui sciemment se serviront de, vendront, disposeront de, ou exposeront en vente un poids ou mesure portant une estampe illégalement fabriquée ou contrefaite.

ARTICLE 15.

Pénalités.

Seront passibles d'une amende qui n'excèdera pas £50 stg. ou à un emprisonnement pour un terme n'excédant pas deux mois avec ou sans travail forcé.

- (a) Ceux qui volontairement ou sciemment fabriqueront ou vendront ou feront fabriquer ou vendre un poids ou mesure faux ou inexact.
- (b) Ceux qui fabriqueront illégalement ou contrefont une estampe officielle, soit du Gouvernement de Sa Majesté, soit du Prévôt du Roi, employée pour estamper les poids et mesures aux fins de cette loi.
- (c) Ceux qui volontairement augmenteront ou diminueront le poids d'un poids ou la capacité d'une mesure estampée d'une estampe officielle, ou qui volontairement changeront une balance ou autre appareil de façon à le faire indiquer un poids ou mesure inexact.

said weight or measure in his possession with the intent of using it in his business unless he prove the contrary.

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- (d) Those who shall use in business weights and measures not recognised by this Law.
- (e) Those who shall neglect or refuse to produce for the inspection of the Inspector or a Sub-Inspector, when required to do so, their weights and measures in order to have them examined or verified.
- (f) Those who shall hinder the visit of the Inspector or a Sub-Inspector.
- (g) Those who shall use or have in their possession for use in their business, a false or inexact weight or measure.
- (h) Those who shall be found guilty of fraud in using a weight or measure and those who shall be found guilty of having aided in the committing of the said fraud.
- (i) Those who knowingly shall use, sell, dispose of, or expose for sale a weight or measure bearing a stamp illegally manufactured or counterfeit.

ARTICLE 15.

Shall be liable to a fine not exceeding £50 ^{Penalties.} sterling, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two months, with or without hard labour :—

- (a) Those who voluntarily or knowingly shall manufacture or sell or cause to be manufactured or sold a false or inaccurate weight or measure.
- (b) Those who shall illegally manufacture or counterfeit an official stamp belonging either to His Majesty's Government or to His Majesty's Sheriff, used for stamping weights and measures in accordance with this Law.
- (c) Those who voluntarily shall increase or diminish the weight of a weight or the capacity of a measure stamped with an official stamp, or who voluntarily shall change a scale or other apparatus in such a manner as to make it indicate an inaccurate weight or measure.

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ARTICLE 16.

Subsidiairement aux peines principales ci-dessus énoncées la Cour pourra ordonner la confiscation et la destruction des poids et mesures.

ARTICLE 17.

La Cour Royale est autorisée à passer telles Ordonnances qu'elle trouvera nécessaires pour donner effet à la présente loi.

ARTICLE 18.

Les amendes seront applicables moitié à Sa Majesté et moitié au délateur.

ARTICLE 16.

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In addition to the principal penalties set forth above, the Court shall have the power to order the confiscation and the destruction of the weights and measures.

ARTICLE 17.

The Royal Court is authorised to pass such Ordinances as it may deem necessary to give effect to the present Law.

Royal Court
authorised to
pass
Ordinances.

ARTICLE 18.

The fines shall be applicable one half to His Majesty, and one half to the Informer.

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Première Cédule.**DENOMINATIONS OF BOARD OF TRADE
STANDARDS.****IMPERIAL WEIGHTS AND MEASURES****MEASURES.****MEASURES OF LENGTH :**

100 feet.
 66 „ or a chain of 100 links.
 50 feet.
 33 „ or 50 links.
 20 „
 Rod, pole, or perch.
 10 feet.
 9 „
 8 „
 7 „
 10 links.
 6 feet.
 66 inches.
 5 feet.
 54 inches.
 4 feet.
 42 inches.
 3 feet.
 30 inches.
 2 feet.
 18 inches.
 1 foot.

Yard (and its parts).

Inch (and its parts).

MEASURES OF CAPACITY :**Liquid measures :**

Thirty-two measures from
 “Thirty-two gallons” to
 “one gallon” inclusive,
 by a gallon.

Half-gallon.

Quart.

Dry measures :

Four bushels.

Bushel.

Half-bushel.

Peck.

Gallon.

Half-gallon.

Quart.

Pint.

Half-pint.

APOTHECARIES MEASURES :40 fluid ounces, to half a
fluid ounce.16 fluid drachms, to half a
fluid drachm.

60 minims, to 1 minim.

WEIGHTS.**AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHTS :**

Cental, or 100 pounds.

56 pounds, or half-hundred-
weight.

Half-cental or 50 pounds.

28 pounds, or quarter, hun-
dredweight.

20 pounds.

14 „ or stone.

10 „

7 „

5 „

4 „

2 „

1 pound, or 7,000 grains.

8 ounces, or half-pound.

4 „ or quarter pound.

Pint.	2 "
Half-pint.	1 ounce, or $437\frac{1}{2}$ grains.
Gill.	8 drams, or half-ounce.
Half-gill.	4 " or quarter-ounce.
Quarter-gill.	2 "

1 dram.

APOTHECARIES WEIGHT :

$\frac{1}{2}$ "	10 ounces.
240 grains, commonly called	8 "
10 pennyweights.	6 "
120 grains, commonly called	4 "
5 pennyweights.	2 "
72 grains, commonly called	1 ounce or 480 grains.
3 pennyweights.	4 drachms or half an ounce.
48 grains, commonly called	2 "
2 pennyweights.	1 drachm.
24 grains, commonly called	2 scruples.
1 pennyweight.	$1\frac{1}{2}$ " or half a drachm.
	1 scruple.
	half a scruple.
	6 grains.
	5 "
	4 "
	3 "
	2 "
	1 grain.
	half a grain.

TROY WEIGHT :

Decimal troy ounce bullion weights :

500 ounces, troy.

400 "

300 "

200 "

100 "

50 "

40 "

30 "

20 "

10 " or 4,800 grains.

5 ounces, to 0.001 ounce.

DECIMAL GRAIN WEIGHTS :

4,000 grains.

2,000 "

1,000 "

500 "

300 "

200 "

100 "

50 grains, to 0.01 grain.

METRIC WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

MEASURES.

MEASURES OF LENGTH :		10	litres (dekalitre).
20 metres.		5	"
Dekametre or 10 metres.		2	"
Double metre or 2 "		1	LITRE.
$1\frac{1}{2}$ metres or 1.25 "		0.5	litre.
METRE or 1,000 milli-		0.2	"
metres.		0.1	" (decilitre).
Decimetre or 0.1 metre.		0.05	"
Centimetre or 0.01 "		0.02	"
Millimetre or 0.001 "		0.01	" (centilitre).
MEASURES OF CAPACITY :		0.005	"
20 litres.		0.002	"
		0.001	" (millilitre).

CUBIC MEASURE :

		1 KILOGRAM (1,000
		grammes).
1,000 cubic centimetres.	500	grammes.
500 " "	200	"
200 " "	100	"
100 " "	50	"
50 " "	20	"
20 " "	10	"
10 " "	5	"
5 " "	2	"
2 " "	1	gramme.
1 cubic centimetre (1,000	5	decigrams.
cubic millimetres).	2	"

WEIGHTS.

20 kilograms.	1 decigram.
10 "	5 centigrams.
5 "	2 "
2 "	1 centigram.
	5 milligrams.
	2 "
	1 milligram.

METRIC CARAT WEIGHTS.

Denominations.						Weight in Grammes.
500	Metric	Carats	...	...	...	100
200	"	"	...	...	...	40
100	"	"	...	...	...	20
50	"	"	...	...	...	10
20	"	"	...	...	...	4
10	"	"	...	...	...	2
5	"	"	...	...	...	1
2	"	"	...	...	...	0.4
1	Metric	Carat	...	...	...	0.2
0.5	"	"	...	...	...	0.1
0.2	"	"	...	...	...	0.04
0.1	"	"	...	...	...	0.02
0.05	"	"	...	...	...	0.01
0.02	"	"	...	...	...	0.004
0.01	"	"	...	...	...	0.002
0.005	"	"	...	...	...	0.001

NOTE.—The brass gallon marked “Imperial Standard Gallon, Anno Domini MDCCCXXIV., Anno V G^{IV} Regis,” which has a diameter equal to its height, and was made in pursuance of 5 Geo. 4 c. 74, s. 6, and is at the passing of this Act in the custody of the Board of Trade, is a Board of Trade standard for the gallon.

The METRE is represented by the distance marked by two fine lines on the iridio-platinum standard bar numbered 16, when at the temperature of 0 deg. Centigrade. This bar is deposited with the Board of Trade. The Metre is the only unit of metric measure of extension from which all other metric measures of extension, whether linear, superficial, or solid, shall be ascertained.

The KILOGRAM is represented by the cylindrical iridio-platinum standard Kilogram weight numbered 18, which is deposited with the Board of Trade. The Kilogram is the only unit of metric weight from which all other metric weights, and all measures having reference to metric weight, shall be ascertained.

The LITRE is represented by the capacity at 0 deg. Centigrade of the cylindrical brass measure marked

“ Litre, 1897 ” (which is deposited with the Board of Trade), and having a diameter equal to one-half its height. This Litre at 0 deg. Centigrade when full contains one Kilogram of distilled water at the temperature of 4 degs. Centigrade, under an atmospheric pressure equal to that represented by a column of mercury 760 Millimetres high at 0 deg. Centigrade, at sea level, and at latitude 45 deg.; the weighing being made in air, but reduced by calculation to a vacuum. It is the only unit of metric measures of capacity from which all other metric measures of capacity, as well for liquids as for dry goods, shall be ascertained.

Seconde Cédule

Contenant le Tableau dit “ Equivalents of Metric Weights and Measures in terms of Imperial Weights and Measures for use in Trade ” approuvé par un Ordre en Conseil du
19 mai 1898.

EQUIVALENTS OF METRIC WEIGHTS AND MEASURES IN TERMS OF IMPERIAL WEIGHTS AND MEASURES FOR USE IN TRADE.

METRIC TO IMPERIAL.

LINEAR MEASURE.

1 Millimetre (mm.)	.....	} = 0.03937 Inch.
($\frac{1}{1000}$ m.)	.....	
1 Centimetre ($\frac{1}{100}$ m.)	.....	= 0.3937 „
1 Decimetre ($\frac{1}{10}$ m.)	.....	= 3.937 Inches.
1 METRE (m.)	.....	= { 39.370113 Inches.
		3.280843 Feet.
		1.0936143 Yards.
1 Decametre (10 m.)	.....	= 10.936 Yards.
1 Hectometre (100 m.)	.....	= 109.36 „
1 Kilometre (1000 m.)	.....	= 0.62137 Mile.

SQUARE MEASURE.

1 Square Centimetre	.....	= 0.15500 Sq. Inch.
1 Sq. Decimetre (100 Sq. Centimetres)	.....	= 15.500 Sq. Inches.
1 Sq. Metre (100 Sq. Decimetres)	.....	= { 10.7639 Sq. Feet.
		1.1960 Sq. Yards.
1 Are (100 Sq. Metres)	.....	= 119.60 „ „
1 Hectare (100 Ares or 10,000 Sq. Metres)	.....	= { 2.4711 Acres.

CUBIC MEASURE.

1 Cubic Centimetre	=	0.0610 Cu. Inch.
1 Cubic Decimetre (c.d.) (1,000 Cubic Centimetres)	=	61.024 Cu. Inches.
1 Cubic Metre (1,000 Cubic Decimetres)	=	{ 35.3148 Cu. Feet. 1.307954 Cu. Yds.

MEASURE OF CAPACITY.

1 Centilitre ($\frac{1}{100}$ Litre)	=	0.070 Gill.
1 Decilitre ($\frac{1}{10}$ Litre)	=	0.176 Pint.
1 LITRE	=	1.75980 Pints.
1 Dekalitre (10 Litres)	=	2.200 Gallons.
1 Hectolitre (100 Litres)	=	2.75 Bushels.

WEIGHT.

Avoirdupois.

1 Milligram ($\frac{1}{1000}$ Grm.)	=	0.015 Grain.
1 Centigram ($\frac{1}{100}$ Grm.)	=	0.154 „
1 Decigram ($\frac{1}{10}$ Grm.)	=	1.543 Grains.
1 Gramme (1 Grm.)	=	15.432 „
1 Dekagram (10 Grm.)	=	5.644 Drams.
1 Hectogram (100 Grm.)	=	3.527 Ozs.
1 Kilogram (1,000 Grm.)	=	{ 2.2046223 Lb. or 15432.3564 Grains.
1 Myriagram (10 Kilog.)	=	22.046 Lb.
1 Quintal (100 Kilog.)	=	1.968 Cwt.
1 Tonne (1,000 Kilog.)	=	0.9842 Ton.

Troy.

1 Gramme (1 Grm.)	=	{ 0.03215 Oz. Troy. 15.432 Grains.

Apothecaries.

1 Gramme (1 Grm.)	=	{ 0.2572 Drachm. 0.7716 Scruple. 15.432 Grains.

EQUIVALENTS OF IMPERIAL AND METRIC WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

IMPERIAL TO METRIC.

LINEAR MEASURE.

1 Inch	=	25.400 Millimetres.
1 Foot (12 Inches)	=	0.3048 Metre.
1 Yard (3 Feet)	=	0.914399 „
1 Fathom (6 Feet)	=	1.8288 Metres.
1 Pole (5½ Yards) ..	=	5.0292 „
1 Chain (22 Yards)	=	20.1168 „
1 Furlong (220 Yards)	=	201.168 „
1 Mile (8 Furlongs)	=	1.6093 Kilometres.

SQUARE MEASURE.

1 Square Inch	=	6.4516 Sq. Centimetres.
1 Sq. Foot (144 Sq. Inches) ..	=	9.2903 Sq. Decimetres.
1 Sq. Yard (9 Sq. Feet)	=	0.836126 Sq. Metre.
1 Perch (30½ Sq. Yards)	=	25.293 Sq. Metres.
1 Rood (40 Perches)	=	10.117 Ares
1 Acre (4,480 Sq. Yards)	=	0.4046ctares.
1 Sq. Mile (640 Acres)	=	259.00 H8 Hectare.

CUBIC MEASURE.

1 Cubic Inch	=	16.387 C. Centimetres.
1 Cubic Ft. (1,728 Cubic In.)=	=	0.028317 Cubic Metre.
1 Cubic Yard (27 Cubic Feet)=	=	0.764553 Cubic Metre.

MEASURES OF CAPACITY.

1 Gill	=	1.42 Decilitres.
1 Pint (4 Gills)	=	0.568 Litre.
1 Quart (2 Pints)	=	1.136 Litres.
1 Gallon (4 Quarts)	=	4.5459631 Litres.
1 Peck (2 Gallons)	=	9.092 Litres.
1 Bushel (8 Gallons)	=	3.637 Dekalitres.
1 Quarter (8 Bushels)	=	2.909 Hectolitres.

APOTHECARIES MEASURE.

1 Minim	=	0.059 Millilitre.
1 Fluid Scruple	=	1.184 Millilitres.
1 Fluid Drachm (60 Minims)....	=	3.552 „
1 Fluid Ounce (8 Drachms) ...	=	2.84123 Centilitres.
1 Pint	=	0.568 Litre.
1 Gallon (8 Pints or 160 Fluid Ounces)	} =	4.5459631 Litres.

AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHT.

1 Grain	=	0.0648 Gramme.
1 Dram	=	1.772 Grammes
1 Oz. (16 Drams)	=	28.350 „
1 Pound (16 Ozs. or 7,000 Grains)	}	= 0.45359243 Kilog.
1 Stone (14 Lbs.)	=	6.350 Kilograms.
1 Quarter (28 Lbs.)	=	12.70 „
1 Hundredweight (Cwt.) (112 Lbs.)	}	= { 50.80 „
		0.5080 Quintal.
1 Ton (20 Cwt.)	=	{ 1.0160 Tonnes or
		1016 Kilograms.

TROY WEIGHT.

1 Grain	=	0.0648 Gramme.
1 Pennyweight (24 Grains).....	=	1.5552 Grammes.
1 Troy Ounce (20 Pennyweights)	}	= 31.1035 „

APOTHECARIES WEIGHT.

1 Grain	=	0.0648 Gramme.
1 Scruple (20 Grains)	=	1.296 Grammes.
1 Drachm (3 Scruples)	=	3.888 „
1 Oz. (8 Drachms)	=	31.1035 „

NOTE.—Approximately one litre equals 1,000 cubic centimetres, and one millilitre equals 1.00016 cubic centimetres.

ORDRES EN CONSEIL.

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(Enregistré sur les Records le 6 juin 1916.)

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE,
The 10th day of May, 1916.

PRESENT,

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY,

LORD PRESIDENT

LORD CHAMBERLAIN

VISCOUNT ALLENDALE

SIR FRANCIS HOPWOOD

WHEREAS there was this day read at the Board a Report from the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Council for the Affairs of Guernsey and Jersey, dated the 9th day of May, 1916, in the words following, viz. :—

Loi relative
à la Marine
Marchande
dans le
Bailliage de
l'Ile de
Guernesey.

“YOUR MAJESTY having been pleased by Your General Order of Reference of the 10th day of May, 1910, to refer unto this Committee the humble Petition of the States of the Island of Guernsey, setting forth (1) that on the 9th November, 1906, the Home Secretary invited the Royal Court of the Island of Guernsey to name Representatives from the Island to attend, together with Representatives from the Island of Jersey, a Conference to be held on the 21st November, 1906, at the Home Office, with Representatives from the Home Office and the Board of Trade, with a view to bringing the Laws relating to Merchant Shipping in these Islands into harmony with the Laws of the United Kingdom : (2) that three conferences were held in London, and there were two Inter-Insular Conferences, and it was found that, owing to insufficiency of Local Legislation on the matter, certain Acts of Parliament relating to Merchant Shipping, which are registered on the Records of this Island, and which should have the force of law therein, were not applicable thereto, and that it was expedient that Merchant Shipping in the Channel Islands should, as far as possible, and with due regard to local conditions, come under the same Regulations as Merchant Shipping in the United

V.—o.

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Kingdom; with which view, it was deemed advisable that the Legislatures of the Islands of Guernsey and Jersey should adopt a uniform Law for the two Bailiwicks and their Dependencies, the said Law to be based on Imperial Legislation, with the exception of certain details varying according to the special peculiarities of each Island: (3) that, accordingly, a 'Bill' or 'Projet de Loi,' prepared by the Law Officers of the Crown, was submitted to the Royal Court on several occasions, and finally, after modification, was adopted by that body on the 3rd July, 1915, when the Bailiff was authorized to submit the same to the States for their approval: (4) that the said 'Bill' or 'Projet de Loi' was submitted to the States on the 13th October, 1915, and at an adjourned meeting held on the 24th November, 1915, when, after slight modifications, it was approved, and the President of the States was authorized to present a most humble Petition to Your Majesty praying for Your Royal Sanction thereto: (5) that on the 26th January, 1916, the Bailiff and President of the States, after consultation with the Jersey Authorities and the Law Officers of the Crown, submitted four additional Articles to the States for their approval, when they were adopted by that body, and the President of the States was authorized to present a most humble Petition to Your Majesty, praying for Your Royal Sanction thereto: And most humbly praying that Your Majesty would be graciously pleased to grant Your Royal Sanction to the 'Bill' or 'Projet de Loi' intituled 'Loi relative à la Marine Marchande dans le Bailliage de l'Ile de Guernesey' as the same is set forth in the Schedule to the said Petition, and to order and direct that, from the date of the registration thereof, the same may have the force of law within the Bailiwick of the Island of Guernsey.

"THE LORDS OF THE COMMITTEE, in obedience to Your Majesty's said Order of Reference, have taken the said Petition and the said 'Projet de Loi' into consideration, and do this day agree humbly to report, as their opinion, to Your Majesty, that it may be advisable for Your Majesty to comply with the prayer of the said Petition and to approve of and ratify the said 'Projet de Loi.'

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HIS MAJESTY, having taken the said Report into consideration, is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to approve of and ratify the said 'Projet de Loi,' and to order, as it is hereby ordered, that the same shall have the force of law within the Bailiwick of Guernsey from the date of the registration thereof.

And His Majesty doth hereby further direct that this Order, and the said 'Projet de Loi' (a copy whereof is hereunto annexed) be entered upon the Register of the Island of Guernsey and observed accordingly.

And the Lieutenant-Governor or Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Guernsey, the Bailiff and Jurats, and all other His Majesty's Officers, for the time being, in the said Island, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

"PROJET DE LOI" referred to in the foregoing Order in Council.

LOI RELATIVE A LA MARINE MARCHANDE DANS LE BAILLIAGE DE L'ILE DE GUERNESEY.

Attendu que les Actes du Parlement Impérial dits *Préambule.*
"Merchant Shipping Acts 1894 to 1906" ci-après cités, savoir :

- (a) 57 & 58 Vic. cap. 60. An Act to consolidate enactments relating to Merchant Shipping (25th August, 1894)—couramment cité comme "The Merchant Shipping Act, 1894";
- (b) 61 & 62 Vic. cap. 14. "The Merchant Shipping (Liability of Owners) Act, 1898" et
- (c) 6 Edw. 7, cap. 48. An Act to amend the Merchant Shipping Acts 1894 to 1900—couramment cité comme "The Merchant Shipping Act, 1906";

sont enregistrés sur les Records de l'île de Guernsey, avec les Ordres de Sa Majesté en son Conseil y relatifs, par Actes de la Cour Royale en date des (a) 15 Décembre 1894, (b) 10 Décembre 1898,

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(c) 27 Juillet 1907, respectivement, mais ne sont actuellement qu'en partie applicables au Bailliage de la dite île de Guernesey.

Attendu que les Lois suivantes, savoir :

- (a) Loi relative aux Certificats de compétence pour Ingénieurs de Bateaux à Vapeur ;
- (b) Loi relative à l'Inspection des Bateaux à Vapeur, et
- (c) Loi relative aux Certificats de compétence pour Maîtres de Bateaux à Vapeur ;

avec les Ordres en Conseil les sanctionnant sont enregistrées sur les Records de cette Ile par Actes de la Cour Royale en date des (a) 5 Février 1887, (b) 19 Février 1898, et (c) 25 Mai 1907, et ont force de loi dans le Bailliage de la dite Ile de Guernesey.

Considérant :—

Que la législation insulaire est insuffisante à rendre applicables au Bailliage de cette Ile les parties des susdits Actes de Parlement qui devraient y avoir force de loi, et ne saurait isolément y suppléer et pourvoir d'une manière complète et satisfaisante, faute des ressources locales et de l'organisation administrative requises à cet effet ;

Qu'il est devenu expédient et urgent d'ailleurs, qu'en matières maritimes d'intérêt général et notamment par rapport aux Certificats de Compétence des Maîtres, Contre-Maîtres et Mécaniciens de Navires, à la sûreté des passagers et des équipages et aux enquêtes en faite de sinistres maritimes et d'inconduite ou incompétence des Maîtres, Contre-Maîtres ou Mécaniciens, la Marine Marchande soit soumise dans les Iles Britanniques de la Manche à une législation et à une réglementation identiques, dans la mesure du possible, eu égard aux circonstances locales, à celles en vigueur dans le Royaume-Uni ;

Qu'à ces fins, le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté et les Autorités Insulaires tant à Guernesey qu'à Jersey sont tombés d'accord qu'il y a lieu pour la Législature de chacune de ces Iles d'adopter à cet effet des dispositions de loi uniformes dans leur ensemble pour les deux Bailliages et leurs dépendances et dont le texte, basé sur la législation Impériale précitée hormis certains détails variant suivant les particularités spéciales à chaque Ile, a

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été arrêté en commun par leurs représentants respectifs dans la vue de concourir mutuellement à en assurer la mise à exécution toutes fois et quantes avec le concours effectif des Départements du "Home Office" et du "Board of Trade" en tant que de besoin ;

THE MERCHANT SHIPPING ACT (GUERNSEY) 1915.

DEFINITIONS.

The expression "the Merchant Shipping Act" shall mean the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, and the expression "the Merchant Shipping Acts" shall include the said Act of 1894 and any Act amending the same. Definitions.

Save as aforesaid herein expressly provided the meaning of terms or expressions used in this Act shall be the same as those contained in the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, or any Act amending the same, and fines and other sums of money mentioned in this Act shall mean British sterling.

"Foreign-going ship" in addition to the meaning assigned to it by Section 742 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, includes every British ship employed in trading or going between some place or places in the Bailiwick and some place or places situated beyond the limits specified in the said Section.

The expression the "Board of Trade" shall mean the Lords of the Committee for the time being of the Privy Council appointed for the consideration of matters relating to trade and foreign plantations.

"The Supervisor" shall mean "le Supérieur de la Chaussée."

"Misdemeanour" shall mean a "délict."

PART I.

MASTERS AND OFFICERS.

CERTIFICATES OF COMPETENCY.

1.—(1) Every British foreign-going ship and every British home trade passenger ship, when going to sea from any place in the Bailiwick, and every foreign steamship carrying passengers between places in the Bailiwick, shall be provided Qualifications of officers of ships.

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with officers duly certificated under this Act according to the following scale :—

- (a) In any case with a duly certificated master ;
- (b) If the ship is of one hundred tons net registered tonnage or upwards with at least one officer besides the master holding a certificate not lower than that of :—
 - (i) Mate in the case of a home trade passenger ship ;
 - (ii) Second mate in the case of a foreign-going sailing ship of not more than two hundred tons net registered tonnage ; and
 - (iii) Only mate in the case of any other foreign-going ship.
- (c) If the ship is a foreign-going ship, and carries more than one mate, with at least the first and second mate duly certificated ;
- (d) If the ship is a foreign-going steamship of one hundred nominal horse-power or upwards, with at least two engineers, one of whom shall be a first-class engineer fully certificated ;
- (e) If the ship is a foreign-going steamship of less than one hundred nominal horse-power or a sea-going home-trade passenger steamship, with at least one engineer who is a first-class or second-class engineer duly certificated.
- (2) If any person—
 - (a) having been engaged as one of the above-mentioned officers goes to sea as such officer without being duly certificated ; or
 - (b) Employs a person as an officer, in contravention of this section, without ascertaining that the person so serving is duly certificated,

that person shall be liable for each offence to a fine not exceeding fifty pounds ;

(3) An officer shall not be deemed duly certificated, within the meaning of this section, unless he is the holder for the time being of a valid certificate of competency issued by the Board of Trade of a grade appropriate to his station in the ship, or of a higher grade.

2.—(2) The master of a foreign-going ship :— 1916

(a) On signing the agreement with the crew before a Superintendent of Customs or other officer duly authorized by the Board of Trade shall produce to him the certificates of competency which the master, mates and engineers of the ship are by this Act required to hold; and Production of Certificate of Competence to Superintendent of Customs.

(b) In the case of a running agreement shall also, before the second and every subsequent voyage, produce to the Superintendent of Customs or other officer duly authorized by the Board of Trade the certificate of competency of any mate or engineer then first engaged by him who is required by this Act to hold a certificate.

(2). The master or owner of every home-trade passenger ship of more than eighty tons net registered tonnage shall produce to some Superintendent of Customs or other officer duly authorized by the Board of Trade within twenty-one days after the thirtieth of June and the thirty-first of December in every year the certificates of competency which the master, mates and engineers of the ship are by this Act required to hold.

(3). Upon the production of the certificates of competency, the Superintendent of Customs or other officer duly authorized by the Board of Trade shall, if the certificates are such as the master, mates and engineers of the ship ought to hold give to the master a certificate to the effect that the proper certificates of competency have been so produced.

(4) The master shall, before proceeding to sea, produce the certificate of a Superintendent of Customs or other officer duly authorized by the Board of Trade to the chief officer of Customs, and the ship may be detained until the certificate is produced.

3.—If any person :—

(a) Forges or fraudulently alters, or assists in forging or fraudulently altering, or procures to be forged or fraudulently altered, any certificate of competency, or an official copy of such certificate; or Penalties for fraudulently altering Certificate of Competency.

(b) Makes, assists in making, or procures to be

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Fraudulent
use of
Certificate of
Competence.

made, any false representation for the purpose of procuring either for himself or for any other person a certificate of competency ; or

(c) Fraudulently uses a certificate or copy of a certificate of competency which has been forged, altered, cancelled or suspended, or to which he is not entitled ; or

(d) Fraudulently lends his certificate of competency or allows it to be used by any other person,

that person shall in respect of each offence be guilty of a misdemeanour.

PART II.

PASSENGER VESSELS.

DEFINITION OF "PASSENGER" AND "PASSENGER STEAMER."

Definitions.

4.—For the purpose of this Part of this Act :—

The expression "passenger" shall include any person carried in a ship other than the master and crew, and the owner, his family and servants ; and

The expression "passenger steamer" shall mean every British steamship carrying more than twelve passengers to, from, or between any places in the Bailiwick, and every foreign steamship (whether originally proceeding from a port in the Bailiwick or from a port outside the Bailiwick) which carries more than twelve passengers to or from any place or between any places in the Bailiwick.

Survey of
passenger
steamers.

5.—(1) Every passenger steamer :—

(a) Shall be surveyed once at least in each year in the manner provided in this part of this Act ; and

(b) Shall not ply or proceed to sea or on any voyage or excursion with any passengers on board, unless the owner or master has the certificate as to survey under this part of this Act, the same being in force, and applicable to the voyage or excursion on which the steamer is about to proceed.

(2) A passenger steamer attempting to ply or to go to sea with more than twelve passengers may be

detained until such certificate as aforesaid is produced to the proper officer of Customs.

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(3) Provided that, when a steamer is an emigrant ship and the provisions of the Merchant Shipping Acts as to the survey of the hull, machinery and equipments of emigrant ships have been complied with, she shall not require a survey or certificate under this section.

6.—(1) The owner of every passenger steamer shall cause the same to be surveyed by a ship surveyor and an engineer surveyor, the ship surveyor being, in the case of an iron steamer, a person properly qualified in the opinion of the Board of Trade to survey an iron steamer.

(2) The surveyors, if satisfied on the survey that they can with propriety do so, shall deliver to the owner declarations of a survey in a form approved by the said Board.

(3) The declaration of the ship surveyor shall contain statements of the following particulars:—

- (a) That the hull of the vessel is sufficient for the service intended and in good condition;
 - (b) That the boats, lifebuoys, lights, signals, compasses, and shelter for deck passengers, are such, and in such condition, as are required by the Merchant Shipping Acts;
 - (c) The time (if less than one year) for which the hull and equipments will be sufficient;
 - (d) The limits (if any) beyond which, as regards the hull and equipments, the steamer is in the surveyor's judgement not fit to ply;
 - (e) The number of passengers which the steamer is in the judgment of the surveyor fit to carry, distinguishing, if necessary, between the respective numbers to be carried on the deck and in the cabins and in different parts of the deck and cabins; those numbers to be subject to such conditions and variations, according to the time of year, the nature of the voyage, the cargo carried, or other circumstances, as the case requires;
 - (f) That the certificate of the master and mate or mates are such as are required by this Act.
- (4) The declaration of the engineer surveyor shall

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contain statements of the following particulars, namely :—

- (a) That the machinery of the steamer is sufficient for the service intended, and in good condition;
- (b) The time (if less than one year) for which the machinery will be sufficient;
- (c) That the safety valves and fire hose are such and in such condition as are required by this Act;
- (d) The limit of the weight to be placed on the safety valves;
- (e) The limits (if any) beyond which, as regards the machinery, the steamer is in the surveyor's judgment not fit to ply;
- (f) That the certificates of the engineer or engineers of the steamer are such as are required by this Act.

The surveys required to be made under this section by a ship surveyor and by an engineer surveyor may be made by the same person if that person has been appointed both as a ship surveyor and as an engineer surveyor.

**Declaration
of survey to
be sent to
Supervisor.**

7.—(1) The owner of a steamer surveyed shall within fourteen days after the receipt by him of a declaration of survey transmit it to the Supervisor.

(2) If any owner fails without reasonable cause so to transmit a declaration of survey, he shall forfeit a sum not exceeding ten shillings for every day during which the transmission is delayed, and any sum so forfeited shall be payable on the granting of a certificate in addition to the fee, and shall be applied in the same manner as the fee.

**Passenger
steamer's
Certificate to
be issued by
Supervisor.**

8.—On the receipt of the declarations of survey, the Supervisor shall, if satisfied that this Act has been complied with, issue in duplicate a passenger steamer's certificate, that is to say, a certificate stating such compliance and stating, according to the declarations :—

- (a) The limits (if any) beyond which the steamer is not fit to ply; and
- (b) The number of passengers which the steamer is fit to carry, distinguishing, if necessary, the number to be carried in each part of

the steamer and any conditions and variations to which the number is subject. 1916

9.—(1) If the owner of the steamer feels aggrieved by the declaration of survey of a ship surveyor or engineer surveyor, or by the refusal of such a surveyor to give such a declaration, he may appeal to the Court of Survey, in manner directed by the rules of that Court. Appeal by owner to Court of Survey.

(2) On any such appeal, the judge of the Court of Survey shall report to the Supervisor on the question raised by the appeal, and the Supervisor, when satisfied that the requirements of the report and of the foregoing provisions of this Act have been complied with, may grant a passenger certificate.

(3) Subject to an order made by the Court of Survey the costs of and incidental to the appeal shall follow the event. Costs of appeal.

(4) A ship surveyor or engineer surveyor in making a survey of a steamer for the purpose of a declaration of survey shall, if the owner of the steamer so requires, be accompanied on the survey by some person appointed by the owner, and in that case, if the surveyor and the person so appointed agree, there shall be no appeal under this section to the Court of Survey. Ship Surveyor may be accompanied by a person appointed by owner.

10.—(1) The Supervisor shall transmit the passenger steamer's certificate in duplicate to a superintendent or some other public officer at the port mentioned by the owner of the steamer for the purpose, or at the port where the owner or his agent resides, or where the steamer has been surveyed or is for the time lying.

(2) The Supervisor shall cause notice of the transmission to be given to the master or owner or his agent, and the officer to whom the certificate has been transmitted shall, on the owner, master, or agent applying and paying the proper fee and other sums (if any) payable in that behalf, deliver to him both copies of the certificate. Duties to be performed by Supervisor.

(3) In proving the issue of a passenger steamer's certificate it shall be sufficient to show that the certificate was duly received by the said officer, and that due notice of the transmission was given to the owner, master or agent.

1916	11. —The grantee of a passenger steamer's certificate shall pay such fees as the Royal Court shall by Ordinance fix, but such fees shall not exceed those payable under the Merchant Shipping Act.
Fees.	12. —(1) A passenger steamer's certificate shall not be in force for more than one year from the date of its issue, or any shorter time specified in the certificate, nor after notice is given by the Supervisor to the owner, agent, or master of the steamer, that the certificate has been cancelled.
Duration of passenger steamer's Certificate.	(2) If a passenger steamer is absent from the Bailiwick at the time when her certificate expires, a fine shall not be incurred for want of a certificate until she first begins to ply with passengers after her next return to the Bailiwick.
Passenger steamer's Certificate may be cancelled by Supervisor.	13. —(1) The Supervisor may cancel a passenger steamer's certificate where he has reason to believe :
	(a) That any declaration of survey on which the certificate was founded has been in any particular made fraudulently or erroneously ; or
	(b) That the certificate has been issued upon false or erroneous information ; or
	(c) That since the making of the declaration, the hull, equipments, or machinery have sustained any injury, or are otherwise insufficient.
	(2) In every such case the Supervisor may require the owner to have the hull, equipment or machinery of the steamer again surveyed, and to transmit further declarations of survey, before he re-issues the certificate or grants a fresh one in lieu thereof.
Passenger steamer's Certificate to be delivered up when cancelled.	14. —(1) The Supervisor may require a passenger steamer certificate, which has expired or been cancelled, to be delivered up as he directs.
	(2) If any owner or master fails without reasonable cause to comply with such requirement, he shall for each offence be liable to a fine not exceeding ten pounds.
Passenger steamer's Certificate to be exhibited on ship.	15. —(1) The owner or master of every passenger steamer required to have a passenger steamer's certificate shall forthwith on the receipt of the certificate by him or his agent cause one of the duplicates to be put up in some conspicuous place on board the steamer, so as to be legible to all persons on board

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and to be kept so put up and legible while the certificate remains in force, and the steamer is in use.

(2) If the owner or master fails without reasonable cause to comply with this section, he shall for each offence be liable to a fine not exceeding ten pounds.

(3) If a passenger steamer plies or goes to sea with passengers on board and this section is not complied with, then for each offence the owner thereof shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds, and the master shall also be liable to a further fine not exceeding twenty pounds. Penalties.

16.—If any person :—

- (a) Knowingly and wilfully makes, or assists in making, or procures to be made, a false or fraudulent declaration of survey or passenger steamer's certificate; or
- (b) Forges, assists in forging, procures to be forged, fraudulently alters, assists in fraudulently altering, or procures to be fraudulently altered any such declaration or certificate, or anything contained in, or any signature to any such declaration or certificate;

Fraudulent
declaration
of Survey.

that person shall in respect of each offence be guilty of a misdemeanour.

17.—The owner or master of any passenger steamer shall not receive on board thereof, or on or in any part thereof, any number of passengers which, having regard to the time, occasion and circumstances of the case is greater than the number allowed by the passenger steamer's certificate, and if he does so, he shall for each offence be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty pounds, and also to an additional fine not exceeding five shillings for every passenger above the number so allowed, or if the fare of any passenger on board exceeds five shillings, not exceeding double the amount of the fares of all the passengers above the number so allowed, reckoned at the highest rate of fare payable by any passenger on board. Ships shall
not carry
more
passengers
than is
allowed by
Certificate.

18.—(1) A sea-going passenger steamer shall have her compasses properly adjusted from time to time, to the satisfaction of the ship surveyor and Compasses
to be
adjusted.

1916	according to such regulations as may be issued by the Board of Trade.
Hose to be provided.	(2) A sea-going passenger steamer shall be provided with a hose capable of being connected with the engines of the steamer, and adapted for extinguishing fire in any part of the steamer.
Shelter for passengers.	(3) A home-trade passenger steamer shall be provided with such shelter for the protection of deck passengers (if any) as the Board of Trade, having regard to the nature of the passage, the number of deck passengers to be carried, the season of the year, the safety of the ship, and the circumstances of the case, require.
Safety valves.	(4) A passenger steamer shall be provided with a safety valve on each boiler, so constructed as to be out of the control of the engineer when the steam is up, and, if the safety valve is in addition to the ordinary valve, so constructed as to have an area not less, and a pressure not greater, than the area of and pressure on the ordinary valve.
Penalty for faulty equipment.	(5) If a passenger steamer plies or goes to sea from a port in the Bailiwick without being equipped as required by this section, then, for each matter in which default is made, the owner (if in fault) shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds, and the master (if in fault) shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty pounds.
Safety valve.	19. —A person shall not increase the weight on the safety valve of a passenger steamer beyond the limits fixed by the surveyor, and, if he does so, he shall, in addition to any other liability he may incur by so doing, be liable for each offence to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds.
Offences in connection with passenger steamers.	20. —(1) If any of the following offences is committed in the case of a passenger steamer for which there is a passenger steamer's certificate in force; that is to say— (a) If any person being drunk or disorderly has been on that account refused admission thereto by the owner or any person in his employment, and, after having the amount of his fare (if he has paid it) returned or tendered to him, nevertheless persists in attempting to enter the steamer;

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- (b) If any person being drunk or disorderly on board the steamer is requested by the owner or any person in his employ to leave the steamer at any place in the Bailiwick at which he can conveniently do so, and, after having the amount of his fare (if he has paid it) returned or tendered to him does not comply with the request ;
- (c) If any person on board the steamer after warning by the master or other officer thereof, molests or continues to molest any passenger ;
- (d) If any person, after having been refused admission to the steamer by the owner or any person in his employ on account of the steamer being full, and having had the amount of his fare (if he has paid it) returned or tendered to him, nevertheless persists in attempting to enter the steamer ;
- (e) If any person having gone on board the steamer at any place, and being requested, on account of the steamer being full, by the owner or any person in his employ to leave the steamer, before it has quitted that place, and having had the amount of his fare (if he has paid it) returned or tendered to him, does not comply with that request ;
- (f) If any person travels or attempts to travel in the steamer without first paying his fare, with intent to avoid payment thereof ;
- (g) If any person, having paid his fare for a certain distance, knowingly and wilfully proceeds in the steamer beyond that distance without first paying the additional fare for the additional distance, and with intent to avoid payment thereof ;
- (h) If any person on arriving in the steamer at a point to which he has paid his fare knowingly and wilfully refuses or neglects to quit the steamer ; and
- (i) If any person on board the steamer fails, when requested by the master or other officer thereof, either to pay his fare or exhibit such ticket or other receipt, if any, showing the payment of his fare, as is usually given

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to persons travelling by and paying their fare for the steamer;

the person so offending shall for each offence be liable to a fine not exceeding forty shillings, but that liability shall not prejudice the recovery of any fare payable by him.

(2) If any person on board any such steamer wilfully does or causes to be done anything in such a manner as to obstruct or injure any part of the machinery or tackle of the steamer, or to obstruct, impede, or molest the crew, or any of them, in the navigation or management of the steamer, or otherwise in the execution of their duty on or about the steamer, he shall for each offence be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty pounds.

(3) The master or other officer of any such steamer and all persons called by him to his assistance, may, without any warrant, detain any person who commits any offence against this section and whose name and address are unknown to the master or officer, and convey the offender with all convenient despatch before the Bailiff or his Lieutenant, and not less than two Jurats sitting as a Police Court to be dealt with according to law, and that Court shall with all convenient despatch try the case in a summary manner.

(4) If any person commits an offence against this section and on the application of the master of the steamer, or any other person in the employ of the owner thereof, refuses to give his name and address, or gives a false name and address, that person shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty pounds, and the fine shall be paid to the owner of the steamer.

21.—The master of any home-trade steamer carrying passengers may refuse to receive on board thereof any person who by reason of drunkenness or otherwise is in such a state, or misconducts himself in such a manner as to cause annoyance or injury to passengers on board, and if any such person is on board, may put him on shore at any convenient place; and a person so refused admittance or put on shore shall not be entitled to the return of any fare he has paid.

PART III.
SAFETY.

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22.—Rules made by the Board of Trade under section 427 of the Merchant Shipping Act shall have effect as if enacted in this Act.

23.—It shall be the duty of the owner and master of every British ship to see that his ship is provided, in accordance with the rules for life-saving appliances, with such of those appliances as, having regard to the nature of the service on which the ship is employed, and the avoidance of undue encumbrance of the ship's deck, are best adapted for securing the safety of her crew and passengers.

24.—(1) In the case of any ship :—

- (a) If the ship is required by the rules for life-saving appliances to be provided with such appliances and proceeds on any voyage or excursion without being so provided in accordance with the rules applicable to the ship; or
- (b) if any of the appliances with which the ship is so provided are lost or rendered unfit for service in the course of the voyage or excursion through the wilful fault or negligence of the owner or master; or
- (c) If the master wilfully neglects to replace or repair on the first opportunity any such appliances lost or injured in the course of the voyage or excursion; or
- (d) If such appliances are not kept so as to be at all times fit and ready for use;

Penalty for
not carrying
life-saving
appliances.

then the owner of the ship (if in fault) shall for each offence be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds, and the master of the ship (if in fault) shall for each offence be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty pounds.

(2) Nothing in the foregoing enactments with respect to life-saving appliances shall prevent any person from being liable under any other provision of this Act, or otherwise, to any other or higher fine or punishment than is provided by those enactments, provided that a person shall not be punished twice for the same offence.

(3) If the Court before whom a person is charged

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with an offence punishable under those enactments thinks that proceedings ought to be taken against him for the offence under any other provision of this Act, or otherwise, the Court may adjourn the case to enable such proceedings to be taken.

Inspection of
ships.

25.—(1) A surveyor of ships may inspect any ship for the purpose of seeing that she is properly provided with life-saving appliances in conformity with this Act, and for the purpose of that inspection shall have all the powers of a Board of Trade Inspector under this Act.

(2) If the said surveyor finds that the ship is not so provided, he shall give to the master or owner notice in writing pointing out the deficiency, and also pointing out what in his opinion is requisite to remedy the same.

(3) Every notice so given shall be communicated in the manner directed by the Supervisor to the chief officer of Customs of any port at which the ship may seek to obtain a clearance or transire, and the ship shall be detained until a certificate under the hand of a surveyor of ships is produced to the effect that the ship is properly provided with life-saving appliances in conformity with this Act.

Application
of Sections
427 to 431 of
Merchant
Shipping
Act to ships
in the
Bailiwick.

26.—Sections four hundred and twenty-seven to four hundred and thirty-one of the Merchant Shipping Act, relating to life-saving appliances, shall apply to all foreign ships while they are within any part of the Bailiwick as they apply to British ships :

Provided that His Majesty may by Order in Council direct that those provisions shall not apply to any ship of a foreign country in which provisions in force relating to life-saving appliances appear to His Majesty to be as effective as the provisions of Part V. of the Merchant Shipping Act, on proof that those provisions are complied with in the case of that ship.

Lights and
fog signals.

27.—(1) A surveyor of ships may inspect any ship, British or foreign, for the purpose of seeing that the ship is properly provided with lights and the means of making fog signals, in conformity with the Imperial Collision Regulations, and if the surveyor finds that the ship is not so provided, he shall give to the master or owner notice in writing, pointing out the deficiency, and also what

is, in his opinion, requisite in order to remedy the same. 1916

(2) Every notice so given shall be communicated in the manner directed by the Supervisor to the chief officer of Customs at any port at which the ship may seek to obtain a clearance or transire; and the ship shall be detained until a certificate under the hand of a surveyor of ships is produced to the effect that the ship is properly provided with lights and with the means of making fog signals, in conformity with the said Collision Regulations.

(3) For the purpose of an inspection under this section a surveyor shall have all the powers of a Board of Trade Inspector under this Act.

(4) Where the certificate as to lights and fog signals is refused, an owner may appeal to the Court of Survey in manner directed by the rules of that Court. Appeals.

(5) On any such appeal the Court of Survey shall report to the Supervisor on the question raised by the appeal, and the Supervisor when satisfied that the requirements of the report and of any Statutory requirements as to lights and fog signals have been complied with, may grant, or direct a surveyor of ships or other person appointed by him to grant the certificate.

(6) Subject to any order made by the Court of Survey the costs of and incidental to the appeal shall follow the event. Costs.

(7) A surveyor in making an inspection under this section shall, if the owner of the ship so require, be accompanied on the inspection by some person appointed by the owner, and, if in that case the surveyor and the person so appointed agree, there shall be no appeal under this section to the Court of Survey. Surveyor may be accompanied on survey by person appointed by owner.

(8) Such fees as the Royal Court by Ordinance may determine shall be paid in respect of an inspection of lights and fog signals under this section, but such fees shall not exceed those payable under the Merchant Shipping Act. Fees.

28.—(1) Every British sea-going steamship, if employed to carry passengers, shall have her compasses properly adjusted from time to time; and every British sea-going steamship not used wholly Compasses.

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as a tug shall be provided with a hose capable of being connected with the engines of the ship, and adapted for extinguishing fire in any part of the ship.

Penalties.

(2) If any British sea-going steamship plies or goes to sea from any port in the Bailiwick and any requirement of section 432 of the Merchant Shipping Act is not complied with, then for each matter in which default is made, the owner (if in fault) shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds, and the master (if in fault) shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty pounds.

Signals of distress.

29.—(1) Where a ship is a sea-going passenger steamer or emigrant ship within the meaning of the Third Part of the Merchant Shipping Act, the ship shall be provided to the satisfaction of the Board of Trade :—

(a) With means for making the signals of distress prescribed by the Collision Regulations, including means of making flames on the ship which are inextinguishable in water, or such other means of making signals of distress at night as the Board of Trade may previously approve ; and

(b) With a proper supply of lights inextinguishable in water, and fitted for attachment to lifebuoys.

(2) If any such ship goes to sea from any port in the Bailiwick without being provided as required by this section, then for each default in any of the above requisites, the owner (if in fault) shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds, and the master (if in fault) shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty pounds.

Record of draught of water.

30.—(1) The Supervisor may, in any case or class of cases in which he thinks it expedient to do so, direct any person appointed by him for the purpose to record, in such manner and with such particulars as he may direct, the draught of water of any sea-going ship, as shown on the scale of feet on her stem and stern post, and the extent of her clear side in feet and inches, upon her leaving any dock, wharf, port or harbour for the purpose of proceeding to sea, and the person so appointed shall thereupon keep that record, and shall forward a copy

thereof to the Supervisor and the Board of Trade. 1916

(2) That record or copy, if produced out of the custody of the Supervisor or the said Board of Trade, shall be admissible in evidence.

(3) The master of a sea-going ship shall, upon the request of any person appointed to record the ship's draught of water, permit that person to enter the ship and to make such inspection and take such measurements as may be requisite for the purpose of the record; and if any master fails to do so, or impedes, or suffers anyone under his control to impede any person so appointed in the execution of his duty, he shall for each offence be liable to a fine not exceeding five pounds.

(4) In this section the expression "clear side" Clear side. means the height from the water to the upper side of the plank of the deck from which the depth of hold as stated in the register is measured, and the measurement of the clear side is to be taken at the lowest part of the side.

31.—(1) Every British ship (except sailing ships Deck lines. under eighty tons register employed solely in the coasting trade, ships employed solely in fishing, and pleasure yachts, and ships employed exclusively in trading or going from place to place in the Bailiwick) shall be permanently and conspicuously marked with lines (in this Act called deck-lines) of not less than twelve inches in length and one inch in breadth, painted longitudinally on each side amidships, or as near thereto as is practicable, and indicating the position of each deck which is above water.

(2) The upper edge of each of the deck lines must be level with the upper side of the deck plank next the waterway at the place of marking.

(3) The deck-lines must be white or yellow on a dark ground, or black on a light ground.

(4) In this section the expression "amidships" means the middle of the length of the load water-lines as measured from the fore-side of the stem to the aft-side of the stern-post.

32.—(1) The owner of every British ship proceeding to sea from a port in the Bailiwick (except sailing ships under eighty tons register employed solely in fishing, and pleasure yachts) shall, before Circular disc to be marked on side of ship.

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the time hereinafter mentioned, mark upon each of sides, amidships, within the meaning of the last preceding section, or as near thereto as is practicable, in white or yellow on a dark ground, or in black on a light ground, a circular disc, twelve inches in diameter, with a horizontal line eighteen inches in length drawn through its centre.

(2) The centre of this disc shall be placed at such level as may be approved by the Board of Trade below the deck-line marked under this Act and specified in the certificate given thereunder, and shall indicate the maximum load-line in salt water to which it shall be lawful to load the ship.

(3) The position of the disc shall be fixed in accordance with the load-line tables used by the Board of Trade, subject to such allowance as may be made necessary by any difference between the position of the deck-line marked under the Merchant Shipping Acts and the position of the line from which freeboard is measured under the said tables, and subject also to such modifications, if any, of the tables and the application thereof as may be approved by the said Board of Trade.

When ship
is deemed
to be
unsafe.

33.—If a ship is so loaded as to submerge in salt water the centre of the disc indicating the load line, the ship shall be deemed to be an unsafe ship within the meaning of the provisions hereafter contained in this Part of this Act, and such submersion shall be a reasonable and probable cause for the detention of the ship.

Disc
(provisions
as to).

34.—(1) Where a ship proceeds on any voyage from a port in the Bailiwick for which the owner is required to enter the ship outwards, the disc indicating the load line shall be marked, before so entering her, or, if that is not practicable, as soon afterwards as may be.

(2) The owner of the ship shall upon entering her outwards insert in the form of entry a statement in writing of the distance in feet and inches between the centre of this disc and the upper edge of each of the deck lines which is above that centre, and if default is made in inserting that statement the ship may be detained.

(3) The master of the ship shall enter a copy of that statement in the agreement with the crew before

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it is signed by any member of the crew, and a superintendent of Customs or other officer duly authorised by the Board of Trade, shall not proceed with the engagement of the crew until that entry is made.

(4) The master of the ship shall also enter a copy of that statement in the official log book.

(5) When a ship to which the foregoing provisions of this section apply has been marked with a disc indicating the load line, she shall be kept so marked, or if the mark has been altered abroad in accordance with regulations made by the Board of Trade for that purpose marked with the mark as so altered until her next return to a port of discharge in the Bailiwick.

(6) The foregoing provisions of this section shall apply to all British foreign-going ships while they are within any port in the Bailiwick whether the owner is required to enter the ship outwards or not.

(7) In the case of a ship which the owner is not required to enter outwards:—

(a) The disc indicating the load line shall be marked before clearance for the ship is demanded :

(b) The master shall prepare a statement similar to that required to be inserted in the form of entry under sub-section (2) of this section, and in the case of a British ship shall enter a copy of the statement in the agreement with the crew and in the official log book, and sub-sections (3) and (4) of this section shall apply accordingly ;

(c) The master shall deliver a copy of the statement to the officer of Customs from whom a clearance for the ship is demanded, and a clearance shall not be granted until the statement is so delivered.

(8) Where the certificate referred to in sub-section (3) of section 37 of this Act is required to be delivered, the provisions of this section as to the statement to be prepared by the master shall not take effect.

35.—(1) Where a ship being a home-trade ship is required to be marked with the disc indicating the load-line, she shall be so marked before the ship

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proceeds to sea from any port; and the owner shall also once in every twelve months, immediately before the ship proceeds to sea, transmit or deliver to the chief officer of Customs of the port of registry of the ship a statement in writing of the distance in feet and inches between the centre of the disc and the upper edge of each of the deck-lines which is above that centre.

(2) The owner, before the ship proceeds to sea after any renewal or alteration of the disc, shall transmit or deliver to the chief officer of Customs of the port of registry of the ship notice in writing of that renewal or alteration, together with such statement in writing as before mentioned of the distance between the centre of the disc and the upper edge of each of the deck-lines.

(3) If default is made in transmitting or delivering any notice or statement under this section, the owner shall for each offence be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds.

(4) When a ship to which this section applies has been marked with a disc indicating the load line, she shall be kept so marked until notice is given of an alteration.

Penalties for
not marking
disc.

36.—(1) If—

(a) Any owner or master of a British ship within any port in the Bailiwick fails without reasonable cause to cause his ship to be marked as by this part of this Act required or to keep her so marked, or allows the ship to be so loaded as to submerge in salt water the centre of the disc indicating the load-line; or

(b) Any person conceals, removes, alters, defaces, or obliterates, or suffers any person under his control to conceal, remove, alter, deface, or obliterate, any of the said marks, except in the event of the particulars thereby denoted being lawfully altered, or except for the purposes of escaping capture by an enemy,

he shall for each offence be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds.

(2) If any mark required by this part of this Act is in any respect inaccurate so as to be likely to

mislead, the owner of the ship shall for each offence be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds. 1916

37.—(1) The regulations made by the Board of Trade for :— Regulations by Board of Trade to be enforced in Bailiwick.

- (a) Determining the lines or marks to be used in connection with the disc, in order to indicate the maximum load line under different circumstances and at different seasons, and declaring that Part V. of the Merchant Shipping Act is to have effect as if any such line were drawn through the centre of the disc; and
- (b) Regulating the mode in which the disc and the lines or marks to be used in connection therewith are to be marked or affixed on the ship whether by painting, cutting or otherwise; and
- (c) Regulating the mode of application for and form of, certificates under this section; and
- (d) Requiring the entry of those certificates, and other particulars as to the draught of water and freeboard of the ship, in the official log book of the ship, or other publication thereof on board the ship and requiring the delivery of copies of those entries,

shall be enforced in the Bailiwick.

(2) All such regulations shall, while in force, have effect as if enacted in this Act, and if any person fails without reasonable cause to comply with any such regulation made with respect to the entry, publication, or delivery of copies of certificates or other particulars as to the draught of water and freeboard of a ship, he shall for each offence be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds.

(3) Where in pursuance of the regulations any such certificate is required to be delivered, a statement in writing as to the disc and deck-lines of a ship need not be inserted in the form of entry or transmitted or delivered to a chief officer of Customs under the provisions hereinbefore contained.

38.—Sections 31 to 37 of this Act (which relate to load-line) except sub-sections (3) and (4) of Section 34, shall, after the appointed day, apply to Application of sections 31 to 37 to foreign ships.

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all foreign ships while they are within any port of the Bailiwick, as they apply to British ships, without prejudice :—

(a) To the power of His Majesty previously to apply those provisions to the ships of any foreign country, if the Government of that country so desire, under Section 734 of the Merchant Shipping Act; and

(b) To any direction of His Majesty in Council given under Section 445 of the Merchant Shipping Act in the case of ships of any foreign country in which the regulations in force relating to overloading and improper loading are equally effective with the provisions of the Merchant Shipping Act.

Conditions
as to heavy
or light
wood goods
when carried
as deck
cargo.

39.—(1) If a ship, British or foreign, arrives between the last day of October and the sixteenth day of April in any year at any port in the Bailiwick from any port out of the Bailiwick, carrying any heavy or light wood goods as deck cargo (except under the conditions allowed by this section), the master of the ship, and also the owner, if he is privy to the offence, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five pounds for every hundred and fifty cubic feet of space in which wood goods are carried in contravention of this section.

Penalties.

Conditions
as to heavy
wood goods
when carried
as deck
cargo.

(2) The conditions under which heavy wood goods may be carried as deck cargo are as follows :

(a) That they must only be carried in covered spaces; and

(b) That they must be carried only in such class of ships as may be approved by the Board of Trade for the purpose; and

(c) That they must be loaded in accordance with regulations made by the said Board with respect to the loading thereof.

Conditions
as to light
wood goods
when carried
as deck
cargo.

(3) The conditions under which light wood goods may be carried as deck cargo are as follows :—

(a) Each unit of the goods must be of a cubic capacity not greater than fifteen cubic feet; and

(b) The height above the deck to which the goods are carried must not exceed :—

(i) In the case of an uncovered space on a deck forming the top of a break,

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poop, or other permanent closed-in space on the upper deck, 3ft. above the top of that closed-in space, and

- (ii) In the case of an uncovered space, not being a space forming the top of any permanent closed-in space on the upper deck or a space forming the top of a covered space, the height of the main rail, bulwark, or plating, or one-fourth of the inside breadth of the ship, or seven feet, whichever height is the least, and
- (iii) In the case of a covered space the full height of that space;
- (c) The Regulations made by the Board of Trade for the protection of seamen from any risk arising from the carriage of the goods in any uncovered space to the height allowed under this section must be complied with on the ship.
- (4) A master or owner shall not be liable to any fine under this section :—
 - (a) In respect of any wood goods which the master has considered it necessary to place or keep on the deck during the voyage on account of the springing of any leak, or of any other damage to the ship received or apprehended; or
 - (b) If he proves that the ship sailed from the port at which the wood goods were loaded as deck cargo at such time before the last day of October has allowed a sufficient interval according to the ordinary duration of the voyage for the ship to arrive before that day at the said port in the Bailiwick, but was prevented from so arriving by stress of weather or circumstances beyond his control; or
 - (c) If he proves that the ship sailed from the port at which the wood goods were loaded as deck cargo at such time before the sixteenth day of April as allowed a reasonable interval according to the ordinary duration of the voyage for the ship to arrive after that day at the said port in the Bailiwick,

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- Definition of "heavy wood goods."
- and by reason of an exceptionally favourable voyage arrived before that day.
- (5) For the purposes of this section :—
- (a) The expression "heavy wood goods" means :—
- (i) Any square, round, waney, or other timber, or any pitch pine, mahogany, oak, teak, or other heavy wood goods whatever; or
- (ii) Any more than five spare spars or store spars, whether or not made, dressed, and finally prepared for use; and
- Definition of "light wood goods."
- (b) The expression "light wood goods" means any deals, battens, or other light wood goods of any description; and
- Definition of deck cargo.
- (c) The expression "deck cargo" means any cargo carried either in any uncovered space upon deck or in any covered space not included in the cubical contents forming the ship's registered tonnage; and
- (d) The space in which wood goods are carried shall be deemed to be the space limited by the superficial area occupied by the goods, and by straight lines enclosing a rectangular space sufficient to include the goods.
- (6) Nothing in this section shall affect any ship not bound to a port in the Bailiwick which comes into any port of the Bailiwick under stress of weather, or for repairs, or for any purpose other than for the delivery of her cargo.
- Grain cargo. **40.**—For securing the observance of the provisions of the Merchant Shipping Acts with respect to grain cargo, any officer having authority in that behalf from the Supervisor, either general or special, shall have power to inspect any grain cargo, and the mode in which the same is stowed, and for that purpose shall have all the powers of a Board of Trade Inspector under this Act.
- 41.**—(1) If any ship, British or foreign, laden with grain cargo arrives at any port in the Bailiwick having the grain cargo so loaded that the master of the ship, if arriving at any port in the United Kingdom, would be liable to a penalty under the provisions of the Merchant Shipping

Acts relating to the carriage of grain, the master of that ship shall be liable to a fine not exceeding three hundred pounds.

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(2) Section 454 (2) of the Merchant Shipping Act so far as that section provides for the delivery of the notice mentioned therein to the proper officer of Customs in the United Kingdom, and Section 455 of the said Act shall apply to every ship laden with grain which discharges all or any part of her cargo at any port in the Bailiwick so long as the ship is within a port in the Bailiwick.

42.—(1) Where a British ship, being in any port in the Bailiwick, is an unsafe ship, that is to say is by reason of the defective condition of her hull, equipments or machinery, or by reason of undermanning or overloading or improper loading unfit to proceed to sea without serious danger to human life having regard to the nature of the service for which she is intended, such ship may be provisionally detained for the purpose of being surveyed, and either finally detained or leased as follows :—

Unsafe ships
(regulations
as to).

- (a) The Supervisor, if he has reason to believe, on complaint or otherwise, that a British ship is unsafe, may order the ship to be provisionally detained, as an unsafe ship, for the purpose of being surveyed;
- (b) When a ship has been provisionally detained there shall be forthwith served on the master of the ship a written statement of the grounds of her detention and the Supervisor may, if he thinks fit, appoint some competent person or persons to survey the ship and report thereon to him;
- (c) The Supervisor on receiving the report may either order the ship to be released or, if in his opinion the ship is unsafe, may order her to be finally detained, either absolutely, or until the performance of such conditions with respect to the execution of repairs or alterations, or the unloading or reloading of cargo as he may think necessary for the protection of human life, and he may vary or add to any such order.
- (d) Before the order for final detention is made a copy of the report shall be served upon

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the master of the ship, and within seven days after that service the owner or master of the ship may appeal to the Court of Survey in manner directed by the rules of that Court;

- (e) Where a ship has been provisionally detained, the owner or master of the ship, at any time before the person appointed under this section to survey the ship makes that survey, may require that he shall be accompanied by such person as the owner or master may select, and in that case if the surveyor and such selected person agree, the Supervisor shall cause the ship to be detained or released accordingly, but if they differ, the Supervisor may act as if the requisition had not been made, and the owner and master shall have the like appeal touching the report of the surveyor as is before provided by this section;
- (f) Where a ship has been provisionally detained the Supervisor may at any time, if he thinks it expedient, refer the matter to the Court of Survey;
- (g) The Supervisor may at any time, if satisfied that the ship detained under this section is not unsafe, order her to be released either upon or without any conditions.

(2) Any person appointed for the purpose (in this Act referred to as a detaining officer) shall have the same power as the Supervisor has under this section of ordering the provisional detention of a ship for the purpose of being surveyed, and of appointing a person or persons to survey her; and if he thinks that a ship so detained by him is not unsafe may order her to be released.

(3) A detaining officer shall forthwith report to the Supervisor any order made by him for the detention or release of a ship.

(4) An order for the detention of a ship, provisional or final, and an order varying the same, shall be served as soon as may be on the master of the ship.

(5) A ship detained under this section shall not

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be released by reason of her British register being subsequently closed.

(6) A detaining officer and a person authorised to survey a ship under this section shall for that purpose have the same power as a person appointed by the Court of Survey to survey a ship, and the provisions of this Act with respect to the person so appointed shall apply accordingly.

43.—(1) If it appears that there was not reasonable and probable cause, by reason of the condition of the ship, or the act or default of the owner, for the provisional detention of a ship under this part of this Act as an unsafe ship, the Supervisor shall be liable to pay to the owner of the ship his costs of and incidental to the detention and survey of the ship, and also compensation for any loss or damage sustained by him by reason of the detention or survey.

(2) If a ship is finally detained under this Act, or if it appears that a ship provisionally detained was, at the time of that detention, an unsafe ship within the meaning of this part of this Act, the owner of the ship shall be liable to pay to the Supervisor his costs of and incidental to the detention and survey of the ship, and those costs shall, without prejudice to any other remedy, be recoverable as salvage is recoverable.

(3) For the purpose of this section the costs of and incidental to any proceeding before a Court of Survey, and a reasonable amount in respect of the remuneration of the surveyor or officer shall be part of the costs of the detention and survey of the ship, and any dispute as to the amount of those costs may be referred to the Greffier of the Royal Court of Guernsey, and that officer shall, on request by the Supervisor, ascertain and certify the proper amount of those costs on the scale of costs allowed in the United Kingdom under the Act.

44.—(1) Where a complaint is made to the Supervisor or a detaining officer that a British ship is unsafe, the Supervisor or officer may, if they or he think fit, require the complainant to give security to the satisfaction of the Supervisor for the costs and compensation which he may become liable to pay as hereinafter mentioned.

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(2) Provided that such security shall not be required where the complaint is made by one fourth, being not less than three, of the seamen belonging to the ship, and is not in the opinion of the Supervisor or officer frivolous or vexatious, and the Supervisor or officer shall, if the complaint is made in sufficient time before the sailing of the ship, take proper steps for ascertaining whether the ship ought to be detained.

(3) Where a ship is detained in consequence of any complaint, and the circumstances are such that the Supervisor is liable under this Act to pay to the owner of the ship any costs or compensation, the complainant shall be liable to pay to the Supervisor all such costs and compensation as the Supervisor incurs or is liable to pay in respect of the detention and survey of the ship.

45.—Where a foreign ship at any port in the Bailiwick is unsafe by reason of the defective condition of her hull, equipments or machinery, or by reason of undermanning or overloading or improper loading, the provisions of this part of this Act, with respect to the detention of ships, shall apply to that foreign ship as if she were a British ship with the following modifications :—

(i) A copy of the order for the provisional detention of the ship shall be forthwith served on the consular officer for the country to which the ship belongs at or nearest to the said port ;

(ii) Where a ship has been provisionally detained, the consular officer, on the request of the owner or master of the ship, may require that the person appointed by the Supervisor to survey the ship shall be accompanied by such person as the consular officer may select, and in that case, if the surveyor and that person agree the Supervisor shall cause the ship to be detained or released accordingly, but if they differ, the Supervisor may act as if the requisition had not been made, and the owner and master shall have the like appeal to a Court of Survey touching the report of the surveyor as is hereinbefore provided in the

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- case of a British ship; and
- (iii). Where the owner or master of the ship appeals to the Court of Survey, the consular officer, on his request, may appoint a competent person to be assessor in the case in lieu of the assessor who, if the ship were a British ship, would be appointed otherwise than by the Supervisor.

46.—Nothing contained in the provisions of the foregoing sections of this Act, that is to say Sections 22 to 26 inclusive; Sections 31 to 38 inclusive; Sections 40, 41 and 45 shall affect any foreign ship not bound to a port of the Bailiwick which comes into any port of the Bailiwick for any purposes other than the purpose of embarking or landing passengers or taking in or discharging cargo or taking in bunker coal.

PART IV.

SHIPPING INQUIRIES AND COURTS.

47.—For the purpose of inquiries and investigations under this part of this Act a shipping casualty shall be deemed to occur:—

- (1) When on or near the coasts of the Bailiwick any ship is lost, abandoned, or materially damaged;
- (2) When on or near the coasts of the Bailiwick any ship has been stranded or damaged, and any witness is found in the Bailiwick;
- (3) When on or near the coasts of the Bailiwick any ship causes loss or material damage to any other ship;
- (4) When any loss of life ensues by reason of any casualty happening to or on board any ship on or near the coasts of the Bailiwick;
- (5) When in any place any such loss, abandonment, material damage, or casualty, as above-mentioned occurs, and any witness is found in the Bailiwick;
- (6) When in any place any British ship is stranded or damaged, and any witness is found in the Bailiwick.

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Preliminary
enquiry.

48.—(1) Where a shipping casualty has occurred a preliminary inquiry may be held respecting the casualty by any person appointed for the purpose by the Supervisor.

(2) For the purpose of any such inquiry the person holding the same shall have the powers of a Board of Trade Inspector under this Act.

Application
to Bailiff to
appoint a
Jurat *ad hoc*
to hold
investiga-
tion.

49.—(1) The Supervisor shall in any case where it appears to him requisite or expedient (whether upon a preliminary inquiry or without such inquiry) that a formal investigation should be held, apply to the Bailiff who shall designate *ad hoc* a Jurat of the Royal Court of the said Island or a Member of the Bar of the said Island in actual practice and of not less than ten years' standing to hold the said investigation. The said Jurat or Member of the Bar shall thereupon hold the said formal investigation as a Court of Summary Jurisdiction.

Assessors.

(2) The Court holding any such formal investigation shall hold the same with the assistance of one or more assessors of nautical, engineering or other special skill or knowledge, to be appointed out of a list of persons for the time being approved for the purpose by a Secretary of State.

(3) Where a formal investigation involves or appears likely to involve any question as to the cancelling or suspension of the certificate of a master, mate, or engineer, the Court shall hold the investigation with the assistance of not less than two assessors having experience in the merchant service.

Duties of
Supervisor.

(4) It shall be the duty of the Supervisor to superintend the management of the case, and to render such assistance to the Court as is in his power.

Report by
the Court.

(5) The Court after hearing the case shall make a report to the Supervisor containing a full statement of the case and of the opinion of the Court thereon, accompanied by such report of, or extracts from, the evidence, and such observations as the Court think fit, and the Supervisor shall forward a copy of the report and of the accompanying documents to the Board of Trade.

(6) Each assessor shall either sign the report or

state in writing his dissent therefrom and the reasons for that dissent. 1916

(7) The Court may make such order as the Court think fit respecting the costs of the investigation, or any part thereof, and such order shall be enforced by the Court as an order for costs of the Royal Court of the Island.

(8) The Supervisor may, if in any case he thinks fit so to do, pay the costs of any such formal investigation.

(9) For the purposes of this section the Court holding a formal investigation shall have all the powers of the Royal Court of Guernsey when acting as a Court in exercise of its ordinary jurisdiction.

(10) Every formal investigation into a shipping casualty shall be conducted in such manner that if a charge is made against any person, that person shall have an opportunity of making a defence.

(11) Formal investigations into shipping casualties under this section shall be held in the Royal Court House.

50.—When any loss of life arises by reason of any casualty happening to or on board any boat belonging to a fishing vessel, the Supervisor may, if he thinks fit, cause an inquiry to be made or a formal investigation to be held as in the case of a shipping casualty, and the provisions of this Act relating thereto shall apply accordingly. Casualty to fishing vessel.

51.—(1) The certificate of a master, mate, or engineer may be cancelled or suspended :— Certificate of master, mate or engineer may be cancelled or suspended.

(a) By a Court holding a formal investigation into a shipping casualty under this part of this Act, if the Court find that the loss or abandonment of, or serious damage to, any ship, or loss of life, has been caused by his wrongful act or default, provided that, if the Court holding a formal investigation is a Court of summary jurisdiction that Court shall not cancel or suspend a certificate unless one at least of the assessors concurs in the finding of the Court ;

(b) By a Court holding an enquiry under this part of this Act into the conduct of a master, mate, or engineer, if they find that he is incompetent, or has been guilty of any

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gross act of misconduct, drunkenness, or tyranny, or that in a case of collision he has failed to render such assistance, or give such information as is required under the Fifth part of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894.

(2) Where any case before any such Court as aforesaid involves a question as to the cancelling or suspending of a certificate, that Court shall, at the conclusion of the case or as soon afterwards as possible, state in open Court the decision to which they have come with respect to the cancelling or suspending thereof.

(3) The Court shall in all cases send a full report on the case with the evidence to the Supervisor, and shall also, if they determine to cancel or suspend any certificate, send the certificate cancelled or suspended with their report. Copy of the said report and of the accompanying documents shall be forwarded to the Board of Trade by the Supervisor.

(4) A certificate shall not be cancelled or suspended by a Court under this section unless a copy of the report, or a statement of the case on which the investigation or inquiry has been ordered, has been furnished before the commencement of the investigation or inquiry to the holder of the certificate.

(5) An inquiry shall not be held under this section into any matter which has once been the subject of an investigation or inquiry and has been reported on by a competent Court or Tribunal in any part of His Majesty's dominions, or in respect of which the certificate of a master, mate or engineer has been cancelled or suspended by a Naval Court.

(6) Where an Investigation or Inquiry has been commenced in the United Kingdom with reference to any matter an Inquiry with reference to the same matter shall not be held under this Act.

Procedure in the case of an enquiry to be held concerning misconduct of master, mate or engineer,

52.—(1) If the Supervisor has reason to believe that any master, mate or certificated engineer is from incompetency or misconduct unfit to discharge his duties, or that in a case of collision he has failed to render such assistance or given such information as is required under the Fifth Part of

the Merchant Shipping Act, the Supervisor may cause an inquiry to be held. 1915

(2) The Supervisor shall apply to the Bailiff of the said Island who shall designate *ad hoc* a Jurat of the Royal Court of the said Island or a member of the Bar of the said Island in actual practice and of not less than ten years' standing to hold such inquiry. The said Jurat or member of the Bar shall thereupon hold the said inquiry as a Court of Summary Jurisdiction. The inquiry shall be conducted in the same manner, and the Court shall have the like powers as in the case of a Formal Investigation into a shipping casualty.

The Court :—

- (a) Shall have all the powers which in the United Kingdom are exercised by a Board of Trade Inspector under the Merchant Shipping Act;
- (b) Shall give any master, mate or engineer against whom a charge is made an opportunity of making his defence either in person or otherwise and may summon him to appear;
- (c) May make such order with regard to the costs of the inquiry as it may think just, and
- (d) Shall send a Report upon the case to the Supervisor. A copy of this Report and of the accompanying documents shall be forwarded forthwith by the Supervisor to the Board of Trade.

53.—(1) A master, mate or engineer, whose certificate is cancelled or suspended by any Court shall deliver his certificate :—

- (a) If cancelled or suspended by a Court to that Court on demand;
- (b) If not so demanded to the Board of Trade or as that Board direct.

(2) If a master, mate or engineer fail to comply with this section, he shall, for each offence, be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty pounds.

54.—(1) A Court of Survey for the Bailiwick shall consist of a Judge sitting with two assessors. Such Judge shall be designated *ad hoc* by the Bailiff and shall be a Jurat of the Royal Court of Guernsey or a member of the bar of the said Island Court of Survey.

1916 in actual practice, and of not less than ten years' standing.

(2) The Assessors shall be persons of nautical, engineering, or other special skill and experience, and subject to the provision of this Act as regards foreign ships, one of them shall be appointed by the Secretary of State for Home Affairs on request of the Supervisor either generally or in each case, and the other shall be appointed by the Royal Court.

(3) The Greffier of the Royal Court or one of his Deputies shall be the Registrar of the Court of Survey, and shall on reference from the Supervisor immediately inform the Jurat or member of the Bar designated by the Bailiff who shall summon the Court to meet forthwith.

(4) The Court of Survey shall hear every case in open Court.

(5) The Court may appoint any competent person or persons to survey the ship and report thereon to the Court.

(6) The Court and each Assessor and any person appointed by the Court may survey the ship and shall have for the purposes of this Act all the powers of a Board of Trade Inspector. They may, in addition, require the unloading or removal of any cargo ballast or tackle, and any person who wilfully impedes any member of the Court or Assessor or person in the execution of the survey or fails to comply with any requisition made, shall for each offence be liable to a fine not exceeding ten pounds.

(7) The Court shall have the same power as the Supervisor to order the ship to be released or finally detained, but unless one of the Assessors concurs in an Order for the detention of the ship, the ship shall be released.

(8) The owner and master of the ship and any person appointed by the owner or master and also any person appointed by the Supervisor may attend at any inspection or survey made in pursuance of this section.

(9) The Court shall send a Report to the Supervisor setting out fully the facts of the case and the Order made, and each Assessor shall either sign the report or state the reasons for his dissent. A

copy of such report shall be forwarded by the Supervisor to the Board of Trade. 1916

55.—(1) Where on any such investigation or inquiry a decision has been given with respect to the cancelling or suspending of the certificate of a master, mate, or engineer, issued by the Board of Trade, and an application to the Board of Trade for rehearing has not been made or has been refused, an appeal shall lie from the decision to the High Court of Justice in England.

(2) Nothing in this Act shall be construed as limiting or in any way interfering with the authority of the Board of Trade under the provisions of the Merchant Shipping Act whereby the Board may :—

- (a) Suspend or cancel the certificate of any master, mate, or engineer, if it is shown that he has been convicted of any offence ;
- (b) If they think that the justice of the case requires it, re-issue and return the certificate of a master, mate, or engineer, which has been cancelled or suspended in the Bailiwick, or shorten the time for which it is suspended, or grant in place thereof a certificate of the same or any lower grade ;
- (c) Order the rehearing of an inquiry held in the Bailiwick in like manner as they may order the rehearing of an inquiry in the United Kingdom.

(3) Where on any investigation or inquiry under the provisions of this Act the Court find that a shipping casualty has been caused or contributed to by the wrongful act or default of any person and an application for rehearing has not been made under the provisions of the Merchant Shipping Acts or has been refused, the owner of the ship or any other person who, having an interest in the investigation or enquiry, has appeared at the hearing and is affected by the decision of the Court, may appeal from that decision in the same manner and subject to the same conditions in and subject to which a master may appeal under those provisions against a decision with respect to the cancelling or suspension of his certificate.

Appeal in case of suspension or cancelling of Certificate.

Authority of Board of Trade under Merchant Shipping Act to cancel certificate.

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PART V.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Regulations
by
Ordinance.

56.—General regulations may be made by Ordinances of the Royal Court for carrying into effect the provisions of this Act and in particular with respect :—

(a) To the procedure of Courts of Inquiry and of Survey, and rehearing and appeals; and

(b) To costs, and security for costs and damages.

All expenses incurred by the Supervisor in connection with the administration of this Act shall be borne by the States, except when a preliminary inquiry or an inquiry of formal investigation is held at the request of the Board of Trade, and then the expenses incurred by the States shall be refunded by the said Board.

Books or
papers.

57.—For the purpose of giving effect to this Act the form for any book, instrument or paper prepared and sanctioned by the Supervisor required under the Merchant Shipping Act shall, except where otherwise specially provided, be the form, instrument or paper for giving effect to the provisions of this Act.

(1) The Supervisor shall cause all such forms to be supplied at all custom houses and mercantile marine offices in the Bailiwick, free of charge, or at such moderate prices as he may fix.

(2) Every such book, instrument, or paper, if made in a form purporting to be the proper form, and to be sealed or marked in accordance with this section, shall be deemed to be in the form required by this Act unless the contrary is proved and shall be admissible in evidence in any civil proceeding on the part of the owner or master of any ship.

Stamp duty.

58.—The following instruments shall be free from stamp duty :—

(a) Any instruments used by or under the direction of the Supervisor in carrying into effect the provisions of this Act; and

(b) Any instruments which may be required to be in a form approved by the Board of Trade if made in that form.

Forgery.

59.—(1) If any person :—

(a) Forges, assists in forging or procures to be

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forged the seal or any other distinguishing mark of the Board of Trade on any form used under this Act; or

- (b) Fraudulently alters, or assists in fraudulently altering, or procures to be fraudulently altered, any such form,

that person shall in respect of each offence be guilty of a misdemeanour.

- (2) If any person :—

Prints, sells or uses any document purporting to be a form approved by the Supervisor or any form issued under this Act knowing the same not to be the form approved or issued for the time being, or not to have been prepared or sanctioned by the Supervisor, or issued under this Act, that person shall for each offence be liable to a fine not exceeding ten pounds.

60.—(1) Where any Harbourmaster or officer of Customs in the Bailiwick has reason to suspect that the provisions of this Act, or any law or Ordinance for the time being in force relating to merchant seamen or navigation, are not complied with, that officer may :—

Power of harbour-master to require masters to produce certain documents.

- (a) Require the owner, master, or any of the crew of any British ship to produce any official log books or other documents relating to the crew or any member thereof in their respective possession or control;
- (b) Require any such master to produce a list of all persons on board his ship, and take copies of the official log books, or documents, or of any part thereof;
- (c) Muster the crew of any such ship; and
- (d) Summon the master to appear and give any explanation concerning the ship or her crew, or the official log books or documents produced or required to be produced.

(2) If any person, on being duly required by an officer authorised under this section, fails without reasonable cause to produce to that officer any such official log book or document as he is required to produce under this section, or refuses to allow the same to be inspected or copied, or impedes any muster of the crew required under this section, or

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refuses or neglects to give any explanation which he is required under this section to give, or knowingly misleads or deceives any officer authorised under this section to demand any such explanation, that person shall for each offence be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty pounds.

Appoint-
ment of
Surveyors.

61.—(1) The Board of Trade may at the request of the Supervisor, or the Supervisor may appoint either generally or for special purposes, and on special occasions, any person they think fit to be a surveyor of ships for the purposes of this Act, and a person so appointed (in this Act referred to as a surveyor of ships) may be appointed either as a ship surveyor or as an engineer surveyor or as both.

(2) The Royal Court may by Ordinance make regulations as to the manner in which applications for surveys of passenger vessels are to be made, as to the notice to be given when surveys are required, and may by such regulations determine the persons by whom and the conditions under which the payment of expenses is to be made.

(3) If a surveyor of ships demands or receives directly or indirectly any fee, remuneration or gratuity whatever in respect of any duties performed by him under this Act otherwise than by the direction of the Board of Trade, he shall for each offence be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty pounds.

Powers of
Surveyors.

62.—(1) A surveyor of ships in the execution of his duties may go on board any ship at all reasonable times, and inspect the same or any part thereof, or any of the machinery, boats, equipments, or articles on board thereof, or any certificates of the master, mate or engineer to which the provisions of this Act or any of the regulations made under this Act apply, not unnecessarily detaining or delaying the ship from proceeding on a voyage, and if in consequence of any accident to the ship or for any other reason he considers it necessary so to do, may require the ship to be taken into dock for the purpose of surveying the hull thereof.

(2) If any person hinders any surveyor of ships from going on board any ship or otherwise impedes him in the execution of his duties, under this Act,

that person shall for each offence be liable to a fine not exceeding five pounds. 1916

63.—(1) Surveyors of ships shall make such returns to the Supervisor as he may require with respect to the build, dimensions, draught, burden, rate of sailing, room for fuel, and the nature and particulars of machinery and equipments of ships surveyed by them, and the Supervisor shall forward a copy thereof to the Board of Trade.

Returns to
be made by
surveyors.

(2) The owner, master, and engineer of any ships so surveyed shall, on demand, give to the surveyors all such information and assistance within his power as they require for the purpose of those returns.

(3) If any owner, master, or engineer, on being applied to for that purpose, fails without reasonable cause to give any such information or assistance, he shall for each offence be liable to a fine not exceeding five pounds.

64.—The Supervisor may as and when he thinks fit appoint any person as an inspector to report to him :—

Appointment
of Inspector
by
Supervisor.

(a) Upon the nature and causes of an accident or damage which any ship has sustained or caused, or is alleged to have sustained or caused ; or

(b) Whether the provisions of this Act, or any regulations made under or by virtue of this Act, have been complied with ; or

(c) Whether the hull and machinery of any steamship are sufficient and in good condition.

65.—(1) For the purposes of this Act any person appointed as an Inspector or any person referred to as having the powers of a Board of Trade Inspector :—

Powers of
Inspectors.

(a) May go on board any ship and inspect the same or any part thereof, or any of the machinery, boats, equipments, or articles on board thereof to which the provisions of this Act apply, not unnecessarily detaining or delaying her from proceeding on any voyage ; and

(b) May enter and inspect any premises the entry or inspection of which appears to him to

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be requisite for the purpose of the report which he is directed to make; and

- (c) May, by summons under his hand, require the attendance of all such persons as he thinks fit to call before him and examine for the purpose of his report, and may require answers or returns to any enquiries he thinks fit to make; and
- (d) May require and enforce the production of all books, papers, or documents which he considers important for the purpose of his report; and
- (e) May administer oaths, or may, in lieu of requiring or administering an oath, require every person examined by him to make and subscribe a declaration of the truth of the statement made by him in his examination.

Witnesses.

(2) Every witness summoned under this section shall be allowed such expenses as would be allowed to a witness attending on a summons to give evidence before the Royal Court.

Penalty for non-attendance of witness.

(3) If any person refuses to attend as a witness before any person referred to as having the powers of a Board of Trade Inspector, after having been required to do so in a manner provided by this section and after having had a tender made to him of the expenses (if any) to which he is entitled under this section, or refuses or neglects to make any answer or to give any return, or to produce any document in his possession, or to make or subscribe any declarations which an Inspector or person having the powers of an Inspector is hereby empowered to require, that person shall for each offence be liable to a fine not exceeding ten pounds.

Penalty for obstructing Inspector.

66.—If any person wilfully impedes any person referred to as having the powers of a Board of Trade Inspector in the execution of his duty, whether on board a ship or elsewhere, that person shall for each offence be liable to a fine not exceeding ten pounds, and may be seized and detained by the person having the powers of an Inspector, or by any person or persons whom that person may call to his assistance until he can be conveniently taken before the Police Court.

67.—Where under this Act a ship is to be or may be detained, the Harbour Masters of St. Peter-Port and St. Sampson may each within his own jurisdiction detain the ship; and if the ship after detention, or after service on the master of any notice of or order of detention, proceeds to sea before it is released by competent authority, the master of the ship and also the owner and any person who sends the ship to sea, if that owner or person is party or privy to the offence, shall be liable for each offence to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds.

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Detention of ship.

Where a ship so proceeding to sea takes to sea when on board thereof in the execution of his duty any officer authorised to detain the ship or any surveyor or Officer of the Board of Trade or any officer of Customs, the owner and master of the ship shall each be liable to pay all expenses of and incidental to the officer or surveyor being so taken to sea, and also to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds, or, if the offence is not prosecuted in a summary manner, not exceeding ten pounds for every day until the officer or surveyor returns, or until such time as would enable him after leaving the ship to return to the port from which he is taken, and the expenses ordered to be paid may be recovered in like manner as the fine.

Where under this Act a ship is to be detained, an officer of Customs shall, and when under this Act a ship may be detained, an officer of Customs may refuse to clear that ship outwards or to grant a transire to that ship.

Where any provision of this Act provides that a ship may be detained until any document is produced to the proper officer of Customs, the proper officer shall mean, unless the context otherwise requires, the officer able to grant a clearance or transire to such ship.

68.—All vessels belonging to or used by any of the general lighthouse authorities or the Board of Trade shall be entitled to enter, resort to, and use any harbours, ports, docks or piers in the Bailiwick without payment of any tolls, dues or rates of any kind.

Vessels belonging to lighthouse authorities or Board of Trade.

Fines may be employed as

69.—(1) Where any Court imposes a fine under this Act for which no specific application is herein

compensation.

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provided, that Court may direct the whole or any part of the fine to be applied in compensating any person for any wrong or damage which he may have sustained by the act or default in respect of which the fine is imposed, or to be applied in or towards payment of the expenses of the proceedings.

(2) Subject to any direction under this Section or to any specific application provided under this Act, all fines under this Act shall notwithstanding anything in any other Act be paid over to the Treasurer of the States of the Island of Guernsey and form part of the public revenue of the said States.

Summonses,
&c., to be in
English.

70.—All summonses, proceedings, records and findings of the Court referred to in this Act shall be, in so far as may be possible, in English.

Court
authorised
to pass
Ordinances.

71.—The Royal Court may by Ordinance make Regulations for carrying into effect the provisions of this Act provided always that such Regulations do not conflict with the principles contained in this Act.

72.—Any provisions of this Act applying to steamers or steamships shall apply to ships propelled by electricity or other mechanical power, with such modifications as the Royal Court may by Ordinance prescribe for the purpose of adaptation.

Repeal of
legal
enactments.

73.—The following Laws are hereby repealed :—

- (a) "Loi relative aux Certificats de Compétence pour Ingénieurs de Bateaux à Vapeur," registered on the records of the Island of Guernsey the 5th February, 1887;
- (b) "Loi relative à l'Inspection des Bateaux à Vapeur," registered the 19th February, 1898;
- (c) "Loi relative aux Certificats de Compétence pour Maîtres de Bateaux à Vapeur," registered the 25th May, 1907.

ORDRES EN CONSEIL.

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(Enregistré sur les Records le 24 juillet 1915.)

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE,
The 6th day of July, 1915.

PRESENT,

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY	
DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE	LORD CHAMBERLAIN
MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE	SIR FREDERICK PONSONBY.

WHEREAS there was this day read at the Board a Report from the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Council for the Affairs of Guernsey and Jersey, dated the 26th day of June, 1915, in the words following, viz. :—

Droits sur
Marchandises
Modification
de l'Ordre en
Conseil du
20 mars 1905.

“YOUR MAJESTY having been pleased, by Your General Order of Reference of the 10th day of May, 1910, to refer unto this Committee the humble Petition of the States of the Island of Guernsey, dated the 23rd day of March, 1915, setting forth :—1. that by an Order in Council dated the 20th day of March, 1905, duly registered on the Records of the Island on the 8th day of April, 1905, His late Majesty King Edward the Seventh was graciously pleased to give His Royal Sanction authorizing the Supervisor of the States of Guernsey to levy for the account of the said States, in addition to the duties then in force by virtue of Article 1 of Schedule B of the Order in Council of the 2nd day of September, 1858, which are vested in the Bailiff and Jurats of the Royal Court of Guernsey, the following duties, that is to say :—(1) A duty of 1s. 2d. per ton of 2,000 lbs. on all goods imported into the Island except upon anthracite coal (which shall only be subject to an additional duty of 6d. per ton), and except limestone, stone for making cement, and clay (which shall pay nothing); (2) An increased duty on certain goods enumerated in the Schedule to the said Order—subject to the conditions therein specified; the sur-

V.—R.

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plus Revenue accruing therefrom, after the service of the Special Loan sanctioned by the States on the 16th day of March, 1900, to be applied to the general purposes of the States, as might be deemed necessary: 2. that the Bailiff and Jurats entered upon the administration of the duties vested in them by the said Order in Council of the 2nd day of September, 1858, on the 1st day of January, 1904, when the debt on the Harbour was extinguished, and are now administering them for the purposes, and in the manner, prescribed by the said Order in Council of the 2nd day of September, 1858: 3. that by an Order in Council dated the 16th day of February, 1906, and duly registered on the Records of the Island on the 6th day of March, 1906, His said late Majesty was further pleased to order and direct that the Order in Council of the 20th day of March, 1905, should be so modified and amended that the duties levied, and to be levied, by the said Supervisor according to the Schedule of the said Order of 1905 should be applied in the first place to the service of the said Special Loan sanctioned by the States on the 16th day of March, 1900, up to the amount annually required for the Interest and Sinking Fund thereof; and in the second place to increasing the Revenue required for the general wants of the States; the States thus coming into possession of a yearly additional income available for their general requirements from the duty on goods imported, estimated at £1,850, or thereabouts: 4. that by an Order in Council of the 22nd day of March, 1911, and registered on the Records of the Island on the 15th day of April, 1911, Your Majesty in Council was pleased to authorise the Supervisor of the States of Guernsey to levy, for the Account of the States, over and above the duties now in force by virtue of Article 1 of Schedule B of the Order in Council of the 2nd day of September, 1858, which duties belong to the Bailiff and Jurats of the Royal Court, the following, viz.:—(1) A duty of 2s. per ton of 2,000 lbs. on all goods imported into the Island, except upon anthracite coal (which shall

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only be subject to an additional duty of 6d. per ton), and except limestone, stone for making cement, and clay (which shall pay nothing): (2) An increased duty on certain goods enumerated in the Schedule to the said Order—subject to the conditions therein specified; And that the surplus Revenue that may accrue from such additional duties, after the service of the Special Loan sanctioned by the States on the 16th day of March, 1900, has been annually provided for, be applicable to the general purposes of the States: 5. that from the year 1814 to the present time the States have been authorized by various Orders in Council to levy an 'Impôt' or duty on all spirituous liquors consumed in the Island, which duty on all spirituous liquors is now being levied at 6s. per gallon under the authority of His said late Majesty's Order in Council dated the 10th day of August, 1903; that by another Order in Council, dated the 30th day of June, 1890, Her late Majesty Queen Victoria authorized the levying (1) of an Impôt or duty of 8d. per pound on all tobacco, and 1s. per pound on all cigars consumed in the Island, (2) of an Impôt or duty of 2d. per gallon on all beer imported into the Island, provided that the permission to levy the duties on tobacco and cigars is subject to the condition that it shall not be carried into effect until the States of Guernsey shall have passed at some future Sitting a Resolution directing the levying of such duties: 6. that in accordance with the above-mentioned provision the States, at a Meeting held on the 16th day of March, 1903, passed a Resolution to levy an Impôt of 4d. per pound on leaf tobacco, 8d. per pound on manufactured tobacco, and 1s. per pound on cigars: 7. that although the States are in the enjoyment of other Revenues arising from various sources, it has been found that their income derived from the most important of such sources, that is to say, from the Impôt on wines, beer, and spirits, has considerably decreased, and is constantly decreasing, and that according to a recent Report of the States Finance Committee it is estimated that the deficit as stated in the Budget Estimate for the cur-

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rent year will probably amount to £5,686, in addition to the deficit for the previous year which is shown to be over £5,000 : 8. that in order to meet these deficits, and the increasing insufficiency of Ordinary Revenue (which has seriously decreased since the Outbreak of War, whereas the Expenditure has considerably increased), to meet Ordinary Expenditure, the States Finance Committee have carefully considered several projects for increasing the Revenue by increased and new Taxation, and have reported their suggestions to the States on two occasions, notably on the 3rd day of March, 1915, when this question finally came on for consideration, and on that date the States by a large majority resolved to meet the said deficits by :—

(a) A duty of 2d. per pound on tea; (b) An increased duty of 3d. per gallon (from 2d. to 5d. per gallon) on imported beer, and a duty of 3d. per gallon on beer locally brewed; (c) An increased duty of 3d. per pound (from 4d. to 7d.) on leaf tobacco, 3d. per pound (from 8d. to 11d.) on manufactured tobacco, and an increased duty of 4d. per pound (from 8d. to 1s.) on cigarettes; (d) An increased duty of 1s. per gallon (from 6s. to 7s. per gallon) on spirituous liquors; (e) An increased duty of 1s. per ton of 2,000 pounds on all goods imported into the Island (excluding Gas and House Coal), mentioned in the Schedule sanctioned by the Order in Council dated the 22nd day of March, 1911, and registered on the Records of the Island on the 15th day of April, 1911 (as set forth in the Schedule to the Petition), also a similar duty in equal proportion on all goods paying duty by measure or by the number of articles, in accordance with the said Schedule : 9. that the new and increased duties, sanction for the levying of which was prayed for, are estimated to yield £18,869 annually : And most humbly praying that Your Majesty would be graciously pleased to give Your Royal Sanction to the Resolutions of the States of the 3rd day of March, 1915; viz. :—*First*.—To levy a duty of 2d. per pound on tea. *Secondly*.—To levy an increased duty of 3d. per gallon (from 2d. to 5d. per gallon)

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on imported beer, and a duty of 3d. per gallon on beer locally brewed. *Thirdly*.—To levy an increased duty of 3d. per pound (from 4d. to 7d. per pound) on leaf tobacco; 3d. per pound (from 8d. to 11d. per pound) on manufactured tobacco, and 4d. per pound (from 8d. to 1s. per pound) on cigarettes. *Fourthly*.—To levy an increased duty of 1s. per gallon (from 6s. to 7s. per gallon) on spirituous liquors. *Fifthly*.—To levy an increased duty of 1s. per ton of 2,000 pounds on all goods (Gas and House Coal excluded) mentioned in the Schedule contained in the Order in Council, dated the 22nd day of March, 1911, and registered on the Records of the Island on the 15th day of April, 1911 (as set forth in the Schedule to the Petition), also a similar duty in equal proportion on all goods paying duty by measure or by the number of articles, in accordance with the said Schedules; and to order and direct that (a) the Tariff of Duties contained in the Schedule in the Order in Council of the 22nd day of March, 1911; (b) the duty or Impôt on tobacco, cigarettes, and beer, sanctioned by the Order in Council dated the 30th day of June, 1890; and (c) the duty or Impôt on spirituous liquors sanctioned by the Order in Council of the 10th day of August, 1903, may be modified in accordance with the aforesaid Resolutions, for the purpose of meeting the deficits referred to in the Petition, and increasing the Revenues required for the general wants of the States; and that Your Majesty would be pleased to order and direct that the Order to be made thereon may have the force of law within the Island of Guernsey:

“THE LORDS OF THE COMMITTEE, in obedience to Your Majesty's said Order of Reference, have taken the said Petition into consideration, and do, this day, agree, humbly to report, as their opinion, to Your Majesty, that it may be advisable for Your Majesty to comply with the prayer of the said Petition, and to authorize the levying of the duties specified.”

HIS MAJESTY, having taken the said Report into consideration, is pleased, by and with the

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advice of His Privy Council, to approve thereof, and to order, as it is hereby ordered, that with a view to meeting the deficits referred to in the Petition of the States, and increasing the Revenues required for the general wants of the States, the proposed new and increased duties as set forth in the Resolutions of the States of the 3rd day of March, 1915, be sanctioned as follows :—1. A duty of 2d. per pound on tea; 2. An increased duty of 3d. per gallon (from 2d. to 5d. per gallon) on imported beer, and a duty of 3d. per gallon on beer locally brewed; 3. An increased duty of 3d. per pound (from 4d. to 7d. per pound) on leaf tobacco; 3d. per pound (from 8d. to 11d. per pound) on manufactured tobacco; and 4d. per pound (from 8d. to 1s. per pound) on cigarettes; 4. An increased duty of 1s. per gallon (from 6s. to 7s. per gallon) on spirituous liquors; 5. An increased duty of 1s. per ton of 2,000 pounds on all goods (Gas and House Coal excluded) mentioned in the Schedule contained in the Order in Council dated the 22nd day of March, 1911, and registered on the Records of the Island on the 15th day of April, 1911 (as set forth in the Schedule to this Order), also a similar duty in equal proportion on all goods paying duty by measure or by the number of articles, in accordance with the said Schedule.

And His Majesty is further pleased to order that (a) the Tariff of Duties contained in the Schedule in the Order in Council dated the 2nd day of March, 1911; (b) the duty or Impôt on tobacco, cigarettes, and beer, sanctioned by the Order in Council dated the 30th day of June, 1890; and (c) the duty or Impôt on spirituous liquors, sanctioned by the Order in Council, dated the 10th day of August, 1903, be modified accordingly.

And His Majesty doth hereby further direct, by and with the advice aforesaid, that this Order shall have the force of law within the Island of Guernsey, and that the same be entered upon the Register of the Island of Guernsey, and observed accordingly.

And the Lieutenant-Governor or Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Guernsey, the Bailiff and

Jurats, and all other His Majesty's Officers, for the time being, in the said Island, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

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ALMERIC FITZROY.

SCHEDULE referred to in the foregoing Order
in Council.

TARIF DE DROITS SUR LES MARCHAN- DISES IMPORTÉES DANS L'ILE.

1. Sur toutes marchandises importées dans cette île par tonneau de deux mille livres brut (sauf les exceptions ci-dessous mentionnées, et la pierre à chaux et la pierre à ciment et l'argile sur lesquelles nul droit ne sera levé) 3 0
 2. Sur la houille pour l'usage domestique et la fabrication du gaz 2 0
 3. Sur le charbon anthracite 1 6
 4. Sur les chevaux 2 9½
 5. Sur les taureaux, bœufs, vaches, et génisses 3 0
 6. Sur les veaux au-dessous de trois mois et autres bestiaux de toute espèce 0 6
 7. Sur le bois de sapin, par anglicé "Petersburg Standard" estimé comme suit :—

Pour le bois en planches 165 pieds cubes	}	9 0
Pour le bois en poutres 150 pieds cubes		
Pour le bois non équarré 120 pieds cubes		
 8. Sur le chêne et les bois de menuiserie par charge de 40 pieds 3 0
Et sera dans tous les cas le contenu en pieds cubes de bois non équarré, calculé suivant l'usage de commerce.
 9. Sur les liquides, par le tonneau de 210 gallons, mesure du pays 3 0
- N.B.—Pour les liquides en bouteilles le tonneau

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sera compté sur le pied de 36 douzaines de bouteilles de vin, de grandeur ordinaire.

Toutes autres marchandises qui payent le fret, non au poids mais à la mesure, ou par le nombre d'articles au tonneau, suivant l'usage de commerce, payeront aussi le droit de la même manière.

Lorsqu'une cargaison contiendra des marchandises appartenant à différents individus non associés, le droit sera calculé séparément sur l'entier de la marchandise appartenant à chaque individu.

Toutes les fois que dans le montant calculé du droit payable par un individu pour sa marchandise il se trouvera la fraction d'un penni, cette fraction sera comptée pour un penni entier.

Dans tous les cas où le montant du droit payable par un individu pour sa marchandise ne s'élèvera pas à deux chelins le maître du navire sera tenu du paiement du dit droit, sauf à lui de se faire rembourser par le consignataire de la marchandise.

N.B.—Sera l'entier du dit droit remboursé au propriétaire d'une marchandise (autre que les bestiaux) importée dans l'intention déclarée de la ré-exporter, pourvu qu'elle soit ré-exportée dans le même état et dans les mêmes emballages qu'elle fut importée, et que ce soit en quantités de 20 tonneaux pour le moins, d'une même marchandise.

Il sera livré à l'importateur, lorsqu'il déclarera sa marchandise pour exportation, un certificat de la déclaration pour lequel il payera un chelin, lequel chelin fera partie du Revenu du Havre.

Les marchandises du cru de l'Ile de Serk apportées à Guernesey ne sont point passibles des Droits d'Entrée.

Cette Cédule est modifiée par les Ordres en Conseil suivants:—

Enregistré le 1er février 1919.

„ *le 20 août 1921.*
„ *le 17 avril 1923.*
„ *le 27 octobre 1923.*
„ *le 12 avril 1926.*

(Enregistré sur les Records le 28 août 1915.)

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AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE,

The 12th day of August, 1915.

PRESENT,

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY

LORD PRESIDENT

LORD STAMFORDHAM

SIR G. FLEETWOOD WILSON.

WHEREAS there was this day read at the Board a Report from the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Council for the Affairs of Guernsey and Jersey, dated the 10th day of August, 1915, in the words following, viz. :—

Loi relative
au Registre
National.

“ YOUR MAJESTY having been pleased, by Your General Order of Reference of the 10th day of May, 1910, to refer unto this Committee the humble Petition of the States of the Island of Guernsey, setting forth :—1. that on the 5th day of July, 1915, the Government Secretary, Guernsey, addressed a letter to the Lieutenant-Bailiff of Guernsey, enclosing a letter addressed to him from the Home Office with reference to the application of the National Registration Act, when passed, to Guernsey; together with a copy of the Bill for the compilation of a National Register; and asking for the Lieutenant-Bailiff's observations thereon: 2. that, after consultation with the Law Officers of the Crown, the Lieutenant-Bailiff, in his reply, dated the 6th day of July, 1915, advised the passing by the Royal Court of a ‘ *Projet de Loi* ’ similar to the National Registration Act; the said ‘ *Projet* ’ to be submitted to the States for their approval and to His Majesty in Council for confirmation: 3. that on the 20th day of July, 1915, another letter was addressed to the Lieutenant-Bailiff by the Government Secretary forwarding a letter from the Under Secretary of State, Home Office, with three copies of the Act, requesting that the matter be submitted to the States at the earliest opportunity, in order that registration in the Channel Islands should take place, if possible, on the 15th of August, the date on which it would take place in the United Kingdom: 4. that on the 24th day of July 1915, a ‘ *Projet de Loi* ’ intituled ‘ *Loi relative au Registre National* ’ prepared by the Law Officers of the Crown,

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was submitted to the Royal Court and adopted by them, when it was ordered to be submitted to the States for their consideration and approval : 5. that on the 4th day of August, 1915, the said 'Projet' as adopted by the Royal Court, was submitted to a Meeting of the States, and came on for consideration and approval : 5. that on the 4th day of August, 1915, the said 'Projet' as adopted by the Royal Court, was submitted to a Meeting of the States, and came on for consideration and debate ; when, with slight modifications, it was adopted ; and the President of the States was requested to forward the same to Your Majesty for Your Royal Sanction : 6. that the said 'Projet de Loi' is intituled 'Loi relative au Registre National' and is in the words and figures set forth in the Schedule thereunto annexed : And most humbly praying that Your Majesty would be graciously pleased to give Your Royal Sanction to the 'Projet de Loi' intituled 'Loi relative au Registre National,' and to order and direct that as from the date of the registration thereof on the Records of the Island, the same should have force of law in the Bailiwick of Guernsey :

"THE LORDS OF THE COMMITTEE, in obedience to Your Majesty's said Order of Reference, have taken the said Petition and the said Projet de Loi into consideration, and do, this day, agree humbly to report, as their opinion, to Your Majesty, that it may be advisable for Your Majesty to comply with the prayer of the said Petition, and to approve of and ratify the said 'Projet de Loi.'"

HIS MAJESTY, having taken the said Report into consideration, is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to approve of and ratify the said "Projet de Loi," and to order, as it is hereby ordered, that the same shall have the force of law within the Bailiwick of Guernsey.

And His Majesty doth hereby further direct that this Order, and the said "Projet de Loi" (a copy whereof is hereunto annexed) be entered upon the

Register of the Island of Guernsey, and observed 1915
accordingly.

And the Lieutenant-Governor or Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Guernsey, the Bailiff and Jurats, and all other His Majesty's Officers, for the time being, in the said Island, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

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PROJET DE LOI referred to in the foregoing
Order in Council.

LOI RELATIVE AU REGISTRE NATIONAL.

Registre dans
le Bailliage
de toutes
personnes
mâles et
femelles sera
fait.

1.—Un Registre sera fait dans ce Bailliage de toutes personnes, mâles et femelles, entre l'âge de quinze ans et de soixante-cinq ans, qui ne sont pas membres d'une des forces de Sa Majesté, soit de la Marine, soit des troupes régulières, ou territoriales, le tout sauf les exemptions mentionnées dans cette Loi.

Superviseur
sera le
Registraire.

2.—Le Superviseur de la Chaussée et Trésorier des Etats de l'Ile de Guernesey sera le Registraire, et représentera l'autorité centrale d'enregistrement ; les Connétables dans leurs paroisses respectives représenteront l'autorité locale d'enregistrement.

Devoirs des
Connétables.

3.—Les Connétables, tout en se conformant aux Ordonnances de la Cour, soit de l'île de Guernesey soit de l'île d'Auregny, et aux instructions du Registraire, enverront dans un délai de quinze jours, les feuilles tabulaires ci-après mentionnées au Registraire lequel fournira aux Départements du Gouvernement telle information qui sera requise.

Personnes
tenues de
remplir
feuilles con-
statant
certains
détails.

4.—(1) Dans le but de la compilation du registre toute personne entre les âges susdits sera tenue dans la période prescrite de remplir et signer une feuille tabulaire constatant les détails suivants :—

(a) les noms ; le lieu de résidence ; l'âge ; si marié, non-marié, veuf ou veuve ; le nombre de dépendants (s'il y en a) faisant distinction entre la femme, les enfants et autres dépendants ; la profession ou l'occupation (s'il y en a) ; les noms et l'adresse officielle de l'employeur (s'il y en a), et la nature de ses affaires ; et (dans le cas d'une personne née à l'étranger) la nationalité, si elle n'est pas un sujet Britannique ; et

(b) si son emploi actuel est pour ou sous un Département du Gouvernement ; et

(c) si elle est qualifiée pour, et disposée à entreprendre, un métier autre que son métier actuel.

Feuilles
tabulaires
seront livrées

(2) Le Registraire fera préparer et livrer des

[TRANSLATION.]

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LAW RELATING TO NATIONAL
REGISTRATION.

1.—A register shall be formed in this Bailiwick of all persons, male and female, between the ages of fifteen and sixty-five, who are not members of any of His Majesty's naval forces, or of His Majesty's regular or territorial forces, subject to the exceptions mentioned in this Law.

Register to be formed in Bailiwick of all persons.

2.—The Supervisor of the Harbour and Treasurer of the States of the Island of Guernsey shall be the Registrar, and shall represent the central registration authority; the Constables in their respective parishes shall represent the local registration authority.

Supervisor to be Registrar.

3. It shall be the duty of the Constables, in accordance with the Ordinances of the Court, either of the Island of Guernsey or of the Island of Alderney, and in accordance with the instructions of the Registrar, to send within a fortnight the tabulated forms hereinafter mentioned to the Registrar, who shall furnish the Government Departments such information as may be required.

Duties of Constables.

4.—(1) For the purpose of enabling such a register to be compiled it shall be the duty of every such person as aforesaid, within the prescribed time, to fill up and sign a form showing the following particulars:

Forms to be filled in giving certain particulars.

(a) Name; place of residence; age; whether married, single, or widowed; number of dependants (if any), distinguishing wife, children, and other dependants; profession or occupation (if any); name and business address of employer (if any), and nature of employer's business; and (in the case of a person born abroad) nationality, if not British; and

(b) Whether the work on which he is employed is work for or under any Government Department; and

(c) Whether he is skilled in and able and willing to perform any work other than the work at which he is at the time employed.

1915 par le Registraire aux Connétables.	feuilles tabulaires aux Connétables lesquels, en se conformant aux Ordonnances de la Cour et aux instructions du Registraire, les feront distribuer de manière d'assurer, autant que possible, qu'un nombre suffisant de feuilles soit laissé à toute maison d'habitation dans leur paroisse; ils avertiront de plus le public par annonces publiques des lieux dans leur paroisse où l'on pourra se procurer les dites feuilles.
Recueil des feuilles tabu- laires par les Connétables.	(3) Les Connétables feront les dispositions nécessaires pour recueillir, de la manière et dans la période prescrites, les feuilles tabulaires lors remplies et signées.
Examen des feuilles tabu- laires par les Connétables.	5.—Les Connétables feront examiner les feuilles tabulaires lors remplies et signées, et feront compléter ou corriger telles feuilles qui leur paraîtront être incomplètes ou incorrectes; ils pourront faire telle démarche qu'ils trouveront à-propos pour les compléter et les corriger; et lorsqu'il leur paraîtra qu'aucune feuille n'a été recueillie, ou que la feuille recueillie ne peut pas être complétée ou corrigée sans la présence de la personne intéressée, ils pourront requérir sa présence dans un lieu et à une heure indiqués, et toute personne dont la présence est ainsi requise sera tenue de se présenter et de répondre aux questions qui lui seront faites dans le but de remplir, compléter ou corriger la feuille.
Certificats d'enregistre- ment.	6.—Après la livraison d'une feuille tabulaire remplie et signée, et quand nécessaire complétée et corrigée, par une personne conformément aux dispositions de cette Loi, il lui sera livré un certificat d'enregistrement lequel sera signé et gardé par elle.
Notification du changement de résidence.	7.—(1) Toute personne enregistrée aux fins de cette Loi changeant de résidence sera tenue, à moins que tel changement ne soit temporaire, dans les vingt-huit jours ensuivants, de livrer par l'intermédiaire de la poste ou autrement aux Connétables de la paroisse où est situé le nouveau lieu de résidence, son certificat d'enregistrement avec le nouveau lieu de résidence écrit dessus, et il lui sera livré par les dits Connétables un nouveau certificat d'enregistrement; et si le nouveau lieu de résidence se trouve dans une paroisse autre que celle dans

(2) The Registrar shall cause forms to be prepared and issued to the Constables who, in accordance with the Ordinances of the Court and with the instructions of the Registrar, shall cause them to be distributed so as to secure that, as far as possible, a sufficient number of forms shall be left at every dwelling house within their parish, and they shall also give public notice as to the places within their parish where such forms can be obtained.

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Constables to
issue forms.

(3) The Constables shall make arrangements for the collection, in the prescribed manner, and within the prescribed time, of forms when filled up and signed.

Constables to
collect forms.

5.—The Constables shall cause the forms, when filled up and signed, to be examined, and such of them as appear to be incomplete or incorrect to be completed or corrected, and may take such steps as appear to them necessary to enable such completion or correction to be effected; and where it appears to them that no form has been collected, or that the collected form cannot be completed or corrected without the personal attendance of the person concerned, they may require his attendance at such place and at such time as they may appoint, and it shall be the duty of every person whose attendance is so required to attend, and to answer such questions as may be addressed to him for the purpose of enabling the form to be filled up, completed, or corrected.

Forms to be
examined by
Constables.

6.—After the return by a person of a form filled up and signed, and where necessary, completed and corrected, in accordance with this Law, there shall be supplied to him a certificate of registration, which shall be signed and preserved by him.

Certificate of
Registration
to be fur-
nished to
persons.

7.—(1) If any person registered under this Law changes his place of residence he shall, unless such change is merely temporary, within twenty-eight days thereafter, send by post or otherwise deliver to the Constables of the parish in which the new place of residence is situate, his certificate of registration with the new place of residence noted thereon, and the said Constables shall supply to him a fresh certificate of registration; and if his new place of resi-

Notification
of change of
address.

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Devoirs d'une
personne à
son arrivée
dans l'île.

laquelle était situé son ancien lieu de résidence, les Connétables en recevant le certificat avertiront les Connétables de la paroisse la dernière mentionnée et le Registraire du changement de résidence, lequel sera noté par le Registraire dans le registre.

(2) Dans les vingt-huit jours qui suivront l'arrivée dans ce Bailliage d'une personne entre les âges susdits, elle sera tenue (à moins qu'elle ne soit déjà enregistrée) d'envoyer ou de livrer aux Connétables de la paroisse où elle réside par l'intermédiaire de la poste ou autrement, avis de son arrivée avec les détails à son rapport requis par cette Loi d'être enregistrés, et si elle est requise à l'effet elle sera tenue de se présenter à tel lieu et à telle heure que les Connétables pourront lui indiquer, et de répondre aux questions qui lui seront faites dans le but d'effectuer l'enregistrement des détails nécessaires, et là-dessus il lui sera livré un certificat d'enregistrement.

La Cour
Royale et la
Cour d'Au-
regny auto-
risée à
émaner des
règlements.

8.—La Cour Royale dans l'île de Guernesey, et la Cour dans l'île d'Auregny, pourront émaner tels règlements qu'elles trouveront à-propos pour la mise en opération de cette Loi, et pourront dans tels règlements prescrire :—

(a) la manière de compiler le registre, et la forme des feuilles tabulaires qui seront employées; et

(b) les devoirs des autorités registraires et des personnes par elles employées aux fins de cette Loi; et

(c) toute autre chose que cette Loi autorise d'être prescrite.

Dépenses
seront aux
frais
des Etats.

9. Les dépenses encourues par la mise en opération de cette Loi seront en ce qui concerne l'île de Guernesey aux frais des Etats de cette île de Guernesey.

Assistance
par
employeurs
d'ouvriers.

10.—Afin de faciliter la compilation et le maintien du registre, tout employeur d'ouvriers (y compris les Chefs des départements du Gouvernement) sera tenu de fournir à toute autorité registraire toute information, et rendre toute assistance prescrite par rapport aux personnes dans son emploi qui sont tenues par cette Loi de se faire enregistrer.

dence is in a different parish from that in which the previous place of residence was situate, the Constables receiving the certificate shall communicate the change to the Constables of the last-named parish, and to the Registrar, and the change shall be noted by the Registrar in the register.

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(2) Within twenty-eight days after the arrival in this Bailiwick of any person between such ages as aforesaid, he shall (if not previously registered) send by post or otherwise deliver to the Constables of the parish where he resides, notice of his arrival, together with the particulars concerning himself required by this Law to be registered, and shall, if so required, attend at such place and time as the Constables may appoint, and shall answer such questions as may be addressed to him for the purpose of enabling the necessary particulars to be registered, and thereupon shall be supplied with a certificate of registration.

Every person on arrival to notify Constables.

8.—The Royal Court of the Island of Guernsey, and the Court in the Island of Alderney, may issue such instructions as appear to them to be necessary for carrying this Law into effect, and may by such instructions prescribe :—

Royal Court and Court of Alderney authorised to issue instructions.

(a) The manner in which the register is to be compiled and the nature of the forms to be issued ; and

(b) The duties of registration authorities, and persons employed by them under this Law ; and

(c) Anything authorised by this Law to be prescribed.

9.—The expenses incurred in carrying this Law into operation shall, as far as concerns the Island of Guernsey, be borne by the States of this Island of Guernsey.

Expenses to be paid by States.

10.—For the purpose of facilitating the compilation and maintenance of the register, it shall be the duty of any employer of labour (including heads of Government Departments) to supply to any registration authority such information and render such assistance as may be prescribed in respect of such

Employers of labour to supply information.

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Personne ne sera enregistrée dans plus d'une paroisse.

11.—Nulle personne ne sera enregistrée dans plus d'une paroisse, et s'il arrive qu'une personne est sujette d'être enregistrée dans deux ou plus de deux paroisses, il lui sera loisible de faire choix de la paroisse dans laquelle elle sera enregistrée.

La loi ne s'applique aux prisonniers, aux aliénés d'esprit et aux pauvres internes.

12.—Le devoir de se faire enregistrer aux fins de cette Loi ne s'applique pas, à moins d'être autrement prescrit, à un prisonnier dans une prison, un aliéné d'esprit certifié ou personne faible d'esprit, un pauvre interne dans un hôpital ou autre institution pour les pauvres, un interne dans un hôpital ou autre institution prescrite, ni à un prisonnier de guerre ou à une personne internée.

Pénalités.

13.—(1) Toute personne employée aux fins de cette Loi qui fait volontairement défaut dans l'exécution de ses devoirs sous cette Loi, sera passible en Police Correctionnelle, lors trouvée coupable, pour chaque offense d'une amende qui n'excédera pas Cinq livres sterling.

Pénalités contre ceux qui communiquent information sans autorisation légale.

(2) Toute personne employée à recueillir, corriger ou compléter les feuilles tabulaires, ou agissant autrement dans la compilation ou le maintien du registre ou la disposition tabulaire du contenu, et toute personne se servant du registre qui communique sans autorisation légale de l'information par lui acquise dans le cours de son emploi ou en se servant du registre, sera passible en Police Correctionnelle lors trouvé coupable, d'un emprisonnement, avec ou sans travail forcé, pour un terme qui n'excédera pas trois mois, ou d'une amende qui n'excédera pas Vingt livres sterling, ou de tel emprisonnement et de telle amende.

Pénalités contre ceux qui refusent de remplir feuilles tabulaires, &c.

(3) Toute personne au-dessus de l'âge de dix-huit ans qui, devant se faire enregistrer aux fins de cette Loi—

(a) refuse, ou sans une excuse légale néglige de remplir ou de faire remplir une feuille tabulaire du meilleur de sa connaissance, ou de signer la feuille comme elle est requise dans cette Loi ; ou

persons in his employment as are required to be registered under this Law. 1915

11.—No person shall be registered in more than one parish, and, if any person is liable to be registered in two or more parishes, he shall have liberty to choose in which parish he shall be registered. Persons to be registered only in one parish.

12.—The duty of registering under this Law shall not, except to such extent as may be otherwise prescribed, apply to any prisoner in a prison, certified lunatic, or defective, or inmate of any hospital, poor-law institution, or other prescribed institution, nor to a prisoner of war or a person who is interned. Law not applicable to prisoners, lunatics or inmates of hospitals.

13.—(1) If any person employed under this Law makes wilful default in the performance of any of his duties under this Law, he shall for each offence be liable on conviction by the Police Court, to a fine not exceeding Five pounds. Penalties.

(2) If any person employed in collecting, correcting, or completing forms, or otherwise acting in the compilation or maintenance of the register, or the tabulation of the contents thereof, or any person using the register, communicates without lawful authority any information acquired in the course of his employment, or from such use, he shall, on conviction by the Police Court, be liable to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a term not exceeding three months, or to a fine not exceeding Twenty pounds, or to both such imprisonment or fine. Communications without lawful authority.

(3) If any person over eighteen years of age required to register himself under this Law— Penalties for refusing to fill in forms.

(a) refuses, or without lawful excuse neglects to fill up, or cause to be filled up a form to the best of his knowledge and belief, or to sign it as by this Law required; or

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(b) refuse, ou sans excuse légale néglige de se présenter au lieu et à l'heure où sa présence sera requise aux fins de cette Loi ; ou

(c) volontairement fait ou signe, ou fait faire ou signer une fausse insertion par rapport à une matière quelconque spécifiée dans la feuille tabulaire ; ou

(d) refuse de répondre, ou donne volontairement une fausse réponse à une question requise par cette Loi ; ou

(e) refuse, ou sans excuse légale néglige d'accomplir aucun autre devoir incombant sur elle aux fins de cette Loi ;

sera passible en Police Correctionnelle lors trouvée coupable d'une amende qui n'excédera pas Cinq livres sterling et dans le cas d'une offense continuée d'une autre amende qui n'excédera pas une livre sterling pour chaque journée que l'offense durera.

(4) Toute personne qui se représentera faussement comme étant une personne à qui un certificat d'enregistrement a été livré aux fins de cette Loi, sera passible en Police Correctionnelle lors trouvée coupable d'un emprisonnement avec ou sans travail forcé pour un terme qui n'excédera pas trois mois, ou d'une amende qui n'excédera pas vingt livres sterling, ou de tel emprisonnement et de telle amende.

Amendes.

14.—Les amendes seront applicables moitié à Sa Majesté et moitié au délateur.

15.—Cette loi sera en force pendant la durée de la présente guerre, sans préjudice toutefois à toute poursuite pour une offense commise avant l'expiration de cette Loi.

(b) refuses, or without lawful excuse neglects to attend at any place or time at which his attendance is required under this Law; or

(c) wilfully makes or signs, or causes to be made or signed, any false return of any matter specified in the form; or

(d) refuses to answer, or wilfully gives a false answer to, any question required under this Law; or

(e) refuses, or without lawful excuse neglects, to perform any other duty imposed on him by or under this Law;

he shall for each offence be liable, on conviction by the Police Court, to a fine not exceeding Five pounds, and in the case of a continuing offence, to a further fine not exceeding One pound for each day during which the offence continues.

(4) If any person falsely represents himself to be a person to whom a certificate of registration has been issued under this Law, he shall, on conviction by the Police Court, be liable to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a term not exceeding three months, or to a fine not exceeding Twenty pounds, or to both such imprisonment and fine.

14.—The fines shall be applicable one half to His Majesty and one half to the informer.

15.—This Law shall continue in force during the continuance of the present war, without prejudice however, to the taking or prosecution of proceedings for any offence committed before the expiration of this Law.

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(Enregistré sur les Records le 28 août 1915.)

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE,

The 12th day of August, 1915.

PRESENT,

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY

LORD PRESIDENT

LORD STAMFORDHAM

SIR G. FLEETWOOD WILSON.

Alterations
to scheme for
improvements to St.
Sampson's
Harbour
sanctioned.

WHEREAS there was this day read at the Board a Report from the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Council for the Affairs of Guernsey and Jersey, dated the 10th day of August, 1915, in the words following, viz. :—

“ YOUR MAJESTY having been pleased, by Your General Order of Reference of the 10th day of May, 1910, to refer unto this Committee the humble Petition of the States of the Island of Guernsey, setting forth :—1. that by an Order of Your Majesty in Council, dated the 7th day of January, 1915, Your Majesty was graciously pleased to authorize the execution of certain works on the South Side of St. Sampson's Harbour, at an estimated cost of £3,300, *Guernsey Currency* (inclusive of £100 for superintendence and incidental expenses), and to order and direct that such sum should be taken from the Revenue of the said Harbour : 2. that by a subsequent Order of Your Majesty in Council, dated the 2nd day of March, 1915, Your Majesty was also graciously pleased to authorize an additional expenditure of £450, *Guernsey Currency*, for the purpose of carrying out the necessary work on the South Side of the said Harbour, and to order and direct that the said sum be taken from the Revenue of the said Harbour : 3. that on the 5th day of June, 1915, the President of the Committee of the said Harbour addressed a letter to the Bailiff and President of the States pointing out that it was originally intended to provide fender piles on the face of the sea wall, and calling attention to the fact that the Master of the said Harbour had stated that as the new quay wall would have a dressed face, the piling would be unnecessary ; it was moreover pointed out that it would be advantageous to remove the piling on a

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further length of about 120 feet on the portion of the quay wall between the work now in construction and that which was completed in 1914, and to trim to a fair surface the lower part of the wall; the Harbour Master further recommended that the bed of the Harbour along the above-mentioned length of 120 feet be trenched; the said alterations would reduce the original cost by the sum of £25, *Guernsey Currency*, and the States were asked to approve thereof: 4. that the matter was duly submitted to the States, and came on for consideration and debate on the 30th day of June, 1915, when a Resolution was passed approving of the said alterations, provided that the original cost be reduced by the sum of £25, *Guernsey Currency*, and requesting the President to present a humble Petition for Your Majesty's Royal Sanction thereto: And humbly praying that Your Majesty would be graciously pleased to approve of the alterations (provided that a saving of a sum of £25, *Guernsey Currency*, be thereby effected) in the original Scheme for the carrying out of certain works and improvements on the South Side of St. Sampson's Harbour, sanctioned by Your Majesty in Council on the 7th day of January, and the 2nd day of March, 1915:

“THE LORDS OF THE COMMITTEE, in obedience to Your Majesty's said Order of Reference, have taken the said Petition into consideration, and do, this day, agree, humbly to report, as their opinion, to Your Majesty, that it may be advisable for Your Majesty to comply with the prayer of the said Petition.”

HIS MAJESTY, having taken the said Report into consideration, is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to approve thereof, and to sanction the proposed alterations in the original Scheme for the carrying out of certain works and improvements on the South Side of St. Sampson's Harbour, sanctioned by the Orders in Council dated respectively the 7th day of January, and the 2nd day of March, 1915, by which a saving of £25, *Guernsey Currency*, will be effected.

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And His Majesty doth hereby further direct that this Order be entered upon the Register of the Island of Guernsey and observed accordingly.

And the Lieutenant-Governor or Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Guernsey, the Bailiff and Jurats, and all other His Majesty's Officers, for the time being, in the said Island, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

(Enregistré sur les Records le 28 août 1915.)

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE,

The 12th day of August, 1915.

PRESENT,

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY

LORD PRESIDENT

LORD STAMFORDHAM

SIR G. FLEETWOOD WILSON.

Additional
expenditure
in connection
with the
erection of a
lighthouse on
Roustel Rock
Sanctioned.

WHEREAS there was this day read at the Board a Report from the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Council for the Affairs of Guernsey and Jersey, dated the 7th day of August, 1915, in the words following, viz. :—

“YOUR MAJESTY having been pleased, by Your General Order of Reference of the 10th day of May, 1910, to refer unto this Committee the humble Petition of the States of the Island of Guernsey, setting forth :—1, that by an Order of Your Majesty in Council, dated the 2nd day of June, 1915, and registered on the Records of the Island on the 26th day of June, 1915, Your Majesty was graciously pleased to authorise :—(1) the erection of a Lighthouse and Fog-Signal on the Rock known as ‘Roustel,’ at the northern approach to the Harbours of St. Peter-Port and St. Sampson, at an estimated cost of £1,500, *Guernsey Currency*, and (2) the expenditure of the sum of £1,000, *Guernsey Currency*, in order to provide for the plant and other means of carrying out the works, and to order and direct that the said sums should be taken in the following proportions, viz. :—Two-thirds from the Revenues of the Special Fund of the Harbour of St. Peter-Port,

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created by virtue of the Order in Council of the 2nd day of September, 1858, and one-third from the Revenues of the Harbour of St. Sampson, and to further order and direct that the annual cost of upkeep of the said works be taken from the Revenues of the said Harbours in the above-mentioned proportions: 2. that on the 3rd day of June, 1915, the President of the Committee for the said Harbour of St. Peter-Port addressed a letter to the Bailiff and President of the States, pointing out that the lowest tender received for the said works was £2,651 17s. 6d., *Guernsey Currency*, being £151 17s. 6d. in excess of the amount originally voted for that purpose, and requesting that the States be asked to vote the said sum of £151 17s. 6d., *Guernsey Currency*, in order to enable the said Committee to proceed with the works at the earliest opportunity: 3. that the matter was duly submitted to the States, and came on for consideration and debate on the 30th day of June, 1915, when a Resolution was passed sanctioning the additional expenditure of the said sum of £151 17s. 6d., *Guernsey Currency*, and authorizing the Bailiff to present a humble Petition for Your Majesty's Royal Sanction to the same; And humbly praying that Your Majesty would be graciously pleased to authorize the additional expenditure of a sum of £151 17s. 6d., *Guernsey Currency*, for the purpose of carrying out the aforesaid works, and to order and direct that the same may be taken in the following proportions, viz.:—Two-thirds from the Revenues of the Special Fund of the Harbour of St. Peter-Port, created by virtue of the Order in Council of the 2nd day of September, 1858, and one-third from the Revenues of the Harbour of St. Sampson:

“THE LORDS OF THE COMMITTEE, in obedience to Your Majesty's said Order of Reference, have taken the said Petition into consideration, and do, this day, agree, humbly to report, as their opinion, to Your Majesty, that it may be advisable for Your Majesty to comply with the prayer of the said Petition.”

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HIS MAJESTY, having taken the said Report into consideration, is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to approve thereof, and to sanction the additional expenditure of a sum of £151 17s. 6d., *Guernsey Currency*, for the purpose of carrying out the works in connection with the erection of a Lighthouse and Fog-Signal on the Roustel Rock, at the northern approach to the Harbours of St. Peter-Port and St. Sampson.

And His Majesty doth hereby further direct that this Order be entered upon the Register of the Island of Guernsey and observed accordingly.

And the Lieutenant-Governor or Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Guernsey, the Bailiff and Jurats, and all other His Majesty's Officers, for the time being, in the said Island, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

(Enregistré sur les Records le 28 juin 1916.)

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE,

The 8th day of June, 1916.

PRESENT,

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY,

LORD PRESIDENT.

DR. T. J. MACNAMARA.

LORD CHAMBERLAIN.

SIR FREDERICK PONSONBY.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL F. B. MILDMAY.

Amende-
ments à la loi
relative à la
Milice Royale
de l'île
d'Auregny.

WHEREAS there was this day read at the Board a Report from the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Council for the Affairs of Guernsey and Jersey, dated the 5th day of June, 1916, in the words following, viz. :—

“YOUR MAJESTY having been pleased, by Your General Order of Reference of the 10th day of May, 1910, to refer unto this Committee a humble Petition of John Main Duplain, Esquire, Lieutenant-Judge, and President of the States of the Island of Alderney, setting forth that the Law relating to the Royal Militia of the Island of Alderney was sanctioned by an Order in Council of the 10th May, 1905 : that the Officer Commanding the said Militia has informed the Court that the present

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War has shown the urgent necessity of amending the said Law, in so far as it concerns the powers of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, respecting the said Militia; that the Court, having duly considered the amendments suggested by the said Officer Commanding, incorporated them in a 'Projet de Loi' intituled 'Loi Supplémentaire à la Loi relative à la Milice Royale de l'île d'Auregny,' and referred the said 'Projet de Loi' to the States of the said Island; that, at a Meeting held on the 22nd March, 1916, the States, after hearing the said Officer Commanding, unanimously adopted the said 'Projet de Loi,' which is hereunto annexed; and authorized their President to present a humble Petition to Your Gracious Majesty in Council in order to obtain the Royal Sanction thereof: And humbly praying that Your Majesty would be pleased to give Your Royal Sanction to the said 'Projet de Loi' and to declare that Your Royal Will and Pleasure is that the said 'Projet' shall have the force of Law in the said Island of Alderney:

"THE LORDS OF THE COMMITTEE, in obedience to Your Majesty's said Order of Reference, have taken the said Petition, and the 'Projet de Loi' annexed thereto, into consideration, and do this day agree humbly to report, as their opinion, to Your Majesty, that it may be advisable for Your Majesty to comply with the prayer of the said Petition, and to approve of and ratify the said 'Projet de Loi.'"

HIS MAJESTY, having taken the said Report into consideration, is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to approve of and ratify the said "Projet de Loi," and to order, as it is hereby ordered, that the same shall have the force of law within the Island of Alderney.

And His Majesty doth hereby further direct that this Order, and the said "Projet de Loi" (a copy whereof is hereunto annexed) be entered upon the Register of the Island of Guernsey, and observed accordingly.

And the Lieutenant-Governor or Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Guernsey, the Bailiff and Jurats, and all other His Majesty's Officers for the time being, of the said Island of Guernsey, and

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also the Judge and Jurats of the said Island of Alderney, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

“ PROJET DE LOI ” referred to in the foregoing Order in Council.

PROJET DE LOI INTITULÉ “ LOI SUPPLÉMENTAIRE À LA LOI RELATIVE À LA MILICE ROYALE DE L'ÎLE D'AUREGNY.”

Aux Etats de l'Île d'Auregny, tenus le 22 Mars 1916, pardevant John Main Duplain, Ecuyer, Lieutenant-Juge; Présents: John Pierre Gallichan, Mathew Arscott Rowe, Nicolas William Gaudion et Thomas John Robilliard, écuyers, jurés, et Messieurs les Douzeniers représentant le Droit du Public, et en présence de Colonel W. Grant de Jersey, R.A.A. and E. (M), Commandant de la Forteresse, agissant Lieutenant-Gouverneur en cette île, et représentant Son Excellence le Lieutenant-Gouverneur.

Les Etats ont adopté un Projet de Loi intitulé “ Loi Supplémentaire à la Loi relative à la Milice Royale de l'île d'Auregny,” et ont prié Monsieur le Lieutenant-Juge d'envoyer une très humble requête à Sa Majesté le Roi en Conseil pour obtenir la Sanction Royale au dit Projet de Loi, dont la teneur suit:—

ARTICLE 4.—Sera rayé du dit article la dernière partie d'icelui, à commencer par les mots “ bien entendu que.”

ARTICLE 12.—Les mots suivants formeront la dernière partie du dit article et y seront ajoutés après les mots “ à la fois ”:—

“ Il pourra en temps de guerre, et pour cause d'urgence, ordonner de suite, et, en aucun temps, l'enrôlement, et la levée des recrues, sujets aux conditions et pénalités prescrites dans les articles relatant à l'enrôlement, et au recrutement.”

(Enregistré sur les Records le 29 juillet 1916.)

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AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE,

The 7th day of July, 1916.

PRESENT,

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY

LORD PRESIDENT.

LORD COLEBROOKE.

LORD CHAMBERLAIN.

MR SECRETARY LLOYD GEORGE.

MR. J. A. MURRAY MACDONALD.

WHEREAS there was this day read at the Board a Report from the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Council for the Affairs of Guernsey and Jersey, dated the 5th day of July, 1916, in the words following, viz. :—

Amendements à la loi relative à l'Education Primaire Obligatoire.

“ YOUR MAJESTY having been pleased, by Your General Order of Reference of the 10th day of May, 1910, to refer unto this Committee the humble Petition of the States of the Island of Guernsey setting forth :—(1) That on the 8th June, 1910, the States of the Island of Guernsey appointed a Committee to inquire into the existing system of Education in the different grades of Public Schools subsidized by the States, and to indicate in what manner this system could be re-organised in order to prevent overlapping between them, and, if possible, to reduce the cost of Education : (2) that on the 17th June, 1914, and at an adjourned Meeting held on the 1st July, 1914, the Report of the said Committee was submitted to and considered by the States, which body rejected certain proposals of the Committee referring to the amendment of the Law on Compulsory Education sanctioned by an Order of Her late Majesty in Council on the 17th September, 1900, and registered on the records of this Island on the 13th October, 1900 : (3) that on the 1st September, 1915, a letter addressed to the President of the States by the President of the States Education Committee, referring to the same subject, and suggesting certain amendments to the afore-mentioned Law of 1900 (these amendments being modifications of those rejected by the States on the 1st July, 1914) was submitted to and considered by the States, when the amendments therein contained were adopted, and the Royal Court was requested to prepare a ‘ Bill ’ or ‘ Projet de Loi ’ to give effect to the Resolutions of the States

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on the subject : (4) that accordingly, on the 13th November, 1915, a 'Bill' or 'Projet de Loi,' embodying the afore-mentioned amendments, prepared by the Law Officers of the Crown, was adopted by the Royal Court, and the Bailiff was requested to lay the same before the States of the Island for their approval : (5) that at a Meeting of the States of the Island held on the 8th December, 1915, the said 'Bill' or 'Projet de Loi' was, with slight modifications, approved and adopted, and the President of the States was authorised to present a most humble Petition, to Your Majesty, praying for Your Royal Sanction to the same : (6) that the said 'Bill' or 'Projet de Loi,' as finally adopted by the States is intituled 'Loi supplémentaire à la Loi relative à l'Education Primaire Obligatoire,' and is in the words and figures set forth in the Schedule to the said Petition : And most humbly praying that Your Majesty would be graciously pleased to give Your Royal Sanction to the said 'Bill' or 'Projet de Loi' intituled 'Loi supplémentaire à la loi relative à l'Education Primaire Obligatoire' and to order and direct that, as from the date of the registration thereof, the same might have the force of Law within the Island of Guernsey :

"THE LORDS OF THE COMMITTEE, in obedience to Your Majesty's said Order of Reference, have taken the said Petition and the said 'Projet de Loi' into consideration, and do this day agree humbly to report, as their opinion, to Your Majesty, that it may be advisable for Your Majesty to comply with the prayer of the said Petition, and to approve of and ratify the said 'Projet de Loi.'"

HIS MAJESTY, having taken the said Report into consideration, is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to approve of and ratify the said "Projet de Loi," and to order, as it is hereby ordered, that, as from the date of the registration of this Order, the same shall have the force of law within the Island of Guernsey.

And His Majesty doth hereby further direct that this Order, and the said "Projet de Loi" (a copy whereof is hereunto annexed), be entered

upon the Register of the Island of Guernsey, and 1916
observed accordingly.

And the Lieutenant-Governor or Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Guernsey, the Bailiff and Jurats, and all other His Majesty's Officers, for the time being, in the said Island, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

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“ PROJET DE LOI ” referred to in the foregoing
Order in Council.

LOI SUPPLÉMENTAIRE À LA LOI RELATIVE À L'ÉDUCATION PRIMAIRE OBLIGATOIRE.

Rappel de
certains
Articles de la
loi du 17
septembre
1900.

Sont et demeurent rappelés les articles 3 (a), 9, 11 et 13 de la Loi relative à l'éducation primaire obligatoire sanctionnée par un Ordre de Sa Majesté en Conseil en date du 17 septembre 1900, enregistré sur les records de cette île le 13 octobre 1900, et la Loi supplémentaire à la loi relative à l'éducation primaire obligatoire sanctionnée par un Ordre de Sa Majesté en Conseil en date du 28 mars 1912, et enregistré sur les Records de cette île le 15 avril 1912, et sont les articles 5 et 6 suivants substitués aux dits articles de la dite Loi supplémentaire, et sont les articles suivants substitués aux articles 9 et 13 de la dite loi du 17 septembre 1900, et à la dite Loi supplémentaire du 28 mars 1912, et est l'article 7 (a) suivant ajouté à l'article 7 de la dite loi du 17 septembre 1900, et est un article additionnel ajouté à la fin de la présente loi.

Nomination
d'Officiers
Surveillants.

5.—Le Comité d'Education nommera un ou plusieurs officiers surveillants qui exerceront les fonctions de leur charge d'après les règlements du dit Comité. Ils prêteront serment devant la Cour Royale de bien et fidèlement gérer la charge d'officier surveillant.

6.—Tout Officier surveillant devra :—

Devoirs des
Officiers
Surveillants.

(a) Recevoir des maîtres et des maîtresses des écoles primaires subventionnées par les Etats une liste des noms des enfants inscrits sur les registres de leurs écoles respectives ; et recevoir des maîtres et maîtresses des écoles privées, lesquels seront tenus de la fournir lors requis par le Comité des Etats pour l'Education, une liste de noms des enfants d'âge scolaire inscrits sur les registres de chaque école.

(b) S'informer du nom et de la demeure de tout enfant d'âge scolaire qui ne reçoit pas l'instruction primaire visée par cette loi.

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Translation of "Law supplementary to the Law relating to Compulsory Primary Education," approved by His Majesty in Council on the 7th July, 1916.

Articles 3 (a), 9, 11 and 13 of the Law relating to Compulsory Primary Education, sanctioned by Order of Her late Majesty in Council dated the 17th September, 1900, registered on the records of this Island on the 13th October, 1900, and the Law supplementary to the Law relating to Compulsory Primary Education, sanctioned by Order of His Majesty in Council dated the 28th March, 1912, and registered on the records of this Island on the 15th April, 1912, are and remain repealed, and the following Articles numbered 5 and 6 are substituted for the Articles of the said Supplementary Law, and the following Articles are substituted for Articles 9 and 13 of the said Law of the 17th September, 1900, and for the Supplementary Law of the 28th March, 1912, and Article 7 (a) following is added to Article 7 of the said Law of the 17th September, 1900, and an additional Article added at the end of the present Law.

Repeal of certain Articles of the Law of the 17th September, 1900.

5.—The Education Committee shall name one or more Attendance Officers who shall carry out their duties in accordance with the Rules of the said Committee. They shall take oath before the Royal Court to well and faithfully carry out the duty of Attendance Officer.

Nomination of Attendance Officers.

6.—Every Attendance Officer shall :—

- (a) Receive from the masters and mistresses of the Primary Schools subsidized by the States a list of the names of the children on the registers of their respective schools; and receive from the masters and mistresses of private schools, who shall be obliged to furnish the same when required to do so by the States Education Committee, a list of the names of children of school age inscribed on the registers of each school.
- (b) Ascertain the name and address of every child of school age not receiving the primary education laid down by this law.

Duties of Attendance Officers.

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- (c) Se rendre à la demeure de tout enfant d'âge scolaire résidant en cette île qui ne fréquente régulièrement aucune école et qui ne reçoit pas l'instruction primaire visée par cette loi, s'assurer de tous les faits, avertir le parent ou autre personne ayant la custodie de l'enfant d'envoyer l'enfant de suite à l'école sous les peines échéantes aux fins de la Loi, et transmettre aux Comités Paroissiaux et au Comité des Etats une liste des enfants dont les noms sont enregistrés sur les registres de l'école, qui ne fréquentent pas régulièrement la dite école, et des enfants qui ne fréquentent aucune école.
- (d) Poursuivre devant la Cour de Police, après avoir obtenu du Comité des Etats pour l'éducation autorisation à ce faire, le parent ou autre personne qui aura enfreint la présente loi.
- (e) Assister aux réunions du Comité des Etats pour l'éducation ou des Comités paroissiaux lorsqu'il en sera requis par le Président du Comité.

Devoirs des
maîtres et
maîtresses.

7.—(a) Les maîtres et maîtresses des écoles privées sont tenus en ce qui concerne les enfants d'âge scolaire de se conformer aux dispositions de l'article 7 de la loi relative à l'éducation primaire obligatoire (1900) et seront sujets aux dispositions de l'article 6 de la présente loi sous peine d'une amende qui n'excédera pas £5 stg. en outre la fermeture de l'école, le tout à la discrétion de la Cour.

Dispense
d'enfants
employés
dans
l'industrie
ou dans
l'agriculture.

9.—Le Comité Paroissial pourra, avec l'approbation du Comité des Etats et sur la demande motivée du parent, dispenser des deux classes de la journée ou d'une des classes de deux journées dans le courant d'une semaine, un enfant employé dans l'industrie ou dans l'agriculture ou dans des cas de besoins exceptionnels, qui aura atteint l'âge de onze ans, et qui aura passé le troisième grade.

Tout enfant qui fréquente une école publique primaire subventionnée par les Etats qui n'est pas exempté conformément aux dispositions de l'Article

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- (c) Visit the residence of every child of school age residing in this Island who does not regularly attend any school and who does not receive the primary education laid down by this law, ascertain all the facts, warn the parent or other person having the custody of the child to send the child at once to school under the penalties laid down by law, and transmit to the Parochial Committees and the States Committee a list of the children whose names are registered on the registers of the school, who do not attend the said school regularly, and a list of the children who do not attend any school.
- (d) Prosecute before the Police Court, after obtaining authority from the States Education Committee so to do, the parent or other person who shall have infringed the present law.
- (e) Attend the meetings of the States Education Committee or of the Parochial Committees when requested to do so by the President of the Committee.

7.—(a) The masters and mistresses of private schools are obliged as regards children of school age to conform to the provisions of Article 7 of the Law relating to Compulsory Primary Education (1900), and shall be subject to the provisions of Article 6 of the present law under penalty of a fine not exceeding five pounds sterling, in addition to the closing of the school, the whole at the discretion of the Court.

Duties of
Masters and
Mistresses.

9.—The Parochial Committee may, with the approval of the States Committee, on the application of the parent giving sufficient reason for the same, exempt from two attendances on one day per week, or from one attendance on each of two days per week, any child employed in industry or in agriculture or in the case of exceptional need, who shall have reached the age of eleven years, and who shall have passed the third standard.

Exemption of
children
engaged in
industry or
agriculture.

Every child attending a Public Primary School subsidized by the States who is not exempted in accordance with Article 7 of the Law relating to

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7 de la Loi relative à l'Education Primaire Obligatoire (1900), devra être présent aux examens et aux inspections de cette école.

Pénalités.

13.—Est passible d'une amende qui n'excédera pas cinq chelins sterling, et à défaut de paiement de deux jours d'emprisonnement, tout parent qui, après avoir été averti de ce faire, refusera ou négligera, soit de donner à l'enfant d'âge scolaire dont il a la garde une éducation égale à celle qui est donnée dans une école primaire subventionnée par les Etats, soit de l'envoyer à une des dites écoles.

Sera censé n'avoir pas envoyé son enfant à l'école, et par conséquent être passible des peines imposées par cet article :—

- (a) Tout parent qui l'y aura envoyé dans un état malpropre en ce qui regarde soit sa personne soit ses vêtements, ou dans un état quelconque qui ne permet pas qu'il s'associe librement avec d'autres écoliers.
- (b) Tout parent qui aura retiré son enfant de l'école sans cause raisonnable et suffisante.

En tout cas de récidive et nouvelle récidive, la peine pourra être portée à une amende qui n'excédera pas une livre sterling, ou à un emprisonnement, à discrétion de Justice, qui n'excédera pas huit jours.

ARTICLE ADDITIONNEL.

Dans la susdite Loi relative à l'Education Primaire Obligatoire les mots "Conseil d'Education" seront substitués aux mots "Comité des Etats pour l'Education Paroissiale" et "Comité des Etats."

Compulsory Primary Education (1900), must be present at the examinations and inspections of the said school. 1916

13.—Any parent who, after having been warned so to do, shall refuse or neglect, either to give a child of school age under his care an education equal to that which is given in a primary school subsidized by the States, or to send him to one of the said schools, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five shillings sterling, and in default of payment to two days' imprisonment. Penalties.

(a) Any parent who shall have sent his child to school in an unclean state either as regards his person or his clothing, or in any state whatsoever which will prevent him from associating freely with other scholars;

(b) Any parent who shall have withdrawn his child from school without reasonable and sufficient cause;

shall be deemed not to have sent his child to school, and consequently to be liable to the penalties imposed by this Article.

In case of a second or further offence, the penalty may be increased to a fine not exceeding One pound sterling, or to imprisonment, at the discretion of the Court, not exceeding eight days.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLE.

In the above Law relating to Compulsory Primary Education, the words "Education Council" shall be substituted for the words "States Committee for Parochial Education," and "States Committee."

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(Enregistré sur les Records le 29 juillet 1916).

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE,

The 7th day of July, 1916.

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

LORD PRESIDENT

LORD COLEBROOKE

LORD CHAMBERLAIN

MR. SECRETARY LLOYD GEORGE

MR. J. A. MURRAY MACDONALD.

Loi portant
modification
à la loi sur
l'Instruction
Publique
Primaire.

WHEREAS there was this day read at the Board a Report from the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Council for the Affairs of Guernsey and Jersey, dated the 5th day of July, 1916, in the words following, viz. :—

“YOUR MAJESTY having been pleased, by Your General Order of Reference of the 10th day of May, 1910, to refer unto this Committee the humble Petition of the States of the Island of Guernsey setting forth :—(1) That on the 8th June, 1910, the States of the Island of Guernsey appointed a Committee to inquire into the existing system of Education in the different grades of Public Schools subsidised by the States, and to indicate in what manner this system could be re-organized in order to prevent overlapping between them, and, if possible, to reduce the cost of Education : (2) that on the 17th June, 1914, and at an adjourned Meeting held on the 1st July, 1914, the Report of the said Committee was submitted to and considered by the States, which body approved and adopted certain amendments to the Law intituled ‘Loi sur l’Instruction Publique Primaire,’ sanctioned by an Order of His late Majesty in Council of the 16th February, 1903, and registered on the records of this Island on the 7th March, 1903 : (3) that on the 3rd March, 1915, a letter addressed to the President of the States by the President of the States Education Committee suggesting certain further amendments to the afore-mentioned Law of 1903, intituled ‘Loi sur l’Instruction Publique Primaire’ was submitted to and considered by the States,

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when the amendments therein suggested were adopted, and the Royal Court was requested to prepare a ' Bill ' or ' Projet de Loi ' in accordance with the Resolutions of the States on the subject : (4) that all the aforementioned amendments were submitted to the Royal Court on the 13th November, 1915, when a ' Bill ' or ' Projet de Loi,' prepared by the Law Officers of the Crown, was adopted by that body, and the Bailiff was requested to lay the same before the States of the Island for their approval : (5) that the said ' Bill ' or ' Projet de Loi ' was submitted to the States on the 8th December, 1915, when, after full consideration, a Resolution was passed adopting the ' Bill ' or ' Projet de Loi ' with slight modifications, and authorising the President to present a most humble Petition on behalf of the States of the Island, for Your Majesty's Royal Sanction thereto : (6) that the said ' Bill ' or ' Projet de Loi,' as finally adopted by the States is intituled ' Loi supplémentaire à la Loi sur l'Instruction Publique Primaire,' and is in the words and figures set forth in the Schedule to the said Petition : And most humbly praying that Your Majesty would be graciously pleased to grant Your Royal Sanction to the ' Bill ' or ' Projet de Loi ' intituled ' Loi supplémentaire à la Loi sur l'Instruction Publique Primaire,' and to order and direct that, as from the date of the registration thereof, the same might have the force of Law within the Island of Guernsey :

" The Lords of the Committee, in obedience to Your Majesty's said Order of Reference, having taken the said Petition and the said ' Projet de Loi ' into consideration, and having, on the 6th day of April, 1916, intimated to the Bailiff that, in their opinion, Article 18 of the ' Projet de Loi ' should be amended by substituting for the

1916 words ' shall have the schools annually inspected by the English Board of Education ' the words ' shall, subject to the consent of the English Board of Education, have the schools annually inspected by one or more of His Majesty's Inspectors of Schools,' and having thereafter been informed by the Bailiff that on the 26th day of May, 1916, the States passed a Resolution approving the said amendment, do this day agree humbly to report, as their opinion, to Your Majesty, that it may be advisable for Your Majesty to comply with the prayer of the said Petition, and to approve of and ratify the said ' Projet de Loi ' as amended."

HIS MAJESTY, having taken the said Report into consideration, is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to approve of and ratify the said " Projet de Loi," as amended on the 26th day of May, 1916, and to order, as it is hereby ordered, that, as from the date of the registration of this Order, the same shall have the force of law within the Island of Guernsey.

And His Majesty doth hereby further direct that this Order, and the said " Projet de Loi," so amended as aforesaid (a copy whereof is hereunto annexed), be entered upon the Register of the Island of Guernsey and observed accordingly.

And the Lieutenant-Governor or Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Guernsey, the Bailiff and Jurats, and all other His Majesty's Officers, for the time being, in the said Island, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

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PROJET DE LOI referred to in the foregoing
Order in Council.

LOI SUPPLÉMENTAIRE À LA LOI SUR
L'INSTRUCTION PUBLIQUE PRIMAIRE.

Rappel de
certains
Articles de la
loi du 7 mars
1903.

Sont et demeurent rappelés les Articles 5, 7, 17, 18, 31 et 32 de la Loi sur l'Instruction Publique Primaire sanctionnée par un Ordre de Sa Majesté en Conseil en date du 16 février, 1903, enregistré sur les Records de cette île le 7 mars 1903, et sont les articles suivants substitués aux articles 5, 7, 17, 18 et 31. Et est un article additionnel ajouté à la fin de la présente Loi.

Sont aussi ôtés de l'article 30 (d) les mots " y compris les honoraires du personnel enseignant," et de l'article 30 (g) les mots " du Superviseur."

CHAPITRE I.

Dépenses
Ordinaires
d'une école
seront fournis
moitié par les
États
et moitié par
la Paroisse.

5.—Les frais encourus pour la bâtisse ou l'agrandissement d'une École Publique Primaire seront fournis moitié par les États et moitié par la Paroisse. Les frais annuels de réparation, comme aussi le coût d'entretien et de maintien d'une École Publique Primaire, et toute chose fournie avec l'approbation du Comité des États pour la dite École (à l'exception de ce qui constituera Dépenses Auxiliaires comme est ci-après spécifié) formeront les Dépenses Ordinaires de l'École, et seront fournis moitié par les États et moitié par la Paroisse, mais sera la valeur annuelle du Fonds de Dotation appartenant à l'École censée former partie de la proportion fournie par la paroisse.

Les dépenses
auxiliaires
seront four-
nis par les
États.

Tout ce qui est classé dans cette Loi comme Dépenses Auxiliaires sera à la charge exclusive des États. Les frais de perception de taxe ou de donation, ainsi que les frais encourus selon les articles 26 et 34 de cette Loi seront à la charge exclusive de la paroisse.

Translation of " Law supplementary to the Law on Public Primary Education," as amended, approved by His Majesty in Council on the 7th July, 1916.

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Articles 5, 7, 17, 18, 31 and 32 of the Law on Public Primary Education, sanctioned by an Order of His late Majesty in Council dated 16th February, 1903, and registered on the Records of this Island on the 7th March, 1903, are and remain repealed, and the following Articles are substituted for Articles 5, 7, 17, 18 and 31. An additional Article is added at the end of the present Law. The words " including the fees of the teaching staff " are also withdrawn from Article 30 (d), and from Article 30 (g), the words " of the Supervisor."

Repeal of certain articles of the law of the 7th March 1903.

CHAPTER I.

5.—The expenses incurred for the building or the enlargement of a Public Primary School and for the furnishing thereof shall be paid half by the States and half by the Parish. The annual expenses for repairs, as well as the cost of upkeep and maintenance of a Public Primary School, and everything supplied for the said school with the approval of the States Committee (excepting Auxiliary Expenditure as hereinafter specified) shall form the Ordinary Expenditure of the School, and shall be provided half by the States and half by the Parish, but the annual value of the Endowment Fund belonging to the school shall be deemed to form part of the proportion furnished by the Parish. All that is classed in this Law as Auxiliary Expenditure shall be charged exclusively to the States. The cost of collecting taxes or donations, as well as the expenses incurred under Articles 26 and 34 of this Law shall be charged exclusively to the Parish.

The ordinary expenditure of a school shall be provided half by the States and half by the parish.

The Auxiliary expenditure shall be charged to the States.

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Admission
d'enfants aux
écoles
publiques
primaires.

7.—Tout enfant résidant dans une paroisse (à l'exception des internes des hospices publics qui ne pourront l'être sans l'assentiment des Chefs de Famille de la paroisse où tel hospice est situé), sera admissible aux Écoles Publiques Primaires établies dans cette paroisse, et tout enfant, étant élève d'une École Publique Primaire, pourra concourir, sous les conditions qui seront fixées de temps en temps par le Comité des États, pour les Bourses pour lesquelles il y aura des examens d'année en année.

Enfants
internes d'un
hospice
public.

Quant aux enfants, internes d'un hospice public, le Comité de l'hospice sera soumis aux obligations imposées à la paroisse aux fins de l'Article 1, et l'École d'un hospice sera censée comme École Paroissiale.

CHAPITRE III.

Comité des
États pour
l'Éducation.

17.—Le Comité des États pour l'Éducation sera composé de quinze membres au moins, nommés par les États, desquels six au moins seront choisis de la paroisse de Saint Pierre-Port, et six au moins des paroisses de la Campagne. Le Comité sera renouvelé par les États. Les trois plus anciens des membres sortiront de charge à la fin de chaque année, mais seront ré-éligibles. Le Comité choisira son Président et son Vice-Président d'entre ses membres. Sept membres formeront un quorum.

Nomination
des Sous-
Comités.

Le Comité des États pourra nommer des Sous-Comités chargés de remplir les fonctions que le Comité jugera convenables ; pourvu toutefois que s'il s'élève des différends entre un sous-comité et le comité d'une paroisse à l'égard des Articles 12, 23, 25, 27 et 28 de la présente Loi, le Comité des États lui-même examinera le différend avant de le référer aux États de Délibération ou à la Cour Royale, et aura seul le pouvoir de convoquer le Comité soit paroissial soit provisoire

7.—Every child residing in a Parish (excepting ¹⁹¹⁶ the children of the public hospitals who will not be so without the consent of the Ratepayers of the Parish where such hospital is situate), shall be admissible to the Public Primary Schools established in such Parish, and every child, being a pupil of a Public Primary School, shall be allowed to compete, under such conditions which shall from time to time be fixed by the States Committee, for the scholarships for which examinations will be held yearly.

As regards the children, inmates of a public hospital, the Committee of the hospital shall be subject to the obligations imposed on the Parish in pursuance of Article 1, and a Hospital School shall be deemed to be a Parish School.

CHAPTER III.

17.—The States Education Committee shall be composed of 15 members at least, named by the States, 6 at least of whom shall be chosen from the Parish of St. Peter-Port, and 6 at least from the Country Parishes. The Committee shall be renewed by the States. The 3 senior members shall retire from office at the end of each year, but shall be eligible for re-election. The Committee shall choose its President and its Vice-President from among its members. 7 members shall form a quorum.

The States Committee shall have the power to name Sub-Committees to carry out such duties as the Committee may deem proper; provided always that if any differences arise between a Sub-Committee and the Committee of a Parish with regard to Articles 12, 23, 25, 27 and 28 of the present Law, the States Committee itself shall inquire into the difference before referring it to the States of Deliberation or to the Royal Court, and shall alone have the power to convene either

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et de faire le règlement comme il est visé dans les susdits articles.

Code
d'Instruc-
tion sera
régulé par le
Comité des
États pour
l'Éducation.

18.—Le Comité des États pour l'Éducation règlera de temps en temps le Code d'Instruction qu'on donnera dans chaque école et prescrira les livres, cartes et autres choses nécessaires à l'instruction. Il fixera les examens qu'on fera subir à ceux qui désirent former partie du personnel enseignant, et sujet au consentement du Département dit " English Board of Education " fera faire annuellement l'inspection des Écoles par un ou un plus grand nombre des Inspecteurs d'Écoles de Sa Majesté (anglicé " His Majesty's Inspectors of Schools "). Il fixera de plus les inspections par rapport à l'instruction religieuse, et à la langue française, et nommera les Inspecteurs pour les faire. Le Comité des États représentera les États en ce qui regarde les frais d'entretien et de maintien des écoles, et fournira annuellement aux États un rapport sur l'état des dites écoles.

Le Comité des États aura la surveillance et la direction des classes établies pour l'instruction des élèves-assistants.

Bourses.

31.—Il sera accordé des Bourses aux garçons et aux filles, étant élèves des Écoles Primaires, pour les mettre à même de poursuivre leurs études gratuitement dans les Écoles Intermédiaires pour le terme de trois ans. Le nombre des bourses accordées n'excédera pas quatre-vingt sans vote spécial des États. Ces bourses seront ouvertes aux enfants de toutes les Écoles Publiques Primaires de l'île, des Écoles Volontaires recevant un subside des États, des Écoles des Hospices publics, et de l'École de la Garnison dite " Army School." Les conditions de l'adjudication seront réglées par le Comité des États.

the parochial or the provisional Committee, and to make the settlement as laid down in the above Articles. 1916

18.—The States Education Committee shall from time to time regulate the Code of Instruction to be given in each school and shall prescribe the books, maps, and other articles necessary for the purpose of instruction. It shall fix the examinations to be undergone by those who desire to form part of the teaching staff, and shall, subject to the consent of the English Board of Education, have the schools annually inspected by one or more of His Majesty's Inspectors of Schools. It shall, moreover, fix the inspections in religious knowledge, and in the French language, and shall name the Inspectors to carry out such inspections. The States Committee shall represent the States as regards the expenses for the upkeep and maintenance of the schools, and shall annually furnish the States with a report on the state of the said schools.

The code of instruction to be regulated by States Committee for Education

The States Committee shall have the supervision and direction of the classes established for the instruction of Pupil Teachers.

31.—Scholarships shall be awarded to boys and girls, pupils of the Primary Schools, to enable them to carry on their studies gratuitously in the Intermediate Schools for the term of 3 years. The number of scholarships awarded shall not exceed 80 without a special vote of the States. These scholarships shall be open to the children of all the Public Primary Schools of the Island, the Voluntary Schools subsidized by the States, the Schools of the Public Hospitals, and the Garrison Army School. The conditions of award shall be laid down by the Committee, Scholarships.

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Ces bourses comprendront tous les frais d'éducation y compris un nombre raisonnable de livres.

Une bourse sera accordée au premier abord pour un terme de trois ans, mais il sera loisible au Comité dans sa discrétion d'étendre ce terme pour deux périodes d'une année.

En outre son éducation gratuite comme sus est dit, chaque boursier recevra annuellement trois livres sterling en argent pendant les années dans lesquelles il fera ses études dans une école intermédiaire. S'il ne suit pas régulièrement les classes, ou s'il néglige ses études, le Comité des États pourra lui retirer en tout ou en partie sa bourse, et l'accorder à un autre élève.

ARTICLE ADDITIONNEL.

Dans la Loi relative à l'Instruction Publique Primaire (1903) et dans cette présente Loi supplémentaire à la Loi sur l'Instruction Publique Primaire, les mots " Conseil d'Éducation " seront substitués aux mots " Comité des États pour l'Éducation Paroissiale " et " Comité des États," et le mot " Comités " aux mots " sous-Comités."

N.B.—L'Article 31 de cette loi est rappelé et un nouvel Article y est substitué par la loi enregistrée sur les Records de cette île le 27 septembre 1918.

L'Article 18 de cette loi est aussi rappelé et un nouvel article y est substitué par la loi enregistrée sur les Records de cette île le 20 juillet 1925.

These scholarships shall comprise all educational expenses including a reasonable number of books.

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A scholarship shall be granted in the first instance for a term of 3 years, but the Committee may, in its discretion, extend this term for 2 periods of one year each.

In addition to free education as above stated, each scholar shall receive annually the sum of £3 sterling during the period in which he pursues his studies in an Intermediate School. If he does not attend school regularly, or if he neglects his studies, the States Committee may withdraw the whole or part of his scholarship, and award it to another pupil.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLE

In the Law relating to Public Primary Education (1903), and in this present Law the words " Education Council " shall be substituted for the words " States Committee for Parochial Education " and " States Committee," and the word " Committees " for the word " Sub-Committees."

N.B.—Article 31 of this law is repealed and a new article substituted therefor by the law registered on the Records of the Island on the 27th of September 1918. Article 18 of this law is also repealed and a new article substituted therefor by the law registered on the Records of the Island on the 20th of July 1925.

(Enregistré sur les Records le 29 juillet 1916.)

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE,

The 7th day of July, 1916.

PRESENT,

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY,

LORD PRESIDENT.

LORD COLEBROOKE.

LORD CHAMBERLAIN.

MR. SECRETARY LLOYD GEORGE.

MR. J. A. MURRAY MACDONALD.

WHEREAS there was this day read at the Board a Report from the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Council for the Affairs of Guernsey and Jersey, dated the 5th day of July, 1916, in the words following, viz. :—

Loi relative à
la
Constitution
d'un Conseil
d'Education.

“YOUR MAJESTY having been pleased, by Your General Order of Reference of the 10th day of May, 1910, to refer unto this Committee the humble Petition of the States of the Island of Guernsey setting forth :—(1) That on the 8th June, 1910, the States of the Island of Guernsey appointed a Committee to inquire into the existing system of Education in the different grades of Public Schools subsidized by the States, and to indicate in what manner this system could be re-organized in order to prevent overlapping between them, and, if possible, to reduce the cost of Education : (2) that on the 17th June, 1914, a Report prepared by the said Committee was submitted to the States, when, after debate and full consideration, a Committee was appointed to prepare a draft for the Constitution of a General Committee of Education for the Island, and to report to the States on all questions relating thereto, provided always that the rights and

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powers of Parochial Committees were not to be interfered with : (3) that on the 22nd January, 1915, the Report of the Committee appointed on the 17th June, 1914, was submitted to the States, when a Resolution was passed approving of the formation of a Committee of Education for the Island, to be composed of the existing Committees of the Intermediate and Primary Schools, such Committee to be named ' The States Committee for Education,' and the other points suggested in the Report were referred to this latter Committee for consideration and Report : (4) that on the 28th July, 1915, the Report of this Committee was taken into consideration by the States and a Resolution was passed approving the same, and requesting the Royal Court to prepare a ' Bill ' or ' Projet de Loi ' in accordance with the recommendations contained therein : (5) that on the 6th November, 1915, a ' Bill ' or ' Projet de Loi ' prepared by the Law Officers of the Crown, was submitted to and approved by the Royal Court, and the Bailiff was requested to lay the same before the States of the Island for their approval : (6) that at a meeting of the States of the Island held on the 8th December, 1915, the said ' Bill ' or ' Projet de Loi ' was, with slight modifications, approved and adopted, and the President of the States was authorized to present a most humble Petition to Your Majesty praying for Your Royal Sanction to the same : (7) that the said ' Bill ' or ' Projet de Loi ' as finally adopted by the States, is intituled ' Loi relative à la Constitution d'un Conseil d'Éducation,' and is in the words and figures set forth in the Schedule to the said Petition : And most humbly praying that Your Majesty would be graciously pleased to grant Your Royal Sanction to the ' Bill ' or ' Projet de Loi ' intituled ' Loi relative à la Con-

stitution d'un Conseil d'Éducation," and to order and direct that, as from the date of the registration thereof, the same might have the force of Law within the Island of Guernsey :

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" The Lords of the Committee, in obedience to Your Majesty's said Order of Reference, have taken the said Petition and the said ' Projet de Loi ' into consideration, and do this day agree humbly to report as their opinion to Your Majesty that it may be advisable for Your Majesty to comply with the prayer of the said Petition, and to approve of and ratify the said ' Projet de Loi. ' "

HIS MAJESTY, having taken the said Report into consideration, is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to approve of and ratify the said " Projet de Loi," and to order, as it is hereby ordered, that, as from the date of the registration of this Order, the same shall have the force of law within the Island of Guernsey.

AND HIS MAJESTY doth hereby further direct that this Order, and the said " Projet de Loi " (a copy whereof is hereunto annexed) be entered upon the Register of the Island of Guernsey, and observed accordingly.

And the Lieutenant-Governor or Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Guernsey, the Bailiff and Jurats, and all other His Majesty's Officers, for the time being, in the said Island, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

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“Projet de Loi” referred to in the foregoing Order in Council.

LOI RELATIVE À LA CONSTITUTION D'UN CONSEIL D'ÉDUCATION.

Constitution
du Conseil
d'Éducation.

1.—À compter de la date de l'enregistrement sur les Records de cette Ile de la présente Loi, un Conseil d'Éducation sera constitué composé du Comité des Écoles Intermédiaires et du Comité pour l'Instruction Publique Primaire présentement en existence. Le dit Conseil sera dénommé “Le Conseil d'Éducation.”

Conseil
d'Éducation
sera composé
de quinze
membres.

2.—Le Conseil d'Éducation sera composé de quinze membres pour le moins nommés par les États, desquels six au moins seront choisis de la paroisse de St. Pierre-Port et six au moins des paroisses de la Campagne. Le dit Conseil sera renouvelé par les États. Les trois plus anciens membres sortiront de charge à la fin de chaque année mais seront ré-éligibles. Le dit Conseil choisira son Président et son Vice-Président d'entre ses membres. Sept membres formeront un quorum.

Pouvoirs du
Conseil
d'Éducation.

3.—Le Conseil d'Éducation aura le pouvoir d'administrer les Écoles Primaires, les Écoles Intermédiaires et l'École Technique et des Arts, par l'entremise de sous-Comités choisis d'entre ses membres.

Fonctions du
Conseil
d'Éducation.

4.—Les fonctions du Conseil d'Éducation seront :—

(1) De considérer et de consolider pour être soumis aux États les Budgets :—

(a) du Collège Élisabeth.

(b) du Collège des Dames.

(c) des Écoles Intermédiaires.

(d) du Département de l'Éducation Primaire y inclus le “Pupil Teachers' Centre.”

(e) de l'École Technique et des Arts.

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Translation of " Law relating to the Constitution of an Education Council," approved by His Majesty in Council on the 7th July, 1916.

1.—On and after the date of registration of the present Law on the Records of this Island, an Education Council shall be constituted composed of the Intermediate Schools Committee and of the Public Primary Schools Committee actually existing. The said Committee shall be named " The Education Council." Constitution of Education Council.

2.—The Education Council shall be composed of at least 15 members appointed by the States, of whom at least six shall be chosen from the Parish of St. Peter-Port, and at least six from the Country Parishes. The Education Council shall be renewed by the States. The three senior members shall retire from office at the end of each year, but shall be eligible for re-election. The Education Council shall choose its President and Vice-President from among its members. Seven members shall form a quorum. Composition of Education Council.

3.—The Education Council shall have the power to administer the Primary Schools, the Intermediate Schools, and the Technical and Art School, by means of Sub-Committees chosen from among its members. Powers of Education Council.

4.—The functions of the Education Council shall be :— Functions of Education Council.

(1) To consider and consolidate for presentation to the States the Budgets of :—

- (a) Elizabeth College.
- (b) The Ladies' College.
- (c) The Intermediate Schools.
- (d) The Primary Education Department, the Pupil Teachers' Centre included.
- (e) The Technical and Art School.

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(2) D'être l'intermédiaire pour toutes communications entre le Collège Élisabeth et les États, et le Collège des Dames et les États.

(3) D'administrer par l'intermédiaire de Comités :

(a) Les Écoles Intermédiaires.

(b) Le Département de l'Éducation Primaire et le " Pupil Teachers' Centre," la Loi sur l'Instruction Publique Primaire, et la Loi sur l'Éducation Primaire Obligatoire.

(c) L'École Technique et des Arts.

(4) D'organiser ou de ré-organiser sur un fond convenable :—

(a) L'inspection médicale et le traitement des enfants des Écoles Primaires.

(b) L'Éducation des enfants défectueux.

(c) Les classes du soir pour les diverses sections de la communauté qui les requièrent, y inclus des conférences de science pour agriculteurs et horticulteurs dans les théories qui les assisteraient dans leur travail pratique.

(d) L'École Technique et des Arts, afin qu'elle réponde aux besoins de toutes les classes de la communauté.

(e) Tout autre département qui sera requis pour compléter le système d'Éducation dans cette Ile.

(5) De faire l'inspection personnelle ou d'arranger pour l'inspection de tous les établissements d'Éducation dans l'Ile, y inclus toutes institutions religieuses scolastiques et écoles privées, en ce qui regarde tant l'éducation qui y est donnée, que la condition sanitaire.

(6)—

(a) De faire les arrangements pour tous les examens et inspections qui sont requis

(2) To be the medium of all communications between Elizabeth College and the States, and the Ladies' College and the States.

(3) To administer by means of Committees :

(a) The Intermediate Schools.

(b) The Primary Education Department and the Pupil Teachers' Centre, the Law on Public Primary Education, and the Law on Compulsory Primary Education.

(c) The Technical and Art School.

(4) To organize or re-organize on a proper basis :—

(a) The Medical Inspection and treatment of the Public Primary School children.

(b) The education of defective children.

(c) Evening classes for the different sections of the community who require them, including Science Lectures for agriculturists and horticulturists in the theories which would help them in their practical work.

(d) The Technical and Art School, in order that it may meet the needs of all classes of the community.

(e) Any other department which may be needed to complete the educational system of this Island.

(5) To personally inspect or make arrangements for the inspection of all Educational Institutions in the Island, including all Religious Scholastic Institutions and Private Schools, both as regards the Education therein given, as well as the sanitary condition thereof.

(6)—

(a) To make arrangements for all examinations and inspections required in the

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dans l'île pour les enfants qui assistent aux Écoles Primaires, aux Écoles Intermédiaires et au "Pupil Teachers' Centre," en co-opérant dans ce sujet autant que possible avec les autorités du Collège Élisabeth et du Collège des Dames en vue d'éviter des dépenses inutiles.

- (b) De constituer un Conseil pour les Bourses (Scholarship Board) pour accorder des Bourses des Écoles Primaires aux Écoles Intermédiaires et des Écoles Intermédiaires au Collège Élisabeth et au Collège des Dames, et de surveiller les intérêts de tous les boursiers des États.

- (7) De représenter les États en ce qui regarde les frais d'entretien et de maintien des Écoles confiées à sa charge, et de fournir annuellement aux États un budget, et un rapport sur l'état des dites Ecoles.

Inspection
par le Conseil
d'Éducation.

5.—Le Conseil d'Éducation pourra à toute heure raisonnable faire personnellement l'inspection ou faire faire l'inspection de tout établissement d'éducation dans cette île, tant à l'égard de l'instruction y donnée qu'à l'égard de l'état sanitaire des lieux.

Un
établissement
d'éducation
pourra être
fermé par
ordre de la
Cour Royale.

6.—Sur la représentation faite par le Conseil d'Éducation à la Cour Royale siégeant en Corps que l'instruction donnée dans un établissement d'éducation n'est pas égale à celle qui est donnée dans les écoles publiques primaires, ou que les lieux se trouvent dans un état insalubre, si la Cour trouve que les faits allégués sont prouvés, elle pourra ordonner que l'établissement soit fermé, et défendre que l'instruction y soit donnée.

Island for children attending Primary Schools, the Intermediate Schools, and the Pupil Teachers' Centre, co-operating as far as possible in this matter with the Authorities of Elizabeth College and the Ladies' College in order to avoid useless expense.

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- (b) To constitute a Scholarship Board, for the purpose of awarding Scholarships from the Primary to the Intermediate Schools, and from the Intermediate Schools to Elizabeth College and the Ladies' College, and to watch over the interests of all States' Scholars.

(7) To represent the States as regards the expenses for the upkeep and maintenance of the schools under its care, and annually to furnish the States with a Budget and a Report on the state of the said schools.

5.—The Education Council may, at any reasonable hour, personally inspect or order the inspection of any Educational Institution in this Island, both as regards the education therein given as well as the sanitary state of the premises.

**Inspection of
Educational
Institutions.**

6.—On representations made by the Education Council to the Royal Court sitting as a Full Court that the education given in any Educational Establishment is not equal to that given in the Public Primary Schools, or that the premises are in an insanitary condition, if the Court find that the facts alleged are proved, it may order that the Establishment be closed, and forbid any education to be given therein.

**Educational
establish-
ments may
be closed by
order of the
Court.**

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Substitution
de Conseil
d'Éducation
au " Comité
des États
pour
l'Éducation
paroissiale "
et au
" Comité
des États."

7.—Le Conseil d'Éducation sera substitué :—

- (a) au " Comité des États pour l'Éducation Paroissiale " et au " Comité des États " mentionnés dans la Loi relative à l'Éducation Primaire Obligatoire (1900) ;
- (b) au " Comité des États pour l'Éducation Paroissiale " mentionné dans la Loi sur l'Instruction Publique Primaire (1903).

N.B.—L'Article 4 de cette loi est rappelé et un nouvel Article y est substitué par la loi enregistrée sur les Records de cette île le 20 juillet 1925.

(Enregistré sur les Records le 14 août 1916.)

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE,

The 28th day of July, 1915.

PRESENT,

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY

LORD PRESIDENT.

MR. SECRETARY SAMUEL.

LORD STEWARD.

SIR FREDERICK PONSONBY.

Autorité aux
États
d'Auregny à
lever impôt
sur les
liqueurs
spiritueuses,
sur la bière et
sur le tabac.

WHEREAS there was this day read at the Board a Report from the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Council for the Affairs of Guernsey and Jersey, dated the 27th day of July, 1916, in the words following, viz. :—

" YOUR MAJESTY having been pleased, by Your General Order of Reference of the 10th day of May, 1910, to refer unto this Committee a humble Petition of John Main Duplain, Esq., Lieutenant-Judge and President of the States of the Island of Alderney, setting forth :— (1) that on the 8th August, 1911, Your Majesty was pleased, by and with the advice of Your Privy Council, to grant to the States of the Island of Alderney the power to levy a duty of 2s. 6d. per gallon on all spirituous liquors retailed and consumed in the Island, a duty of 1s. per gallon on all wines retailed and consumed in the Island, a duty of 2s. 6d. per dozen on all Cordials retailed

- 7.—The Education Council shall be substituted for :—
- | | |
|---|--|
| | 1916 |
| (a) The " States Committee for Parochial Education," and the " States Committee " mentioned in the Law relating to Compulsory Primary Education (1900). | The
Education
Council to be
substituted
for the
" States
Committee
for Parochial
Education " |
| (b) The " States Committee for Parochial Education " mentioned in the Law on Public Primary Education (1903). | and the
" States
Committee." |

N.B.—Article 4 of this law is repealed and a new article substituted therefor by the law registered on the Records of the Island on the 20th of July 1925.

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and consumed in the Island, and a duty of 2d. per gallon on all beer imported retailed and consumed in the Island, for a period of five years from the 2nd of August, 1911, to the 2nd August, 1916, the proceeds of the said duties to be applied to the purposes and under the conditions set forth in the Order in Council : (2) that on the 10th August 1914, Your Majesty was pleased by and with the advice of Your Privy Council, to grant to the States the power to levy an additional duty of 1s. 8d. per gallon on all spirituous liquors retailed and consumed in the Island, such Order in Council to be in force until the said 2nd August, 1916 : (3) that on the 17th September, 1914, Your Majesty was pleased, by and with the advice of Your Privy Council, to grant to the States the power to levy a duty of 6d. per pound on tobacco and cigarettes, and of 10d. per pound on Cigars consumed in the Island, for a term ending on the said 2nd August, 1916, the proceeds of the said new duties to be applied to the purpose and under the conditions set forth in the said Order in Council : (4) that on the 29th April, 1914, the States adopted a recommendation, duly approved by the Home Secretary, of the Committee appointed to inquire into the finances, etc., of the Island, that the Audit of the Island Accounts, whether Impôt or Local, be made by the Exchequer and Audit Department : (5) that the said Audit has been thus carried out during three years to the better advantage of the States, and to the simplification of the keeping of the Island Accounts : (6) that the said Exchequer and Audit Department has suggested the submitting to the same Audit of all financial matters connected directly and indirectly with the Impôt : (7) that the power granted to the States to levy the afore-said duties will cease on the 2nd August, 1916 :

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(8) that on the 26th April, 1916, the States authorized the Petitioner to present, in their name, to Your Most Gracious Majesty in Council, a humble Petition beseeching Your Majesty to grant to the States of the Island of Alderney the power to levy for a term of five years, from the 2nd August, 1916, to the 2nd August, 1921, a duty of 4s. 2d. per gallon on all spirituous liquors retailed and consumed in the Island, a duty of 2s. 6d. per dozen on all cordials retailed and consumed in the Island, a duty of 2d. per gallon on all beer imported, brewed and consumed in the Island, and a duty of 6d. per pound on all tobacco and cigarettes, and of 10d. per pound on all cigars consumed in the Island, the proceeds of the said duties to be applied to the purposes, and under the conditions as follows, viz. :—(a) Payment of £100 sterling per annum in liquidation of the Public Debt ; (b) payment of £100 sterling per annum to the Commissioners of Woods and Forests and Land Revenues as a contribution towards the expenses of the local administration of the Island, in accordance with the Order in Council of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria of the 4th July, 1895 : (c) Rent of Court House ; (d) Repairs and Maintenance of all Public Buildings ; (e) Repairs and Maintenance of Public Roads ; (f) New Public Works, and Improvements ; (g) Continuance of Sanitary Measures when recommended by the Sanitary Committee ; (h) Payment of £30 sterling per annum as Salary to Your Majesty's Procureur in addition to that paid by Government ; (i) Payment to the Directors of the Public Schools quarterly of such expenses beyond the endowment as may appear in the quarterly accounts to have been incurred ; (j) Payment of expenses of lighting the Town ;

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(*k*) Payment of £100 sterling per annum towards Militia Expenses ; (*l*) Payment of Registration of all Public Documents, Printing, Postage, etc., etc. ; (*m*) Payment of Police expenses, Insurance of all Public Buildings, care of Fire Engines, Cleaning and Keeping in Repair of all Public Tanks ; (*n*) Payment of Impôt Commission, Duty Refunded, Special Services ; (*o*) Payment of £15 sterling per annum Salary of States Treasurer's Clerk ; (*p*) Payment of £30 sterling per annum, Salary of States Inspector of Explosives ; to be subject to the following conditions :—(1) That an Annual Account of Receipts and Expenditure of the Impôt shall be furnished to the Privy Council, distinguishing the different items of expenditure ; (2) that all insular finance connected directly and indirectly with the Impôt, shall be submitted to the Annual Audit, in March of each year, by the Exchequer and Audit Department, whose suggestions shall be adopted, provided they do not clash with any constitutional right of the Island ; (3) that no debt chargeable to the Impôt shall be incurred without the previous sanction of His Majesty in Council ; (4) that the Impôt Account shall be kept separately from that of other funds ; (5) that the States shall be authorized to make from time to time regulations for levying and collecting the said duties as shall be found to be meet and proper ; (6) that the Court of the Island of Alderney shall exercise, as in the past, the right to grant licences, and to fix the fees thereof, for all purposes connected directly and indirectly with the Impôt : And humbly praying Your Majesty to grant to the States the power to levy the duties as above stated, and to declare it Your Royal Will and Pleasure that the same may have full force of Law in Your Majesty's Island of Alderney :

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“ The Lords of the Committee, in obedience to Your Majesty’s said Order of Reference, have taken the said Petition into consideration and do this day agree humbly to report, as their opinion, to Your Majesty, that it may be advisable for Your Majesty to grant to the States of the Island of Alderney power to levy a duty of 4s. 2d. per gallon on all spirituous liquors retailed and consumed in the Island, a duty of 1s. per gallon on all wines retailed and consumed in the Island, a duty of 2s. 6d. per dozen on all Cordials retailed and consumed in the Island, a duty of 2d. per gallon on all beer imported, brewed and consumed in the Island, and a duty of 6d. per pound on all tobacco and cigarettes, and of 10d. per pound on all Cigars consumed in the Island, the proceeds of the said duties to be applied by the States to the purposes specified in the said Petition, but that, having regard to the exceptional circumstances of the present time, and with a view to making provision for an early reconsideration of the financial position in the Island, the grant of such power ought to be limited to a period of two years from the 2nd August, 1916, and that it ought to be subject to the following conditions :—(1) That an Annual Account of Receipts and Expenditure of the Impôt be furnished to the Privy Council distinguishing the different items of expenditure ; (2) that all insular finance connected directly and indirectly with the Impôt be submitted to the Annual Audit, in March of each year, by the Exchequer and Audit Department ; (3) that no debt chargeable to the Impôt be incurred without the previous sanction of His Majesty in Council ; (4) that the Impôt Account be kept separately from that of other funds ; (5) that the States be authorized to make from time to time such

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regulations for levying and collecting the said duties as shall be found to be meet and proper ; (6) that the Court of the Island of Alderney shall exercise, as in the past, the right to grant licences, and to fix the fees thereof, for all purposes connected directly and indirectly with the Impôt."

HIS MAJESTY, having taken the said Report into consideration, is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to approve thereof, and to order, as it is hereby ordered, that the States of the Island of Alderney be authorized for a term of two years from the 2nd day of August, 1916, to levy a duty of 4s. 2d. per gallon on all spirituous liquors retailed and consumed in the Island ; a duty of 1s. per gallon on all wines retailed and consumed in the Island ; a duty of 2s. 6d. per dozen on all Cordials retailed and consumed in the Island ; a duty of 2d. per gallon on all beer imported, brewed, and consumed in the Island ; and a duty of 6d. per pound on all tobacco and cigarettes, and of 10d. per pound on all cigars consumed in the Island, the proceeds of the said duties to be applied by the States to the purposes specified in the said Petition, but that the authority hereby granted to the States be subject to the following conditions :

(1) That an Annual Account of Receipts and Expenditure of the Impôt be furnished to the Privy Council, distinguishing the different items of expenditure ;

(2) That all insular finance connected directly and indirectly with the Impôt be submitted to the Annual Audit, in March of each year, by the Exchequer and Audit Department ;

(3) That no debt chargeable to the Impôt be incurred without the previous sanction of His Majesty in Council ;

(4) That the Impôt Account be kept separately from that of other funds ;

(5) That the States be authorized to make from time to time such regulations for levying and collecting the said duties as shall be found to be meet and proper ;

(6) That the court of the Island of Alderney shall exercise, as in the past, the right to grant licences, and to fix the fees thereof, for all purposes connected directly and indirectly with the Impôt.

AND HIS MAJESTY doth hereby direct that this Order be entered upon the Registers of the Islands of Guernsey and Alderney and observed accordingly.

And the Lieutenant-Governor or Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Guernsey, the Bailiff and Jurats, and all other His Majesty's Officers, for the time being, of the said Island of Guernsey, and also the Judge and Jurats of the said Island of Alderney, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

(Enregistré sur les Records le 16 novembre 1916.)

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE,

The 6th day of November, 1916.

PRESENT,

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY,

LORD PRESIDENT.

LORD STEWARD.

EARL OF DESART.

LORD COLEBROOKE.

WHEREAS there was this day read at the Board a Report from the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Council for the Affairs of Guernsey and Jersey, dated the 27th day of October, 1916, in the words following, viz. :—

Loi relative
au Service
Militaire
pendant la
durée de la
présente
Guerre.

" YOUR MAJESTY having been pleased by Your General Order of Reference of the 10th day

V.—X.

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of May, 1910, to refer unto this Committee the humble Petition of the States of the Island of Guernsey setting forth (1) That from time long anterior to the Norman Conquest, the Island of Guernsey and the adjacent islands in the same Bailiwick were part and parcel of the ancient Duchy of Normandy, that since the Conquest (with two inconsiderable breaks, one during the life of Robert and the other during the short reign of Stephen) the sovereignty of the Islands has been united with and has followed the devolution of the English Crown ; and that when in the reign of King John the continental portion of the Duchy was re-annexed to France, these Islands remained faithful to the King of England, and they have ever paid allegiance to the successive Kings and Queens of England as heirs and successors of their ancient Dukes : (2) that from time immemorial the Islanders have enjoyed certain immunities and privileges, some of them derived from their ancient constitution before the Conquest, others derived from various Charters granted and confirmed by their successive Sovereigns, Kings and Queens of England : (3) that amongst such privileges (which were in part set forth in an Appendix to the said Petition) is the immunity of the inhabitants from military service out of the islands, with two exceptions :—

- (a) In consideration of a yearly payment of seventy *livres tournois* paid to the Duke of Normandy, which is assessed on the inhabitants and paid to the Crown to the present day and is known as ' Aide du Roi,' and in consideration of their past faithful services it is stipulated that the inhabitants of this Bailiwick shall always be exempted from military service out of the islands, unless it be to

accompany the Duke in person for the recovery of England, and

- (b) excepting in the case in which the person of the Sovereign should be taken prisoner by the enemy :

(4) that by the ancient Law and constitution of the Bailiwick of the Island of Guernsey, all natives and sons of natives, and all other Your Majesty's subjects resident therein (with certain specified exemptions), are bound to serve in the Militia personally, for the defence of the Islands, from the age of sixteen to sixty in time of war, and from the age of seventeen to forty-five in time of peace : and the present establishment of the Royal Guernsey Militia is two thousand :-

(5) that before the present war a very large proportion of the natives and inhabitants of these islands was already enrolled in Your Majesty's Naval and Military Forces, and since the outbreak of the war this number has been very considerably increased, and the Militia, with the approval of the States of the Island, has also provided valuable and highly efficient contingents of volunteers who are fighting at the front : (6) that at a meeting holden on the 28th day of June, 1916, the States of Deliberation, representing the inhabitants of the Island, in response to Your Majesty's gracious message addressed to Your people from Buckingham Palace on the 25th day of May, 1916, passed by acclamation the following resolutions :—

“ ‘ Les États ont été d'avis qu'il convient que cette Ile prenne sa part du fardeau que l'Empire est appelé à supporter dans la grande guerre qui sévit sur trois continents, et dans laquelle nos libertés, comme celles de nos Alliés sont en jeu, et de mettre à la disposition de Sa Majesté pour service outre-mer, les ressources en hommes de

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l'âge de 18 à 41 ans qui se trouveront disponibles dans les Iles de ce Bailliage pendant la durée de la présente guerre, le tout en réservant formellement nos Droits et Privilèges Constitutionnels, et en sauvegardant les intérêts de l'agriculture et des principales industries du pays.

“ ‘ Les États ont été d'avis de prier la Cour Royale de préparer un projet de loi pour donner effet à la susdite délibération des États et ont été d'avis de suggérer pour bases du dit projet de loi :—

“ ‘ Que le tribunal pour statuer sur les demandes d'exemption de service militaire soit composé de Monsieur le Baillif ou Monsieur son Lieutenant, et de trois Jurés-Justiciers de la Cour Royale, assistés d'assesseurs et d'un assesseur militaire nommé par Son Excellence le Lieutenant-Gouverneur. Les dits assesseurs n'auront que voix consultative ’ : ”

(7) that in accordance with the request of the States the Law Officers of the Crown, after conferring with the Royal Court, on the 29th day of July, 1916, presented to the Court in public a Bill or *Projet de Loi* which the Court thereupon ordered to be published in the Official Gazette with a view to its being taken into consideration on the 9th day of August, 1916 : (8) that on the said day the Royal Court considered the said Bill or *Projet de Loi*, intituled ‘ *Loi relative au Service Militaire pendant la durée de la présente Guerre,* ’ and after hearing Counsel and others, and the conclusions of the Law Officers of the Crown, adopted the same with various amendments, and requested the Bailiff to lay the said Bill so amended before the States for their approval, with a view to its subsequent transmission to Your Majesty in Council for Your

Royal Sanction : (9) that the Bailiff accordingly brought the said Bill or Projet de Loi before the States on the 23rd day of August, 1916, when after considerable discussion and debate, it was adopted with further amendments, and the President was authorised to present in the name of the States a most humble Petition to Your Majesty for Your Majesty's Royal sanction thereto : (10) that the said Bill or Projet de Loi so approved by the States is intituled ' Loi relative au Service Militaire pendant la durée de la présente Guerre,' and is in the words set forth in the Schedule to the said Petition : And humbly praying that Your Majesty may be graciously pleased to accept the services of those inhabitants of the Islands of Guernsey, Sark, Herm and Jethou who shall be enrolled in Your Majesty's Navy and Army under the Law intituled ' Loi relative au Service Militaire pendant la durée de la présente Guerre,' and to declare Your Royal Will and pleasure that, except during the period of the present war, the ancient privilege of the inhabitants of the Bailiwick of the Island of Guernsey of immunity from military service out of the Islands (save always in the two cases reserved and set forth in the foregoing Petition) shall be inviolate and remain ever inviolable : And further most humbly praying that Your Majesty may be graciously pleased to approve and ratify the said Bill or Projet de Loi intituled ' Loi relative au Service Militaire pendant la durée de la présente Guerre,' and to order and direct that the same shall have the force of law within the said Islands of Guernsey, Sark, Herm and Jethou.

" The Lords of the Committee, in obedience to Your Majesty's said Order of Reference, have taken the said Petition and the said ' Projet de

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Loi ' into consideration, and do this day agree humbly to report, as their opinion, to Your Majesty, that it may be advisable for Your Majesty to comply with the prayer of the said Petition and to approve of and ratify the said ' *Projet de Loi*.'

HIS MAJESTY, having taken the said Report into consideration, is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to approve thereof and to accept the services of those inhabitants of the Islands of Guernsey, Sark, Herm and Jethou, who shall be enrolled in His Majesty's Navy and Army under the Law intituled " *Loi relative au Service Militaire pendant la durée de la présente Guerre*," and to declare, as it is hereby declared, that except during the period of the present War the ancient privilege of the inhabitants of the Bailiwick of the Island of Guernsey of immunity from military service out of the Islands (save always in the two cases reserved and set forth in the said Petition) shall be inviolate and remain ever inviolable.

AND HIS MAJESTY is further pleased by and with the advice aforesaid to approve of and ratify the said " *Projet de Loi* " and to order, as it is hereby ordered, that the same shall have the force of Law within the Islands of Guernsey, Sark, Herm and Jethou.

AND HIS MAJESTY doth hereby further direct that this Order, and the said ' *Projet de Loi* ' (a copy whereof is hereunto annexed) be entered upon the Register of the Island of Guernsey and observed accordingly.

And the Lieutenant-Governor or Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Guernsey, the Bailiff and Jurats, and all other His Majesty's Officers, for the time being, in the said Island, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

“Projet de Loi” referred to in the foregoing Order in Council. 1916

LOI RELATIVE AU SERVICE MILITAIRE PENDANT LA DURÉE DE LA PRÉ- SENTE GUERRE.

ARTICLE I.

(1) A partir du jour de la mise en opération de la présente loi, et pendant la durée de la présente guerre, la Milice Royale de l'Ile de Guernesey et le fonctionnement de toutes les Lois et Ordonnances qui s'y rapportent sont provisoirement suspendues. Dès la cessation de l'opération de la présente Loi, la Milice Royale de l'Ile de Guernesey sera rétablie, et les Lois et Ordonnances qui s'y rapportent reprendront force de Loi.

Suspension
des lois et
ordonnances
relatives à la
Milice
Royale.

(2) En vertu des dispositions de la présente Loi, le fait, pour un homme, d'avoir été exempté de servir dans la Milice Royale de l'Ile de Guernesey, ne l'exemptera point de servir dans les Armées de Sa Majesté.

ARTICLE II.

A partir du trentième jour après l'enregistrement de la présente Loi, et, ultérieurement, pendant tout le temps que la présente Loi sera en vigueur, tout sujet Britannique du sexe masculin ayant, le dit jour ou pendant le dit temps, sa résidence ordinaire soit permanente soit temporaire dans l'île de Guernesey ou dans les îles de Sercq, Herm ou Jethou (ci-après désignées “les dites îles”), et qui, au dit jour ou pendant le dit temps, aura atteint l'âge de dix-huit ans, mais n'aura pas atteint l'âge de quarante-et-un ans, sera considéré comme étant bien et dûment enrôlé, pour la durée de la guerre, dans les Armées de Sa Majesté ou dans la Réserve, pour service général sous les drapeaux, et versé incontinent

Enrôlement
de tout sujet
Britannique
du sexe
masculin
dans les
Armées de
Sa Majesté.

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—réserve faite de la date fixée—conformément aux dispositions de la Section I. de l'Acte du Parlement Britannique intitulé " The Military Service Act, 1916 (Session 2)."

ARTICLE III.

Constitution
d'un
Tribunal.

(1) Il sera constitué un Tribunal chargé de statuer sur les demandes de Certificats d'Exemption déposées conformément aux dispositions de la présente Loi. Ce Tribunal sera composé du Baillif, ou, en son absence, du Lieutenant-Baillif ou du Lieutenant-Baillif Suppléant, et de trois Jurés-Justiciers de la Cour Royale, nommés par la Cour Royale siégeant en Corps, assistés de trois Assesseurs pour chaque paroisse et pour l'île de Sercq, et d'un Assesseur Militaire, nommé par le Lieutenant-Gouverneur. Le Baillif, ou, en son absence, son remplaçant, aura voix prépondérante. Les Assesseurs n'auront que voix consultative. Il sera nommé par les États un Comité dit " Military Service Advisory Committee " qui ira aux informations conjointement avec les autorités militaires par rapport à toute demande d'exemption et qui soumettra aux dites autorités militaires ses recommandations par rapport à telle demande. Toute personne intéressée pourra avoir recours aux recommandations de ce comité lors de la considération de la demande dont il s'agit soit devant le Tribunal soit devant la Cour d'Appel.

(2) La Cour Royale siégeant en Corps nommera un Commis du Tribunal.

(3) La Douzaine de chaque paroisse nommera trois personnes pour remplir les fonctions d'Assesseurs pour assister, à titre de Conseillers du Tribunal, à celles des audiences au cours desquelles le Tribunal examinera les demandes en exemption présentées par les habitants de la

paroisse pour laquelle elles ont été nommées. Une fois nommés les assesseurs seront présentés par les Connétables de leurs paroisses respectives à l'approbation de la Cour Royale siégeant en Corps.

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(4) L'Assesseur Militaire aura le droit de se constituer Partie en Cause au cours de l'examen de chaque demande d'exemption portée devant le Tribunal.

(5) Toute personne qui se croira lésée par la décision du Tribunal, ou toute personne généralement ou spécialement autorisée par le Lieutenant-Gouverneur, pourra interjeter appel de la dite décision devant la Cour Royale siégeant en Corps, ci-après désignée " la Cour d'Appel."

(6) La Cour d'Appel, pourra, en ce cas, réclamer les conseils des Assesseurs.

(7) Un Assesseur Militaire, nommé par le Lieutenant-Gouverneur, pourra se constituer Partie en Cause pour chaque demande en appel.

(8) Pour toute demande en appel d'un Certificat d'Exemption, il sera de la compétence de la Cour d'Appel d'ordonner l'octroi, le renouvellement, le retrait ou la modification du certificat, et de donner par écrit au Tribunal des instructions d'octroyer, de renouveler, de retirer ou de modifier le dit certificat, conformément à la décision de la Cour d'Appel.

(9) Pour les besoins de la présente loi, l'Ile de Sercq sera censée être une paroisse de l'Ile de Guernesey, et les Connétables et Douzeniers de la dite île seront censés être les Connétables et Douzeniers de la dite paroisse, et les Iles d'Herm et de Jethou seront censées former partie de la paroisse de St. Pierre-Port.

ARTICLE IV.

(1) Avant la date que fixera ultérieurement la Cour Royale siégeant en Corps, chacun peut, ^{Règlements pour} adresser au

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Tribunal une
demande
d'un
Certificat
d'exemption.

pour soi-même ou pour tout homme quelconque, adresser au Tribunal une demande de Certificat d'Exemption des dispositions de la présente Loi pour l'un des motifs suivants :

- (a) Qu'il est expédient, dans l'intérêt national, ou dans l'intérêt des dites Iles ou de l'une d'entre elles, que le dit homme, au lieu d'être employé au service militaire, soit maintenu dans ses occupations ordinaires, ou dans telle autre occupation à laquelle il désirerait se consacrer, ou soit autorisé à continuer des études en cours ou un apprentissage commencé dans un but donné ; ou
- (b) Pour le motif de préjudice grave devant résulter de l'enrôlement du dit homme dans l'armée, soit du fait d'engagements professionnels, financiers, ou commerciaux execeptionnels contractés par lui, soit en raison de sa situation de famille particulière ; ou
- (c) Pour mauvaise santé ou pour infirmité ; ou
- (d) Que dans de pareilles circonstances, à l'exception du cas d'objection de conscience, un certificat d'exemption serait octroyé au postulant dans le Royaume Uni.

Au cas où le Tribunal trouve bien et dûment justifiés les motifs invoqués dans la demande, il octroyera le certificat sollicité. Le Tribunal sauvegardera les intérêts de l'agriculture et les principales industries du pays.

(2) Après la date qui aura été fixée par la Cour Royale comme sus est dit, le Tribunal pourra admettre toute demande d'exemption qui sera suffisamment prouvée n'avoir pu être transmise

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dans le délai fixé par suite de l'absence des dites lles de celui qui l'a sollicitée, ou pour tout autre motif que le Tribunal jugera justificatif de son admission.

(3) Tout certificat d'exemption, suivant appréciation du Tribunal, pourra être soit absolu, soit conditionnel, soit temporaire. Le Certificat pourra être octroyé sous condition que celui qui le demande se livre à un travail qui, dans l'opinion du Tribunal, est d'intérêt national. Il est entendu que les certificats d'exemption délivrés pour cause de continuation d'études ou d'apprentissage, pour raison d'engagements professionnels, financiers ou commerciaux exceptionnels, ou par suite de situation particulière de famille, ne peuvent l'être que sous la forme temporaire ou conditionnelle.

Il ne sera accordé aucun certificat d'exemption sous condition que le titulaire reste ou entre au service d'un maître spécifié, ou reste ou entre dans un lieu ou dans un établissement spécifié.

(4) Un certificat d'exemption pourra être octroyé sujet à la condition que tel certificat ne sera pas renouvelable ou sujet à modification, sauf sur une demande faite avec la permission du tribunal qui a ordonné l'octroi du dit certificat et à moins que la dite permission ne soit ainsi octroyée, les prescriptions de la présente loi quant au renouvellement ou à la modification de certificats ne seront pas applicables à un certificat octroyé sujet à telle condition. La décision du tribunal octroyant ou refusant la dite permission sera finale.

(5) En cas d'octroi d'un certificat conditionnel, ce certificat devra porter mention de la nature des conditions auxquelles il a été délivré.

(6) En cas de destruction, de perte ou de détérioration d'un certificat d'exemption, le

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Tribunal sera tenu de délivrer un nouveau certificat au titulaire auquel il l'avait accordé, sur sa demande, et contre paiement d'un droit d'un chelin. Le Tribunal pourra exiger qu'un certificate détérioré lui soit rendu avant la livraison du nouveau certificat.

ARTICLE V.

Révision et
renouvel-
lement de
Certificats
d'Exemption.

(1) Tout certificat d'exemption pourra être revu ou renouvelé, en tout temps, par le Tribunal, conformément aux règlements établis par Ordonnance de la Cour Royale, et cela, sur la requête soit du titulaire d'un certificat, soit de toute personne généralement ou spécialement autorisée à cet effet par le Lieutenant-Gouverneur. De même, le Tribunal pourra soit modifier ce certificat, soit en opérer le retrait, s'il juge qu'il y a lieu de le faire, d'après les circonstances éventuelles.

(2) Tout Titulaire d'un certificat conditionnel du jour où les conditions inscrites à son certificat viennent à ne plus être remplies, est tenu d'en rendre compte aux autorités mentionnées dans le certificat, sous peine d'être passible, en Police Correctionnelle, s'il est condamné, d'une amende n'excédant pas Cinquante livres sterling, ou, à défaut de paiement, d'une période d'emprisonnement, n'excédant pas six mois, s'il manque, sans excuse valable, à cette obligation.

(3) En cas de retrait d'un certificat, ou de non-validité d'un certificat, par suite de la cessation de remplir les conditions auxquelles il a été délivré, ou par expiration de sa durée de validité, le titulaire, dans un délai de deux semaines à compter du jour auquel le certificat a cessé d'être valable, sera considéré comme enrôlé et versé dans la Réserve, tout comme s'il n'avait jamais obtenu de certificat, à moins

qu'au cours de ce délai, il n'ait adressé au Tribunal une demande en renouvellement de certificat.

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(4) Toute personne qui, dans le but d'obtenir une exemption pour elle ou pour une autre personne, ou dans le but d'obtenir le renouvellement, la modification ou le retrait d'un certificat d'exemption, fera une fausse déclaration ou de fausses représentations, sera passible, en Police Correctionnelle, si elle est condamnée, d'une période d'emprisonnement, avec ou sans travail forcé, n'excédant pas six mois.

(5) Aucun homme ayant fait une demande de certificat d'exemption, ou ayant fait l'objet d'une demande de ce genre, ne pourra être appelé à servir sous les drapeaux, tant que la dite demande n'aura pas fait l'objet d'une décision définitive.

ARTICLE VI.

(1) Tout titulaire d'un certificat d'exemption accordé en vertu de la présente Loi, ou en vertu d'un Acte du Parlement Britannique ou d'un Règlement quelconque consécutif à un Acte du Parlement Britannique, sera tenu, sur requisition d'un Connétable, d'un Assistant de Connétable, ou de toute personne autorisée à cet effet par le Lieutenant-Gouverneur, de produire son certificat ou de donner des détails sur l'autorité lui ayant délivré le certificat ainsi que les motifs pour lesquels il a été accordé.

Production
de Certificat
d'Exemption.

Tout homme qui contreviendra à la présente disposition ou qui donnera de faux renseignements sur un point matériel quelconque sera passible pour chaque infraction, en Police Correctionnelle, d'une amende n'excédant pas vingt livres sterling ou, à défaut de paiement, d'un emprisonnement, pour une période n'excédant pas trois mois.

(2) Tout personne qui altérera ou falsifiera un

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certificat d'exemption délivré en vertu de la présente Loi ou d'un Acte du Parlement Britannique ou d'un Règlement quelconque consécutif à un Acte du Parlement Britannique ; toute personne qui se prétendra, faussement, titulaire d'un tel certificat, et toute personne qui permettra à tort à un tiers la possession et l'usage d'un certificat exclusivement destiné à son usage personnel, sera passible, en Police Correctionnelle, si elle est condamnée, d'emprisonnement pour une période n'excédant pas six mois.

ARTICLE VII.

Prisonniers
de guerre
relâchés ne
sont obligés
par la
présente loi.

Aucune disposition de la présente Loi n'oblige au service militaire les personnes qui, depuis le commencement de la guerre ont été faites prisonniers de guerre, ou ont été capturées ou internées par l'ennemi, puis ensuite relâchées ou échangées.

ARTICLE VIII.

Cour
autorisée à
passer
Ordonnances.

La Cour Royale est autorisée à passer, de temps à autre, telles Ordonnances que, dans sa sagesse, elle jugera nécessaires à la mise à exécution de la présente Loi, et pour régler le fonctionnement et la procédure à suivre par le Tribunal, comme aussi la procédure d'appel des décisions du Tribunal, et en tant que la procédure n'est pas fixée par les dites Ordonnances, la procédure du Tribunal sera telle que le Tribunal décidera.

ARTICLE IX.

Avis.

Des avis servis aux fins de la présente loi ne seront pas considérés comme nuls par le fait qu'ils auraient été servis avant l'entrée en vigueur de la loi, ou avant que l'homme au sujet duquel ils ont été servis ne soit devenu membre de la Réserve.

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EXCEPTIONS.

1.—Hommes résidant ordinairement dans une autre Possession Britannique outre-mer.

2.—Membres des Troupes Régulières ou des Troupes de Réserve de Sa Majesté, et Membres des Armées recrutées par les Gouvernements des Dominions de Sa Majesté.

3.—Membres des Troupes Territoriales sujets au service militaire d'outre-mer, ou que le Conseil de l'Armée juge impropres au service à l'Étranger.

4.—Hommes servant soit dans la Marine, soit dans l'Infanterie Royale de Marine, ou hommes qui, ne servant ni dans l'une ni dans l'autre, sont recommandés à titre d'exemption par l'Amirauté.

5.—Les Ministres de la religion pourvu qu'ils ne suivent aucune occupation séculière.

6.—Hommes qui ont quitté ou qui ont été déchargés de service de la marine ou du service militaire de la Couronne par suite du fait qu'ils sont devenus incapables ou de leur mauvaise santé (y compris les officiers qui ont dû abandonner leur commission pour un de ces motifs).

7.—Titulaires d'un Certificat d'Exemption, délivré en vertu de la présente Loi, autre que le certificat qui n'exempte que du service de combat.

8.—Titulaires d'un Certificat d'Exemption en vertu d'un Acte du Parlement Britannique actuellement en vigueur autre que celui qui n'exempte que du service de combat.

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(Enregistré sur les Records le 6 janvier 1917.)

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE,
The 13th day of December, 1916.

PRESENT,

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY

LORD PRESIDENT

LORD CHAMBERLAIN

LORD RHONDDA

SIR FREDERICK PONSONBY

SIR ALBERT STANLEY

MR. JOHN HODGE

SIR JOSEPH MACLAY, BART.

MR. R. E. PROTHERO

CHANCELLOR OF THE DUCHY OF
LANCASTER

MR. A. H. ILLINGWORTH

MR. WILLIAM BRACE

Loi relative
au Service
Militaire en
l'Ile Aureigny
pendant la
durée de la
présente
guerre.

WHEREAS there was this day read at the Board a Report from the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Council for the Affairs of Guernsey and Jersey, dated the 11th day of December, 1916, in the words following :

" YOUR MAJESTY having been pleased by Your General Order of Reference of the 10th day of May, 1910, to refer unto this Committee a humble Petition of John Main Duplain, Esquire, Lieutenant-Judge and President of the States of the Island of Alderney, setting forth :—That on the 19th July, 1916, the States of Alderney, in response to the Appeal of Your Majesty to Your Peoples, and with a view to expressing their constant loyalty to Your Majesty's Person, adopted the principle of Military Service beyond the seas, and placed at the disposition of Your Majesty the resources of the Island in men of military age during the present War. That on the 17th October, 1916, the said States adopted the *Projet de Loi* annexed to the said Petition, intituled " *Loi relative au Service Militaire en l'Ile d'Aureigny pendant la durée de la présente Guerre* " and authorized their President to present a humble Petition to Your Gracious Majesty in Council to obtain for it the Royal Sanction : And humbly praying that Your Majesty would be pleased to give to the said " *Projet de Loi* " Your Royal Sanction and to declare Your Royal Will and Pleasure to be that

the said "Projet de Loi" should have the force of law in Your Majesty's Island of Alderney.

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"The Lords of the Committee in obedience to Your Majesty's said Order of Reference, have taken the said Petition and the "Projet de Loi" annexed thereto into consideration, and do this day agree humbly to report, as their opinion, to Your Majesty, that it may be advisable for Your Majesty to comply with the prayer of the said Petition and to approve of and ratify the said "Projet de Loi."

HIS MAJESTY, having taken the said Report into consideration, is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to approve of and ratify the said "Projet de Loi" and to order, as it is hereby ordered, that the same shall have the force of Law within the Island of Alderney.

And His Majesty doth hereby further direct that this order, and the said "Projet de Loi" (a copy whereof is hereunto annexed) be entered upon the Register of the Island of Guernsey, and observed accordingly.

And the Lieutenant Governor or Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Guernsey the Bailiff and Jurats, and all other of His Majesty's Officers, for the time being, of the said Island of Guernsey, and also the Judge and Jurats of the said Island of Alderney, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

"PROJET DE LOI" referred to in the foregoing Order in Council.

LOI RELATIVE AU SERVICE MILITAIRE
EN L'ÎLE D'AUREGNY PENDANT LA
DURÉE DE LA PRÉSENTE GUERRE.

ARTICLE I.

(1) A partir du jour de la mise en opération de

Suspension
des lois et
ordonnances
relative à la
Milice
Royale,

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la présente loi, et pendant la durée de la présente guerre, la Milice Royale de l'Ile d'Auregny et le fonctionnement de toutes les Lois et Ordonnances qui s'y rapportent sont provisoirement suspendues. Dès la cessation de l'opération de la présente Loi, la Milice Royale de l'Ile d'Auregny sera rétablie, et les Lois et Ordonnances qui s'y rapportent reprendront force de Loi.

(2) En vertu des dispositions de la présente Loi le fait, pour un homme, d'avoir été exempté de servir dans la Milice Royale de l'Ile d'Auregny, ne l'exemptera point de servir dans les Armées de Sa Majesté.

ARTICLE 2.

Enrôlement
de tout sujet
Britannique
de sexe
Masculin
dans les
Armées de
Sa Majesté.

A partir du quinzième jour après l'enregistrement de la présente Loi, et, ultérieurement, pendant tout le temps que la présente Loi sera en vigueur, tout sujet Britannique de sexe masculin ayant, le dit jour ou pendant le dit temps, sa résidence ordinaire soit permanente soit temporaire dans l'île d'Auregny et qui, au dit jour ou pendant le dit temps, aura atteint l'âge de dix-huit ans mais n'aura pas atteint l'âge de quarante-et-un ans, sera considéré comme étant bien et dûment enrôlé, pour la durée de la guerre, dans les Armées de Sa Majesté ou dans la Réserve, pour service général sous les drapeaux, et versé incontinent dans la Réserve, tout comme s'il avait été enrôlé—réserve faite de la date fixée—conformément aux dispositions de la Section 1. de l'Acte du Parlement Britannique intitulé " The Military Service Act, 1916 (Session 2) " à moins qu'il ne rentre à cette époque dans l'une des exceptions prévues dans la cédula annexée à la présente Loi.

ARTICLE 3.

Constitution
d'un
Tribunal.

(1) Il sera constitué un Tribunal chargé de statuer sur les demandes de Certificats d'Ex-

1916

emption déposées conformément aux dispositions de la présente Loi. Ce Tribunal sera composé d'un Juré-Justicier, du Procureur du Roi, de deux Douzeniers, et d'une personne intéressée dans les Carrières. Le Juré-Justicier et les Douzeniers seront choisis par la Cour siégeant en Corps. Le Greffier du Roi, sera le commis du Tribunal. Il y aura un Assesseur Militaire nommé par le Lieut. Gouverneur. Le Juré-Justicier sera le Président du dit Tribunal et aura voix prépondérante.

(2) L'Assesseur Militaire aura le droit de se constituer Partie en Cause au cours de l'examen de chaque demande d'exemption portée devant le Tribunal.

(3) Toute personne qui se croira lésée par la décision du Tribunal, ou toute personne généralement ou spécialement autorisée par le Lieutenant-Gouverneur, pourra interjeter appel de la dite décision devant la Cour en Corps, ci-après désignée " la Cour d'Appel."

(4) Un Assesseur Militaire, nommé par le Lieutenant-Gouverneur, pourra se constituer Partie en Cause pour chaque demande en appel.

(5) Pour toute demande en appel d'un Certificat d'Exemption, il sera de la compétence de la Cour d'Appel d'ordonner l'octroi, le renouvellement, le retrait ou la modification du certificat, et de donner par écrit au Tribunal des instructions d'octroyer, de renouveler, de retirer ou de modifier le dit certificat, conformément à la décision de la Cour d'Appel.

(6) Les Casquets et l'Ile de Burhou seront censées former partie de cette Ile d'Auregny.

ARTICLE 4.

(1) Avant la date que fixera ultérieurement la Cour en Corps, chacun peut, pour soi-même ou pour tout homme quelconque, adresser au

Réglements
pour adresser
au Tribunal
une demande

1916
d'un
Certificat
d'Exemption.

Tribunal une demande de Certificat d'Exemption des dispositions de la présente Loi pour l'un des motifs suivants :

- (a) Qu'il est expédient, dans l'intérêt de la dite île, que le dit homme, au lieu d'être employé au service militaire, soit maintenu dans ses occupations ordinaires, ou dans telle autre occupation à laquelle il désirerait se consacrer, ou
- (b) Pour le motif de préjudice grave devant résulter de l'enrôlement du dit homme dans l'armée, soit du fait d'engagements professionnels, financiers, ou commerciaux exceptionnels contractés par lui, soit en raison de sa situation de famille particulière ; ou

(c) Pour mauvaise santé ou pour infirmité ;

Au cas où le Tribunal trouve bien et dûment justifiés les motifs invoqués dans la demande, il octroyera le certificat sollicité. Le Tribunal sauve-gardera les intérêts de l'agriculture et les principales industries du pays.

(2) Après la date qui aura été fixée par la Cour Royale comme sus est dit, le Tribunal pourra admettre toute demande d'exemption qui sera suffisamment prouvée n'avoir pu être transmise dans le délai fixé par suite de l'absence de la dite Ile de celui qui l'a sollicitée, ou pour tout autre motif que le Tribunal jugera justificatif de son admission.

(3) Tout certificat d'exemption, suivant appréciation du Tribunal, pourra être soit absolu, soit conditionnel, soit temporaire. Le Certificat pourra être octroyé sous condition que celui qui le demande se livre à un travail qui, dans l'opinion du Tribunal, est d'intérêt national. Il est entendu que les certificats d'exemption délivrés pour raison d'engagements professionnels, financiers

ou commerciaux exceptionnels, ou par suite de situation particulière de famille, ne peuvent l'être que sous la forme temporaire ou conditionnelle.

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Il ne sera accordé aucun certificat d'exemption sous condition que le titulaire reste ou entre au service d'un maître spécifié, ou reste ou entre dans un lieu ou dans un établissement spécifié.

(4) Un certificat d'exemption pourra être octroyé sujet à la condition que tel certificat ne sera pas renouvelable ou sujet à modification, sauf sur une demande faite avec la permission du tribunal qui a ordonné l'octroi du dit certificat et à moins que la dite permission ne soit ainsi octroyée, les prescriptions de la présente loi quant au renouvellement ou à la modification de certificats ne seront pas applicables à un certificat octroyé sujet à telle condition. La décision du tribunal octroyant ou refusant la dite permission sera finale.

(5) En cas d'octroi d'un certificat conditionnel, ce certificat devra porter mention de la nature des conditions auxquelles il a été délivré.

(6) En cas de destruction, de perte ou de détérioration d'un certificat d'exemption, le Tribunal sera tenu de délivrer un nouveau certificat au titulaire auquel il l'avait accordé, sur sa demande, et contre paiement d'un droit d'un chelin. Le Tribunal pourra exiger qu'un certificat détérioré lui soit rendu avant la livraison du nouveau certificat.

ARTICLE 5.

(1) Tout certificat d'exemption pourra être revu ou renouvelé, en tout temps, par le Tribunal conformément aux règlements établis par Ordonnance, de la Cour et cela, sur la requête soit du titulaire d'un certificat, soit de toute personne généralement ou spécialement autorisée à cet

Revision et
renouvel-
lement des
Certificats
d'Exemption.

1916

effet par le Lieutenant-Gouverneur. De même, le Tribunal pourra soit modifier ce certificat, soit en opérer le retrait, s'il juge qu'il y a lieu de le faire, d'après les circonstances éventuelles.

(2) Tout Titulaire d'un certificat conditionnel, du jour où les conditions inscrites à son certificat viennent à ne plus être remplies, est tenu d'en rendre compte aux autorités mentionnées dans le certificat, sous peine d'être passible, en police Correctionnelle, s'il est condamné, d'une amende n'excédant pas Cinquante livres sterling, ou, à défaut de paiement, d'une période d'emprisonnement, n'excédant pas six mois, s'il manque, sans excuse valable, à cette obligation.

(3) En cas de retrait d'un certificat, ou de non-validité d'un certificat, par suite de la cessation de remplir les conditions auxquelles il a été délivré, ou par expiration de sa durée de validité, le titulaire, dans un délai de deux semaines à compter du jour auquel le certificat a cessé d'être valable, sera considéré comme enrôlé et versé dans la Réserve, tout comme s'il n'avait jamais obtenu de certificat, à moins qu'au cours de ce délai, il n'ait adressé au Tribunal une demande en renouvellement de certificat.

(4) Toute personne qui, dans le but d'obtenir une exemption pour elle ou pour une autre personne, ou dans le but d'obtenir le renouvellement, la modification ou le retrait d'un certificat d'exemption, fera une fausse déclaration ou de fausses représentations, sera passible, en Police Correctionnelle, si elle est condamnée, d'une période d'emprisonnement, avec ou sans travail forcé, n'excédant pas six mois.

(5) Aucun homme ayant fait une demande de certificat d'exemption, ou de renouvellement d'un tel Certificat ou ayant fait l'objet d'une demande de ce genre, ne pourra être appelé à

servir sous les drapeaux, tant que la dite demande n'aura pas fait l'objet d'une décision définitive.

1916

ARTICLE 6.

(1) Tout titulaire d'un certificat d'exemption accordé en vertu de la présente Loi, ou en vertu d'un Acte du Parlement Britannique ou d'un Règlement quelconque consécutif à un Acte du Parlement Britannique, sera tenu, sur requisition d'un Connétable, d'un Assistant de Connétable, ou de toute personne autorisée à cet effet par le Lieutenant-Gouverneur, de produire son certificat ou de donner des détails sur l'autorité lui ayant délivré le certificat ainsi que les motifs pour lesquels il a été accordé.

Production
de Certificat
d'Exemption.

Tout homme qui contreviendra à la présente disposition ou qui donnera de faux renseignements sur un point matériel quelconque sera passible pour chaque infraction, en Police Correctionnelle, d'une amende n'excédant pas vingt livres sterling ou, à défaut de paiement, d'un emprisonnement, pour une période n'excédant pas trois mois.

(2) Tout personne qui altérera ou falsifiera un certificat d'exemption délivré en vertu de la présente Loi ou d'un Acte du Parlement Britannique ou d'un Règlement quelconque consécutif à un Acte du Parlement Britannique ; toute personne qui se prétendra, faussement, titulaire d'un tel certificat, et toute personne qui permettra à tort à un tiers la possession et l'usage d'un certificat exclusivement destiné à son usage personnel, sera passible, en Police Correctionnelle, si elle est condamnée, d'emprisonnement pour une période n'excédant pas six mois.

ARTICLE 7.

Aucune disposition de la présente Loi n'oblige au service militaire les personnes qui, depuis le commencement de la guerre ont été faites

Prisonniers
de guerre ne
sont obligés
par la
présente loi.

1916

prisonniers de guerre, ou ont été capturées ou internées par l'ennemi, puis ensuite relâchées ou échangées.

ARTICLE 8.

Cour
autorisée à
passer
ordonnances.

La Cour est autorisée à passer, de temps à autre, telles Ordonnances que, dans sa sagesse, elle jugera nécessaires à la mise à exécution de la présente Loi, et pour régler le fonctionnement et la procédure à suivre par le Tribunal, comme aussi la procédure d'appel des décisions du Tribunal, et en tant que la procédure n'est pas fixée par les dites Ordonnances, la procédure du Tribunal sera telle que le Tribunal décidera.

ARTICLE 9.

Avis.

Des avis servis aux fins de la présente loi ne seront pas considérés comme nuls par le fait qu'ils auraient été servis avant l'entrée en vigueur de la loi, ou avant que l'homme au sujet duquel ils ont été servis ne soit devenu membre de la Réserve.

CÉDULE.
EXCEPTIONS.

Exceptions.

1.—Hommes résidant ordinairement dans une autre Possession Britannique outre-mer.

2.—Membres des Troupes Régulières ou des Troupes de Réserve de Sa Majesté, et Membres des Armées recrutées par les Gouvernements des Dominions de Sa Majesté.

3.—Membres des Troupes Territoriales sujets au service militaire d'outre-mer, ou que le Conseil de l'Armée juge impropres au service à l'Étranger.

4.—Hommes servant soit dans la Marine, soit dans l'Infanterie Royale de Marine, ou hommes qui, ne servant ni dans l'une ni dans l'autre, sont recommandés à titre d'exception par l'Amirauté.

5.—Les Ministres Réguliers de tous les cultes religieux. 1917

6.—Hommes qui ont quitté ou qui ont été déchargés du service de la marine ou du service militaire de la Couronne par suite du fait qu'ils sont devenus incapables ou de leur mauvaise santé (y compris les officiers qui ont dû abandonner leur commission pour un de ces motifs).

7.—Titulaires d'un Certificat d'Exemption, délivré en vertu de la présente Loi, autre que le certificat qui n'exempte que du service de combat.

8.—Titulaires d'un Certificat d'Exemption délivré en vertu d'un Acte du Parlement Britannique actuellement en vigueur autre que celui qui n'exempte que du service de combat.

(Enregistré sur les Records le 10 janvier 1917.)

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE,
The 22nd day of December, 1916.

PRESENT,

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY,

PRIME MINISTER

SIR FREDERICK PONSONBY

LORD PRESIDENT

MR. H. A. L. FISHER

LORD PRIVY SEAL

MR. J. A. CLYDE.

WHEREAS there was this day read at the Board a Report from the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Council for the Affairs of Guernsey and Jersey, dated the 15th day of December, 1916, in the words following, viz. :—

“YOUR MAJESTY having been pleased, by Your General Order of Reference of the 10th day of May, 1910, to refer unto this Committee a humble Petition of John Main Duplain, Esquire, Lieutenant-Judge, and President of the States, of the Island of Alderney, setting forth :—(1) that on the 23rd August, 1916, an election was

William Low, Ecr.,
déclaré élu
Juré Justicier
de la Cour
d'Aureigny
par Ordre de
Sa Majesté en
Conseil.

1917

held for the office of Jurat-Justiciar of the Court of the said Island, when there were three candidates, of whom two, Major C. G. Fellows, R.A., and Dr. W. Low, received an equality of votes (45 each), and the other, Mr. A. C. Tourgis, 35, about one-third of the Ratepayers not voting ; (2) that according to the Order in Council of 1899, relating to the election of Jurat-Justiciars, the President of the States has no power to decide on the matter of an equality of votes ; and neither the Royal Court of Guernsey, nor the Court of Alderney, nor the Lieutenant Governor, has that power ; (3) that in the year 1671 an election of a Jurat-Justiciar of the Royal Court of Guernsey resulted in an equality of votes and the question was referred to the Lords of the Privy Council, who chose one of the two candidates ; (4) that on the 6th September, 1916, the Court of the said Island in its deliberations discovered that, in February, 1830, there had been a similar election for Jurat-Justiciar of the Royal Court of Guernsey with an equality of votes, and that a new election had been proceeded with ; (5) that on the 30th August, 1916, the said Major Fellows and Dr. Low presented a Petition to the Court of Alderney, suggesting that there should be a new election, to be restricted to those two candidates ; (6) that at the said sitting, held on the said 6th September, 1916, the Court, after a long and mature deliberation, authorized Your Petitioner to present, in its name, a Most Humble Petition to Your Most Gracious Majesty in Council, praying for a decision of the present matter, and for such Order concerning the same as to Your Majesty might seem fit ; And humbly praying, in the name of the Court of Alderney, that Your Majesty would be pleased to take the said Peti-

tion into consideration, and to order concerning the same as Your Majesty, in Your Wisdom, might seem fit.

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“THE LORDS OF THE COMMITTEE, in obedience to Your Majesty’s said Order of Reference, have taken the said Petition into consideration, and do this day agree humbly to report, as their opinion, to Your Majesty, that it may be advisable for Your Majesty to order and declare that William Low, Esquire, M.B., be a Jurat-Justiciar of the Court of the Island of Alderney, and that he be admitted and sworn as such Jurat-Justiciar accordingly.”

HIS MAJESTY, having taken the said Report into consideration, is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to approve thereof, and to order and declare, as it is hereby ordered and declared, that William Low, Esquire, M.B., be a Jurat-Justiciar of the Court of the Island of Alderney, and that he be admitted and sworn as such Jurat-Justiciar accordingly.

And His Majesty doth hereby direct that this Order be entered upon the Register of the Island of Guernsey and observed accordingly.

And the Lieutenant Governor or Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Guernsey, the Bailiff and Jurats, and all other His Majesty’s Officers, for the time being, of the said Island of Guernsey, and also the Judge and Jurats of the said Island of Alderney, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

1917

(Enregistré sur les Records le 7 février, 1917.)

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE,

The 24th day of January, 1917.

PRESENT,

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

LORD PRESIDENT

SIR JOHN JORDAN

LORD CHAMBERLAIN

MR. J. W. GULLAND

LORD COWDRAY

MR. THOMAS WILES

SIR FREDERICK PONSONBY

MR. L. S. JONES

Loi ayant
rapport à
l'allocation
des amendes
imposées
pour
infraction
d'une Loi ou
d'une
Ordonnance.

WHEREAS there was this day read at the Board a Report from the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Council for the Affairs of Guernsey and Jersey, dated the 22nd day of January, 1917, in the words following, viz. :—

“ YOUR MAJESTY having been pleased, by Your General Order of Reference of the 10th day of May, 1910, to refer unto this Committee the humble Petition of the States of the Island of Guernsey setting forth :—(1) That on the 20th November, 1915, the Secretary to the Government by direction of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, addressed a letter to the President of the States forwarding a letter from the Secretary of State for Home Affairs, dated the 17th November, 1915, on the subject of the allocation of fines in Legislation affecting the *Bailiwick* of Guernsey, and requesting His Excellency to take steps for the introduction of a ‘ *Projet de Loi* ’ such as that referred to in a Report of the Law Officers of the Crown on the subject addressed to His Excellency, and dated the 9th August, 1915 : (2) that the matter was accordingly submitted to the Royal Court, and a Committee was appointed to consider the same and report thereon : (3) that on the 26th February, 1916, the Report of the Committee was submitted to and considered by the Royal Court, and the Law Officers of the Crown were requested to prepare a ‘ *Projet de Loi* ’ dealing with the matter : (4) that accordingly a ‘ *Projet de Loi* ’ was submitted to the Royal

1917

Court, and was after consideration referred back to the Crown Officers for consideration and revision : (5) that on the 2nd October, 1916, a fresh ' *Projet de Loi* ' was submitted by the Law Officers of the Crown to the Royal Court, and approved by that Body, and the Bailiff was requested to submit the same to the States for their consideration and approval : (6) that on the 3rd November, 1916, the said ' *Projet de Loi* ' was submitted to the States, and adopted by that Body, and the President of the States was authorized to present a humble Petition to Your Majesty praying for Your Majesty's Royal Sanction thereto ; (7) that the said ' *Projet de Loi* ' was intituled ' *Loi ayant rapport à l'allocation des amendes imposées pour infraction d'une Loi ou d'une Ordonnance,* ' and was in the words and figures set forth in the Schedule to the said Petition : And humbly praying that Your Majesty would be graciously pleased to grant Your Royal Sanction to the ' *Projet de Loi* ' intituled ' *Loi ayant rapport à l'allocation des amendes imposées pour infraction d'une Loi ou d'une Ordonnance* ' and to order and direct that the same might have the force of law within the *Bailiwick* of Guernsey.

" The Lords of the Committee, in obedience to Your Majesty's said Order of Reference, have taken the said Petition and the said ' *Projet de Loi* ' into consideration, and do this day agree humbly to report, as their opinion, to Your Majesty, that it may be advisable for Your Majesty to comply with the prayer of the said Petition, and to approve of and ratify the said ' *Projet de Loi.* ' "

HIS MAJESTY, having taken the said Report into consideration, is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to approve of and

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ratify the said "Projet de Loi," and to order, as it is hereby ordered, that the same shall have the force of Law within the *Bailiwick* of Guernsey.

AND HIS MAJESTY doth hereby further direct that this Order, and the said "Projet de Loi" (a copy whereof is hereunto annexed) be entered upon the Register of the Island of Guernsey and observed accordingly.

And the Lieutenant-Governor or Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Guernsey, the Bailiff and Jurats, and all other His Majesty's Officers, for the time being, in the said Island, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

"PROJET DE LOI" referred to in the foregoing Order in Council.

LOI AYANT RAPPORT À L'ALLOCATION DES AMENDES IMPOSÉES POUR INFRACTION D'UNE LOI OU D'UNE ORDONNANCE.

Moitié de
l'Amende
applicable à
Sa Majesté.

Dans toute poursuite pour infraction d'une Loi ou d'une Ordonnance la moitié de l'amende imposée sera à l'avenir applicable à sa Majesté nonobstant qu'il soit porté autrement dans la dite Loi ou dans la dite Ordonnance.

Exemptions.

Sont exemptées des provisions de cette Loi les amendes imposées en vertu de l'Article 69 de la Loi relative à la Marine Marchande dans le Bailliage de l'Ile de Guernesey sanctionnée par Ordre de Sa Majesté en Conseil en date du 10 mai 1916, enregistré sur les Records de cette île le 6 juin 1916.

(Enregistré sur les Records le 7 février 1917.)

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE,
The 24th day of January, 1917.

PRESENT,

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY

LORD PRESIDENT

SIR JOHN JORDAN

LORD CHAMBERLAIN

MR. J. W. GULLAND

LORD COWDRAY

MR. THOMAS WILES

SIR FREDERICK PONSONBY

MR. L. S. JONES.

WHEREAS there was this day read at the Board a Report from the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Council for the Affairs of Guernsey and Jersey, dated the 13th day of January, 1917, in the words following, viz. :—

Loi portant
modification
à la loi
relative aux
automobiles.

“ YOUR MAJESTY having been pleased, by Your General Order of Reference of the 10th day of May, 1910, to refer unto this Committee the humble Petition of the States of the Island of Guernsey setting forth :—(1) That Representations having been made by the Supervisor and Treasurer of the said States to the Law Officers of the Crown, with reference to Article 4 of the ‘ Loi relative aux Automobiles,’ sanctioned by an Order of Your Majesty in Council of the 14th September, 1915, and registered on the Records of this Island on the 25th September, 1915, recommending an amendment of the said Article, the said Law Officers prepared a ‘ Projet de Loi ’ in accordance with the Supervisor’s suggestions, which ‘ Projet de Loi ’ was submitted to the Royal Court on the 2nd October, 1915, and adopted by that Body, and the Bailiff was requested to lay the same before the States for

V.—Z.

1917

their consideration and approval : (2) that on the 3rd November, 1916, the said ' *Projet de Loi* ' was submitted to the States and adopted by that Body, and the Bailiff was authorized to present a humble Petition to Your Majesty praying for Your Majesty's Royal Sanction thereto : (3) that further Representations having been made by the Supervisor and Treasurer of the States to the said Law Officers suggesting an amendment to Article 3 of the aforementioned ' *Loi relative aux Automobiles*, ' the said Law Officers prepared a further ' *Projet de Loi* ' in accordance with the Supervisor's suggestions, which ' *Projet de Loi* ' was submitted to the Royal Court on the 15th November, 1916, and adopted by that Body, and the Bailiff was requested to lay the same before the States for their consideration and approval : (4) that on the 13th December, 1916, the said ' *Projet de Loi* ' was submitted to the States and adopted by that Body, and the Bailiff was authorized to present a humble Petition to Your Majesty praying for Your Majesty's Royal Sanction thereto : (5) that the said ' *Projets de Loi* ' were both intituled ' *Loi portant modification à la Loi relative aux Automobiles*, ' and, as consolidated, were in the words and figures set forth in the Schedule attached to the said Petition : And humbly praying that Your Majesty would be graciously pleased to grant Your Royal Sanction to the ' *Projet de Loi* ' intituled ' *Loi portant modification à la Loi relative aux Automobiles*, ' and to order and direct that the same might have the force of law within Your Majesty's Island of Guernsey :

" The Lords of the Committee, in obedience to Your Majesty's said Order of Reference, have taken the said Petition and the said ' *Projet de Loi* ' into consideration, and do this day agree

humbly to report, as their opinion, to Your Majesty, that it may be advisable for Your Majesty to comply with the prayer of the said Petition, and to approve of and ratify the said 'Projet de Loi.' "

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HIS MAJESTY, having taken the said Report into consideration, is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to approve of and ratify the said "Projet de Loi," and to order, as it is hereby ordered, that the same shall have the force of Law within the Island of Guernsey.

AND HIS MAJESTY doth hereby further direct that this Order, and the said "Projet de Loi" (a copy whereof is hereunto annexed) be entered upon the Register of the Island of Guernsey and observed accordingly.

And the Lieutenant-Governor or Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Guernsey, the Bailiff and Jurats, and all other His Majesty's Officers, for the time being, in the said Island, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

"Projet de Loi" referred to in the foregoing Order in Council.

LOI PORTANT MODIFICATION À LA LOI RELATIVE AUX AUTOMOBILES.

Est et demeure rappelé l'article 3 de la loi relative aux Automobiles, sanctionnée par Ordre de Sa Majesté en Conseil en date du 14 septembre, 1915, enregistré sur les Records de cette Ile le 25 septembre 1915, et y est substitué l'article suivant :—

"(3) Il sera payé pour chaque licence la somme de trois chelins pour chaque 112 livres avoirdupois ou partie de 112 livres avoirdupois, bien entendu que dans les cas où le mon- Paiement
pour licences.

1917

tant de la licence calculé comme dessus serait moins d'une livre sterling, la dite licence sera d'une livre sterling. Toutefois une déduction de la douzième partie de la dite somme ainsi payable pour la dite licence sera faite pour chaque mois échu de l'année.

“ Le poids de l'automobile sera son poids avec ses appareils, mécanisme, et carrosserie.

“ Sont exemptés du paiement de la licence les automobiles appartenant aux Départements du Gouvernement de Sa Majesté, ou employés exclusivement par les dits Départements.”

L'Article suivant est ajouté à la dite loi :—

Réglements
en cas de la
vente d'un
Automobile.

“ (4a) Dans le cas de la vente pendant l'année pour laquelle une licence aura été octroyée d'un automobile mentionné dans telle licence, le Superviseur de la Chaussée est autorisé à livrer à l'acheteur, sur présentation soit de la dite licence soit d'un certificat comme est ci-après mentionné, un certificat constatant que le montant de la dite licence a été payé pour la dite année, et qu'il n'est dû aucun autre paiement pour le dit automobile par rapport à la dite licence pendant la dite année.

“ Il sera payé au Superviseur de la Chaussée la somme de deux chelins et six pennins pour chaque certificat ainsi livré. Le dit certificat tiendra lieu de licence à l'acheteur pour le dit automobile pendant l'année pour laquelle la licence aura été octroyée.”

N.B.— Cette loi est rappelée par la loi sanctionnée par Ordre de Sa Majesté en Conseil en date du 20 Novembre 1926, enregistré sur les records le 11 Décembre 1926.

(Enregistré sur les Records le 10 février, 1917.)

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AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE,

The 24th day of January, 1917.

PRESENT,

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY

LORD PRESIDENT

SIR JOHN JORDAN

LORD CHAMBERLAIN

MR. J. W. GULLAND

LORD COWDRAY

MR. THOMAS WILES

SIR FREDERICK PONSONBY

MR. L. S. JONES

WHEREAS there was this day read at the Board a Report from the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Council for the Affairs of Guernsey and Jersey, dated the 13th day of January, 1917, in the words following, viz. :—

“ YOUR MAJESTY having been pleased, by Your General Order of Reference of the 10th day of May, 1910, to refer unto this Committee the humble Petition of William Frederick Collings, Lord of the Island of Sark, Thomas Godfray, Sénéchal of the said Island, and Edmund Falle and George Hamon, Constables of the said Island authorized to present a humble Petition to Your Majesty in Council, in the name of the Chief Pleas of the said Island, in accordance with a Resolution passed at an Assembly of the Chief Pleas of Sark, holden on the 30th September, 1914), setting forth : (1) That by a communication from Your Majesty's Principal Secretary of State, addressed to the said Chief Pleas through His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor of Guernsey and its Dependencies, and dated the 23rd June, 1914, the said Chief Pleas were recommended to obtain legal sanction for the levying of Impôts on wines, spirits, beer, tobacco, cigars and cigarettes, imported into the Island of Sark ; (2) That the Impôt on wines and spirits levied in the Island prior to the year 1823 was, for convenience, obtained from the Island of Guernsey, under an Ordinance of the Chief Pleas of Sark, dated the 2nd April, 1823 ; (3) That the said

Chefs Plaids
de l'île de
Sark
autorisés à
lever impôt
sur les
liqueurs
Spiriteuses,
Vins, Bière et
et Tabac.

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Impôt was, under the said Ordinance, farmed out to the States of Guernsey for a period of six years for the lump sum of £500, which money was earmarked for the expenses connected with the building of the harbour at the Creux, and the Agreement so made was renewed for a further period of fifteen years ; (4) That by an Agreement entered into by the said Chief Pleas with the Treasurer of the Island of Guernsey in the year 1856, the Impôt for Sark was calculated on a proportion based on the population of each Island, and was fixed at one sixty-fifth part ; (5) That at an Assembly of the States of Guernsey, holden on the 7th February, 1906, it was proposed that the proportion should be reduced to one-eightieth part, but the said proportion was rejected by the Chief Pleas of the Island of Sark at an Assembly holden on the 3rd October, 1906, and it was agreed that proper statistics should be kept, for a period of five years, of the amount of spirits, wines, beer, tobacco, cigars and cigarettes imported into and exported from the Island of Sark with a view to ascertaining the correct proportion ; (6) That at the expiration of the said period the statistics showed that the true and correct proportion of the Impôt due to the inhabitants of the Island of Sark was one-forty-first part ; (7) That in accordance with the above Agreement the Treasurer of the Island of Guernsey has been authorized to pay over and refund to the Treasurer of Sark the duty on all spirits, wines, beer, tobacco, cigars and cigarettes, imported into Guernsey and re-exported to Sark ; (8) That the States of the Island of Guernsey have recently increased their duties on spirits, wines, beer, tobacco, cigars and cigarettes, and have levied new duties on tea and Guernsey brewed beer ; (9) That at the Chief Pleas of Michaelmas, held

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on the 4th October, 1916, it was resolved to make certain amendments in the said Petition, authorized by the said Resolution of the 30th September, 1914, and further to petition Your Majesty for authority to levy a duty on Guernsey-brewed beer and on tea ; (10) That the Chief Pleas of the Island of Sark have no authority to levy an Impôt or duty on spirits, wines, beer, tea, tobacco, cigars and cigarettes, imported into the Island except that contained in Article 16 of the Order in Council of her Majesty Queen Elizabeth, dated the 24th April, 1583 ; (11) That the revenue of the Island of Sark is almost entirely derived from the duty refunded by the States of Guernsey, the money so derived having always been utilised for the general expenditure of the Island, particularly for the following objects, namely :—The upkeep of the harbour ; the maintenance of the roads ; the salary of the Medical Officer ; the telephonic communication with Guernsey ; and Public Works ; (12) That the said Chief Pleas desire to place their revenue on a legal and secure basis ; And humbly praying that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased :—

“(1) To authorize the Chief Pleas of the Island of Sark to levy an Impôt or duty of 7s. per gallon on spirits imported into the Island ; an Impôt of 1s. 6d. per gallon on all wines imported into the Island ; an Impôt of 5d. per gallon on all beer not brewed in Guernsey, imported into the Island ; an Impôt of 7d. per pound on leaf tobacco, 11d. per pound on manufactured tobacco, and 1s. per pound on cigars and cigarettes, imported into the Island ; an Impôt of 3d. per gallon on all beer, brewed in Guernsey, imported into the Island ; and an Impôt of 2d. per pound on all tea imported into the Island.

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(2) To authorize the Treasurer of the Island of Sark to secure the duty on all spirits, wines, beer, tea, tobacco, cigars and cigarettes, imported into the Island, either according to the present arrangement entered into with the States of Guernsey, or in such manner as the Chief Pleas of Sark may from time to time deem necessary in the interests of the Island : Provided always that all moneys derived from the aforesaid duties shall be devoted by the Chief Pleas to the following objects, namely :— the upkeep of the harbour ; the maintenance of the roads ; the salaries of the Medical Officer and Schoolmaster ; the telephonic communication with Guernsey ; Public Works ; protective measures against infectious disease, sanitation purposes, and measures for encouraging cattle breeding, the total amount so applied not to exceed £50 in any one year ; any other object sanctioned by Your Majesty in Council ;

And that the Impôt Account shall be kept separately from that of any other fund ;

And further, humbly praying that Your Majesty may be pleased to confirm and ratify the payments which have hitherto been made by the Treasurer of the Island of Guernsey to the Treasurer of the Island of Sark by way of refund of the duties on the spirits, wines, beer, tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes, imported into the Island of Guernsey and re-exported to the Island of Sark ;

“ The Lords of the Committee, in obedience to Your Majesty's said Order of Reference, have taken the said Petition into consideration, and do this day agree humbly to report, as their opinion, to Your Majesty, that it may be advisable for Your Majesty :

(1) To authorize the Chief Pleas of the Island

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of Sark, subject to the proviso hereinafter contained, to levy the following duties :—A duty of 7s. a gallon on spirits imported into the Island ; a duty of 1s. 6d. a gallon on all wines imported into the Island ; a duty of 5d. a gallon on all beer not brewed in Guernsey imported into the Island ; a duty of 7d. a pound on leaf tobacco, 11d. a pound on manufactured tobacco, and 1s. a pound on cigars and cigarettes, imported into the Island ; a duty of 3d. a gallon on all beer brewed in Guernsey and imported into the Island ; a duty of 2d. a pound on all tea imported into the Island ;

- (a) The amount of the duty to be levied by the said Chief Pleas shall, without prejudice to the rights of the Island, be at the same rate as that from time to time levied in Guernsey ;
- (b) All moneys derived from the said duties shall be devoted by the said Chief Pleas to the following objects :—The upkeep of the Harbour ; The maintenance of the roads ; the salaries of the Medical Officer and Schoolmaster ; the telephonic communication with Guernsey ; Public Works.

Protective measures against infectious disease, sanitation purposes, and measures for encouraging cattle breeding, the total amount so applied not to exceed £50 in any one year ; any other object sanctioned by Your Majesty in Council ;

- (c) A Separate Account of the Impôt shall be kept, and a copy thereof furnished annually to their Lordships distinguishing the different items of expenditure ;
- (d) No new Public Work shall be begun

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without the authority of Your Majesty in Council ;

- (e) No debt chargeable to the Impôt Account shall be incurred without the like authority ;

(2) To authorize the Treasurer of the Island of Sark to secure the duty on all spirits, wines, beer, tea, tobacco, cigars and cigarettes, imported into the Island, either according to the present arrangement entered into with the States of Guernsey, or in such manner as the Chief Pleas of Sark, in agreement with the States of Guernsey, may, from time to time, deem necessary in the interests of the Island.

(3) To confirm and ratify the payments which have hitherto been made by the Treasurer of the Island of Guernsey to the Treasurer of the Island of Sark by way of refund of the duties on spirits, wines, beer, tobacco, cigars and cigarettes, imported into the Island of Guernsey and re-exported to the Island of Sark.

HIS MAJESTY, having taken the said Report into consideration, is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to approve thereof, and to order, as it is hereby ordered :—

(1) That the Chief Pleas of the Island of Sark be, and they are hereby, authorized to levy the several duties specified in the said Report, provided always that the following conditions be observed :—

- (a) The amount of the duty to be levied by the said Chief Pleas shall, without prejudice to the rights of the Island, be at the same rate as that from time to time levied in Guernsey.

- (b) All moneys derived from the said duties shall be devoted by the said Chief Pleas to the objects specified in the said Report, and no others.

- (c) A Separate Account of the Impôt shall be kept, and a copy thereof furnished annually to their Lordships distinguishing the different items of expenditure. 1917
- (d) No new Public Work shall be begun without the authority of His Majesty in Council.
- (c) No debt chargeable to the Impôt Account shall be incurred without the like authority.

(2) That the Treasurer of the Island of Sark be, and he is hereby, authorized to secure the duty on all spirits, wines, beer, tea, tobacco, cigars and cigarettes, imported into the Island, either according to the present arrangement entered into with the States of Guernsey, or in such manner as the Chief Pleas of Sark in agreement with the States of Guernsey may, from time to time, deem necessary in the interests of the Island.

(3) That the payments which have hitherto been made by the Treasurer of the Island of Guernsey to the Treasurer of the Island of Sark by way of refund of the duties on spirits, wines, beer, tobacco, cigars and cigarettes, imported into the Island of Guernsey and re-exported to the Island of Sark be, and the same are hereby, confirmed and ratified.

And HIS MAJESTY doth hereby further direct that this Order be entered upon the Register of the Island of Guernsey and observed accordingly.

And the Lieutenant-Governor or Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Guernsey, the Bailiff and Jurats, and all other His Majesty's Officers, for the time being, in the said Island, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

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Loi ayant rapport à la Protection des Enfants et des Jeunes Personnes (1917).

ARRANGEMENT DE TITRES.

Titre I.

PROTECTION DE LA VIE DES ENFANTS.

- ART.** 1.—Avertissement à être donné par des personnes recevant des enfants moyennant compensation.
2.—Transport d'un enfant mal soigné.
3.—Annulation de polices d'assurance d'enfants entretenus moyennant compensation.
4.—Règlements quant aux avertissements.
5.—Poursuites d'offenses.
6.—Exemptions.

Titre II.

PROTECTION DES ENFANTS ET DES JEUNES PERSONNES CONTRE LA CRUAUTÉ.

- ART.** 7.—Punition pour cruauté envers des enfants ou des jeunes personnes.
8.—Suffocation d'enfants.
9.—La mendicité.
10.—Enfants exposés au risque de feu.
11.—Enfants ou jeunes personnes fréquentant des maisons de prostitution.
12.—Punition pour avoir causé, encouragé ou pour avoir permis la séduction ou prostitution d'une jeune fille.
13.—Détention d'un enfant ou d'une jeune personne dans un lieu de sûreté.
14.—Disposition d'un enfant ou d'une jeune personne par Acte de Cour.
15.—Maintien d'un enfant ou d'une jeune personne qui a été confié à une personne sous un Acte de la Cour.
16.—La croyance religieuse d'une personne à qui un enfant ou une jeune personne est confié.
17.—Visite de maisons.
18.—Témoignage de jeunes enfants.
19.—Pouvoir de la Cour de poursuivre un procès dans l'absence de l'enfant ou de la jeune personne.
20.—Poursuites par le Conseil d'Administration des Pauvres.
21.—Droit d'un père, d'une mère, etc. d'infliger punition.
22.—Définitions.

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Titre III.**ÉCOLES RÉFORMATOIRES ET INDUSTRIELLES.**

- ART. 23.—(1) Envoi d'enfants de douze ans mais de moins de seize ans.
- (2) Punition au lieu de l'ordre de renvoi.
- (3) Pouvoirs de la Cour au sujet d'enfants âgés au-dessous de quatorze ans trouvés (a) demandant l'aumône, (b) errant, (c) dans le dénûment, (d) sous les soins d'un père, d'une mère ou d'un tuteur d'habitudes criminelles ou d'ivresse, (e) fille dont le père a été condamné sous la loi "Loi relative à la protection des femmes et des filles mineures," (f) fréquentant la compagnie d'un voleur, ou (g) dans des circonstances tendant à la prostitution.
- (4) Pouvoir de la Cour au sujet d'enfants au-dessous de douze ans.
- (5) Pouvoir de la Cour au sujet d'enfants de douze à treize ans.
- (6) Père, mère ou tuteur incapable d'être maître de l'enfant.
- (7) Enfants réfractaires, ou dont le père a été condamné.
- (8) Enfant irrégulier à l'école.
- (9) Pouvoir de la Cour de confier un enfant aux soins d'un parent ou autre personne convenable.
- (10) Devoirs des Connétables sous l'Alinéa 3 de cet article.
- 24.—Pouvoir de la Cour de confier dans certains cas des jeunes personnes aux soins d'un parent ou d'une autre personne.
- 25.—Pouvoir de remettre l'exécution d'un Acte de Détention.
- 26.—Détention temporaire avant d'envoyer un enfant à une école certifiée.
- 27.—La période de détention.
- 28.—Contribution par les Etats et par le père ou par la mère.

Titre IV.**POURSUITES EN COUR ET PUNITIONS.**

- ART. 29.—Présence en Cour du père, de la mère, ou du tuteur d'un enfant ou d'une jeune personne accusé d'avoir commis une offense.
- 30.—Acte de la Cour obligeant le père, la mère ou le tuteur à payer l'amende à la place d'un enfant ou d'une jeune personne.
- 31.—Exemption d'incapacités légales dépendant de la félonie.
- 32.—Limitation de la punition d'enfants et de jeunes personnes.
- 33.—Abolition de la sentence de mort contre les enfants et les jeunes personnes.
- 34.—Détention pour certains crimes commis par des enfants ou par des jeunes personnes.
- 35.—Substitution de la custodie à la détention.
- 36.—Systèmes d'agir dans le cas d'enfants ou de jeunes personnes sous accusation.

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Titre V.

GÉNÉRAL.

- ART. 37.—Pouvoir de la Cour de faire vider la salle d'audience dans certains cas lors de la déposition d'un enfant ou d'une jeune personne.
- 38.—Présence d'enfants défendue en Cours lors d'une poursuite d'autres personnes.
- 39.—Défense d'acheter de vieux métaux d'une personne de moins de seize ans.
- 40.—Défense de prendre des objets en gage de personnes de moins de seize ans.
- 41.—Des liqueurs enivrantes.
- 42.—Sûreté des enfants aux divertissements, aux réunions publiques, et aux services religieux.
- 43.—Présomption d'âge.
- 44.—Preuve des gages du défendeur.
- 45.—Ordres pour contribution au maintien.
- 46.—Réception et maintien d'enfants et de jeunes personnes.
- 47.—Fidécourmis pour le maintien d'enfants et de jeunes personnes.

Titre VI.

EMPLOI DES ENFANTS.

- ART. 48.—Restrictions générales sur l'emploi des enfants.
- 49.—Punitions pour infraction.
- 50.—Offenses par agents, employés et parents.
- DEFINITIONS SOUS CE TITRE VI.

Titre VII.

- ART. 51.—Diverses autres offenses contre les enfants et les jeunes personnes.
- (1) Enfant d'au-dessous de deux ans abandonné ou exposé illégalement.
- (2) Enlèvement d'une fille non-mariée au-dessous de seize ans.
- (3) Enlèvement, emménagement, ou détention contre droit d'un enfant au-dessous de quatorze ans.
- (4) Jeune personne prenant part à une exhibition dangereuse.
- (5) Accident arrivant à une jeune personne pendant une exhibition dangereuse.
- (6) Preuve que l'enfant n'est pas de l'âge allégué par la poursuite.

DEFINITIONS POUR LES BESOINS DES TITRES I. à V. DE
CETTE LOI.

- ART. 52.—Poursuites et amendes.
Lois rappelées.

*(Enregistré sur les Records le 10 février 1917.)*1917

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE,

The 24th day of January, 1917.

PRESENT,

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY,

LORD PRESIDENT

SIR JOHN JORDAN

LORD CHAMBERLAIN

MR. J. W. GULLAND

LORD COWDRAY

MR. THOMAS WILES

SIR FREDERICK PONSONBY

MR. L. S. JONES.

WHEREAS there was this day read at the Board a Report from the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Council for the Affairs of Guernsey and Jersey, dated the 10th day of January, 1917, in the words following, viz. :—

“YOUR MAJESTY having been pleased, by Your General Order of Reference of the 10th day of May, 1910, to refer unto this Committee the humble Petition of the States of the Island of Guernsey setting forth :—

(1) That on the 23rd October, 1912, at the instance of the Bailiff and President of the States of Guernsey, the States appointed a Committee to consider what further steps it was desirable to take by way of Legislation in order to amend the Law relating to the protection of children and young persons in the Island and to draft a ‘ *Projet de Loi* ’ on the subject : (2) That on the 10th December 1913, a report recommending the principles of a new Law, based on recent Acts of the British Legislature, prepared by the States Committee, was submitted to the States and approved, and the Royal Court was requested to prepare such ‘ *Projets de Loi* ’ as might be necessary to give effect to the Resolution of the States on the subject : (3) that a ‘ *Projet de Loi* ’ based on the principles set out in the Committee’s Report was prepared by the Law Officers of the Crown and submitted to the Royal Court, and after full and careful discussion was finally adopted by the Court on the 10th July, 1915, when the Bailiff was

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requested to submit the same to the States for their approval: (4) that the said 'Projet de Loi' was submitted to the States, on the 1st and 8th September 1915, and on the latter date a Resolution was passed adopting the principle thereof with slight modifications, and requesting the Crown Officers to revise the same, and further praying the President of the States to re-submit the said 'Projet de Loi' to the States at a future Sitting in order simply to consider questions of form and wording: (5) that the said 'Projet de Loi' was accordingly re-submitted to the States on the 29th December, 1915, when a Resolution was passed adopting the same with slight modifications, and authorizing the President to present a humble Petition on their behalf, for Your Majesty's Royal Sanction thereto: (6) that the said 'Projet de Loi' as finally adopted by the States, was intituled 'Loi ayant rapport à la protection des enfants et des jeunes personnes,' and was in the words and figures set forth in the Schedule to the said Petition: And humbly praying that Your Gracious Majesty would be pleased to grant Your Royal Sanction to the 'Projet de Loi' intituled 'Loi ayant rapport à la protection des enfants et des jeunes personnes,' and to order and direct that, from the date of the registration thereof, the same may have the force of law within the Island of Guernsey:

THE LORDS OF THE COMMITTEE, in obedience to Your Majesty's said Order of Reference, having taken the said Petition and 'Projet de Loi' into consideration, and having intimated to the Bailiff on the 17th April, 1916, and the 30th November, 1916, that, in their opinion, certain Amendments ought to be made in the said 'Projet de Loi,' and the said Amendments having been made accordingly, having taken the said 'Projet de Loi' into further consideration, and do this day agree humbly to report, as their opinion, to Your

Majesty, that it may be advisable for Your Majesty to approve of and ratify the same as amended."

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HIS MAJESTY, having taken the said Report into consideration, is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to approve of and ratify the said "Projet de Loi," as amended, and to order, as it is hereby ordered, that from the date of the registration thereof, the same shall have the force of Law within the Island of Guernsey.

AND HIS MAJESTY doth hereby further direct that this Order, and the said "Projet de Loi" as amended (a copy whereof is hereunto annexed) be entered upon the Register of the Island of Guernsey, and observed accordingly.

And the Lieutenant-Governor or Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Guernsey, the Bailiff and Jurats, and all other His Majesty's Officers, for the time being, of the said Island, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

"PROJET DE LOI" referred to in the foregoing Order in Council.

LOI AYANT RAPPORT À LA PROTECTION DES ENFANTS ET DES JEUNES PERSONNES.

Titre I.

PROTECTION DE LA VIE DES ENFANTS.

Avertissement à être donné par des Personnes recevant des Enfants moyennant Compensation.

Article 1.

1.—Lorsqu'une personne s'engage moyennant compensation à nourrir et à entretenir un ou plusieurs enfants au-dessous de l'âge de sept ans à part de leur père et mère, ou tels enfants n'ayant ni père ni mère, elle sera tenue dans les quarante huit heures de la réception de tel enfant ou de tels enfants d'en

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avertir par écrit le Procureur des Pauvres de la paroisse dans laquelle elle réside demandant permission d'entreprendre la nourriture et l'entretien du dit enfant, pourvu toutefois que cet article ne s'applique pas à un enfant qui est reçu pour une période de quarante-huit heures ou moins.

2.—Lorsqu'une personne s'engage moyennant compensation à nourrir et à entretenir un enfant déjà sous ses soins sans compensation, l'engagement sera censé être la réception de l'enfant.

3.—L'avertissement contiendra le nom, le sexe, la date et le lieu de naissance de l'enfant, le nom de la personne recevant l'enfant et la maison où l'enfant est gardé, et le nom et l'adresse de la personne de qui l'enfant a été reçu.

4.—Toute personne qui s'engage à nourrir et à maintenir un enfant et qui change de résidence, sera tenue dans les quarante-huit heures d'en donner connaissance par écrit au Procureur des Pauvres, et dans le cas où elle change de paroisse elle avertira le Procureur des Pauvres de sa nouvelle paroisse de la manière prescrite par les alinéas 2 et 3 ci-dessus, et comme si elle recevait l'enfant pour la première fois.

5.—Si tel enfant meurt ou est enlevé de la custodie de la personne qui s'est chargée de sa nourriture et de son entretien cette personne sera tenue dans les quarante-huit heures d'avertir par écrit le Procureur des Pauvres de la mort ou de l'enlèvement de l'enfant, et dans le dernier cas de fournir aussi le nom et l'adresse de la personne à qui le soin de l'enfant a été transféré.

6.—Toute personne tenue de donner avertissement en vertu des alinéas qui précédent, qui omet ou néglige de donner tel avertissement dans le temps requis, sera coupable d'une offense sous ce titre, et si la compensation pour la nourriture et le maintien de l'enfant à l'égard de qui l'avertissement aurait dû être donné consistait en tout ou en partie en une

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somme d'argent une fois payée, la personne omettant ou négligeant de donner le dit avertissement, en outre toute autre pénalité qui pourra être imposée par la Cour, sera sujette à forfaire la dite somme d'argent ou telle moindre somme d'argent à la discrétion de la Cour et la somme ainsi forfaite sera appliquée dans l'intérêt de l'enfant, et ce de la manière indiquée par la Cour, et sera la dite somme ainsi forfaite payable dans tel temps et sous telles conditions qu'il plaira à la Cour ordonner, et dans le cas où les conditions de paiement fixées par la Cour ne soient pas observées, sera le défaillant passible d'un emprisonnement qui n'excédera pas deux mois avec ou sans travail forcé. Pourra la dite somme ainsi forfaite être recouvrée par des procédures civiles.

7.—Le Conseil d'Administration des Pauvres, avant d'accorder permission à une personne de se charger de la nourriture et de l'entretien d'un enfant s'assurera que telle personne est une personne convenable à recevoir l'enfant et que les prémisses où l'enfant sera gardé sont adaptées à cet objet.

8.—Le Conseil d'Administration des Pauvres de temps à autre visitera ou fera visiter, tant l'enfant que les prémisses où l'enfant est gardé, afin de s'assurer que l'enfant est bien nourri et entretenu. Toute personne qui empêche ou qui mettra empêchement à la visite d'un membre du Conseil d'Administration ou de toute autre personne autorisée par le Conseil d'Administration sera coupable d'une offense et sera sujette aux pénalités imposées par l'Article 5 de cette Loi.

9.—Le Conseil d'Administration des Pauvres pourra fixer le nombre d'enfants au-dessous de l'âge de sept ans qui pourront être gardés dans une maison par rapport à laquelle un avertissement a été reçu.

Transport d'un Enfant mal soigné.

Article 2.

Si un enfant à l'égard de qui un avertissement est requis est gardé—

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- (a) dans des prémisses dangereuses ou malsaines ou trop peuplées ; ou
- (b) par une personne qui, à cause de sa négligence, de son ignorance, de son ivresse, de son immoralité, de sa conduite criminelle ou de toute autre cause semblable, n'est pas propre d'en avoir le soin ; ou
- (c) par une personne ou dans des prémisses en contravention à cette loi ;

le Conseil d'Administration des Pauvres ou son autorisé s'adressera à la Cour ordinaire composée de Monsieur le Bailiff ou de Monsieur son Lieutenant et de deux Jurés-Justiciers de la Cour Royale pour un acte de Cour ordonnant aux Connétables de transporter l'enfant dans un lieu de sûreté jusqu'à ce qu'il puisse être rendu à ses parents ou à autres personnes désignées par la Cour. Toute personne refusant d'obéir au dit acte de Cour lors produit et lu, ou qui mettra ou fera mettre empêchement aux Connétables dans l'exécution de leurs devoirs, sera coupable d'une offense et punissable en vertu de l'Article 5 de cette loi.

Annulation de Polices d'Assurance d'Enfants entretenus moyennant Compensation.

Article 3.

Une personne qui a la garde d'un enfant à l'égard de qui un avertissement doit être donné sous l'Article 1 de cette loi, est censée n'avoir aucun intérêt dans l'assurance de la vie de l'enfant, et, si telle personne directement ou indirectement assure ou essaie d'assurer la vie de tel enfant, elle sera coupable d'une offense et sera punissable en vertu de l'Article 5 de cette loi ; et si une compagnie, société ou autre personne sciemment émet ou essaie d'émettre à ou pour l'avantage de telle personne comme sus est dit ou à une personne quelconque de la part de telle personne, une police d'assurance sur la vie de tel enfant, la compagnie, société ou autre personne sera coupable d'une

offense et punissable en vertu de l'Article 5 de cette loi. 1917

Règlements quant aux Avertissements.

Article 4.

1.—Toute personne qui doit donner un avertissement en vertu de l'Article 1 de cette loi et qui sciemment ou volontairement fait ou induit une autre personne à faire une déclaration fausse ou erronée dans tel avertissement, sera coupable d'une offense et sera punissable en vertu de l'Article 5 de cette loi.

2.—Les avertissements et les demandes sous l'Article 1 de cette loi pourront être envoyés par la poste dans une lettre recommandée et adressée au Procureur des Pauvres, et seront par lui soumis au Conseil d'Administration des Pauvres.

Poursuites d'Offenses.

Article 5.

Toute personne trouvée coupable d'une offense sous ce titre sera passible en Police Correctionnelle d'un emprisonnement pour un terme n'excédant pas six mois avec ou sans travail forcé ou d'une amende à discrétion de Justice qui n'excédera pas Vingt-cinq Livres sterling. Et pourra la Cour de plus ordonner que l'enfant à l'égard de qui l'offense a été commise soit transporté dans un lieu de sûreté.

Exemptions.

Article 6.

Les provisions de ce titre ne s'appliqueront pas aux parents ni à celui qui a la custodie légale d'un enfant, qui se chargent de la nourriture ou du maintien de tel enfant, ni à aucune personne qui se charge de la nourriture ou du maintien de tel enfant sous les provisions d'une loi quelconque pour le soulagement des pauvres ; ni aux hôpitaux ou maisons de convalescence ou institutions établies pour la protection et le soin des enfants, et administrées dans un but religieux ou charitable, ni aux pensions où une

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bonne et suffisante éducation élémentaire est donnée.

Pour les besoins de cet Article l'expression "parents" comprend les grand-pères, les grand-mères, les frères, les sœurs, les oncles et les tantes, et dans le cas d'un enfant illégitime les personnes qui seraient les parents si tel enfant était légitime.

Titre II.

PROTECTION DES ENFANTS et des JEUNES PERSONNES CONTRE LA CRUAUTÉ.

Punition pour cruauté envers des Enfants ou des Jeunes Personnes.

Article 7.

1.—Toute personne au-dessus de l'âge de seize ans qui a la custodie ou le soin d'un enfant ou d'une jeune personne et qui avec intention assaille, maltraite, néglige, abandonne ou expose tel enfant ou jeune personne, ou qui est la cause que tel enfant ou jeune personne est assailli, maltraité, négligé, abandonné ou exposé d'une manière qui pourrait causer à tel enfant ou jeune personne de la souffrance sans justification ou injure à sa santé, y compris injure à ou perte de la vue ou de l'ouïe, injure à ses membres ou organes ou aucun dérangement mental, telle personne sera coupable d'une offense et sera passible d'une amende à discrétion de Justice qui n'excédera pas Cent Livres sterling ; et à défaut de paiement ou en outre la dite amende d'un emprisonnement avec ou sans travail forcé pour un terme n'excédant pas deux ans. Et pour les besoins de cet Article le père, la mère ou autre personne qui est légalement responsable pour le maintien de l'enfant ou de la jeune personne sera censé l'avoir négligé de manière à causer injure à sa santé s'il néglige de lui fournir d'une manière suffisante de la nourriture, des habits, des soins médicaux, ou un logement ; ou n'ayant pas les moyens de lui fournir de la nourriture, des habits, des soins médicaux ou un logement, s'il néglige de faire les démarches nécessaires pour lui en

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procurer en s'adressant en ce qui regarde la paroisse de St. Pierre-Port au Surveillant des Pauvres du District, et en ce qui regarde les paroisses de la campagne au Procureur des Pauvres, et dans le cas d'étrangers aux Connétables de la paroisse où il réside.

2.—Une personne peut être trouvée coupable d'une offense en vertu de cet Article nonobstant que l'injure à la santé, ou la probabilité de la commise de telle injure fut empêchée par le fait d'autrui.

3.—Une personne peut être trouvée coupable d'une offense en vertu de cet Article nonobstant que la mort de l'enfant ou de la jeune personne à l'égard de qui l'offense a été commise soit survenue entretemps.

4.—Lors du procès d'une personne au-dessus de l'âge de seize ans accusée de l'homicide sans préméditation d'un enfant ou d'une jeune personne dont elle avait la custodie ou le soin, la Cour, si elle est satisfaite que la personne accusée est coupable d'une offense sous cet Article pourra la trouver coupable de telle offense.

5.—S'il est prouvé qu'un accusé condamné en vertu de cet Article avait un intérêt direct ou indirect dans une somme d'argent accumulante ou payable à la mort de tel enfant ou de telle jeune personne et que l'accusé avait connaissance que telle somme d'argent était en voie de s'accumuler ou de devenir payable, la Cour pourra à sa discrétion augmenter l'amende, pourvu qu'elle n'excède pas Deux Cents Livres sterling, ou condamner l'accusé à être banni de l'Ile pour subir la servitude pénale pour une période n'excédant pas cinq ans.

6.—Une personne sera censée avoir un intérêt direct ou indirect dans une somme d'argent sous cet Article, si elle prend aucune part ou tire aucun profit de la dite somme quoiqu'elle ne soit pas la personne à qui l'argent est légalement payable.

7.—Une copie de la police d'assurance, certifiée

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d'en être une vraie copie par un officier ou agent de la Société qui émet la police d'assurance, sera censée prouver *primâ facie* que l'enfant ou la jeune personne déclarée assurée sous la dite police a été ainsi assurée, et que la personne en faveur de qui la police d'assurance a été accordée est la personne à qui l'argent provenant de telle police d'assurance est légalement payable.

Suffocation d'Enfants.

Article 8.

Lorsqu'il est prouvé que la mort d'un enfant au-dessous de l'âge de trois ans fut causée par suffocation (telle suffocation n'étant pas causée par maladie ou par aucun obstacle dans la gorge de l'enfant) lorsque tel enfant était au lit avec une autre personne au-dessus de l'âge de seize ans et qui était au moment de se coucher sous l'influence de la boisson, cette dernière personne sera censée avoir négligé l'enfant de manière à causer injure à sa santé sous l'Article 7.

Autres Offenses à l'égard d'Enfants ou de Jeunes Personnes.

LA MENDICITÉ.

Article 9.

1.—Celui qui cause un enfant ou une jeune personne, ou celui qui, ayant la custodie ou le soin d'un enfant ou d'une jeune personne, permet à tel enfant ou à telle jeune personne, d'être dans les rues ou dans aucun autre lieu pour demander, recevoir ou induire à faire l'aumône qu'il y ait ou non aucun prétexte tel que chanson, représentation ou offre d'objets en vente, sera passible d'une amende à discrétion de Justice qui n'excédera pas Vingt-cinq Livres sterling et à défaut de paiement, ou en outre, d'un emprisonnement avec ou sans travail forcé pour une période n'excédant pas trois mois.

2.—Celui qui ayant la custodie ou le soin d'un enfant ou d'une jeune personne est accusé d'une offense sous cet Article, et s'il est prouvé que tel

enfant ou telle jeune personne était dans une rue ou autre lieu pour demander ou pour recevoir l'aumône et que l'accusé a permis à tel enfant ou à telle jeune personne d'être dans une rue ou autre lieu, sera censé lui avoir permis d'être dans une rue ou autre lieu pour demander ou pour recevoir l'aumône, à moins que le contraire ne soit prouvé.

Enfants Exposés au Risque de Feu.

Article 10.

Celui qui, étant au-dessus de l'âge de seize ans, a la custodie ou le soin d'un enfant au-dessous de l'âge de sept ans, et qui permet à tel enfant d'être dans un appartement contenant un âtre insuffisamment protégé pour empêcher que l'enfant soit exposé au risque d'être brûlé ou d'être échaudé, sans avoir pris de précautions raisonnables contre tel risque, en conséquence de quoi l'enfant est tué ou reçoit des blessures sérieuses, sera passible d'une amende à discrétion de Justice qui n'excédera pas Dix Livres sterling. Pourvu toutefois que cet Article n'affecte en rien des procédures déjà intentées ou qui pourraient être intentées contre telle personne sous acte d'accusation.

**Enfants ou Jeunes Personnes fréquentant des
Maisons de Prostitution.**

Article 11.

Celui qui a la custodie ou le soin d'un enfant ou d'une jeune personne au-dessous de l'âge de seize ans et qui permet à tel enfant ou jeune personne de résider dans ou de fréquenter une maison de prostitution sera coupable d'une offense et sera passible d'une amende qui n'excédera pas Vingt-cinq Livres sterling, ou à défaut de paiement, ou en outre, d'un emprisonnement avec ou sans travail forcé qui n'excédera pas six mois.

Est cet Article sans préjudice à la responsabilité d'une personne d'être accusée sous la Loi relative à la Protection des Femmes et des Filles Mineures ; et

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lors du procès d'une personne sous la dite loi, la Cour pourra, si elle est satisfaite que telle personne est coupable d'une offense sous cet Article, la trouver coupable de telle offense.

Punition pour avoir Causé, Encouragé ou pour avoir Permis la Séduction ou Prostitution d'une Jeune Fille.

Article 12.

1.—Celui qui a la custodie, la garde ou le soin d'une jeune fille au-dessous de l'âge de seize ans, et qui cause ou encourage la séduction ou prostitution de telle jeune fille sera coupable d'une offense et sera passible d'un emprisonnement avec ou sans travail forcé pour une période n'excédant pas deux ans.

Pour les besoins de cet Article, une personne sera censée avoir causé ou encouragé la séduction ou la prostitution d'une jeune fille qui a été séduite ou qui est devenue prostituée, si sciemment elle a permis à la jeune fille de s'associer avec ou d'entrer ou de continuer dans l'emploi d'une prostituée ou d'une personne connue de mauvaise vie.

2.—Lorsqu'il est prouvé à la satisfaction de la Cour sur la plainte d'une personne quelconque qu'une jeune fille au-dessous de l'âge de seize ans est, à la connaissance de son père, de sa mère ou de celui qui en a la garde ou la custodie, exposée au risque de séduction ou de prostitution, la Cour pourra obliger le père, la mère ou celui qui en a la garde ou la custodie à trouver caution, soit juratoire ou pécuniaire, qu'il exercera un soin et une surveillance suffisante à l'égard de telle jeune fille.

Détention d'un Enfant ou d'une Jeune Personne dans un Lieu de Sûreté.

Article 13.

1.—Tout Connétable ou Assistant de Connétable pourra conduire et mettre dans un lieu de sûreté un enfant ou une jeune personne à l'égard de qui une offense a été commise, ou qu'il a raison de croire a

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été commise sous les Articles 10 et 11 de cette loi, et sera tenu de conduire dans un lieu de sûreté tout enfant ou toute jeune personne à l'égard de qui une offense, ou à l'égard de qui il y a raison de croire qu'une offense a été commise sous les autres Articles de ce titre.

2.—Tout enfant ou toute jeune personne qui a été conduit dans un lieu de sûreté ou qui s'est réfugié dans un lieu de sûreté pourra y être détenu jusqu'à ce qu'il puisse être traduit devant la Cour ; et pourra la Cour passer tout acte comme est mentionné dans l'Article 14 ou traiter l'enfant de toute autre manière selon les circonstances du cas, jusqu'à ce que la plainte contre la personne accusée d'une offense à l'égard de tel enfant ou de telle jeune personne ait été décidée, soit par condamnation, soit par acquittement.

3.—Lorsqu'il paraît à la Cour qu'une offense sous ce titre de la loi ou aucune des offenses mentionnées dans le Titre VII. de cette loi a été commise à l'égard d'un enfant ou d'une jeune personne traduit devant la Cour, et qu'il est dans l'intérêt de l'enfant ou de la jeune personne qu'un acte soit passé pour sa détention ou sa garde, la Cour pourra, sans préjudice à tout autre pouvoir sous cette loi, passer tel Acte que les circonstances exigent pour le soin et la détention de tel enfant ou de telle jeune personne jusqu'à ce qu'une période raisonnable soit écoulée pour formuler un acte d'accusation contre une personne quelconque pour avoir commis l'offense, et si un acte d'accusation est fait contre la personne dans cette période, jusqu'à ce que le dit acte d'accusation soit décidé, soit par condamnation, soit par acquittement, et en cas de condamnation pour une plus longue période n'excédant pas vingt-et-un jours, et tel acte pourra être porté à exécution nonobstant que la custodie de tel enfant ou de telle jeune personne soit réclamée par autrui.

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Disposition d'un Enfant ou d'une Jeune Personne
par Acte de Cour.

Article 14.

1.—Lorsqu'une personne qui a la custodie ou la garde d'un enfant ou d'une jeune personne a été—

- (a) Condamnée pour avoir commis, à l'égard de tel enfant ou de telle jeune personne, une des offenses sous ce titre de cette loi ou aucune des offenses mentionnées au Titre VII. de cette loi ; ou
- (b) a été constituée prisonnière sous acte d'accusation pour telle offense ; ou
- (c) a été mise sous caution, soit juratoire, soit pécuniaire, de garder la paix envers tel enfant ou telle jeune personne ;

la Cour pourra, soit lorsque la personne est ainsi condamnée et constituée prisonnière sous acte d'accusation, ou mise sous caution, et sans qu'il soit nécessaire d'instituer de nouvelles procédures, ou en toute autre occasion, si elle est satisfaite qu'il est nécessaire dans l'intérêt de l'enfant, ordonner que l'enfant ou la jeune personne soit enlevé de la custodie ou de la garde de la personne ainsi condamnée, constituée prisonnière ou mise sous caution, et qu'il soit placé sous les soins d'un des parents de l'enfant ou de la jeune personne ou sous les soins d'une autre personne convenable nommée par la Cour (tel parent ou autre personne étant prêt à en entreprendre le soin) jusqu'à ce que l'enfant ou la jeune personne ait atteint l'âge de seize ans, ou pour une période moins longue, et la Cour pourra de temps à autre de son propre chef ou sur la demande d'autrui par Acte de Cour renouveler, changer ou révoquer tel ordre.

2.—Si l'enfant ou la jeune personne a un père, une mère ou un tuteur, aucun Acte ne sera passé par la Cour en vertu de cet Article, à moins que le père, la mère ou le tuteur n'ait été condamné, constitué prisonnier pour une offense sous ce titre de cette loi, ou

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a été constitué prisonnier, ou qu'il est prouvé à la satisfaction de la Cour qu'il était complice ou qu'il avait connaissance de la dite offense, ou qu'il a été mis sous caution de garder la paix envers le dit enfant ou la dite jeune personne, ou qu'il n'y a pas moyen de le trouver.

3.—Tout acte passé en vertu de cet Article sera par écrit, et tout acte pourra être passé par la Cour en l'absence de l'enfant ou de la jeune personne, et le consentement de la personne qui entreprend le soin de l'enfant ou de la jeune personne en vertu d'un acte quelconque sera prouvé de telle manière que la Cour croira suffisante pour l'engager.

4.—Lorsqu'un acte a été passé en vertu de cet Article par rapport à une personne qui a été constituée prisonnière, alors, dans le cas où la dite personne est acquittée ou la plainte est renvoyée, l'acte sera immédiatement annulé, à l'exception de ce qui a été légalement accompli en vertu du dit acte.

5.—La Cour Royale pourra en aucun temps à sa discrétion enlever l'enfant ou la jeune personne du soin de la personne à laquelle il a été confié, soit absolument, soit sous telles conditions qu'il plaira à la Cour approuver ; et la Cour pourra passer tels règlements qu'elle jugera à propos tant à l'égard d'enfants ou de jeunes personnes ainsi confiés au soin d'une personne qu'à l'égard des devoirs de la dite personne envers tels enfants ou telles jeunes personnes.

6.—La Cour Royale pourra, lorsqu'il lui paraît de l'intérêt d'un enfant ou d'une jeune personne qui a été confié au soin d'une personne en vertu de cet Article, autoriser telle personne à favoriser l'émigration de l'enfant ou de la jeune personne, mais sans cette autorité nulle personne à qui un enfant ou jeune personne a été confié ne favorisera son émigration.

7.—Et ne déroge pas cet Article au droit de la Cour Royale, au lieu de passer un Acte sous cet

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Article, d'envoyer un enfant à une école certifiée sous le Titre III. de cette loi.

Maintien d'un Enfant ou d'une Jeune Personne qui a été confié à une Personne sous un Acte de la Cour.

Article 15.

1.—Toute personne à qui le soin d'un enfant ou d'une jeune personne a été confié en vertu de l'Article 14, aura, pendant que l'Acte de Cour est en force, la même autorité sur le dit enfant ou sur la dite jeune personne que si elle était son père ou sa mère, et sera responsable pour son maintien, et l'enfant ou la jeune personne continuera sous les soins de telle personne nonobstant que son père, sa mère, ou quelque autre personne en demande la custodie ; et celui qui—

(a) sciemment aide ou induit directement ou indirectement un enfant ou une jeune personne à s'échapper de la personne à qui il a été confié ; ou qui

(b) sciemment donne asile, cache ou empêche un enfant ou une jeune personne de revenir à la personne à qui il a été confié, ou qui sciemment l'aide à ce faire,

sera passible d'une amende qui n'excédera pas Vingt Livres sterling ou d'un emprisonnement avec ou sans travail forcé pour une période n'excédant pas deux mois.

2.—La Cour pourra passer des actes ordonnant au père ou à la mère ou à toute autre personne responsable pour le maintien d'un enfant ou d'une jeune personne à contribuer à son maintien, et tels Actes de Cour seront mis en force de la même manière comme si un enfant ou une jeune personne avait été envoyé à une école certifiée, en vertu du Titre III. de cette loi, bien entendu que le maximum du montant hebdomadaire qu'un père ou une mère ou une autre personne pourra être contraint à contribuer sous cet Article sera Une Livre sterling, au lieu du maximum fixé sous le dit Titre III.

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3.—Tel acte pourra être fait sur la plainte ou sur la demande de la personne à qui l'enfant ou la jeune personne est pour le moment confié, et soit au moment où l'Acte de Cour ordonnant que l'enfant ou la jeune personne soit confié à ses soins est passé, ou subséquemment, et les sommes contribuées par le père, par la mère ou par telle autre personne seront payées à telle personne que la Cour pourra nommer et seront appliquées au maintien de l'enfant ou de la jeune personne.

4.—Lorsqu'un Acte de Cour sous l'Article 14 confiant un enfant ou une jeune personne au soin d'un parent ou d'un autre personne a été passé à l'égard d'une personne qui a été constituée prisonnière pour une offense, la Cour ne pourra pas ordonner au père à la mère ou à une autre personne responsable pour le maintien du dit enfant ou de la dite jeune personne à contribuer à son maintien avant que le procès de la dite personne ainsi constituée n'ait eu lieu.

5.—La Cour, en passant un Acte ordonnant la contribution par le père, par la mère ou par toute autre personne, pourra, en tout cas lorsque le père la mère, ou autre personne reçoit une retraite ou autre revenu susceptible d'être affecté, de plus ordonner, après avoir donné à la personne par qui la retraite ou le revenu est payable l'opportunité d'être ouïe, que telle partie de la retraite ou du revenu qu'il plaira à la Cour fixer, sera affectée et sera payée à la personne nommée par la Cour. Tel acte sera l'autorité à la personne par qui la retraite ou le revenu est payable à en faire paiement et le reçu de la personne à qui paiement est ordonné sera une quittance bonne et valable.

6.—Un acte ordonnant la contribution pourra être passé par la Cour lors du procès d'une personne pour une offense sous cette loi.

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La Croyance Religieuse d'une Personne à qui un Enfant ou une Jeune Personne est confié.

Article 16.

1.—La Cour, en faisant choix de la personne à qui l'enfant ou la jeune personne sera confié, essaiera de s'informer de la croyance religieuse de l'enfant ou de la jeune personne et fera choix s'il est possible d'une personne de la même croyance religieuse ou d'une personne qui donnera une garantie à la satisfaction de la Cour que l'enfant ou la jeune personne sera élevé d'après sa croyance religieuse, et telle croyance religieuse sera spécifiée dans l'Acte de Cour.

2.—Lorsqu'un enfant ou une jeune personne a été confié au soin d'une personne qui n'est pas de la même croyance religieuse ou qui n'a pas donné la garantie mentionnée dans l'Article précédent, la Cour, sur la demande d'aucune personne, s'il lui paraît qu'une personne convenable de la même croyance religieuse, ou qui donnera la garantie comme sus est dit, est prête à entreprendre le soin du dit enfant ou de la jeune personne, pourra passer un acte ordonnant que l'enfant ou la jeune personne soit placé avec une personne qui a la même croyance religieuse ou qui donne une garantie comme est ci-dessus mentionné.

3.—Lorsqu'un enfant ou une jeune personne a été mis sous les soins d'une personne qui a donné la sus-dite garantie et que telle garantie n'a pas été observée, l'enfant ou la jeune personne sera censé avoir été mis sous les soins d'une personne qui n'est pas de la même croyance religieuse et comme si nulle garantie n'avait été donnée.

Visite de Maisons.

Article 17.

1.—La Cour pourra faire visiter et inspecter de temps à autre par des personnes nommées à cet effet, toutes institutions pour la réception d'enfants ou de jeunes personnes autres que celles qui sont sujettes à

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être inspectées par autorité d'un Comité des États en vertu d'une loi à cet effet.

2.—Toute personne nommée aux fins de cet Article aura le droit d'entrer dans toute telle institution, et celui qui l'empêche dans l'exécution de ses devoirs, sera passible d'une amende n'excédant pas Cinq Livres sterling, et tout refus à la personne ainsi nommée d'entrer dans la dite institution sera censée une cause raisonnable de soupçonner qu'une offense se commet à l'égard d'un enfant ou d'une jeune personne dans la dite institution.

3.—Lorsque telle institution est établie pour la réception de jeunes filles seulement, la Cour pourra, s'il est possible, et si la demande est faite par le gérant de l'institution, nommer une femme pour visiter et pour inspecter la dite institution.

Témoignage de Jeunes Enfants.

Article 18.

Lors d'une poursuite contre une personne pour une offense sous ce titre de la loi ou pour aucune offense mentionnée au Titre VII. de cette loi, le témoignage de l'enfant à l'égard de qui l'offense est alléguée avoir été commise, ou le témoignage de tout autre enfant d'âge tendre qui dans l'opinion de la Cour ne comprend pas la nature du serment, pourra être reçu non-obstant que le serment ne soit pas administré, si dans l'opinion de la Cour l'enfant est assez intelligent pour justifier l'admissibilité de son témoignage et qu'il comprend le devoir de dire la vérité : et quoiqu'il ne soit pas donné par serment, le témoignage de l'enfant sera reçu comme sa déposition ; pourvu toutefois :

- (a) Qu'une personne ne sera pas condamnée à moins que le témoignage reçu en vertu de cet Article et donné de la part de la partie publique soit corroboré par autre témoignage matériel qui implique l'accusé ; et
- (b) Que tout enfant dont le témoignage est reçu en vertu de cet Article qui donne volontairement

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un faux témoignage dans de telles circonstances que si son témoignage avait été donné par serment, il aurait été coupable de parjure, sera, d'après les provisions de cette loi, passible d'être adjugé à telle peine qui aurait pu lui être infligée s'il avait été accusé de parjure.

Pouvoir de la Cour de poursuivre un proces dans l'absence de l'Enfant ou de la Jeune Personne.

Article 19.

Lors d'aucune poursuite pour une offense sous ce titre de cette loi, ou pour aucune offense mentionnée au Titre VII. de cette loi, si la Cour est satisfaite que la présence devant la Cour de l'enfant ou de la jeune personne à l'égard de qui l'offense est alléguée avoir été commise n'est pas essentielle au procès, tel procès pourra être poursuivi et complété dans l'absence de l'enfant ou de la jeune personne.

Poursuites par le Conseil d'Administration des Pauvres.

Article 20.

Le Conseil d'Administration des Pauvres d'une paroisse pourra intenter des poursuites sous ce titre de la loi pour aucune offense à l'égard d'un enfant ou d'une jeune personne et pourra payer les frais et dépens raisonnables de telles poursuites.

Article 21.

Ne déroge pas ce titre de cette loi au droit d'un père, d'une mère, d'un maître ou maîtresse d'école ou d'aucune autre personne ayant la custodie légale d'un enfant ou d'une jeune personne d'infliger punition à tel enfant ou à telle jeune personne.

Définitions.

Article 22.

1.—Dans le Titre II. de cette loi, si le contexte le permet, l'expression " personne convenable " à l'égard du soin d'un enfant ou d'une jeune personne, comprend une Association, une Société ou une Cor-

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poration établie pour la réception ou pour la protection d'enfants, ou pour la prévention de cruauté envers les enfants.

2.—Toute personne qui est le père, la mère, ou qui a la custodie légale d'un enfant ou d'une jeune personne, ou qui est légalement responsable pour le maintien de l'enfant ou de la jeune personne, sera présumée avoir la custodie de l'enfant ou de la jeune personne, et entre le père et la mère, le père ne sera pas censé avoir cessé d'avoir la custodie de l'enfant ou de la jeune personne par le fait qu'il a abandonné sa femme ou qu'il ne réside pas avec sa femme et avec l'enfant ou la jeune personne, et celui à qui la custodie d'un enfant ou d'une jeune personne a été confiée par une personne qui a la custodie légale de tel enfant ou de telle jeune personne sera présumé avoir la custodie de tel enfant ou de telle jeune personne, et toute autre personne ayant la possession ou la garde d'un enfant ou d'une jeune personne sera présumée avoir la custodie légale de l'enfant ou de la jeune personne.

Titre III.

Écoles Réformatoires et Industrielles.

Article 23.

1.—Lorsqu'un jeune délinquant, âgé, dans l'opinion de la Cour, de douze ans, ou de plus de douze ans mais de moins de seize ans, traduit, soit sous un acte d'accusation devant la Cour Royale siégeant en Corps, soit devant la Cour de Police, sera reconnu coupable d'une offense entraînant pour un adulte une condamnation à la servitude pénale ou à l'emprisonnement, la Cour pourra ordonner l'envoi de ce délinquant à telle école réformatrice certifiée autorisée par le Secrétaire d'Etat à le recevoir, soit en addition à la sentence prononcée conformément aux termes de la Loi, soit en substitution à la dite sentence, pourvu toutefois que l'envoi du délinquant dans une école réformatrice certifiée ne vienne point s'ajouter à une condamnation à l'emprisonnement.

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2.—Dans le cas où la Cour aurait pris une décision de cette nature concernant un jeune délinquant âgé de quatorze ans ou de plus de quatorze ans, et où il ne se trouverait pas d'école réformatrice certifiée dont les administrateurs consentent à le recevoir, le Secrétaire d'Etat pourra renvoyer le délinquant en question devant la susdite Cour. Celle-ci, dans ce cas, pourra prononcer telle sentence ou prendre telle mesure qu'il lui plaira, au lieu de l'ordre de renvoi qu'elle a rendu, pourvu toutefois que cette sentence ou cette mesure soit du même genre que celle qui, pour l'infraction commise, aurait pu dans l'origine être ou prise ou prononcée.

3.—Toute personne pourra faire traduire devant la Cour de Police Correctionnelle un enfant âgé apparemment au-dessous de quatorze ans qui—

- (a) est trouvé demandant ou recevant l'aumône (qu'il y ait ou non aucun prétexte tel que chanson, musique, représentation ou offre d'objets en vente) ou est dans une rue ou lieu dans le but de demander ou de recevoir l'aumône ; ou
- (b) est trouvé errant et n'ayant pas de maison ou d'habitation fixe ou moyen de subsistance, ou est trouvé errant et n'ayant ni père, ni mère, ni tuteur ; ou ayant un père, une mère ou un tuteur qui n'exerce pas une surveillance convenable ; ou
- (c) est trouvé dans le dénûment, n'étant pas orphelin et ayant un père et une mère ou le survivant d'eux, ou en cas d'un enfant illégitime, sa mère, subissant la servitude pénale ou emprisonnement ; ou
- (d) est sous les soins d'un père, d'une mère ou d'un tuteur qui, par suite de ses habitudes criminelles ou d'ivresse est impropre à avoir le soin de l'enfant ; ou
- (e) est la fille soit légitime ou illégitime d'un père

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- qui a été condamné pour une offense sous la loi intitulée “ Loi relative à la protection des femmes et des filles mineures,” à l’égard d’une de ses filles, soit légitime ou illégitime ; ou
- (f) fréquente la compagnie d’un voleur renommé ou d’une prostituée renommée ; ou
- (g) loge ou réside dans une maison ou partie d’une maison tenue par une prostituée pour les besoins de la prostitution, ou qui vit autrement sous des circonstances tendant à causer ou à encourager la séduction ou la prostitution de l’enfant ;

La Cour, si elle est satisfaite qu’un des faits ci-dessus est prouvé, et qu’il est expédient, pourra ordonner que tel enfant soit envoyé à une école industrielle certifiée, pourvu toutefois que l’alinéa (f) ne s’appliquera pas à un enfant si la seule prostituée dont la compagnie que fréquente l’enfant est la mère de l’enfant, et qu’elle exerce une surveillance convenable sur lui de manière à éviter sa contamination.

4.—Lorsqu’un enfant âgé apparemment au-dessous de douze ans est accusé d’une offense punissable dans le cas d’un adulte par la servitude pénale ou par une moindre punition, la Cour, si elle est satisfaite qu’il est expédient, pourra ordonner que l’enfant soit envoyé à une école industrielle certifiée.

5.—Lorsqu’un enfant âgé apparemment de douze à treize ans qui n’a pas été condamné auparavant, est accusé d’une offense punissable dans le cas d’un adulte par la servitude pénale ou par une moindre punition, et que la Cour est satisfaite que l’enfant doit être envoyé à une école certifiée, mais eu égard aux circonstances spéciales ne doit pas être envoyé à une école réformatrice certifiée, et si la Cour est aussi satisfaite que le caractère et les antécédents de l’enfant sont tels qu’il n’exercera pas une mauvaise influence sur les autres enfants dans une école industrielle certifiée, elle pourra ordonner que

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l'enfant soit envoyé à une école industrielle certifiée, s'étant informée auparavant que les gérants de telle école sont prêts à recevoir l'enfant.

6.—Lorsqu'un père, une mère ou un tuteur d'un enfant prouve à la Cour qu'il est incapable d'être maître de l'enfant et qu'il désire que l'enfant soit envoyé à une école industrielle certifiée sous ce titre, la Cour après s'être informée, et si elle est satisfaite qu'il est expédient de le faire, et que le père, la mère ou le tuteur comprend les conséquences, pourra ordonner que l'enfant soit envoyé à une école industrielle certifiée.

7.—Lorsque le Conseil d'Administration des Pauvres d'une paroisse satisfait la Cour qu'un enfant qui est interne dans un des hôpitaux est réfractaire, ou dont le père ou la mère a été condamné pour une offense punissable par la servitude pénale, ou par l'emprisonnement, et qu'il est désirable que l'enfant soit envoyé à une école industrielle certifiée, la Cour si elle est satisfaite qu'il est expédient de ce faire, pourra ordonner que tel enfant soit envoyé à une école industrielle certifiée.

8.—La Cour, sur la plainte du Comité des États pour l'Instruction Publique Primaire ou de tel autre Comité ou Conseil d'Education qui pourrait le remplacer, que le père, la mère ou le tuteur d'un enfant a manqué d'obtempérer à l'ordre de la Cour d'envoyer tel enfant régulièrement à l'école, sous les provisions de la loi ayant rapport à l'éducation obligatoire, pourra ordonner, si elle est satisfaite que le père, la mère ou le tuteur a fait tout ce qu'il a pu, ou qu'il ne peut plus gouverner l'enfant, que l'enfant soit envoyé à une école industrielle certifiée.

9.—Lorsque la Cour est autorisée sous ce titre à ordonner qu'un enfant soit envoyé à une école industrielle certifiée, la Cour, au lieu d'ordonner qu'il soit ainsi envoyé, pourra en vertu des provisions du Titre II. de cette loi, ordonner que l'enfant soit confié

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aux soins d'un parent ou d'une autre personne convenable nommée par la Cour, et les provisions du Titre II. seront applicables de la même manière que si l'Acte de Cour avait été passé sous le dit Titre II.

10.—Il sera du devoir des Connétables d'une paroisse d'intenter des poursuites sous l'alinéa 3 de cet article à l'égard d'aucun enfant dans leur paroisse qui—

- (a) leur paraît être compris sous aucun des alinéas de la Section 3 de cet Article ; ou
- (b) qui après information par eux reçue du Conseil d'Administration des Pauvres de leur paroisse ou du Comité des États pour l'Instruction Publique Primaire ou de tel autre Comité ou Conseil d'Education qui pourrait le remplacer, paraît compris sous aucun des alinéas de la Section 3 de cet Article.

Pouvoir de la Cour de confier dans certains cas des Jeunes Personnes aux soins d'un Parent ou d'une autre Personne.

Article 24.

Toute personne pourra faire traduire devant la Cour une personne âgée apparemment de quatorze à quinze ans placée dans la position que, si elle était un enfant, elle serait comprise sous un des alinéas de l'Article 23, et la Cour, si elle est satisfaite qu'il est expédient de le faire, pourra d'après les provisions du Titre II. de cette loi, passer un Acte ordonnant que la dite personne soit confiée aux soins d'un parent ou d'une autre personne convenable nommé par la Cour, et les provisions du Titre II., en tant qu'elles seront applicables, s'appliqueront comme si l'Acte de Cour avait été passé suivant aux dispositions du dit Titre II

Pouvoir de remettre l'exécution d'un Acte de Détention.

Article 25.

Un Acte de Cour ordonnant qu'une jeune personne ou qu'un enfant soit envoyé à une école industrielle certifiée (ci-après dénommé un Acte de Détention),

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pourra être mis en exécution de suite ou à une date subséquente spécifiée dans le dit Acte, eu égard à l'âge ou à la santé de la dite jeune personne ou de l'enfant.

Détention Temporaire avant d'envoyer un Enfant à une École Certifiée.

Article 26.

Si—

- (a) un Acte de Détention est passé, mais ne peut être mis en exécution de suite ; ou
- (b) à la date où le dit Acte doit venir en force la jeune personne ou l'enfant n'est pas dans un état d'être envoyé à une école certifiée ; ou
- (c) l'école à laquelle la jeune personne ou l'enfant va être envoyé ne peut pas être déterminée sans aller aux informations ;

La Cour pourra passer un Acte ordonnant qu'il soit placé en custodie dans un lieu qu'il lui plaira fixer, ou dans la custodie d'aucun parent ou d'aucune autre personne convenable aux soins de qui il pourra être confié sous le Titre II. de cetter loi, et il sera gardé en custodie jusqu'à ce qu'il soit envoyé à la dite école, en conformité avec le dit Acte de Détention.

La Période de Détention.

Article 27.

L'Acte de Détention spécifiera la période pendant laquelle la jeune personne ou l'enfant sera détenu dans la dite école, et la durée de cette période sera—

- (a) dans la cas d'une jeune personne envoyée à une école réformatrice certifiée, pas moins de trois ans et pas plus de cinq ans, bien entendu que la dite période ne dépassera pas le temps où la jeune personne aura, dans l'opinion de la Cour, atteint l'âge de dix-neuf ans ; et
- (b) dans le cas d'un enfant envoyé à une école industrielle certifiée, telle période qui dans l'opinion de la Cour est suffisante pour l'enseignement et l'instruction de l'enfant, bien

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entendu que la dite période ne dépassera pas le temps où l'enfant aura, dans l'opinion de la Cour, atteint l'âge de seize ans.

Contribution par les Etats et par le Père ou par la Mère.

Article 28.

1.—Le montant annuel requis pour la garde, la nourriture et l'entretien d'un enfant détenu dans une école certifiée, comme aussi les frais de voyage d'aller et de retour, seront payés par le Trésorier des États pour le compte des États de cette Ile.

2.—Le père, la mère ou toute autre personne responsable pour le maintien d'une jeune personne ou d'un enfant que la Cour a ordonné d'être envoyé et détenu dans une école certifiée, contribuera, s'il a les moyens, envers son maintien dans la dite école, une somme qui n'excédera pas telle somme qui sera déclarée par les autorités anglaises comme représentant le coût approximatif du maintien des jeunes personnes ou des enfants dans le genre d'école auquel la dite école appartient dans le local où telle école est située.

3.—La Cour, lors de la passation d'un Acte de Détention, ordonnera, à moins qu'elle n'ait pas tous les renseignements suffisants, au père, à la mère ou à toute autre personne, de payer au Trésorier des États, pendant l'entier ou partie de la période que la jeune personne ou l'enfant est détenu dans la dite école, et pendant telle période durant laquelle il est détenu avant d'y être envoyé, une somme hebdomadaire qu'elle croira raisonnable, mais qui n'excédera pas la somme spécifiée dans l'Article précédent.

4.—Tout Acte passé en vertu de l'Article précédent pourra spécifier le temps durant lequel le paiement sera fait ou pourra ordonner que le paiement soit fait jusqu'à autre ordre.

5.—Le père, la mère ou toute autre personne responsable pour le maintien et l'entretien d'une jeune

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personne ou d'un enfant, qui omet ou néglige de payer les contributions spécifiées dans l'Acte de la Cour, pourra être traduit devant la Cour de Police Correctionnelle, et sera passible d'un emprisonnement n'excédant pas huit jours avec ou sans travail forcé pour chaque paiement hebdomadaire qu'il aura manqué de faire.

6.—Tout Acte de Cour passé en vertu de l'alinéa 3 de cet Article sera obligatoire pour la personne à l'égard de qui il est passé : pourvu toutefois que si telle personne n'avait pas été avertie de se présenter à la séance de la Cour à laquelle l'Acte fut passé, une copie de tel Acte lui sera envoyée par le Greffier du Roi par le moyen de la poste dans une enveloppe recommandée, et l'Acte sera obligatoire à son égard, à moins que dans les huit jours qui suivent la réception de la copie du dit Acte il ne s'adresse à la Cour de Police Correctionnelle demandant que le dit Act soit mis au néant pour la raison qu'il n'est pas responsable pour le maintien de la jeune personne ou de l'enfant, ou qu'il n'a pas les moyens de contribuer la somme spécifiée dans le dit Acte, et lors de telle demande la Cour pourra ratifier le dit Acte, avec ou sans modification, ou mettre le dit Acte au néant.

7.—Lorsqu'un père, une mère ou toute autre personne a été ordonné, en vertu de l'alinéa 3 de cet Article, de contribuer envers le maintien d'une jeune personne ou d'un enfant, il avertira de suite le Trésorier des États d'aucun changement de son adresse, et s'il néglige de ce faire sans excuse raisonnable, il sera passible d'une amende n'excédant pas Deux Livres sterling.

8.—Lorsqu'il y aura une personne autre que le père ou la mère responsable pour le maintien de la jeune personne ou de l'enfant, un Acte de Cour en vertu de l'alinéa 3 de cet Article pourra être passé à l'égard de telle personne nonobstant qu'il y ait un père ou une mère.

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9.—La Cour pourra, en passant un Acte en vertu de l'alinéa 3 de cet Article pour la contribution par un père, par une mère ou par toute autre personne, dans le cas où il y a une retraite ou autre revenu payable à tel père à telle mère ou à telle autre personne la dite retraite ou autre revenu étant susceptible d'être affecté, après avoir donné à la personne par qui la retraite ou le revenu est payable l'opportunité d'être ouïe, ordonner que telle partie de la retraite ou de revenu qu'il plaira à la Cour fixer sera affectée et sera payée à la personne nommée par la Cour. Tel Acte de Cour sera l'autorité à la personne par qui la retraite ou le revenu est payable à en faire paiement, et le reçu de la personne à qui paiement est ordonné sera une quittance bonne et valable à la personne faisant le paiement.

Titre IV.

Présence en Cour, du Père, de la Mère, ou du Tuteur d'un Enfant ou d'une Jeune Personne accusé d'avoir commis une Offense.

Article 29.

1.—Lorsqu'un enfant ou une jeune personne est accusé d'avoir commis une offense, ou lorsqu'un enfant est traduit devant la Cour sur une demande pour un ordre de l'envoyer à une école industrielle certifiée, son père, sa mère ou son tuteur sera obligé d'assister à toutes les séances de la Cour, et si la personne ainsi accusée ou traduite est un enfant, le père, la mère ou le tuteur sera obligé d'assister aux dites séances, si on peut le trouver, à moins que la Cour décide qu'il ne serait pas raisonnable de l'obliger à y assister.

2.—Lorsque l'enfant ou la jeune personne est accusé, le Connétable qui l'aura arrêté fera avertir le père, la mère ou le tuteur, si on peut le trouver, qu'il doit assister aux séances de la Cour lorsque l'enfant ou la jeune personne sera traduit.

3.—Le père, la mère ou la tuteur dont la présence

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sera requise aux fins de cet Article, sera le père, la mère ou le tuteur ayant actuellement la possession et le contrôle de l'enfant ou de la jeune personne ; pourvu toutefois que si cette personne n'est pas le père, il sera loisible d'obliger le père aussi à y assister.

4.—La présence en Cour du père ou de la mère de l'enfant ou de la jeune personne ne sera pas requise aux fins de cet Article dans le cas où l'enfant ou la jeune personne a été, avant le commencement des procédures, enlevé de la custodie ou de la charge de son père ou de sa mère par un ordre de la Cour.

Acte de la Cour obligeant le Père, la Mère ou le Tuteur à payer l'amende à la place d'un Enfant ou d'une Jeune Personne.

Article 30.

1.—Lorsqu'un enfant ou une jeune personne est accusé devant la Cour d'avoir commis une offense pour laquelle il est passible du paiement d'une amende, de dommages-intérêts, ou des frais curiaux, et si la Cour est d'avis qu'il est expédient d'imposer une amende, des dommages-intérêts, ou des frais curiaux, avec ou sans autre punition, la Cour dans tous les cas pourra ordonner, et dans le cas où le délinquant est un enfant la Cour ordonnera, que l'amende les dommages-intérêts ou les frais curiaux imposés ou adjugés seront payés par le père, par la mère ou par le tuteur de l'enfant ou de la jeune personne à la place de tel enfant ou de telle jeune personne, à moins que la Cour ne soit satisfaite que le père, la mère ou le tuteur ne peut pas être trouvé, ou qu'il n'a pas contribué à la commission de l'offense en négligeant d'exercer un soin convenable de l'enfant ou de la jeune personne.

2.—Lorsqu'un enfant ou une jeune personne est accusé d'avoir commis une offense la Cour pourra ordonner que le père, la mère ou le tuteur donne caution pour sa bonne conduite.

3.—Lorsque la Cour trouve qu'une accusation

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contre un enfant ou une jeune personne est prouvée, elle pourra ordonner que le père, la mère ou le tuteur paie des dommages-intérêts ou des frais curiaux, ou donne caution pour la bonne conduite de l'enfant ou de la jeune personne sans rendre sentence contre le dit enfant ou contre la dite jeune personne.

4.—Un Acte de la Cour passé en vertu de cet Article pourra être rendu contre le père, la mère ou le tuteur qui s'est absenté après avoir été averti d'assister aux séances de la Cour, bien entendu que tel Acte ne sera pas rendu sans lui avoir donné l'occasion de se faire entendre.

5.—Toutes sommes imposées et adjugées par la Cour et payables par le père, par la mère ou par le tuteur en vertu de cet Article, ou par la forfaiture de la caution trouvée comme mentionné ci-dessus, pourront être recouvrées par des procédures civiles ou par emprisonnement, de la même manière qui si l'acte avait été passé sur la condamnation du père, de la mère ou du tuteur pour l'offense de laquelle l'enfant ou la jeune personne a été accusé.

Exemption d'incapacités légales dépendant de la
Félonie.

Article 31.

La condamnation d'un enfant ou d'une jeune personne ne sera pas censée une condamnation entraînant les incapacités légales et les disqualifications s'attachant à une condamnation pour félonie.

Limitation de la Punition d'Enfants et de Jeunes
Personnes.

Article 32.

1.—Un enfant ne sera condamné à être emprisonné ou à subir la servitude pénale pour aucune offense que ce soit, ni à être emprisonné à défaut de paiement d'une amende, de dommages-intérêts ou de frais curiaux.

2.—Une jeune personne ne sera condamnée à subir la servitude pénale pour aucune offense que ce soit,

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Abolition de la Sentence de Mort contre les Enfants et les Jeunes Personnes.**Article 33.**

La sentence de mort ne sera pas prononcée ni enregistrée contre un enfant ou contre une jeune personne, mais au lieu d'icelle la Cour ordonnera la détention de l'enfant ou de la jeune personne pendant le plaisir de Sa Majesté, et cette sentence (malgré le contraire qui pourrait se trouver dans d'autres provisions de cette loi) entraînera avec elle la détention dans tel lieu et sous telles conditions qu'il plaira au Secrétaire d'État d'ordonner, et pendant la détention l'enfant ou la jeune personne sera censé être en custodie légale.

Détention pour certains Crimes commis par des Enfants ou par des Jeunes Personnes.

Article 34.

Lorsque la Cour Royale siégeant en corps trouvera coupable un enfant ou une jeune personne sur un acte d'accusation pour attentat de meurtre ou d'homicide sans préméditation, ou de blesser dans l'intention de causer une injure grave, si elle est d'avis qu'aucune punition autorisée par la présente loi n'est pas suffisante, elle pourra condamner le délinquant à être détenu pour tel terme qui sera spécifié dans la sentence. Cette sentence (malgré le contraire qui pourrait se trouver dans d'autres provisions de cette loi) rendra l'enfant ou la jeune personne passible d'être détenu dans tel lieu et sous telles conditions qu'il plaira au Secrétaire d'État d'ordonner, et pendant la détention l'enfant ou la jeune personne sera censé être en custodie légale.

Substitution de la Custodie à la Détention.

Article 35.

Lorsqu'un enfant ou une jeune personne est trouvé coupable d'une offense punissable dans le cas d'un adulte par la servitude pénale ou par emprisonne-

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ment, ou lorsque l'enfant ou la jeune personne dans le cas d'un adulte sera passible d'emprisonnement par défaut du paiement d'une amende, de dommages-intérêts ou des frais curiaux, si la Cour est satisfaite qu'aucune de ces punitions ne soit convenable, elle pourra ordonner la détention de l'enfant ou de la jeune personne dans tel lieu et sous telles conditions qu'il plaira au Secrétaire d'État d'ordonner.

Systèmes d'agir dans le cas d'Enfants ou de Jeunes
Personnes sous Accusation.

Article 36.

Lorsque la Cour trouve coupable un enfant ou une jeune personne sous accusation d'avoir commis une offense, elle prendra en considération la manière de laquelle, moyennant les provisions de la présente loi ou d'autres lois l'autorisant à agir, ce cas spécial sera déterminé ; savoir, soit—

- (a) en renvoyant l'accusé de la charge ; ou
- (b) en renvoyant l'accusé de la charge en l'obligeant à trouver caution juratoire ou pécuniaire ; ou
- (c) en mettant l'accusé sous la garde d'un parent ou d'une autre personne convenable ; ou
- (d) en envoyant l'accusé à une école industrielle ; ou
- (e) en envoyant l'accusé à une école réformatrice ; ou
- (f) en condamnant l'accusé à recevoir jusqu'à vingt-quatre coups de verges, pourvu qu'il soit du sexe masculin ; ou
- (g) en condamnant l'accusé à payer une amende, des dommages-intérêts ou des frais curiaux ; ou
- (h) en condamnant le père, la mère ou le tuteur de l'accusé à payer une amende, des dommages-intérêts ou des frais curiaux ; ou
- (i) en condamnant le père, la mère ou le tuteur de l'accusé à donner caution pour sa bonne conduite ; ou
- (j) en ordonnant la détention en custodie de l'ac-

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cusé dans un lieu approuvé par les provisions de ce Titre ; ou

- (k) lorsque l'accusé est une jeune personne, en le condamnant à un emprisonnement ; ou
- (l) en déterminant la cause de toute autre manière légale ;

Pourvu toujours que rien du contenu de cet Article ne sera interprété comme autorisant la Cour à déterminer une cause d'une autre manière que celle pour laquelle elle serait autorisée à part de cet Article.

Titre V. GÉNÉRAL.

Pouvoir de la Cour de faire vider la Salle d'Audience dans certains cas lors de la déposition d'un Enfant ou d'une Jeune Personne.

Article 37.

Outre et sans porter atteinte aux pouvoirs de la Cour de procéder *in camera*, la Cour, lorsqu'elle trouve qu'un enfant ou qu'une jeune personne est appelé comme témoin dans une poursuite ayant rapport à une offense contre ou à une conduite contraire à la décence ou aux bonnes mœurs, pourra ordonner que toute personne autre que les Membres et Officiers de la Cour ou les parties en cause, leurs avocats, ou les personnes intéressées directement dans la cause, soit obligée de vider la salle d'audience pendant la déposition donnée de l'enfant ou de la jeune personne : Pourvu toutefois que cet Article n'autorise aucunement l'exclusion de *bonafide* représentants d'un journal ou d'une agence pour les nouvelles.

Présence d'Enfants défendue en Cour lors d'une poursuite d'autres personnes.

Article 38.

Nul enfant, autre qu'un enfant au sein, ne sera permis d'être présent en Cour pendant le procès d'une personne accusée d'avoir commis un crime, délit ou

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autre offense, ou pendant les procédures préliminaires, à moins qu'il ne soit la personne accusée, ou pendant l'audition de son témoignage, ou pour les besoins de la justice. Pourvu que cet Article ne s'applique pas à des messagers, à des commis ou à d'autres dont la présence en Cour est requise pour les besoins de leur emploi.

Défense d'acheter de vieux métaux d'une Personne de moins de Seize Ans.

Article 39.

1.—Il est défendu à tout marchand de vieux métaux ou d'ustensiles de navire et autres d'acheter de vieux métaux d'une personne âgée apparemment de moins de seize ans, que ces métaux soient offerts pour le compte de telle personne ou d'autrui, sous peine d'une amende qui n'excédera pas Cinq Livres sterling.

2.—Dans cet Article l'expression " vieux métaux " comprend des morceaux de métaux brisés ou rompus, des métaux en partie fabriqués et des articles de métal défacés ou détériorés.

Défense de prendre des Objets en Gage de Personnes de moins de Seize Ans.

Article 40.

Il est défendu à tout prêteur sur gages de recevoir un objet en gage d'une personne âgée apparemment de moins de seize ans, sous peine d'une amende qui n'excédera pas Dix Livres sterling.

Des Liqueurs Enivrantes.

Article 41.

1.—Il est défendu de donner, de faire donner ou de laisser donner des liqueurs enivrantes à des enfants au-dessous de l'âge de cinq ans sans l'ordonnance d'un médecin dûment qualifié, ou dans un cas urgent de maladie, ou pour éviter une maladie, ou pour toute autre cause urgente, sous peine d'une amende qui n'excédera pas Trois Livres sterling.

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2.—Il est défendu à toute personne tenant licence pour la vente de liqueurs spiritueuses, vins, bière ou cidre, de permettre la présence d'un enfant dans les bars de ses prémisses licenciées, excepté pendant les heures de clôture.

3.—Toute personne tenant une licence comme dessus qui enfreint cet Article, et toute personne qui cause ou procure, ou qui essaie de causer ou procurer un enfant à entrer dans, ou à être dans le bar de prémisses ainsi licenciées, sauf pendant les heures de clôture, sera passible d'une amende qui n'excédera pas Deux Livres sterling pour la première infraction ; et pour chaque infraction subséquente d'une amende qui n'excédera pas Cinq Livres sterling.

4.—Si un enfant est trouvé dans le bar de prémisses ainsi licenciées sauf pendant les heures de clôture, celui qui tient la licence sera censé avoir commis une offense sous cet Article, à moins qu'il ne prouve qu'il a exercé une diligence active pour empêcher l'entrée de l'enfant dans le bar, ou que l'enfant était âgé apparemment d'au-dessus de quatorze ans.

5.—Cet Article ne s'applique pas au cas d'un enfant de celui qui tient la licence, ni au cas d'un enfant, demeurant mais non-employé dans les prémisses licenciées, qui traverse le bar dans le seul but d'entrer dans, ou de sortir d'une autre partie des prémisses, qui n'est pas un bar, et lorsqu'il ne se trouve pas d'autre moyen commode pour l'entrée et pour la sortie de cette partie des prémisses ; ou dans le cas d'une salle d'attente, lieu de rafraîchissement ou autres prémisses construites, adaptées et destinées *bonâ fide* à un usage quelconque auquel la licence n'est qu'auxiliaire.

6.—Dans cet Article l'expression " le bar " de prémisses licenciées comprend tout bar ouvert au public, ou toute partie des dites prémisses usitée exclusivement ou principalement pour la vente et la consommation de boissons alcooliques.

Sûreté des Enfants aux Divertissements, aux Réunions. 1917
Publiques et aux Services Religieux.

Article 42.

1.—Lors d'un divertissement, d'une réunion publique, ou d'un service religieux pour les enfants, dans lesquels la majorité des assistants sont des enfants dont le nombre excède cent, et que l'accès à une partie quelconque du bâtiment où les enfants sont disposés est par le moyen d'un escalier, il sera du devoir de la personne qui pourvoit le divertissement, la réunion publique ou le service religieux, de faire stationner et de garder stationné partout où il sera nécessaire, un nombre suffisant d'assistants adultes dûment instruits dans leur devoir pour empêcher l'admission dans cette partie du bâtiment d'un nombre d'enfants ou d'autres personnes plus grand que cette partie du bâtiment ne puisse accommoder avec sûreté, et pour contrôler le mouvement des enfants et d'autres personnes pendant leur entrée dans, et sortie de cette partie du bâtiment, et pour prendre toutes les précautions raisonnables pour sauvegarder les enfants.

2.—Lorsque celui qui occupe un bâtiment permet, soit pour loyer, soit pour autre récompense, que l'on fasse usage du dit bâtiment pour un divertissement, pour une réunion publique ou pour un service religieux, il fera toutes les démarches nécessaires et raisonnables à l'effet d'assurer que les provisions de cet Article soient observées.

3.—Toute personne sur laquelle une obligation est imposée par cet Article qui ne s'y conforme pas, sera passible pour la première infraction d'une amende qui n'excédera pas Cinquante Livres sterling ; et pour la deuxième et chaque infraction subséquente d'une amende qui n'excédera pas Cent Livres sterling ; d'ailleurs si le bâtiment visé dans cet Article est licencié, la Cour pourra suspendre ou retirer la licence.

4.—Tout Connétable, Assistant de Connétable et

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Connétable Special aura toujours libre accès à un bâtiment où il a raison de croire qu'un divertissement une réunion publique ou un service religieux est tenu ou en voie d'être tenu, afin d'examiner si les provisions de cet Article sont observées.

5.—Cet Article ne s'applique pas à un divertissement tenu dans une maison d'habitation particulière.

Présomption d'Age.

Article 43.

1.—Lorsqu'une personne, qu'elle soit ou non accusée d'avoir commis une offense, est traduite devant la Cour autrement que pour donner son témoignage, et qu'il paraît à la Cour qu'elle est un enfant ou une jeune personne, la Cour s'enquerra de l'âge de cette personne, et dans ce but entendra tel témoignage qui peut être présenté à l'audition de la cause ; mais un ordre ou une sentence de la Cour ne sera pas annulé par aucune preuve subséquente que l'âge de cette personne alors accepté par la Cour n'était pas correct, et l'âge présumé ou accepté par la Cour comme étant l'âge de la personne produite devant elle pour les besoins de cette loi, sera censé être l'âge correct de cette personne ; et lorsqu'il paraîtra à la Cour que la personne ainsi traduite devant elle est âgée de seize ans ou au-dessus, cette personne pour les besoins de cette loi ne sera pas censée être un enfant ou une jeune personne.

2.—Lorsque dans une accusation ou un acte d'accusation pour avoir commis une offense sous cette loi ou une offense quelconque mentionnée dans le Titre VII. de cette loi (sauf une offense sous la " Loi relative à la Protection des Femmes et des Filles Mineures," ou autre loi ci-après supplémentaire à la dite loi), il est allégué que la personne par laquelle ou à l'égard de laquelle l'offense fut commise était un enfant ou une jeune personne, ou était au-dessous de ou au-dessus de l'âge spécifié selon le cas, elle sera pour les besoins de cette loi présumée à cette date

avoir été un enfant ou une jeune personne, ou avoir été au-dessous de ou au-dessus de cet âge selon le cas, jusqu'à preuve du contraire.

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3.—Lorsque dans une accusation ou un acte d'accusation pour avoir commis une offense sous cette loi ou une offense quelconque mentionnée dans le Titre VII. de cette loi, il est allégué que la personne à l'égard de laquelle l'offense fut commise était un enfant ou une jeune personne, il ne sera pas permis à la défense de prouver que la personne alléguée être un enfant était une jeune personne ou que la personne alléguée être une jeune personne était un enfant dans le cas où les actes créant l'offense alléguée auraient également constitué une offense s'ils avaient été commis à l'égard d'une jeune personne ou d'un enfant respectivement.

4.—Lorsqu'une personne est accusée d'avoir commis une offense sous cette loi à l'égard d'une personne qui est apparemment au-dessous d'un âge spécifié, il sera permis de prouver en défense que la personne était actuellement de cet âge ou au-dessus.

Preuve des Gages du Défendeur.

Article 44.

Dans les procédures en vertu de cette loi, la copie d'une inscription dans le livre des gages d'un employeur d'ouvriers, ou, si un livre de gages n'est pas gardé un certificat signé par l'employeur ou par toute autre personne responsable dans son emploi, fera preuve *primâ facie* que les gages inscrits dans le livre de gages ou déclarés dans le dit certificat avoir été payés à une personne quelconque ont été en effet ainsi payés.

Ordres pour Contribution au Maintien.

Article 45.

Les personnes tenues légalement du maintien d'un jeune délinquant, d'une jeune personne ou d'un enfant qui peuvent être contraintes à y contribuer

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par un ordre de la Cour fait en vertu de cette loi, comprennent le beau-père (*step-father*), et si la Cour trouve à propos, un homme cohabitant avec la mère (que cet homme soit ou non le père putatif), et dans le cas d'illégitimité, le père putatif.

Pourvu que dans le cas où un jeune délinquant, une jeune personne ou un enfant est illégitime, s'il existe déjà un ordre de la Cour sur la demande de la mère adjugeant le paiement d'une pension pour leur garde, leur nourriture et leur entretien, la Cour (à moins que, vu les circonstances exceptionnelles du cas, elle ne le trouve à-propos) ne fera pas d'ordre pour contribution contre le père putatif ; mais elle pourra ordonner que la totalité ou une partie de la pension sera payée au Trésorier des États de cette Ile pour être par lui appliquée envers le maintien du jeune délinquant, de la jeune personne ou de l'enfant.

Réception et Maintien d'Enfants et de Jeunes Personnes.

Article 46.

Le Conseil d'Administration pour les Pauvres d'une paroisse de cette Ile pourvoira à la réception d'enfants et de jeunes personnes envoyés à un hôpital ou à un asile d'enfants en vertu de cette loi. Le Maître ou le Surintendant de l'hôpital ou de l'asile recevra l'enfant ou la jeune personne s'il y a de la place suffisante. Les dépenses encourues pour le compte de l'enfant ou de la jeune personne seront remboursées par le Trésorier des États.

Fidécourmis pour le Maintien d'Enfants et de Jeunes Personnes.

Article 47.

Lorsque par un Ordre de la Cour un enfant ou une jeune personne est enlevé de la garde et custodie d'une personne qui a le droit de recevoir une somme d'argent pour son maintien aux fins d'un fidécourmis quelconque, la Cour pourra ordonner que la totalité ou une partie des argents ainsi payables sera payée à

la personne à la garde de laquelle l'enfant ou la jeune personne est confié, pour être par elle appliquée pour le bénéfice de l'enfant ou de la jeune personne de telle manière que la Cour, ayant égard aux termes et conditions du fidéicommis, pourra ordonner.

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Titre VI.

EMPLOI DES ENFANTS.

Restrictions Générales sur l'Emploi des Enfants.

Article 48.

1.—Il est défendu d'employer un enfant entre les neuf heures du soir et les six heures du matin ; pourvu toujours que la Cour Royale pourra par Ordonnance varier ces heures, soit généralement, soit dans le cas d'une occupation spécifiée.

2.—Il est défendu d'employer un enfant d'au-dessous de l'âge de onze ans dans aucun commerce dans une rue.

3.—Il est défendu d'employer un enfant pour soulever, porter ou mouvoir quoi que ce soit d'une lourdeur tellement excessive qu'il serait probablement nuisible à l'enfant.

4.—Il est défendu d'employer un enfant dans une occupation qu'il y a lieu de croire sera nuisible à la vie, aux membres, à la santé ou à l'éducation de l'enfant, eu égard à son physique.

5.—Dans le cas où le Conseil d'Administration pour les Pauvres d'une paroisse envoie à l'employeur d'un enfant un certificat d'un médecin ou chirurgien dûment exerçant sa profession dans cette Ile qu'il sera probable que l'acte de soulever, de porter ou de mouvoir un certain poids spécifié, pourrait causer une injure à l'enfant, ou qu'une occupation spécifique quelconque pourrait être nuisible à la vie, aux membres, à la santé ou à l'éducation de l'enfant, tel certificat sera admis comme preuve dans des procédures subséquentes contre l'employeur par rapport à l'emploi de l'enfant.

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Article 49.

1.—Toute personne qui emploie un enfant en contravention à cette loi sera passible lors trouvée coupable d'une amende qui n'excédera pas Quarante Chelins sterling, pour la première infraction, et pour chaque infraction subséquente d'une amende qui n'excédera pas Cinq Livres sterling.

2.—Tout père, toute mère ou tout tuteur d'un enfant qui aura contribué à la commission de l'offense alléguée par inaction voulue, ou complicité tacite, ou par négligence habituelle à exercer un soin convenable, sera passible lors trouvé coupable, des amendes mentionnées dans l'alinéa 1 de cet Article.

3.—Toute personne au-dessous de l'âge de seize ans qui enfreint une des provisions contenues dans ce Titre VI. de la présente loi, par rapport au commerce dans une rue, sera passible lors trouvée coupable d'une amende qui n'excédera pas Vingt Chelins, et dans le cas d'une deuxième ou subséquente offense si le contrevenant est un enfant pourra être envoyé à une école industrielle, et si le contrevenant n'est pas un enfant il sera passible d'une amende qui n'excédera pas Cinq Livres sterling.

4.—Au lieu d'ordonner qu'un enfant soit envoyé à une école industrielle, la Cour pourra ordonner qu'il soit enlevé de la garde et du contrôle de la personne qui en a actuellement la garde ou le contrôle, et confié à la garde et au contrôle d'une personne convenable qui se déclarera prête à le recevoir et à le garder sous contrôle jusqu'à ce qu'il ait atteint l'âge de seize ans.

Offense par Agents, Employés et Parents.

Article 50.

1.—Lorsque l'offense d'avoir employé un enfant en contravention à cette loi est en effet commise par un agent ou par un employé de l'employeur, tel agent ou employé sera passible d'une amende comme s'il était l'employeur.

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2.—Lorsqu'un enfant est employé en contravention à cette loi, sur la production par le père ou la mère, ou avec son assentiment exprès ou tacite, d'un certificat faux ou simulé, ou sur les représentations fausses du père ou de la mère à l'effet que l'enfant est d'un âge qui ne l'empêche pas d'être employé aux fins de cette loi, tel père ou telle mère sera passible d'une amende qui n'excédera pas Quarante Chelins sterling.

3.—Lorsqu'un employeur est accusé d'avoir commis une offense sous cette loi, il lui sera loisible de demander qu'une autre personne accusée par lui d'être le vrai coupable soit traduite aussi devant la Cour lors de la passation de la cause ; et si la Cour est satis faite que l'offense est prouvée et que l'employeur avait fait les diligences voulues pour faire observer les provisions de cette loi, et que l'autre personne a commis l'offense sans la connaissance, le consentement ou la complicité expresse ou tacite de l'employeur, l'autre personne sera condamnée et l'employeur sera exempt de toute amende.

4.—Lorsqu'un Inspecteur ou autre Officer chargé de mettre en force les provisions de cette loi est satisfait, lors de la découverte d'une offense, que l'employeur avait fait toutes les diligences voulues pour la mise en exécution des provisions de cette loi, que l'offenseur véritable était autre que l'employeur, et que l'offense fut commise sans la connaissance, le consentement ou la complicité expresse ou tacite de l'employeur et contrairement à ses ordres, alors il procédera directement contre la personne suspecte d'être le coupable sans poursuivre l'employeur.

5.—Eu égard à des procédures pour des offenses ou des amendes sous cette partie de la loi, les procédures seront intentées avant les trois mois expirés de la commission de l'offense.

DÉFINITIONS.

Dans ce Titre VI de la présente Loi :—

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L'expression "enfant" signifie une personne au-dessous de l'âge de quatorze ans ;

L'expression "tuteur" par rapport à un enfant comprend toute personne qui est responsable pour le maintien de l'enfant et en a la custodie actuelle ;

L'expression "emploi" par rapport à un enfant comprend son emploi dans aucun travail, ouvrage ou commerce conduit dans le but de faire un bénéfice que ce bénéfice soit ou non pour le compte de l'enfant ou d'autrui ;

L'expression "commerce dans les rues" comprend la vente de journaux, d'allumettes, de fleurs et d'autres effets, la musique, les représentations et les exhibitions pour profit, le cirage de bottes, et autres occupations semblables dans les rues et lieux publics.

Titre VII.

Article 51.

1.—Toute personne qui abandonne ou expose illégalement un enfant au-dessous de l'âge de deux ans de manière à mettre sa vie en danger, ou de manière à lui causer une injure permanente à la santé, sera coupable de délit, et lors trouvée coupable sera passible à la discrétion de la Cour de la servitude pénale pour un terme de trois ans ou d'un emprisonnement avec ou sans travail forcé pour un terme qui n'excédera pas deux ans.

2.—Toute personne qui enlève ou fait enlever illégalement une fille non-mariée au-dessous de l'âge de seize ans de la garde ou custodie et contre la volonté du père, de la mère ou d'aucune autre personne qui en a la charge légale, sera coupable de délit et lors trouvée coupable sera passible à la discrétion de la Cour d'un emprisonnement avec ou sans travail forcé pour un terme qui n'excédera pas deux ans.

3.—Toute personne qui soit par force, soit sous de faux prétextes, emmènera, enlèvera ou détiendra contre droit un enfant au-dessous de l'âge de quatorze ans, dans le but de priver de la possession de l'enfant

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un père, une mère ou toute autre personne qui en a la custodie, ou dans le but de voler un article quelconque appartenant à qui que ce soit de la personne de l'enfant, et toute personne qui, dans le même but recevra ou recèlera tel enfant sachant qu'il a été par force ou sous de faux prétextes emmené, enlevé, ou détenu comme dessus, sera coupable de félonie et lors trouvée coupable sera punissable à la discrétion de la Cour par la servitude penale pour un terme qui n'excédera pas sept ans et qui ne sera pas moins de trois ans, ou d'un emprisonnement avec ou sans travail forcé qui n'excédera pas deux ans, et si la personne trouvée coupable est du sexe masculin au-dessous de l'âge de seize ans, la Cour pourra l'adjuger à recevoir jusqu'à vingt-quatre coups de verges. Pourvu toutefois que nulle personne qui aura réclamé pour son droit la possession de tel enfant, ni la mère de l'enfant, ni celui qui se sera déclaré être le père d'un enfant illégitime, ne sera poursuivi en vertu de cet Article pour s'être emparé de l'enfant ou pour l'avoir enlevé de la possession de la personne qui en avait la custodie légale.

4.—Toute personne responsable du fait qu'une jeune personne du sexe masculin qui est au-dessous de l'âge de seize ans ou qu'une jeune personne du sexe féminin qui est au-dessous de l'âge de dix-huit ans prenne part à une exhibition ou à une représentation dangereuse par laquelle, dans l'opinion de la Cour siégeant en Police Correctionnelle, la vie ou les membres de telle jeune personne sont mis en danger, et le père, la mère, ou le tuteur ou toute autre personne ayant la custodie de l'enfant qui aidera, encouragera ou permettra à telle personne ainsi responsable de faire comme dessus, sera passible en Police Correctionnelle d'une amende qui n'excédera pas Dix Livres sterling.

5.—Lorsque pendant une exhibition ou une représentation publique qui par sa nature est dangereuse à

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la vie ou aux membres d'une jeune personne au-dessous de l'âge spécifié dans l'alinéa 4 de cet Article, un accident arrive causant une injure corporelle quelconque à la jeune personne, son employeur pourra être poursuivi devant la Cour Royale, siégeant en corps ou siégeant en Police Correctionnelle, accusé d'avoir commis un assaut ; la Cour pourra adjuger que l'employeur paiera compensation pour le mal causé dans une somme n'excédant pas Vingt Livres sterling à la jeune personne ou à une autre personne nommée par la Cour pour le compte de la jeune personne, pourvu que personne ne sera puni deux fois pour la même offense.

6.—Lorsqu'une personne est accusée d'avoir commis une offense sous ce Titre VII. de la présente Loi contre un enfant ou une jeune personne qui, dans l'opinion de la Cour, est apparemment de l'âge allégué par la poursuite, il incombera à la partie accusée de prouver que l'enfant ou la jeune personne n'est pas de l'âge allégué

DÉFINITIONS.

Pour les besoins des Titres I. à V. de cette Loi, à moins que le contexte ne démontre autrement :—

L'expression " enfant " signifie une personne au-dessous de l'âge de quatorze ans ;

L'expression " jeune personne " signifie une personne qui est âgée de quatorze ans ou au-dessus, et au-dessous de seize ans ;

L'expression " tuteur " par rapport à un enfant, à une jeune personne ou à un jeune délinquant, comprend toute personne qui, dans l'opinion de la Cour ayant connaissance du cas concernant l'enfant. la jeune personne ou le jeune délinquant, en aura, pour le moment, la charge ou le contrôle ;

L'expression " tuteur légal," par rapport à un enfant en bas âge, à un enfant, à une jeune personne ou à un jeune délinquant, signifie une personne légalement nommée tuteur par acte sous seing privé, par

testament, ou par acte d'une Cour d'une juridiction compétente ;

L'expression " lieu de sûreté " comprend tout asile, station de police, hôpital, chirurgie ou autre lieu convenable où l'occupant est prêt à recevoir temporairement un enfant en bas âge, un enfant ou une jeune personne ;

L'expression " rues " comprend toute grande route, pont public, rue, ruelle, chemin, sentier, trottoir, square, cour, cul-de-sac, allée ou passage, que le public y ait ou non accès ;

L'expression " place publique " comprend tout parc public, plage, gare et terrain auxquels le public aura accès, pour le moment, par paiement ou autrement ;

L'expression " liqueurs enivrantes " comprend toute liqueur fermentée, distillée, ou alcoolique, dont la vente sans licence de la Cour Royale est défendue ;

L'expression " école réformatoire " signifie une école pour l'instruction industrielle de jeunes délinquants dans laquelle ils sont gardés, nourris, entretenus et enseignés ;

L'expression " école industrielle " signifie une école pour l'instruction industrielle d'enfants dans laquelle ils sont gardés, nourris, entretenus et enseignés ;

L'expression " école certifiée " comprend une école réformatoire et une école industrielle certifiée suivant les provisions de l'Acte de Parlement dit " Children Act " ou autre Acte supplémentaire.

Article 52.

Les poursuites aux fins de cette loi se feront, soit devant la Cour siégeant en Police Correctionnelle, soit devant la Cour siégeant en corps.

Les amendes seront applicables moitié à Sa Majesté et moitié au délateur.

Est rappelée la partie de l'Article 13 de la Loi " Des Prêteurs sur Gages," sanctionnée par un Ordre de Sa

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Majesté en Conseil du 19 juin, 1850, enregistré sur les Records de cette le 13 juillet, 1850, qui défend à un prêteur sur gages de recevoir un objet en gage d'un mineur âgé de moins de quatorze ans.

Est aussi rappelée la Loi sur les Écoles dites " Certified Reformatory Schools " sanctionnée par un Ordre de Sa Majesté en Conseil du 11 mai 1895, enregistré sur les Records de cette Ile le 28 mai 1895.

Law relating to the Protection of Children and Young Persons (1917).

ARRANGEMENT OF PARTS.

Part I.

INFANT LIFE PROTECTION.

- SECT. 1.—Notices to be given by persons receiving infants for reward.
2.—Removal of infant improperly kept.
3.—Avoidance of Policies of Life Insurance of Infants kept for reward.
4.—Provisions as to notices.
5.—Prosecution of offences.
6.—Exemptions.

Part II.

PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO CHILDREN AND YOUNG PERSONS.

- SECT. 7.—Punishment for cruelty to children and young persons.
8.—Suffocation of infants.
9.—Begging.
10.—Exposing children to risk of burning.
11.—Children or young persons frequenting houses of prostitution.
12.—Punishment for causing, encouraging, or allowing seduction or prostitution of a young girl.
13.—Detention of child or young person in a place of safety.
14.—Disposal of child or young person by order of the Court.
15.—Maintenance of a child or young person when committed to the care of any person under order of the Court.
16.—Religious persuasion of person to whom child or young person is committed.
17.—Visitation of homes.
18.—Evidence of child of tender years.
19.—Power to proceed with case in absence of child or young person.
20.—Institution of proceedings by the Poor Law Board.
21.—Right of father, mother, school teacher or any other person to administer punishment.
22.—Definitions.

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Part III.**INDUSTRIAL AND REFORMATORY SCHOOLS.**

- SECT. 23.—(1) Sending of children twelve years of age, but less than sixteen, to a certified school.
- (2) Punishment in lieu of detention order.
- (3) Power of the Court with reference to children under fourteen years of age found (a) begging, (b) wandering, (c) destitute, (d) under the care of a father, mother or guardian of drunken or criminal habits, (e) whose father has been convicted under the "Law relating to the Protection of Women and Minor girls," (f) frequenting the company of a reputed thief or prostitute, (g) residing under circumstances tending towards prostitution.
- (4) Power of the Court in relation to children under twelve.
- (5) Power of the Court in relation to children of twelve to thirteen.
- (6) Father, mother or guardian unable to control child.
- (7) Refractory children or whose father has been sentenced.
- (8) Child irregular at school, beyond control of parents.
- (9) Power of the Court to send a child to the care of a fit person in lieu of sending him to a certified industrial school.
- (10) Duties of the Constables under sub-section 3 of this section.
- 24.—Power to commit young persons to care of relative or fit person in certain cases.
- 25.—Power to defer the operation of a detention order.
- 26.—Temporary detention until sent to a certified school.
- 27.—Period of detention.
- 28.—Contributions by the States and by the father or the mother.

Part IV.**PROCEEDINGS IN COURT AND PENALTIES.**

- SECT. 29.—Attendance at Court of the father, of the mother, or of the guardian of a child or of a young person charged with an offence.
- 30.—Order of Court obliging the father, the mother, or the guardian to pay the fine instead of the child or the young person.
- 31.—Removal of disqualifications attached to felony.
- 32.—Restrictions on punishment of children and young persons.
- 33.—Abolition of death sentence in case of children and young persons.
- 34.—Detention in the case of certain crimes committed by children or young persons.
- 35.—Substitution of custody in place of detention.
- 36.—Methods of dealing with children and young persons charged with offences,

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- SECT. 37.—Power to clear the Court whilst child or young person is giving evidence in certain cases.
37.—Prohibition on children being present in Court during the trial of other persons.
39.—Prohibition of purchase of old metals from persons under sixteen.
40.—Prohibition against taking articles in pawn from persons under sixteen.
41.—Intoxicating liquors.
42.—Safety of children at entertainments, public meetings and religious services.
43.—Presumption of age.
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45.—Orders for payment towards maintenance.
46.—Reception and maintenance of children and young persons.
47.—Trusts for the maintenance of children and young persons.

Part VI.

EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN.

- SECT. 48.—General restrictions on employment of children.
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- SECT. 51.—Divers other offences against children and young persons.
(1) Child under two years of age unlawfully abandoned or exposed.
(2) Unmarried girl under sixteen years of age taken out of the possession of the father, mother, etc.
(3) Child under fourteen unlawfully taken away, decoyed or enticed away.
(4) Young person taking part in a dangerous performance or exhibition.
(5) Accident happening to young person in the course of a public exhibition or performance.
(6) Proof that child is not of the age alleged by the prosecution.

DEFINITIONS FOR THE PURPOSES OF PARTS I. TO V. OF THIS LAW.

- SECT. 52.—Proceedings and fines.
Laws repealed.

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Translation of "Law relating to the Protection of Children and Young Persons," approved by His Majesty in Council the 24th day of January, 1917.

LAW RELATING TO THE PROTECTION OF CHILDREN AND YOUNG PERSONS.

Part I.

INFANT LIFE PROTECTION.

Notices to be given by Persons receiving Infants for Reward.

SECTION 1.

1.—When a person undertakes for reward the nursing and maintenance of one or more infants under the age of 7 years apart from their parents, or such children having no parents, he shall, within 48 hours of the reception of any such infant, give notice in writing thereof to the Procureur of the Poor of the Parish in which he resides, asking permission to undertake the nursing and maintenance of the said infant.

Provided that this Section shall not apply, as respects any infant, where the period for which it is received is 48 hours or less.

2.—Where a person undertakes for reward the nursing and maintenance of an infant already in his care without reward, the entering into the undertaking shall be treated as a reception of the infant.

3.—The notice shall state the name, sex, date and place of birth of the infant, the name of the person receiving the infant, and the dwelling-place within which the infant is being kept, and the name and address of the person from whom the infant has been received.

4.—If a person who has undertaken the nursing and maintenance of any such infant changes his residence, he shall within 48 hours thereof give to the Procureur of the Poor notice in writing of the

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change, and, where the residence to which he moves is situate in another Parish, he shall give to the Procureur of the Poor of that Parish the like notice as he is by the above sub-sections 2 and 3 required to give on the first reception of the infant.

5.—If any such infant dies or is removed from the care of the person who has undertaken its nursing and maintenance, that person shall, within 48 hours thereof, give to the Procureur of the Poor notice in writing of the death or removal, and in the latter case also of the name and address of the person to whose care the infant has been transferred.

6.—If any person required to give notice under the above sub-sections fails to give the notice within the time specified for giving the notice, he shall be guilty of an offence under this part of this law, and, if the consideration for the nursing and maintenance of the infant in respect of whom notice ought to have been given consisted in whole or part of a lump sum, the person failing to give the notice shall, in addition to any other penalty which may be inflicted by the Court, be liable to forfeit that sum or such less sum as the Court may deem just, and the sum forfeited shall be applied for the benefit of the infant in such manner as the Court may direct, and any such sum so forfeited shall be payable at such times and under such conditions as the Court may order, and in the event of the conditions of payment fixed by the Court not being complied with, the defaulter shall be liable to imprisonment not exceeding two months with or without hard labour. Any such sum so forfeited may be recovered by civil process.

7.—The Poor Law Board, before granting permission to a person to undertake the nursing and maintenance of an infant, shall satisfy themselves that such person is a fit and proper person to receive such infant, and that the premises where the infant is to be kept are fit for the purpose.

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8.—The Poor Law Board shall from time to time visit, or cause to be visited, the infant as well as the premises where it is being kept to satisfy themselves as to the proper nursing and maintenance of the infant. Any person who obstructs or causes to be obstructed any member of the Poor Law Board or any other person authorized by the Poor Law Board in attempting to make an inspection, that person shall be guilty of an offence and shall be subject to the penalties imposed under Section 5 of this law.

9.—The Poor Law Board may fix the number of infants under the age of 7 years who may be kept in a dwelling in respect of which notice has been received under this law.

Removal of Infant improperly kept.

SECTION 2.

If any infant, in respect of which notice is required to be given under this Part of this law, is kept

- (a) in any premises which are overcrowded, dangerous or insanitary ; or
- (b) by any person who, by reason of negligence, ignorance, inebriety, immorality, criminal conduct, or other similar cause, is unfit to have care of it ; or
- (c) by any person or in any premises in contravention of this law, the Poor Law Board or a person authorized by them shall apply to the Ordinary Court composed of the Bailiff or his Lieutenant and two Jurats of the Royal Court for an order directing the Constables to remove the infant to a place of safety until it can be restored to its relatives or to some other person appointed by the Court. Any person refusing to comply with such an order upon its being produced and read over to him, or obstructing or causing or procuring to be obstructed the Constables

in the execution of their duty, shall be guilty of an offence and punishable under Section 5 of this law. 1917

Avoidance of Policies of Life Insurance of Infants kept for Reward.

SECTION 3.

A person who has the care of a child in respect of whom notice is required to be given under Section 1 of this law, shall be deemed to have no interest in the life assurance of the child, and, if any such person, directly or indirectly, insures or attempts to insure the life of such an infant, he shall be guilty of an offence and shall be punishable under Section 5 of this law, and if a company, Society, or other person, knowingly issues or attempts to issue to or for the benefit of such a person as aforesaid or to any persons on his behalf, a policy on the life of such an infant, the company, society, or other person shall be guilty of an offence and shall be punishable under Section 5 of this law.

Provisions as to Notices.

SECTION 4.

1.—If any person required to give notice under this part of this law, knowingly or wilfully makes, or causes or procures any other person to make any false or misleading statement in any such notice, he shall be guilty of an offence and shall be punishable under Section 5 of this law.

2.—Every notice and application required to be given or made by Section 1 of this law may be sent by post in a registered letter addressed to the Procureur of the Poor, and shall be submitted by him to the Poor Law Board.

Prosecution of Offences.

SECTION 5.

Every person guilty of an offence under this part of this law shall, on conviction by the Police Court, be liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six

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months with or without hard labour, or to a fine at the discretion of the Court not exceeding twenty-five pounds sterling, and the Court may further order any infant in respect of whom the offence was committed to be removed to a place of safety.

Exemptions.

SECTION 6.

The provisions of this part of this law shall not extend to any relative or legal guardian of an infant who undertakes the nursing and maintenance of the infant or to any person who undertakes the nursing or maintenance of such infant, under the provisions of any law for the relief of the poor ; or to hospitals, convalescent homes, or institutions established for the protection and care of infants, and conducted in good faith for religious or charitable purposes, or to boarding schools at which efficient elementary education is provided.

For the purpose of this section the expression "relatives" means grandparents, brothers, sisters, uncles and aunts, and in the case of illegitimate infants the persons who would be so related if the infant were legitimate.

Part II.

**PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO CHILDREN
AND YOUNG PERSONS.**

Punishment for Cruelty to Children and Young Persons.

SECTION 7.

1.—If any person over the age of sixteen years, who has the custody or care of any child or young person, wilfully assaults, ill-treats, neglects, abandons or exposes such child or young person, or causes or procures such child or young person to be assaulted, ill-treated, neglected, abandoned, or exposed, in a manner likely to cause such child or young person unnecessary suffering or injury to his health (including injury to, or loss of sight, or hearing, or limb, or organ of the body, or any mental derangement), that

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person shall be guilty of an offence, and shall be liable on conviction to a fine at the discretion of the Court not exceeding one hundred pounds sterling, and in default of payment of such fine, or in addition thereto, to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding two years ; and for the purposes of this section, the father, the mother, or other person legally liable to maintain the child or young person shall be deemed to have neglected him in a manner likely to cause injury to his health if he fails to provide adequate food, clothing, medical aid, or lodging for the child or young person, or if, not having the means to provide such food, clothing, medical aid, or lodging, he fails to take steps to procure the same by applying, in the case of the parish of St. Peter-Port, to the Overseer of the Poor of the District, and in the case of the country parishes to the Procureur of the Poor, and in the case of strangers to the Constables of the parish in which he resides.

2.—A person may be convicted of an offence under this section, notwithstanding that injury to health, or the likelihood of such injury to health, was obviated by the action of another person.

3.—A person may be convicted of an offence under this section, notwithstanding the death of the child or young person in respect of whom the offence is committed.

4.—Upon the trial of any person over the age of sixteen indicted for the manslaughter of a child or young person of whom he had the custody or care, it shall be lawful for the Court, if they are satisfied that the accused is guilty of an offence under this section to find him guilty of such offence.

5.—If it is proved that a person convicted under this section was directly or indirectly interested in any sum of money accruable or payable in the event of the death of the child or young person, and had knowledge that such sum of money was accruing or

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becoming payable, the Court may in its discretion either increase the amount of the fine, provided that the fine does not exceed two hundred pounds sterling ; or sentence the accused to penal servitude for any term not exceeding five years.

6.—A person shall be deemed to be directly or indirectly interested in a sum of money under this section if he has any share in or any benefit from the payment of that money, though he is not the person to whom it is legally payable.

7.—A copy of the policy of insurance, certified by an officer or agent of the insurance company granting the policy to be a true copy, shall in any proceedings under this section be *primâ facie* evidence that the child or young person therein stated to be insured has been in fact so insured, and that the person in whose favour the policy has been granted is the person to whom the money thereby insured is legally payable.

Suffocation of Infants.

SECTION 8.

Where it is proved that the death of an infant under three years of age was caused by suffocation (not being suffocation caused by disease or the presence of any foreign body in the throat of the infant) whilst the infant was in bed with some other person over sixteen years of age, and that that other person was at the time of going to bed under the influence of drink, that latter person shall be deemed to have neglected the infant in a manner likely to cause injury to its health within the meaning of Section 7.

OTHER OFFENCES IN RELATION TO CHILDREN AND YOUNG PERSONS.

Begging.

SECTION 9.

1.—If any person causes or procures any child or young person, or having the custody or care of a child or young person, allows that child or young person to be in any street, or in any other place for the purpose

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of begging or receiving alms, or of inducing the giving of alms, whether or not there is any pretence, such as singing, performing, or offering anything for sale, that person shall be liable to a fine at the discretion of the Court not exceeding twenty-five pounds sterling, and in default of payment, or in addition thereto, imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for any term not exceeding three months.

2.—If a person having the custody or care of a child or young person is charged with an offence under this section, and it is proved that such child or young person was in any street or other place for the purpose of begging or receiving alms, and that the person charged allowed the child or young person to be in the street or other place, he shall be presumed to have allowed him to be in the street or other place for the purpose of begging or receiving alms, unless the contrary is proved.

Exposing Children to Risk of Burning.

SECTION 10.

If any person over the age of sixteen years who has the custody or care of any child under the age of seven years allows that child to be in any room containing an open fire-grate not sufficiently protected to guard against the risk of the child being burnt or scalded, without taking reasonable precautions against that risk, and by reason thereof the child is killed or suffers serious injury, he shall be liable to a fine at the discretion of the Court not exceeding ten pounds sterling.

Provided that this section shall not in any way affect any proceedings already taken, or which might be taken against such person on indictment.

Children or Young Persons frequenting Houses of Prostitution.

SECTION 11.

If any person having the custody or care of a child or young person under the age of sixteen allows that

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child or young person to reside in or frequent a house of prostitution, he shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty-five pounds sterling, or in default of payment, or in addition thereto, to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for any term not exceeding six months.

This section shall not affect the liability of a person to be indicted under "La Loi relative à la Protection des Femmes et des Filles Mineures," and upon the trial of a person under that law it shall be lawful for the Court, if they are satisfied that such person is guilty of an offence under this section, to find him guilty of such offence.

**Punishment for Causing, Encouraging, or Allowing
Seduction or Prostitution of a Young Girl.**

SECTION 12.

1.—If any person having the custody or care of a young girl under the age of sixteen years causes or encourages the seduction or prostitution of that young girl, he shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for any term not exceeding two years.

For the purposes of this section a person shall be deemed to have caused or encouraged the seduction or prostitution of a young girl who has been seduced or become a prostitute if he has knowingly allowed that girl to consort with, or to enter or to continue in the employment of any prostitute or person of known immoral character.

2.—Where it is shown to the satisfaction of the Court, on the complaint of any person, that a young girl under the age of sixteen years is, with the knowledge of her father, her mother or anyone who has the care or custody of the young girl, exposed to the risk of seduction or prostitution, the Court may adjudge the father, the mother, or the person who has her in his care or custody, to enter into a recognizance on oath, or find bail, that he will exercise

due care and supervision in respect of such young girl. 1917

**Detention of Child or Young Person in a Place of
Safety.**

SECTION 13.

1.—Any Constable or Assistant-Constable may take to a place of safety any child or young person in respect of whom an offence under Sections 10 and 11 of this law has been committed, or which he has reason to believe has been committed, and shall be bound to take to a place of safety any child or young person in respect of whom an offence, or there is reason to believe an offence under the other sections of this Part of this law, has been committed.

2.—A child or young person so taken to a place of safety, and also any child or young person who seeks refuge in a place of safety, may there be detained until he can be brought before the Court, and the Court may make such order as is mentioned in Section 14, or may cause the child or young person to be dealt with as circumstances may admit and require, until the charge made against any person in respect of any offence as aforesaid with regard to the child or young person has been determined by the conviction or discharge of such person.

3.—Where it appears to the Court that an offence under this Part of this law, or any of the offences mentioned in Part VII. of this law, has been committed in respect of any child or young person who is brought before the Court, and that it is expedient in the interest of the child or young person, that an order should be made for his detention or custody, the Court may, without prejudice to any other power under this law, make such order as the circumstances require for the care and detention of the child or young person until a reasonable time has elapsed for a charge to be made against some person for having committed the offence, and if a charge is

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made against any person within that time, until the charge has been determined by the conviction or discharge of that person, and in case of conviction for any further time not exceeding twenty-one days, and any such order may be carried out notwithstanding that any person claims the custody of the child or young person.

Disposal of Child or Young Person by Order of the Court.

SECTION 14.

1.—Where a person having the custody or care of a child or young person has been

- (a) convicted of committing in respect of such child or young person an offence under this Part of this law, or any of the offences mentioned in Part VII. of this law ; or
- (b) committed for trial for any such offence ; or
- (c) bound over to keep the peace towards such child or young person,

the Court, either at the time when the person is so convicted, committed for trial, or bound over, and without requiring any new proceedings to be instituted for the purpose, or at any other time, may, if satisfied that it is expedient in the interest of the child or young person, order that the child or young person be taken out of the custody or care of the person so convicted, committed for trial, or bound over, and be committed to the care of a relative of the child or young person, or some other fit person, named by the Court (such relative or other person being willing to undertake such care), until the child or young person attains the age of sixteen years, or for any shorter period, and the Court may of its own motion, or on the application of any person, from time to time by order renew, vary, or revoke any such order.

2.—If the child or young person has a father, mother, or guardian, no order shall be made under this section unless the father, mother or guardian has

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been convicted of or committed for trial for an offence under this Part of this law, or is under committal for trial for having been or has been proved to the satisfaction of the Court to have been, party or privy to the offence, or has been bound over to keep the peace towards the child or young person, or cannot be found.

3.—Every order under this section shall be in writing, and any such order may be made by the Court in the absence of the child or young person ; and the consent of any person to undertake the care of a child or young person in pursuance of any such order shall be proved in such manner as the Court may think sufficient to bind him.

4.—Where an order has been made under this section in respect of a person who has been committed for trial, then, if that person is acquitted of the charge, or if the charge is dismissed for want of prosecution, the order shall forthwith be void, except with regard to anything that may have been lawfully done under it.

5.—The Royal Court may at any time in its discretion discharge a child or young person from the care of any person to whose care he has been committed, either absolutely or on such conditions as the Royal Court approves, and may, if it thinks fit, make rules in relation to children or young persons so committed to the care of any person, and to the duties of such persons with respect to such children or young persons.

6.—The Royal Court, in any case where it appears to it to be for the benefit of a child or young person who has been committed to the care of any person in pursuance of this section, may empower such person to procure the emigration of the child or young person, but, except with such authority, no person to whose care a child or young person has been so committed shall procure his emigration.

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7.—Nothing in this section shall be construed as preventing the Court, instead of making an order under this section, from ordering a child to be sent to a certified school under Part III. of this law.

Maintenance of a Child or Young Person when committed to care of any person under Order of the Court.

SECTION 15.

1.—Any person to whose care a child or young person has been committed under Section 14 shall, whilst the order is in force, have the like control over the child or young person as if he were his father, or his mother, and shall be responsible for his maintenance, and the child or young person shall continue in the care of such person, notwithstanding that he is claimed by his father, his mother, or any other person, and if any person

(a) knowingly assists or induces, directly or indirectly, a child or young person to escape from the person to whose care he has been so committed ; or

(b) knowingly harbours, conceals, or prevents from returning to such person, a child or young person who has so escaped, or knowingly assists in so doing,

he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty pounds sterling or to be imprisoned, with or without hard labour, for any term not exceeding two months.

2.—The Court shall have power to make orders on the father, the mother, or any other person liable to maintain the child or young person to contribute to his maintenance during such period as aforesaid, and such orders shall be enforceable in like manner as if the child or young person were ordered to be sent to a certified school under Part III. of this law, but the limit on the amount of the weekly sum which the father, the mother or such other person may be required under this section to contribute shall be

one pound a week instead of the limit fixed under Part III.

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3.—Any such order may be made on the complaint or application of the person to whose care the child or young person is for the time being committed, and either at the time when the order for the committal of the child or young person to his care is made, or subsequently, and the sums contributed by the father, the mother, or such other person, shall be paid to such person as the Court may name, and be applied for the maintenance of the child or young person.

4.—Where an order under Section 14 of this law to commit a child or young person to the care of some relative or other person is made in respect of a person who has been committed for trial for an offence, the Court shall not have the power to make an order on the father, the mother, or any other person liable to maintain the child or young person prior to the trial of the person so committed.

5.—The Court making an order for the contribution by the father, the mother, or any other person, may in any case where the father, the mother, or other person receives a pension or income capable of being attached, after giving the person by whom the pension or income is payable an opportunity of being heard, further order that such part as the Court may see fit of the pension or income be attached and be paid to the person named by the Court. Such order shall be an authority to the person by whom such pension or income is payable to make the payment so ordered, and the receipt of the person to whom the payment is ordered to be made shall be a good and valid discharge.

6.—An order ordering the payment may be made by the Court at the trial of a person for an offence under this law.

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Religious Persuasion of Person to whom Child or Young Person is Committed.**SECTION 16.**

1.—In determining on the person to whose care the child or young person shall be committed, the Court shall endeavour to ascertain the religious persuasion to which the child or young person belongs, and shall, if possible, select a person of the same religious persuasion, or a person who gives such undertaking as seems to the Court sufficient that the child or young person shall be brought up in accordance with its own religious persuasion, and such religious persuasion shall be specified in the order.

2.—In any case where the child or young person has been placed under the care of a person who is not of the same religious persuasion as that to which the child or young person belongs, or who has not given such undertaking as aforesaid, the Court shall, on the application of any person, on its appearing that a fit person, who is of the same religious persuasion or who will give such undertaking as aforesaid, is willing to undertake the care of the said child or young person, make an order to secure his being placed with a person who either is of the same religious persuasion or gives such undertaking as aforesaid.

3.—Where a child or young person has been placed under the care of a person who gives such undertaking as aforesaid, and the undertaking is not observed, the child or young person shall be deemed to have been placed under the care of a person not of the same religious persuasion as that to which the child belongs, and as if no such undertaking had been given

Visitation of Homes.**SECTION 17.**

1.—The Court may cause any institution for the reception of children or young persons, other than those liable to be inspected by authority of a States Committee under a law to this effect, to be visited and

inspected from time to time by persons appointed by it for the purpose. 1917

2.—Any person so appointed shall have the power to enter any such institution, and any person who obstructs him in the execution of his duties shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five pounds sterling, and a refusal to allow any person so appointed to enter the said institution shall be deemed to be a reasonable cause to suspect that an offence is being committed in respect of a child or young person in the said institution.

3.—Where any such institution is for the reception of girls only, the Court may, where practicable, and if application is made by the manager of the institution appoint a woman to visit and inspect the said institution.

Evidence of Child of Tender Years.

SECTION 18.

Where in any proceeding against any person for an offence under this Part of this law, or for any of the offences mentioned in Part VII. of this law, the child in respect of whom the offence is charged to have been committed or any other child of tender years who is tendered as a witness, does not in the opinion of the Court understand the nature of an oath, the evidence of that child may be received, though not given upon oath, if, in the opinion of the Court, the child is possessed of sufficient intelligence to justify the reception of the evidence, and understands the duty of speaking the truth ; and the evidence of the child, though not given on oath, shall be accepted as a deposition.

Provided that—

- (a) a person shall not be liable to be convicted of the offence unless the testimony admitted in pursuance of this section and given on behalf of the prosecution is corroborated by some other material evidence in support thereof implicating the accused ; and

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(b) any child, whose evidence is received in pursuance of this section and who wilfully gives false evidence under such circumstances that, if the evidence had been given on oath, he would have been guilty of perjury, shall, subject to the provisions of this law, be liable to be adjudged such punishment as might have been awarded had he been charged with perjury.

Power to Proceed with Case in Absence of Child or Young Person.

SECTION 19.

Where in any proceedings with relation to an offence under this Part of this law, or any of the offences mentioned in Part VII. of this law, the Court is satisfied that the attendance before the Court of the child or of the young person in respect of whom the offence is alleged to have been committed is not essential to the just hearing of the case, the case may be proceeded with and determined in the absence of the child or young person.

Institution of Proceedings by the Poor Law Board.

SECTION 20.

The Poor Law Board of a parish may institute any proceedings under this Part of this law for any offence in relation to a child or young person and may pay the reasonable costs and expenses of any proceedings so instituted by them.

SECTION 21.

Nothing in this Part of this law shall be construed to take away or affect the right of any father, mother, school teacher or any other person having the lawful control or charge of a child or young person to administer punishment to such child or young person.

Definitions.

SECTION 22.

1.—In Part II. of this law, unless the context

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otherwise requires, the expression "fit person" in relation to the care of any child or young person, includes any association or body corporate established for the reception or protection of children or for the prevention of cruelty to children.

2.—Any person who is the father, the mother, or who has the legal custody of a child or young person, or who is legally liable to maintain a child or young person, shall be presumed to have the custody of the child or young person, and as between father and mother the father shall not be deemed to have ceased to have the custody of the child or young person by reason only that he has deserted, or does not reside with his wife and with the child or young person ; and

Any person to whose charge a child or young person is committed by any person who has the legal custody of such child or young person shall be presumed to have charge of the child or young person ; and

Any other person having actual possession or charge of a child or young person shall be presumed to have the legal custody of the child or young person.

Part III.

INDUSTRIAL AND REFORMATORY SCHOOLS.

SECTION 23.

1.—Where a youthful offender who, in the opinion of the Court, is twelve years of age or upwards, but less than sixteen years of age, is produced, whether on indictment before the Royal Court sitting as a Full Court, or before the Police Court, and found guilty of an offence punishable in the case of an adult with penal servitude or imprisonment, the Court may, in addition to or in lieu of sentencing him according to Law, order that he be sent to such certified reformatory school as may be authorized by the Secretary of State to receive him.

Provided that where the offender is ordered to be

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sent to a certified reformatory school he shall not in addition be sentenced to imprisonment.

2.—Where the Court has made such an order in respect of a youthful offender of the age of fourteen years or upwards, and no certified reformatory school can be found the managers of which are willing to receive him, the Secretary of State may order the offender to be brought again before the said Court, and that Court may in this case, in lieu of the detention order, pass such sentence or make such order as it may determine, provided that such sentence or such order shall be such as might have been originally made or passed in respect of such offence.

3.—Any person may bring before the Police Court a child apparently under the age of fourteen years who

- (a) is found begging or receiving alms (whether or not there is any pretence of singing, playing, performing, offering anything for sale), or being in any street or place for the purpose of so begging or receiving alms ; or
- (b) is found wandering and not having any home or settled place of abode, or visible means of subsistence, or is found wandering and having no father, no mother, nor guardians, or having a father, a mother or guardian who does not exercise proper guardianship ; or
- (c) is found destitute, not being an orphan and having a father and a mother, or the survivor of them, or in the case of an illegitimate child his mother, undergoing penal servitude or imprisonment ; or
- (d) is under the care of a father, a mother, or guardian who, by reason of criminal or drunken habits, is unfit to have the care of the child ; or
- (e) is the daughter; whether legitimate or illegitimate, of a father who has been convicted of an

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offence under the law intituled "Loi relative à la Protection des Femmes et des Filles Mineures," in respect of any of his daughters, whether legitimate or illegitimate ; or

- (f) frequents the company of any reputed thief, or any reputed prostitute ; or
- (g) is lodging or residing in a house or the part of a house used by any prostitute for the purposes of prostitution, or is otherwise living in circumstances calculated to cause or encourage the seduction or prostitution of the child ;

the Court, if satisfied that any one of the above facts is proved, and that it is expedient so to deal with him, may order that such child be sent to a certified industrial school. Provided that a child shall not be treated as coming within the description contained in paragraph (f) if the only common or reputed prostitute whose company the child frequents is the mother of the child, and she exercises proper guardianship and due care to protect the child from contamination.

4.—Where a child apparently under the age of twelve years is charged with an offence punishable in the case of an adult by penal servitude or a less punishment, the Court, if satisfied that it is expedient so to deal with the child, may order him to be sent to a certified industrial school.

5.—Where a child, apparently of the age of twelve or thirteen years, who has not previously been convicted, is charged with an offence punishable in the case of an adult by penal servitude or a less punishment, and the court is satisfied that the child should be sent to a certified school, but, having regard to the special circumstances of the case, should not be sent to a certified reformatory school, and is also satisfied that the character and antecedents of the child are such that he will not exercise evil influence over the other children in a certified industrial school, the

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Court may order the child to be sent to a certified industrial school, having previously ascertained that the managers are willing to receive the child.

6.—Where the father, the mother or the guardian of a child proves to the Court that he is unable to control the child, and that he desires the child to be sent to a certified industrial school under this Part of this law, the Court, if satisfied on inquiry that it is expedient so to deal with the child, and that the father, the mother, or the guardian understands the results which will follow, may order him to be sent to a certified industrial school.

7.—Where the Poor Law Board satisfy the Court that any child maintained in a hospital is refractory, or is the child of parents either of whom has been convicted of an offence punishable with penal servitude or imprisonment, and that it is desirable that the child be sent to a certified industrial school, the Court may, if satisfied that it is expedient so to deal with the child, order him to be sent to a certified industrial school.

8.—The Court may, on the complaint of the States Committee for Parochial Education or such other Committee or Council of Education which might be substituted therefor that the father, the mother, or the guardian of a child has failed to comply with an order of the Court to send his child regularly to school under the provisions of the law relating to compulsory education and on satisfying themselves that the father, the mother, or the guardian has done all that he could or that he can no longer control the child, order the child to be sent to a certified industrial school.

9.—Where under this section the Court is empowered to order a child to be sent to a certified industrial school, in lieu of ordering him to be so sent, it may in accordance with the provisions of Part II. of this law, make an order for the committal

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of the child to the care of a relative or other fit person named by the Court, and the provisions of Part II. shall apply as if the order were an order under the said Part II.

10.—It shall be the duty of the Constables of a parish to take proceedings under sub-section (3) of this section, as respects any child in their parish who

- (a) appears to them to come within one of the clauses of sub-section (3) of this section, or
- (b) is reported to them by the Poor Law Board of their parish or the States Committee for Parochial Education or such other Committee or Council of Education which might be substituted therefor, as appearing to come within one of the clauses of sub-section (3) of this section.

Power to Commit Young Persons to care of Relative or fit Person in certain cases.

SECTION 24.

Any person may bring before the Court any person apparently of the age of fourteen or fifteen years so circumstanced that if he were a child he would come within one or other of the descriptions mentioned in one of the clauses of Section 23, and the Court, if satisfied that it is expedient so to deal with him may, in accordance with the provisions of Part II. of this law, make an order for his committal to the care of a relative or other fit person named by the Court, and the provisions of Part II. shall so far as applicable, apply as if the order were an order under said Part II.

Power to Defer the Operation of a Detention Order.

SECTION 25.

An order of the Court ordering a young person or child to be sent to a certified industrial school (hereinafter referred to as a detention order) may be made to take effect immediately or at any later date specified therein, regard being had to the age or health of the youthful offender or child.

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Temporary Detention until Sent to a Certified School.**SECTION 26.**

If—

- (a) a detention order is made but cannot take effect immediately ; or
- (b) at the time specified for the order to take effect the youthful offender or child is unfit to be sent to a certified school ; or
- (c) the school to which the youthful offender or child is to be sent cannot be ascertained until inquiry has been made, the Court may make an order committing him either to custody in any place they think fit, or to the custody of a relative or other fit person to whose care he might be committed under Part II. of this law, and he shall be kept in that custody accordingly until he is sent to the said school in pursuance of the detention order.

Period of Detention.**SECTION 27.**

The detention order shall specify the time for which the youthful offender or child is to be detained in the school and the duration of such time shall be :—

- (a) in the case of a youthful offender sent to a reformatory school, not less than three and not more than five years, but not in any case extending beyond the time when the youthful offender will, in the opinion of the Court, attain the age of nineteen years ; and
- (b) in the case of a child sent to a certified industrial school, such time as to the Court may seem proper for the teaching and training of the child, but not in any case extending beyond the time when the child will, in the opinion of the Court, attain the age of sixteen years.

Contributions by the States and by the Father or the Mother.**SECTION 28.**

- 1.—The annual amount required for the care and

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maintenance of a child detained in a certified school, as well as the travelling expenses, shall be paid by the Treasurer of the States, and charged to the States of this Island.

2.—The father, the mother, or any other person liable to maintain a youthful offender or child ordered by the Court to be sent to and detained in a certified industrial school shall, if able to do so, contribute to his maintenance therein a sum not exceeding such sum as may be declared by the English Authorities to represent approximately the average cost of maintenance of youthful offenders or children in the class of school to which such school belongs in the locality in which such school is situate.

3.—The Court shall at the time of making a detention order, unless it considers that it is not in possession of the necessary information, make an order on the father, the mother, or any other person to pay to the Treasurer of the States such weekly sum, not exceeding the sum specified in the preceding sub-section, as seems reasonable during the whole or any part of the time for which the offender or child is liable to be detained in the school, and for such time as he is under detention prior to being removed thereto.

4.—Every such order may specify the time during which the payment is to be made, or may direct the payment to be made until further order.

5.—The father, the mother, or any other person responsible for the maintenance and care of a young person or child, who fails or neglects to make the payments specified in the order may be produced before the Police Court, and shall be liable to imprisonment not exceeding eight days with or without hard labour for each weekly sum which he shall have failed to pay.

6.—An order made under sub-section 3 of this section shall be binding on the person on whom it is made :

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Provided that if that person was not warned to attend the sitting of the Court at which the order was made, a copy of the order shall be sent to him by His Majesty's Greffier through the post in a registered envelope, and the order shall be binding on him unless he makes an application to the Police Court within eight days that the order be annulled, on the ground either that he is not liable to maintain the young person or child, or that he is unable to contribute the sum specified in the said order, and on any such application being made the Court may confirm the order with or without modifications or may rescind it.

7.—Where a father, a mother or any other person has been ordered under sub-section 3 of this section to contribute to the maintenance of a young person or child, he shall give notice of any change of his address to the Treasurer of the States, and if he fails to do so without reasonable excuse, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two pounds sterling.

8.—Where there is any person, other than the father or the mother, liable to maintain a young person or child, an order under sub-section 3 of this section may be made on that person notwithstanding that there may be also a father or a mother.

9.—The Court making an order under sub-section 3 of this section for contribution by a father, a mother, or any other person may in any case where there is any pension or income payable to such father, mother or other person and capable of being attached, after giving the person by whom the pension or income is payable an opportunity of being heard, further order that such part as the Court may see fit of the pension or income be attached and be paid to the person named by the Court. Such order shall be an authority to the person by whom such pension or other income is payable to make the payment so ordered, and the receipt of the person to whom the

payment is ordered to be made shall be a full discharge to the person making the payment. 1917

Part IV.

Attendance at Court of the Father, of the Mother, or of the Guardian of a Child or of a Young Person Charged with an Offence.

SECTION 29.

1.—Where a child or young person is charged with an offence, or where a child is brought before the Court on an application for an order to send him to a certified industrial school, his father, his mother or his guardian shall be obliged to attend all the sittings of the Court in any case, and shall if he can be found, and the person so charged or brought before the Court is a child, be required to attend at the Court during all the stages of the proceedings, unless the Court is satisfied that it would be unreasonable to require his attendance.

2.—Where the child or young person is arrested, the Constable by whom he is arrested shall cause the father, the mother, or the guardian of the child or young person, if he can be found, to be warned to attend at the Court before which the child or young person will appear.

3.—The father, the mother, or the guardian whose attendance shall be required under this section shall be the father, the mother, or the guardian having the actual possession and control of the child or young person :

Provided that if that person is not the father, the attendance of the father may also be required.

4.—The attendance in Court of the father or of the mother of the child or young person shall not be required under this section in any case where the child or young person was before the institution of the proceedings removed from the custody or charge of his father or of his mother by an order of the Court.

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Order of Court obliging the Father, the Mother, or the Guardian to Pay the Fine instead of the Child or the Young Person.

SECTION 30.

1.—Where a child or young person is charged before the Court with any offence for the commission for which a fine, damages, or costs may be imposed, and the Court is of opinion that the case would be best met by the imposition of a fine, damages or costs, whether with or without any other punishment, the Court may in any case, and shall if the offender is a child, order that the fine, damages or costs awarded be paid by the father, the mother or the guardian of the child or young person instead of by the child or young person, unless the Court is satisfied that the father, the mother or the guardian cannot be found or that he has not conduced to the commission of the offence by neglecting to exercise due care of the child or young person.

2.—Where a child or young person is charged with an offence, the Court may order his father, his mother, or his guardian to give security for his good behaviour.

3.—Where the Court thinks that a charge against a child or young person is proved it may make an order on the father, the mother or the guardian for the payment of damages or costs or requiring him to give security for the good behaviour of the child or young person without proceeding to the conviction of the child or young person.

4.—An order under this section may be against a father, a mother or a guardian who, having been required to attend, has failed to do so, but no such order shall be made without giving the father, the mother or the guardian an opportunity of being heard.

5.—Any sums imposed and ordered to be paid by the father, the mother or the guardian under this

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section, or on forfeiture of any such security as aforesaid, may be recovered from him by civil process or imprisonment in like manner as if the order had been made on the conviction of the father, the mother or the guardian for the offence with which the child or young person was charged.

Removal of Disqualifications attaching to Felony.

SECTION 31.

The conviction of a child or young person shall not be regarded as a conviction of felony for the purposes of any disqualification attaching to felony.

Restrictions on Punishment of Children and Young Persons.

SECTION 32.

1.—A child shall not be sentenced to imprisonment or penal servitude for any offence, or committed to prison in default of payment of a fine, damages or costs.

2.—A young person shall not be sentenced to penal servitude for any offence.

Abolition of Death Sentence in case of Children and Young Persons.

SECTION 33.

Sentence of death shall not be pronounced on or recorded against a child or young person, but in lieu thereof the Court shall sentence the child or young person to be detained during His Majesty's pleasure, and, if so sentenced, he shall, notwithstanding anything in the other provisions of this law, be liable to be detained in such place and under such conditions as the Secretary of State may direct, and whilst so detained shall be deemed to be in legal custody.

Detention in the Case of Certain Crimes Committed by Children or Young Persons.

SECTION 34.

Where a child or young person is convicted by the Royal Court on indictment of an attempt to murder, or of manslaughter, or of wounding with intent to do

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grievous bodily harm, and the Court is of opinion that no punishment which under the provisions of this law it is authorized to inflict is sufficient, the Court may sentence the offender to be detained for such period as may be specified in the sentence : and where such sentence is passed the child or young person shall, during that period, notwithstanding anything in the other provisions of this law, be liable to be detained in such place and on such conditions as the Secretary of State may direct, and whilst so detained shall be deemed to be in legal custody.

Substitution of Custody in Place of Detention.

SECTION 35.

Where a child or young person is convicted of an offence punishable, in the case of an adult, with penal servitude or imprisonment, or would, if he were an adult, be liable to be imprisoned in default of payment of any fine, damages, or costs, and the Court considers that none of the other methods in which the case may legally be dealt with is suitable, the Court may order that he be detained in such place and under such conditions as the Secretary of State may direct.

Methods of Dealing with Children and Young Persons Charged with Offences.

SECTION 36.

Where a child or young person charged with an offence is tried by any Court, and the Court is satisfied of his guilt, the Court shall take into consideration the manner in which, under the provisions of this or any other law enabling the Court to deal with the case, the special case shall be dealt with, namely, either

- (a) by dismissing the charge ; or
- (b) by discharging the offender on his entering into a recognizance on oath, or finding bail ; or
- (c) by committing the offender to the care of a relative or other fit person ; or

- (d) by sending the offender to an industrial school ; 1917
or
- (e) by sending the offender to a reformatory school ; or
- (f) by ordering the offender, provided he be of the male sex, to receive up to twenty-four strokes with the birch rod ; or
- (g) by ordering the offender to pay a fine, damages or costs ; or
- (h) by ordering the father, the mother, or the guardian of the offender to pay a fine, damages or costs ; or
- (i) by ordering the father, the mother or the guardian of the offender to give security for his good behaviour ; or
- (j) by committing the offender to custody in a place of detention provided under this Part of this law ; or
- (h) where the offender is a young person, by sentencing him to imprisonment ; or
- (l) by dealing with the case in any other manner in which it may be legally dealt with ;

Provided that nothing in this section shall be construed as authorizing the Court to deal with any case in any other manner but that in which power is given it to deal with the case apart from this section.

Part V.

GENERAL.

Power to Clear the Court whilst Child or Young Person is Giving Evidence in Certain Cases.

SECTION 37.

In addition and without prejudice to any powers which a Court may possess, to hear proceedings *in camerâ*, the Court may, where a person who, in the opinion of the Court, is a child or young person called as a witness in any proceedings in relation to an offence against, or any conduct contrary to decency or morality, direct that all or any persons, not being

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members or officers of the Court or parties to the case, their counsel or persons directly concerned in the case, be excluded from the Court during the taking of the evidence of the child or young person : provided that nothing in this section shall authorize the exclusion of *bonâ fide* representatives of a newspaper or news agency.

Prohibition on Children being Present in Court during the Trial of other Persons.

SECTION 38.

No child (other than an infant in arms)shall be permitted to be present in Court during the trial of any person charged with a crime, misdemeanour or other offence, or during any proceedings preliminary thereto, unless he is the person charged with the alleged offence, or during such time as his presence is required as a witness or for the purposes of justice :

Provided that this section shall not apply to messengers, clerks and other persons required to attend at any Court for purposes connected with their employment.

Prohibition of Purchase of Old Metals from Persons under Sixteen.

SECTION 39.

1.—If a dealer in old metal or a marine store dealer purchases from any person apparently under the age of sixteen years any old metal, whether offered for sale by that person on his own behalf or on behalf of any other person, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five pounds sterling.

2.—For the purposes of this section “ old metal ” includes scrap metal, broken metal, or partly manufactured metal goods, and old or defaced metal goods.

Prohibition against taking Articles in Pawn from Persons under Sixteen.

SECTION 40.

If a pawnbroker takes an article in pawn from any person apparently under the age of sixteen years, he

shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten pounds sterling.

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Intoxicating Liquors.

SECTION 41.

1.—If any person gives, causes or allows to be given to any child under the age of five any intoxicating liquor, except upon the prescription of a duly qualified medical practitioner, or in urgent case of sickness, or apprehended sickness, or other urgent cause, he shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding three pounds sterling.

2.—The holder of any licence for the sale of spirituous liquors, wines, beer or cider, shall not allow a child to be at any time in the bars of his licensed premises, except during the hours of closing.

3.—If the holder of a licence acts in contravention of this section, or if any person causes or procures, or attempts to cause or procure, any child to go to or be in the bar of licensed premises except during the hours of closing, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding, in respect of the first offence, two pounds sterling, and in respect of any subsequent offence, five pounds sterling.

4.—If a child is found in the bar of any licensed premises, except during the hours of closing, the holder of the licence shall be deemed to have committed an offence under this section unless he shows that he has used due diligence to prevent the child being admitted to the bar or that the child was apparently a person over the age of fourteen.

5.—Nothing in this section shall apply in the case of any child of the licence holder or in the case of a child who is resident but not employed in the licensed premises solely for the purpose of passing through in order to obtain access to, or egress from, some other part of the premises, not being a bar, where there is no other convenient means of access to, or egress from that part of the premises, or in the case of waiting

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rooms, refreshment rooms or other premises constructed, fitted, and intended to be used in good faith for any purpose to which the holding of a licence is merely auxiliary.

6.—In this section the bar of licensed premises means any drinking bar open to the public or any part of the premises exclusively or mainly used for the sale and consumption of alcoholic liquor.

Safety of Children at Entertainments, Public Meetings and Religious Services.

SECTION 42.

1.—Where an entertainment, public meeting or religious service for children or any entertainment at which the majority of the persons attending are children is provided, and the number of children who attend the entertainment, public meeting or religious service, exceeds one hundred, and access to any part of the building in which the children are accommodated is by stairs, it shall be the duty of the person who provides the entertainment, public meeting or religious service, to station and keep stationed wherever necessary a sufficient number of adult attendants, properly instructed as to their duties, to prevent more children or other persons being admitted to any such part of the building than that part can safely accommodate, and to control the movement of the children and other persons admitted to any such part whilst entering and leaving, and to take all other reasonable precautions for the safety of the children.

2.—Where the occupier of a building permits, for hire or reward, the building to be used for the purpose of an entertainment, public meeting or religious service, he shall take all necessary and reasonable steps to secure the observance of the provisions of this section.

3.—If any person, on whom any obligation is imposed by this section, fails to fulfil that obligation,

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he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding, in the case of a first offence, fifty pounds sterling, and in the case of a second or subsequent offence, not exceeding one hundred pounds sterling, and also, if the building referred to in this section is licensed, the Court may suspend or revoke the licence.

4.—Any Constable, Assistant Constable and Special Constable shall at all times have free access to any building in which he has reason to believe that an entertainment, public meeting or religious service is being or is about to be provided with a view to seeing whether the provisions of this section are carried into effect.

5.—This section shall not apply to any entertainment given in a private dwelling house.

Presumption of Age.

SECTION 43.

1.—Where a person, whether charged with an offence or not, is brought before any Court otherwise than for the purpose of giving evidence, and it appears to the Court that he is a child or young person, the Court shall make due enquiry as to the age of that person, and for that purpose shall take such evidence as shall be forthcoming at the hearing of the case, but an order or judgment of the Court shall not be invalidated by any subsequent proof that the age of that person has not been correctly stated to the Court, and the age presumed or declared by the Court to be the age of the person so brought before it shall, for the purposes of this law, be deemed to be the true age of that person, and, where it appears to the Court that the person so brought before it is of the age of sixteen years or upwards, that person shall for the purposes of this law be deemed not to be a child or young person.

2.—Where in a charge or indictment for an offence under this law, or any of the offences mentioned in Part VII. of this law (except an offence under the

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law entitled “ Loi relative à la protection des Femmes et des Filles Mineures,” or any later law supplementary to aforesaid law) it is alleged that the person by or in respect of whom the offence was committed was a child or young person or was under or above any specified age, and he appears to the Court to have been at the date of the commission of the alleged offence a child or young person, or to have been under or above the specified age, as the case may be, he shall for the purpose of this law be presumed at that date to have been a child or young person or to have been under or above that age, as the case may be, unless the contrary is proved.

3.—Where in any charge or indictment for an offence under this law or any of the offences mentioned in Part VII. of this law it is alleged that the person in respect of whom the offence was committed was a child or was a young person, it shall not be a defence to prove that the person alleged to have been a child was a young person or the person alleged to have been a young person was a child in any case where the acts constituting the alleged offence would equally have been an offence if committed in respect of a young person or child respectively.

4.—Where a person is charged with an offence under this law in respect of a person apparently under a specified age it shall be a defence to prove that the person was actually or of over that age.

Evidence of Wages of Defendant.

SECTION 44.

In any proceeding under this law a copy of an entry in the wages book of any employer of labour, or if no wages book be kept, a written statement signed by the employer, or by any responsible person in his employ shall be *prima facie* evidence that the wages therein entered, or stated as having been paid to any person, have in fact been so paid.

Orders for Payment towards Maintenance.1917

SECTION 45.

The persons legally liable to maintain a youthful offender, young person, or child, against whom an order to contribute to the maintenance of the youthful offender, young person or child may be made under this law shall include the step-father, and, if the Court thinks fit, a man cohabiting with his mother (whether or not the person so cohabiting is his putative father), and in the case of illegitimacy, his putative father :

Provided that where the youthful offender, young person, or child is illegitimate and an affiliation order for his maintenance has previously been made on the application of his mother adjudging the payment of an allowance for their care and maintenance, the Court shall not (unless in view of the special circumstances of the case the Court thinks it desirable) make an order for contribution against the putative father, but may order the whole or any part of the allowance to be paid to the Treasurer of the States of this Island to be applied by him towards the maintenance of the youthful offender, young person or child.

Reception and Maintenance of Children and Young Persons.**SECTION 46.**

The Poor Law Board of a Parish shall provide for the reception of children and young persons sent to a hospital or children's home in pursuance of this law. The Master or the Superintendent of the Hospital or the home shall receive the child or young person if there is sufficient accommodation therein, and any expensed incurred in respect of a child or young person shall be paid by the Treasurer of the States.

Trusts for the Maintenance of Children and Young Persons.**SECTION 47.**

Where a child or young person is by an order of the Court made under this law removed from the care and

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custody of any person, and that person is entitled under any trust to receive any sum of money in respect of the maintenance of the child or young person, the Court may order the whole or any part of the sums so payable under the trust to be paid to the person to whose care the child or young person is committed, to be applied for the benefit of the child or young person in such manner as, having regard to the terms of the trust, the Court may direct.

Part VI.

EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN.

General Restrictions on Employment of Children.

SECTION 48.

1.—A child shall not be employed between the hours of nine in the evening and six in the morning : provided that the Court may, by Ordinance, vary these hours either generally or for any specified occupation.

2.—A child under the age of eleven years shall not be employed in street trading.

3.—A child shall not be employed to lift, carry or move anything so heavy as to be likely to cause injury to the child.

4.—A child shall not be employed in any occupation likely to be injurious to his life, limb, health or education, regard being had to his physical condition.

5.—If the Poor Law Board of a Parish send to the employer of any child a certificate signed by a medical man or surgeon duly qualified to practise in the Island that the lifting, carrying, or moving of any specified weight is likely to cause injury to the child, or that any specified occupation is likely to be injurious to the life, limb, health or education of the child, the certificate shall be admissible as evidence in any subsequent proceedings against the employer in respect of the employment of the child.

SECTION 49.

1.—If any person employs a child in contravention

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of this law, he shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding forty shillings sterling, or in case of a second or subsequent offence, not exceeding five pounds sterling.

2.—If any father, mother or guardian of a child has conduced to the commission of the alleged offence by wilful default, or connivance, or by habitually neglecting to exercise due care, he shall be liable on conviction to the fines mentioned in sub-section 1 of this section.

3.—If any person under the age of sixteen contravenes the provisions as to street trading contained in Part VI. of this law he shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding twenty shillings sterling, and in case of a second or subsequent offence, if a child, to be sent to an industrial school, and, if not a child, to a fine not exceeding five pounds sterling.

4.—In lieu of ordering a child to be sent to an industrial school, the Court may order him to be taken out of the charge or control of the person who actually has the charge or control of the child, and to be committed to the charge and control of some fit person who is willing to undertake the same until such child reaches the age of sixteen years.

Offences by Agents, Employees and Parents.

SECTION 50.

1.—Where the offence of taking a child into employment in contravention of this law is in fact committed by an agent or employee of the employer, such agent or employee shall be liable to a penalty as if he were the employer.

2.—Where a child is taken into employment in contravention of this law on the production, by or with the privity of the father or the mother, of a false or forged certificate, or on the false representations of his father or mother that the child is of an age at which such employment is not in contravention of

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this law, that father or mother shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings sterling.

3.—Where an employer is charged with any offence under this law he shall be entitled to have any other person whom he charges as the actual offender brought before the Court at the time appointed for hearing the charge, and if, after the commission of the offence has been proved, the Court is satisfied that the employer had used due diligence to comply with the provisions of this law, and that the other person had committed the offence in question without the employer's knowledge, consent or connivance, the other person shall be convicted of the offence, and the employer shall be exempt from any fine.

4.—When it is made to appear to the satisfaction of an inspector or other officer charged with the enforcement of this law at the time of discovering the offence, that the employer had used all due diligence to enforce compliance with this law, that the real offender was not the employer, and that the offence had been committed without the knowledge, consent, or expressed or tacit connivance of the employer, and in contravention of his order, then the inspector or officer shall proceed directly against the person whom he believes to be the actual offender in the first instance without first proceeding against the employer.

5.—With respect to proceedings for offences and fines under this law, proceedings shall be instituted within three months after the commission of the offence.

DEFINITIONS.

In Part VI. of this Law—

The expression "child" means a person under the age of fourteen years ;

The expression "guardian," used in reference to a child, includes any person who is liable to maintain or has the actual custody of the child ;

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The expression "employment," used in reference to a child, includes employment in any labour exercised by way of trade or for the purposes of gain, whether the gain be to the child or to any other person ;

The expression "street trading" includes the sale of newspapers, matches, flowers and other articles, playing, singing, or performing for profit, shoe-blackening, and any other like occupation carried on in streets or public places.

Part VII.

SECTION 51.

1.—Whosoever shall unlawfully abandon or expose any child, being under the age of two years, whereby the life of such child shall be endangered, or the health of such child shall have been or shall be likely to be permanently injured, shall be guilty of a misdemeanour, and being convicted thereof shall be liable, at the discretion of the Court, to be kept in penal servitude for the term of three years, or to be imprisoned for any term not exceeding two years, with or without hard labour.

2.—Whosoever shall unlawfully take or cause to be taken any unmarried girl, being under the age of sixteen years, out of the possession and against the will of her father or mother, or of any other person having the lawful care or charge of her, shall be guilty of a misdemeanour, and being convicted thereof shall be liable, at the discretion of the Court, to be imprisoned for any term not exceeding two years, with or without hard labour.

3.—Whoever shall unlawfully, either by force or fraud, lead or take away, or decoy or entice away or detain, any child under the age of fourteen years, with intent to deprive any father, mother or any other person having the lawful care or charge of such child of the possession of such child, or with intent to steal any article upon or about the person of such

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child, to whomsoever such article may belong, and whosoever shall, with any such intent, receive or harbour any such child, knowing the same to have been, by force or fraud, led, taken, decoyed, enticed away, or detained, shall be guilty of felony, and being convicted thereof shall be liable, at the discretion of the Court, to be kept in penal servitude for any term not exceeding seven years and not less than three years, or to be imprisoned for any term not exceeding two years, with or without hard labour, and, if a male under the age of sixteen years, the Court may sentence him to receive up to twenty-four strokes with the birch rod : provided that no person who shall have claimed any right to the possession of such child, or shall be the mother or shall have claimed to be the father of an illegitimate child, shall be liable to be prosecuted under this section on account of taking possession of such child, or taking such child out of the possession of any person having the lawful charge thereof.

4.—Any person who shall cause any male young person under the age of sixteen years, and any female young person under the age of eighteen years to take part in any dangerous exhibition or performance whereby, in the opinion of the Ordinary Court sitting in Police, the life or limbs of such young person shall be endangered, and the parent or guardian, or any person having the custody of such child, who shall aid or abet the same, shall be liable to be sentenced by the Police Court to a fine not exceeding ten pounds sterling.

5.—Where in the course of a public exhibition or performance which in its nature is dangerous to the life or limb of a young person under such age as specified in sub-section 4 of this section, any accident causing actual bodily harm occurs to any such young person, the employer of such young person shall be liable to be indicted or prosecuted before the Royal

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or Police Court as having committed an assault ; and the Court before whom such employer is convicted shall have the power of awarding compensation not exceeding twenty pounds sterling to be paid by the employer to the young person, or to some person named by the Court on behalf of the young person for the bodily harm so occasioned ; provided that no person shall be punished twice for the same offence.

6.—Whenever any person is charged with an offence under Part VII. of the present law in respect of a child or young person who in the opinion of the Court trying the case is apparently of the age alleged by the prosecution, it shall lie on the person charged to prove that the child is not of that age.

DEFINITIONS.

For the purposes of Parts I. to V. of this law, unless the context otherwise requires :—

The expression “ child ” means a person under the age of fourteen years ;

The expression “ young person ” means a person who is fourteen years of age or upwards and under the age of sixteen years ;

The expression “ guardian ” in relation to a child, young person, or youthful offender, includes any person who, in the opinion of the Court having cognizance of the case in relation to the child, young person, or youthful offender, has for the time being the charge of or control over the child, young person, or youthful offender ;

The expression “ legal guardian,” in relation to an infant, child, young person, or youthful offender, means a person appointed, according to law, to be his guardian by deed or will, or by order of a Court of competent jurisdiction ;

The expression “ place of safety ” means any work-house, home, or police station, or any hospital, surgery, or any other suitable place, the occupier of

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which is willing temporarily to receive an infant, child or young person. ;

The expression " street " includes any highway and any public bridge, road, lane, footway, square, court, alley or passage, whether a thoroughfare or not ;

The expression " public place " includes any public park, sea beach, or railway station, and any ground to which the public for the time being have or are permitted to have access whether on payment or otherwise ;

The expression " intoxicating liquor " means any fermented, distilled, or spirituous liquor which cannot be sold without a licence from the Royal Court ;

The expression " reformatory school " means a school for the industrial training of youthful offenders, in which youthful offenders are lodged, clothed, and fed, as well as taught ;

The expression " industrial school " means a school for the industrial training of children, in which children are lodged, clothed, and fed, as well as taught ;

The expression " certified school " means a reformatory or industrial school which is certified in accordance with the provisions of the " Children Act " or other Supplementary Act.

SECTION 52.

Proceedings under this law shall be either before the Police or Full Court.

The fines shall be applicable one half to His Majesty, and one half to the informer.

Article 13 of the Law on " Prêteurs sur gages," sanctioned by Order of Her Late Majesty in Council of the 19th June, 1850, and registered on the Records of this Island on the 13th July, 1850, which forbids a pawnbroker to receive any article in pawn from a minor under the age of fourteen years, is hereby repealed.

The Law on Certified Reformatory Schools, sanctioned by Order of Her late Majesty in Council of the 11th May, 1895, registered on the Records of this Island on the 28th May, 1895, is also repealed.

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(Enregistré sur les Records le 21 avril 1917).

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE,
The 30th day of March, 1917.

PRESENT,

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY,

LORD PRESIDENT

LGRD NEWTON

LORD CHAMBERLAIN

SIR FREDERICK PONSONBY.

WHEREAS there was this day read at the Board a Report from the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Council for the Affairs of Guernsey and Jersey, dated the 20th day of March, 1917, in the words following, viz. :—

Bateau de
Sauvetage.
Dépenses de
maintien, &c.,
à la charge
des Etats.

“YOUR MAJESTY having been pleased, by Your General Order of Reference of the 10th day of May, 1910, to refer unto this Committee the humble Petition of the States of the Island of Guernsey setting forth that :—(1) By an Order of Her late Majesty in Council of the 1st November, 1862, registered on the Records of this Island on the 15th November, 1862, Her late Majesty was graciously pleased to authorize the States of Guernsey to charge from time to time upon the Revenues of the Harbour of St. Peter-Port and of the Harbour of St. Sampson an annual grant, not exceeding £30 in any one year, in favour of the Royal National Lifeboat Institution ; (2) Consequent upon a Report made by the Chief Inspector of Life Boats on his visit to Guernsey to consult with the Local Committee on the efficiency of the Life Boat Station in connexion with the circumstances attending the loss of the SS. ‘ St. Malo,’ on the 13th November, 1915, with the loss of all hands, certain proposals were submitted by the Royal National Lifeboat Institution for the consideration of the States ; (3) The above-mentioned proposals were submitted to the States at a Meeting held on the

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20th September, 1916, when a Committee was appointed to enquire into the best means of saving life and ships in cases of wreck or distress, and to report thereon to the States ; (4) The Report of the Committee was submitted to and considered by the States on the 13th December, 1916, when a Resolution was adopted by which the States took over the charge and custody of the Life Boat, and of the whole establishment, and undertook to appoint and pay the crew, and to be responsible for the efficient working of the Station in every way ; the Royal National Life Boat Institution having undertaken to provide the Life Boat, the Life Boat Carriage, and the Boat-house, with a proper equipment of stores, and to maintain the same in an efficient condition, under the supervision of its District Inspector of Life Boats ; and the States further resolved to compensate owners of boats in the event of loss or damage incurred in attempting to save life in cases of shipwreck, and requested their Committee to consider the advisability of granting compensation to persons or families of those who may be the victims of some accident in their attempts to save the lives of persons shipwrecked or in distress, and to report to the States without delay ; (5) On the 31st January, 1917, the Report of the Committee was presented to the States and adopted by that Body, and it was resolved to authorize the President of the States to present a humble Petition to Your Majesty in Council praying Your Majesty to be graciously pleased to authorize that the expenses which shall henceforth be incurred by the States for the care of the Life Boat, the payment of the crew, and the efficient working of the Station, as well as compensation which shall be granted by the States to owners of boats in the event of loss or damage incurred in attempting to save life in the case of ships wrecked or in distress, together with compensation which shall be granted by the

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States to persons or to families of those who may have been the victims of some accident in their attempts to save life in the case of ships wrecked or in distress, may be charged in equal portions upon the Revenues of the Harbour of St. Peter-Port and the Harbour of St. Sampson, the whole subject to the approval of the Bailiff and Jurats of the Royal Court as regards the Revenue of the Harbour of St. Peter-Port ; (6) On the 17th February, 1917, the Royal Court passed an Act approving of the afore-mentioned Resolution of the States of the 31st January, 1917, in so far as regards the charges upon the Revenue of the Harbour of St. Peter-Port : And humbly praying Your Majesty to be graciously pleased to authorize that the expenses which shall henceforth be incurred by the States for the care of the Life Boat, the payment of the crew, and the efficient working of the Station, as well as compensation which shall be granted by the States to owners of boats in the event of loss or damage incurred in attempting to save life in the case of ships wrecked or in distress, together with compensation which shall be granted by the States to persons or to families of those who may have been the victims of some accident in their attempts to save life in the case of ships wrecked or in distress, may be charged in equal portions upon the Revenues of the Harbour of St. Peter-Port and the Harbour of St. Sampson :

“ THE-LORDS OF THE COMMITTEE, in obedience to Your Majesty's said Order of Reference, have taken the said Petition into consideration, and do this day agree humbly to report, as their opinion, to Your Majesty, that it may be advisable for Your Majesty to comply with the prayer of the said Petition.”

HIS MAJESTY, having taken the said Report into consideration, is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to approve thereof, and to

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order, as it is hereby ordered, that the expenses which shall henceforth be incurred by the States of Guernsey for the care of the Life Boat, the payment of the crew, and the efficient working of the Station, as well as compensation which shall be granted by the said States to owners of boats in the event of loss or damage incurred in attempting to save life in the case of ships wrecked or in distress, together with compensation which shall be granted by the said States to persons, or to families of those who may have been the victims of some accident in their attempts to save life in the case of ships wrecked or in distress, may be charged in equal portions upon the Revenues of the Harbour of St. Peter-Port and the Harbour of St. Sampson.

AND HIS MAJESTY doth hereby direct that this Order be entered upon the Register of the Island of Guernsey and observed accordingly.

And the Lieutenant-Governor or Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Guernsey, the Bailiff and Jurats and all other His Majesty's Officers, for the time being, in the said Island, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

(Enregistré sur les Records le 14 juillet 1917.)

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE,

The 28th day of June, 1917.

PRESENT,

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY

LORD PRESIDENT

LORD STEWARD

LORD COLEBROOKE

MR. DUKE.

Loi modifiant
la loi relative
au Scrutin
Secret.

WHEREAS there was this day read at the Board a Report from the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Council for the Affairs of Guernsey and Jersey, dated the 13th day of June, 1917, in the words following, viz. :—

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“YOUR MAJESTY having been pleased, by Your General Order of Reference of the 10th day of May, 1910, to refer unto this Committee the humble Petition of the States of the Island of Guernsey setting forth :—(1) that on the 31st January, 1917, a Petition, signed by several Members of the States, showing that experience of the working of Article VIII. of the Law entitled ‘Loi relative au Scrutin Secret (1899)’ had proved that the hours during which the Ballot is open in the Country Parishes (from noon to 8 p.m.) are too long and inconvenient, involving a loss of valuable time to the Parochial Officers, and suggesting that the Article be so amended as to fix the hours from 3 p.m. to 8 p.m., was submitted to and considered by the States, when it was approved, and the Royal Court was requested to prepare a Bill or Projet de Loi on the subject : (2) that on the 28th March, a second similar Petition, signed by several Members of the States, and praying that the afore-mentioned Article VIII. be further amended changing the hours during which the Ballot shall be open in the Parish of St. Peter-Port from 11 a.m. to 8 p.m. instead of from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m., was submitted to and approved by the States, and the Royal Court was requested to prepare a Bill or Projet de Loi in accordance with the Resolutions of the States of the 31st January, and 28th March, 1917, on the subject : (3) that on the 31st March, 1917, a Bill or Projet de Loi prepared by the Law Officers of the Crown was submitted to and approved by the Royal Court, and the Bailiff was requested to submit the same to the States for their consideration and approval : (4) that on the 18th May, 1917, the said Bill or Projet de Loi was approved by the States, and the President was requested to present a most humble Petition to Your Majesty praying for Your Majesty’s Royal Sanction thereto : (5) that the said Bill or Projet de Loi is intituled ‘Loi modifiant la Loi

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relative au Scrutin Secret,' and is in the words and figures set forth in the Schedule to the said Petition : And most humbly praying that Your Majesty would be graciously pleased to ratify and confirm the Bill or Projet de Loi intituled 'Loi modifiant la Loi relative au Scrutin Secret,' and to order and direct that the same shall have the force of law in the Island of Guernsey from the date of its registration on the Records of the said Island.

"THE LORDS OF THE COMMITTEE, in obedience to Your Majesty's said Order of Reference, have taken the said Petition and the said Projet de Loi into consideration, and do this day agree humbly to report, as their opinion, to Your Majesty that it may be advisable for Your Majesty to comply with the prayer of the said Petition, and to approve of and ratify the said Projet de Loi."

HIS MAJESTY, having taken the said Report into consideration, is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to approve of and ratify the said "Projet de Loi," and to order, as it is hereby ordered, that the same shall have the force of Law within the Island of Guernsey from the date of its registration on the Records of the said Island.

AND HIS MAJESTY doth hereby further direct that this Order, and the said "Projet de Loi" (a copy whereof is hereunto annexed), be entered upon the Register of the Island of Guernsey, and observed accordingly.

And the Lieutenant-Governor or Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Guernsey, the Bailiff and Jurats, and all other His Majesty's Officers, for the time being, in the said Island, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

“ PROJET DE LOI ” referred to in the foregoing Order in Council. 1917

LOI MODIFIANT LA LOI RELATIVE AU SCRUTIN SECRET.

Vu la loi relative au Scrutin Secret, sanctionnée par un Ordre de Sa Majesté en Conseil en date du 7 octobre 1899, enregistré sur les Records de cette Ile le 28 octobre 1899.

L'article suivant sera substitué à l'article 8 de la dite loi, et sera censé en former partie :—

8.—Le lieu où se tiendra une élection de Connétable, Douzenier ou autre officier paroissial sera ouvert pour un jour, depuis onze heures du matin à huit heures du soir en la paroisse de St. Pierre-Port, et depuis trois heures de l'après-midi à huit heures du soir en les paroisses de la campagne.

Heures pendant lesquelles le lieu d'élection sera ouvert.

L'élection sera sous la charge des Recteurs, des Connétables ou d'autres officiers paroissiaux suivant le cas, ou d'autres personnes qui à la requête du Président de l'assemblée pourront être autorisées par l'assemblée au jour de la nomination.

(Enregistré le 28 juillet 1917.)

Monsieur le Baillif ayant ce jour communiqué à la Cour une Proclamation de Sa Majesté le Roi en date du 17 juillet 1917, intitulée “ A Proclamation declaring that the name of Windsor is to be borne by His Royal House and Family and relinquishing the use of all German Titles and Dignities.”

Proclamation declaring name of Windsor to be borne by Royal House.

La Cour, afin que les habitants de ce Bailliage aient connaissance de la dite Proclamation, ouïes les conclusions du Procureur du Roi, a ordonné que la dite Proclamation sera enregistrée sur les Records de cette île par être logée au Greffe et publiée dans la Gazette autorisée pour les annonces officielles, et qu'un exemplaire de la dite Proclamation sera ex-

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pédié par le Greffier du Roi à Monsieur le Juge d'Auregny et à Monsieur le Sénéchal de Sercq, avec ce présent acte.

(Enregistré sur les Records le 13 octobre 1917.)

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE,

The 24th day of September, 1917.

PRESENT,

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY,

LORD PRESIDENT.

SIR J. RENNELL RODD.

LORD CHAMBERLAIN.

SIR FREDERICK PONSONBY.

Loi ayant
rapport aux
soins médi-
caux apportés
aux pauvres.

WHEREAS there was this day read at the Board a Report from the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Council for the Affairs of Guernsey and Jersey, dated the 8th day of September, 1917, in the words following, viz. :—

“YOUR MAJESTY having been pleased, by Your General Order of Reference of the 10th day of May, 1910, to refer unto this Committee the humble Petition of the States of the Island of Guernsey setting forth :—(1) that on the 29th December, 1915, a Petition signed by several Members of the States of Guernsey, praying the Bailiff and President of the States to invite the States to consider the immediate necessity of appointing a Committee to enquire into and report upon the urgent need which exists for an alteration in the system of providing medical and other relief to sick persons under the Poor Law, was submitted to the States, when a Committee was appointed to consider the questions raised in the Petition and report thereon to the States with as little delay as possible : (2) that on the 3rd May, 1916, the Report of the Committee was submitted to and considered by the States, when certain of the proposals therein contained were adopted, the remainder being postponed for further consideration : (3) that on the 31st January, 1917, a further Report of the Committee was submitted to and considered by the

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States, when the recommendations therein contained were, with certain modifications, adopted, and the Royal Court was asked to prepare a Bill, or *Projet de Loi*, to give effect to the Resolutions of the States dated the 3rd May, 1916, and the 31st January, 1917, dealing with this matter : (4) that on the 16th April, 1917, a Bill or *Projet de Loi*, drafted by the Law Officers of the Crown, was submitted to and approved by the Royal Court, and the Bailiff was requested to submit the same to the States for their consideration and approval : (5) that on the 18th May, 1917, the said Bill, or *Projet de Loi* was submitted to the States, and approved by them with slight modifications and additions, and the President was requested to present a most humble Petition to Your Majesty praying for Your Majesty's Royal Sanction thereto : (6) that the said Bill, or *Projet de Loi*, is intituled ' *Loi par rapport aux soins médicaux apportés aux Pauvres,*' and is in the words and figures set forth in the Schedule attached to the said Petition : And most humbly praying that Your Majesty would be graciously pleased to ratify and confirm the Bill, or *Projet de Loi*, intituled ' *Loi par rapport aux soins médicaux apportés aux Pauvres,*' and to order and direct that the same should have the force of law in the Island of Guernsey three months after the registration thereof on the Records of the Island :

" THE LORDS OF THE COMMITTEE, in obedience to Your Majesty's said Order of Reference, have taken the said Petition and the said *Projet de Loi* into consideration, and do this day agree humbly to report, as their opinion, to Your Majesty that it may be advisable for Your Majesty to comply with the prayer of the said Petition, and to approve of and ratify the said *Projet de Loi*."

HIS MAJESTY, having taken the said Report into consideration, is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to approve of and ratify the

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said “Projet de Loi,” and to order, as it is hereby ordered, that the same shall have the force of Law within the Island of Guernsey three months after the registration thereof on the Records of the said Island.

AND HIS MAJESTY doth hereby further direct that this Order, and the said “Projet de Loi” (copy whereof is hereunto annexed) be entered upon the Register of the Island of Guernsey, and observed accordingly.

And the Lieutenant-Governor or Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Guernsey, the Bailiff and Jurats, and all other His Majesty's Officers, for the time being, in the said Island, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

“PROJET DE LOI” referred to in the foregoing Order in Council.

LOI PAR RAPPORT AUX SOINS MÉDICAUX APPORTÉS AUX PAUVRES.

ARTICLE 1.

Listes des
pauvres ayant
droit au
secours
médical.

Au mois de janvier de chaque année le Procureur des Pauvres de chaque Paroisse enverra aux Procureurs des Pauvres des autres Paroisses une liste des Pauvres appartenant à sa Paroisse ayant droit au secours médical, mais n'y résidant pas.

ARTICLE 2.

Ordres aux
médecins.

Les personnes pauvres ayant besoin de secours médical devront s'adresser aux Autorités de la Paroisse où elles résident, et dans les cas ordinaires les Autorités livreront un ordre sur le Médecin de la Paroisse à laquelle le malade appartient, et celui-ci devra se présenter à la chirurgie du Médecin pendant les heures de consultation. Mais lorsque par suite de l'infirmité du malade ou autre cause l'Autorité qui

livre l'ordre ne croit pas que cette démarche soit convenable, elle devra donner au Médecin des instructions pour qu'il visite le malade à domicile.

Si le nom du malade n'est pas sur la liste mentionnée dans l'article premier, l'Autorité livrant l'ordre devra informer par écrit le Procureur des Pauvres de sa propre Paroisse de l'octroi de cet ordre, lui fournissant aussi les preuves de l'établissement paroissial du malade, et le dit Procureur des Pauvres devra communiquer cette information par écrit au Procureur des Pauvres de la Paroisse à laquelle le malade appartient.

Octroi
d'ordres aux
malades non-
mentionnés
sur la liste.

ARTICLE 3.

Dans les cas urgents, c'est-à-dire, dans les cas d'une maladie subite ou dangereuse, l'ordre sera sur le Médecin le plus proche possible. De tels ordres ne seront, autant que possible, valables que pour une seule visite.

Cas urgents.

L'Autorité livrant un ordre urgent devra immédiatement en donner avis par écrit au Procureur des Pauvres de sa propre Paroisse, et, lorsqu'il y a lieu, elle devra lui fournir les preuves de l'établissement paroissial du malade et le dit Procureur des Pauvres devra communiquer cette information par écrit au Procureur des Pauvres de la Paroisse à laquelle le malade appartient.

La dite autorité devra pareillement envoyer immédiatement avis au Médecin de la Paroisse à laquelle le malade appartient pour qu'il se charge du cas, l'informant au même temps du nom du Médecin sur lequel l'ordre a été donné.

La Paroisse à laquelle appartient le malade paiera les visites médicales susdites ainsi que les médicaments, sur présentation des comptes par le Procureur des Pauvres de la Paroisse d'où l'ordre émane ; et ce en conformité avec l'échelle des honoraires médicaux qui sera de temps en temps approuvée par Ordonnance de la Cour Royale.

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ARTICLE 4.

Ordres
valables pour
un mois
seulement.

Les ordres médicaux ne seront valables que pour un mois, étant toutefois renouvelables, mais un ordre séparé doit être livré pour chaque malade.

ARTICLE 5.

Ordres seront
en triplicata.

Les ordres médicaux seront en *triplicata*, sur papier teinté dans la forme marquée A annexée à la présente loi; une copie sera donnée au malade, une copie devra rester entre les mains de l'Autorité qui livre l'ordre, et une troisième copie devra être envoyée à la fin de chaque trimestre par le Procureur des Pauvres de la Paroisse d'où l'ordre émane au Procureur des Pauvres de la Paroisse à laquelle le malade appartient.

Tout ordre urgent sera marqué "Urgent."

Frais d'im-
pression.

Les frais d'impression encourus pour les ordres médicaux seront à la charge des Paroisses, et seront payables dans les proportions mentionnées dans l'Article 9 de cette Loi.

ARTICLE 6.

Autorités
reconnues
pour livrer des
ordres.

Les Autorités reconnues pour livrer des ordres médicaux aux Paroissiens seront :—

- (a) Dans la Paroisse de la Ville—les Surveillants des Pauvres dans leurs Districts respectifs ;
- (b) Dans les Paroisses de la Campagne—le Procureur des Pauvres et deux autres Membres du Conseil d'Administration des Pauvres dûment élus à cet effet par le Conseil. Chaque Paroisse de la Campagne sera divisée en trois Districts, un District étant assigné à chaque Autorité.

ARTICLE 7.

Secours dans
les cas de
maternité.

Chaque Paroisse devra pourvoir les secours nécessaires dans les cas de maternité en fournissant soit un médecin, soit une sage-femme.

ARTICLE 8.

Noms et
adresses des
autorités

Au mois de janvier de chaque année, le Président du Conseil d'Administration des Pauvres de chaque

Paroisse de la Campagne devra envoyer au Président du Conseil d'Administration des Pauvres de Saint Pierre-Port les noms et les adresses des Autorités élues par son Conseil pour livrer des ordres de secours médical, indiquant le District assigné à chacune, ainsi que le nom et l'adresse du Médecin de la Paroisse. Les listes seront publiées simultanément avec celle de Saint Pierre-Port dans les journaux locaux.

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élues seront
envoyés au
président
du conseil
d'adminis-
tration des
pauvres de
St. Pierre-Port

ARTICLE 9.

Le Président du Conseil d'Administration des Pauvres de Saint Pierre-Port paiera l'impression des livres d'ordres mentionnés dans l'Article 5, ainsi que la publication des listes mentionnées dans l'Article 8. Et aura le dit Président du Conseil d'Administration des Pauvres de Saint Pierre-Port recours contre les autres Paroisses en portions égales pour les trois quarts des sommes par lui payées, l'autre quart étant payable par la Paroisse de Saint Pierre-Port.

Proportion
de frais
d'impression
payables par
les paroisses.

ARTICLE 10.

Cette Loi viendra en force dans trois mois à dater du jour de l'enregistrement sur les Records de cette île de l'Ordre en Conseil qui la sanctionne.

(FORME A.)

POOR LAW MEDICAL RELIEF.

.....19....

To Dr.....

SIR,

You are requested to attend.....
belonging to the Parish of.....now residing
at.....in my District.

Signature.....

Authorized for issuing Medical Orders
in the Parish of.....

N.B.—Cette loi fut rappelée par la loi ayant rapport à l'Administration des Pauvres sanctionnée par Ordre de Sa Majesté en Conseil enregistré le 13 août 1925.

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(Enregistré sur les Records le 24 novembre 1917.)

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE,

The 16th day of November, 1917.

PRESENT,

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY

LORD PRESIDENT

SIR FREDERICK PONSONBY

LORD NEWTON

SIR EDWARD RIDLEY

LORD COLEBROOKE

SIR HENRY BARGRAVE DEANE.

Copyright
Act French
Morocco
Protectorate.

It is this day ordered by His Majesty, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, that a printed copy of the following Order in Council, made under the Copyright Act, 1911 (112 George V., cap. 46) be transmitted to the Royal Court of the Island of Guernsey, viz. :—

Order in Council of the 16th November, 1917,
French Morocco Protectorate.

And it is hereby further ordered that the said Order in Council be registered and published in the Island of Guernsey, not as being essential to its operation therein, but that His Majesty's subjects in the said Island may have notice of the said Order in Council having passed, and that they are bound thereby.

And the Lieutenant-Governor or Commander-in-Chief for the time being of the Island of Guernsey and its dependencies, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice of His Majesty's pleasure hereby signified, and govern themselves accordingly.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

(Enregistré sur les Records le 1er décembre 1917.)

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE,

The 16th day of November, 1917.

PRESENT,

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY,

LORD PRESIDENT

SIR FREDERICK PONSONBY

LORD NEWTON

SIR EDWARD RIDLEY

LORD COLEBROOKE

SIR HENRY BARGRAVE DEANE.

Loi portant
modification à
la loi relative
à la fourniture
de la lumière
artificielle au
moyen de
l'électricité.

WHEREAS there was this day read at the Board a Report from the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Council for the Affairs of Guernsey and Jersey, dated the 1st day of November, 1917, in the words following, viz. :—

“ YOUR MAJESTY having been pleased, by
Your General Order of Reference of the 10th day of
May, 1910, to refer unto this Committee the humble
Petition of the States of the Island of Guernsey
setting forth :—(1) that by an Order of Her late
Majesty in Council of the 18th July, 1898, registered
on the Records of the said Island on the 6th August,
1898, Her late Majesty was graciously pleased to
ratify and confirm a Bill or *Projet de Loi* of the
States of Guernsey intituled ‘ *Loi relative à la four-
niture de la lumière artificielle au moyen de l’électri-
cité* : (2) that by an Order of His late Majesty in
Council of the 1st June, 1907, registered on the
Records of this Island on the 18th June, 1907, His
late Majesty was graciously pleased to ratify and
confirm a Bill or *Projet de Loi* intituled ‘ *Loi portant
modification à la Loi relative à la fourniture de la
lumière artificielle au moyen de l’électricité*,’ modify-
ing Article II., Paragraph 1, of the law of the 18th
July 1898 : (3) that on the 21st April, 1917, the Pre-
sident of the ‘ Guernsey Electric Light and Power
Company, Limited’, forwarded to the Bailiff and
President of the States a Draft Bill or *Projet de Loi*
containing certain proposed alterations and additions
to the Laws of 1898 and 1907, and requested that
the matter be submitted to the States for their con-
sideration : (4) that on the 18th May, 1917, the said
Draft *Projet de Loi* was submitted to and carefully
considered by the States, when a Resolution was
passed approving provisionally the same, and re-
questing the Royal Court to prepare a Bill or *Projet
de Loi* to give effect to the said Resolution and re-
questing further their Electric Lighting Committee
to reconsider Article II. and to make their recommen-
dations and report to the Royal Court : (5) that on
the 26th May, 1917, the *Projet de Loi* was submitted
to and carefully considered by the Royal Court, who,
after having made modifications thereto, requested

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the Bailiff to submit the same to the States for their consideration and approval: (6) that on the 1st August, 1917, the said *Projet de Loi* was duly submitted to and considered by the States, when a Resolution was passed approving the same, with certain modifications, and requesting the Bailiff to present a humble Petition to Your Majesty in Council for Your Royal Sanction thereto: (7) that the said *Projet de Loi*, as adopted by the States, is intituled 'Loi portant modification à la Loi relative à la fourniture de la lumière artificielle au moyen de l'électricité,' and is in the words and figures set forth in the Schedule to the said Petition: And humbly praying that Your Majesty would be graciously pleased to grant Your Royal Sanction to the said *Projet de Loi* intituled 'Loi portant modification à la Loi relative à la fourniture de la lumière artificielle au moyen de l'électricité,' and to order and direct that the same may have the force of law in the Island of Guernsey:

"THE LORDS OF THE COMMITTEE, in obedience to Your Majesty's said Order of Reference, having taken the said Petition and the said *Projet de Loi* into consideration, do this day agree humbly to report, as their opinion, to Your Majesty that it may be advisable for Your Majesty to comply with the prayer of the said Petition, and to approve of and ratify the said *Projet de Loi*.

HIS MAJESTY, having taken the said Report into consideration, is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to approve of and ratify the said *Projet de Loi*, and to order, as it is hereby ordered, that the same shall have the force of Law within the Island of Guernsey.

And His Majesty doth hereby further direct that this Order, and the said *Projet de Loi* (a copy whereof is hereunto annexed), be entered upon the Register of the Island of Guernsey and observed accordingly.

And the Lieutenant-Governor or Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Guernsey, the Bailiff and Jurats, and all other His Majesty's Officers, for the time being, in the said Island, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

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ALMERIC FITZROY.

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“ PROJET DE LOI ” referred to in the foregoing Order in Council.

LOI PORTANT MODIFICATION À LA LOI RELATIVE À LA FOURNITURE DE LA LUMIÈRE ARTIFICIELLE AU MOYEN DE L'ÉLECTRICITÉ.

Loi de 1907
rappelée.

Est rappelée la Loi portant modification à la Loi relative à la Fourniture de la Lumière Artificielle au moyen de l'Electricité confirmée par un Ordre de Sa Majesté en Conseil en date du 1er juin 1907, enregistré sur les Records de l'île de Guernesey le 18 juin 1907.

Articles 2 et
11 de cette loi
substitués
aux articles 2
et 11 de la loi
de 1898.

Les Articles 2 et 11 suivants seront substitués respectivement aux Articles 2 et 11 de la Loi relative à la Fourniture de la Lumière Artificielle au moyen de l'Électricité confirmée par un Ordre de Sa Majesté en Conseil en date du 18 juillet 1898, enregistré sur les Records de l'île de Guernesey le 6 août 1898.

Les Articles 2a, 25, 26 et 27 suivants seront censés former partie de la susdite loi du 18 juillet 1898.

ARTICLE 2.

Les dits Concessionnaires pourront, sous la surveillance du Comité des États, et sous telles conditions qui pourraient leur être imposées par le dit Comité, ou par le Conseil pour l'entretien des rues dans la paroisse de Saint Pierre-Port, ou par le Comité des Voies Publiques, ou par autorité paroissiale ou publique, suivant le cas :—

Droit de
relever pavage
et ouvrir
tranchées.

1.—Relever le pavage ou ouvrir des tranchées dans les routes, rues et chemins de cette Ile, tant pour y placer des conduits, fils conducteurs et des poteaux que pour réparer, changer ou retirer les dits conduits, fils conducteurs et poteaux, et ce après avoir préalablement obtenu la permission par écrit, tant de l'autorité publique ou paroissiale susdite que du Comité des États.

Exécution de
travaux pour
la fourniture
de l'électricité

2.—Utiliser la terre et les matériaux à et sous la surface des dites rues, routes et chemins et y faire

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TRANSLATION OF "LAW AMENDING THE
LAW RELATING TO THE ELECTRIC
LIGHT SUPPLY," APPROVED BY HIS
MAJESTY IN COUNCIL THE 16TH NOVEM-
BER, 1917.

The Law amending the Law relating to Electric Light Supply confirmed by Order of His Majesty in Council dated the 1st June, 1907, registered on the Records of the Island of Guernsey on the 18th June, 1907, is hereby repealed.

The following Articles 2 and 11 shall be respectively substituted for Articles 2 and 11 of the Law relating to Electric Light Supply, confirmed by an Order of Her Majesty in Council dated 18th July, 1898, registered on the Records of the Island of Guernsey on the 6th August, 1898.

Articles 2a, 25, 26 and 27 following shall be deemed to form part of the aforementioned law of the 18th July, 1898.

ARTICLE 2.

The said grantees may, under the supervision of the States' Committee, and under such conditions as may be imposed upon them by the said Committee or by the St. Peter-Port Street Board, or by the Public Thoroughfares Committee, or by parochial or public authority respectively :—

1.—Raise the pavement or dig trenches in the roads, streets and lanes of this Island, either to fix pipes, wires and posts, or to repair, change or remove the said pipes, wires and posts, after having first obtained the permission in writing of such public or parochial authority as aforesaid, and also of the States' Committee.

2.—Use the soil and materials on and beneath the surface of the said roads, streets and lanes, and carry

Law amend-
ing the law
relating to
the supply of
artificial light
by means of
electricity
dated 1st
June, 1907,
is repealed.

Articles 2 and
11 of this law
substituted
for Articles 2
and 11 of the
law of 1898.

Right to raise
pavement and
open trenches

Execution of
works for the
supply of
electricity.

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Construction
de boîtes
pour régler
l'énergie.

exécuter tous autres ouvrages et travaux qui seront requis pour la fourniture de l'électricité.

3.—Construire dans les rues les boîtes qui pourront être nécessaires à la réglementation de l'énergie à fournir, y inclus l'appareil ventilateur des susdites boîtes. Toute boîte ainsi construite sera pour l'usage exclusif des Concessionnaires et sous leur propre direction, et les concessionnaires ne s'en serviront que pour diriger des lignes de service et autres conducteurs de répartition, ou pour l'examen, l'essai, le mesurage, la direction ou le contrôle de la force d'énergie, ou pour l'examen ou l'essai de la condition des tuyaux, conducteurs ou toute autre partie des travaux ou autres objets semblables qui concernent cette entreprise, et les concessionnaires pourront y placer des compteurs, des aiguilles ou tout autre appareil propre et convenable aux mêmes desseins. Toute et telle boîte, y inclus la surface supérieure de la couverture, sera construite et maintenue par les Concessionnaires de telle sorte que ce ne soit pas cause de danger, soit en raison de l'inégalité de surface ou autrement. Elle portera des marques distinctives, et sera peinte de manière à ne pas être confondue avec des boîtes appartenant à d'autres systèmes. Sans la permission par écrit du Comité des États les dits conduits et fils conducteurs ne seront placés dans aucune route, rue ou chemin à moins de dix-huit pouces de distance des conduits de gaz et des tuyaux pour l'eau fournie par la Société dite "Guernsey Water Company, Limited," et à moins de douze pouces des fils télégraphiques et téléphoniques.

ARTICLE 2a.

Les dits Concessionnaires pourront, sous la surveillance du Comité des États, et sous telles conditions qui pourraient leur être imposées par le dit Comité, ou par le Conseil pour l'entretien des rues dans la paroisse de Saint Pierre-Port ou par le Comité des

out such other works as may be required for the supply of electricity.

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3.—Construct in the streets the necessary boxes to regulate the current required, including the ventilating apparatus of the said boxes. Boxes so constructed will be for the sole use of the grantees, and under their own direction, and the grantees shall use the same only to direct the service lines and other distributing wires, or for the examination, the testing, for measuring purposes, and for the direction or control of the current, or the examination or testing of the condition of the pipes, wires, or any other part of the works or other like objects concerning this undertaking, and the grantees shall be allowed to place meters, spindles, or such other apparatus as may be found necessary and appropriate to such purposes. Every such box, including the outer covering, shall be constructed and kept by the said grantees in such order and condition as to avoid all danger, either by reason of the inequality of surface or otherwise. It must bear distinguishing marks, and shall be painted in such manner as to prevent its being mistaken for boxes belonging to other systems. Without the written consent of the States' Committee, the said pipes and wires must not be placed in any road, street or lane at a distance of less than 18 inches from the gas mains, and from the pipes used by the Company known as "Guernsey Water Company, Limited," or at a distance of less than 12 inches from the telegraph and telephone wires.

Construction
of boxes to
regulate
current.

ARTICLE 2a.

The said grantees may, under the supervision of the States' Committee, and under such conditions as may be imposed upon them by the said Committee, or by the St. Peter-Port Street Board, or by the Public Thoroughfares Committee, or by parochial or public authority respectively :—

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Voies Publiques, ou par autorité paroissiale ou publique, suivant le cas :—

Erection de
fils con-
ducteurs
aériens à
travers les
routes.

1.—Ériger, avec le consentement et l'approbation et sous la surveillance du Comité des États dans chaque cas, et sous telles conditions qu'exigera le Conseil des Téléphones des États, des fils conducteurs aériens et poteaux à travers et le long des routes, rues et chemins de cette Ile, pourvu que tels fils aériens ne soient pas érigés contrairement aux Règlements établis par le " British Board of Trade."

Erection de
fils con-
ducteurs au-
dessus
d'aucune
propriété.

2.—Ériger, avec le consentement et l'approbation, et sous la surveillance du dit Comité des États dans chaque cas, et sous telles conditions qu'exigera le Conseil des Téléphones des États, des fils conducteurs aériens et poteaux au-dessus d'aucune propriété privée, sujet toutefois à la permission par écrit du propriétaire de telle propriété sur laquelle il est proposé d'ériger tels fils conducteurs et poteaux, pourvu que tels fils conducteurs aériens ne soient pas érigés contrairement aux règlements établis par le " British Board of Trade."

Bien entendu que les pouvoirs ci-dessus octroyés soient sujets aux conditions suivantes :—

Dans cer-
taines circon-
stances les fils
conducteurs
seront placés
sous terre.

(a) Dans le cas où le Conseil des Téléphones des États voudrait ériger des fils téléphoniques croisant ou à proximité des fils aériens pour l'éclairage ou l'énergie électrique appartenant aux concessionnaires, le dit Conseil aura le droit d'exiger que les concessionnaires placent leurs fils conducteurs sous terre, mais dans le cas où ce droit ne sera pas exercé par le dit Conseil, et qu'en conséquence des fils téléphoniques seront placés sous terre, les dits Concessionnaires seront tenus de payer la différence du coût entre l'installation aérienne ou souterraine de fils téléphoniques et toutes autres dépenses nécessaires pour la sécurité des circuits téléphoniques en tels endroits.

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1.—Erect, with the consent and approval and under the supervision of the States' Committee, in every case, and under such conditions as may be required by the States' Telephone Council, overhead wires and posts across and along the roads, streets and lanes of this Island, provided that such overhead wires be not erected contrary to the "British Board of Trade" regulations.

Erection of
overhead
wires over
roads.

2.—Erect, with the consent and approval, and under the Supervision of the said States' Committee in every case, and under such conditions as may be required by the States' Telephone Council, overhead wires and posts over any private property, subject, however, to the consent in writing of the owner of such property on which it is proposed to erect wires and posts, provided that such overhead wires be not erected contrary to the regulations laid down by the "British Board of Trade."

Erection of
overhead
wires over
private
property.

Provided always that the above powers are granted subject to the following conditions, viz. :—

- (a) In the case where the States' Telephone Council wishes to erect telephone wires over or in proximity to overhead electric light or power wires belonging to the grantees, the said Council shall have the right to require the grantees to place their wires underground, but in the case of this right not being exercised by the said Council, and that, in consequence, the telephone wires are placed underground, the said grantees shall be required to pay the difference of the cost between the installation of overhead telephone wires and underground telephone wires, and any other expenses necessary for the safety of the telephone circuit in such places.

Under certain
circumstances
the wires shall
be placed
under ground.

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Droit du
Comité
"States
Electric
Lighting
Committee"
d'ordonner
l'enlèvement
de fils aériens.

(b) Le droit est réservé au Comité dit "States Electric Lighting Committee" en donnant trois mois d'avertissement à l'effet aux dits Concessionnaires d'ordonner l'enlèvement de tous fils aériens pour l'éclairage ou l'énergie électrique qui seront ou paraîtront pouvoir devenir dangereux, quoique tels fils auraient été érigés avec le consentement et l'approbation et sous la surveillance du dit Comité et même si dans son opinion l'intérêt public l'exige d'ordonner l'enlèvement aux frais des concessionnaires de tous leurs fils aériens sans exception.

(c) Dans le cas où le système téléphonique est menacé ou nuisiblement affecté par les fils aériens pour l'éclairage ou l'énergie électrique le dit Conseil pourra, par l'intermédiaire du dit Comité dit "States Electric Lighting Committee" exiger que tels fils soient placés sous terre aux endroits affectés ou menacés, et ce aux frais des Concessionnaires.

Responsa-
bilité des
concession-
naires pour
dommage.

(d) Les Concessionnaires ne seront pas libérés de la responsabilité pour aucun dommage causé par leur système qui pourrait survenir en aucun temps aux fils et appareils du dit Conseil des Téléphones des États, ou pour des blessures ou autre mal causés aux personnes ou dommage à la propriété résultant du contact entre des fils pour l'éclairage ou l'énergie électrique et des fils téléphoniques, quoique tels fils auraient été érigés avec le consentement et l'approbation et sous la surveillance du dit Comité des États.

(e) Aucune clause de cette concession ou aucune permission octroyée aux fins de cette concession ne sera interprétée de manière à libérer les dits concessionnaires d'aucune réclamation ou procédures de la part d'aucune personne blessée ou lésée en conséquence de l'érection des fils aériens des dits Concessionnaires.

- (b) Powers are reserved to the "States Electric Light Committee" by giving three months' notice to the grantees to this effect, to order the removal of all overhead electric wires, whether light or power, which may be or may appear likely to become dangerous although such wires might have been erected with the consent and approval, and under the supervision of the said Committee, and even to order the removal at the grantees' expense, of all their overhead wires without any exception, if, in the opinion of the said Committee, it is in the public interest to do so.
- (c) In the case where the telephone system is threatened or detrimentally affected by the overhead electric light or power wires, the said Council may, through the said "States Electric Light Committee," require that such wires be placed underground in the places affected or threatened, at the expense of the grantees.
- (d) The grantees will not be freed of their responsibility for any damage caused by their system occurring at any time to the wires and apparatus of the said States' Telephone Council or for wounds or other harm caused to persons, or for damage to property resulting from contact between the electric light or power wires and the telephone wires, notwithstanding that such wires had been erected with the consent and approval and under the supervision of the said States' Committee.
- (e) No clause in this concession, and no permission granted in accordance therewith, will be interpreted in such a manner as to liberate the said grantees from any claim or proceedings against them by any person wounded or injured in consequence of the erection of the grantees' overhead wires.

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Right of the
Electric Light
Committee to
order removal
of overhead
wires.

Responsi-
bility of
grantees for
damage

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Nomination
d'un arbitre
en cas de
désaccord.

- (f) Dans le cas de désaccord entre les Concessionnaires et le dit Comité des États par rapport aux alinéas (b) et (c) de cet Article, un arbitre sera nommé à la requête d'une des parties par le Président de l'Institution des Ingénieurs Électriques à Londres, dont la décision sera acceptée par les parties. Les frais et débours de tel arbitrage seront réglés par chaque partie, moitié à moitié. Bien entendu que la décision du dit arbitre ne sera pas censée absoudre les concessionnaires de la responsabilité pour aucun dommage qui résulte par les travaux entrepris à cause de telle décision, mais au contraire, les Concessionnaires resteront responsables pour tout dommage causé à une tierce partie ou au Réseau Téléphonique des États. Si aucun dommage a été causé par les travaux portés en exécution à cause d'une décision du dit arbitre, telle décision pourra être définitivement annulée par le Comité des États et les droits du Comité des États suivant alinéa (b) seront absolument rétablis sans aucun pouvoir d'appel de la part des Concessionnaires.

ARTICLE 11.

Le prix pour
l'électricité.

Les Concessionnaires fixeront de temps en temps les prix pour l'électricité par eux fournie, lesquels prix ne pourront dépasser le maximum ci-après mentionné.

Le dit maximum sera :—

1.—Pour l'éclairage des routes, rues et autres chemins publics, des havres et des édifices publics appartenant aux États, comme suit :—

Trois pennis par unité dite "Board of Trade Unit," quand le prix du charbon anthracite, livré aux usines des Concessionnaires en cette Ile, sera au dessous de vingt chelins par tonneau :

Trois pennis et demi par unité quand le prix du

- (f) In case of disagreement between the grantees and the States' Committee with reference to sub-sections (b) and (c) of this Article, an arbitrator shall be named at the request of one of the parties by the President of the "Institute of Electrical Engineers" in London, whose decision shall be accepted by the parties. The costs and expenses incurred for such arbitration shall be paid half and half by each party. Provided that the decision of the said arbitrator shall not absolve the grantees of the responsibility for any damage resulting through the works carried out by reason of such decision, but on the contrary the grantees shall remain responsible for any damage caused to a third party or to the States' Telephone System. If any damage results through the works carried out by reason of any decision of the said arbitrator, such decision may be definitely annulled by the States' Committee, and the powers of the States' Committee under sub-section (b) shall be restored absolutely without any right of appeal on the part of the grantees.

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Nomination
of an arbitra-
tor in case of
disagreement.

ARTICLE 11.

The grantees shall fix, from time to time, the price of electricity supplied by them, which price shall not exceed the hereinafter mentioned maximum. The said maximum shall be :

Price of
electricity.

1.—For lighting the roads, streets, and other public lanes, harbours, and public buildings belonging to the States, as follows :—

Three pence per unit known as " Board of Trade Unit " so long as the price of anthracite coal, delivered at the stores of the grantees in this Island, shall be under twenty shillings per ton

Three pence halfpenny per unit in case the price

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charbon anthracite livré comme sus est dit sera au-dessus de vingt chelins et au-dessous de vingt-cinq chelins par tonneau. Et ainsi de suite avec une augmentation d'un demi-penni par unité pour chaque augmentation de cinq chelins par tonneau du prix du charbon anthracite livré comme sus est dit.

Pourvu toutefois que le maximum pour les dits besoins sera toujours d'au moins deux pennis par unité au-dessous du prix de l'électricité fournie aux consommateurs ordinaires aux fins de la clause suivante.

2.—Dans les autres cas le prix maximum sera huit pennis par unité dite "Board of Trade Unit," bien entendu que les Concessionnaires ne pourront demander aux consommateurs un prix d'au-delà de sept pennis par unité sans avoir préalablement obtenu la permission du Comité des États. Dans le cas de désaccord entre le Comité des États au sujet du dit prix maximum la question sera soumise à la décision d'un arbitre qui sera nommé par le Président de l'Institution des Ingénieurs Électriciens à Londres, et sera la décision du dit arbitre finale entre les dites parties.

Il sera toutefois loisible aux États de cette Ile, six mois avant l'expiration de l'année 1924, et six mois avant l'expiration de toute période subséquente de sept ans, d'avertir les Concessionnaires qu'ils sont d'avis qu'il convient dans l'intérêt public de faire une révision du susdit tarif afin d'en effectuer une diminution.

Pareillement il sera loisible aux Concessionnaires six mois avant l'expiration de l'année 1924, et six mois avant l'expiration de toute période subséquente de sept ans d'avertir le Superviseur de la Chaussée que le tarif maximum établi ci-dessus n'est pas assez élevé, et qu'il convient de faire une révision du dit tarif en y faisant une hausse.

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of anthracite coal, delivered as above-mentioned, be above twenty shillings, and under twenty-five shillings per ton.

And so on rising by one halfpenny per unit for each increase of five shillings per ton in the price of anthracite coal delivered as above.

Provided always that the maximum for the said requirements shall always be at least two pence per unit below the price of electricity supplied to ordinary consumers under the provisions of the following clause.

2.—In every other case the maximum price will be eightpence per Board of Trade Unit, provided that the grantees may not demand from the consumers a price of more than sevenpence per unit, without having previously obtained the permission of the States' Committee. In case of disagreement between the States Committee relating to the maximum price, the question will be submitted to the decision of an arbitrator appointed by the President of the "Institute of Electrical Engineers" in London, and the decision of the said arbitrator will be final and binding on the said parties.

The States of the Island of Guernsey shall, however, have the option, six months before the expiration of the year 1924, and six months before the expiration of every subsequent period of seven years, to give notice to the said grantees that they are of opinion that it is in the public interest to revise the said tariff in order to effect a diminution.

Similarly it shall be lawful for the grantees, six months before the expiration of the year 1924, and six months before the expiration of every subsequent period of seven years, to give notice to the States' Supervisor, that the maximum tariff set forth above is not sufficiently high, and that it is advisable to revise the said tariff by raising the same.

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Dans l'un et l'autre cas, la révision sera réglée par deux arbitres nommés l'un par le Superviseur de la Chaussée et l'autre par les Concessionnaires, et dans le cas de désaccord entre les dits arbitres, un sur-arbitre sera nommé par le dit Président de l'Institution des Ingénieurs Électriciens à Londres. La décision des arbitres ou du sur-arbitre, selon le cas, sera finale entre les parties.

La décision des arbitres ou du sur-arbitre, selon le cas, sera enregistrée au Greffe en vertu d'un Acte de la Cour Royale obtenu aux frais de celle des parties qui aura demandé la révision du tarif.

ARTICLE 25.

Appareils
seront
marqués.

Dans le cas où des fils conducteurs, conduits, compteurs, instruments ou autres appareils quelconques, appartenant aux Concessionnaires, soient placés sur des maisons ou prémisses qui ne sont pas dans la possession des Concessionnaires, les dits Concessionnaires seront tenus de faire marquer ou distinguer les dits fils conducteurs, conduits, compteurs, instruments ou autres appareils :—

Soit par une plaque de métal attachée à une des parties visibles de l'installation.

Soit par une marque ou enseigne distinctive poinçonnée ou empreinte sur les dits fils conducteurs, conduits, compteurs, instruments ou autres appareils,

le tout de nature à indiquer d'une manière claire et ouverte que les Concessionnaires sont propriétaires soit de l'installation entière, soit des fils conducteurs, conduits, compteurs, instruments, ou autres appareils ou d'aucune partie d'iceux. Les fils conducteurs, conduits, compteurs, instruments et autres appareils ainsi marqués ou distingués seront et resteront la propriété absolue et exclusive des Concessionnaires, quand même qu'ils soient fixés ou attachés aux prémisses dans ou sur lesquelles ils sont placés, ou

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In either case such revision shall be settled by two arbitrators, one to be appointed by the Supervisor of the States, and the other by the grantees, and in case of disagreement between the said arbitrators, an umpire shall be appointed by the said President of the "Institute of Electrical Engineers" in London. The decision of the said arbitrators or umpire shall be final and binding on the parties. The decision of the arbitrators or of the umpire, as the case may be, shall be registered at the Greffe, by virtue of an Order of the Royal Court, obtained at the cost of the parties requiring the revision of the tariff.

ARTICLE 25.

When wires, mains, meters, instruments, or other apparatus whatever, belonging to the grantees, are fixed on houses or premises of which the grantees are not in possession, the grantees will have to mark or distinguish the said wires, mains, meters, instruments or other apparatus :—

Either by a metal plate fixed to a conspicuous part of the installation ;

Or by a distinguishing mark or indication stamped or impressed on the said wires, mains, meters, instruments or other apparatus ;

in order to indicate in a clear and conspicuous manner that the grantees are the proprietors either of the complete installation, or of the wires, mains, meters, instruments or other apparatus, or any part thereof. The wires, mains, meters, instruments, and other apparatus so marked or distinguished shall be and remain the sole and exclusive property of the grantees even if fixed or attached to the premises in or upon which they are placed, or if fixed or attached to the soil of the said premises, and the grantees shall at all times have the right to remove them. In like manner the grantees shall be bound to remove the said wires, mains, meters, instruments or other appar-

Apparatus
shall be
marked.

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qu'ils soient fixés ou attachés au sol des dites prémisses, et les Concessionnaires pourront en tout temps les ôter ou enlever. Pareillement les Concessionnaires seront tenus d'enlever les dits fils conducteurs, conduits, compteurs, instruments ou autres appareils, cas avenant que le propriétaire des prémisses l'exige. Les fils conducteurs, conduits, compteurs, instruments, et autres appareils marqués ou distingués comme sus est dit ne pourront être saisis ou vendus pour le paiement du loyer des maisons ou prémisses dans ou sur lesquelles ils seront placés, et aussi ils ne pourront être saisis ou vendus pour le paiement d'aucune dette due par la personne ayant possession de tels fils conducteurs, conduits, compteurs, instruments, ou autres appareils, ou pour le paiement d'aucune dette par la personne ayant la propriété ou la possession des maisons ou prémisses dans ou sur lesquelles ils sont placés. Toute personne agissant avec l'autorité des Concessionnaires pourra en tout temps raisonnable, entrer dans toutes maisons ou prémisses fournies d'électricité, afin d'examiner les fils conducteurs, conduits, compteurs, instruments et autres appareils appartenant aux Concessionnaires, et afin de constater la quantité d'énergie fournie ou consommée, et dans les cas où la fourniture d'électricité ne soit plus demandée pour les dites prémisses ou dans les cas où les Concessionnaires soient autorisés à cesser de fournir de l'électricité à telles maisons ou prémisses, afin d'ôter et enlever les fils conducteurs, conduits, compteurs, instruments et autres appareils appartenant aux Concessionnaires. Toute personne agissant comme dessus avec l'autorisation des Concessionnaires sera tenue de porter quelque signe ou uniforme distinctif afin d'être facilement reconnue comme autorisée des Concessionnaires. Les Concessionnaires seront tenus de faire réparer tout dommage causé aux dites maisons et prémisses par l'enlèvement des dits fils conducteurs, conduits, compteurs, instruments et autres appareils.

atus whenever so required by the proprietor of the premises.

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The wires, mains, meters, instruments and other apparatus so marked or distinguished cannot be seized or sold for the payment of the rent of the houses or premises in or upon which they are placed, nor can they be seized or sold for the payment of any debt due by the person in possession of such wires, mains, meters, instruments or other apparatus, or by the proprietor or the person in possession of the houses or premises in or upon which they are placed.

Every person acting under the authority of the grantees may, at all reasonable times, enter into and upon all houses and premises supplied with electricity, in order to examine the wires, mains, meters, instruments and other apparatus belonging to the said grantees, and for the purpose of ascertaining the quantity of current supplied or consumed, and for the purpose of removing any wires, mains, meters, instruments and other apparatus belonging to the grantees where a supply of electricity is no longer required for the said premises, or where the grantees are authorized to cut off the supply of electricity from such houses or premises. Any person acting as above under the authority of the grantees shall be obliged to wear some distinguishing badge or uniform in order that such person may be easily recognised as acting under the authority of the grantees. The grantees shall be bound to repair any damage done to the said houses and premises by the removal of the said wires, mains, meters, instruments and other apparatus.

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Seront censés appartenir aux Concessionnaires pour les besoins du présent article :

- (a) Les fils conducteurs, conduits, compteurs, instruments et autres appareils loués aux Consommateurs à titre de location.
- (b) Les fils conducteurs, conduits, compteurs, instruments et autres appareils vendus par les Concessionnaires moyennant paiement par acomptes, jusqu'à ce que tous les dits acomptes aient été payés.

ARTICLE 26.

Pénalités.

Seront passibles en Police Correctionnelle d'une amende à discrétion de Justice qui n'excédera pas Dix livres sterling et de telle somme qui sera fixée par la Cour pour dommages-intérêts envers les Concessionnaires :—

- (a) Ceux qui sans l'autorisation des Concessionnaires auront volontairement cassé, détruit, endommagé, dégradé, ôté ou enlevé aucuns fils conducteurs, conduits, compteurs, instruments ou autres appareils appartenant aux Concessionnaires.
- b) Ceux qui mettront empêchement à un autorisé des Concessionnaires lorsqu'il se présentera dans l'exécution du présent article pour examiner les fils conducteurs, conduits, compteurs instruments ou autres appareils appartenant aux Concessionnaires, ou pour constater la quantité d'énergie fournie ou consommée, ou pour ôter et enlever les fils conducteurs, conduits, compteurs, instruments et autres appareils appartenant aux Concessionnaires.

ARTICLE 27.

Et est la présente loi sans préjudice aux droits du Gouvernement de Sa Majesté en ce qui regarde les Postes et les Télégraphes.

For the purposes of this Article the following shall be deemed to belong to the grantees :—

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- (a) The wires, mains, meters, instruments and other apparatus let on hire to the consumers.
- (b) The wires, mains, meters, instruments and other apparatus sold by the grantees on terms of payment by instalments, until such time as all the instalments have been paid.

ARTICLE 26.

- (a) Any person who, without the authority of the grantees, knowingly breaks, destroys, damages, dilapidates or removes any wires, mains, meters, instruments or other apparatus belonging to the grantees : and
- (b) Any person who obstructs an officer, acting under the authority of the grantees, who calls in the execution of the provisions of the present article to examine the wires, mains, meters, instruments and other apparatus belonging to the grantees, or to ascertain the amount of current supplied or consumed, or to remove and take away the wires, mains, meters, instruments and other apparatus belonging to the grantees : shall be liable, in the Police Court, to a fine at the discretion of the Court, not exceeding £10 sterling, and to such sum as shall be fixed by the Court for damages payable to the grantees.

Penalties.

ARTICLE 27.

The present Law shall be deemed to be without prejudice to the rights of His Majesty's Government with regard to Posts and Telegraphs.

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(Enregistré sur les Records le 4 mai 1918.)

Proclamation
de Sa Majesté
le Roi retirant
certains
Certificats
d'exemption
du Service
Militaire.

Monsieur le Baillif ayant ce jour communiqué à la Cour une Proclamation de Sa Majesté ie Roi en date du 20 avril 1918, retirant certains Certificats d'Exemption du Service Militaire.

La Cour, afin que ceux qui sont sujets aux provisions des Actes de Parlemant auxquels référence est faite dans la dite Proclamation aient connaissance d'icelle, ouïes les conclusions des Officiers du Roi, a ordonné que la dite Proclamation sera enregistrée sur les Records de cette île et publiée dans la Gazette autorisée pour les annonces officielles, et qu'un exemplaire de la dite Proclamation sera expédié par le Greffier du Roi à Monsieur le Juge d'Auregny et à Monsieur le Sénéchal de Sercq avec ce présent acte.

(Enregistré sur les Records le 4 mai 1918.)

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE,

The 20th day of April, 1918.

PRESENT,

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY

LORD STEWARD.
VISCOUNT MILNER.

LORD COLEBROOKE.
LORD EMMOTT.

Loi ayant
rapport aux
pouvoirs de la
Cour de
remettre dans
certains cas
l'exécution
d'un Acte de
Cour.

WHEREAS there was this day read at the Board a Report from the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Council for the Affairs of Guernsey and Jersey, dated the 16th day of April, 1918, in the words following, viz. :—

“YOUR MAJESTY having been pleased, by Your General Order of Reference of the 10th day of May, 1910, to refer unto this Committee the humble Petition of the States of the Island of Guernsey setting forth :—1. That at the Court of Chief Pleas held on the 21st January, 1918, the Law Officers of the Crown presented a Bill or Projet de Loi investing the Royal Court with certain discretionary powers in suits for the eviction of tenants and sub-tenants, when the Court ordered the same to be published in the Official Gazette for consideration on the 9th February

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1918 : 2. That on the said 9th February, 1918, the Court of Chief Pleas adopted the said Bill or Projet de Loi, and requested the Bailiff to lay the same before the States for their approval : 3. That on the 20th March, 1918, the said Bill or Projet de Loi was submitted to and adopted by the States, and the President was authorized to present a humble Petition to Your Majesty in Council, praying for Your Royal Sanction thereto : 4. That the said Bill or Projet de Loi is intituled 'Loi ayant rapport aux pouvoirs de la Cour de remettre dans certains cas l'exécution d'un Acte de Cour,' and is in the words and figures set forth in the Schedule to the said Petition : And humbly praying that Your Majesty would be graciously pleased to ratify and confirm the Bill or Projet de Loi intituled 'Loi ayant rapport aux pouvoirs de la Cour de remettre dans certains cas l'exécution d'un Acte de Cour,' and to declare Your Royal Will and Pleasure that, from the date of the registration thereof on the Records of the Island, the same should have the force of law in the Island of Guernsey :

"THE LORDS OF THE COMMITTEE, in obedience to Your Majesty's said Order of Reference, have taken the said Petition and the said Projet de Loi into consideration, and do this day agree humbly to report, as their opinion, to Your Majesty that it may be advisable for Your Majesty to comply with the prayer of the said Petition, and to approve of and ratify the said Projet de Loi."

HIS MAJESTY, having taken the said Report into consideration, is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to approve of and ratify the said Projet de Loi, and to order, as it is hereby ordered, that, from the date of the registration thereof on the Records of the Island of Guernsey, the same shall have the force of Law within the said Island.

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And His Majesty doth hereby further direct that this Order, and the said *Projet de Loi* (a copy whereof is hereunto annexed), be entered upon the Register of the Island of Guernsey, and observed accordingly.

And the Lieutenant-Governor or Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Guernsey, the Bailiff and Jurats, and all other His Majesty's Officers, for the time being, in the said island, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

“ *PROJET DE LOI* ” referred to in the foregoing Order in Council.

LOI AYANT RAPPORT AUX POUVOIRS
DE LA COUR DE REMETTRE DANS
CERTAINS CAS L'EXECUTION D'UN
ACTE DE COUR.

Lorsqu'un locataire ou sous-locataire d'une maison ou autres lieux est poursuivi pour paiement de loyer tel loyer n'excédant pas £50 stg. par an, ou à voir la Cour le faire sortir et vider de la dite maison ou des dits lieux, la Cour pourra, sur la demande du dit locataire ou du dit sous-locataire, après l'audition des parties intéressées, et après avoir pris en considération toutes les circonstances de la cause, et la position des parties, remettre l'exécution de son acte pendant tel temps et sous telles conditions qu'elle croira raisonnables.

Enregistré sur les Records le 11 mai 1918.)

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE,

The 20th day of April, 1918.

PRESENT,

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY

LORD STEWARD
VISCOUNT MILNER

LORD COLEBROOKE
LORD EMMOTT.

Sanction for
the sum of
£420 to be

WHEREAS there was this day read at the Board
a Report from the Right Honourable the Lords of

the Committee of Council for the Affairs of Guernsey and Jersey, dated the 16th day of April, 1918, in the words following, viz. :—

“YOUR MAJESTY having been pleased, by Your General Order of Reference of the 10th day of May, 1910, to refer unto this Committee the humble Petition of the States of the Island of Guernsey setting forth :—1. That at an Assembly of the States held on the 20th March, 1918, the Petitioners, on the recommendation of the Harbour of Saint Peter-Port Committee, resolved, subject to the sanction of Your Majesty in Council, to erect a stone and concrete tower, in the place of a wooden beacon, on the ‘Platte’ rock, a rock highly dangerous to navigation lying to the east of Saint Sampson’s Harbour, at the estimated cost of £420, *Guernsey Currency*, to be taken out of the Revenue of the Harbour of Saint Peter-Port : (2) That by an Order of Her late Majesty in Council of the 2nd September, 1858, the Shipping Dues arising from the Harbour of Saint Peter-Port are created a special fund, *inter alia*, for the cost of erecting and maintaining the buoys and beacons round the Coast : (3) That the said Harbour of Saint Peter-Port is free from debt : And humbly praying that Your Majesty would be graciously pleased to declare Your Royal Will and Pleasure that the sum of £420, *Guernsey Currency*, be taken out of the Revenue of the Harbour of Saint Peter-Port to defray the cost of the erection of a stone and concrete beacon on the ‘Platte’ rock, situate east of the Harbour of Saint Sampson :

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taken from
the revenue of
the harbour of
St Peter Port
to defray cost
of erection of
beacon on
“Platte”
rock.

“THE LORDS OF THE COMMITTEE, in obedience to Your Majesty’s said Order of Reference, have taken the said Petition into consideration, and do this day agree humbly to report, as their opinion, to Your Majesty that it may be advisable for Your Majesty to comply with the prayer of the said Petition.”

HIS MAJESTY, having taken the said Report

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into consideration, is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to approve thereof, and to order, as it is hereby ordered, that the sum of £420, *Guernsey Currency*, may be taken out of the Revenue of the Harbour of Saint Peter-Port to defray the estimated cost of the erection of a stone and concrete beacon on the "Platte" rock, situate east of the Harbour of Saint Sampson.

AND HIS MAJESTY doth hereby further direct that this Order be entered upon the Register of the Island of Guernsey and observed accordingly.

And the Lieutenant-Governor or Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Guernsey, the Bailiff and Jurats, and all other His Majesty's Officers, for the time being, in the said Island, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

(Enregistré sur les Records le 22 juillet 1918.)

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

The 5th day of July, 1918.

PRESENT,

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY

LORD PRESIDENT

LORD COLEBROOKE

MASTER OF THE HORSE

SIR FREDERICK PONSONBY.

Sanction pour
la levée d'une
taxe générale
à raison de six
penns par
quartier pour
l'année 1918.

WHEREAS there was this day read at the Board
a Report from the Right Honourable the Lords of
the Committee of Council for the Affairs of Guernsey
and Jersey, dated the 28th day of June, 1918, in
the words following, viz :—

"YOUR MAJESTY having been pleased, by Your General Order of Reference of the 10th day of May, 1910, to refer unto this Committee the humble Petition of the States of the Island of Guernsey setting forth :—(1) That in order to meet an estimated deficit of £24,000 in Revenue Account at the end of 1918, the States Finance Committee, in their Report on the Budget Estimates for the year 1918

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submitted certain proposals to the States for their consideration : (2) that the said proposals were submitted to the States of Deliberation, and came on for consideration and debate at a Meeting held on the 6th February, 1918, when it was resolved (a) To adopt the principle of an Income Tax, to come into force on the 1st January, 1919, and to refer forthwith the question of the details of an Income Tax to a Committee of all the Members of the States then sitting ; (b) To adopt the Levy of a ' *Taxe Générale* ' at the rate of sixpence per quarter for the year 1918 : (3) that Sub-Section (b) of the Resolution was adopted by a two-thirds majority of the States of Deliberation as required by Article 1 of the Law sanctioned by an Order in Council of the 13th December, 1844, relating, *inter alia*, to the payment of the public debt of the Island at all times when payment should be required : (4) that in accordance with the said Article 1 of the said Law, which enacts that any ' *Taxe Générale* ' which exceeds one penny per quarter must be confirmed by a majority of the States of Election, the said States of Election, at a duly convened Meeting held on the 27th February 1918, duly confirmed by a majority the Resolution of the States of Deliberation to levy a ' *Taxe Générale* ' of sixpence per quarter for the year 1918, based on the Cadastre of 1917 with regard to houses and estates (' *héritages* ') : (5) that Article 1 of the said said Law of 1844 further enacts that any ' *Taxe Générale*,' after confirmation by a majority of the States of Election, ' must receive the consent of Her Majesty in Council, signified through one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State ' : (6) that at the Meeting of the States of Election held on the 27th February, 1918, the President of the States was authorized to present a most humble Petition to Your Majesty in Council, praying for Your Royal Sanction to the aforesaid Resolution : And humbly praying

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that Your Majesty would be graciously pleased to grant Your Royal Sanction to the levying of a ' *Taxe Générale* ' at the rate of sixpence per quarter for the year 1918, based on the Cadastre of 1917 with regard to houses and estates (' *héritages* ') :

" THE LORDS OF THE COMMITTEE, in obedience to Your Majesty's said Order of Reference, have taken the said Petition into consideration, and do this day agree humbly to report, as their opinion, to Your Majesty that it may be advisable for Your Majesty to comply with the prayer thereof."

HIS MAJESTY, having taken the said Report into consideration, was pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to approve thereof, and to grant His Sanction to the levying of a *Taxe Général* at the rate of sixpence per quarter for the year 1918, based on the Cadastre of 1917 with regard to houses and estates (*héritages*).

AND HIS MAJESTY doth hereby further direct that this Order be entered upon the Register of the Island of Guernsey and observed accordingly.

And the Lieutenant-Governor or Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Guernsey, the Bailiff and Jurats, and all other His Majesty's Officers, for the time being, in the said Island, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

(Enregistré sur les Records le 24 août 1918.)

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE,
The 2nd day of August, 1918.

PRESENT.

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY

LORD PRESIDENT.
LORD STWARD

LORD CHAMBERLAIN
LORD NEWTON.

Levéé d'un
impôt sur les
liqueurs

WHEREAS there was this day read at the Board
a Report from the Right Honourable the Lords of

the Committee of Council for the affairs of Guernsey and Jersey, dated the 1st day of August, 1918, in the words following, viz. :—

“YOUR MAJESTY having been pleased by Your General Order of Reference of the 10th day of May, 1910, to refer unto this Committee a humble Petition of Jean Pierre Gallichan, Esquire, Lieutenant-Judge, and President of the States of Alderney setting forth :—(1) that on the 28th July, 1916, Your Majesty was pleased, by Your Order in Council to grant to the States of the Island of Alderney the power to levy a duty of 4s. 2d. per gallon on all spirituous liquors retailed and consumed in the island, a duty of 1s. per gallon on all wines retailed and consumed in the Island, a duty of 2s. 6d. per dozen on all Cordials retailed and consumed in the Island, a duty of 2d. per gallon on all beer imported, brewed and consumed in the Island, and a duty of 6d. per pound on all tobacco and cigarettes, and of 10d. per pound on all cigars consumed in the Island, the proceeds of the said duties to be applied by the States to the purposes specified and under the conditions set forth in the said Order in Council: (2) that the power granted to the States to levy the said duties will cease on the 2nd August, 1918: (3) that on the 24th April, 1918, the States increased the salary of Your Majesty's Procureur by an additional £20 per annum, and the salary of the States' Treasurer's Clerk by an additional £5 per annum, the said additional sums to be transferred from the Local (Besoins Publics) account to the Impôt Account: (4) that on the said day the States humbly suggested that in the second condition relating to the Impôt in the projected Order in Council, the words “insular” and “directly and indirectly” now found in the said condition of the Order in Council of the 28th July, 1916, be omitted, as giving rise to misunderstanding, and that the

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spiritueuses,
vins, bière,
cordiaux, et
tabac en l'île
d'Auregny.

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words "and the Local (Besoins Publics) account" be inserted therein, immediately after the words 'the Impôt,' for the following reasons, viz. : (a) At the time of the Court Enquiry on the Finances of the Island, and of the recommendation by the States of the 29th April, 1914, duly approved by the Home Secretary, the said Court of Enquiry and the said States meant by the words 'or Local' (see the said Order in Council of the 28th July, 1916, paragraph 4 of the Petition recited therein), the account called in the vernacular "les Besoins Publics", translated into English as "the Local Account" (b) The Besoins Publics Account, pertaining to the secular affairs of the Island, belongs to the States' Treasurer's Accounts, who has always submitted the same to the States when in Chief Pleas assembled : (c) The Procureur of the Poor Accounts, pertaining to the Ecclesiastical jurisdiction, are exclusively parochial, neither the States nor the States' Treasurer having a right to interfere therein, and the said Court of Enquiry had nothing to do with (nor did pretend to) the Poor Board Accounts : (d) The way of reading and of interpreting the said second condition giving rise to ambiguity, it was essential that the said suggested alteration be made, in order that what the States really mean be understood : (5) that on the said day the States authorized the Petitioner to present, in their name, to Your Most Gracious Majesty in Council a humble Petition beseeching Your Majesty to grant to them the power to levy for a term of two years, from the 2nd August, 1918, to the 2nd August, 1920, a duty of 6s. 3d. per gallon on all Spirituous Liquors retailed and consumed in the Island : a duty of 3s. per gallon on all Wines retailed and consumed in the Island ; a duty of 3s. 9d. per dozen on all cordials retailed and consumed in the Island ; a duty of 4d. per gallon on all beer imported, brewed and consumed in the Island, and a duty of 6d. per pound on all tobacco, of 9d.

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per pound on all cigarettes and of 1s. 3d. per pound on all cigars consumed in the Island ; the proceeds of the said duties to be applied to the following purposes (a) Payment of £100 stg. per annum in liquidation of the Public Debt : (b) payment of £100 stg. per annum to the Commissioners of Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues, as a contribution towards the expenses of the Local Administration of the Island in accordance with the Order in Council of Her Late Majesty Queen Victoria of the 4th July, 1895 : (c) Rent of Court House : (d) Repairs and Maintenance of all Public Buildings : (e) Repairs and Maintenance of Public Roads : (f) New Police Works and Improvements : (g) Continuance of Sanitary Measures when recommended by Sanitary Committee : (h) Payment of £50 stg. per annum as salary to Your Majesty's Procureur in addition to that paid by the Government : (i) Payment to the Directors of the Public Schools quarterly of such expenses beyond the endowment as may appear in the Quarterly accounts to have been incurred : (j) Payment of expenses of Lighting the Town : (k) Payment of Registration of all Public Documents, Printing, Postage etc., etc., (l) Payment of Police Expenses, Insurance of all Public Buildings, care of Fire Engines, cleaning and keeping in repair of all Public Tanks : (m) Payment of Impôt Commission, Duty refunded, Special Services : (n) Payment of £20 stg. per annum salary of States Treasurer's Clerk : (o) Payment of £30 stg. per annum salary of States Inspector of Explosives : and to be subject to the following conditions :—(1) That an Annual Account of Receipts and Expenditure of the Impôt shall be furnished to the Privy Council, distinguishing the different items of expenditure : (2) that all finance connected with the Impôt and the Local (Besoins Publics) account shall be submitted to the Annual Audit Departments : (3) that no debt

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chargeable to the Impôt shall be incurred without the previous Sanction of His Majesty in Council : (4) that the Impôt account shall be kept separately from that of other funds : (5) that the States shall be authorized to make from time to time such Regulations for levying and collecting the said duties as shall be meet and proper : (6) that the Court of the Island of Alderney shall exercise as in the past, the right to grant licences, and to fix the fees thereof, for all purposes connected directly and indirectly with the Impôt. And humbly praying that Your Majesty may be pleased to grant to the States of the said Island the power to levy the said duties for the purposes and under the conditions specified in the Petition, and to declare Your Royal Will and Pleasure to be that the same shall have force of Law in Your Majesty's Island of Alderney.

“ THE LORDS OF THE COMMITTEE, in obedience to Your Majesty's said Order of Reference, have taken the said Petition into consideration, and do this day agree humbly to report, as their opinion to Your Majesty, that it may be advisable for Your Majesty to grant to the States of the Island of Alderney power to levy for a term of two years from the date of Your Majesty's Order hereon, a duty of 6s. 3d. per gallon on all Spirituous Liquors retailed and consumed in the Island, a duty of 3s. per gallon on all Wines retailed and consumed in the Island, a duty of 3s. 9d. per dozen on all Cordials retailed and consumed in the Island, a duty of 4d. per gallon on all Beer imported, brewed and consumed in the Island, and a duty of 6d. per pound on all tobacco, of 9d. per pound on all cigarettes, and of 1s. 3d. per pound on all cigars consumed in the Island : the proceeds of the said duties to be applied by the States for the purposes specified in the said Petition, and that the power to levy

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the said duties ought to be subject to the following conditions :—That an Annual Account of Receipts and Expenditure of the Impôt shall be furnished to the Privy Council, distinguishing the different items of Expenditure : (2) that all finance connected with the Impôt and the Local (Besoins Publics) Account shall be submitted to the Annual Audit in March of each year by the Exchequer and Audit Department : (3) that no debt chargeable to the Impôt shall be incurred without the previous sanction of His Majesty in Council : (4) that the Impôt Account shall be kept separately from that of other funds : (5) that the States shall be authorized to make from time to time such Regulations for levying and collecting the said duties as shall be meet and proper : (6) that the Court of the Island of Alderney shall exercise, as in the past, the right to grant licences, and to fix the fees thereof, for all purposes connected directly or indirectly with the Impôt.”

HIS MAJESTY, having taken the said Report into consideration, is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to approve thereof, and to order as it is hereby ordered, that the States of the Island of Alderney be authorized, for a term of two years from the date of this Order, to levy a duty of 6s. 3d. per gallon on all Spirituous liquors retailed and consumed in the Island : a duty of 3s. per gallon on all Wines retailed and consumed in the Island : a duty of 3s. 9d. per dozen on all Cordials retailed and consumed in the Island : a duty of 4d. per gallon on all beer imported, brewed and consumed in the Island : and a duty of 6d. per pound on all tobacco, of 9d. per pound on all cigarettes and of 1s. 3d. per pound on all cigars consumed in the Island : the proceeds of the said duties to be applied by the States to the purposes specified in the said

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Petition, but that the authority hereby granted to the States be subject to the following conditions :— (1) That an Annual Account of Receipts and Expenditure of the Impôt be furnished to the Privy Council, distinguishing the different items of expenditure : (2) that all finance connected with the Impôt, and the Local (Besoins Publics) Account be submitted to the annual audit in March of each year by the Exchequer and Audit Department : (3) that no debt chargeable to the Impôt be incurred without the previous sanction of His Majesty in Council : (4) that the Impôt Account be kept separately from that of other funds : (5) that the States be authorized to make from time to time such Regulations for levying and collecting the said duties as shall be meet and proper : (6) that the Court of the Island of Alderney shall exercise as in the past the right to grant licences, and to fix the fees thereof, for all purposes connected directly or indirectly with the Impôt.

AND HIS MAJESTY doth hereby direct that this Order be entered upon the Register of the Islands of Guernsey and Alderney and observed accordingly.

And the Lieutenant Governor or Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Guernsey, the Bailiff and Jurats and all other His Majesty's Officers for the time being, of the said Island of Guernsey, and also the Judge and Jurats of the said Island of Alderney, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

ALMERIC FITZROY.