

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

H. A. LE PATOUREL, PROCUREUR DU ROI.

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ORDRES EN CONSEIL.

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(Enregistré sur les Records le 4 novembre 1922.)

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE,
The 13th day of October, 1922.

PRESENT,

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY

LORD PRESIDENT

MR. SECRETARY SHORTT

LORD STEWARD

MR. MUNRO

LORD SOMERLEYTON.

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 October, 1922, 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 : (1) that at a Meeting of the States of Deliberation held on the 6th day of May, 1914, a Petition was submitted to the States by several members of that body, praying them to consider the advisability of instituting legislation for the protection of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks, when the States appointed a Committee to consider the best means of protecting Inventors in this Island and to report thereon to the States: (2) that at a Meeting of the said States held on the 22nd day of April, 1918, the Report of the aforesaid Committee was adopted by the States, and the Royal Court was requested to prepare a Bill or ‘Projet de Loi’ to give effect to the recommendations contained in the aforesaid Report : (3) that on the 24th day of June, 1922, a Bill or ‘Projet de Loi’ on the subject, prepared by the Law Officers of the Crown, was adopted by the Royal Court, and the

Loi ayant rapport aux Patentes, Dessins et Marques de Fabrique.
(Patents, Designs and Trade Marks Law (Guernsey) 1922).

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Lieutenant-Bailiff was requested to submit the same to the States for their approval : (4) that at Meetings of the States of Deliberation held on the 26th July, and the 4th October, 1922, the said Bill or ' *Projet de Loi* ' was, with modifications, approved, and the Acting President was authorized to present a most humble Petition to Your Majesty in Council praying for Your Royal Sanction thereto : (5) that the said Bill or ' *Projet de Loi* ' is intituled ' *Loi ayant rapport aux Patentes, Dessins et Marques de Fabrique* ' 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 grant Your Royal Sanction to the Bill or ' *Projet de Loi* ' intituled ' *Loi ayant rapport aux Patentes, Dessins et Marques de Fabrique,* ' and to order and direct that the same shall 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, haivng 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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COLIN SMITH.

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

LOI AYANT RAPPORT AUX PATENTES, DES- SINS ET MARQUES DE FABRIQUE.

Attendu qu'il convient de légiférer en ce qui concerne les Patentes, Dessins et Marques de Fabrique ;

Et attendu que les certificats d'enregistrement émanent du Bureau des Patentes à Londres et qu'il convient que les articles de la Loi à ce sujet soient rédigés en Anglais.

PART I.—DEFINITIONS.

SEC. 1.—In and for the purposes of this Law, unless Definitions. the context otherwise requires :—

“ The Royal Court or ‘ the Court ’ means (except for the purposes of Sections 21, 29 subsection (2), 31 subsection (2), 52, and 60 hereof) the Royal Court of Guernsey sitting as an Ordinary Court and composed of the Bailiff or his Lieutenant and not less than two Jurats. For the purposes of Sections 21, 29 subsection (2), 31 subsection (2), 52 and 60 hereof “ the Royal Court ’ or ‘ the Court ’ means the Royal Court of Guernsey sitting as a Full Court and composed of the Bailiff or his Lieutenant and not less than seven Jurats.

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- “ Law Officers of the Crown ” means His Majesty’s Procureur and His Majesty’s Comptroller for the Island of Guernsey, or either of one of them in the absence of the other.
- “ Patent Office ” means the Patent Office established in England by virtue of the Acts of the British Parliament relating to Patents, Designs, and Trade Marks.
- “ Patent ” means Letters patent for an invention.
- “ Patentee ” means the person for the time being entered on the register as the grantee or proprietor of the patent.
- “ Design ” means only the features of shape, configuration, pattern or ornament applied to any article by an industrial process or means, whether manual, mechanical or chemical, separate or combined, which in the finished article appeal to and are judged solely by the eye ; but does not include any mode or principle of construction or anything which is in substance a mechanical device.
- “ Article ” means (as respects designs) any article of manufacture and any substance artificial or natural, or partly artificial and partly natural.
- “ Copyright ” means the exclusive right to apply a design to any article in any class of goods in which the design is registered.
- A “ mark ” shall include a device, brand, heading, label, ticket, name, signature, word, letter, numeral, or any combination thereof.
- “ Trade Mark ” means a mark used or proposed to be used upon or in connection with goods for the purpose of indicating that they are the goods of the proprietor of such trade mark by virtue of manufacture, selection, certification, dealing with, or offering for sale.
- “ Register ” means :—

In the case of a patent the Register of Patents directed to be kept by Section 2 hereof.

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In the case of a design the Register of Designs directed to be kept by Section 22 hereof.

In the case of a trade mark the Register of Trade Marks directed to be kept by Section 38 hereof.

“Registered proprietor” means (as respects designs or trade marks) the person whose name is entered on the Register in respect of a design or trade mark, or, where the property in such design or trade mark has devolved from the original proprietor upon any other person, includes that other person.

“Registered design” means a design which is actually upon the Register.

“Registered trade mark” means a trade mark which is actually upon the Register.

“Registration” means the entry upon the Register of a patent, design, or trade mark or other matter relating thereto.

“Prescribed fees” means the fees from time to time prescribed by Ordinance of the Royal Court in pursuance of Section 60 hereof.

PART II.—PATENTS.

REGISTER OF PATENTS.

SEC. 2.—There shall be kept by His Majesty's Greffier a Register which shall be called the Register of Patents, wherein shall be entered all such matters as the Royal Court may direct or permit to be entered therein.

Register of Patents.

SEC. 3.—The Register of Patents shall be *prima facie* evidence of any matters by this Law directed or authorized to be entered therein.

REGISTRATION AND EFFECT OF REGISTRATION.

SEC. 4.—The Royal Court may, upon the application of the patentee and upon production to the Court

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of a Patent under the Seal of the Patent Office, direct that such Patent be entered upon the Register provided the formalities prescribed by this Law have been duly observed.

SEC. 5.—(1) The registration of a Patent shall confer upon the patentee full power, sole privilege, and authority that the said patentee by himself, his agents or licensees, and no others, may at all times thereafter during such time as the Patent shall remain in force within the Islands of this Bailiwick, make, use, exercise, and vend the invention for which the said Patent shall have been granted, within the said Islands, in such manner as to him or them may seem meet, and that the said patentee shall have and enjoy the whole profit and advantage from time to time accruing by reason of the said invention.

(2) A Patent registered by virtue of this Law shall take its effect and be in force in the Islands of this Bailiwick as from the date of such registration, and shall remain in force therein for so much of a term of sixteen years from the date of the said patent as may be unexpired at the time of such registration, and, where an extension of the term of a patent has been registered in accordance with this Law, for such extended term.

SEC. 6.—(1) A patent registered in accordance with the present law shall have to all intents the like effect as against His Majesty the King as it has against a subject :

Provided that any Government Department may, by themselves or by such of their agents, contractors, or others as may be authorized in writing by them at any time after the application, make, use or exercise the invention for the service of the Crown on such terms as may, either before or after the use thereof, be agreed on, with the approval of the Treasury, between the department and the patentee, or in default of agreement, as may be settled in the manner

hereinafter provided. And the term of any agreement or licence concluded between the inventor or patentee and any person other than a Government Department, shall be inoperative as far as concerns the making, use or exercise of the invention for the service of the Crown :

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Provided further that, where an invention which is the subject of any patent has, before the date of the patent, been duly recorded in a document by, or tried by or on behalf of, any Government Department (such invention not having been communicated directly or indirectly by the applicant for the patent or the patentee) any Government Department or such of their agents, contractors or others, as may be authorized in writing by them, may make, use and exercise the invention so recorded or tried for the service of the Crown, free of any Royalty or other payment to the patentee, notwithstanding the existence of the patent. If in the opinion of the Department the disclosure to the applicant or the patentee, as the case may be, of the document recording the invention, on the evidence of the trial thereof, if required, would be detrimental to the public interest, it may be made confidentially to Counsel on behalf of the applicant or the patentee, or to any independent expert mutually agreed upon :

Provided further that the States of the Island of Guernsey may by themselves, their agents, contractors or others, at any time after registration, use the said invention for the public service of the Island or any of them upon such terms as may, either before or after the use thereof be agreed on between the Treasurer of the States and the patentee, or in default of agreement as the Court may direct after hearing all the parties.

(2) In case of any dispute as to the making, use or exercise of an invention under this section or the terms therefor, or as to the existence or scope of any

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record or trial as aforesaid, the matter shall be referred to the Royal Court for decision, who shall have power to refer the whole matter or any question or issue of fact arising thereon to be tried before a special or official referee or an arbitrator upon such terms as it may direct. The Court, referee, or arbitrator, as the case may be, may with the consent of the parties, take into consideration the validity of the patent for the purposes only of the reference and for the determination of the issue between the applicant and such Government Department. The Court, referee or arbitrator, further in settling the terms as aforesaid, shall be entitled to take into consideration any benefit or compensation which the patentee, or any other person interested in the patent, may have received directly or indirectly from the Crown or from any Governmental Department in respect of such patent.

(3) The right to use an invention for the service of the Crown or of the States under the provisions of this section or any provisions for which this section is substituted shall include and shall be deemed always to have included the power to sell any articles made in pursuance of such rights which are no longer required for the service of the Crown, or of the States.

SEC. 7.—The Royal Court may, upon the application of the patentee and upon the production to the Court of any of the following orders or grants under the Seal of the Patent Office, direct that the same order or grant be entered upon the Register provided the formalities prescribed by this Law have been duly observed :—

- (a) An order extending the term for which a Patent has been granted.
- (b) A Patent of addition, provided that when registered a Patent of addition shall only be in force for so long as the original patent remains in force therein, and no longer.

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- (c) An order restoring a lapsed patent.
- (d) An order granting permission to a patentee to amend his specification, including the drawings forming part thereof.

Upon the registration of any such order or grant the same shall have its effect as from the date of such registration.

SEC. 8.—The Royal Court may, upon the application of any person interested and upon production to the Court of any of the following orders under the Seal of the Patent Office, direct that such order be entered upon the Register, provided the formalities prescribed by this Law have been duly observed :—

- (a) An order directing the granting by the patentee of compulsory licences ;
- (b) An order revoking a patent, either absolutely or conditionally ;

and from the date of such registration the same order shall have its effect.

FORMALITIES FOR REGISTRATION.

SEC. 9.—(1) Every application for registration in accordance with Sections 4, 7, and 8 of this Law shall be lodged with His Majesty's Greffier not less than ten days before the day on which the application is to be made to the Court. In the case of an application for the registration of a Patent in accordance with Section 4 of this Law, or of a Patent of addition in accordance with Section 7 (b) of this Law, or of amended specifications or drawings in accordance with Section 7 (d) of this Law, that applicant shall at the same time deliver to His Majesty's Greffier a copy under the Seal of the Patent Office of the complete specification for the invention, or of the amended specification as the case may be, together with copies of all the drawings forming part of such specification. If the application be granted by the Court the specifications and drawings shall

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remain deposited at the Greffe Office, and they shall be numbered in consecutive order by the Greffier, a reference to such number being made in the Register. Every specification and drawing lodged in conformity with this Section shall be open to the inspection of the public during the ordinary hours in which the Greffe Office is open for public business and on payment of the prescribed fee.

(2) The applicant shall give public notice of every application by means of an announcement, in such form as the Court may prescribe, which shall be inserted once in the *Gazette* and two consecutive days in two of the local daily papers.

(3) Every application shall, before being made to the Court, be submitted to the Law Officers of the Crown, who shall report to the Court that all the prescribed formalities have been observed.

(4) The applicant shall, before making his application to the Court, pay to the States of Guernsey the duty payable together with the prescribed fees.

(5) Any person may at the time when the application is considered by the Court, oppose the application, and the Court shall after hearing the parties, and, if the Court thinks fit so to do, hearing the evidence, decide whether, and subject to what conditions the registration is to be permitted.

(6) When an application is made under Section 4 or Section 7 of this Law by a person other than the person named in the Patent to which such application relates, the application shall not be entertained by the Court unless the applicant proves to the satisfaction of the Court that he is entitled to the benefit of the Patent.

(7) An application for registration in pursuance of Sections 7 or 8 of this Law shall not be entertained by the Court unless the original patent shall have previously been registered.

(8) This Section shall not apply to applications made under Section 11 of this Law.

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SEC. 10.—There shall be paid to the States of the Island of Guernsey :—

- (a) For every Patent registered in accordance with this Law ;
- (b) For every extension of the term of a Patent registered in accordance with this Law ;
- (c) For every Patent of addition registered in accordance with this Law ;
- (d) For every restoration of a lapsed Patent registered in accordance with this Law ;

such duties as shall be prescribed by Ordinance of the Royal Court under the powers given by Section 60 of this Law.

SECRET INVENTIONS-

SEC. 11.—(1) Where the benefit of an invention and the Patent obtained for the invention have been assigned to the Secretary of State for War or to the Admiralty on behalf of His Majesty, and the Secretary of State or the Admiralty have certified that it is in the interest of the public service that the particulars of the invention and the manner in which it is to be performed should be kept secret, the Royal Court shall, upon the application of the Secretary of State or the Admiralty, or of some person authorized by them, or of the Law Officers of the Crown, direct that such Patent be entered upon the Register without delivery to the Greffier of any specifications or drawings and without publication or disclosure of such specifications and drawings and upon such registration the invention shall be protected within the Island in the same manner as if the Patent had been registered in conformity with Section 9 of this Law, and the benefit of the invention and patent shall effectually vest in the Secretary of State or the Admiralty on behalf of His Majesty, and all covenants

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and agreements contained in the said assignment for keeping the invention secret and otherwise shall be valid and effectual (notwithstanding any want of valuable consideration) and may be enforced accordingly by the Secretary of State or the Admiralty.

(2) The duty to the States of Guernsey and other prescribed fees shall not be payable in the case of a Patent registered under this section.

(3) Sections 9 and 58 of this Law shall not apply to Patents registered under this Section.

INFRINGEMENT AND LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

SEC. 12.—Save as otherwise expressly provided by this Law, any person who, during the time that a Patent registered by virtue of this Law shall remain in force either directly or indirectly makes use of or puts into practice the invention for which such Patent shall have been granted, or any part of the same, or who in any wise imitates the same or makes or causes to be made any addition thereto or subtraction therefrom whereby to pretend himself the inventor thereof, without the consent, licence, or agreement of the Patentee in writing and either under his hand and seal or else acknowledged before two Jurats of the Royal Court, shall be punishable by such penalties as may justly be inflicted for contempt of His Majesty's Royal Command and shall in addition be answerable to the Patentee according to Law for his damages thereby occasioned.

SEC. 13.—Where an amendment of a specification has been registered in accordance with Section 7 of this Law no damages shall be given in any action in respect of the use of the invention before the registration of such amendment unless the Patentee establishes to the satisfaction of the Court that his original claim was framed in good faith and with reasonable skill and knowledge.

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SEC. 14.—A Patentee shall not be entitled to recover any damages in respect of any infringement of a Patent which has been registered in accordance with this Law from any defendant who proves that at the date of such infringement he was not aware, nor had reasonable means of making himself aware, of the existence of the patent, and the marking of an article with the words “patent,” “patented,” or any words implying that a patent has been obtained for the article, stamped, engraved, impressed on, or otherwise applied to the article, shall not be deemed to constitute notice of the fact that the invention is protected in the Island unless the word or words are accompanied by words stating that the patent has been registered in Guernsey together with the year of such registration and the number of the patent.

SEC. 15.—(1) In any action or proceeding for infringement of a patent, or for the revocation of the registration of any patent, grant, or other order relating to a patent, the Court may, if it think fit, call in the aid of an assessor specially qualified, and try the case wholly or partially with his assistance.

(2) The Court of Judgments and Records may, if they think fit, in any proceeding before them, call in the aid of an assessor as aforesaid.

(3) The remuneration, if any, to be paid to an assessor under this Section shall be determined by the Court or the Court of Judgments and Records, as the case may be, and shall be paid by the States of Guernsey as part of the expenses of the execution of this Law.

SEC. 16.—In any action for the infringement of a patent, the plaintiff shall be entitled to relief by way of injunction and damages, but not to an account of profits, but subject as aforesaid the Court may on the application of either party make an order for an inspection or account, and may impose such terms and give such directions respecting the same as the Court may think fit.

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SEC. 17.—Where any person claiming to have an interest in a patent of an invention for which a patent has been registered in accordance with this Law, by circular, advertisements, or otherwise, threatens any other person with any legal proceedings or liability in respect of any alleged infringement of the patent, any person aggrieved thereby may bring an action against him, and may obtain an injunction against the continuance of such threats, and may recover such damages (if any) as he has sustained thereby, if the alleged infringement to which the threats related was not in fact an infringement of the patent : Provided that this Section shall not apply if an action for infringement of the patent is commenced and prosecuted with due diligence.

REVOCATION OF REGISTRATION.

SEC. 18.—A petition for the revocation of the registration of a patent or of any grant, order, or other matter relating to a patent, may be presented to the Court :—

(a) By the Law Officers of the Crown ; or

(b) By any person alleging—

- (i) That the registration was obtained in fraud of his rights, or of the rights of any person under or through whom he claims ; or
- (ii) That he, or any person under or through whom he claims an interest in any trade, business, or manufacture, had publicly manufactured, used, or sold, before the date of the patent, anything claimed by the patentee as his invention ;
- (iii) That four years having elapsed since the date of the patent, the patented invention (being one capable of being worked in this Island) is not being worked in the Island on a commercial scale ;

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(iv) That the demand for the patented article in the Island is not being met to an adequate extent and on reasonable terms ; and the Court, after hearing the parties if desirous of being heard, may make an order revoking any such registration or dismissing the application.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SEC. 19.—Where a patent registered in accordance with this Law has been granted to two or more persons jointly they shall, unless otherwise specified in the patent, be treated for the purpose of the devolution of the legal interest therein, as joint tenants, but subject to any contract to the contrary, each of such persons shall be entitled to use the invention for his own profit without accounting to the others, but shall not be entitled to grant a licence without their consent, and if any such person dies, his beneficial interest in the patent shall devolve on his personal representatives as part of his personal estate.

SEC. 20.—(1) It shall not be lawful in any contract made after the promulgation of this Law in relation to the sale or lease of or licence to use any work or article or process protected by a patent which has been registered in accordance with this Law, to insert a condition the effect of which will be :—

- (a) To prohibit or restrict the purchaser, lessee, or licensee from using any article or class of articles, whether patented or not, or any patented process, supplied or owned by any person other than the seller, lessor, or licensor, or his nominees ; or
- (b) To require the purchaser, lessee, or licensee to acquire from the seller, lessor, or licensor, or his nominees, any article or class of articles not protected by the patent ;

and any such condition shall be null and void as being in restraint of trade and contrary to public policy :

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Provided that this subsection shall not apply if :—

- (i) The seller, lessor, or licensor proves that at the time the contract was entered into the purchaser, lessee, or licensee had the option of purchasing the article or obtaining a lease or licence on reasonable terms, without such conditions as aforesaid ; and
- (ii) The contract entitles the purchaser, lessee, or licensee to relieve himself of his liability to observe any such condition on giving the other party three months' notice in writing and on payment in compensation for such relief in the case of a purchase of such sum, or in the case of a lease of licence of such rent or royalty, for the residue of the term of the contract, as may be fixed by the contract.

In any action, application, or proceedings under this Law, no person shall be stopped from applying for or obtaining relief by reason of any admission made by him as to the reasonableness of the terms offered to him under subsection (1) (1).

(2) Any contract relating to the lease of or licence to use or work any patented article or patented process whether made before or after the promulgation of this Law, may at any time after the patent or all the patents by which the article or process was protected at the time of making the contract has or have ceased to be in force, and notwithstanding anything in the same or in any other contract to the contrary, be determined by either party on giving three months' notice in writing to the other party.

(3) The insertion by the patentee in a contract, made after the promulgation of this Law, of any condition which by virtue of this section is null and void shall be available as a defence to an action for infringement of the patent to which the contract related, brought while that contract is in force.

(4) Nothing in this Section shall :—

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- (a) Affect any condition in a contract whereby a person is prohibited from selling any goods other than those of a particular person ; or
- (b) Be construed as validating any contract which would apart from this Section be invalid ; or
- (c) Affect any right of determining a contract on condition exercisable independently of this Section ; or
- (d) Affect any condition in a contract for the lease of or licence to use a patented article whereby the lessor or licensor reserves to himself or his nominees the right to supply such new parts of the patented article as may be required to put or keep it in repair.

SEC. 21.—(1) A patent shall not prevent the use of an invention for the purposes of the navigation of a foreign vessel within the jurisdiction of the Royal Court of Guernsey, or the use of an invention in a foreign vessel within that jurisdiction, provided it is not used therein for or in connection with the manufacture or preparation of anything intended to be sold in or exported from the Islands of the Bailiwick, or the United Kingdom, or the Isle of Man.

(2) This section shall not extend to vessels of any foreign State of which the laws do not confer corresponding rights with respect to the use of inventions in British vessels while in the ports of that State or in the waters within the jurisdiction of its Courts.

PART III. DESIGNS.

REGISTER OF DESIGNS.

SEC. 22.—(1) There shall be kept by His Majesty's Greffier a Register which shall be called the Register of Designs wherein shall be entered all such matters as the Royal Court may direct or permit to be entered therein.

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(2) The Register of Designs shall be *primâ facie* evidence of any matters by this Law directed or authorized to be registered therein.

REGISTRATION AND EFFECT OF REGISTRATION.

SEC. 23.—The Royal Court may, upon the application of the proprietor of a design, and upon production to the Court of a certificate under the Seal of the Patent Office to the effect that the said design has been registered in England, direct that the same certificate be entered upon the Register.

SEC. 24.—Where a design has been registered in one or more classes of goods the Royal Court may, upon the application of the proprietor of the design and upon production to the Court of a certificate under the Seal of the Patent Office to the effect that the design has been registered in England in some one or more classes, direct that such Order be entered upon the Register.

SEC. 25.—When a certificate has been entered upon the Register in accordance with Sections 23 or 24 of this Law the registered proprietor of the design for which such certificate has been granted shall, subject to the provisions of this Law, have copyright in the design within the Island as from the date of such registration and for so much of a term of five years from the date of the said certificate as may be unexpired at the time of such registration, and where an extension of the term has been registered in accordance with this Law, for such extended term.

SEC. 26.—The Royal Court may, upon the application of the proprietor of a design and upon production to the Court of an order under the Seal of the Patent Office extending the period of the copyright of the design, direct that such Order be entered upon the Register.

SEC. 27.—Every application for the registration of a design shall, before being made to the Court,

be submitted by the applicant to the Law Officers of the Crown. 1922

SEC. 28.—Within three days after the registration of a design the proprietor thereof shall deposit at the Greffe three exact representations or specimens of the design, and if he fails to do so the Greffier may cancel the registration of the design and thereupon the copyright in the design within the Island shall cease.

SEC. 29.—(1) Before delivery on sale of any of the articles to which a registered design has been applied the proprietor shall cause each such article to be marked with the mark or with the marks or with the words or figures which may from time to time be prescribed by the Rules made by the Board of Trade in England under the Acts of the British Parliament relating to Patents and Designs, in order to denote that the design is registered, and if he fails to do so the proprietor shall not be entitled to recover any penalty or damages in respect of any infringement of his copyright in the design unless he shows that he took all proper steps to ensure the marking of the article or unless he shows that the infringement took place after the person guilty thereof knew or had received notice of the existence of the copyright on the design :

Provided that nothing in this section shall be construed as entitling any person to recover any penalty or damages in respect of the application to any article of a design which has not been registered in accordance with this Law.

(2) Where the Board of Trade, by rule made under the Acts of the British Parliament relating to Patents and Designs, have dispensed with or modified as regards any class or description of Articles the requirements as to marking prescribed by the said Acts of Parliament the Royal Court may by Ordinance dispense with or modify the requirements of this

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section as regards the classes or descriptions of articles governed by the said rules.

SEC. 30.—The disclosure of a design by the proprietor to any other person in such circumstances as would make it contrary to good faith for that other person to use or publish the design, and the disclosure of a design in breach of good faith by any person other than the proprietor of the design, and the acceptance of a first or confidential order for goods bearing a new or original textile design intended for registration, shall not be deemed to be a publication of the design sufficient to invalidate the copyright thereof if the design is registered subsequently to the disclosure or acceptance.

SEC. 31.—(1) During the existence of copyright in a design the design shall not be open to inspection except by the proprietor or a person authorized in writing by him or a person authorized by the Court and furnishing such information as may enable the Greffier to identify the design, and shall not be open to the inspection of any person except in the presence of the Greffier or of an officer acting under him and on payment of the prescribed fee, and the person making the inspection shall not be entitled to take any copy of the design or any part thereof.

(2) Where it is established to the satisfaction of the Royal Court that the Board of Trade, by rule made under the Acts of the British Parliament relating to Patents and Designs, has prescribed a lesser period than the duration of the copyright for the non-disclosure of a design in any class of goods, the Royal Court may by Ordinance direct that as respects the same class of goods the provisions of subsection (1) hereof shall only apply during such period as the Court may determine.

(3) After the expiration of the copyright in a design the design shall be open to inspection and copies thereof may be taken by any person on payment of the prescribed fee.

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SEC. 32.—On the request of any person furnishing such information as may enable the Greffier to identify the design, and on payment of the prescribed fee, the Greffier shall inform such person whether the registration still exists in respect of the design and, if so, in respect of what classes of goods, and shall state the date of registration and the name and address of the proprietor.

The registration of a design shall have to all intents the like effect as against His Majesty the King as it has against a subject :

Provided that the provisions of Section 6 of this Law shall apply to registered designs as though those provisions were herein re-enacted and in terms made applicable to registered designs.

CANCELLATION OF REGISTRATION.

SEC. 33.—The Royal Court may, on the application of any person and upon production to the Court of an order under the Seal of the Patent Office cancelling the registration in England of a design, direct that such Order be entered upon the Register, and thereupon the copyright in the design shall cease.

SEC. 34.—A petition for the cancellation of the registration of a design may be presented to the Court :—

- (a) By the Law Officers of the Crown ; or
- (b) By any person alleging that the registration was obtained in fraud of his rights or of the rights of any person under or through whom he claims ;

and the Court, after hearing the parties if desirous of being heard, may make an order cancelling any such registration or may dismiss the petition.

INFRINGEMENTS AND LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

SEC. 35.—During the existence of copyright within the Island it shall not be lawful for any person :—

- (a) For the purpose of sale to apply or cause to be applied to any article in any class of goods

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in which the design is registered the design or any fraudulent or obvious imitation thereof, except with the licence or written consent of the registered proprietor, or to do anything with a view to enable the design to be so applied ; or

- (b) Knowing that the design or any fraudulent or obvious imitation thereof has been applied to any article without the consent of the registered proprietor, to publish or expose or cause to be published or exposed for sale that article.

(2) If any person acts in contravention of this section he shall be liable for every contravention to pay to the registered proprietor of the design a sum not exceeding fifty pounds, recoverable as a simple contract debt, or, if the proprietor elects to bring an action for the recovery of damages for such contravention and for an injunction against the repetition thereof, he shall be liable to pay such damages as may be awarded and to be restrained by injunction accordingly :

Provided that the total sum recoverable as a simple contract debt in respect of any one design shall not exceed One hundred pounds.

SEC. 36.—Section 17 shall apply in the case of designs in the like manner as it applies in the case of patents with the substitution of references to the copyright in a design for references to a patent, and of references to the proprietor of a design for references to the patentee, and of references to the design for references to the invention.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SEC. 37.—There shall be paid to the States of the Island of Guernsey :—

- (a) For every design registered in accordance with this Law ;

- (b) For every registration of a design in classes other than those in which it is registered : 1922
- (c) For every extension of the term of copyright of a design ;

such duties as shall be prescribed by Ordinance of the Royal Court under the powers given by Section 60 of this Law.

REGISTER OF TRADE MARKS.

SEC. 38.—(1) There shall be kept by His Majesty's Greffier a Register which shall be called the Register of Trade Marks wherein shall be entered all such matters as the Royal Court may direct or permit to be entered therein. Register of Trade Marks.

(2) The Register of Trade Marks shall be *prima facie* evidence of any matters by this Law directed or authorized to be entered therein.

REGISTRATION AND EFFECT OF REGISTRATION.

SEC. 39.—The Royal Court, may, upon the application of the proprietor of a trade mark and upon production to the Court of a certificate under the Seal of the Patent Office to the effect that the said trade mark has been registered in England, direct that such certificate be entered upon the Register.

SEC. 40.—(1) Every application for registration under Section 39 of this Law shall be lodged with His Majesty's Greffier not less than ten days before the day on which the application is to be made to the Court, and shall be accompanied by three exact specimens or representations of the trade mark. The applicant shall give public notice of the application by means of an announcement, in such form as the Court may prescribe, which shall be inserted for not less than seven consecutive days in a notice-box in the vestibule of the Royal Court.

(2) Every application for registration under Section 39 of this Law shall, before being made to the

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Court, be submitted to the Law Officers of the Crown.

(3) Any person may, at the time when an application for registration is considered by the Court, oppose the application, and the Court shall, after hearing the parties, and, if the Court think fit, after hearing the evidence, decide whether, and subject to what conditions, the registration is to be permitted.

(4) Every applicant for registration shall, before making his application to the Court, pay to the States of Guernsey the duty payable and the fees prescribed by this Law.

SEC. 41.—The registration of a certificate as aforesaid shall, subject to any limitations and conditions entered upon the Register, give to the proprietor of the trade mark the exclusive right within the Island of such trade mark upon or in connexion with the goods in respect of which it is registered from the date of such registration and for so much of a term of fourteen years from the date of such certificate as may be unexpired at the time of such registration, and, where an extension of the term has been registered in accordance with this Law, for such extended term :

Provided always that when two or more persons are registered proprietors of the same (or substantially the same) trade mark in respect of the same goods, no rights of exclusive user of such trade mark shall (except so far as their respective rights shall have been defined by the Court) be acquired by any one of such persons as against any other by the registration thereof, but each of such persons shall otherwise have the same rights as if he were the sole registered proprietor thereof.

SEC. 42.—The Royal Court may, upon the application of the registered proprietor of a trade mark which has been registered under this Law, and upon production to the Court of an order or certificate

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under the Seal of the Patent Office extending the term for which the said trade mark has been registered in England, direct that such order or certificate be entered upon the Register, and thereupon the same shall have its effect within the Island.

SEC. 43.—A trade mark may be limited in whole or in part to one or more specified colours and in such case the fact that it is so limited shall be taken into consideration by any tribunal having to decide on the distinctive character of such trade mark. If and so far as a trade mark is registered without limitation of colour it shall be deemed to be registered for all colours.

SEC. 44.—There shall be paid to the States of the Island of Guernsey :—

- (a) For every trade mark registered under this Law,
- (b) For every extension of the term of a trade mark registered under this Law,

such duties as shall be prescribed by Ordinance of the Royal Court under the powers given by Section 60 of this Law.

ASSIGNMENTS.

SEC. 45.—A trade mark when registered shall be assigned and transmitted only in connexion with the goodwill of the business concerned in the goods for which it is registered and shall be determinable with that good will. But nothing in this section shall be deemed to affect the right of the proprietor of a registered trade mark to assign the right to use the same in the Island in connexion with any goods for which it is registered together with the goodwill of the business therein in such goods.

INFRINGEMENTS AND LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

SEC. 46.—In all legal proceedings relating to a registered trade mark (including applications under Section 54 of this Law) the fact that a person is

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registered as proprietor of such trade mark shall be *primâ facie* evidence of the validity of the original registration of such trade mark and of all subsequent assignments and transmissions of the same.

SEC. 47.—If a trade mark contains parts not separately registered by the proprietor as trade marks, or if it contains matter common to the trade or otherwise of a non-distinctive character, the Court in deciding whether such trade mark shall be entered or shall remain upon the Register (including a decision upon an application made under Section 54 hereof) may require, as a condition of its being upon the Register, that the proprietor shall disclaim any right to the exclusive use of any part of parts of such trade mark, or of all or any portion of such matter, to the exclusive use of which they hold him not to be entitled, or that he shall make such other disclaimer as they may consider needful for the purpose of defining his rights under such registration; Provided always that no disclaimer upon the Register shall affect any rights of the proprietor of a trade mark except such as arise out of the registration of the trade mark in respect of which the disclaimer is made.

SEC. 48.—In any action for the infringement of a trade mark the Court shall admit evidence of the usages of the trade in respect to the goods for which the trade mark is registered, and of any trade marks or get-up legitimately used in connection with such goods by other persons.

SEC. 49.—No registration under this Law shall interfere with any *bonâ fide* use by a person of his own name or place of business or that of any of his predecessors in business, or the use by any person of any *bonâ fide* description of the character or quality of his goods.

SEC. 50.—Nothing in this Law shall be deemed to affect the rights of action against any person for

passing off goods as those of another person or the remedies in respect thereof.

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PART V.—GENERAL.

PROVISIONS AS TO REGISTERS AND OTHER DOCUMENTS AT THE GREFFE.

SEC. 51.—The existing Register of Patents, Designs, and Trade Marks shall be closed, and no further entries shall be made therein.

Existing Registers to be closed.

SEC. 52.—Every Register kept under this Law shall be open to the inspection of the public, during the hours in which the Greffe is open for public business, subject to the provisions of this Law and to such regulations as the Royal Court shall by Ordinance from time to time prescribe, and certified copies, under the hand of the Greffier, of any entry in any such Register shall be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the prescribed fee.

Register open to public inspection.

SEC. 53.—There shall not be entered in any Register kept under this Law or be receivable by the Greffier any notice of any trust, expressed, implied, or constructive.

Notice of Trust not to be entered.

SEC. 54.—(1) The Court may on the application of any person aggrieved by the non-insertion in or omission from any Register to be kept under this Law of any entry, or of any entry made in any such Register without sufficient cause, or by an entry wrongly remaining on any such Register or by an error or defect in any entry in any such Register make such order for making, expunging, or varying such entry as it may think fit.

Court may amend Register.

(2) The Court may in any proceeding under this Section decide any question that it may be necessary or expedient to decide in connection with the rectification of a Register.

(3) In case of fraud in the registration or transmission of a patent, design, or trade mark, the Law Officers of the Crown at the instance of the Greffier

Fraud.

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_____ may apply to the Court under the provisions of this section.

Amendments
by Greffier.

SEC. 55.—The Greffier may, on request in writing from the patentee or registered proprietor accompanied by the prescribed fee :—

- (a) Correct any clerical error in or in connection with any patent or specification.
- (b) Cancel the registration of a design or a trade mark either wholly or in respect of any particular goods or classes of goods in connection with which the design or trade mark is registered.
- (c) Correct any clerical error in the representation of a design or trade mark, or in the name or address of the proprietor of any patent, design or trade mark, or in any other matter which is entered upon the register of patents, or the register of designs, or the register of trade marks.
- (d) Enter any change in the name or address of the person who is registered as proprietor of a patent, design, or trade mark.
- (e) Enter a disclaimer or memorandum relating to a design or trade mark which does not in any way extend the rights given by the existing registration of such design or trade mark.

ASSIGNMENT AND TRANSMISSION.

SEC. 56.—(1) Where a person becomes entitled by assignment, transmission, or other operation of law, to a patent, which has been registered under this Law, or to the copyright in a registered design, or to a registered trade mark, the Royal Court shall, upon the application of such person and on proof of title to the satisfaction of the Court, register such person as the proprietor of the patent, design, or trade mark.

(2) Where any person becomes entitled as mortgagee, licensee, or otherwise to any interest in a patent or design which has been registered under this Law, the Court shall, upon the application of such person, and on proof of title to the satisfaction of the Court, direct that notice of the interest shall be entered in such manner as the Court may prescribe upon the Register of patents or designs, as the case may be.

SEC. 57.—The person registered as the proprietor of a patent, design, or trade mark shall, subject to the provisions of this Law and to any rights appearing from the Register to be vested in any other person, have power absolutely to assign, grant licences as to, or otherwise deal with, the patent, design or trade mark, and to give effectual receipts for any consideration for any such assignment, licence, or dealing.

SEC. 58.—A person who has become entitled by assignment, transmission, or other operation of law, or by mortgage, licence, or otherwise, to any patent which has been registered under this Law, or to the copyright in a registered design, or to a registered trade mark, or to any interest in any such patent, design, or trade mark, shall not be entitled to recover any penalty or damages in respect of any infringement of such patent, or of the copyright in such design, or of such trade mark, as the case may be, unless his title thereto or interest therein has been entered upon the register in pursuance of Section 56 hereof.

POWERS OF THE ROYAL COURT.

SEC. 59.—In addition to the matters which by this Law the Royal Court is authorized to direct or permit to be entered on the Registers to be kept under this Law, the Royal Court may direct or permit the entry in any such Register of any other matters affecting

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the validity or proprietorship of a patent, design, or trade mark, and which in the opinion of the Court is proper to be so entered.

SEC. 60.—The Royal Court may by Ordinance :—

- (a) Subject to the provisions of this Law regulate the procedure to be followed and prescribe the forms to be used for or in connexion with any application, action, or proceeding under this Law ;
- (b) Prescribe the fees payable under this Law ;
- (c) Generally make such regulations and orders as may from time to time be necessary or expedient for giving effect to the provisions of the Law ;

and the Court may from time to time vary, or revoke any such Ordinance.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS AND EVIDENCE.

SEC. 61.—Impressions of the Seal of the Patent Office shall be judicially noticed and received in evidence.

SEC. 62.—Printed or written copies or extracts, sealed with the Seal of the Patent Office, of or from patents specifications, and other documents, shall be admitted in evidence, and in all proceedings without further proof or production of the originals.

SEC. 63.—(1) In any action for the infringement of a patent, design, or trade mark the Court may, either at the time when the action is entered upon the roll of causes for pleading or at any time afterwards, and on the application of any of the parties, make an order restraining the other party or parties or any of them from making, using, exercising, applying or selling the invention, design or trade mark, or an order imposing such conditions or restrictions as the Court may think fit upon the manufacture, use, exercise, application, or sale thereof, until a definitive and final judgment has been given in the action or

for such shorter period as the Court may determine, and subject to such penalties for the breach of any such order as the Court may think proper, and the Court may from time to time vary or revoke any such order.

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(2) The Court may direct that the costs in respect of any order made under this Section shall be costs in the action, or may order the same to be paid by any one or more of the parties.

(3) An order made under this Section shall not be subject to appeal.

SEC. 64.—Where in any civil action or proceeding under this Law it has been ordered that witnesses shall be heard and that the evidence shall be taken in writing, the Court shall not proceed in accordance with the “Loi relative à l'examen des Temoins à futur 1908,” but shall direct that the evidence shall be taken down in writing, at the time of the trial of the action or the hearing of the proceeding, by a shorthand writer or by such other person as the Court may appoint.

(2) Evidence taken in writing in the manner prescribed by the last preceding subsection shall be received by the Court of Judgments and Records.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SEC. 65.—The Greffier may, in any case of doubt or difficulty arising in the administration of any of the provisions of this Law, apply to the Law Officers of the Crown for directions in the matter.

Law Officers
of the Crown
may give
directions.

SEC. 66.—Nothing in this Law shall in any way derogate from the provisions of the Law intituled “Loi pour empêcher l'usage à Guernesey, sans autorité, des Armoiries Royales, 1913” : Provided that nothing in this section shall be construed as affecting the right, if any, of the proprietor of a design or trade mark containing the Royal Arms to continue to use such design or trade mark.

Royal Arms.

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Domicile. SEC. 67.—(1) The proprietor of any patent, design, or trade mark which has been registered in accordance with this Law shall be bound to elect domicile in this Island and to cause a notice of such domicile to be entered in the Register, and any notice or summons in connexion with any matter arising out of this Law shall be deemed to be sufficiently sent, served or given on or to him, if it is sent to such domicile.

(2) If any person neglects or omits to elect a domicile as aforesaid a notice or summons shall be deemed to be sufficiently given or sent to or served on him if it is sent to the Greffe Office.

Prerogative
of the Crown.

SEC. 68.—Nothing in this Law shall take away, abridge, or prejudicially affect the prerogative of the Crown in relation to the granting of any Letters Patent or to the withholding of a grant thereof.

SEC. 69.—This Law may be cited as “The Patents, Designs and Trade Marks Law (Guernsey), 1922.”

(Enregistré sur les Records le 11 novembre 1922.)

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE,
The 25th day of October, 1922.

PRESENT.

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT AND STRATHEARN.

LORD CHANCELLOR	SIR FREDERICK PONSONBY
PRIME MINISTER	SIR A. GRIFFITH-BOSCAWEN
LORD PRESIDENT	MR. CHANCELLOR OF THE
DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE	EXCHEQUER
EARL OF DERBY	MR. L. C. M. S. AMERY
LORD STEWARD	SIR PHILIP LLOYD-GREAME
MR. SECRETARY BRIDGEMAN	SIR ROBERT SANDERS, BT.
HON. E. F. L. WOOD.	

Accord entre
la Cour
Royale et les
Etats par
rapport à
l'Administra-
tion du Havre
et la levée des
Droits de
Tonnage.

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 18th day of October, 1922, 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 joint Petition of the Bailiff and Jurats of the Royal Court of the Island of Guernsey, and of the States of the said Island setting forth :—1. That by virtue of ancient Royal Charters the Bailiff and Jurats were from a very remote period and down to the year 1851 in the receipt and enjoyment of certain Harbour dues called ‘ La Petite Coutume ’ which the Bailiff and Jurats applied at their discretion in the first place to the upkeep of the Harbour and subject thereto to the general purposes of the Island : 2. That in the year 1851 a scheme was submitted to the States, having for object the construction of new Harbour Works, and that by an Order in Council dated the 14th of November, 1851, Her late Majesty Queen Victoria was graciously pleased, upon a Petition of the Bailiff and Jurats and the States of the said Island to sanction and authorize an arrangement arrived at between the said parties whereby the Bailiff and Jurats abandoned their ancient dues and the States were authorized to levy certain Wharfage, Tonnage and other dues specified in the tariff annexed to the said Order in Council, which dues were to be applied exclusively to the purposes of the said Harbour until the whole of the costs of the Works should be discharged, the levying of such dues to cease as soon as such expenditure should be defrayed ; provided that from and after the time when the cost of the Works should be defrayed, the Bailiff and Jurats should levy in lieu and place of the ancient dues of the ‘ Petite Coutume ’ the dues following, viz. :—

- (1) One half of the duty on goods imported specified in the tariff set forth in the Schedule annexed to the said Order ;

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- (2) One-half of the Tonnage dues specified in the same tariff ;
- (3) The Anchorage and Chainage dues specified in the said tariff ;
- (4) The Harbour Master's fees specified in the said tariff. The said several dues to be vested in and levied by the Bailiff and Jurats in perpetuity and to be by them applied as follows :
 the produce of the above-mentioned Tonnage, Anchorage and Chainage dues and Harbour Master's Fees to be applied to the Harbour of Saint Peter-Port, and the produce of the above-mentioned duties on goods imported to be applied to the wants of the Island in general : 3. That by an Order in Council dated the 2nd of September, 1858, Her late Majesty Queen Victoria was graciously pleased to sanction the substitution of the tariff of dues set forth in Schedule A. annexed to the said Order for the tariff annexed to the Order of 1851, the said dues to be levied until such time as the sums already borrowed and the expenditure that may have been incurred in respect of the several works that had been voted for the improvement of the Harbour should have been entirely discharged and paid off. And Her Majesty was further graciously pleased to grant unto the Bailiff and Jurats of the said Island authority from and after the time when the expenditure that should have been incurred in respect of the several works voted for the improvement of the Harbour should have been entirely discharged and paid off, to levy the dues or duties set forth in the schedule annexed to the said Order marked B, the said dues or duties to be vested in and levied by the said Bailiff and Jurats in lieu and place of the ancient dues of ' La Petite Coutume ' in as full and ample a manner as the dues reserved to the said Bailiff and Jurats by Her Majesty's Order in Council of the 14th day of November, 1851 ; provided always that the pro-

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duce of the dues on Shipping set forth in the said Schedule should constitute a special fund for the Harbour ; and that the produce of the duties on goods imported set forth in the said schedule should be applicable to the wants of the Island in general :

4. That by virtue of several subsequent Orders in Council further works and modifications of the original works were sanctioned and the dues and duties mentioned in Schedule A. to the Order of 1858 were from time to time altered and modified to meet the additional expenditure :

5. That on the 31st of December, 1903, the whole of the remaining debt of the Harbour of Saint Peter-Port having been paid off and discharged, the dues and duties set forth in Schedule B. annexed to the said Order in Council of 1858 became vested in and leviabie by the said Bailiff and Jurats :

6. That by an Order in Council dated the 10th day of January, 1910, His late Majesty King Edward the Seventh was graciously pleased to approve of the new Tariff of Tonnage dues for the Harbours of Saint Peter-Port and Saint Sampson adopted by the States on the 16th June, 1909, and by the Bailiff and Jurats of the Island on the 19th of June, 1909, and set forth in the Schedule annexed to the said Order, and to direct that the same should be levied in the same manner and for the same purposes in lieu of the tariff of Tonnage dues which became applicable to the Harbour of Saint Peter-Port in accordance with the Order in Council of the 2nd of September, 1858, as set forth in Schedule B. annexed thereto, and on condition that the Bailiff and Jurats of the Royal Court should continue to levy and possess the Tonnage dues of the Harbour of Saint Peter-Port enumerated in the said tariff in substitution for the dues specified in Schedule B. to the Order in Council of the 2nd of September, 1858, under the same titles, charges and conditions as those set forth in the said Order in Council and that the said dues should constitute a

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special fund for the Harbour of Saint Peter-Port :

7. That the Bailiff and Jurats of the Royal Court have since the first day of January, 1904, levied the dues on goods imported and the Tonnage dues in conformity with the said Orders in Council of the 2nd day of September, 1858, and of the 10th of January 1910 : 8. That although the administration of the Harbour has been vested in the Bailiff and Jurats, a Committee of the States called the ' Comité du Havre de Saint Pierre-Port ' has been in existence for many years, charged with carrying out schemes of improvement and additions to the Harbour after they have been voted by the States and sanctioned by Your Majesty : 9. That since the year 1611 the appointment of the Supervisor of the Harbour has been vested in the Bailiff and Jurats of the said Island, his election for the following Calendar year taking place annually at the Michaelmas Chief Pleas : 10. That the Supervisor who up to the present has invariably been a Jurat of the Royal Court has always been Treasurer of the States : 11. That the Supervisor who until recently was unpaid was for many years assisted by a permanent salaried official called the Assistant Supervisor : 12. That on the resignation of the latter official in 1917, and in consequence of representations made by the Supervisor to the effect that the reorganisation of the States Office had resulted in there being no need for the appointment of a successor, the States did not replace him and authorised the payment of the salary of that office to the Supervisor who thenceforth was in sole charge : 13. That the States having resolved that the office of Assistant Supervisor be abolished and that the Supervisor should henceforth be a salaried official declared that a Jurat of the Royal Court shall not hold that office : 14. That James Esten de Jersey, Esq., a Jurat of the Royal Court, having applied for the post under those conditions and having been elected thereto as hereunder men-

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tioned has resigned as Jurat, and the gracious sanction for his release by Your Majesty has been signified by the Order in Council dated the 13th day of October, 1922 : 15. That for several years past, a difference has existed between the Bailiff and Jurats on the one hand and the States on the other, relative to the expediency of transferring the nomination of the Supervisor of the Harbour and the administration of the said Harbour hitherto possessed by the Bailiff and Jurats, to the States : 16. That after numerous conferences between the Bailiff and Jurats and a Committee of the States, and the subject having on several occasions been considered by the States upon reports presented to them by their committee, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted :—

Two by the Bailiff and Jurats dated 11th November, 1919, and 22nd June, 1920, are as follows :—

11th November, 1919.—‘ That the administration of the Harbour of St. Peter-Port and of the tonnage revenue be handed over to the States to be dealt with as enjoined by Orders in Council.’

22nd June, 1920.—“ The Royal Court is prepared to give up the appointment of the Supervisor to the States, but as regards the Wharfage Dues which they now receive, they consider that these should continue so to be received by them, as they are of opinion that it is necessary that as a permanent body, sitting at frequent intervals, they should be entrusted with the revenue in question, in order to deal with matters of urgency. They are, however, willing to undertake that in all cases of importance involving a large outlay, they will consult the States before embarking upon any scheme coming under that category, and further that any unexpended balance at the end of each year shall be handed over to the States for the redemption of the War Loan.’

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Three by the States, dated 17th November, 1920, are as follows :—

(1) D'approuver et d'accepter à l'unanimité l'offre de Monsieur le Baillif et de Messieurs les Jurés, offre énoncée dans leurs résolutions, prises à l'unanimité, du 11 novembre 1919, et du 22 juin 1920, de remettre aux mains des Etats le soin de nommer le Superviseur de la Chaussée, ainsi que l'administration du Havre de Saint Pierre-Port et celle du revenu des Droits de Tonnage du dit Havre, administrations qui devront être assurées telles que le comportent les Ordres en Conseil actuellement en vigueur.

(2) D'approuver et d'accepter l'offre de Monsieur le Baillif et de Messieurs les Jurés, telle que formulée dans leurs susdites résolutions, prises à l'unanimité, relativement à l'administration des Droits sur les Marchandises importées dans l'Ile, de consulter les Etats sur toute affaire d'importance de nature à entraîner un déboursé considérable, avant de s'aventurer dans un projet quelconque rentrant dans cette catégorie,—et, en outre, de faire remise aux mains des Etats, pour être affecté au rachat de l'emprunt de Guerre, du montant de tout solde actif de Compte à la fin de chaque exercice financier.

(3) De prier Monsieur le Baillif et Messieurs les Jurés de prendre, de concert avec les Etats, toutes mesures nécessaires à l'obtention de la Sanction de Sa Majesté en Son Conseil pour tous les amendements aux Ordres en Conseil actuellement en vigueur relatifs aux Droits de Tonnage du Havre de Saint Pierre-Port, qui seront éventuellement estimés nécessaires à donner plein effet à leur délibération.

17. that the Resolutions relating to the nomination of a Supervisor of the Harbour (which office up to the recent appointment has been honorary) have already been acted upon, the present holder of the office having been elected by the States on the 31st

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May, 1922, at a salary of £800 per annum : (18) that the Bailiff and Jurats, as Administrators of the Harbour until such time as Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to grant the prayer of Your Petitioners, did on the 17th day of June, 1922, confirm the appointment of a Supervisor made by the States on the 31st May, 1922 : (19) that upon representations being made to them by the Acting President of the Council of the States called ' Le Conseil Administratif des Etats ' which is the Executive of the States in the general administration of the Island, the Bailiff and Jurats on the 22nd day of August, 1922, passed an Act by which the said Council was made their Executive in the Administration of the said Harbour, as aforesaid, in the place of the said Supervisor who up to that time had been the Executive Officer both of the States and of the Bailiff and Jurats in administrative matters, and who would thenceforth act under the authority of the said Council alone : (20) that an important step was thus taken to place all administrative matters under one central authority, a consummation which, in the opinion of Your Petitioners, is highly desirable. And humbly praying that Your Majesty would be graciously pleased to approve of the arrangement entered into by the Bailiff and Jurats of the Royal Court and the States of the said Island respecting the administration of the Harbour and the levying and administration of the Tonnage Dues, and to order and direct that the Tonnage Dues, hitherto levied by the said Bailiff and Jurats under the said Orders in Council of the 2nd day of September, 1858, and the 10th day of January, 1910, shall, in future, be levied by the States in like manner and subject to the same conditions as provided for by the said Orders in Council and under which the same have been hitherto levied by the said Bailiff and Jurats.

“ THE LORDS OF THE COMMITTEE, in obedi-

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ence to Your Majesty's said Order of Reference, have taken the said Petition into consideration, and do this day humbly agree 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 of the arrangement entered into by the Bailiff and Jurats of the Royal Court and the States of the Island of Guernsey respecting the administration of the Harbour and the levying and administration of the Tonnage Dues.

AND HIS MAJESTY is pleased to order, as it is hereby ordered, that the Tonnage Dues hitherto levied by the Bailiff and Jurats under the Orders in Council of the 2nd day of September, 1858, and the 10th day of January, 1910, shall in future be levied by the States in like manner and subject to the same conditions as provided for by the said Orders in Council and under which the same have been hitherto levied by the said Bailiff and Jurats.

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.

COLIN SMITH.

(Enregistré sur les Records le 16 décembre 1922.)

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AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE,
The 6th day of December, 1922.

PRESENT,

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY,

LORD PRESIDENT

LORD CHAMBERLAIN

DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE

EARL OF SHAFTESBURY

MARQUESS OF BATH

VISCOUNT NOVAR

SIR FREDERICK PONSONBY.

WHEREAS there was this day read at the Board ^{Impôts} a Report from the Right Honourable the Lords of ^{(Auregny).} the Committee of Council for the Affairs of Guernsey and Jersey, dated the 27th day of November, 1922, 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 on the 14th July, 1922, Your Majesty was graciously pleased by an Order of Your Majesty in Council to grant to the States of Adlerney the power to levy a duty of 6s. 3d. per gallon on spirituous Liquors and Liqueurs retailed and consumed in the Island : a duty of 3s. per gallon on Wines named Port and Sherry retailed and consumed in the Island : a duty of 1s. per gallon on Wine named Claret retailed and consumed in the Island : a duty of 10s. per gallon on wine named Champagne retailed and consumed in the Island : a duty of 3s. per gallon on all Cordials retailed and consumed in the Island : a duty of Four pence per gallon on all Beer imported, brewed and consumed in the Island : and a duty of Six pence per pound on all Tobacco, of Nine pence per pound on all cigarettes, and of 1s. 3d. per pound on all cigars consumed in the Island from the 2nd August, 1922, to the 31st December, 1922, the proceeds of the said duties to be applied to the purposes and under the conditions as follows :—(a) Payment of One hundred Pounds

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sterling per annum in liquidation of the Public Debt (if any) : (b) Payment of One hundred Pounds sterling per annum to the Commissioners of Woods, Forests and Land Revenues as a contribution towards 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 all Public Roads : (f) New Public Works and Improvements : (g) Continuance of Sanitary Measures when recommended by the Sanitary Committee : (h) Payment of Fifty Pounds sterling per annum salary to Your Majesty's Procureur : (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. : (l) Payment of Police expenses, Insurance of all Public Buildings, care of Fire Engines, cleaning and keeping in repair all Public Tanks : (m) Payment of Impôt Commission, duty refunded and special services ; (n) Payment of Twenty Pounds sterling per annum salary of States Treasurer's Clerk : (o) Payment of Thirty Pounds sterling per annum salary of States Inspector of Explosives : and to be subject to the following conditions :—(1) That an annual account of the 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 " accounts 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 authorised from time to time to make 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.

“ That at a meeting holden on Monday, 6th November, 1922, the States were of opinion to renew for one year from the 1st January, 1923, to the 31st December, 1923, the Impôt on Wines, Beer and Spirits, Tobacco, Cigars and Cigarettes on the same terms and conditions and for the same purposes as those set forth in aforesaid Order in Council of the 14th July last and authorized Your Petitioner to present in the name of the States a most humble Petition to Your Majesty in Council praying Your Majesty to be graciously pleased to grant to the States of the Island of Alderney power to levy the said duties for the said purposes and under the said conditions : 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 under the same terms and conditions for the term of one year from the 1st January, 1923, to the 31st Decemaer, 1923, or until such time as the States Budget in approved, the proceeds of the said duties to be devoted to the purposes as set forth in the said Order in Council of the 14th July, 1922.

“ 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 the duties specified in the said Petition under the terms and conditions detailed therein, for the term of one

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year from the 1st January, 1923, until the 31st December, 1923, or until such time as the States Budget is approved, the proceeds of the said duties to be applied to the purposes and under the conditions set forth in the said Order in Council of the 14th July, 1922."

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 the term of one year from the 1st January, 1923, to the 31st December, 1923, or until such time as the Budget of the States of the said Island is approved, to levy, on the same terms and conditions and for the same purposes as those set forth in the Order in Council of the 14th July, 1922, a duty of 6s. 3d. per gallon on spirituous Liquors and Liqueurs retailed and consumed in the Island : a duty of 3s. per gallon on Wines named Port and Sherry retailed and consumed in the Island : a duty of 1s. per gallon on Wine named Claret retailed and consumed in the Island : a duty of 10s. per gallon on Wine named Champagne retailed and consumed in the Island : a duty of 3s. per gallon on all Cordials retailed and consumed in the Island : a duty of four pence per gallon on all Beer imported, brewed and consumed in the Island : and a duty of Six pence per pound on all Tobacco, of Ninepence 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 purposes and under the conditions set forth in the Order in Council of the 14th July, 1922.

AND HIS MAJESTY doth hereby further direct that this Order be entered upon the Registers of the Island 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. 1923

ALMERIC FITZROY.

(Enregistré sur les Records le 22 janvier 1923.)

Monsieur le Baillif ayant ce jour communiqué à la Cour un Ordre de Sa Majesté en Conseil en date du 14 décembre 1922 dit "Treaty of Peace (Amendment) Order, 1922." Treaty of
Peace
(Amendment)
Order, 1922.

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 et publié dans la *Gazette* autorisée pour les annonces officielles, et qu'un extrait des Registres contenant ce présent Acte, avec un exemplaire du dit Ordre, seront expédiés par le Greffier du Roi à Monsieur le Juge d'Auregny et à Monsieur le Sénéchal de Sercq.

(Enregistré sur les Records le 10 février 1923.)

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

The 20th day of January, 1923.

PRESENT,

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY

Lord Chamberlain

Mr. Secretary Bridgeman

Earl of Desart

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 22nd day of December, 1922, in the words following, viz.:— Loi relative
aux Preuves
au Criminel.

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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, under the Law of Evidence sanctioned by an Order of Her late Majesty in Council on the 29th day of June, 1865, registered on the Records of the Island on the 8th day of July, 1865, and a Supplementary Law sanctioned by an Order of His late Majesty in Council on the 13th day of May, 1901, registered on the Records of this Island on the 1st day of June, 1901, no provision is made for a person charged with a criminal offence to give evidence on his own behalf : (2) That, in order to bring the present Law on this subject into harmony with English legislation, a Bill or ‘ *Projet de Loi* ’ prepared by the Law Officers of the Crown, was submitted to and adopted by the Royal Court on the 11th day of November, 1922, and the Bailiff was requested to submit the same to the States for their approval : (3) That, on the 6th day of December, 1922, the said Bill or ‘ *Projet de Loi* ’ was submitted to the States and approved, and the President was authorised to present a most 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 relative aux Preuves au Criminel,* ’ 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 grant Your Royal Sanction to the Bill or ‘ *Projet de Loi* ’ intituled ‘ *Loi relative aux Preuves au Criminel,* ’ and to order and direct that the same shall 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 humbly agree

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 PREUVES AU CRIMINEL.

ARTICLE I.

Toute personne se trouvant sous le coup d'une accusation au criminel quelconque, et dans des poursuites pour des infractions des Lois et des infractions d'Ordonnance, de même que le mari ou la femme (suivant le cas) de cette personne, sera admise comme témoin compétent de la défense, que la personne en question soit seule accusée ou qu'elle le soit conjointement avec quelque autre personne, et ce aux conditions suivantes :—

Personne
accusée
admise
comme
témoin
compétent.

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Conditions
d'admission.

- (a) La personne ainsi accusée ne sera, en vertu des dispositions de la présente Loi, admise comme témoin que sur sa propre demande.
- (b) Lorsqu'il s'agit d'un crime ou délit pour lequel la personne accusée est constituée prisonnier sous un acte d'accusation, le témoignage de telle personne ne sera recevable qu'au cours de l'action des Officiers du Roi contre telle personne à soutenir leur preuve devant la Cour Royale.
- (c) Le fait, pour une personne se trouvant sous le coup d'une accusation au criminel quelconque ou pour le mari ou la femme (suivant le cas) de cette personne, de manquer à déposer ne pourra faire l'objet d'aucun commentaire de la part de l'accusation.
- (d) Le mari ou la femme (suivant le cas) de toute personne accusée comme sus est dit ne pourra, sauf dans les cas que comporte la présente Loi, être cité à déposer, en vertu des dispositions de la présente Loi, que sur la demande formelle de la personne ainsi accusée.

Communica-
tions
entre mari et
femme.

- (e) Rien, dans la présente Loi, ne sera de nature à contraindre un mari à dévoiler une communication quelconque dont sa femme lui aurait fait part au cours du mariage ; de même, rien, dans la présente Loi, ne pourra contraindre une femme à dévoiler une communication quelconque dont son mari lui aurait fait part au cours du mariage.

Questions
incriminantes

- (f) Toute personne accusée comme sus est dit et admise à témoigner en vertu des dispositions de la présente Loi, pourra, au cours du contre-interrogatoire, s'entendre poser n'importe quelle question, quand bien même cette question tendrait à incriminer cette personne du chef d'accusation qui lui est reprochée.

- (g) A toute personne accusée comme sus est dit et admise, en vertu des dispositions de la présente Loi, à déposer comme témoin, il ne pourra être posé de question tendant à établir qu'elle a commis un autre crime que celui pour lequel elle se trouve poursuivie ; ou qu'elle a été condamnée de ce chef ; ou qu'elle en a été accusée ; ou même qu'elle jouit d'une fâcheuse réputation ; à moins toutefois :—
- (i) Que la preuve qu'elle a commis ou qu'elle a été condamnée pour une autre offense soit admissible en témoignage pour prouver sa culpabilité du chef d'accusation qui lui est reprochée ;
 - (ii) Que la personne en question n'ait posé, soit personnellement, soit par l'entremise de son Avocat, aux témoins de l'accusation, des questions de nature à établir sa bonne réputation, ou qu'elle n'ait fait preuve de cette bonne réputation, ou, enfin, que la nature de la défense ou encore la façon dont cette dernière est conduite ne soit telle qu'elle comporte certaines imputations contre la réputation de la partie plaignante ou contre celle des témoins à charge ;
 - (iii) Ou, enfin que cette personne n'ait témoigné contre une personne quelconque se trouvant sous le coup de la même accusation.
- (h) Toute personne appelée, en vertu des dispositions de la présente Loi, à faire une déposition quelconque, devra faire cette déposition de la barre même des témoins ou de tout autre endroit d'où auront déposé les autres témoins, à moins toutefois que la Cour n'en ait décidé autrement.
- (i) Rien, dans la teneur de la présente Loi, n'af-

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fectera le droit de tout accusé de faire une déclaration quelconque sans prêter serment.

ARTICLE II.

Quand
personne
accusée
déposera.

Quand il se trouvera que le seul témoin des faits de la cause qu'ait cité la défense soit la personne accusée, cette personne déposera comme témoin immédiatement après que les témoins à charge auront terminé leurs dépositions.

ARTICLE III.

Cas où mari
ou femme
d'une
personne
accusée
pourra être
cité à déposer
sans le con-
sentement de
l'accusé.

1.—Le Mari, ou la femme, d'une personne quelconque accusée de violence corporelle contre son conjoint, ou d'avoir négligé ou abandonné sa famille, ou de l'un des chefs d'accusation figurant dans les Lois suivantes, savoir :—

Loi pour la Puniton d'Inceste (1909) ; Loi relative à la Protection des Femmes et des Filles mineures (1914) ; Loi ayant rapport à la Protection des Enfants et des jeunes Personnes (1917), pourra être cité à déposer comme témoin à charge ou à décharge et sans le consentement de la personne accusée.

2.—Rien, dans la teneur de la présente Loi, ne pourra affecter une cause quelconque dans laquelle, en vertu du droit commun, le mari, ou la femme, de la personne accusée au criminel, peut être cité comme témoin sans le consentement de la personne en question.

ORDRES EN CONSEIL.

(Enregistré sur les Records le 28 octobre 1922.)

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AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE,

The 13th day of October, 1922.

PRESENT,

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY

LORD PRESIDENT

MR. SECRETARY SHORTT

LORD STEWARD

MR. MUNRO

LORD SOMERLEYTON.

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 August, 1922, in the words following, viz. :—

Démission de
J. Esten de
Jersey, écrivain,
de la charge
de Juré-
Justicier de
la Cour
Royale.

“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 States of Election of that Island held on the 14th day of December, 1910, James Esten de Jersey, Esquire, was duly elected ‘Juré-Justicier’ or Jurat of the Royal Court of the said Island, and was sworn into office before the said Court on the 17th day of December, 1910 : 2. That at a Meeting of the States of Deliberation held on the 1st day of February, 1922, the said States, to whom the Bailiff and Jurats of the Royal Court had transferred the appointment of a Supervisor of the Harbour and Treasurer of the States, deeming that the said Office of Supervisor and Treasurer of the States is incompatible with that of Jurat of the Royal Court, resolved, *inter alia*, that it should no longer be held by a Jurat : 3. That at a Meeting of the States of Deliberation held on the 31st day of May, 1922, the said James Esten de

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Jersey, having applied for the post of Supervisor and Treasurer of the States, was elected thereto at a salary of £800 per annum : 4. That consequent upon his election to the Office of Supervisor and Treasurer of the States under the aforementioned condition, the said James Esten de Jersey, in a letter dated 9th June, 1922, addressed to the Acting President of the States, tendered his resignation from the office of ' Juré-Justicier ' or Jurat of the Royal Court : 5. That at a Meeting of the States of Deliberation held on the 26th day of July, 1922, a Resolution was adopted whereby the States accepted the aforesaid resignation, and authorised the Acting President to present a most humble Petition to Your Majesty in Council praying that it might please Your Majesty to confirm the said resolution, and to grant to the said James Esten de Jersey his discharge from the Office of ' Juré-Justicier ' or Jurat of the Royal Court of Guernsey, allowing him, nevertheless, to enjoy during the remanider of his life the honours and privileges appertaining to the said Office, and to authorize the States to proceed to a new election : And most humbly praying that Your Majesty would be graciously pleased to grant unto the same James Esten de Jersey, Esquire, his discharge from the office of ' Juré-Justicier,' or Jurat of the Royal Court of the Island of Guernsey, allowing him, nevertheless , to enjoy during the remainder of his life the honours and privileges appertaining to the said Office, and to authorize the States to proceed to a new election.

“ 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 humbly agree 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 His Majesty doth hereby accordingly grant unto the said James Esten de Jersey, Esquire, his discharge from the Office of 'Juré-Justicier' or Jurat of the Royal Court of the Island of Guernsey, allowing him, nevertheless, to enjoy during the remainder of his life the honours and privileges appertaining to the said Office.

AND HIS MAJESTY doth hereby further authorize and order the States of the said Island of Guernsey to proceed to a new election according to the laws and constitution of the said Island in order to fill up the said Office thus rendered vacant.

Whereof the Bailiff and Jurats of the Royal Court of the said Island of Guernsey, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

COLIN SMITH.

(Enregistré sur les Records le 10 février 1923.)

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE,
The 29th day of January, 1923.

PRESENT,

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY

LORD CHAMBERLAIN

MR. SECRETARY BRIDGEMAN

EARL OF DESART

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 22nd day of December, 1922, 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 set-

Loi relative à
la Bigamie.

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ting forth :—(1) That there exists at present no Law in the Island for the punishment of persons committing the crime of Bigamy : (2) That a Bill or ‘ *Projet de Loi* ’ prepared by the Law Officers of the Crown dealing with this matter was submitted to and adopted by the Royal Court on the 3rd day of December, 1921, and the Bailiff was requested to submit the same to the States for their approval : (3) That the said Bill or ‘ *Projet de Loi* ’ was submitted to the States on the 30th day of August, 1922, when, after considerable discussion, it was referred back to the Royal Court for further amendment : (4) That, in accordance with the decisions of the States, the Royal Court on the 28th day of October, 1922, adopted an amended Bill or ‘ *Projet de Loi*,’ and requested the Bailiff to submit the same to the States for their approval : (5) That, on the 6th day of December, 1922, the said amended Bill or ‘ *Projet de Loi* ’ was submitted to the States and approved with slight modifications, and the President was authorized to present a most humble Petition to Your Majesty in Council praying for Your Royal Sanction thereto : (6) That the said Bill or ‘ *Projet de Loi* ’ is intituled ‘ *Loi relative à la Bigamie*,’ 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 grant Your Royal Sanction to the Bill or ‘ *Projet de Loi* ’ intituled ‘ *Loi relative à la Bigamie*,’ and to order and direct that the same shall 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 humbly agree 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 À LA BIGAMIE.

Quiconque, étant déjà marié, épousera une autre personne quelconque, au cours de l'existence de son conjoint, mari ou femme, du mariage pré-existant que ce mariage subséquent ait eu lieu dans le Bailliage de l'Île de Guernesey ou ailleurs, se rendra coupable de félonie, et, une fois trouvé coupable, sera passible, à discrétion de la Cour, d'une condamnation à la Servitude Pénale, pour un terme n'excédant pas sept ans et n'étant pas moindre de trois ans, ou d'une condamnation à l'emprisonnement, avec ou sans travail forcé, pour un terme n'excédant pas deux ans.

Définition
Pénalités.

Toute personne qui, étant déjà mariée et dans le

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but de contracter encore un autre mariage, accomplira les formalités requises et reconnues par la Loi pour assurer la validité de cet autre mariage, se rendra coupable de bigamie et sera passible des pénalités prévues ci-dessus, alors même que cet autre mariage, même non entaché de bigamie, serait autrement non valide.

Pouvoirs de
la Cour.
Crime
commis hors
du
territoire

La Cour Royale de Guernesey aura plein pouvoir de connaître du crime de bigamie, d'instruire à son sujet, de le déterminer, de poursuivre et de châtier quiconque s'en sera rendu coupable, et ce chaque fois que ce dernier aura été appréhendé ou emprisonné sur le territoire du Bailliage de cette Ile, exactement de la même manière à tous égards, que si le crime en question avait été effectivement commis sur le territoire de ce Bailliage :

Pourvu toujours que rien de ce que la présente Loi renferme ne s'étende :—

Personne
autre qu'un
sujet de Sa
Majesté.

(a) Ni à un mariage subséquent quelconque contracté, ailleurs qu'en la Grande Bretagne, l'Irlande ou dans les Bailliages des Iles de Guernesey et de Jersey, par une personne autre qu'un sujet de Sa Majesté.

Absence de
sept années.

(b) Ni à une personne quelconque contractant un mariage subséquent et dont le conjoint, mari ou femme, du mariage pré-existant, se trouverait en état d'absence continue et séparée d'elle depuis un laps de temps de sept années complètes, dernièrement écoulé lors de la célébration du mariage subséquent—à condition que cette personne ait totalement ignoré l'existence de son conjoint, mari ou femme, du mariage pré-existant, pendant l'entier de cette période de sept années complètement révolues.

Absence de
moins de sept
années

(c) Ni à une personne quelconque, contractant un mariage subséquent, dont le conjoint, mari ou femme, du mariage pré-existant, se trouverait

en état d'absence continue et séparé d'elle depuis moins de sept ans, si cette personne a totalement ignoré l'existence de tel conjoint, mari ou femme, depuis le début et à n'importe quel moment de cet état d'absence continue, moindre de sept ans—à condition que cette personne ait cru, de bonne foi et pour des raisons plausibles et raisonnables, à la mort de tel conjoint, mari ou femme.

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- (d) Ni à une personne qu'un jugement de divorce, rendu par une Cour d'une Juridiction Compétente, aura libérée des liens de son précédent mariage antérieurement à la célébration du mariage subséquent. Divorce.
- (e) Ni à celui dont le mariage pré-existant est nul par raison de consanguinité, affinité, aliénation d'esprit ou aucun autre défaut légal ; mais, si le mariage pré-existant est seulement annulable et n'a pas été annulé à la date du mariage subséquent, le mariage subséquent est bigame. Nullité du mariage pré-existant.
- (f) Ni enfin à une personne quelconque dont la nullité du précédent mariage aurait été déclaré par jugement rendu par une Cour d'une Juridiction Compétente.

(Enregistré sur les Records le 17 février 1923).

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE,

The 29th day of January, 1923.

PRESENT,

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

LORD CHAMBERLAIN

MR. SECRETARY BRIDGEMAN

EARL OF DESART

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 24th day of January, 1923, in the words following, viz. :—

Havre de St.
Pierre-Port.
Sanction pour
levée de
£1,000 pour
Pont-à-
Bascule, St.
Julien.

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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 dated the 11th day of January, 1923, setting forth : (1) That at a Meeting of the States of Deliberation held on the 10th of January, 1923, the Petitioners, on the recommendation of the States Board of Administration, resolved, subject to the sanction of Your Majesty in Council :—(a) to replace the existing Weighing Machine at St. Julian’s Pier, St. Peter-Port Harbour, by a larger Machine capable of weighing amounts up to 20 tons, and to reconstruct the pit at an estimated cost of £600 : (b) to enlarge the present building at an estimated cost of £300 : (c) to construct a new urinal and transfer the horse trough to the South side of the present building at an estimated cost of £100 : (2) That by an Order in Council of the 2nd day of September, 1858, the Shipping Dues arising from the Harbour of St. Peter-Port are created a Special Fund, *inter alia*, for the cost of maintaining the said Harbour : (3) That the said Harbour is free from debt : And most humbly praying that Your Majesty would be graciously pleased to declare Your Royal Will and Pleasure that the sum of £1,000 be paid out of the Special Fund for the Harbour of St. Peter-Port to defray the cost of (a) replacing the existing Weighing Machine at St. Julian’s Pier, St. Peter-Port Harbour, by a larger Machine capable of weighing amounts up to 20 tons, and reconstructing the pit : (b) enlarging the present building : (c) constructing a new urinal and transferring the horse trough to the South side of the present building :

“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 order and direct that the sum of £1,000 be paid out of the Special Fund for the Harbour of St. Peter-Port to defray the cost of (a) replacing the existing Weighing Machine at St. Julian's Pier, St. Peter-Port Harbour, by a larger Machine capable of weighing amounts up to 20 tons, and reconstructing the pit: (b) enlarging the present building: (c) constructing a new urinal and transferring the horse trough to the site of the present building.

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 février 1923.)

Monsieur le Baillif ayant ce jour communiqué à la Cour un Ordre de Sa Majesté en Conseil en date du 29 Janvier, 1923, intitulé “ The Treaty of Peace Orders 1919 to 1923, the Treaty of Peace (Austria) Orders 1920 to 1923, the Treaty of Peace (Bulgaria) Orders 1920 to 1923, and the Treaty of Peace Hungary) Orders, 1921 to 1923. Treaty of Peace Orders, 1919 to 1923. Austria, 1920-1923. Bulgaria, 1920-1923. Hungary, 1921-1923.

La Cour, après avoir eu lecture du dit Ordre, ouïes les conclusions des Officiers du Roi, a ordonné que le dit Ordre sera enregistré sur les Records

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de cette île par être logé au Greffe et qu'un extrait des Registres contenant ce présent Acte avec un exemplaire du dit Ordre sera expédié par le Greffier du Roi à Monsieur le Juge d'Auregny et à Monsieur le Sénéchal de Sercq.

(Enregistré sur les Records le 24 mars 1923.)

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE,
The 12th day of March, 1923.

PRESENT,

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY

LORD PRESIDENT

SIR JOHN BAIRD, Bt.

SIR FREDERICK PONSONBY

MR. NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN.

Taxe sur les
passagers
débarquant à
Sercq

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 March, 1923, 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, Ashby Taylor, Sénéchal of the said Island, Alfred Baker, Prevost, and Albert George Falle, Constable of the said Island setting forth :—

“ (1) That annually large numbers of people visited the Island of Sark. Some only remained for a day, while others resided for a considerable time ; (2) That these visitors made use of the harbours, landing stages, roads, public buildings, etc., but contributed nothing towards the revenue or administration of the Island ; (3) That on the 17th January, 1923, the Tenants of Sark, and Deputies elected under the New Constitution, in Chief Pleas assembled, the Seigneur being present, approved of

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a resolution to impose a tax of one shilling per head on all passengers landing, other than inhabitants of the Island ; (4) That the proceeds of such tax be devoted to the improvement, and upkeep of the harbour to meet present-day requirements, or for the construction of a new harbour, if after the best expert advice had been obtained such should be considered advisable, and for other public works ; (5) That a sum of £100 should be earmarked for the obtaining of the best expert advice ; (6) That the Lord Seigneur, the Sénéchal, the Prevost and the Constable of Sark be authorized to sign a humble Petition to Your Majesty the King in Council praying that Your Majesty may be graciously pleased to grant the prayer of the said Petition and declare and order that it is Your Majesty's Royal Will and pleasure that the aforesaid tax have the force of law in Your Majesty's 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 humbly agree 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 of Sark to levy until the 31st December, 1923, a tax of one shilling per head on all passengers (other than inhabitants of the said Island) landing in Sark.
- " 2. Provided always that all moneys derived from the said tax shall be devoted to the following objects :—
 - " (a) The first £100 obtained is to be set aside for obtaining expert advice on the harbour.
 - " (b) The necessary upkeep of the harbour.

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“ (c) Such other public works as may be sanctioned by His Majesty in Council.”

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 :—

Levy
authorised

1.—That the Chief Pleas of the Island of Sark, be, and they are hereby authorized to levy until the 31st December, 1923, a tax of one shilling per head on all passengers (other than inhabitants of the said Island) landing in Sark.

Objects

2.—Provided always that all moneys derived from the said tax shall be devoted to the following objects :—

(a) The first £100 obtained is to be set aside for obtaining expert advice on the harbour.

(b) The necessary upkeep of the harbour.

(c) Such other public works as may be sanctioned by His Majesty in Council.

AND HIS MAJESTY doth hereby further direct that this Order be entered upon the Registers of the Islands of Guernsey and Sark and observed accordingly.

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

ALMERIC FITZROY.

(Enregistré sur les Records le 9 avril 1923.)

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE,

The 12th day of March, 1923.

PRESENT,

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY

LORD PRESIDENT

SIR JOHN BAIRD, BART

SIR FREDERICK PONSONBY

MR. NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN.

Loi
prescrivant
des pénalités
pour fausses

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 March, 1923, 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 :—

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déclarations
dans le
dessein
d'obtenir
augmenta-
tion de
Pension du
Gouverne-
ment de Sa
Majesté

“(1) That for reasons set forth in the preamble thereof, the Law Officers of the Crown, at a Meeting of the Royal Court held on the 15th day of July, 1922, submitted a Bill or ‘Projet de Loi’ intituled *Loi prescrivante des Pénalités pour fausses Déclarations dans le dessein d’obtenir une Pension ou une Augmentation de Pension du Gouvernement de Sa Majesté,*’ which ‘Projet de Loi’ was adopted by the Royal Court, and the Bailiff was requested to submit the same to the States for their approval : (2) That at a Meeting of the States of Deliberation held on the 30th day of August, 1922, the said Bill or ‘Projet de Loi’ was approved, and the President was authorized to submit a most humble Petition to Your Majesty in Council praying for Your Royal Sanction thereto : (3) That on the 1st day of September, 1922, the Acting President of the States forwarded, through the usual channel, a most humble Petition to Your Majesty in Council praying for Your Majesty’s Royal Sanction to the said Bill or ‘Projet de Loi,’ a Schedule of which was annexed to the Petition : (4) That on the 18th day of October, 1922, the Lieutenant-Governor directed a letter to be addressed to the Bailiff, enclosing, for his observations thereon, copy of a letter of the 12th October, 1922, from the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty’s Treasury to the Under-Secretary of State, Home Office, in the matter, suggesting that the local enactment should have the effect of securing the same penalties as the

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Imperial Act, forfeiture of pension being enforced in all cases either by Order of the Court of Guernsey, on the recommendation of the Crown or by the Crown on the recommendation of the Court of Guernsey : (5) That on the 21st day of October, 1922, the Royal Court adopted an amended Bill or 'Projet de Loi,' embodying the suggestions of the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, and requested the Bailiff to submit the same to the States for their approval : (6) That on the 6th day of December, 1922, at a meeting of the States of Deliberation, the said Bill or 'Projet de Loi, as amended by the Royal Court, was approved with slight modification, and the President was authorized to submit a most humble Petition to Your Majesty in Council praying for Your Majesty's Royal Sanction thereto : (7) That the said Bill or 'Projet de Loi' is intituled 'Loi prescrivante des Pénalités pour fausses Déclarations dans le dessein d'obtenir une Pension ou une Augmentation de Pension du Gouvernement de Sa Majesté,' 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 said Bill or 'Projet de Loi' and to order and direct that the same shall 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.

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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 PRESCRIVANT DES PÉNALITÉS POUR
FAUSSES DÉCLARATIONS DANS LE DESSEIN
D'OBTENIR UNE PENSION OU UNE AUG-
MENTATION DE PENSION DU GOUVERNE-
MENT DE SA MAJESTÉ.

Attendu que des poursuites judiciaires ne peuvent être intentées sous la juridiction Anglaise contre ceux qui résident dans cette Ile et qui font de fausses déclarations pour obtenir une pension ou une augmentation de pension du Gouvernement de Sa Majesté aux fins d'un Acte du Parlement, Ordre en Conseil ou Mandat Royal ("Royal Warrant");

Celui qui, dans le dessein d'obtenir une pension ou une augmentation de pension ou de continuer à recevoir une pension ou une augmentation de pension du Gouvernement de Sa Majesté aux fins d'un Acte du Parlement quelconque, Ordre en Conseil ou Mandat Royal ("Royal Warrant") fera ou se servira

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Pénalités

sciemment, d'une fausse déclaration soit pour lui-même, soit pour autrui, ou qui fera une fausse représentation, sera coupable d'une offense et passible en Police Correctionnelle à la discrétion de la Cour soit d'un emprisonnement qui n'excédera pas Six mois avec ou sans travail forcé, soit d'une amende qui n'excédera pas £50 sterling, et dans le cas d'un pensionnaire, sur la recommandation de la Couronne, à la confiscation de pension ou augmentation de pension à lui payable.

(Enregistré sur les Records le 17 avril 1923.)

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE,
The 27th day of March, 1920.

PRESENT,

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
LORD PRESIDENT LORD SOMERLEYTON
MASTER OF THE HORSE SIR FREDERICK PONSONBY.
SIR W. JOYNSON-HICKS, Bt.

Perception
des Droits
sur les
Marchandises
importées
dans l'île
Unification
de l'étalon de
poids et
mesures

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 March, 1923, 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 Bailiff and Jurats of the Royal Court and of the States of the Island of Guernsey, acting jointly, setting forth :—

“ 1. That by an Order of Your Majesty in Council of the 12th day of January, 1916, registered on the Records of this Island on the 1st day of February, 1916, the standard of British Weights and Measures was substituted for the old Guernsey Standard as from the 1st day of May of that year : 2.—That on the 7th day of November, 1922, the President of the

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States Board of Administration addressed a letter to the President of the States pointing out that the old Guernsey Standard ton of 2,000 lbs. avoirdupois, equivalent to 2,179 lbs. avoirdupois was still used as the basis of calculation for the duty on goods (wharfage dues) in accordance with various Orders in Council, and further pointing out that when the Impôt on Spirituous Liquors and Wines was increased by an Order in Council of the 25th July, 1921, registered on the 20th day of August, 1921, the standard of measure for these goods was changed from the Guernsey gallon to the Imperial gallon, and that the Impôt on oils, tobacco and tea is levied at rates fixed per gallon Imperial and per pound avoirdupois : 3.—That, as it was a great disadvantage to have two different standards in use for the levying of duty, the said Board suggested that the States be approached with a view to remove these anomalies, by rendering British Weights and Measures applicable to all Orders in Council authorizing the levy of duty on goods imported : 4.—That by Orders in Council of the 2nd day of September, 1858, and of the 6th day of July, 1915, limestone and cement stone (“ la pierre à chaux et la pierre à ciment ”) were exempt from duty under both Schedules. The importation of these articles was now practically extinct, but limestone and chalk in different forms on which a duty of 3s. 6d. per ton is levied, were at present imported to some extent for the purification of the soil, a practice which should be encouraged more especially as this Island is deficient in lime. The Board of Administration therefore recommended the repeal of the aforementioned exemption, and that necessary sanction be obtained to impose a duty of 1s. per ton on all limestone and chalk imported in any form (as distinct from marble, alabaster and shells), provided they are not mixed with any other substance : 5.—That the said Board further

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recommended that power should be given to the Royal Court to enable them by Ordinance to deal with goods which may in future require to be dealt with in a special manner, and for which no provision is made in the existing legislation : 6.—That on the 6th day of December, 1922, Resolutions embodying the recommendations of the Board of Administration were approved by the States of Deliberation, with slight modifications, and the President was authorized, jointly with the Bailiff and Jurats of the Royal Court, to present a most humble Petition to Your Majesty in Council praying for Your Royal Sanction to the said Resolutions : 7.—That the aforesaid Resolutions were in the words and figures set forth in the Schedule annexed to the said Petition : 8.—That whereas the Resolutions 1, 2 and 3 of the aforementioned Schedule adopted by the States affect the duties leviable by the said Bailiff and Jurats, the latter, on the 2nd day of December, 1922, as Administrators of certain duties on goods imported in this Island set forth in Schedule B annexed to the Order in Council of the 2nd day of September, 1858, registered on the Records of this Island on the 11th day of September, 1858, passed an Act whereby they assented thereto, and jointly with the States, resolved to present a most humble Petition to Your Majesty in Council praying for Your Royal Sanction thereto : And therefore most humbly praying that Your Majesty would be graciously pleased to grant Your Royal Sanction to the modifications to various Orders in Council relating to the duty on goods imported into the said Island as set forth in the Schedule annexed to the said Petition.

“ THE LORDS OF THE COMMITTEE, in obedience to Your Majesty’s said Order of Reference, have taken the said Petition into consideration, and having intimated to the Bailiff and President of the States

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of the Island of Guernsey that in their opinion the provision of paragraph 5 of the said Schedule to the said Petition required reconsideration and having thereafter been informed by the said Bailiff and President that the Royal Court and the States approved the deletion of the said paragraph, have taken the said Petition and Schedule 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 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 order, as it is hereby ordered, that the modifications to the various Orders in Council relating to the duty on goods imported into the Island of Guernsey (as set forth in the Schedule to this Order) be sanctioned.

AND HIS MAJESTY doth hereby further direct that this Order, and the said Schedule (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.

" SCHEDULE " referred to in the foregoing Order in Council.

(1) Que dans tous les Ordres en Conseil ayant rapport à la Perception des Droits sur les Marchandises

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Importées dans l'Île, les mots " par tonneau de 2,000 livres " et " par tonneau de 210 gallons de mesure locale " seront censés signifier respectivement le tonneau de 2240 livres avoirdupois et le tonneau de 210 gallons de mesure impériale.

(2) Que dans les Ordres en Conseil ayant rapport aux Droits sur les Marchandises Importées dans l'Île l'alinéa ci-dessous soit rappelé, savoir :—

" Toutes autres marchandises qui paient 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;" et que l'alinéa ci-dessous y soit substitué, savoir :—

" Toutes autres marchandises qui mesurent plus de quarante pieds cubes par tonneau payeront les droits à la mesure (quarante pieds cubes équivalant un tonneau) à l'exception des marchandises particulières qui seront de temps en temps énumérées par Ordonnance de la Cour Royale, lesquelles marchandises payeront au poids."

(3) Que la base de répartition des Droits sur " les Blés, Pois et Graine de toute espèce " sous la Cédule B, autorisée par l'Ordre en Conseil du 2 Septembre 1858, savoir :—" Le Quartier Impérial " soit substitué par " le Tonneau Avoirdupois," et que le taux des Droits sous cette Cédule soit à l'avenir à raison de 6d. par tonneau.

(4) Que l'exemption des Droits de " la pierre à chaux et la pierre à ciment " dans l'Ordre en Conseil du 6 juillet 1915, enregistré le 24 juillet 1915, soit rappelée, et qu'un droit de 1s. par tonneau sous la Cédule X. soit perçu sur la pierre à chaux et sur la craie importée en une forme quelconque (distincte du marbre, de l'alabâtre et des coquilles) pourvu toutefois qu'elles ne soient mêlées avec aucune autre substance.

(Enregistré sur les Records le 17 avril 1923.)

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AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE,

The 27th day of March, 1923.

PRESENT,

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY

LORD PRESIDENT

LORD SOMERLEYTON

MASTER OF THE HORSE

SIR FREDERICK PONSONBY

SIR W. JOYNSON-HICKS, RT.

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, 1923, in the words following, viz. :—

Loi supplé-
mentaire à la
Loi relative
à l'Education
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 at a Meeting of the States of Deliberation held on the 26th day of July, 1922, on the recommendation of the Board of Health, a Resolution was adopted granting the Education Council powers to close the Schools during epidemics, and the Royal Court was requested to adopt legislation giving effect to the said Resolution : 2. That at a Meeting of the States of Deliberation held on the 10th day of January, 1923, on the recommendation of the Education Council, a Resolution was adopted fixing the School Age from 6 to 14 years, and the Royal Court was requested to adopt a Bill or *Projet de Loi* giving effect to the said Resolution : 3. That on the 22nd day of January, 1923, the Royal Court adopted a Bill or *Projet de Loi* giving effect to the aforementioned Resolutions, and the Bailiff was requested to submit the same to the States for their approval ; 4. That on the 28th day of February, 1923, the States approved the said Bill or *Projet de Loi*, and the President was authorized to submit a most humble Petition to Your Majesty in Council praying for

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Your Royal Sanction thereto : 5. That the said Bill or Projet de Loi 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 Bill or Projet de Loi intituled ' Loi supplémentaire à la Loi relative à l'Education Primaire Obligatoire,' and to order and direct that the same shall 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 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.

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LOI SUPPLÉMENTAIRE À LA LOI RELATIVE A L'ÉDUCATION PRIMAIRE OBLIGATOIRE.

Vu les délibérations des États en date du Vingt-six juillet Mil neuf cent vingt-deux et du Dix janvier Mil neuf cent vingt-trois respectivement.

Sont et demeurent rappelés l'article premier et l'appel l'article dix de la Loi relative à l'Éducation Primaire Obligatoire sanctionnée par Ordre de Sa Majesté en Conseil en date du 17 septembre 1900, enregistré sur les Records de cette Ile le 13 octobre 1900, et y sont substitués les articles suivants lesquels seront censés former partie de la dite Loi.

1.—Dans l'Ile de Guernesey l'Instruction Primaire est obligatoire pour les enfants des deux sexes âgés au-dessus de six ans et au-dessous de quatorze ans quelle que soit la nationalité des parents. Tout enfant d'âge scolaire à l'exception des enfants mentionnés dans les alinéas (b), (c) et (d) de l'article trois de la dite Loi du 13 octobre 1900, doit recevoir une instruction au moins égale à celle qui est donnée dans les écoles publiques primaires.

Instruction Primaire est obligatoire pour les enfants au-dessus de six ans et au-dessous de quatorze ans

10.—Le Conseil d'Éducation aura le pouvoir dans le cas d'une épidémie et dans tout autre cas d'une gravité exceptionnelle, de clore les écoles primaires tant paroissiales que volontaires, et les écoles Inter-médiaires, ou d'en exclure des écoliers.

Pouvoirs du Conseil en cas d'épidémie

(Enregistré sur les Records le 12 mai 1923.)

Monsieur le Baillif ayant ce jour communiqué à la Cour une lettre de Son Excellence le Lieutenant-Gouverneur en date du 2 mai, 1923, transmettant un circulaire du Département de l'Intérieur en date du 25 avril, 1923, et un imprimé d'un Ordre en

Irish Free State (Consequential Adaptation of Enactments) Order, 1923

1923

Conseil intitulé "The Irish Free State (Consequential Adaptation of Enactments) Order 1923."

La Cour, ouies les conclusions des Officiers du Roi, a ordonné que le dit Ordre en Conseil sera enregistré sur les Records de cette Ile par être logé au Greffe.

(Enregistré sur les Records le 19 mai 1923.)

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE,

The 4th day of May, 1923.

PRESENT,

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY

LORD PRESIDENT

LORD CHAMBERLAIN

SECRETARY SIR SAMUEL HOARE

SIR FREDERICK PONSONBY.

Loi supplé-
mentaire à la
Loi relative à
l'Entretien
des Voies
Publiques
Collection de
l'axe
Nouveau
système

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 2nd day of May, 1923, 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 2nd day of February 1923, the States of Deliberation, upon the recommendation of the Board of Administration, approved :— (a) the abolition of the existing system for the collection of the Road Tax as regulated by Article XIII of the Order in Council of the 14th November, 1904, 'Loi pour l'Entretien des Voies Publiques,' and resolved that the said Tax be collected at the States Office on demand notes issued to each individual proprietor ; (b) that, for the purposes of the collection of the said Tax, the Island be divided into four districts, and that the tax for each district be paid at the States Office during a period

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of two weeks ; (c) the repeal of Article XIII of the aforementioned Order in Council, and the substitution therefor of an Article making the aforementioned Tax payable on the 10th October of each year, authorizing the Royal Court to pass such Ordinances as may be deemed necessary for the collection thereof ; and requesting the Royal Court to prepare a Bill or Projet de Loi giving effect to their resolutions in the matter ; (2) That on the 10th day of March, 1923, the Royal Court adopted a Bill or Projet de Loi intituled ‘ Loi supplémentaire à la Loi relative à l’Entretien des Voies Publiques,’ and requested the Bailiff to submit the same to the States for their approval ; (3) That on the 20th day of April, 1923, the States of Deliberation approved the said Bill or Projet de Loi, and authorized the President to present a most humble Petition to Your Majesty in Council praying for Your Royal Sanction thereto ; (4) That the said Bill or Projet de Loi is in the words and figures set forth in the Schedule annexed 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 relative à l’Entretien des Voies Publiques,’ and to order and direct that the same shall 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

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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.

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 RELATIVE À L'ENTRETIEN DES VOIES PUBLIQUES.

Vu la délibération des Etats en date du deux février mil neuf cent vingt-trois ;

Rappel de
l'Article
XIII de la
Loi de 1904

Est et demeure rappelé l'Article XIII de la Loi relative à l'Entretien des Voies Publiques sanctionnée par Ordre de Sa Majesté en Conseil en date du 14 novembre 1904, enregistré sur les Records de cette Ile le 26 novembre 1904, et y est substitué l'Article suivant lequel sera censé former partie de la dite Loi.

ARTICLE XIII.

Taxe sera
payable le 10
octobre de
chaque année

La Taxe sur toutes les propriétés dans l'Ile levée en vertu de la Loi supplémentaire à la dite Loi du 26 novembre 1904 sanctionnée par Ordre de Sa Majesté en Conseil en date du 27 juin 1921, enregistré sur les Records de cette Ile le 16 juillet 1921, sera payable le dix octobre de chaque année ; et est la

Cour Royale autorisée à passer telles Ordonnances qu'elle croira nécessaires pour la perception de la susdite taxe.

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(Enregistré sur les Records le 16 juin 1923.)

Monsieur le Baillif ayant ce jour communiqué à la Cour un Ordre de Sa Majesté en Conseil en date du 31 mai 1923—transmettant des exemplaires de l'Ordre en Conseil suivant :

Order in Council dated the 12th day of March, 1923, amending the Aliens Order, 1920

“ Order in Council dated the 12th day of March, 1923, amending the Aliens Order 1920.”

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

- 1.— Que le dit Ordre en Conseil du 31 mai 1923 sera enregistré sur les Records de cette Ile.
- 2.— Qu'un des exemplaires du dit Ordre en Conseil du 12 mars 1923 transmis sera enregistré sur les Records de cette Ile par être logé au Greffe.
- 3.— Qu'un extrait des Registres contenant ce présent Acte avec un exemplaire du dit Ordre en Conseil du 12 mars 1923 sera expédié par le Greffier du Roi à Monsieur le Juge d'Auregny et à Monsieur le Sénéchal de Sercq.

(Enregistré sur les Records le 7 juillet 1923.)

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE,
The 26th day of June, 1923.

PRESENT,

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY,

LORD PRESIDENT

LORD SOMERLEYTON

LORD STEWARD

MR. WOOD

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

Order in Council sanctioning Payment of

1923

£132 11s. 1d.
made without
authority by
the Sark
Chief Pleas
to Thomas
Godfrey, Esq.
Treasurer of
Sark, and
absolving the
Chief Pleas
from any
blame attach-
ing to their
action in the
matter

and Jersey, dated the 14th day of June, 1923, 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, Esquire, Seigneur of the Island of Sark, Ashby Taylor, Esquire, Sénéchal of the said Island, Alfred Baker, Esquire, Prévôt of the said Island, and Albert George Falle, Esquire, Constable of the said Island, setting forth—that, on the 4th day of April, 1923, the Tenants and Deputies of Sark in Chief Pleas assembled, the Seigneur being present, authorized the Seigneur, the Sénéchal, the Prévôt and the Constable to present a humble Petition to Your Majesty in Council setting forth (1) that in January, 1917, the Tenants of Sark, in Chief Pleas assembled, passed a Resolution voting to the Treasurer of the Island, Thomas Godfrey, Esquire, the sum of 5 per cent. on the total annual income derived from the Impôts on Wines, Spirits, Beer and Tobacco, in lieu of a Salary ; (2) that, subsequently, it came to the knowledge of the Chief Pleas that they had no authority to vote the said 5 per cent. on the Impôts aforesaid without the previous sanction of Your Majesty in Council, under the provisions of an Order of Your Majesty in Council, dated the 24th day of January, 1917 : And most humbly praying Your Majesty that, in view of the fact that the money in question had already been paid to the said Treasurer for the period 17th January, 1917 (when the Resolution was passed by the Chief Pleas) to 25th July, 1922, for services rendered by him, Your Majesty would be graciously pleased to give Your Royal Sanction to the payment to the Treasurer of the said sum amounting to £132 11s. 1d., and further, absolve the Chief Pleas from any blame attaching to their action in the matter :

“THE LORDS OF THE COMMITTEE, in 1923
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 order, as it is hereby ordered:—

I.—That the payment of the said sum of £132 11s. 1d. made in error by the Chief Pleas to Thomas Godfrey, Esquire, Treasurer of the Island, is hereby sanctioned.

II.—That the Chief Pleas are hereby absolved from any blame attaching to their action in the matter.

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

M. P. A. HANKEY.

(Enregistré sur les Records le 7 juillet 1923.)

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE,

The 26th day of June, 1923.

PRESENT,

THE KING’S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY

LORD PRESIDENT

LORD SOMERLEYTON

LORD STEWARD

MR. WOOD

SIR FREDERICK PONSONBY.

WHEREAS there was this day read at the Board
a Report from the Right Honourable the Lords of the Erection d’un
Phare sur le

1923
 Rocher
 Roustel et
 certains
 autres
 travaux
 nécessaires
 ayant rapport
 à la
 navigation et
 l'éclairage
 des approches
 des Havres
 de St. Pierre-
 Port et de
 St. Samson

Committee of Council for the Affairs of Guernsey and Jersey, dated the 6th day of June, 1923, 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 registered on the Records of the Island on the 26th day of June, 1915, Your Majesty was graciously pleased to authorize :—(a) The erection of a Light-house 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 should 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 (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: (2) That by a further Order of Your Majesty in Council, dated the 12th day of August, 1915, registered on the Records of the Island on the 28th day of August 1915, Your Majesty was graciously pleased to sanction the additional expenditure of a sum of £151 17s. 6d., *Guernsey Currency*, for the purpose of carrying out the aforesaid works: (3) That on the 3rd day of May, 1916, two fresh alternative proposals, involving an additional expenditure of £3,420, *Guernsey Currency*, and £1,520, *Guernsey Currency*, respectively, for the erection of a stronger and

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higher tower, as recommended by the Elder Brethren of the Trinity House, were submitted to the States by the Committee for the Harbour of St. Peter-Port, when, owing to the war, a Resolution was adopted deferring the works *sine die* : (4) That on the 5th day of July, 1920, the States resolved to build, at a cost of £5,985, *Guernsey Currency*, on the Roustel Rock, a concrete tower to act as a beacon, and capable, if hereafter found desirable, of carrying a light and fog-signal, and voted the sum of £3,875 8s. 7d., *Guernsey Currency*, to make up the balance between the said sum of £5,985 and the amounts already sanctioned by the aforesaid Orders of Your Majesty in Council of the 2nd day of June, 1915, and the 12th day of August, 1915, the sum of £422 6s. 1d. out of the amount sanctioned by the aforesaid Orders in Council having already been expended in preliminary work in 1915 ; and the States further authorized the President to present a most humble Petition to Your Majesty in Council praying that Your Majesty would be graciously pleased to authorize that the sum of £3,875 8s. 7d., *Guernsey Currency*, together with the sums of £2,500 and £151 17s. 6d., *Guernsey Currency*, authorized by Your Majesty's aforementioned Orders in Council may be applied to the erection of a concrete Tower on Roustel Rock, and that the said sum may be taken in the following proportions, viz., two-thirds from the Revenues of the Special Fund 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 further to order and direct that the annual cost of the said works be taken from the Revenues of the said Harbours in the above-mentioned proportions : And humbly praying that the sum of £3,875 8s. 7d., together with the sum of £2,651 17s. 6d. sanctioned by Your Majesty's Orders of the 2nd day of June, 1915, and the 12th

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day of August, 1915, be applied to the erection of a concrete tower on Roustel Rock, and that the said amount be taken, two-thirds from the Revenues of the Special Fund of the Harbour of St. Peter-Port created by virtue of an Order in Council of the 2nd day of 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 upkeep of the said works be taken from the Revenues of the said Harbours in the above-mentioned proportions : (5) That on the 8th day of December, 1920, the Committee for the Harbour of St. Peter-Port reported that the firm which had contracted to carry out the work voted by the States on the 5th day of July, 1920 and sanctioned by an Order of Your Majesty in Council on the 13th day of August, 1920, had dissolved, and also submitted the States' Engineer's revised estimate of £8,000, upon which the States decided not to build the tower : (6) That the unexpended balance of the votes sanctioned by the aforesaid Orders of Your Majesty in Council amounts to £5,810 5s. 10d. ; (7) That on the 28th day of February, 1923 a letter with accompanying notes, addressed to the Bailiff by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor of Guernsey, and also a Petition signed by several members of the States, drawing attention to the urgent need of the better lighting of and other navigation aids to the approaches to St. Peter-Port Harbour were submitted to the States, when the Committee for the said Harbour was requested to study the question and report thereon to the States : (8) That on the 25th day of May, 1923, the Report of the said Committee was submitted to the States, when the recommendations contained therein were unanimously adopted, viz. :—

	£	s.	d.
(a) The erection of a lighted beacon			
on Roustel Rock	2,544	0	0

	<u>1923</u>		
(b) The erection of a light on the beacon recently completed at the "Platte" rock	473	0	0
(c) Second set of spare cylinders ..	63	0	0
(d) The conversion of Belvedere fixed light into an occulting light, and the erection of a screen near the lighthouse	91	15	0
(e) The painting of the breakwater lighthouse	3	0	0
(f) The reduction of the "Grune au Rouge" and "Agenor" rocks ..	1,000	0	0
(g) The erection of a fog-signal at St. Martin's Point	1,756	12	0
(h) The erection of a light at St. Martin's Point extra to above	143	8	0
(i) The erection of a light and sound apparatus	50	0	0
(j) Contingencies	575	5	0
	<hr/>		
Total	£6,700	0	0
	<hr/>		

and authorized the President to present a most humble Petition to Your Majesty in Council, praying that Your Majesty would be graciously pleased to sanction (a) the transfer of the unexpended balance of £5,810 5s. 10d. sanctioned by the aforesaid Orders of Your Majesty in Council for the building of a tower and light on Roustel Rock to be applied, together with a further sum of £889 14s. 2d. to the carrying out of the said new works, and (b) that the said total sum of £6,700 be taken as follows:— 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 : And most humbly praying that Your Majesty would be graciously pleased to grant Your Royal Sanction to :—

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	£	s.	d.
A.—(i) The erection of a lighted beacon on Roustel Rock ..	2,544	0	0
(ii) The erection of a light on the beacon recently completed at the " Platte " rock	473	0	0
(iii) Second set of spare cylinders	63	0	0
(iv) The conversion of Belvedere fixed light into an occulting light, and the erection of a screen near the lighthouse ..	91	15	0
(v) The painting of the break-water lighthouse	3	0	0
(vi) The reduction of the " Grune au Rouge " and " Agenor " rocks	1,000	0	0
(vii) The erection of a fog-signal at St. Martin's Point	1,756	12	0
(viii) The erection of a light at St. Martin's Point extra to above	143	8	0
(ix) Erection of light and sound apparatus	50	0	0
(x) Contingencies	575	5	0
Total	£6,700	0	0

B.—The transfer of the unexpected balance of £5,810 5s. 10d. sanctioned by Orders in Council of the 2nd day of June, 1915, and 12th day of August, 1915, and the 13th day of August, 1920, for the building of a tower and light on Roustel Rock, to be applied, together with a further sum of £889 14s. 2d. to the carrying out of the aforesaid new works.

C.—That the total sum of £6,700 be taken as follows :
—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 1473.
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 :—

	£	s.	d.
A.—(I) The erection of a lighted beacon on Roustel Rock ..	2,544	0	0
(II) The erection of a light on the beacon recently completed at the “ Platte ” rock	473	0	0
(III) Second set of spare cylinders	63	0	0
(IV) The conversion of Belvedere fixed light into an occulting light, and the erection of a screen near the lighthouse ..	91	15	0
(V) The painting of the break-water lighthouse	3	0	0
(VI) The reduction of the “ Grune au Rouge ” and “ Agenor ” rocks	1,000	0	0
(VII) The erection of a fog-signal at St. Martin's Point	1,756	12	0
(VIII) The erection of a light at St. Martin's Point extra to above	143	8	0
(IX) Erection of light and sound apparatus	50	0	0
(X) Contingencies	575	5	0
Total	£6,700	0	0

and to order and direct B.—The transfer of the unex-

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pended balance of £5,810 5s. 10d. sanctioned by Orders in Council of the 2nd day of June, 1915, the 12th day of August 1915, and the 13th day of August, 1920, for the building of a Tower and Light on Roustel Rock, to be applied, together with a further sum of £889 14s. 2d. to the carrying out of the aforesaid new works and C.—That the total sum of £6,700 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.

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.

M. P. A. HANKEY.

(Enregistré sur les Records le 14 juillet 1923.)

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE,

The 26th day of June, 1923.

PRESENT,

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY

LORD PRESIDENT

LORD SOMERLEYTON

LORD STEWARD

MR. WOOD

SIR FREDERICK PONSONBY.

Loi portant
Règlement
pour Mesurer
et Photographier
des
Prisonniers
condamnés

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 June, 1923, in the words following, viz :—

“YOUR MAJESTY having been pleased, by ¹⁹²³ Your General Order of Reference of the 10th day of May, 1910, to refer into this Committee the humble Petition of the States of the Island of Guernsey setting forth :—

(1) That no Law exists in the Island of Guernsey providing for the identification by means of photographs, measurements and finger prints of persons guilty or accused of crime ; (2) that, as it is desirable to introduce legislation on this subject on the lines of the English Law, on the 5th day of May, 1923, a Bill or Projet de Loi intituled “ Loi portant Règlement pour Mesurer et Photographier des Prisonniers condamnés ou accusés de crime,” prepared by the Law Officers of the Crown, was submitted to and adopted by the Royal Court, and the Bailiff was requested to submit the same to the States for their approval ; (3) that on the 25th day May, 1923, the said Bill or Projet de Loi was submitted to and approved by the States of Deliberation, and the President was authorized to present a most humble Petition to Your Majesty in Council praying for Your Royal Sanction thereto ; (4) That the said Bill or Projet de Loi is in the words set forth in the Schedule to the 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 portant Règlement pour Mesurer et Photographier des Prisonniers condamnés ou accusés de crime,” and to order and direct that the same shall 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

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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.

M. P. A. HANKEY.

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

LOI PORTANT RÈGLEMENT POUR MESURER
ET PHOTOGRAPHIER DES PRISONNIERS
CONDAMNÉS OU ACCUSÉS DE CRIME.

Prisonnier
condamné
ou accusé de
crime pourra
être
photographié
et mesuré en
prison

Comment
photographié

1. Sujet aux règlements qui ensuivent, tout prisonnier condamné ou accusé de crime pourra être photographié et mesuré à tout moment pendant qu'il est en prison.

2. Il sera photographié soit dans l'habillement de la prison soit dans l'habillement qu'il portait au moment de son arrestation ou de son procès, ou dans tout autre habillement eu égard à son état.

3. La photographie comprendra une photographie de la pleine figure et celle du vrai profil de l'accusé. 1923
Pleine figure et profil
4. Les mesurages d'un accusé pourront comprendre :
- (a) la grandeur et la position relative de toute cicatrice et de toute marque distinctive sur aucune partie du corps ; Mesurages
- (b) le filament extérieur des doigts et du pouce des deux mains lequel filament sera pris par l'appui des doigts et des pouces sur une plaque d'encre anglicé (ink plate) et ensuite sur du papier ou du carton afin de laisser une empreinte claire de la surface de la peau. Empreinte des filaments des doigts et du pouce
- 5 Un accusé attendant son procès ne sera pas photographié ni mesuré pendant qu'il est en prison à moins que ce soit par ordre de Monsieur le Bailiff ou de son Lieutenant et ce sur une demande par écrit signée de l'Inspecteur de la Police Salariee énonçant que d'après la nature de l'offense dont l'individu est accusé ou pour d'autres raisons, il y a lieu de croire qu'il a déjà été condamné pour crime ou qu'il s'est livré auparavant à des actes criminels, ou que pour toute autre cause sa photographie ou ses mesurages sont nécessaires pour les besoins de la Justice. Mesures à prendre avant de photographier ou mesurer un accusé
6. Lorsqu'un accusé attendant son procès, qui n'a pas été condamné auparavant pour crime, aura été photographié ou mesuré aux fins de l'article précédent, s'il est renvoyé ou acquitté par la Cour, toutes les photographies y compris la négative et les copies, les empreintes des doigts et les récits de ses mesurages qui auront été pris, seront immédiatement détruits ou livrés à l'accusé. Empreintes et photographies d'un accusé acquitté seront détruites ou livrées à l'accusé
7. Les empreintes des doigts et des pouces d'un prisonnier pourront être légalement prises de son consentement dans tout lieu et à tout moment. Si un accusé attendant son procès s'y oppose, il n'est pas permis d'user de force à moins qu'il soit en prison Empreintes pourront être prises en tout temps et en tout lieu du consentement du prisonnier Défense d'user de force si prisonniers'y oppose

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Refus
d'obéir à un
règlement
quelconque
de cette Loi,
sera censé
une offense
contre la
discipline, et
sera passible
de peines
imposées par
Ordonnance

et que permission à cet effet ait été donnée par Monsieur le Baillif ou son Lieutenant.

8. Tout accusé qui refuse d'obéir ou de se soumettre à un règlement quelconque porté dans cette Loi, sera censé être coupable d'une offense contre la discipline de la prison et sera passible des peines qui sont ou qui seront imposées par les Ordonnances de la Cour Royale portant règlement pour la Prison Publique.

(Enregistré sur les Records le 14 juillet 1923.)

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE,

The 26th day of June, 1923.

PRESENT,

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY

LORD PRESIDENT

LORD SOMERLEYTON

LORD STEWARD

MR. WOOD

SIR FREDERICK PONSONBY.

Loi relative
aux preuves
au Criminel
(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 20th day of June, 1923, 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 States of the Island of Alderney holden before the Petitioner on the 23rd May, 1923, the States, in order to bring the law relating to Evidence in Criminal Cases into harmony with the law observed in the Island of Guernsey, and in order to give accused persons facilities for giving evidence on oath, adopted the Projet de Loi, intituled ‘Loi relative aux preuves au Criminel’ and authorized the Petitioner to present

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in their name a most humble petition to Your Majesty in Council praying Your Majesty to be pleased to grant thereto Your Royal Sanction ; And most humbly praying that Your Majesty would be graciously pleased to grant Your Royal Sanction to the Projet de Loi intituled ' Loi relative aux preuves au Criminel,' and to declare that Your Royal Will and Pleasure is that it have the 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 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 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.

M. P. A. HANKEY.

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

LOI RELATIVE AUX PREUVES AU CRIMINEL.

ARTICLE 1.

Personne
accusée
admise
comme
témoin com-
pétent, aussi
mari ou
femme

Toute personne se trouvant sous le coup d'une accusation au criminel quelconque, et dans les poursuites pour les infractions des lois et des infractions d'Ordonnances, de même que le mari ou la femme (suivant le cas) de cette personne, sera admise comme témoin compétent de la défense, que la personne en question soit seule accusée ou qu'elle le soit conjointement avec quelque autre personne, et ce aux conditions suivantes :—

Conditions
d'admission

(a) La personne ainsi accusée ne sera, en vertu des dispositions de la présente Loi, admise comme témoin que sur sa propre demande.

A quelle
période des
procédures

(b) Lorsqu'il s'agit d'un crime ou délit pour laquelle la personne accusée est constituée prisonnier sous un acte d'accusation, le témoignage de telle personne ne sera recevable qu'au cours de l'action des Officiers du Roi contre telle personne à soutenir leur preuve devant la Cour.

Manque de
déposer ne
sera pas sujet
de commen-
taire

(c) Le fait, pour une personne se trouvant sous le coup d'une accusation au criminel quelconque ou pour le mari ou la femme (suivant le cas) de cette personne, de manquer à déposer ne pourra faire l'objet d'aucun commentaire de la part de l'accusation.

Mari ou
femme de
l'accusé

(d) Le mari, ou la femme (suivant le cas) de toute personne accusée comme sus est dit ne pourra, sauf dans les cas que comporte la présente Loi, être cité à déposer, en vertu des dispositions de la présente Loi, que sur la demande formelle de la personne ainsi accusée.

Communica-
tions entre
mari et
femme

(e) Rien dans la présente Loi, ne sera de nature de contraindre un mari à dévoiler une communication

quelconque dont sa femme lui aura fait part au cours du mariage ; de même rien, dans la présente Loi, ne pourra contraindre une femme à dévoiler une communication quelconque dont son mari lui aurait fait part au cours du mariage. 1923

(f) Toute personne accusée comme sus est dit et admise à témoigner en vertu des dispositions de la présente Loi, pourra, au cours du contre-interrogatoire, s'entendre poser n'importe quelle question, quand bien même cette question tendrait à incriminer cette personne du chef d'accusation qui lui est reproché. Questions
incriminantes

(g) A toute personne accusée comme sus est dit et admise, en vertu des dispositions de la présente Loi, à déposer comme témoin, il ne pourra être posé de question tendant à établir qu'elle a commis un autre crime que celui pour lequel elle se trouve poursuivie ; ou qu'elle a été condamnée de ce chef ; ou qu'elle en a été accusée ; ou même jouit d'une fâcheuse réputation ; à moins toutefois :— Questions
concernant
un autre
crime

(i) Que la preuve qu'elle a commise ou qu'elle a été condamnée pour une autre offense soit admissible en témoignage pour prouver sa culpabilité du chef d'accusation qui lui est reprochée.

(ii) Que la personne en question n'ait posé, soit personnellement, soit par l'entremise de son Avocat, aux témoins de l'accusation, des questions de nature à établir sa bonne réputation, ou, enfin, que la nature de la défense ou encore la façon dont cette dernière est conduite ne soit telle qu'elle comporte certaines imputations contre la réputation de la partie plaignante ou contre celle des témoins à charge.

(iii) Ou, enfin, que cette personne n'ait témoigné contre une personne quelconque se trouvant sous le coup de la même accusation.

(h) Toute personne appelée, en vertu des dispositions Lieu ou
déposition
sera faite

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de la présente Loi, à faire une déposition, quelconque, devra faire cette déposition de la barre même des témoins ou de tout autre endroit d'où auront déposé les témoins, à moins toutefois que la Cour n'en décide autrement.

Déclaration
sans serment

(i) Rien dans la teneur de la présente Loi n'affectera le droit de tout accusé de faire une déclaration quelconque sans prêter serment.

ARTICLE 2.

Quand
personne
accusée
déposera

Quand il se trouvera que le seul témoin des faits de la cause qu'ait la défense soit la personne accusée, cette personne déposera comme témoin immédiatement après que les témoins à charge auront terminé leurs dépositions.

ARTICLE 3.

Cas où mari
ou femme
d'une
personne
accusée
pourra être
cité à déposer
sans le
consente-
ment de
l'accusé

(i) Le mari, ou la femme, d'une personne quelconque accusée de violence corporelle contre son conjoint, ou d'avoir négligé ou abandonné sa famille, pourra être cité comme témoin à charge ou à décharge et sans le consentement de la personne accusée.

(ii) Rien, dans la teneur de la présente Loi, ne pourra affecter une cause quelconque dans laquelle, en vertu du droit commun, le mari, ou la femme, de la personne accusée au criminel, peut être cité comme témoin sans le consentement de la personne en question.

(Enregistré sur les Records le 14 juillet 1923.)

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE,

The 26th day of June 1923.

PRESENT

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY

LORD PRESIDENT

LORD SOMERLEYTON

LORD STEWARD

MR. WOOD

SIR FREDERICK PONSONBY.

Loi relative
aux Preuves
(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 20th day of June, 1923, 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 :—(1) That in order that the ends of justice may be secured, and to provide that in cases heard before the Court of Alderney persons should be permitted to give evidence on oath in their own cases, the Court of Alderney was of opinion that the law relating to Evidence as is in use in the Island of Guernsey should with certain modifications be in force in the Island of Alderney, and prayed the Petitioner to present a *Projet de Loi* to this effect to the States :—(2) That on the 23rd day of May, 1923, at a meeting of the States of Alderney holden before the Petitioner a *Projet de Loi* intituled “ *Loi relative aux Preuves* ” was submitted to the States, which *Projet* with certain modifications the States decided to adopt, and authorized the Petitioner to present in their name a most humble Petition praying Your Majesty to be pleased to grant thereto Your Royal Sanction : and most humbly praying that Your Majesty would be pleased to grant Your Royal Sanction to the *Projet de Loi* intituled “ *Loi relative aux Preuves* ” and to declare that Your Royal Will and Pleasure is that the said Law shall have the 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 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*.”

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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.

M. P. A. HANKEY.

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

LOI RELATIVE AUX PREUVES.

Témoins
idoines

1.—Tout individu est recevable comme témoin, à moins qu'il n'y ait juste cause pour exclure son témoignage.

Impubères

2.—Les impubères peuvent être admis à témoigner s'ils paraissent à la Cour avoir les connaissances et l'entendement nécessaires.

Convaincu
qui a subi
punition

3.—Celui qui a été convaincu de crime, n'est plus reprochable à cause de ce, après qu'il a subi sa punition.

Reproche
pour avoir
conseillé ou
comforté

4.—Un individu ne peut pas être reproché pour raison d'avoir conseillé ou comforté la partie qui l'a appelé comme témoin, à moins qu'il n'ait été

l'Avocat, le Procureur, ou le Mandataire de telle partie dans la même cause. 1923

5.—Sont et demeurent abolis :

(a) Le reproche pour raison de semblable querelle.

(b) Le reproche pour raison d'amour ou de haine.

Reproche pour semblable querelle, amour ou haine abolis
Idem pour intérêt aboli

6.—Le reproche pour raison d'intérêt est pareillement aboli, excepté dans les cas prévus par la présente Loi.

7.—Celui qui s'est inscrit en faux n'est pas admissible comme témoin à charge dans les procédures en inscription de faux. Mais à cette exception près, ceux au préjudice desquels un faux a été commis sont témoins idoines dans les causes en crime, et autres procédures pénales intentées contre l'auteur du faux.

Témoins idoines en matière de faux

8.—Nul ne pourra être entendu comme témoin dans sa propre cause excepté toutefois dans les causes civiles dans lesquelles toute partie pourra être entendu comme témoin dans sa propre cause.

Acteur et défendeur inadmissibles sauf en causes civiles

Et pour cet objet sera le mari ou la femme d'une partie témoin idoine. Pourra aussi le mari ou la femme d'une des parties être appelé comme témoin

Mari ou femme

par la partie adverse et l'individu ainsi appelé sera censé témoin idoine. Après qu'un témoin a été examiné en chef par la partie qui l'a appelé, l'autre

Examen de témoins

partie a la faculté de le contre-interroger sur tous les faits ayant rapport à la cause, ou à la crédibilité du témoin, et ensuite la partie qui l'a appelé peut le ré-interroger sur les faits par lui déclarés en réponse aux contre-interrogats. Les parties ne peuvent faire

aux témoins d'autres interrogats qu'avec la permission de la Cour et par l'intermédiaire du Président. Nul témoin ne sera tenu de révéler ce qui pourra lui avoir été communiqué par son conjoint constant leur mariage, ni de répondre à aucune question tendant à démontrer que le témoin a commis quelque crime ou a été coupable d'adultère.

Témoin n'est tenu de révéler communication faite par conjoint constant leur mariage

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Partie adverse peut être appelée comme témoin
Serment déferé

9.—Dans les causes civiles l'une des parties pourra être appelée comme témoin par sa partie adverse. Et l'individu ainsi appelé sera censé témoin idoine.

10.—Cette loi ne déroge en rien à la faculté de déférer le serment soit dans les cas où le serment est déferé par la partie adverse, soit dans ceux où il est déferé d'office par le juge.

Reproche pour cause de parenté abolie

11.—Un témoin ne pourra être reproché pour cause de parenté.

Mari et femme en crimes de violence

12.—Le mari et la femme peuvent être entendus comme témoins dans les causes en crime et autres procédures pénales intentées par raison de violences exercées contre eux par leur conjoint accusé : et la femme peut être entendue comme témoin dans une plainte en police correctionnelle contre son mari pour avoir négligé ou abandonné sa famille.

Mari ou femme

13.—Dans tous les cas où l'une des parties est recevable comme témoin dans une cause civile, le mari, ou la femme de cette partie sont pareillement recevables.

Ajournement de témoins

14.—La coutume exige que les témoins soient ajournés par le Sergent à personne ou à domicile.

Refus de témoigner

15.—Ceux qui sont témoins idoines ne peuvent pas refuser de témoigner.

Serment et affirmation

16.—Les témoins avant d'être entendus feront serment de déclarer la vérité, toute la vérité, et rien que la vérité.

Bien entendu que si un témoin allégué des scrupules de conscience à l'égard de la prestation du serment ; la Cour (pourvu qu'elle soit satisfaite que l'objection est de bonne foi) pourra substituer pour le serment une affirmation solennelle, à l'effet qui suit :—

Formule d'affirmation

Je, A.B., déclare et affirme que suivant mes croyances religieuses il ne m'est pas permis de faire serment, et j'affirme solennellement et sincèrement que je déclarerai la vérité, etc.

Fausse déclaration

17.—Celui qui après avoir fait une affirmation solennelle aux fins de l'article précédent, aura sciem-

ment et méchamment déclaré faussement sera passible des peines et punitions encourues en cas de parjure, pourvu que la fausse déclaration soit telle qu'elle aurait été censée parjure si elle avait été faite sous la foi de serment. 1923

18.—Les reproches ne peuvent être proposés qu'avant que le témoin ne soit sermenté. Et celui-ci est tenu de s'expliquer sur iceux sous la foi de serment. Reproches avant assermentation de témoins

19.—Le nombre des témoins n'est point limité, bien entendu que lorsqu'une partie en fait sermenter plus de douze, la partie adverse n'est pas assujettie au paiement des frais et journées d'au-delà de douze. Nombre de témoins

20.—Dans un procès criminel pour cause de félonie, si un témoin nécessaire est sur son départ de l'île, le Procureur du Roi est autorisé à le contraindre d'y rester trois jours, afin d'être examiné provisoirement à futur. Témoin en cause de félonie quittant l'île

Et est sans préjudice à la faculté qu'a le ministère public de s'adresser à la Cour dans le but de faire exiger qu'un témoin nécessaire donne caution de se présenter en Cour lors de la passation de la cause pour y donner son témoignage. Caution de témoin peut être exigé

21.—Un témoin n'est pas tenu de révéler ce qui pourrait l'assujettir à une poursuite criminelle. Exemption de révéler certains fait

22.—Un témoin n'est pas tenu de révéler un fait, qui sans l'assujettir à une poursuite criminelle pourrait cependant l'avilir aux yeux du public, à moins que ce ne soit un fait matériel dans la cause.

23.—Lorsqu'un interrogat impute au témoin un fait criminel ou avilissant, si au lieu d'exercer le privilège qui lui est réservé dans les deux articles précédents, le témoin répond à l'interrogat, la partie interrogeante est liée par la réponse tellement qu'il ne lui est pas permis de produire des preuves pour démontrer que la réponse est fausse ou inexacte. Partie interrogée liée par réponse d'un témoin auquel fait criminel ou avilissant est imputé

24.—Si un témoin a fait hors de Cour des déclarations qui contredisent son témoignage, la partie Déclarations par témoins hors de Cour

1923

contre laquelle il est appelé peut le contre-interroger à leur égard, et au cas qu'il nie avoir fait les déclarations qu'on lui impute, elle est recevable à en faire la preuve.

Avocats,
Procureurs
et
Mandataires

25.—Les Avocats, Procureurs et Mandataires appelés comme témoins ne doivent pas révéler les communications privilégiées qui se sont passées entre eux et leurs clients.

Témoin ne
peut révéler
une commu-
nication
faite par
conjoint
pendant le
mariage

26.—Un mari appelé comme témoin ne sera pas reçu à révéler une communication que lui aurait fait sa femme, pendant le mariage, et pareillement une femme appelée comme témoin ne sera reçue à révéler une communication que lui aurait fait son mari pendant le mariage.

Le privilège réservé par cet article ne cesse point par effet de la dissolution du mariage.

Connétables
et Police non
tenus de
révéler noms
des délateurs
Actes
authentiques

27.—Les Connétables et autres Officiers de Police ne sont pas tenus de révéler les personnes qui leur ont fourni des indices.

28.—Les actes et autres pièces dont l'authenticité est reconnue par la Loi, soit en Angleterre, soit dans quelque autre partie du Royaume-Uni sans la vérification du sceau, du timbre ou la signature dont ils sont revêtus, et sans que le caractère judiciaire ou officiel de la personne dont ils portent la signature soit constaté, seront pareillement reçus comme authentiques dans l'Ile d'Auregny.

Faux d'Actes
authentiques

29.—Tout individu qui aura contrefait le sceau, le timbre ou la signature d'une telle pièce sera coupable de félonie, bien entendu qu'il ne pourra être puni d'au-delà de sept ans de servitude pénale.

Pénalité
pour produc-
tion d'Actes
contrefaits

30.—Sera également coupable de félonie et puni de la même peine, celui qui aura sciemment produit comme authentique une telle pièce ayant le sceau, le timbre ou la signature fausse ou contrefaite.

Convention
par écrit

31.—Lorsqu'il s'agit d'une convention par écrit

il n'est reçu aucune preuve par témoin contre ou 1923
 outre le contenu de la pièce.

32.—Les oui-dire ne sont pas recevables en preuve, Oui-dire
 excepté dans les cas spéciaux reconnus par la Loi.

33.—La bonne foi est toujours présumée et c'est à Présomption
 celui qui allègue la fraude à en faire la preuve, bien de bonne foi
 entendu que pour que cette preuve soit recevable, il
 faut que l'allégation de fraude soit formulée en
 termes exprès.

34.—Dans les cas ci-dessous, les promesses ou Promesses et
 reconnaissances doivent être rédigées par écrit, et reconnais-
 signées par la partie qu'on voudrait faire respon- sances par
 sable :— écrit

- (1) La promesse de se tenir responsable des dettes, engagements ou obligations d'un autre.
- (2) La promesse, ou reconnaissance par laquelle un débiteur s'engage à acquitter une dette sans égard à la prescription, soit qu'elle ait été déjà acquise ou non.
- (3) La promesse par laquelle un individu qui a été admis au bénéfice de renonciation ou de cession s'engage à acquitter une dette due antérieurement.
- (4) La promesse par laquelle un individu d'âge majeur s'engage à acquitter une dette par lui contractée durant sa minorité, au paiement de laquelle il n'était pas obligé par la Loi.

35.—Dans les cas spécifiés à l'article précédent Exceptions
 la preuve testimoniale ne peut être admise que dans
 trois cas, savoir :—

- (1) Lorsqu'il existe un commencement de preuve par écrit. On appelle ainsi toute pièce par écrit qui est émanée de celui contre lequel la demande est formée, ou de celui qu'il représente, et qui rend vraisemblable le fait allégué.
- (2) Lorsque le créancier a perdu le titre qui

1923

lui servait de preuve, par suite d'un cas fortuit, imprévu et résultant d'une force majeure.

- (3) Lorsque la pièce est dans la possession du débiteur et que celui-ci après avoir été sommé à la produire ne la produit pas.

Examen de
témoins hors
l'île

36.—En toute cause pendante devant la Cour, l'une ou l'autre des parties en cause pourra ajourner sa partie adverse à voir la Cour ordonner que certains témoins dans la dite cause étant absents de l'île, soient examinés par serment hors de l'île sur des interrogats ou de vive voix devant des personnes autorisées à l'effet par la dite Cour. Sur quoi il sera loisible à la Cour de faire tel ordre qu'elle jugera convenable pour l'examen des dits témoins, comme aussi de faire de temps en temps tels règlements par rapport à l'examen des dits témoins qu'elle croira raisonnables et justes. Les frais de tel examen seront censés frais curiaux en la cause, à moins qu'il en soit autrement ordonné.

ORDRES EN CONSEIL.

(Enregistré sur les Records le 14 juillet 1923.)

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE,

1923

The 26th day of June, 1923.

PRESENT,

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY,

LORD PRESIDENT

LORD SOMERLEYTON

LORD STEWARD

MR. WOOD

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 1st day of June, 1923, in the words following, viz. :—

Loi relative
aux Automob-
iles
(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, Judge and President of the States of the Island of Alderney, setting forth :— (1) that during recent years a number of motor vehicles and cycles have been imported into the Island of Alderney ; (2) that the Court was of opinion that it was necessary in the interest and safety of the public, that certain regulations should be imposed upon the said traffic and prayed that a Projet de Loi should be drafted with a view to that effect ; (3) that on the 2nd November, 1921, at a Meeting of the States, a Projet de Loi intituled ‘Loi relative aux Automobiles’ was submitted to the States ; (4) that the States with slight modifications approved the said Projet, and authorized the Petitioner to present in their name a most humble petition to Your Majesty in Council praying Your Majesty to grant thereunto Your Royal Sanction, and to declare and order it to be Your Royal Will and Pleasure that the said Projet de Loi shall have 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 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.

M. P. A. HANKEY.

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

LOI RELATIVE AUX AUTOMOBILES.

ARTICLE GÉNÉRAL.

Définition du mot “Auto-mobile” Le mot “automobile” employé dans la présente Loi s’appliquera à tout vehicule circulant sur les routes, rues et chemins publics, 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.

1923

1.—Tout propriétaire d'automobile dans 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 Procureur du Roi le nombre d'automobiles dont il est propriétaire, sous peine d'une amende qui n'excédera pas £5 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.

Déclaration par les propriétaires d'automobiles

2.—Sur les déclarations ci-dessus le Procureur du Roi accordera licence par écrit de garder pendant l'année pour laquelle la déclaration a été faite les automobiles mentionnées dans les dites déclarations en recevant les sommes ci-dessous mentionnées.

Licence

3.—Il sera payé pour chaque licence la somme de cinq chelins pour chaque cent douze livres avoirdupois mais nulle licence ne sera moins d'une livre sterling.

Paiement de droits

Le poids de l'automobile sera son poids avec ses appareils, mécanisme et carrosserie.

Poids

Sont exemptés du paiement de la licence les automobiles appartenant aux Départements du Gouvernement de Sa Majesté, ou employés exclusivement par les dits Départements.

Exemptions

4.—Les licences seront annales et expireront le 31 Décembre de chaque année.

Licences seront annales

5.—Le produit des licences sera appliqué aux Besoins Publics.

Produit des licences—application

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 Correction-

Défense de circuler un automobile sans licence Pénalités

- 1923

 Exemptions nelle n'excédant pas £2 stg., et pour toute infraction subséquente d'une amende n'excédant pas £5 stg., ou d'emprisonnement n'excédant pas un mois.
- Exemptions Sont exceptés ceux qui n'auront pas résidé deux mois dans cette Ile, et ceux qui auront fait enregistrer leur automobile et auront obtenu l'autorisation du Procureur du Roi, ou d'autre autorité compétente suivant aux provisions d'une loi ayant rapport à la circulation des Automobiles qui aura été enregistrée sur les records de cette Ile.
- Défense de conduire un automobile sans autorisation 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 Procureur du Roi ou autre autorité compétente sous peine d'une amende en Police Correctionnelle n'excédant pas £1 stg., et pour toute infraction subséquente d'une amende n'excédant pas £5 stg., ou d'un emprisonnement n'excédant pas un mois.
- Pénalités 8.—Les autorisations seront par écrit, datées et signées du Procureur du Roi. Elles contiendront les noms et l'adresse de l'impétrant. Elles seront annales et expireront le 31 Décembre de chaque année.
- Autorisations seront par écrit et annales
- Age de personnes autorisées à conduire 9.—L'autorisation de conduire un automobile ne peut être accordée à des personnes âgées de moins de 17 ans.
- Paiement pour autorisation 10.—Il sera payé pour chaque autorisation et chaque renouvellement la somme d'un chelin stg. le net produit des autorisations sera appliqué aux Besoins Publics.
- Registre 11.—Le Procureur du Roi gardera un registre des noms et des adresses des personnes auxquelles des autorisations auront été accordées.
- Pouvoirs des Connétables 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.

1923

13.—Lorsque le conducteur d'un automobile sera condamné pour l'infraction d'une ordonnance de la Cour par rapport à la circulation sur la voie publique de l'automobile, la Cour pourra outre la pénalité :—

Pénalités
pour
infraction
d'Ordon-
nance

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.

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.

Autorisation
suspendue
doit être
produite au
Greffe

15.—Sera passible d'une amende n'excédant pas £2 stg., et pour toute infraction subséquente d'une amende n'excédant pas £5 stg. :—

Amendes

(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 Procureur du Roi ou d'autre autorité compétente dans le terme d'interdiction.

(b) Celui dont l'autorisation a été endossée qui demandera ou obtiendra du Procureur du Roi ou d'autre autorité compétente une autre autorisation sans faire savoir au dit Procureur du Roi ou autre autorité compétente que son autorisation d'origine a été endossée.

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 leurs automobiles et auront obtenu une autorisation de conduire du Procureur du Roi ou d'autre autorité compétente,

Exemptions

1923

suit 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 Ile.

Date de mise
en force de
cette Loi

17.—Cette loi viendra en force après l'enregistrement sur les records de cette Ile, de l'Ordre en Conseil la sanctionnant.

Cour
autorisée à
passer
Ordonnances
Application
des amendes

La première déclaration en vertu de l'article un 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 Ile. Et est la Cour autorisée à passer toutes et telles Ordonnances qu'elle croira nécessaires pour la mise en exécution de la présente Loi.

18.—Les Amendes seront applicables moitié à Sa Majesté et moitié au délateur.

(Enregistré sur les Records le 14 juillet 1923.)

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE,

The 26th day of June, 1923.

PRESENT,

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY

LORD PRESIDENT

LORD SOMERLEYTON

LORD STEWARD

MR. WOOD

SIR FREDERICK PONSONBY.

Constitution
de l'Ile de
Sercq
Amendement

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 June, 1923, 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, Seigneur of the Island of Sark, Ashby Taylor, Seneschal of the said Island, Albert Baker, Prévôt, and Albert George Falle, Constable of the said Island,

setting forth :—(1) That by ancient custom the Tenants of Sark when incapacitated by age or infirmity were able to send, with the consent of the Seneschal, a Representative to the Chief Pleas ; (2) That on the 4th day of April, 1923, the Tenants of Sark and the Deputies elected under the New Constitution in the Chief Pleas assembled, the Seigneur being present, authorised the Seigneur, the Seneschal, the Prévôt, and the Constable of Sark, to sign a humble Petition to His Majesty the King in Council, praying that He might be graciously pleased to amend the Order in Council of June 20th, 1922, hereinafter referred to as the Principal Order, as follows :—(i) When a Tenant residing in Sark is incapacitated by age or infirmity from attending the sittings of the Chief Pleas, he may, subject to any subsequent provision in this Order, with the consent of the Seneschal, nominate a representative to represent him or her in the Chief Pleas, for one year. (ii) That a Tenant residing in Sark, if temporarily absent from the Island for a period not exceeding 3 months, and if incapacitated by age or infirmity from returning to sit in the Chief Pleas, may, subject to any provision in this Order, and with the consent of the Seneschal, nominate a person residing in Sark to represent him or her in the Chief Pleas, for one Session of Chief Pleas. (iii) The nomination shall be made by a written declaration to be sworn by a person qualified to administer an Oath. The declaration to be signed by the nominee, who will be sworn by the Seneschal. The written declaration shall be deposited with the Greffier. (iv) The person nominated must be resident in Sark, and qualified to vote at the election of Deputies in accordance with Article 2 of the Principal Order, provided that he must not be the Seigneur, or a Tenant, or a Deputy, or one of the Officials of the Island named in Article 12 of the Principal Order, nor the nominee

1923

of another Tenant, under Article 1 of this Petition. (v) Any nomination made under the said Article 1 will become void on the death of the nominator or the nominee. (vi) Nominations under the said Article 1 to be in force for one year only, and during that period a Tenant's nominee will have the status and hold the privileges of a Tenant. Those under Article 2 to be for one Session of Chief Pleas only, with the same privileges. (vii) Tenants claiming the privilege of nominating a representative under Articles 1 and 2 for the Chief Pleas, must furnish the Seneschal with a medical certificate 3 clear days before the meeting of the Chief Pleas : And most humbly praying that Your Majesty would be graciously pleased to grant the prayer of the said Petition and order that it is Your Royal Will and Pleasure that the aforesaid amendments to Your Majesty's Order in Council of the 20th June, 1922, shall be lawful in Your Majesty's said 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 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 order, as it is hereby ordered :—That the Order in Council of the 20th day of June, 1922 (hereinafter referred to as the Principal Order) be amended as follows :—

Tenant
incapacitated
by age or
infirmity may
nominate
representative
to Chief
Pleas

- (i) When a Tenant residing in Sark is incapacitated by age or infirmity from attending the sittings of the Chief Pleas, he may, subject to any subsequent provision in this Order, with the consent of the

Seneschal, nominate a representative to represent him or her in the Chief Pleas, for one year. 1923

- (ii) That a Tenant residing in Sark, if temporarily absent from the Island for a period not exceeding three months, and if incapacitated by age or infirmity from returning to sit in the Chief Pleas, may, subject to any provision in this Order, and with the consent of the Seneschal, nominate a person residing in Sark to represent him or her in the Chief Pleas, for one Session of Chief Pleas. Tenant absent for three months
- (iii) The nomination shall be made by a written declaration to be sworn by a person qualified to administer an Oath. The said declaration shall be signed by the nominee who shall be sworn by the Seneschal. The said declaration shall be deposited with the Greffier. Written nomination shall be sworn, signed and deposited with the Greffier
- (iv) The person nominated must be resident in Sark, and qualified to vote at the election of Deputies in accordance with Article 2 of the Principal Order ; provided that he must not be the Seigneur, or a Tenant, or a Deputy, or one of the Officers of the Island named in Article 12 of the Principal Order, or the nominee of another Tenant under Article 1 of this Order. Qualifications of person nominated
- (v) Any nomination made under the said Article 1 becomes void on the death of the nominator or the nominee. Nomination becomes void on death of nominator or the nominee
- (vi) Nominations under the said Article 1 are to be in force for one year only, and during that period a Tenant's nominee will have the status and hold the privileges of a Tenant. Nominations under Duration of nomination Privileges of nominee

1923

Nominators
must furnish
medical
certificate

Article 2 of this Order are to be for one Session of Chief Pleas only, with the same privileges.

- (vii) Tenants claiming the privilege of nominating a representative for the Chief Pleas under Articles 1 and 2 of this Order, must furnish the Seneschal with a medical certificate three clear days before the meeting of the Chief Pleas.

AND HIS MAJESTY doth hereby further direct that this Order be entered upon the Registers of the Islands of Guernsey and Sark and observed accordingly.

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

M. P. A. HANKEY.

(Enregistré sur les Records le 7 août 1923.)

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE,
The 7th day of July, 1923.

PRESENT,

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY

LORD PRESIDENT	MR. NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN
LORD SOMERLEYTON	MR. MONTAGU NORMAN
SIR FREDERICK PONSONBY	LL.-COL. GEORGE GIBBE
COMMANDER B. M. EYRES-MONSELL	

Loi relative
aux personnes
accusées de
crime pour la
première fois
(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 6th day of July, 1923, 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 a humble Petition of Robert Walter Mellish, Esquire, Judge and President of the States of the Island of Alderney, setting forth :—(1) That the Court of Alderney being of opinion that it is undesirable under given conditions to commit to Prison persons convicted for the first time of misdemeanour, punishable by imprisonment, prayed the Petitioner to submit to the States a *Projet de Loi* intituled ‘ *Loi relative aux personnes accusées de crime pour la première fois:*’ (2) That at a meeting of the States of the Island of Alderney holden before the Petitioner on the 23rd day of May, 1923, the States adopted the said *Projet* intituled ‘ *Loi relative aux personnes accusées de crime pour la première fois* ’ and authorized the Petitioner to present in their name a humble Petition to Your Majesty in Council praying Your Majesty to be pleased to grant thereto Your Royal Sanction ; and humbly praying Your Majesty to grant Your Royal Sanction to the said *Projet de Loi*, and to declare and order that Your Royal Will and Pleasure is that the same shall have the 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 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

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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.

M. P. A. HANKEY.

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

LOI RELATIVE AUX PERSONNES ACCUSÉES DE CRIME POUR LA PREMIÈRE FOIS.

Attendu qu'il convient de statuer pour les cas ou il y a lieu d'espérer que la réformation des personnes trouvées coupables de crime ou de délit pour la première fois pourra s'effectuer sans les assujettir à un emprisonnement.

Personne
trouvée
coupable pour
la première
fois pourra
être libérée en
donnant sa
caution
juratoire

Lorsqu'un accusé aura été trouvé coupable de vol, de faux prétextes ou d'autre crime ou délit punissable par emprisonnement, il sera loisible à la Cour siégeant comme Cour Criminelle ou comme Cour de Police Correctionnelle, si l'accusé n'a pas été déjà condamné pour crime ou délit, et cas avenant que son âge, son caractère, ses antécédents, les circonstances atténuantes ou le peu de gravité du cas rendent désirable de ce faire, au lieu de prononcer une sentence immédiate de condamnation d'ordonner que le dit accusé ainsi trouvé coupable sera libéré en donnant sa caution juratoire, ou en fournissant caution pécuniaire à la discrétion de la

Cour, de se présenter en Cour toutes fois et quantes qu'il en sera requis pour recevoir sa sentence et entretemps de se bien conduire et de garder la paix envers tous et un chacun.

(Enregistré sur les Records le 22 août 1923.)

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE,
The 30th day of July, 1923.

PRESENT,

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY,

LORD PRESIDENT

LORD CHAMBERLAIN

SECRETARY SIR SAMUEL HOARE

MAJOR GEORGE TRYON.

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 14th day of July, 1923, in the words following, viz. :—

Loi supplé-
mentaire à la
Loi sur la
mise en
Retraite des
Instituteurs

“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, for reasons set forth in the preamble thereof, a Bill or Projet de Loi intituled ‘Loi Supplémentaire à la Loi sur la Mise en Retraite des Instituteurs,’ prepared by the Law officers of the Crown, was adopted by the Royal Court on the 10th day of February, 1923, and the Bailiff was requested to submit the same to the States for their approval : (2) that, on the 21st day of March, 1923, the States of Deliberation approved the said Bill or Projet de Loi, with slight modifications, and authorised the President to present a most humble Petition to Your Majesty in Council praying for Your Royal sanction thereto : (3) that, acting upon a suggestion from the Board of Education to the Under Secretary of State, Home Office, transmitted to the President

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of the States of Guernsey, the Royal Court, on the 9th day of June, 1923, further amended the Bill or *Projet de Loi* in accordance with the said suggestion, which amendment was approved by the States of Deliberation at a meeting held on the 29th day of June, 1923 : (4) that the said Bill or *Projet de Loi*, as finally amended, 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 la Mise en Retraite des Instituteurs,*’ and to order and direct that the same shall 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* 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, 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* 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. 1923

M. P. A. HANKEY.

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

LOI SUPPLÉMENTAIRE À LA LOI SUR LA MISE EN RETRAITE DES INSTITUTEURS.

Attendu qu'en vertu de la Loi sur la mise en retraite des Instituteurs sanctionnée par un Ordre de Sa Majesté en Conseil en date du 28 juin 1920, enregistré sur les Records de cette Ile le 17 juillet 1920, l'Acte du Parlement intitulé “ School Teachers (Superannuation) Act, 1918,” a force de Loi en cette Ile, sujet aux modifications qui sont narrées dans la dite Loi et à toutes autres modifications que l'anglicé “ Board of Education ” pourrait trouver nécessaires ou désirables pour faciliter l'application du dit Acte du Parlement ; Préambule

Attendu que l'Acte du Parlement intitulé “ The School Teachers (Superannuation) Act, 1922,” pourvoit au paiement de contributions par des Instituteurs envers les fais des bénéfices sous le dit Acte du Parlement “ School Teachers (Superannuation) Act, 1918 ” ;

Attendu qu'il est nécessaire avec certaines modifications d'appliquer à cette Ile les provisions du dit Acte du Parlement “ School Teachers (Superannuation) Act, 1922.”

ARTICLE 1.

A partir du premier juin 1922, et jusqu'au premier juin 1924, les dispositions de l'Acte du Parlement intitulé “ School Teachers (Superannuation) Act, 1922,” auront force de Loi en cette Ile sujet toutefois

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aux modifications suivantes rédigées dans la langue anglaise et à toutes autres modifications que l'anglicé "Board of Education" en Angleterre pourrait trouver nécessaires ou désirables pour faciliter son application et pour cet effet le Conseil d'Éducation des États adoptera les règlements de l'anglicé "Board of Education" en Angleterre actuellement en force et ceux qui seront de temps en temps à l'avenir faits par le dit "Board of Education," sujet toujours à telles modifications qui seront nécessaires pour les adapter aux circonstances locales :—

Définitions

- (1) The words "The Board of Education" and the words "The Board" where used in the said Act of Parliament shall, when applied to Guernsey, be taken to mean "The Education Council" (Conseil d'Éducation) appointed under the supplementary law relating to public Primary Education sanctioned by an Order of His Majesty in Council dated the 7th day of July, 1916, registered on the Records on the 29th day of July, 1916.
- (2) In subsection (2) of Section 1, lines 9 and 10, the words "or in the case of Guernsey out of moneys provided by the States" shall be added after the words "moneys provided by Parliament."
- (3) In subsection (4) of Section 1, lines 6 and 7, the words "or in the case of Guernsey in aid of moneys provided by the States" shall be added after the words "moneys provided by Parliament."

In line 8 the words "to the States" shall be substituted for the words "into the Exchequer."

- (4) In Section 3, the expression "pension scheme," when applied to Guernsey, shall include Provident Funds administered by the States or other Committee.

- (5) In the second paragraph of Section 3 substitute for the words "the Government Actuary" the words "an Actuary to be appointed by the Board of Administration of the States of Guernsey."

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(Enregistré sur les Records le 22 août 1923.)

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE,

The 30th day of July, 1923.

PRESENT,

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

LORD PRESIDENT,

LORD CHAMBERLAIN,

SECRETARY SIR SAMUEL HOARE

MAJOR GEORGE TRYON.

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 14th day of July, 1923, in the words following, viz :—

Construction
d'un Phare
sur le Rocher
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 on the 26th day of May, 1923, a most humble Petition was transmitted to Your Majesty in Council, praying that Your Majesty would be graciously pleased to grant Your Royal Sanction, *inter alia*, to the erection of a lighted beacon on Roustel Rock, at an estimated cost of £2,544 : (2) That, owing to miscalculations, the contractors found that they were unable to successfully erect the said beacon, and were consequently, at their own request, released from their contract by the States of Deliberation at a meeting held on the 29th June, 1923 : (3) That, at the said meeting of the States, a further sum of £2,900 was voted for the construction of a lighted beacon on an amended design on the

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said Rock ; and the President was authorised to present a most humble Petition to Your Majesty in Council praying that Your Majesty would be graciously pleased to order and direct that this sum be taken as follows, 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 : And humbly praying that Your Majesty would be graciously pleased to grant Your Royal Sanction to the expenditure of a further sum of £2,900 for the construction of a lighted beacon on an amended design on the Roustel Rock, and to order and direct that this sum be taken as follows, 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.”

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 expenditure of a further sum of £2,900 for the construction of a lighted beacon of an amended design on the Roustel Rock, and to order and direct that this sum 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.

AND HIS MAJESTY doth hereby further direct that this Order 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, in the said Island, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

M. P. A. HANKEY.

(Enregistré sur les Records le 22 août 1923.)

Monsieur le Lieutenant Baillif ayant ce jour communiqué à la Cour un Ordre de Sa Majesté en Conseil en date du 30 juillet 1923, dit "Treaties of Peace orders (Amendment) No. 2 Order, 1923."

Treaties of
Peace Orders
(Amendment)
No. 2 Order
1923

La Cour, ouies les conclusions du Contrôle du Roi, a ordonné que le dit Ordre sera enregistré sur les Records de cette île par être logé au Greffe et publié dans la Gazette autorisée pour les annonces officielles, et qu'un extrait des Registres contenant ce présent Acte, avec un exemplaire du dit Ordre, seront expédiés par le Greffier du Roi à Monsieur le Juge d'Auregny et à Monsieur le Sénéchal de Sereq.

(Enregistré sur les Records le 1er octobre 1923).

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE,
The 30th day of July, 1923.

PRESENT,

LORD PRESIDENT
LORD CHAMBERLAIN
SECRETARY SIR SAMUEL HOARE
MAJOR GEORGE TRYON

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

Loi ayant
rapport aux
Mariages
célébrés dans
l'île
d'Auregny

1923 and Jersey, dated the 26th day of July, 1923, 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 :— (1) That at the Court of Chief Pleas held on the 6th October, 1919, a Petition was presented to the Court praying that the existing Law relating to Marriages in this Island might be amended in order that certain disabilities now experienced by the Free Churches might be removed, and that the Law might be brought into line with the Law recently adopted by the States of the Island of Guernsey : (2) That the Court of Chief Pleas accepted the said Petition and appointed a Committee to enquire into the said matter and to present a Report to the States as early as possible : (3) That on the 4th of March, 1922, the said Committee presented their Report to the States, in which Report they recommended that the Marriage Law be amended as requested by the Petitioners. The States adopted the said Report and authorized the Crown Officers to prepare a *Projet de Loi* in accordance therewith : (4) That on the 23rd day of June, 1922, at a Meeting of the States, the States adopted with certain modifications the *Projet de Loi* submitted to them, intituled ‘*Loi ayant rapport aux Mariages célébrés dans l’Ile d’Auregny,*’ and authorized the Petitioner to present in their name a humble Petition to Your Majesty in Council, praying your Majesty to be graciously pleased to grant thereto Your Royal Sanction : (5) That in conformity with the recommendations made by Your Majesty’s Secretary of State for Home Affairs, in order that the penalties under the said Law might be more clearly defined certain modifications were made by the States to the said *Projet* at a Meeting held

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on the 30th day of August, 1922, which said amendments are incorporated in the said Projet: And humbly praying that Your Majesty would be graciously pleased to grant Your Royal Sanction to the said Projet de Loi, and to order and direct that the same shall have the force of Law in Your Majesty's Island of Alderney one month from the registration thereof on the Records of the Island of Alderney, or at such other time as it may please your Majesty to direct.

“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 as from the expiration of one month from the registration thereof on the Records of the Island of Alderney the same shall have the force of Law within 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, 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.

M. P. A. HANKEY.

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

LOI AYANT RAPPORT AUX MARIAGES CÉLÉBRÉS DANS L'ILE D'AUREGNY.

ARTICLE 1.

Registraire Le Greffier du Roi, ou dans son absence, son
Député sera le Registraire des Mariages dans l'Ile
d'Auregny, et le Bureau du Greffe dans l'Ile
Bureau d'En- d'Auregny, sera le bureau général pour l'enregistre-
registrement ment des mariages ayant lieu dans cette Ile.

ARTICLE 2.

Formalités La célébration des mariages par les ministres de
pour la l'Eglise Anglicane avec licence ou avec licence
célébration spéciale du Subrogé de, l'Eveque, ou après la publica-
de mariages tions des bans du mariage ne sera en rien changé par
dans l'Ile la présente loi. La célébration de tout autre mariage
d'Auregny dans cette Ile ne pourra avoir lieu qu'en produisant
une licence, une licence spéciale, ou un certificat du
Registraire, et ne pourra être célébré que

- (a) dans un édifice licencié et en la présence du Registraire ou de son député, ou d'une personne autorisée aux fins de cette loi ; ou
- (b) dans une maison particulière par licence spéciale aux fins de l'Article 14 de cette loi et en la présence du Registraire ou de son député ;
- (c) par le Registraire ou son député, dans le bureau du Registraire ou dans un édifice licencié.

Toutefois un mariage pourra être célébré par un ministre de l'Eglise Anglicane sur la production et la remise entre ses mains du certificat du Registraire, obtenu en vertu de l'Article 12 de cette loi.

ARTICLE 3.

Le Registraire gardera un livre intitulé “General Register of Mariages,” dans lequel il inscrira les

détails par la loi de tous mariages célébrés dans cette Ile. 1923

ARTICLE 4.

Afin de prévenir autant que possible toute méprise ou omission dans le registre, le Registraire fera de suite l'inscription sur son livre de tout mariage célébré en sa présence. Les parties contractantes et deux témoins d'âge majeur signeront l'inscription sur le dit livre en la présence du Registraire. Le Registraire fera aussi toutes les perquisitions nécessaires pour s'assurer de la vérité; et toute personne interrogée par lui à ce sujet est tenue de lui donner toute information qu'elle peut, sous une pénalité qui n'excédera pas vingt chelins.

Inscription de tout mariage sera faite dans un livre par le Registraire Général

ARTICLE 5.

Lorsqu'un mariage aux fins de cette loi sera célébré dans l'absence de Registraire ou de son Député, et en présence d'une personne autorisée aux fins de cette loi, telle personne autorisée sera tenue d'enregistrer immédiatement le mariage dans un livre intitulé "Register of Marriages," qui lui sera fourni par le Registraire, avec les détails requis et suivant la forme dont le modèle se trouve dans la forme marquée A annexée à cette loi lequel livre sera gardé dans un lieu de sûreté. Chaque enregistrement sera signé sur le champ par les parties contractantes et par deux témoins d'âge majeur présents au mariage ainsi que par le ministre officiant célébrant le dit mariage, et par la dite personne autorisée. Dans le cas où le ministre officiant sera la personne autorisée, il devra signer en ses deux qualités. Les enregistrements seront numérotés consécutivement dans le dit livre. Le tout sous peine d'une amende contre tout contrevenant à discrétion de Justice qui n'excédera pas £10 stg. Le Recteur, Vicaire ou ministre officiant de la paroisse de cette Ile sera aussi tenu sur pareille peine, de veiller à ce que chaque

La personne autorisée tenue d'enregistrer mariage

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mariage célébré par eux soit immédiatement enregistré dans un pareil livre que dessus et signé sur le champ par eux et par les parties contractantes et par deux témoins d'âge majeur présents au mariage.

ARTICLE 6.

Copies
certifiées de
mariages
seront
envoyées au
Registraire
Général à
Guernesey

Dans les quarante-huits heures suivant la célébration d'un mariage dans l'île d'Auregny, le Vicaire, le ministre officiant ou la personne autorisée aux fins de cette loi, suivant le cas, sera tenue de transmettre au Registraire une copie certifiée de l'enregistrement du dit mariage lequel l'inscrira dans le livre intitulé "General Register of Marriages." Le Registraire sera tenu dans le même délai d'envoyer une copie certifiée de l'enregistrement de tout mariage au Registraire-Général à Guernesey. Tout contrevenant à ce présent article sera averti par le Registraire pour la première infraction, et pour toute infraction subséquente sera passible d'une amende qui n'excédera pas £50 stg. Il sera payé par le Trésorier des Etats pour chaque copie certifiée ainsi transmise au Registraire la somme du huit pennis après qu'un certificat aura été fourni au Trésorier des Etats par le Registraire à cet effet le 31 décembre de chaque année.

ARTICLE 6A.

Sceau sera
apposé par le
Registraire
sur toute
pièce
certifiée par
lui

Le Registraire apposera le sceau de son office à toutes les pièces copiées du livre d'enregistrement et certifiées par lui. Toutes les pièces et copies ainsi certifiées et revêtues ou timbrées du dit sceau seront reçues en témoignage et pour preuve du mariage dont il s'agit sans autre preuve de leur enregistrement. Toute pièce ou copie quoique certifiée et provenant de l'office ou bureau du Registraire ne sera et n'aura effet si elle n'est scellée ou timbrée du dit sceau.

ARTICLE 7.

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Le Registraire sera tenu d'avertir les parties donnant notification d'un mariage entre étrangers ou entre personnes autres que des sujets Britanniques qu'il peut y avoir des lois du pays étranger lesquelles si elles n'étaient pas observées rendraient le dit mariage nul ou annulable dans le dit pays. Le Registraire ou le Ministre officiant au moment du mariage ou avant le mariage avertira de la même manière les parties contractantes.

Le Registraire avertira les parties à un mariage entre étrangers des lois du pays étranger

ARTICLE 8.

Tous mariages célébrés en vertu de cette loi peuvent être célébrés entre huit heures du matin et trois heures de l'après-midi. Les portes de l'édifice ou de la maison particulière devront être gardées ouvertes au public.

Heures pendant lesquelles mariages peuvent être célébrés

ARTICLE 9.

Toutes notifications de mariage seront insérées dans un livre marqué "Livre de notifications de mariages." Ce livre de notifications sera ouvert pendant les heures du Greffe et sans paiement à toute personne qui voudra en faire l'examen.

Notifications de mariage seront insérées dans un livre

ARTICLE 10.

Dans le cas d'un mariage qu'on voudrait célébrer par certificat, ou par licence du Registraire, l'une des parties laquelle doit avoir résidé au moins sept jours dans l'île d'Auregny, en donnera notification en personne au Registraire ou à son député par le moyen d'une notification qu'elle signera suivant la forme marquée B annexée à cette loi, dans laquelle notification seront insérés le nom, prénoms, la profession et condition de chacune des parties voulant se marier, la demeure de l'une et de l'autre et combien de temps que chacune y aura demeuré (si l'une ou l'autre a demeuré dans le lieu indiqué plus d'un mois il suffira d'insérer qu'elle y a demeuré plus d'un mois) et le

Formalités pour les mariages célébrés par certificat ou par licence du Registraire

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nom et profession du père de chacune des parties, et l'édifice où le dit mariage doit avoir lieu. Il sera payé pour chaque notification de mariage la somme d'un chelin.

ARTICLE 11.

Publication
de bans et
notifications
de mariage
par certificat
du Registraire

Les parties qui voudront se faire marier par certificat du Registraire dans un édifice licencié pour les mariages pourront faire publier leurs bans suivant la forme F annexée à cette loi, par trois Dimanches consécutifs dans un édifice licencié dans la paroisse dans laquelle chacune des parties contractantes réside et seront tenues de livrer au dit Registraire un certificat dans la forme G annexée à cette loi signé par le ministre officiant de tels édifices que la dite publication a été dûment faite ; et dans le cas où les parties ne désirent faire la dite publication, leurs noms devront être inscrits sur une liste encadrée et suspendue dans le bureau du Registraire pendant vingt et un jours consécutifs. Dans le cas où les parties désirent que leur mariage soit célébré par certificat du Registraire par un ministre de l'Eglise Anglicane aux fins de l'Article 2 de cette loi, leurs noms devront être inscrits sur la susdite liste pendant 21 jours consécutifs après en avoir donné notification au dit Registraire.

La première publication de bans ou la dite inscriptions ne pourra se faire qu'après qu'une notification ait été donnée au Registraire aux fins de l'Article 10.

ARTICLE 12.

Livraison de
certificat par
le Registraire

Lorsque le mariage doit être célébré par certificat, le Registraire, vingt et un jours expirés après celui de l'inscription de la notification et après que les noms ont été inscrits aux fins de l'Article 11 de cette Loi, ou après avoir reçu les certificats de la publication de bans, selon le cas, livrera un certificat conformément à la forme D annexée à la présente Loi, lequel certificat aura l'effet d'autoriser le mariage,

pourvu que la livraison du dit certificat n'ait pas été empêchée. 1923

ARTICLE 13.

Dans le cas où les parties voudront se faire marier par licence du Registraire, le Registraire après l'expiration de sept jours suivant celui de l'inscription de la notification et pourvu qu'aucune opposition valable n'ait été apportée au mariage projeté, livrera une licence conformément à la forme C annexée à cette loi pour la célébration du mariage dans son bureau, ou dans l'édifice licencié mentionné dans la notification de mariage. Mariages par licence du Registraire

ARTICLE 14.

Le Registraire est autorisé à livrer des licences spéciales suivant la forme marquée E annexée à cette loi, pour la célébration de mariages dans ou hors des heures légales, soit dans son bureau, soit dans un édifice dûment licencié, soit dans une maison particulière. Une licence spéciale sera seulement accordée à une des parties contractantes faisant la demande et donnant notification des détails requis aux fins de l'Article 10 et faisant une déclaration solennelle à l'effet— Licences spéciales par le Registraire

(a) Qu'il ou elle a résidé pas moins d'un mois dans l'Île d'Auregny, et

(b) Qu'il n'y a pas d'empêchement légal au mariage projeté soit à cause de parenté ou d'alliance.

La déclaration sera par écrit, datée, et signée de la personne faisant la déclaration et sera contre-signée par le Registraire ou son député.

La licence spéciale sera livrée afin que le mariage ait lieu à l'expiration d'au moins un jour complet après celui sur lequel la notification a été donnée.

ARTICLE 15.

Quand un mariage n'aura pas eu lieu dans les trois mois après l'inscription de la notification par le Cas dans lesquels certificats et autres procédures deviennent nuls

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Registraire, la notification, la licence, la licence spéciale, le certificat et toutes autres procédures qui y ont rapport seront nuls et de nul effet et personne ne doit procéder à la célébration du dit mariage.

ARTICLE 16.

Consentement des parents d'un mineur requis pour mariage

Le consentement du père, de la mère, du tuteur, du grandpère ou de la grand'mère (chacun en priorité sur l'autre dans l'ordre ci-dessus) sera requis avant la célébration du mariage d'un mineur. Le consentement sera par écrit, daté et signé par la partie en la présence de et contre-signé par le Registraire ou par son député, par le ministre officiant ou par une personne autorisée aux fins de cette loi. En cas de l'absence de l'Ille ou d'incapacité de se présenter avant ou lors du mariage le consentement écrit de toute personne dont le consentement à un mariage est nécessaire, sera reçu s'il est signé en présence d'un Notaire Public ou d'un Anglicé "Commissioner of Oaths." Toutefois si l'une des parties contractantes fait une déclaration à l'effet qu'il est impossible de trouver la personne dont le consentement est requis aux fins de cet article, il sera loisible à une autre personne dans l'ordre et priorité ci-dessus de donner le dit consentement lequel sera tenu pour bon et valable. Lorsqu'un mariage auquel le consentement d'un parent aurait dû être donné aura été célébré sans le dit consentement, tel mariage ne sera pas nul. Aucun consentement ne sera requis pour le mariage d'un mineur illégitime ou émancipé.

ARTICLE 17.

Caveat à un mariage

Toute personne dont le consentement à un mariage est requis par cette loi pourra déposer un caveat auprès du Registraire pour empêcher la livraison d'une licence, d'une licence spéciale, ou d'un certificat. Toute autre personne, en payant cinq chelins, pourra déposer un caveat au même effet. Dans l'un

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et dans l'autre cas le caveat contiendra le nom et la demeure de l'opposant et la raison sur laquelle il fonde son opposition. Le caveat sera contre-signé par le Registraire ou son député. Après qu'un caveat a été déposé il ne sera livré ni licence, ni licence spéciale, ni certificat qu'après que la Cour composée du Juge et de quatre Jurés pour le moins aura statué sur l'opposition, à moins que le caveat ne soit retiré.

Il sera loisible soit à la partie faisant l'opposition, soit à la partie qui aura donné la notification du mariage de faire ajourner l'autre partie par le Sergent du Roi, à comparaître devant la Cour afin que la Cour en ordonne. Et faute à la partie ainsi ajournée de paraître lors de l'évocation de la cause, la Cour sur la relation du Sergent du Roi de l'avoir dûment ajournée, confirmera l'opposition ou la mettra au néant.

Toute personne présentant un caveat sans juste cause et dont l'opposition sera trouvée frivole ou vexatoire sera sujette aux frais et à une action en dommages intérêts.

ARTICLE 18.

A l'expiration des sept jours ou vingt-et-un jours de notification selon le cas, ou d'un jour dans le cas d'une licence spéciale, tous mariages auxquels il n'y a pas d'empêchement légal pourront être célébrés entre les parties dénommées dans la dite notification et dans le certificat ou licence, ou dans la licence spéciale, dans l'édifice mentionné dans la notification et suivant la forme et cérémonie que les parties voudront adopter, dans la présence du Registraire ou de son député, ou dans la présence d'une personne dûment autorisée aux fins de cette loi et de deux témoins d'âge majeur dignes de croyance, et dans quelque partie de la cérémonie et dans la présence du Registraire ou de son député, ou de la personne

Formalités
lors de la
célébration
d'un mariage

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autorisée, selon le cas, et des dits témoins, l'une et l'autre des parties fera la déclaration suivante :—

“ Je déclare solennellement que je ne connais aucun empêchement légal à ce que moi A. B. ne puisse être uni en mariage à C.D.”

L'homme dira à la femme :

“ Je prends les personnes ici présentes à témoin que moi A. B. te prends C. D. pour être ma femme légalement mariée.”

La femme dira à l'homme :

“ Je prends les personnes ici présentes à témoin que moi C. D. te prends A. B. pour être mon mari légalement marié.”

Dans le cas où la cérémonie doit se faire en anglais l'une et l'autre des parties feront une déclaration dans la langue anglaise comme suit :—

“ I do solemnly declare that I know not of any lawful impediment why, I, A. B., may not be joined in matrimony to C. D.”

L'homme dira à la femme :

“ I call upon the persons here present to witness that I, A. B., do take thee, C. D., to be my lawful wedded wife.”

La femme dira à l'homme :

“ I call upon the persons here present to witness that I, C. D., do take thee, A.B., to be my lawful wedded husband.”

Et ne sera lu ni célébré aucun service religieux dans le bureau du Registraire lorsque des mariages y seront célébrés.

ARTICLE 19.

Les parties
au mariage
doivent
obtenir
certificat ou
licence du
Registraire

1.—Lorsqu'un mariage doit être célébré dans un édifice dûment licencié, et que les parties qui veulent se marier aient rempli toutes les conditions requises par cette loi, de sorte que le Registraire puisse livrer un certificat, une licence, ou une licence spéciale autorisant le mariage, et que le Registraire n'ait pas reçu avertissement au moment où la notification du

mariage lui fut donnée que les parties contractantes demandaient sa présence au mariage, les parties devront obtenir du Registraire en temps utile un certificat, une licence, ou une licence spéciale sous son seing, suivant les formes marquées C. D. ou E. annexées à cette loi.

2.—Lorsque les parties au mariage avertissent le Registraire qu'elles désirent être mariées en sa présence dans un édifice licencié, le Registraire ou son député sera tenu d'y assister et aura droit de recevoir les honoraires autorisés par cette loi. Dans ce cas le mariage sera enregistré dans le livre du Registraire, et non dans le livre qui pourrait être déposé dans le dit édifice licencié.

Honoraires du Registraire lorsqu'il assiste à un mariage dans un édifice licencié

ARTICLE 20.

Aucun mariage ne sera célébré dans un édifice licencié sans la présence du Registraire ou de son député, excepté dans le cas où une personne aura été dûment approuvée par le Registraire aux fins de l'Article 21, après avoir été dûment nommée à cet effet par les fidéi-commissaires ou par les directeurs de l'édifice. Il sera toutefois loisible de nommer plusieurs personnes pour un même édifice, et une même personne pour plusieurs édifices. Dans le cas de l'Eglise Catholique Romaine, les mots "fidéi-commissaires" et "directeurs" incluront l'Evêque ou le Vicaire-Général du Diocèse.

Mariages ne seront célébrés dans un édifice licencié sans la présence du Registraire ou d'une personne autorisée

ARTICLE 21.

Lorsqu'une personne a été ainsi nommée par rapport à un édifice licencié quelconque, les fidéi-commissaires ou directeurs du dit édifice, enverront de suite le nom et l'adresse de la dite personne au Registraire, pour son approbation. Telle personne ne sera autorisée à agir jusqu'à ce que le Registraire lui ait donné son approbation par écrit. Si toutefois le Registraire met un délai d'au delà de quinze jours à

Noms des personnes autorisées seront envoyés au Registraire

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donner sa dite approbation par écrit, ou refuse de la donner, il sera loisible aux fidéi-commissaires ou directeurs du dit édifice d'en appeler à la Cour siégeant en corps. Le Registraire lui livrera une copie de la présente loi. Lorsqu'une personne autorisée cessera ses fonctions pour quelque cause que ce soit, les fidéi-commissaires ou directeurs de l'édifice pour lequel la dite personne était autorisée en avertiront immédiatement par écrit le Registraire.

ARTICLE 22.

Certificat ou licence doit être livré à la personne autorisée

Après que le certificat, la licence, ou la licence spéciale pour un mariage aura été obtenu du Registraire, tel certificat, licence, ou licence spéciale sera livré avant le mariage à la personne autorisée en présence de laquelle le mariage doit être célébré, laquelle enregistrera le mariage lors célébré de la manière et suivant la forme mentionnée dans l'Article 5 de la présente loi.

ARTICLE 23.

Formalités pour licencier un édifice pour la célébration de mariages

Tout propriétaire d'un édifice employé exclusivement comme lieu de dévotion et tout directeur d'un pareil édifice peut s'adresser aux Officiers du Roi afin que l'édifice soit licencié à l'effet de pouvoir y célébrer les mariages, en leur mettant en main un certificat signé de vingt propriétaires ou occupants de maisons qu'ils ont fait usage du dit édifice comme le lieu ordinaire de leur dévotion pendant un an pour le moins et qu'ils désirent le faire licencier comme sus est dit ; lequel certificat contre-signé du propriétaire ou directeur de tel édifice sera par eux remis aux Officiers du Roi et sera soumis par eux à la Cour afin d'obtenir la licence et permission de célébrer les mariages dans le dit édifice qui sera enregistré par le Registraire comme un édifice dûment licencié. La Cour est pourtant autorisée à accorder une licence pour la célébration des mariages dans un édifice

appartenant à la Société dite " Society of Friends " ou dans un édifice appartenant à ceux faisant profession de la religion Juive, sur la demande de moins de vingt propriétaires ou occupants de maisons. Et pour la dite licence et l'enregistrement il sera payé trois livres sterling aux dits Officiers du Roi et Registraire.

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ARTICLE 24.

Si dans la suite il paraît à la satisfaction du Registraire que tel édifice a cessé d'être employé au culte par la congrégation pour laquelle il a été enregistré, le Registraire s'adressera à la Cour par l'entremise des Officiers du Roi pour en annuler l'enregistrement. Mais s'il est démontré à la satisfaction de la Cour que la même congrégation se sert pour son culte d'un autre édifice, tel nouvel édifice pourra être enregistré au lieu de l'édifice abandonné, quoique tel nouvel édifice n'ait pas été employé à ce culte pendant an et jour. Pour l'annulation et le nouvel enregistrement il sera payé les mêmes honoraires comme est porté à l'Article 23.

Formalités
pour annuler
la licence
d'un édifice

ARTICLE 25.

Attendu que par les lois et coutumes du Bail- liage les enfants qui sont nés avant le mariage, si après le mariage avec la mère, le père et la mère reconnaissent les enfants les leurs, sont tenus légitimes comme s'ils étaient nés en mariage, pourvu qu'ils ne soient nés d'un commerce incestueux ou adultérin, pourront les pères et mères des dits enfants les reconnaître lors de la célébration de leur mariage, en faisant une déclaration devant le Registraire, ou devant la personne autorisée, suivant le cas, laquelle déclaration sera inscrite sur ou attachée à l'inscription du dit mariage en y faisant insérer le lieu et la date de la naissance, le prénom et le sexe des dits enfants. Il sera payé pour telle déclaration la somme de deux chelins six pennis,

Reconnais-
sance d'un
enfant né
avant le
mariage par
le père et la
mère

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ARTICLE 26.

Certificats en
anglais ou en
français
Livres et
formes seront
payés par
les Etats

Le Registraire est autorisé à prendre les notifications de mariage et à livrer les certificats et les licences soit dans la langue anglaise soit dans la langue française, et les livres registres et formes nécessaires pour la mise en opération de cette loi seront fournis et payés par les Etats de cette Ile.

ARTICLE 27.

Salaire du
Registraire

Il sera payé au Registraire par les Etats un salaire annuel de Six livres stg.

ARTICLE 28.

Honoraires
du
Registraire

Il sera payé au Registraire pour un certificat autorisant un mariage un honoraire de cinq chelins ; pour une licence pour un mariage un honoraire de dix chelins, et pour une licence spéciale pour un mariage un honoraire d'une livre un chelin stg. Il lui sera payé pour la célébration d'un mariage un honoraire de deux chelins six pennis, et pour un mariage célébré en sa présence dans un édifice licencié un honoraire de cinq chelins.

ARTICLE 29.

Peines contre
ceux qui font
fausses
déclarations

Toute personne qui sciemment fera ou fera faire afin d'être insérée dans un registre de mariages aucune fausse déclaration par rapport aux circonstances qui doivent d'après la présente loi être connues et enregistrées sera sujette aux mêmes peines et pénalités que si elle était coupable de parjure.

ARTICLE 30.

Fausse
déclarations
ou
notifications

Toute personne qui sciemment fera une fausse déclaration ou signera une fausse notification requise par la présente loi afin de faire célébrer un mariage sera sujette aux mêmes peines et pénalités que si elle était coupable de parjure.

ARTICLE 31.

Toute personne qui aura sciemment fait de fausses allégations dans un "caveat" à la livraison d'un certificat ou d'une licence de mariage sera sujette aux mêmes peines et pénalités que si elle était coupable de parjure.

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Peines contre ceux qui font une fausse allégation dans un "caveat".

ARTICLE 32.

Quiconque refuse ou qui sans cause raisonnable omet d'enregistrer un mariage qu'il aura célébré ou qu'il devait enregistrer, et dans le cas où ayant la garde d'aucun registre ou partie de registre ou copie certifiée de registre il le perd, le détériore par négligence ou permet par sa négligence qu'il soit détérioré pendant qu'il sera en sa garde, sera passible d'une amende à discrétion de Justice qui n'excédera pas cinquante livres sterling.

Peines pour la perte ou destruction d'un registre par négligence

ARTICLE 33.

Quiconque volontairement détruira, détériorera ou changera en aucune manière ou fera détruire, détériorer au changer aucun registre ou copie certifiée de registre ou qui contrefera ou fera fausement faire ou contrefaire aucun registre ou copie certifiée de registre ou extrait de registre ou qui volontairement inscrira ou fera inscrire dans aucun registre ou copie certifiée de registre une fausse entrée ou inscription d'un mariage ou qui volontairement donnera un faux extrait ou attestera ou certifiera un extrait du registre sachant que le dit registre est faux en quelque partie ainsi extraite, sera coupable de félonie, et sera punissable à la discrétion de la Cour par servitude pénale pour un terme qui ne sera pas moindre de trois ans ou d'un emprisonnement avec ou sans travail forcé qui n'excédera pas deux ans.

Peines pour falsification d'un registre

ARTICLE 34.

Toute personne qui célébrera sciemment et à dessein un mariage dans aucun lieu que celui spécifié

Peines contre ceux qui célèbrent un

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 mariage
 contraire-
 ment aux
 formalités
 prescrites par
 cette loi

dans la notification et le certificat de mariage sera coupable de félonie. Et toute personne qui dans un édifice dûment licencié ou ailleurs célébrera sciemment et à dessein un mariage dans l'absence du Registraire ou de son député ou dans l'absence d'une personne dûment autorisée aux fins de cette loi sera coupable de félonie ; et toute personne qui célébrera un mariage sans avoir reçu du Registraire un certificat, licence, ou licence spéciale autorisant le dit mariage ou qui célébrera un mariage avant les vingt-et-un jours expirés depuis celui de l'inscription de la notification du dit mariage, ou avant les sept jours expirés depuis celui de l'inscription de la notification si c'est par licence, ou avant le jour expiré depuis le jour de la notification dans le cas d'une licence spéciale, ou qui célébrera un mariage après trois mois depuis le jour de l'inscription de la dite notification sera coupable de félonie ; et tout mariage célébré dans l'absence du Registraire ou de son député ou d'une personne dûment autorisée aux fins de cette loi sera nul et de nul effet. Les personnes ainsi trouvées coupables de félonie seront punissables à la discretion de la Cour pour la servitude pénale pour un terme qui ne sera pas moindre de trois ans ou par un emprisonnement avec ou sans travail forcé qui n'excédera pas deux ans.

ARTICLE 35.

Peines contre
 le Registraire
 en cas
 d'infraction à
 cette loi

Tout Registraire qui aura sciemment et volontairement accordé une licence, une licence spéciale, ou un certificat pour un mariage après l'expiration de trois mois depuis le jour de l'inscription de la notification de tel mariage ou qui aura accordé une licence avant l'expiration des sept jours ou d'un jour dans le cas d'une licence spéciale depuis l'inscription de la notification ou un certificat pour un mariage sans licence avant l'expiration de vingt-et-un jours depuis celui de l'inscription de la notifica-

tion ou sans avoir reçu les certificats de la publication de bans aux fins de l'Article 11 de cette loi, ou qui accordera une licence, une licence spéciale, ou un certificat dont la livraison aura été empêchée ou qui sciemment et volontairement célébrera ou permettra de célébrer tels mariages dans son bureau sera passible d'une amende à la discretion de la Cour qui n'excédera pas £100.

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ARTICLE 36.

Les infractions à cette loi qui n'entraînent qu'une peine pécuniaire ou un emprisonnement n'excédant pas deux mois seront jugées et décidées par la Cour d'Auregny. Les offenses sous cette loi qui entraînent une accusation pour parjure ou pour félonie seront renvoyées à la Cour Royale de Guernesey pour qu'elle en ordonne, et toute personne trouvée coupable de félonie sera passible à la discrétion de la Cour à la servitude pénale pour un terme qui ne sera pas moindre de trois ans ou à un emprisonnement avec ou sans travail forcé qui n'excédera pas deux ans.

Offenses pour parjure ou pour félonie seront renvoyées à la Cour Royale de Guernesey

Pénalités

ARTICLE 37.

Les amendes imposées en vertu de la présente loi seront applicables moitié à Sa Majesté et moitié au délateur.

Application des amendes

ARTICLE 38.

Sont rappelés tous les articles et parties d'articles de la loi ayant rapport aux Naissances, aux Mariages et aux Morts, sanctionnée par un Ordre de Sa Majesté en Conseil en date du 19 juin 1850, enregistré sur les records de cette Ile le 6 juillet 1850, qui sont en conflit avec la présente loi.

Rappel d'articles de loi antérieure

FORME "B."—NOTIFICATION DE MARIAGE.

AU REGISTRAIRE DES MARIAGES DANS L'ILE D'AUREGNY.

Je soussigné..... vous donne notification qu'un mariage est projeté pour être célébré par licence (ou) par licence spéciale (ou) par certificat avant l'expiration de trois mois de ce jour et date entre moi et l'autre partie ci-dessous nommée et désignée : —

Noms et prénoms	Age.	Condition.	Rang, état ou profession.	Résidence.	Temps que chaque partie y a résidé.	Le nom et la profession du père.	Edifice où le mariage doit être célébré.

Et je déclare solennellement par ces présentes qu'il n'y a aucun empêchement de parenté ou alliance ni autre empêchement légal au dit mariage ; et que les détails ci-dessus énoncés sont vrais et corrects.

Et je fais cette déclaration solennellement et de propos délibéré la croyant consciencieusement vraie conformément à la loi intitulée loi ayant rapport aux Mariages célébrés dans l'Île d'Auregny, confirmée par un Ordre de Sa Majesté en Conseil en date du 30 Juillet, 1923, sachant que toute personne qui fera une fausse déclaration ou signera une fausse notification afin de faire célébrer un mariage sera passible des peines portées dans la dite loi. En foi de quoi j'ai signé ces présentes.

Ce.....19.....

Signé par le dit déclarant en présence de

Signature du déclarant.

Registraire.

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FORME " C "—LICENCE DE MARIAGE.

A
 et à

Attendu que conformément à la loi ayant rapport aux Mariages célébrés dans l'Île d'Auregny, confirmée par un Ordre de Sa Majesté en Conseil en date du 30 Juillet 1923, l'un de vous a donné notification le19 de votre intention de contracter mariage et que vous désirez que ce mariage soit célébré sans délai ; attendu aussi qu'il a paru à ma satisfaction que vous vous êtes conformés à tous égards aux conditions et aux formalités requises par la susdite loi, et qu'aucun empêchement de parenté, d'alliance, ni aucun empêchement légal n'a été apporté au dit mariage, Je soussigné Registraire des Mariages dans l'Île d'Auregny, vous donne permission et licence de procéder à la célébration du dit mariage de la manière indiquée par la loi dans en la paroisse de dans le courant de trois mois à compter du 19 , mais non pas après l'expiration du dit terme.

Donné sous mon seing ce19 .

.....
 Registraire.

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A

et à

Attendu que conformément à la loi ayant rapport aux Mariages célébrés dans l'Ile d'Auregny, confirmée par un Ordre de Sa Majesté en Conseil en date du 30 Juillet, 1923, l'un de vous a donné notification le 19 , de votre intention de contracter mariage et que vous désirez que ce mariage soit célébré sans délai ; attendu aussi qu'il a paru à ma satisfaction que vous vous êtes conformés à tous égards aux conditions et aux formalités requises par la susdite loi, et qu'aucun empêchement de parenté, d'alliance ni autre empêchement légal n'a été apporté au dit mariage, Je soussigné Registraire des Mariages de la dite Ile d'Auregny, vous donne permission et licence de procéder à la célébration du dit mariage de la manière indiquée par la loi.....en la paroisse de..... dans le courant de trois mois à compter du..... 19 , mais non après l'expiration du dit terme.

Donné sous mon seing ce..... 19 .

.....
 Registraire.

FORME " F. "

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Je publie les bans de mariage entre A. B., de la paroisse de..... et C. D., de la paroisse de..... si quelqu'un connaît quelque juste empêchement au dit mariage qu'il le déclare présentement.

Dans le cas où la dite publication se fera dans la langue anglaise, la forme suivante sera usitée.

I publish the banns of marriage between A. B., of the parish of..... and C. D., of the parish of..... If any person knows of any just cause or impediment why these persons should not be joined together in holy matrimony, ye are now to declare it.

FORME " G. "

Je soussigné ministre dans la chapelle ditesituée en la paroisse de certifie avoir publié les bans de mariage entre A. B., de la paroisse de..... et C. D., de la paroisse de..... Dimanche le.....

.....

Ministre officiant.

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(Enregistré sur les Records le 27 octobre 1923.)

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE,
The 11th day of October, 1923.

PRESENT.

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY

LORD PRESIDENT

MR. SECRETARY BRIDGEMAN

MR. CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER

HON. W. L. MACKENZIE KING.

SIR WILLIAM JOYNSON-HICKS, BT.

HON. S. M. BRUCE.

Loi relative à
la Taxation
Paroissiale

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 September, 1923, 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 28th day of May, 1920, the States of Deliberation appointed a Committee to study the questions raised in a petition, signed by several members of the States, and pointing out that the Income Tax law having been registered in the Island, it was quite opposed to the best interests of the community that an Income Tax and a Capital Tax should run concurrently in the Island, and requesting that the following propositions be submitted to the States at an early date, viz. :—

- (i) That the parishes be relieved of the five-elevenths of the cost of Primary Education at present paid by them, and that this burden be borne by the General Revenue of the States.
- (ii) That the parishes be relieved of the cost of the maintenance and upkeep of the two Hospitals and two Asylums in the Island (less an amount to be determined later for each inmate put into these Institutions by

the respective parishes), and that this burden be also borne by the General Revenue of the States.

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- (iii) That the respective needs of each parish, as voted by the ratepayers, be raised by means of an Occupier's Rate in each parish.
- (iv) That the law of 1868 and such subsequent laws as deal with parochial taxation should be repealed.

(2) That on the 9th, 16th and 23rd November, 1921, the report of the above Committee dated 16th August, 1921, was considered by the States, when the recommendations therein contained were adopted with certain modifications, and a resolution was passed requesting the Royal Court to prepare a Bill or Projet de Loi giving effect to the deliberations of the States in the matter. (3) That on the 18th day of March, 1922, a Bill or Projet de Loi intituled 'Loi relative aux Taxes Paroissiales,' prepared by the Law Officers of the Crown was, with certain modifications, adopted by the Royal Court, and the Bailiff was requested to submit the same to the States for their approval. (4) That on the 5th day of April, 1922, the said Bill or Projet de Loi was submitted to the States, when a resolution was passed deferring consideration of the same, in order to give an opportunity to certain members of the States to present a petition requesting the States to reconsider their resolutions of the 9th, 16th and 23rd November, 1921, on the above-mentioned report of the 16th August, 1921. (5) That on the 5th day of July, 1922, on a petition signed by several members of the States, that body reconsidered their resolutions of the 9th, 16th and 23rd November, 1921, and, with certain modifications, approved various amendments suggested by the Petitioners, and requested the Royal Court to prepare a new Bill or Projet de Loi giving effect to

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the resolutions of the States adopted that day. (6) That on the 24th day of February, 1923, the Royal Court adopted an amended Bill or *Projet de Loi* prepared by the Law Officers of the Crown, and requested the Bailiff to submit the same to the States for their approval. (7) That on the 25th day of July, 1923, the said Bill or *Projet de Loi* intituled 'Loi relative à la Taxation Paroissiale' was, with certain modifications, approved by the States, and the President was authorized to present a most humble Petition to Your Majesty in Council praying for Your Royal Sanction thereto. (8) That the said Bill or *Projet de Loi* 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 said Bill or *Projet de Loi* intituled 'Loi relative à la Taxation Paroissiale.' and to order and direct that, from the 1st day of January, 1924, the same shall 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 from the 1st day of January, 1924, 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.

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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, in the said Island, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

M. P. A. HANKEY.

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

LOI RELATIVE À LA TAXATION PAROISSIALE.

Vu les délibérations des Etats du neuf, seize, et vingt-trois novembre 1921, ainsi que celles du cinq avril 1922, et du cinq juillet 1922.

DÉFINITIONS.

“Valeur locative” signifie le loyer annuel porté au Cadastre Général de l'Île. Définitions

“Terre Agricole” signifie toute terre arable, terre en pré ou en pâturage, et “terre arable” signifie de la terre labourée pour la cultivation de grains, de céréales et de racines.

“Les Contribuables” comprennent les Associations et Sociétés anonymes.

ARTICLE I.

Les objets pour lesquels les taxes paroissiales se lèvent dans les paroisses de cette Île seront dorénavant les suivantes :— Objets pour
lesquels taxes
seront levées

- (a) Le montant requis pour l'entretien des pauvres, des besoins des Hôpitaux et des Salaires des Chirurgiens ;

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- (b) Les réparations ordinaires à effectuer à l'Eglise Paroissiale et les réparations ordinaires extérieures et de structure au Presbytère, réparations qu'on ne saurait détailler ni évaluer d'avance ;
- (c) L'entretien ordinaire des Cimetières Paroissiaux ;
- (d) Les réparations extraordinaires à effectuer à l'Eglise Paroissiale les réparations extraordinaires extérieures et de structure au Presbytère et les réparations extraordinaires aux Cimetières Paroissiaux. Ces réparations devront être votées par les Chefs de Famille sur la demande, soit des Curateurs du Trésor de l'Eglise, soit des Connétables de paroisse, lesquels fourniront au préalable, devis détaillé avec évaluation ;
- (e) Les fonds nécessaires pour l'achat de terrain et l'établissement d'un Cimetière Paroissial ;
- (f) L'Assurance de l'Eglise Paroissiale et du Presbytère contre l'incendie ;
- (g) La moitié du montant des frais de Nettoyage de l'Eglise Paroissiale ;
- (h) La taxe sur l'Eglise Paroissiale et le Cimetière de l'Eglise visée par la Loi relative à l'Entretien des Rues de la Paroisse de Saint Pierre-Port et la Reconstitution du Comité des Voies Publiques sanctionnée par Ordre de Sa Majesté en Conseil en date du 25 novembre 1919, enregistré sur les Records de cette Ile le 13 décembre 1919 ; et la taxe sur la Valeur Locative au lieu de l'équivalent sur le Presbytère et les terres appartenant de la Cure ;
- (i) L'entretien de l'Horloge de l'Eglise Paroissiale et les réparations à y effectuer ;
- (j) L'entretien des Cloches de l'Eglise Paroissiale, les réparations à y effectuer, ainsi que

la rémunération des Sonneurs en cas d'occasions publiques ;

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- (k) L'achat et l'entretien des Registres paroissiaux et des formules de certificats intéressant les paroissiens, y compris des Coffres Forts pour les y garder ;
- (l) Le montant des frais d'impression des Publications et des avis paroissiaux pour les besoins de l'Eglise et les besoins paroissiaux ;
- (m) Les Pompes à Incendie ;
- (n) L'administration Paroissiale et les frais encourus par les Connétables dans l'exercice de leurs fonctions, y compris les loyers et les frais de Commis ;
- (o) L'Eclairage ;
- (p) L'Enlèvement de rebut de maisons ;
- (q) Les Rentes dues par la paroisse ;
- (r) Les Pompes et les Citernes publiques ;
- (s) L'Inspection Sanitaire ;
- (t) Les besoins Publics qui seront de temps à autre votés par la paroisse ;
- (u) Les Egouts et les Conduits ;
- (v) Les Améliorations publiques ;
- (w) Les frais de Vaccination ;
- (x) Les besoins d'Education, y compris le remboursement des emprunts à la charge des paroisses. Sont pourtant exceptés les traitements des Instituteurs et Institutrices des Ecoles paroissiales lesquels traitements seront payés par les Etats ;
- (y) Les frais du Cadastre

Traitement
des
Instituteurs
et
Institutrices
des Ecoles
paroissiales
seront payés
par les Etats

ARTICLE II.

(1) Les deniers requis pour les objets portés à l'alinéa (a) de l'Article premier, après qu'ils auront été votés par les Chefs de Famille de la paroisse, seront fournis par le moyen d'une taxe paroissiale

Taxe pour
l'Entretien
des Pauvres,
Salaires des
Chirurgiens,
et les

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 Hôpitaux sera recueillie par l'Income Tax Authority aux noms et aux frais des paroisses sur le revenu

sur le revenu tant des personnes qui habitent la paroisse que des héritages situés dans la paroisse appartenant à des personnes absentes de cette île et sera recueillie par l'autorité actuelle des Etats "Income Tax Authority" aux noms et aux frais des paroisses respectives et ce conformément aux dispositions de la loi ayant rapport à la taxe sur le revenu sanctionnée par Ordre de Sa Majesté en Conseil en date du 20 décembre 1919, enregistré sur les Records de cette île le 10 janvier 1920. Une personne possédant de la propriété immobilière dans une paroisse autre que celle où elle réside, paiera la taxe sur telle propriété à, et suivant au taux de, la paroisse où elle réside. Sera exemptée des dispositions de cet article toute propriété immobilière située hors de l'île.

Taxe sur la valeur locative

(2) Les deniers requis pour les objets portés aux alinéas (b) à (y) inclusivement de l'article premier, après qu'ils auront été votés par les Chefs de Famille de la paroisse, seront fournis par le moyen d'une taxe sur la valeur locative des maisons, édifices, bâtiments et terres situés dans la paroisse suivant le Cadastre Général de l'Île et seront levés :—

Sur qui taxe sera levée

- (a) Sur l'occupant lorsqu'il s'agit d'une maison, d'un édifice, d'un bâtiment ou d'une terre, dont la valeur locative n'est pas moins de £14 stg. par an ;
- (b) Sur le propriétaire si la maison est louée comme maison meublée ou en appartements ; pourvu toujours que dans le cas où la maison est louée à un locataire qui la sous-loue meublée ou en appartements, le locataire paiera la dite taxe ;
- (c) Sur le propriétaire lorsqu'il s'agit d'une maison, d'un édifice, d'un bâtiment ou d'une terre dont la valeur est moins de £14 stg par an.

ARTICLE III.

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Toute propriété immobilière appartenant à Sa Majesté, la Cour Royale, la Prison publique, les Arsenaux, les lieux dévoués exclusivement au Culte Religieux, les Presbytères paroissiaux et jardins y attenants, les Ecoles paroissiales et les Cimetières paroissiaux sont exemptés des taxes paroissiales.

Exemptions

ARTICLE IV.

En faisant l'estimation de la taxe sur les occupants :—

Estimation de la taxe sur les occupants

- (a) Les maisons, édifices, la terre occupée comme parc, les jardins, tout terrain gardé principalement ou exclusivement pour les besoins de récréation ou du sport, contribueront suivant leur valeur locative ;
- (b) La terre employée pour la culture d'oignons à fleurs et les carrières en état de travail contribueront suivant leur valeur locative, déduction faite de dix pour cent ;
- (c) La terre agricole, les serres, les pépinières et les vergers contribueront suivant leur valeur locative, déduction faite de Vingt pour cent.

Déductions

ARTICLE V.

Toute demande à la Cour pour l'autorisation de lever une taxe en vertu de l'Article II. de cette Loi, que ce soit une taxe sur le revenu ou une taxe sur la valeur locative d'immeubles, devra énoncer la somme par livre sterling qu'il est proposé de lever.

Remède pour la levée énoncera le taux

ARTICLE VI.

Tout contribuable aux taxes paroissiales aura la faculté de s'opposer au remède pour la levée des dites taxes.

Opposition au remède

ARTICLE VII.

Les contribuables aux taxes levées en vertu de cette Loi seront censés Chefs de Famille et auront le droit de voter dans les Assemblées paroissiales

Droits de voter

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 Contribuables
 —Définitions
 Associations
 et Sociétés
 anonymes

des paroisses dans lesquelles ils paient taxe ; bien entendu qu'aucun Chef de Famille n'aura pas le droit de voter pour la levée d'une taxe à laquelle il ne contribue pas. Pourvu toujours qu'une Société anonyme et une Association n'aient qu'un vote et voteront en cas d'une Société anonyme par l'intermédiaire du Gérant ou d'un autorisé nommé par les Administrateurs de la Société et en cas d'une Association par un des Associés nommé par les autres Associés.

ARTICLE VIII.

Eligibilité à
 la charge de
 Connétable
 et de
 Douzenier

Sera éligible à la charge de Connétable et de Douzenier tout contribuable qui habite la paroisse et qui est propriétaire ou occupant de propriété immobilière dans la dite paroisse pour laquelle il paie taxe sur une valeur locative totale d'au moins £30 stg. par an dans la paroisse de Saint Pierre-Port, et d'au moins £20 stg. par an dans les paroisses de la Campagne ou qui paie taxe aux fins de cette Loi sur au moins £50 stg. de revenu.

ARTICLE IX.

Personnes
 sujettes à
 payer taxe
 sur le revenu
 aux fins de
 cette loi

Les personnes sujettes à payer taxe sur le revenu aux fins de cette Loi seront celles à qui sont applicables les définitions mentionnées dans l'article premier de la dite Loi ayant rapport à la taxe sur le revenu sanctionnée par un Ordre de Sa Majesté en Conseil en date du 20 décembre 1919 enregistré sur les Records de cette Ile le 10 Janvier 1920.

ARTICLE X.

Ordonnances

La Cour Royale est autorisée à passer de temps à autre toutes et telles Ordonnances qu'elle croira nécessaires pour la mise à exécution de la dite Loi et pour régler la procédure à suivre pour l'encaissement de la taxe sur le revenu aux fins de cette Loi.

ARTICLE XI.

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Sont et demeurent rappelées :—

- (a) La Loi relative à la taxation paroissiale sanctionnée par Ordre de Sa Majesté en Conseil en date du 30 juillet 1868, enregistré sur les Records de cette Ile le 29 août 1868. Rappel de Lois
- (b) La Loi relative aux déclarations en matière de taxation paroissiale sanctionnée par Ordre de Sa Majesté en Conseil en date du 9 juillet 1869, enregistré sur les Records de cette Ile le trente-et-un juillet 1869.
- (c) La Loi supplémentaire relative aux Déclarations pour la Taxation paroissiale sanctionnée par Ordre de Sa Majesté en Conseil en date du 16 novembre 1903, enregistré sur les Records de cette Ile le 28 novembre 1903.
- (d) La Loi supplémentaire à la Loi relative à la Taxation paroissiale sanctionnée par Ordre de Sa Majesté en Conseil en date du 16 décembre 1911, enregistré sur les Records de cette Ile le 30 décembre 1911.
- (e) La Loi supplémentaire à la Loi relative à la Taxation paroissiale sanctionnée par Ordre de Sa Majesté en Conseil en date du 11 octobre 1921, enregistré sur les Records de cette Ile le 29 octobre 1921.

Et viendra cette Loi en force à compter du 1er janvier 1924.

ORDRES EN CONSEIL.

(Enregistré sur les Records le 27 octobre 1923.)

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AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE,
The 11th day of October, 1923.

PRESENT,

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
LORD PRESIDENT
MR. SECRETARY BRIDGEMAN
MR. CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER
HON. W. I. MACKENZIE KING.
SIR WILLIAM JOYNSON-HICKS, P.
HON. S. M. BRUCE.

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 1923 in the words following viz. :—

Réduction de
Droits sur le
Charbon
Anthracite de
1/6 à 6d. par
tonne

“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 of the 6th July, 1915, registered on the Records of this Island the 24th July, 1915, Your Majesty was graciously pleased to sanction, *inter alia*, the levying of a duty of 1s. 6d. per ton on Anthracite coal, over and above the duty of 6d. in force by virtue of Article 1 of Schedule B of the Order in Council of the 2nd September, 1858, which duty of 6d. is vested in the Bailiff and Jurats of the Royal Court. (2) That on the 24th July, 1923, a Petition, signed by several members of the States, was addressed to the President of the States, pointing out (a) that the import duty of 2s. per ton now levied on Anthracite coal is a serious burden on a portion of the community : (b) that unlike all

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other taxes on traders, this duty cannot be recovered by Growers from their customers : (c) that the Growers, on whom this duty falls, are already paying their full share of all other taxation : (d) that it is contrary to public policy to tax a raw material used in industry in such a manner that the trader cannot recover the tax from the ultimate consumer, and that other raw materials, such as lime-stone, clay and chalk, have been specially exempted for the reasons given : and requesting that the States should be asked to consider the advisability of reducing the duty 1s. per ton. (3) That on the 22nd August, 1923, the matter was submitted to the States when, after careful consideration of the same, a Resolution was passed approving the reduction of the said total import duty from 2s. to 1s. per ton, and authorizing the President to present a most humble Petition to Your Majesty in Council praying that Your Majesty would be graciously pleased to grant Your Royal Sanction to a modification of Article 3 of the Schedule to the Order in Council of the 6th July, 1915, whereby the duty on imported Anthracite coal to which that Article applies shall be reduced from 1s. 6d. to 6d. per ton, the total import duty on Anthracite Coal being thus reduced to 1s. per ton, viz.:—6d. per ton levied by virtue of Article 1 of Schedule B of the Order in Council of the 2nd September, 1858, and vested in the Bailiff and Jurats, and 6d. per ton levied by virtue of the Order which the States trust that Your Majesty would be graciously pleased to make upon their said Petition.

“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 Peti-

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tion and to approve of and ratify the said Amendment of Article 3 of the Schedule of the Order in Council of the 6th July, 1915, whereby the duty on imported Anthracite Coal, to which that Article applies, shall be reduced from 1s. 6d. to 6d. per ton."

HIS MAJESTY, having taken the said Report into consideration is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to approve of, sanction and ratify the said amendment of Article 3 of the Schedule of the Order in Council of the 6th July, 1915, whereby the duty on imported Anthracite Coal, to which that Article applies, is hereby reduced from 1s. 6d. to 6d. per ton.

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.

M. P. A. HANKEY.

(Enregistré sur les Records le 1er décembre 1923).

Monsieur le Baillif ayant ce jour communiqué à la Cour un Ordre de Sa Majesté en Conseil en date du 11 Octobre, 1923, transmettant des exemplaires des Actes du Parlement suivants :—

Convention
relating to
Air Navigation,
&c.

10 & 11 George V. Chapter 80 "An Act to enable effect to be given to a Convention for regulating Air Navigation, and to make further provision for the control and regulation of aviation."

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13 & 14 George V. Chapter 37 “ An Act to continue certain Expiring Laws.”

La Cour, après avoir eu lecture du dit Ordre, ouïes les conclusions des Officiers du Roi, a ordonné :—

- (1) Que le dit Ordre en Conseil sera enregistré sur les Records de cette île ;
- (2) Qu’un exemplaire de chacun des dits Actes du Parlement sera logé au Greffe pour faire partie des Records de cette île, la Cour se réservant toutefois le droit de décider sur l’application d’aucun article de l’Acte du Parlement 10 & 11 George V., Chapter 80 intitulé “ Air Navigation Act, 1920 ” qui pourrait déroger aux, ou être en contravention avec, les droits et privilèges basés sur la constitution de cette île ;
- (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 afin d’être enregistré sur les records des dites îles ;

Et a la Cour de plus ordonné que les observations par écrit faites par Monsieur le Baillif seront enregistrées sur les Records de cette île, desquelles la teneur suit :—

GENTLEMEN,

Observations
de Monsieur
le Baillif

The Act of Parliament we are asked to register, is one in which the Channel Islands are especially mentioned, and is framed for the purpose of controlling the navigation of the air by a central authority. It applies to the British Islands, a well-known term which in Acts of Parliament and Statutory Orders includes the Channel Islands. That being so, we naturally welcome it, and are ready to register it as in duty bound.

There are, however, certain provisions of the Act which make it difficult of application. They are

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(1) the application by reference of certain Acts of Parliament which do not apply in Guernsey and (2) the delegation of powers to legislate to a Secretary of State. This latter power has been utilised by the Air Minister to make rules for the safety of air navigation and to set up Courts of Enquiry into any accidents which may happen. These tribunals are created by the Air Minister and work under certain British Acts of Parliament which have no force in Guernsey and could not be applied here without great difficulty. In Guernsey the administration of justice is vested in the Royal Court which, were these regulations to be enforced as they stand, would be limited by a regulation made by an executive officer of the British Government. Now I have no doubt that you would be willing to enforce all regulations for the control of air navigation and the safety of the public, which are made by the recognized authority in the United Kingdom, but so long as the administration of justice is in your hands, I do not see how you can consent to the establishment of a tribunal nominated as I have said by an executive of the British Government with powers to summon witnesses, to arrest and punish.

But to my mind there is a danger involved much greater than that which is explicit in the regulations. If you tacitly accept the delegation by Parliament of powers to legislate to a Secretary of State you create a precedent which may, and I have no doubt, if the occasion should arise, will be used to justify the administration of Acts of Parliament in these Islands by officers who have no place in our laws and constitution. We are, as much as any other part of His Majesty's Dominions, bound by Acts of Parliament which specially mention us, but this is the first time it has been suggested that we are bound by regulations made by a Secretary of State, and however the provision got into the Act, we

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should be failing in our sworn duty to uphold the liberty and franchises of Guernsey were we to register this Act without some reservations. It is pretty clear on the face of the Act and the regulations that they were drawn as if the words "United Kingdom" were used and not the words "British Islands." Parliament forgot in passing the Act that these were places outside the United Kingdom which are covered by the words "British Islands." I do not for a moment imagine that the idea of invading our liberties entered the head of the Air Minister or the draftsman of the Act. So that we should do what we can to assist in the establishment of proper control in His Majesty's Dominions in accordance with the treaties he has made and the safety of His people, but we should at the same time protest against the application of regulations such as those which it is claimed are binding upon us and of Acts of Parliament in which we are not mentioned and which are not registered in Guernsey. Further I have no doubt but that, when the occasion arises, you will be ready to co-operate with the Air Minister in providing for the investigation of any accident occurring in Guernsey or our territorial waters.

The moment the Act and Regulations came to my notice about four months ago, I indicated the difficulties which are now before us, hoping that the British Government would be able to find a solution of them which had escaped my intelligence. They have been no more fortunate and we are now ordered by His Majesty in Council to register this Act. It is for many reasons highly desirable that it should be registered and should we delay we shall no doubt receive a peremptory order which we must obey. I, therefore, ask you to register this Act with the accompanying reservation which I have carefully considered with the assistance of the Crown Officers.

(Enregistré sur les Records le 15 décembre 1923)

1923

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE,

The 28th day of November, 1923.

PRESENT,

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY

LORD DUNEDIN.

SECRETARY SIR SAMUEL HOARE

SIR FREDERICK PONSONBY.

SIR CHARLES DARLING.

LORD JUSTICE SARGANT.

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 21st day of November, 1923, in the words following, viz. :—

Loi supplé-
mentaire à la
Loi relative à
la Réforme
des États de
Délibération,
1923

“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 of the 13th October, 1920, registered on the Records of this Island on the 30th October, 1920, YOUR Majesty was graciously pleased to grant Your Royal Sanction to a Law intituled ‘Loi Supplémentaire à la Loi relative à la Réforme des États de Délibération.’ (2) That the said Law contains no provision for the term of office of Deputies nor for the filling of vacancies in the said office caused either by death, continued absence from the Island, or resignation. (3) That in order to remedy the above defects, and also to amend Article XII of the aforesaid Law dealing with the registration of electors, the Court of Chief Pleas on the 1st and 13th days of October, 1923, adopted a Bill or Projet de Loi, prepared by the Law Officers of the Crown, and requested the Bailiff to submit the same to the States of Deliberation for their approval. (4) That on the 24th day of October, 1923, the said Bill or Projet de Loi was considered by the States of Deliberation, and a Resolution was adopted ap-

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proving, with certain modifications, the first reading thereof. (5) That on the 7th of November, 1923, the said Bill or Projet de Loi, as previously modified, was for the second time, considered by the States, and a Resolution was adopted approving the second reading thereof with further modifications. (6) That on the 14th day of November, 1923 the said Bill or Projet de Loi as modified was considered by the States at their third consecutive sitting in accordance with Article X of the 'Loi relative à la Réforme des Etats de Délibération 1899,' and a Resolution was adopted approving thereof, and requesting the President to present a most humble Petition to Your Majesty in Council praying for Your Royal sanction thereto. (7) That the said Bill or Projet de Loi is intituled 'Loi Supplémentaire à la Loi relative à la Réforme des Etats de Délibération, 1923,' 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 grant Your Royal sanction to the Bill or Projet de Loi intituled 'Loi Supplémentaire à la Loi relative à la Réforme des Etats de Délibération, 1923,' and to order and direct that the same shall 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 the same shall have the force of Law within the Island of Guernsey. 1923

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.

M. P. A. HANKEY.

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

LOI SUPPLÉMENTAIRE À LA LOI RELATIVE À LA RÉFORME DES ÉTATS DE DÉLIBÉRATION, 1923.

Sont et demeurent rappelés les Articles VII. et XII. de la Loi supplémentaire à la Loi relative à la Réforme des Etats de Délibération, sanctionnée par un Ordre de Sa Majesté en Conseil en date du treize Octobre Mil neuf cent vingt, enregistré sur les Records de cette Ile le trente Octobre Mil neuf cent vingt, et y sont substitués les Articles suivants lesquels seront censés former partie de la dite Loi.

Rappel
d'Articles
VII et XII de
la loi de 1920

ARTICLE VII.

Seront déclarés élus à la charge de Député du Peuple ceux des candidats qui, dans chaque district, auront obtenu la pluralité des suffrages. Au cas où, dans un district quelconque, deux candidats, ou plus, viennent à obtenir un nombre égal de votes

Candidats
élus par a
pluralité des
suffrages

1923
 Procédure en cas d'égalité de votes
 Date, heure et lieu d'élection seront réglés par la Cour

ils seront censés avoir été séparément élus et seront évoqués et siègeront aux séances des Etats par ordre d'ancienneté. Au cas où dans un district quelconque, deux candidats, ou plus, obtiendraient un nombre égal de votes, et où il n'y aurait pas de siège pour chacun d'eux, la Cour Royale pourra ordonner qu'il soit procédé à une nouvelle élection qui devra avoir lieu aussitôt que possible, entre ces candidats. La Cour Royale règlera, par Ordonnance, la date et les heures auxquelles aura lieu l'élection, comme aussi l'endroit auquel les électeurs pourront voter et les formalités à remplir pendant le vote et le dépouillement, et pour faire connaître le résultat du scrutin.

Termes d'office
 Procédure en cas d'absence de l'île, de mort ou démission d'un député

Les Députés du Peuple resteront en charge pendant le terme de trois ans, pourvu toujours qu'en cas d'absence de l'île d'un Député pour au-delà d'un an, de sa mort ou de sa démission, il sera procédé à une nouvelle élection.

Le remplaçant, ou le démissionnaire s'il est ré-élu sera élu pour la partie du terme non expirée.

La démission d'un Député n'aura effet qu'après avoir été acceptée par les Etats de Délibération.

Les Députés du Peuple élus le vingt-huit Décembre Mil neuf cent vingt sortiront de charge à la fin de l'année Mil neuf cent vingt trois ou lorsqu'ils seront remplacés par d'autres Députés élus aux fins de cette Loi.

ARTICLE XII.

Inscription sur le registre des électeurs

Celui qui demande d'être inscrit sur le registre des électeurs pourra se procurer une forme des Connétables de la paroisse dans laquelle il réside, ou d'une paroisse dans laquelle il paie taxe dans le cas qu'il ne réside pas dans l'île, sur laquelle il inscrira son nom, son adresse et son âge, et la fera parvenir aux Connétables de sa paroisse, et sera tenu toutes fois et quantes que requis de notifier aux dits Connétables tout changement d'adresse, ainsi

que de leur fournir tous renseignements qui pourront leur être nécessaires, faute de quoi son nom pourra être omis ou rayé du registre. 1923

Pourvu toujours que jusqu'à ce que les listes des Contribuables aux Taxes sur les Occupants soient dressées, les Connétables de chaque paroisse respectivement feront inscrire sur le dit registre des électeurs les noms de ceux qui sont contribuables aux taxes paroissiales sur le capital et qui en seraient contribuables si le changement de système introduit par la Loi sur la Taxe sur les Occupants n'avait été effectué, et ensuite les noms des contribuables aux taxes sur les occupants, tels contribuables dans tous les cas étant résidents dans leur paroisse, sujets Britanniques et d'âge majeur sans que tels Contribuables soient tenus de se conformer aux formalités exigées par cet Article de la Loi quant à l'inscription de leurs noms sur le dit registre.

Ceux des Electeurs qui ne sont pas tenus de se conformer à cet Article de la loi

Toute personne faisant une fausse déclaration sera passible d'une amende qui n'excédera pas £20 stg. Les Connétables seront tenus de fournir la liste des électeurs au Registraire, qui sera le Trésorier des Etats, avant chaque élection. Les frais encourus seront à la charge des Etats.

Pénalité pour fausse déclaration

(Enregistré sur les Records le 15 décembre 1923.)

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE,

The 28th day of November, 1923.

PRESENT,

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY

LORD DUNEDIN

SIR FREDERICK PONSONBY

SECRETARY SIR SAMUEL HOARE

SIR CHARLES DARLING

LORD JUSTICE SARGANT.

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 November, 1923, in the words following, viz :—

Loi supplémentaire à la Loi relative à la Réforme des Etats de l'île d'Auregny

1923

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 on the 17th day of February, 1919, a Petition was submitted to the Chief Pleas praying that further Reform should be made in the Constitution of the States of the Island ; that the Chief Pleas were pleased to receive the said Petition and appointed a Committee to enquire into the subject in connection with a Committee appointed by the Ratepayers of the Island ; that on the 29th day of September, 1919, the Committee presented their report to the States, which report the States agreed to receive, and to order that a *Projet de Loi* containing the recommendations contained therein should be drafted and presented to the States ; that on the 22nd day of November, 1922, a *Projet de Loi* intitled ‘*Loi supplémentaire à la Loi relative à la Réforme des Etats de l’Ile d’Auregny*’ was submitted to the States giving effect to the said Recommendations, which *Projet* the States agreed to adopt, and the Petitioner was authorized to present in the name of the States a most humble Petition to Your Majesty in Council praying Your Majesty to be pleased to grant thereto Your Royal Sanction ; that certain representations were made to the States by the ratepayers of this Island, and that His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor also made certain suggestions to the States with a view to amend the said *Projet* ; that these representations and suggestions were submitted to the States, which, after hearing a report from a meeting of ratepayers, agreed to adopt the said amendments ; that the *Projet de Loi* thus amended was submitted to the States on the 8th day of March, 1923, and was adopted ; that in conformity with the Law relating

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to the Reform of the States of the Island of Alderney, the said Projet de Loi was submitted to the States for the second time on the 5th day of April, 1923, and again on the 23rd May, 1923, at a meeting of the States holden before the Petitioner the said Projet was considered by the States for the third time and was adopted by them, and the Petitioner was authorized to present in their name a humble Petition to Your Majesty in Council praying Your Majesty to be pleased to grant thereto Your Royal Sanction, and most humbly praying Your Majesty to be pleased to grant thereto Your Royal Sanction, and to declare and order it to be Your Royal Will and Pleasure that the said Law shall have force 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 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 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 amended 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 amended Projet de Loi (a copy whereof is hereunto annexed) be entered upon the Register of the Island of 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

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 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.

M. P. A. HANKEY.

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

LOI SUPPLÉMENTAIRE À LA LOI RELATIVE
 À LA RÉFORME DES ETATS DE L'ILE
 D'AUREGNY.

ARTICLE 2.

Constitution
 des Etats

Les Etats seront constitués comme suit :—

Monsieur le Juge, avec voix prépondérante en cas d'égalité de voix.

Messieurs les Jurés-Justiciers 6 voix.

Messieurs les élus de la Douzaine 5 voix.

Messieurs les Députés du Peuple 3 voix.

Monsieur le Procureur du Roi (sans voix.)

ARTICLE 3.

Qualifications
 de membre
 des Etats

Pour pouvoir siéger aux Etats, il faut :—

(1) Etre sujet Britannique par naissance

(2) Etre contribuable.

ARTICLE 4.

Qualifications
 des Jurés-
 Justiciers

Les Jurés-Justiciers doivent être choisis d'entre les plus sages, loyaux et notables habitants de l'île.

Termes d'office

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 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.

ARTICLE 6.

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A l'avenir la Douzaine sera renouvelée tous les six ans comme suit : les plus anciens (à compter de la date de leur élection, ou ré-élection) devant sortir de charge à la fin de chaque année.

Renouvellement de la Douzaine

ARTICLE 7.

Un Douzenier sortant de charge sera toujours ré-éligible jusqu'à ce qu'il atteint l'âge de soixante-dix ans. Un Douzenier ré-élu reprendra le rang qu'il occupait dans la Douzaine avant sa ré-élection.

Douzeniers ré-éligibles jusqu'à l'âge de 70 ans

ARTICLE 9.

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 les Contribuables de cette île, mâles d'âge majeur et femelles âgées de et au-dessus de vingt-et-un ans dont la propriété soit mobilière ou immobilière est évaluée à ou au-dessus de Cinq Quartiers de froment de rente, au mois de Janvier de chaque année, et au cas qu'aucun des dits quatre membres cesse d'être membre de la Douzaine, il sera procédé à une nouvelle élection. Ils siègeront aux Etats pendant l'année dans laquelle ils ont été élus et voteront personnellement et indépendamment de la Douzaine. Monsieur le Procureur livrera au Président des Etats une liste des Douzeniers élus avant l'appel nominal des membres de chaque assemblée des Etats.

Nominations des membres de la Douzaine aux Etats

Qualifications des électeurs

ARTICLE 10.

Les Jurés-Justiciers et les Membres de la Douzaine seront élus par les Contribuables de cette Ile, mâle d'âge majeur et femelle âgée de ou au-delà de vingt-et-un ans, ou étant d'âge majeur et Contribuable, dont la propriété soit mobilière soit immobilière est

Qualifications des électeurs des Jurés-Justiciers et de la Douzaine

1923

évaluée à ou au-dessus de Cinq Quartiers de froment de Rente. Toute personne ayant résidé en cette Ile pendant an et jour sera sujette à l'évaluation par la Douzaine. Sa propriété de la somme de £20 stg. sera censée équivaloir à un Quartier de Froment de Rente.

ARTICLE 10A.

Qualifications
des électeurs
des députés

Les trois Députés du peuple seront élus par les habitants de cette Ile, mâles qui ont obtenu leur majorité et femmes âgées de 21 ans et au-dessus, qu'elles soient mariées ou non, et pourvu qu'ils soient sujets Britanniques et qu'ils ont résidé trois ans dans

Qualifications
des députés

l'Ile. Ils seront choisis parmi les Electeurs de cette Ile qui sont sujets Britanniques et dont la propriété est évaluée à ou au-dessus de Dix Quartiers de Froment de Rente. Ils consulteront avec les

Termes d'office

Electeurs une fois par quartier, et avant les Assemblées des Etats. Ils siègeront pour trois ans, et ils seront ré-éligibles. Ils ne pourront pas siéger après avoir atteint l'âge de soixante-dix ans révolus. Si aucun Député du peuple néglige ses devoirs ou est absent de l'île pendant six mois entiers, il sera procédé à une nouvelle élection avant l'expiration de trente jours. Un Douzenier pourra refuser d'être nommé à la charge de Député du peuple. Les

Ré-éligibilité

Députés seront toujours ré-éligibles, et lorsque élus ou ré-élus devront, avant de siéger, promettre par serment devant la Cour de bien et fidèlement remplir la charge de Membre des Etats durant le terme de leur gestion.

ARTICLE 14.

Langue
Française ou
Anglaise
permissible

Il sera loisible aux Membres des Etats de s'exprimer à leur choix, en Français ou en Anglais dans les Assemblées des Etats.

ARTICLE 15.

Et aura ce projet force de Loi suivant l'enregistre-

ment de l'Ordre en Conseil sanctionnant le dit Projet sur les Records de cette Ile. 1923

ARTICLE 16.

Sont et demeurent rappelés les Articles 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 9, 10 et 14 de la Loi relative à la Réforme des Etats de l'Ile d'Auregny, sanctionnée par Ordre de Sa Majesté en Conseil en date du 12 janvier 1916, et enregistré sur les Records de cette Ile le 29 janvier 1916, ainsi que la Loi modifiant la Loi relative à la Réforme des Etats sanctionnée par Ordre de Sa Majesté en Conseil le 13 Octobre 1922, et enregistré sur les Records de cette Ile le 2 novembre 1922.

(Enregistré sur les Records le 15 décembre 1923.)

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE,

The 28th day of November, 1923.

PRESENT

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY

LORD DUNEDIN

SIR FREDERICK PONSONBY

SECRETARY SIR SAMUEL HOARE

SIR CHARLES DARLING

LORD JUSTICE SARGANT.

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 November, 1923, 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 whereas on the 23rd day of May, 1923, the States of the Island of Alderney agreed to adopt certain modifications in the Law relating to the Reform of the States of the Island of Alderney, in order that People's Deputies should form part of the said States ; that in order to regulate

Loi relative
aux Députés
du Peuple
(Auregny)

1923

the manner in which the said Deputies should be elected, and in order that the suffrage for the election of Deputies should be extended to all male inhabitants of this Island who have obtained their majority, and to females who have attained the age of twenty-one years, the States at a meeting holden before the Petitioner on the 23rd day of May, 1923, adopted the modified *Projet de Loi* intituled 'Loi relative aux Elections des Députés du Peuple' and authorized the Petitioner to present in the name of the States a Petition to Your Majesty in Council praying Your Majesty to be pleased to grant thereto Your Royal Sanction: and humbly praying Your Majesty to grant thereto Your Royal Sanction and to declare and order it to be Your Royal Will and pleasure that the said Law 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, 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 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.

1923

M. P. A. HANKEY.

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

LOI RELATIVE AUX ELECTIONS
DES DÉPUTÉS DU PEUPLE.

ARTICLE 1.

Les élections des Députés du Peuple auront lieu le même jour. La Cour règlera par Ordonnance au moins deux semaines d'avance le jour et les heures de l'élection des Députés du Peuple, le lieu où les électeurs pourront donner les votes, et les formalités qui devront être observées, tant durant l'élection que lorsqu'il s'agira de compter les votes pour en connaître le résultat.

Elections auront lieu le même jour
Cour règlera par Ordonnance, jour et heure, lieux et formalités

ARTICLE 2.

Seront déclarés élus à la charge de Député du Peuple ceux des candidats qui auront obtenu la majorité des suffrages, au cas où quatre candidats ou plus obtiendraient un nombre égal de voix, la Cour pourra ordonner qu'il soit procédé à une nouvelle élection qui devra avoir lieu aussitôt que possible entre ces candidats. La Cour règlera par Ordonnance la date et les heures auxquelles aura lieu l'élection, comme aussi le lieu auquel les électeurs pourront voter, et les formalités à remplir aussi bien pendant le vote que pour le dépouillement et le résultat du scrutin.

Quels candidats seront déclarés élus

Règlements en cas d'égalité de voix

1923

ARTICLE 3.

Formalités
à l'égard des
nominations

Les nominations de candidats à la charge de Député du Peuple devront être faites par les électeurs de cette Ile. Les nominations devront être par écrit et tout électeur qui proposera un candidat sera tenu en même temps d'obtenir un soussigné d'un autre électeur. Les nominations doivent être livrées au Président des Etats au moins trois jours avant le jour fixé pour l'élection.

ARTICLE 4.

Le Président
des Etats
pourra dé-
clarer le can-
didat ou les
candidats
(suivant le
cas) élus, si le
nombre
n'excède pas
le nombre de
vacances
Leur ordre
dans les
séances

Dans le cas de l'élection d'un ou de plusieurs Députés du Peuple, quand le nombre de candidats n'excède pas le nombre de vacances, le Président des Etats pourra, après l'expiration du temps fixé pour la livraison des nominations, déclarer le candidat élu, ou les candidats élus (suivant le cas) et en donner connaissance par le moyen d'une affiche dans le cadre officiel, Ceux qui seront ré-élus seront évoqués les premiers, et siégeront lors des séances des Etats, dans l'ordre qu'ils avaient auparavant.

ARTICLE 5.

Formalités à
observer par
ceux qui
demandent
d'être inscrits
sur le registre
des électeurs

Celui qui demande d'être inscrit sur le registre des électeurs pourra se procurer des Connétables une forme sur laquelle il inscrira son nom, son adresse, et son âge, et le temps qu'il a résidé dans l'île, et la fera parvenir aux Connétables, et sera tenu toutes fois et quantes que requis de notifier aux dits Connétables tout changement d'adresse, ainsi que de leur fournir tous renseignements qui pourront leur être nécessaires, faute de quoi son nom pourra être omis ou rayé du registre. Toute personne faisant une fausse déclaration sera passible d'une amende qui n'excédera pas £5 stg. Les Connétables seront tenus de fournir la liste des Electeurs au Registraire avant chaque élection. Les frais encourus seront à la charge des Etats.

Peines en cas
de fausse
déclaration

ARTICLE 6.

1923

Les amendes seront applicables moitié à Sa Application
Majesté et moitié aux Etats. des Amendes

ARTICLE 7.

Définitions. Le mot "résidé" mentionné à Définitions
l'Article 5 dans cette Loi signifie une résidence non-
interrompue dans cette Ile pendant les trois ans qui
auront immédiatement précédé la demande d'une
personne d'être inscrite sur le registre des Electeurs.

ARTICLE 8.

La Cour est autorisée à passer telles Ordonnances Cour autorisé
qu'elle jugera nécessaires pour donner plein effet à à passer
cette Loi. Ordonnances

ARTICLE 9.

Et aura ce projet forcé de Loi suivant l'enregistré- Date où cette
ment de l'Ordre en Conseil sanctionnant le dit Loi viendra
Projet sur les Records de cette Ile. en force

(Enregistré sur les Records le 12 janvier 1924.)

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE,

The 19th day of December, 1923.

PRESENT,

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY,

LORD PRESIDENT

LORD STEWARD

LORD SOMERLEYTON

MR. SECRETARY BRIDGEMAN.

This Order in Council authorises the levy, during Autorisant la
the year 1924, of a Tax of One Shilling per head on levée d'une
all passengers (other than inhabitants of the said Taxe d'un
Island) landing in Sark, on the same conditions as chelin sur
laid down in the Order in Council of the 12th day of toute per-
March, 1922, published on page 60 of this volume. sonne (autre
qu'un habi-
tant) débar-
quant à Serk

1924

(Enregistré sur les Records le 12 janvier 1924.)

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE,
The 19th day of December, 1923.

PRESENT,

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY

LORD PRESIDENT

LORD SOMERLEYTON

LORD STEWARD

MR. SECRETARY BRIDGEMAN.

Loi relative
au Retrait
Lignager, aux
Appropriements,
et à la Lecture de
Contrats en
Plaids
d'Héritage

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 17th day of December, 1923, 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 2nd day of February, 1923, on a petition submitted to the President by several members of the States, a Committee was appointed to consider and report (*inter alia*) upon the desirability of restricting in some measure the right of ‘*retrait lignager*’; (2) That on the 25th day of July, 1923, the report of the Committee was submitted to and considered by the States, when a Resolution was passed generally approving the recommendations of the Committee, and requesting the Royal Court to prepare a Bill or Projet de Loi giving effect thereto: (3) That on the 10th day of November, 1923, a Bill or Projet de Loi, intituled ‘Loi relative au Retrait Lignager, aux Appropriements, et à la Lecture de Contrats aux Plaids d’Héritage.’ prepared by the Law Officers of the Crown, was adopted by the Royal Court, and the Bailiff was requested to submit the same to the States for their approval: (4) That on the 5th day of December, 1923, the said Bill or Projet de Loi was, with a slight modification, approved by the States, and the President was authorized to present a most humble Petition to Your Majesty in Council

praying for Your Royal Sanction thereto : (5) That the said Bill or Projet de Loi 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 grant Your Royal Sanction to the Bill or Projet de Loi intituled 'Loi relative au Retrait Lignager, aux Appropriements, et à la Lecture de Contrats aux Plaids d'Héritage,' and to order and direct that the same shall have 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 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.

M. P. A. HANKEY.

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

LOI RELATIVE AU RETRAIT LIGNAGER,
AUX APPROPRIEMENTS, ET À LA LEC-
TURE DE CONTRATS AUX PLAIDS
D'HÉRITAGE.

ARTICLE I.

Droit de
Retrait ligna-
ger aboli
Exceptions

Le droit de retrait lignager est aboli, sauf

(a) dans le cas d'Immeubles (Acquêts) aliénés—
les descendants de celui qui a aliéné auront
le droit de retrait lignager,

(b) dans le cas d'Immeubles (Propres) aliénés—
les descendants, les frères, les sœurs et les
neveux et nièces par affinité de sang de celui
qui a aliéné, auront selon leur priorité de
degré le droit de retrait lignager.

ARTICLE II.

Prescription

Le droit de retrait lignager sera prescrit à l'expira-
tion d'un mois calendrier à compter de la date de
l'enregistrement du contrat d'aliénation.

ARTICLE III.

Approprié-
ment

Tout acquéreur d'Immeubles sera de plein droit
approprié à l'expiration d'un mois calendrier à
compter de la date de l'enregistrement du contrat
d'acquêt, à moins qu'une action en retrait lignager
soit intentée avant l'expiration du dit mois aux fins
de l'article IV de cette Loi.

ARTICLE IV.

Action en re-
trait lignager

Une action en retrait lignager contiendra narra-

tion des détails nécessaires relevant de la transaction dont il s'agit, et devra être intentée dans le délai prescrit à l'Article II. de cette Loi. L'action sera intentée devant la Cour de Meubles, et sera entendue sommairement sans inscription sur le rôle des causes à plaider ou sur le rôle des causes en preuve, à moins que la Cour n'en ordonne autrement.

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Il y aura droit d'appel devant la Cour des Juge- Droit d'appel ments.

ARTICLE V.

Celui qui aura aliéné de la propriété immobilière en son propre nom, ne pourra intenter une action en retrait lignager de telle propriété en qualité de garde-naturel, tuteur, ou curateur-aux-biens d'une personne.

Aliénation en
propre nom

ARTICLE VI.

Celui qui aura aliéné de la propriété immobilière en qualité de garde-naturel, tuteur, curateur-aux-biens ou fidéi-commissaire, ne pourra intenter une action en son propre nom en retrait lignager de telle propriété.

Aliénation en
qualité de
garde-naturel
etc.

ARTICLE VII.

La procédure en retrait lignager commençant par enrôlement, est abolie.

Procédure par
Enrôlement
abolie

ARTICLE VIII.

La lecture de contrats aux Plaids d'Héritage est abolie.

Lecture de
contrats en
Plaids
d'Héritage
abolie

ARTICLE IX.

La Cour Royale est autorisée à passer de temps à autre toutes et telles Ordonnances qu'elle croira nécessaires pour la mise à exécution de cette Loi.

Cour Royale
autorisée à
passer
Ordonnances

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ARTICLE X.

Date où cette
Loi viendra
en force

Cette Loi viendra en force à la date de l'enregistrement de l'Ordre de Sa Majesté en Conseil la sanctionnant, mais s'appliquera également à tous contrats d'aliénation d'immeubles enregistrés avant la dite date à l'égard desquels le droit de retrait lignager existera encore à telle date, comme si tels contrats avaient été enregistrés à la dite date et aussi à tous enrôlements faits et passés avant la dite date. Pourvu toujours que les dispositions de la présente loi ne prolongeront point le terme pendant lequel le droit de retrait lignager aurait pu être exercé si cette loi n'était pas venue en force.

(Enregistré sur les Records le 16 février 1924.)

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE,

The 16th day of January, 1924.

PRESENT,

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY

LORD PRESIDENT

MASTER OF THE HORSE

EARL WINTERTON

LORD COLWYN

MR. EDWARD WOOD

SIR FREDERICK PONSONBY

MR. RONALD MCNEIL.

Loi supplé-
mentaire à la
Loi portant
réglementa-
tion sur
l'admission et
l'enregistre-
ment des
Etrangers

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 14th day of January, 1924. 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 July, 1923, the Royal Court, for the reasons set forth in the preamble thereof, adopted a Bill or Projet de Loi intituled “Loi Supplémentaire à la Loi portant réglementation sur l'admission et l'enregistrement des Etran-

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gers," and requested the Bailiff to submit the same to the States for their approval: (2) That on the 24th October, 1923, the States of Deliberation approved the said Bill or Projet de Loi, and authorized the President to present a most humble Petition to Your Majesty in Council praying for Your Royal Sanction thereto: (3) That the said Bill or Projet de Loi 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 Bill or Projet de Loi intituled "Loi Supplémentaire à la Loi portant réglementation sur l'admission et l'enregistrement des Etrangers," and to order and direct that the same shall have 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 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

1924 time being, in the said Island, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

M. P. A. HANKEY.

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

LOI SUPPLÉMENTAIRE À LA LOI PORTANT
RÉGLEMENTATION SUR L'ADMISSION
ET L'ENREGISTREMENT DES ÉTRAN-
GERS.

Préambule Attendu que l'Ordre de Sa Majesté en Conseil intitulé “ Aliens Order, 1920,” a été amendé par l'Ordre de Sa Majesté en Conseil en date du 12 mars 1923, enregistré sur les Records de cette île aux fins de l'Acte de la Cour Royale du 16 juin mil neuf cent vingt-trois.

Attendu que par suite des amendements au dit Ordre en Conseil “ Aliens Order, 1920,” il convient de porter les modifications suivantes à la loi portant Réglementation sur l'Admission et l'Enregistrement des Etrangers, sanctionnée par Ordre de Sa Majesté en Conseil en date du 14 juillet, 1922, enregistré sur les records de cette île le 29 juillet, 1922, lesquelles modifications seront censées former partie de la dite loi :—

Substitution
de mots

(1) Au second paragraphe de l'Article deux à la deuxième ligne substituez aux mots “ qu'il ” les mots “ que le Lieutenant-Gouverneur.”

Article
rappelé
Biffer des
mots à
l'Article 4

(2) L'Article 3 est et demeure rappelé.

(3) A la première et à la deuxième ligne de l'Article 4 rayez les mots “ Autre qu'un étranger designé dans l'Article 3.”

(Enregistré sur les Records le 8 mars 1924.)

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AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE,

The 20th day of February, 1924.

PRESENT,

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

LORD PRESIDENT	SIR FREDERICK PONSONBY
LORD THOMSON	CAPT. HON. EDWARD FITZROY
LORD MUIR MACKENZIE	SIR GEORGE LLOYD
MR. SECRETARY THOMAS	SIR JAMES AGG-GARDNER
LIEUT.-COL. HON. WALTER GUINNESS	SIR HERBERT NIELD
	LIEUT.-COL. WILFRID ASHLEY.

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 January, 1924, in the words following, viz.— —

Réduction des
Rochers
Agenor et
Grune au
Rouge, Crédit
supplémentaire de £750

“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 of the 26th day of June, 1923, registered on the records of this Island the 7th day of July, 1923, Your Majesty was graciously pleased to sanction, *inter alia*, the reduction of the ‘Grune au Rouge’ and ‘Agenor’ rocks in the Little Russel channel, at an estimated cost of £1,000 together with a further sum of £575 5s. 0d. for contingencies, and to order and direct that the said sums 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: (2) That on the 15th day of December, 1923, the President of the Committee of the Harbour of St. Peter-Port reported that the reduction of the said rocks had been completed, but that, owing to the extreme hardness of the rocks, a much larger quantity of explosives was required for their reduction than was originally estimated, and also to other

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unavoidable circumstances, an additional expenditure of £750 had been incurred, and requested that the matter be submitted to the States : (3) That on the 9th day of January, 1924, the Report of the said Committee was considered by the States of Deliberation, when a resolution was passed approving of an additional expenditure of £750 to meet the deficit incurred in the reduction of the aforesaid rocks and authorising the President to present a most humble Petition to Your Majesty in Council praying that Your Majesty would be graciously pleased to order and direct that the said sum 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 most humbly praying that Your Majesty would be graciously pleased to authorise the additional expenditure of £750 to meet the deficit incurred in connection with the reduction of the ‘Grune au Rouge’ and ‘Agenor’ rocks in the Litte Russel channel, and to order and direct that the said sum 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.

“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 authorise the additional expenditure of £750 to meet the deficit incurred in connection with the reduction of the 'Grune au Rouge' and 'Agenor' rocks in the Little Russel channel, and to order and direct that the said sum 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 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.

M. P. A. HANKEY.

(Enregistré sur les Records le 8 mars 1924.)

Monsieur le Baillif, ayant ce jour communiqué à la Cour un Ordre de Sa Majesté en Conseil en date du 20 février 1924, dit "Treaties of Peace Orders (Amendment) Order, 1924." Treaty of Peace Orders (Amendment) Order, 1924

La Cour, après avoir eu lecture du dit Ordre, ouïes les conclusions des Officiers du Roi, a ordonné que le dit Ordre sera enregistré sur les Records de cette île par être logé au Greffe, et qu'un extrait des registres contenant ce présent Acte, avec un exemplaire du dit Ordre, seront expédiés par Monsieur le Greffier du Roi à Monsieur le Juge d'Auregny et à Monsieur le Sénéchal de Sercq.

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(Enregistré sur les Records le 8 mars 1924).

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE,
The 20th day of February, 1924.

PRESENT,

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY

LORD PRESIDENT	SIR FREDERICK PONSONBY
LORD THOMSON	CAPT. HON. EDWARD FITZROY
LORD MUIR MACKENZIE	SIR GEORGE LLOYD
MR. SECRETARY THOMAS	SIR JAMES AGG-GARDNER
LIEUT.-COL. HON. WALTER GUINNESS	SIR HERBERT NIELD
	LIEUT.-COL. WILFRID ASHLEY

Administration des
Havres de St. Pierre
Port et de St. Sampson
—Rehaussement des
Droits de Tonnage—
Accommodation addition-
nelle au Havre de St. Pierre
Port à un coût de
£107,000

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 February, 1924, 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 His late Majesty in Council of the 10th day of January, 1910, registered on the Records of this Island on the 29th day of January, 1910, His Majesty was graciously pleased to approve a new Tariff of Tonnage Dues for the Harbours of Saint Peter-Port and Saint Sampson in lieu of the Tariff which became applicable to the Harbour of Saint Peter-Port in accordance with the Order in Council of the 2nd day of September, 1858, from the 1st day of January, 1904, as set forth in Schedule B. thereto, and which was made applicable to the Harbour of Saint Sampson in accordance with the Order in Council of the 21st day of April, 1904, and on condition (I.) that the Bailiff and Jurats of the Royal Court shall continue to levy and possess the Tonnage Dues of the Harbour of Saint Peter-Port enumerated in the said Tariff, in substitution for the dues specified in Schedule B. to the Order in Council of the 2nd day of September, 1858, under the same titles,

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charges and conditions as those set forth in the said Order in Council ; and (II.) that the said Dues shall constitute a Special Fund for the Harbour of Saint Peter-Port : (2) That by an Order of Your Majesty in Council of the 25th day of October, 1922, registered on the Records of this Island on the 11th day of November, 1922, You Majesty was graciously pleased to approve of the arrangement entered into by the Bailiff and Jurats of the Royal Court and the States of this Island respecting the Administration of the Harbour of Saint Peter-Port and the levying and Administration of the Tonnage Dues, and to order and direct that the Tonnage Dues hitherto levied by the said Bailiff and Jurats under the Orders in Council of the 2nd day of September, 1858, and the 10th day of January, 1910, shall, in future, be levied by the States in like manner and subject to the same conditions as provided for by the said Orders in Council and under which the said dues have been hitherto levied by the said Bailiff and Jurats : (3) That on the 6th day of December, 1922, the States resolved to entrust the executive power of the Administration of the Harbour of Saint Peter-Port and the Administration of the Tonnage Dues of the said Harbour to the Board of Administration : (4) That on the 3rd day of January, 1921, the President of the Committee of the Harbour of Saint Sampson addressed a letter to the Bailiff, stating that the Committee, at a meeting held on the 22nd day of December, 1920, had unanimously resolved that it was very desirable that one Board should be appointed for the Administration of both the Harbour of St. Peter-Port and that of Saint Sampson, as this would tend to establish a greater efficiency and would remove many of the anomalies that have existed in the past in regard to General Administration, and requesting that the opinion of the Saint Sampson's Harbour Committee be submitted to the

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States when that body is asked to make arrangements for taking over the Administration of the Harbour of Saint Peter-Port : (5) That on the 14th day of October, 1922, the President of the Committee of the Harbour of Saint Sampson drew the attention of the Board of Administration to the deficit in the account of that Harbour and also to the proposal of that Committee that the Harbours of Saint Peter-Port and Saint Sampson be amalgamated as regards administration : (6) That the Board of Administration, on the 27th day of December, 1922, addressed a letter to the Bailiff, recommending (I.) that the two Harbours be amalgamated for administrative purposes, which would necessarily involve an amalgamation of their finances ; (II.) that any surplus in the account of one harbour be made available annually for meeting any deficit in the account of the other ; and (III). that the necessary steps be taken to have removed the condition contained in the Order in Council of the 5th day of July, 1865, and repeated in that of the 10th day of January, 1910, whereby one of the purposes to which the dues of St. Sampson's Harbour shall be applied is the cost of erecting and maintaining such Piers or other Harbour Works on the coasts of the Island as Your Majesty in Council may be pleased to authorize on the Petition of the States, such cost to be met in future from the General Revenue of the States : (7) That the aforementioned recommendations were considered by the States on the 2nd day of February, 1923, when they were referred to a joint Committee of the Board of Administration and the Harbour Committees of Saint Peter-Port and Saint Sampson for report to the States : (8) That on the 25th day of July, 1923, on the report of the said joint Committee, the States passed a resolution approving the amalgamation for administrative purposes of the Harbours

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of Saint Peter-Port and Saint Sampson, thereby involving an amalgamation of their finances, and entrusted the Administration of the said Harbours to the Board of Administration, reserving to the existing Committee of the Harbour of Saint Peter-Port the carrying out of their special mandates, viz.:—the improvements to the Harbour approaches and the consideration of schemes for additional accommodation to the Harbour of Saint Peter-Port;

(9) That on the 24th day of October, 1923, the States of Deliberation, on the recommendation of the Board of Administration, approved of the present Tariff of Tonnage Dues sanctioned by the aforesaid Order in Council of the 10th day of January, 1910, being raised to double the amount for the Harbours of Saint Peter-Port and Saint Sampson, in order that the Revenue of the two Harbours combined may be sufficiently increased to defray the cost of proposed improvements to the Harbour of Saint Peter-Port ; and of work which is considered necessary at Saint Sampson's Harbour, but which has not been undertaken owing to the continuously increasing deficit in the funds of that Harbour :

(10) That on the said 24th day of October, 1923, the States, on the recommendation of the Committee of the Harbour of Saint Peter-Port, approved of the expenditure of the sum of £107,000 for additional berthing accommodation required to the East of Saint Julian's Emplacement in the said Harbour, the said sum to be raised by means of a loan redeemable in 60 years ; and that the sum required for interest and redemption of the said loan be met partly by the proposed increased Tonnage Dues aforementioned, and partly by appropriating Sixpence per ton from the present Tariff of Duty on Goods Imported, any surplus accruing therefrom to be credited to the combined funds of the Harbours of Saint Peter-Port and Saint Sampson. And most

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humbly praying that Your Majesty would be graciously pleased to grant Your Royal Sanction to the following, viz.:—1.—(a) That the Harbours of Saint Peter-Port and Saint Sampson, together with their finances, be amalgamated for administrative purposes. (b) That any surplus in the Account of one Harbour be made available annually for meeting any deficit in the Account of the other. (c) That the following clause contained in the Order in Council of the 5th July, 1865, and repeated in that of the 10th January, 1910, be repealed, viz.:—“To the cost of erecting and maintaining such piers or other harbour works on the coasts of the Island as Your Majesty in Council may be pleased to authorize on the Petition of the States.” II.—That the Tariff of Tonnage Dues sanctioned by an Order of His late Majesty in Council of the 10th day of January, 1910, be doubled. III.—That the expenditure of the sum of £107,000 for the purpose of providing berthing accommodation to the East of St. Julian’s Emplacement in St. Peter-Port Harbour, be raised as follows; viz.:—(a) By means of a loan redeemable in 60 years; (b) That the sum required for interest and redemption of the said loan be met partly by the proposed increased Tonnage Dues referred to, and partly by appropriating to that object sixpence per ton from the present Tariff of Duty on Goods Imported, any surplus accruing therefrom to be applied to the needs of the Harbours of Saint Peter-Port and Saint 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 subject to the reduction of the period for repayment of the loan mentioned in the said Petition from 60 to—35 years, it may be advisable for Your Majesty to comply with the prayer of the said Petition.”

HIS MAJESTY, having taken the said Report 1924
 into consideration, is pleased, by and with the
 advice of His Privy Council, to approve thereof.

AND HIS MAJESTY is pleased to order, as it
 is hereby ordered :—

- 1.—(a) That the Harbours of Saint Peter-Port and Saint Sampson, together with their finances, be amalgamated for administrative purposes. Amalgama-
tion of the
Harbours of
St. Peter Port
and St.
Sampson for
administra-
tive purposes
- (b) That any surplus in the Account of one Harbour be available annually for meeting any deficit in the Account of the other. Finances
- (c) That the following clause contained in the Order in Council of the 5th July, 1865, and repeated in that of the 10th January, 1910, be repealed, viz.:— Repeal of a
clause in
Order in
Council of 5th
July, 1865

“ To the cost of erecting and maintain-
 ing such Piers or other Harbour works on
 the coasts of the Island as Your Majesty
 in Council may be pleased to authorize on
 the Petition of the States.”

- II.—That the Tariff of Tonnage Dues sanc- Tariff of Ton-
nage Dues
doubled
 tioned by an Order of His late Majesty of
 the 10th day of January, 1910, be doubled.

- III.—That the sum of £107,000 for the purpose Raising of the
sum of
£107,000 for
berthing
accommoda-
tion at St.
Julian's Em-
placement by
a loan redeemable in
35 years, by
increased
Tonnage Dues
and 6d. per
ton from the
Tariff of Duty
on Goods
 of providing berthing accommodation to
 the East of St. Julian's Emplacement in
 St. Peter-Port Harbour, be raised as fol-
 lows, viz.:—

- (a) By means of a loan redeemable in 35 years.
- (b) That the sum required for interest and redemption of the said loan be met partly by the increased Tonnage Dues and partly by appropriating to that object 6d. per ton from the present Tariff of Duty on Goods Imported, any surplus accruing therefrom to be applied to the needs of the Harbours of Saint Peter-Port and Saint Sampson.

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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.

M. P. A. HANKEY.

(Enregistré sur les Records le 12 avril 1924.)

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE,

The 21st day of March, 1924

PRESENT,

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY,

LORD PRESIDENT

LORD CHAMBERLAIN

MR. SECRETARY HENDERSON

MR. CHANCELLOR OF THE DUCHY OF LANCASTER.

Loi portant
modification
à la Loi sur la
Taxe sur le
Revenu

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, 1924, 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 of the 20th day of December, 1919, registered on the Records of this Island the 10th day of January, 1920, Your Majesty was graciously pleased to grant Your Royal Sanction to a Bill or Projet de Loi of the States of Guernsey intituled ‘Loi ayant rapport à la Taxe sur le Revenu’: (2) That on the 10th day of October, 1923,

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the President of the Finance Committee of the States addressed a letter to the Bailiff and President of the States, recommending a revision of the said Law which, in the opinion of the Committee, was urgently needed, particularly as regards abatements, and submitting new scales of abatements and other amendments to the Law for the consideration of, the States : (3) That on the 7th day of November, 1923, the said recommendations were submitted to the States of Deliberation, when a new scale of abatements and other slight amendments to the Law were approved, and the Royal Court was requested to adopt a Bill or *Projet de Loi* giving effect to the resolutions of the States on the subject : (4) That on the 1st day of December, 1923, a Bill or *Projet de Loi* prepared by the Law Officers of the Crown, and intituled ' *Loi portant modification à la loi sur la Taxe sur le Revenu* ' was adopted by the Royal Court, and the Bailiff was requested to submit the same to the States for their approval : (5) That on the 9th day of January, 1924, the said Bill or *Projet de Loi* was, with slight modifications, approved by the States, and the President was authorised to present a most humble Petition to Your Majesty in Council praying for Your Royal Sanction thereto : (6) That the said Bill or *Projet de Loi* 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 Bill or *Projet de Loi* of the States of Guernsey intituled ' *Loi portant modification à la Loi sur la Taxe sur le Revenu, 1924,*' and to order and direct that the same should 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

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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 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.

M. P. A. HANKEY.

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

LOI PORTANT MODIFICATION À LA LOI SUR
LA TAXE SUR LE REVENU, 1924.

Préambule
Rappel
d'articles de
la loi de 1919

Vu la délibération des Etats en date du sept novembre, 1923, sont et demeurent rappelés les articles quatorze, quinze, vingt-six, trente-deux et trente-trois de la Loi ayant rapport à la Taxe sur le Revenu sanctionnée par Ordre de Sa Majesté en Conseil en date du vingt décembre Mil neuf cent dix-neuf et enregistré sur les Records de cette Ile le dix janvier Mil neuf cent vingt et y sont substitués

les articles suivants lesquels seront censés former 1924
partie de la dite Loi.

ARTICLE 14.

When the total statutory profits or income of an individual who is not a non-resident do not exceed £125 for a year of assessment, there shall be no liability to Income Tax on such individual for such year of assessment, and when such total statutory profits or income although exceeding £125 do not exceed £600 he shall be entitled to relief by way of abatement as follows :—

	Abatements
(a) Total statutory profits or income exceeding £125 and not exceeding £200 ..	<i>abatement</i> £125
(b) Total statutory profits or income exceeding £200 and not exceeding £300 ..	<i>abatement</i> £100
(c) Total statutory profits or income exceeding £300 and not exceeding £400 ..	<i>abatement</i> £60
(d) Total statutory profits or income exceeding £400 and not exceeding £600	<i>abatement</i> £40

ARTICLE 15.

When the total statutory profits or income of an individual who is not a non-resident exceed £125 but do not exceed £700, if he proves

- (a) that for the year of assessment he has his wife living with him or that his wife is wholly maintained by him during the year of assessment, and that he is not entitled in computing the amount of his income for that year for the purposes of Income Tax to make any deduction in respect of the sums paid for the maintenance of his wife, he shall be entitled to an allowance of £75.
- Abatement
for wife

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Abatement
for children
or dependent
relative

Definition of
child

(b) that he has living at the commencement of the year of assessment any child not over the age of sixteen years or that he has any relative maintained by him who is incapable of maintaining himself or herself, he shall be entitled to an allowance of £25 for each individual child and for each relative he maintains. The term "child" or "children" shall apply to a child or children when maintained solely by the individual claiming the allowance, whether such child or children be legitimate, illegitimate or adopted.

ARTICLE 26.

Liability to
send returns
of Income to
Adminis-
trator

Every taxpayer, whether liable to Income Tax or not, shall, whenever required by the Administrator of Income Tax, whether such request be by special notice sent to the taxpayer or by a general notice to taxpayers published in the local newspapers, make within twenty-one days after the date of any such request, a return of profits or income in the form and manner required by the Administrator of Income Tax, and shall furnish to the Administrator of Income Tax within such period as the Administrator of Income Tax thinks reasonable, such accounts or other information as the Administrator of Income Tax considers necessary.

Liability of
registered
Companies

A Company registered under the Guernsey Companies' Law shall when required by the Administrator of Income Tax furnish to the Administrator of Income Tax a list in manner prescribed by the Administrator of Income Tax of dividends and interest paid or payable during the calendar year preceding the year of assessment to residents in Guernsey and to non-residents in Guernsey with the names and addresses of the Shareholders entitled to such dividends and interest. The said Company shall be liable to pay the Income Tax on such divi-

dends and interest payable to non-residents in Guernsey and is hereby empowered to deduct that Income Tax from such dividends and interest. 1923

ARTICLE 32.

Every boarding-house keeper, hotel proprietor or any person having a visitor or guest for profit, shall, whenever requested by the Administrator of Income Tax, whether such request be by special notice or by general notice published in the local newspapers, furnish to the Administrator of Income Tax the names of visitors and guests who have resided at such boarding-house, hotel or with such person for periods equal to five months or more in any year. Boarding house keepers hotel proprietors and persons having guests for profit to furnish names of visitors and guests

ARTICLE 33.

Any person who shall fail to furnish to the Administrator of Income Tax a list or lists in manner provided for by Article 31 of the law relating to Income Tax of 1920 or any boarding-house keeper or hotel proprietor or person who shall fail or neglect to furnish to the Administrator of Income Tax the names of the visitors and guests as provided for by Article 32 of this law, shall be liable for each offence to a penalty not exceeding £50 at the discretion of the Court. Penalties

The abatements and exemptions provided for in this law commence to be operative in respect of the year of assessment One thousand nine hundred and twenty-four. Date of coming into force

(Enregistré sur les Records le 12 avril 1924.)

Monsieur le Baillif ayant ce jour communiqué à la Cour un Ordre de Sa Majesté en Conseil en date du 21 mars 1924, transmettant des exemplaires de l'Ordre en Conseil suivant, savoir :— Copyright Act, 1911 (Extension to Palestine) Order, 1924

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Order in Council of the 21st March, 1924, entitled "The Copyright Act, 1911 (Extension to Palestine) Order, 1924."

La Cour, après avoir eu lecture du dit Ordre, ouïes les conclusions des Officiers du Roi, a ordonné :—

1.—Que le dit Ordre en Conseil du 21 mars 1924, sera enregistré sur les Records de cette île.

2.—Qu'un exemplaire du dit Ordre en Conseil du 21 mars 1924 dit "Copyright Act, 1911 (extension to Palestine) Order, 1924" sera logé au Greffe pour faire partie des Records de cette île.

3.—Qu'un extrait des Registres contenant ce présent Acte, avec un exemplaire de l'Ordre en Conseil du 21 mars 1924, dit "Copyright Act, 1911 (Extension to Palestine) Order, 1924" sera expédié par le Greffier du Roi à Monsieur le Juge d'Auregny et à Monsieur le Sénéchal de Sercq.

(Enregistré sur les Records le 10 mai 1924.)

Copyright
Act, 1911
(Extension to
the Tangan-
yika Ter-
ritory) Order,
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Monsieur le Baillif ayant ce jour communiqué à la Cour un Ordre de Sa Majesté en Conseil en date du 16 avril 1924, transmetant et ordonnant l'enregistrement de l'Ordre en Conseil fait en vertu de l'Acte de Parlement dit "Copyright Act, 1911," 1 and 2 George V. cap. 46, savoir :

"Order in Council of the 16th day of April, 1924, entitled 'the Copyright Act, 1911 (Extension to the Tanganyika Territory) Order, 1924.'"

La Cour, après avoir eu lecture du dit Ordre en Conseil en date du 16 avril 1924, ouïes les conclusions des Officiers du Roi, a ordonné :

1.—Que le dit Ordre en Conseil du 16 avril 1924 communiqué sera enregistré sur les Records de cette île.

2.—Qu'un des exemplaires du dit Ordre en Conseil du 16 avril 1924 transmis sera enregistré sur les 1924 Records de cette île par être logé au Greffe.

ORDRES EN CONSEIL.

(Enregistré sur les Records le 14 juin 1924.)

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AT THE COURT AT WINDSOR CASTLE,

The 16th day of April, 1924.

PRESENT,

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY

LORD COLEBROOKE
LORD SOUTHBOROUGH

LORD STAMFORDHAM
MR. H. P. MACMILLAN.

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 March, 1924, in the words following, viz. :—

Loi ayant rapport à l'Importation, l'Exportation, la Manufacture, la Vente et l'Emploi d'Opium et autres Drogues Dangereuses

“ 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 expiration of the Defence of the Realm Acts and Regulations on the 1st September, 1921, consequent upon the official termination of the War, the Royal Court, upon representations being made by the Home Department, on the 27th August, 1921, passed an Ordinance dealing with the control of dangerous drugs : (2) That from time to time modifications to the said Ordinance have been duly made in order to conform to the various amending Orders of Your Majesty in Council on the subject : (3) That in view of the heavy penalties imposed by recent Orders of Your Majesty in Council, which penalties cannot be imposed by Ordinance, the Royal Court on the 13th October, 1923, and 2nd February, 1924, adopted a Bill or Projet de Loi prepared by the Law Officers of the Crown, consolidating the said Ordinances, and requested the Bailiff to submit the same to the

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States for their approval: (4) That on the 20th February, 1924, the said Bill or *Projet de Loi* was duly considered by the States of Deliberation, when a resolution was passed approving the same, with slight modifications, and authorizing the President to present a most humble Petition to Your Majesty in Council praying for Your Royal Sanction thereto: (5) That the said Bill or *Projet de Loi* is intituled 'Loi ayant rapport à l'Importation, l'Exportation, la Manufacture, la Vente et l'Emploi d'Opium et autres Drogues Dangereuses,' 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 grant Your Royal Sanction to the *Projet de Loi* intituled 'Loi ayant rapport à l'Importation, l'Exportation, la Manufacture, la Vente et l'Emploi d'Opium et autres Drogues Dangereuses,' and to order and direct that the same shall 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.

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M. P. A. HANKEY.

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

PROJET DE LOI INTITULÉ “LOI AYANT RAPPORT À L'IMPORTATION, L'EXPORTATION, LA MANUFACTURE, LA VENTE ET L'EMPLOI D'OPIUM ET AUTRES DROGUES DANGEREUSES.”

Définitions.

Les mots “Conseil” et “The Board” signifient le Conseil Administratif des Etats de l'Île de Guernesey. Définitions

Les drogues auxquelles référence est faite dans cette Loi sont celles contenues dans la Cédule A annexée, à cette Loi.

Les mots “l'opium préparé” et “l'opium non préparé” auront la signification qui leur est donnée dans la Cédule B annexée à cette Loi.

ARTICLE I.

L'Opium non Préparé

Il est défendu d'importer ou d'apporter dans cette Ile et dans les Iles de Serk, Herm et Jethou de l'Opium non préparé Importation
d'Opium non-
préparé

(a) d'aucun pays à l'exception de la Grande Bretagne,

(b) de la Grande Bretagne sans licence du Conseil.

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ARTICLE 2.

Exportation
d'Opium non-
préparé

(1) Il est défendu d'exporter de l'Opium non préparé de cette Ile ou des Iles de Serk, Herm, et Jethou, excepté aux autres Iles du Bailliage et ce seulement avec l'autorisation du Conseil.

(2) Afin de régler et restreindre la production, la possession, la vente et la distribution de l'Opium non préparé et particulièrement afin de prohiber la production, la possession, la vente ou la distribution de l'Opium non préparé excepté par des personnes dûment licenciées ou autrement autorisées à l'effet, les réglemens contenus dans la Cédule C annexée à cette Loi seront en force.

ARTICLE 3.

L'Opium Préparé.

Importation
et
exportation
d'Opium
préparé

(1) Il est défendu d'importer ou d'apporter dans cette Ile et dans les Iles de Serk, Herm et Jethou ou d'exporter des dites Iles de l'Opium préparé.

(2) Toute personne qui

(a) manufacture, vend ou autrement trafique en opium préparé, ou

(b) a dans sa possession de l'Opium préparé, ou

(c) étant l'occupant de prémisses permet telles prémisses d'être employées pour la préparation de l'Opium à fumer ou pour la vente de l'Opium préparé ou comme lieu pour fumer de l'Opium préparé, ou

(d) est intéressé dans la conduite de prémisses employées à un des objets mentionnés au dernier alinéa, ou

(e) a dans sa possession des pipes ou autres ustensiles pour servir à fumer de l'Opium ou des ustensiles employés pour la préparation de l'Opium à fumer, ou

(f) fume ou autrement se sert de l'Opium préparé ou fréquente un lieu où on fume de l'Opium,

sera coupable d'une contravention et sera passible des peines portées à l'Article VI. de cette Loi. 1924

ARTICLE 4.

Des Drogues.

(1) Il est défendu d'importer ou d'apporter des drogues dans cette Ile et dans les Iles de Serk, Herm et Jethou :— Importation de Drogues

(a) d'aucun pays excepté de la Grande Bretagne ;

(b) de la Grande Bretagne sans licence du Conseil.

(2) Il est défendu d'exporter des drogues de cette Ile et des Iles de Serk, Herm et Jethou excepté aux autres Iles du Bailliage et ce seulement avec l'autorisation du Conseil.

(3) Afin d'empêcher l'usage impropre des drogues, les réglemens quant à la manufacture, à la vente, à la possession et à la distribution des dites drogues contenus dans la Cédule D annexée à cette loi seront en force. Réglements à observer quant à la manufacture, la vente, la possession et la distribution de drogues

(4) Rien dans les réglemens contenus dans la Cédule D ne sera censé autoriser la vente en détail de poisons que par les personnes qui sont dûment autorisées à cet effet à le faire d'après l'Ordonnance de la Cour Royale passée aux Chefs-Plaids d'après Noël remis au 25 février 1914, et ne dérogeront pas les dits réglemens aux droits accordés aux chimistes et pharmaciens de débiter des poisons en vertu de la dite Ordonnance mais tels chimistes et pharmaciens seront en outre tenus d'observer les conditions imposées par cette Loi et par les réglemens contenus dans les dites Cédules.

(5) Un compte trimestriel des drogues importées dans l'Ile sera transmis par le Conseil au Département dit " Home Office." Compte trimestriel de drogues

ARTICLE 5.

(1) L'Inspecteur de la Police Salarlée de l'Ile ou un membre de la dite Police Salarlée agissant sous Police Salarlée autorisée à

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 entrer dans
 prémisses ou
 ou manufac-
 ture, vend ou
 distribue
 drogues

l'ordre de tel Inspecteur, pourra entrer dans les prémisses d'un individu qui manufacture, vend ou distribue des drogues et pourra exiger la production de ses livres et autres documents ayant rapport aux drogues et pourra inspecter ses livres, documents et ses fonds de drogues.

Monsieur le
 Baillif, ou en
 son absence,
 le Lieut.-
 Baillif au-
 torisé à oc-
 troyer un
 mandat de
 perquisition
 où il y a lieu
 de soupçonner
 infraction de
 cette loi

(2) Si Monsieur le Bailiff ou en son absence le Lieutenant-Bailiff, est satisfait, par dénonciation par serment, qu'il y a lieu de soupçonner que des drogues auxquelles cette Loi s'applique, sont, contrairement aux dispositions de cette Loi, dans la possession ou sous le contrôle d'une personne quelconque et dans des prémisses quelconques, ou qu'un document quelconque ayant rapport directement ou indirectement à une opération existante ou à une opération projetée laquelle était ou serait, si elle était exécutée, une offense contre les dispositions de cette Loi, ou laquelle dans le cas d'une opération exécutée ou destinée à être exécutée dans un lieu en dehors de ce Bailliage, était ou serait une offense contre une Loi ou Ordonnance semblable en force dans tel lieu, est dans la possession ou sous le contrôle d'une personne quelconque et dans des prémisses quelconques, il pourra octroyer un mandat de perquisition autorisant un membre quelconque de la Police Salariée nommé dans le dit mandat, dans tout temps, pourvu que ce soit dans un mois de la date du dit mandat, d'entrer dans les prémisses mentionnées dans le dit mandat et d'user de force s'il est nécessaire et de fouiller les dites prémisses, et toute personne trouvée sur les dites prémisses, et s'il y a cause raisonnable de soupçonner qu'une offense contre les dispositions de cette Loi a été commise à l'égard de telles drogues quelconques qui pourront être trouvées sur les prémisses ou dans la possession d'une telle personne, ou qu'un document quelconque trouvé sur les dites prémisses est un document tel que visé par le présent article, de saisir

et détenir telles drogues ou tel document selon le cas. 1924

(3) Toute personne qui mettra empêchement à la visite de tel Inspecteur ou membre de la Police Salarée ou qui refusera de produire ou qui cachera ou essayer de cacher des drogues, des livres ou autres documents en sa possession ayant rapport aux drogues sera passible des peines portées à l'Article VI. de cette Loi.

Peines pour
mettre em-
pêchement à
la visite de
l'Inspecteur
ou membre
de la Police
Salarée

ARTICLE 6.

(1) Celui

(a) qui agit en contravention à cette loi ou qui néglige de porter à exécution ou qui enfreint les réglemens contenus dans les Cédules de cette loi, ou Pénalités

(b) qui agit en contravention ou qui néglige de porter à exécution les conditions contenues dans sa licence ou son autorisation octroyée en vertu de cette loi, ou

(c) qui dans le but d'obtenir soit, pour lui-même, soit pour autrui, l'octroi ou le renouvellement d'une telle licence ou autorisation, fait une déclaration qui est fausse dans aucun détail, ou qui sciemment émet, produit ou se sert d'une telle déclaration ou d'un document quelconque contenant telle déclaration, ou

(d) qui dans cette île ou dans les îles de Serk, d'Herm ou de Jethou assiste, encourage ou procure la commission dans un lieu quelconque en dehors des dites îles d'une offense punissable sous les dispositions d'une Loi ou d'une Ordonnance semblable en force dans tel lieu, ou qui commet un acte préparatif à un acte ou pour l'avancement d'un acte lequel s'il était commis dans la juridiction de la Cour Royale serait une offense contre les dispositions de cette loi, sera coupable d'une offense et sera passible pour chaque offense

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Peines pour
susdites
infractions

- (a) lors trouvé coupable sous acte d'accusation, d'une amende n'excedant pas mille livres sterling ou de la servitude pénale pendant une période n'excedant pas dix ans ou de telle amende et de telle servitude pénale à la fois, ou
- (b) lors trouvé coupable en Cour de Police Correctionnelle d'une amende n'excedant pas deux cent cinquante livres sterling ou d'un emprisonnement avec ou sans travail forcé pendant une période n'excedant pas douze mois ou de telle amende et tel emprisonnement à la fois.

Et pourront les objets à l'égard desquels l'offense fut commise être confisqués et détruits par Ordre et à la discrétion de la Cour ; pourvu toujours qu'un contrevenant à cette Loi lors trouvé coupable d'avoir enfreint ou d'avoir manqué à remplir un règlement quelconque passé en vertu de cette Loi quant à la garde de livres ou à l'émission ou la préparation d'ordonnances contenant des drogues auxquelles cette Loi s'applique, ne sera condamné à être emprisonné sans avoir l'option de payer une amende ni condamné à payer une amende excédant cinquante livres sterling si la Cour est satisfaite que l'offense fut commise par inadvertence et nons dans le cours de ou en rapport avec la commission d'une offense contre les dispositions de cette Loi.

Peines pour
essai ou inci-
tation de
commettre
offense

(2) Celui qui essaye de commettre une offense contre les dispositions de cette loi ou qui sollicite ou incite une autre personne à commettre telle offense, sera passible aux mêmes peines comme s'il avait commis l'offense.

Culpabilité
d'une Société
anonyme

(3) Lorsque la personne trouvée coupable d'une offense est une Société anonyme le Président (*anglicé* "Chairman") et tout administrateur ou officier engagé dans l'administration de la Société anonyme sera tenu pour coupable de l'offense à moins qu'il

prouve que l'acte qui constitue l'offense eut lieu 1924
sans sa connaissance ou son consentement.

ARTICLE 7.

Dans les poursuites pour infraction de cette Loi, Preuves pour infraction
la partie publique ne sera pas obligée de prouver que l'accusé n'avait pas de licence ou autorisation mais l'obligation de prouver le contraire incombera à l'accusé.

ARTICLE 8:

Tous médecins, chimistes, pharmaciens, dentistes Copie de toute commande pour drogues doit être envoyée au Conseil
et chirurgiens vétérinaires autorisés par la Cour Royale à exercer en cette Ile leurs professions respectives, qui se proposent d'importer ou d'apporter dans cette Ile de l'opium non préparé ou des drogues, seront tenus lors de l'envoi de la commande de livrer une copie de telle commande au Conseil, sous les peines portées à l'Article VI. de cette Loi.

ARTICLE 9.

Il sera nommé par la Cour Royale un Inspecteur de Inspecteur de Drogues autorisé à entrer dans les prémisses
Drogues lequel est autorisé à entrer en tout temps dans les prémisses d'un individu qui importe, exporte, manufacture, vend ou distribue des Drogues et à exiger la production de ses livres et autres documents ayant rapport aux drogues et à inspecter tant les dits livres et documents que son fonds de drogues. Toute personne qui mettra empêchement à la visite de l'Inspecteur ou qui refusera de produire ou qui cachera ou essayera de cacher ses livres ou documents ayant rapport aux Drogues sera coupable d'une contravention et sera passible des peines portées à l'Article VI. de cette Loi.

ARTICLE 10.

La Cour Royale est autorisée à passer toutes et Cour Royale autorisée à passer Ordonnances
telles Ordonnances qu'elle jugera nécessaires pour la mise à exécution de la présente Loi.

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ARTICLE 11.

Date de la
mise en force
de cette loi

Et viendra cette Loi en force à compter de la date de l'enregistrement sur les Records de cette île de l'Ordre de Sa Majesté en Conseil la sanctionnant.

ARTICLE 12.

Application
d'Amendes

Les amendes seront applicables moitié à Sa Majesté et moitié au délateur.

CÉDULE A.

Cédule A

Morphine, cocaine, ecgonine and diamorphine (commonly known as heroin) and their respective salts, and medicinal opium and any preparation, admixture, extract or other substance containing not less than one-fifth per cent. of morphine or one-tenth per cent. of cocaine, ecgonine or diamorphine.

The percentage in the case of morphine shall be calculated as in respect of anhydrous morphine.

CÉDULE B.

Cédule B

The words "l'opium non préparé" or "raw opium" include powdered or granulated opium, but not medicinal opium.

The words "l'opium préparé" or "prepared opium" mean opium prepared for smoking, and include dross and any other residues remaining after opium has been smoked.

"Medicinal opium" means raw opium which has been artificially dried.

CÉDULE C.

REGULATIONS REFERRED TO UNDER SUBSECTION (3) OF ARTICLE II. OF THIS LAW.

*Sale and Distribution.*Réglements
Cédule C

1.—No person shall supply or procure or offer to

supply or procure raw opium to or for any person whether in this Island or elsewhere or shall advertise raw opium for sale,

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- (a) unless he is licensed by the Board or is authorised by this Law and Regulations to supply raw opium, or unless he is licensed by the Board to import raw opium, or (but so far only as regards procuring raw opium) unless he is licensed by the Board to procure raw opium ; or
- (b) otherwise than in accordance with the terms and conditions of such licence or authority.

2.—No person shall supply or procure or offer to supply or procure raw opium to or for any person who is not licensed or otherwise authorised to be in possession of raw opium nor to any person so licensed or authorised except in accordance with the terms and conditions of such licence or authority.

Possession.

3.—No person shall be in possession or attempt to obtain possession of raw opium unless,

- (a) he is licensed to import raw opium ; or
- (b) he is licensed or otherwise authorised to supply raw opium ; or
- (c) he is otherwise licensed by the Board or authorised under this Law and Regulations to be in possession of raw opium.

Records.

4.—Every person who supplies raw opium shall comply with the following provisions :—

- (a) He shall enter or cause to be entered in a register kept for the sole purpose all supplies of raw opium purchased or otherwise obtained by him and all dealings in raw opium effected by him (including sales or supplies to persons in the other Islands of the Bailiwick) in the form and containing the particulars shown in the form attached to this Schedule ;

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- (b) he shall make entry with respect to any raw opium purchased or otherwise obtained by him on the day on which it is received and with respect to any sale or supply by him of raw opium on the day on which the transaction is effected, or where that is not reasonably convenient on the day following the day on which the raw opium is received or the transaction is effected ;
- (c) where he carries on business at more than one set of premises he shall keep a separate register in respect of each set of premises ;
- (d) he shall keep the register in some part of the premises to which it relates so that it shall at all times be available for inspection in accordance with the provisions of this Law ;
- (e) he shall not cancel, obliterate, or alter any entry in the register or make therein any entry which is untrue in any particular. Any mistake in an entry may be corrected by a marginal note or footnote giving the correct particulars and dated ;
- (f) he shall preserve the registers for not less than two years from the date of the last entry in the register.

General Authorisations.

5.—Any duly qualified Medical Practitioner authorised to practise in the Island by Act of the Royal Court or all persons authorised to practise as chemists by the Royal Court and to retail poisons under the Ordonnance of the Royal Court, or any duly qualified veterinary surgeon, or any person in charge of a laboratory for the purpose of research or instruction attached to the College or other institution approved by the Court for the purpose, or any person appointed by the States as Analyst, is hereby authorised so far as necessary for the practice

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of his profession or employment in such capacity to be in possession of and supply raw opium, but subject to the provisions of the foregoing regulation.

6.—In the event of any person licensed or authorised under this Law and Regulations to be in possession of or to supply raw opium being convicted of an offence against this Law or against any of the Regulations, the Board may withdraw the licence or authority as the case may be in respect of such person if, in the opinion of the Board, such person cannot properly be allowed to be in possession of or supply raw opium, provided always that it shall be lawful for such person to appeal to the Royal Court sitting as a Full Court against the decision of the Board.

Delivery to Messengers.

7.—No person shall deliver any raw opium to any person not licensed or otherwise authorised to be in possession of raw opium who purports to be sent by or on behalf of a person so licensed or authorised, unless such person produce an authority in writing signed by the person so licensed or authorised to receive the raw opium on his behalf, and unless the person supplying the raw opium is satisfied that the authority is genuine.

Definition of Possession.

Raw opium in the order or disposition of any person shall for the purpose of these regulations be deemed to be in his possession.

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Schedule.
RAW OPIUM.

(a) Record of Raw Opium purchased or otherwise obtained.

Date on which supply received.	Name of person, body or firm from whom obtained.	Address of person, body or firm from whom obtained.	Amount obtained.	Form in which obtained, i.e., powdered or granulated.

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(b) Record of Raw Opium sold or supplied.

Date on which the transaction was effected.	Name of person, body or firm to whom sold or supplied.	Address of person, body or firm to whom sold or supplied.	Authority of person, body or firm to be in possession of raw Opium.	Amount sold or supplied.	Form in which sold or supplied, i.e., raw, powdered or granulated.

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CÉDULE D.

REGULATIONS REFERRED TO IN SUBSECTION (2) OF ARTICLE IV. OF THIS LAW.

1.—The drugs to which these regulations refer are those contained in Schedule A of this Law.

Manufacture.

2.—No person shall manufacture or carry on any process in the manufacture of morphine, cocaine, ecgonine or diamorphine or their respective salts or medicinal opium, unless

- (a) he is authorised by the Board or by these Regulations to do so :
- (b) except on premises licensed for the purpose by the Board :
- (c) otherwise than in accordance with the terms and conditions of such licence or authority.

Sale and Distribution.

3.—No person shall supply or procure or offer to supply or procure any of the drugs to or for any person whether in this Island or in the Islands of Sark, Herm or Jethou or elsewhere, or shall advertise any of the drugs for sale

- (a) unless he is licensed by the Board or is authorised by these Regulations to supply the drugs, or unless he is licensed by the Board to import the drugs, or unless he is licensed or otherwise authorised to manufacture the drugs, or (but so far only as regards procuring drugs), unless he is licensed to procure the drugs ;
- (b) otherwise than in accordance with the terms and conditions of such licence or authority.

4.—Except when the drugs are lawfully dispensed in pursuance of a prescription given by a duly qualified medical practitioner or dentist authorised by the Court to practise in the Island, or by a duly qualified

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veterinary surgeon, or are supplied by a duly qualified medical practitioner authorised by the Court to practise or by a qualified veterinary surgeon who dispenses his own medicines in accordance with the conditions hereinafter specified, no person shall supply or procure or offer to supply or procure any of the drugs to or for any person in the Island or in the Islands of Sark, Herm or Jethou who is not licensed or otherwise authorised to be in possession of the drugs, nor to any person so licensed or authorised except in accordance with the terms and conditions of such licence or authority.

Provided that administration of the drugs by or under the direct personal supervision of a duly qualified medical practitioner authorised to practise in the Island or by or under the direct personal supervision of a dentist authorised to practise in the Island, or by or under the direct personal supervision of a duly qualified veterinary surgeon in the treatment of an animal, shall not be deemed to be supplying the drug within the meaning of this and the following Regulations.

Conditions as to giving and Dispensing of Prescriptions.

5. A prescription for the supply of the drugs must comply with the following conditions :—

The prescription must be in writing, must be dated and signed by the medical practitioner, dentist or veterinary surgeon as the case may be, with his usual signature and address, and must specify the name and address of the person for whose use the prescription is given and the total amount of the drug to be supplied on the prescription.

A prescription shall only be given by a dentist for the purposes of dental treatment and shall be marked "For local dental treatment only."

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A prescription shall only be given by a veterinary surgeon for the purposes of treatment of animals and shall be marked "For animal treatment only."

The Board may prescribe and issue a form hereinafter referred to as the "official form" for use in giving prescriptions for the drugs, and in that case a prescription for any of the drugs shall only be given on an official form, provided that in a case of emergency when the person giving the prescription has not the official form available, the prescription may be given without using the official form, but in that case shall be marked with the words "official form not available" or similar words.

A medical practitioner, dentist or veterinary surgeon shall not give any prescription for the supply of any of the drugs otherwise than in accordance with the foregoing conditions.

A medical practitioner who dispenses any medicines to which these Regulations apply shall enter particulars thereof in his day book or in the register hereinafter specified.

6. The following conditions shall be observed by persons dispensing prescriptions for the drugs:—

- (a) If an official form is prescribed and issued by the Board in pursuance of the foregoing Regulation, a prescription for any of the drugs shall only be dispensed if the prescription is on one of these forms, or in the case of an emergency prescription given under the conditions specified in the foregoing Regulation, if the person dispensing the prescription is acquainted with the signature of the medical practitioner, dentist or veterinary surgeon by whom the prescription purports to be given, or is acquainted with the person for whose use the prescription is given and has no reason to suppose that the prescription is not genuine ;

If an official form is not prescribed, a prescription for any of the drugs shall only be dispensed if the person dispensing the prescription is acquainted with the signature of the Medical Practitioner, Dentist, or Veterinary Surgeon by whom the prescription purports to be given, and has no reason to suppose that the prescription is not genuine, or if he has taken reasonably sufficient steps to satisfy himself that the prescription is genuine ;

- (b) the drugs shall not be supplied more than once on the same prescription : Provided that if the prescription so directs, the drugs may be supplied more than once, but not exceeding three occasions, as directed in the prescription, at intervals to be specified in the prescription ;
- (c) the prescription shall be marked with the date on which it is dispensed and shall be retained by the person, firm or body corporate by whom the prescription is dispensed, and shall be kept on the premises where it is dispensed and shall be available for inspection.

Possession.

7. No person shall be in possession or attempt to obtain possession of any of the drugs unless

- (a) he is licensed to import the drug, or
- (b) he is licensed or otherwise authorised to manufacture or supply the drug, or
- (c) he is otherwise licensed by the Board or authorised by the Regulations to be in possession of these drugs, or
- (d) he proves that the drug was supplied for his use by a duly qualified medical practitioner authorised to practise in the Island or by a duly qualified veterinary surgeon, or on and in accordance with such a prescription as aforesaid.

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Marking of Packages or Bottles.

8.—(i) No person shall supply any of the drugs mentioned in Schedule A of this Law unless the package or bottle containing it is plainly marked with the amount of the drug in the package or bottle.

(ii) No person shall supply any preparation, admixture, extract or other substance containing any of the drugs mentioned in Schedule A of this Law unless the bottle or package is plainly marked :—

- (a) in the case of a powder, solution or ointment with the total amount thereof in the package or bottle and the percentage of the drug in the powder, solution or ointment ;
- (b) In the case of tablets or other articles with the amount of the drug in each article and the number of articles in the package or bottle.

This regulation shall not apply to any preparation dispensed by a duly qualified medical practitioner authorised to practise by the Court or on the prescription of such medical practitioner.

Records.

9. Every person who supplies any of the drugs shall comply with the following provisions :—

- (a) he shall enter or cause to be entered in a register kept for the sole purpose all supplies of the drug purchased or otherwise obtained by him and all dealings in the drug effected by him (including sales or supplies to persons in the other Islands of the Bailiwick) in the form and containing the particulars shown in the Schedule marked I attached to this Law ;
- (b) separate registers or separate parts of the register shall be used for
 - (a) cocaine and ecgonine and substances containing them ;
 - (b) morphine and substances containing it ;

- (c) diamorphine and substances containing it ;
- (d) medicinal opium ;
- provided that with the approval of the Board separate registers may be kept for separate departments of a business ;
- (c) he shall make the entry with respect to any of the drugs purchased or otherwise obtained by him on the day on which the drug is received and with respect to any sale or supply by him of the drug on the day on which the transaction is effected ; or where that is not reasonably convenient on the day following the day on which the drug is received or the transaction is effected ;
- (d) when he carries on business at more than one set of premises he shall keep a separate register or registers in respect of each set of premises ;
- (e) he shall keep the register or registers in some part of the premises to which it relates, so that it shall at all times be available for inspection in accordance with the provisions of this Law ;
- (f) he shall not cancel, obliterate, or alter any entry in the register or make therein any entry which is untrue in any particular. Any mistake in an entry may be corrected by a marginal note or footnote giving the correct particulars and dated ;
- (g) he shall furnish to the Board or to any person authorised by any order of the Board or by this Law and Regulations for the purpose all information in regard to any purchases by him of the drugs, all stocks held by him of the drugs, and all transactions effected by him in the drugs as may be required by the Board for the purpose of seeing that the provisions of the Law are observed ;
- (h) he shall preserve all prescriptions, records,

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registers or other documents required to be kept under this Law for not less than two years from the date of the prescription or document, or the last entry in the record or register as the case may be.

A duly qualified medical practitioner who records in a day-book particulars of any of the drugs supplied by him to any patient together with the name and address of the patient and date of the supply, may, in lieu of keeping the register, required by this Regulation of drugs sold or supplied by him, enter separately for each of the drugs in a book kept for the purpose references under the appropriate dates to the records in the day-book of any supply of the drug. A person lawfully keeping open a shop for the retailing of poisons in accordance with the provisions of the Ordonnance relating to Chemists and to the retail of poisons passed by the Court of Chief Pleas on the 25th of February, 1914, may in lieu of keeping the register required by this Regulation of drugs sold or supplied by him enter separately for each of the drugs in a book to be kept for the purpose, references under the appropriate dates to the entries in the Poisons Book kept by him in pursuance of Article 9 of the said Ordonnance Provided that all such books shall at all times be available for inspection in accordance with the provisions of the Ordonnance.

General Authorisations.

10.—Any person lawfully keeping open shop for the retailing of poisons in accordance with the said Ordonnance relating to Chemists and the retail of poisons is hereby authorised,

- (a) to manufacture at the shop in the ordinary course of his retail business any preparation, admixture or extract of any of the drugs.
- (b) to carry on at the shop the business of retailing, dispensing or compounding the drugs, but

subject always to the provisions of these regulations.

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In the event of any such person being convicted of an offence against this Law or against the Regulations, the Board may withdraw the authorisation aforesaid if in the opinion of the Board such person cannot properly be allowed to carry on the business of manufacturing or selling or distributing as the case may be such drugs ; provided always that it shall be lawful for such person to appeal to the Royal Court sitting as a full Court against the decision of the Board.

11.—Any duly qualified medical practitioner or dentist being persons authorised by the Royal Court to practise in this Island or any duly qualified veterinary surgeon, or any person in charge of a laboratory for purposes of research or instruction attached to the College or one of the Hospitals, or any person appointed by the States as Analyst, is hereby authorised so far as is necessary for the practise of his profession or employment to be in possession of and supply drugs.

12.—In the event of any person authorised by this Law, by these Regulations or by any authority granted by the Board, to manufacture, supply or be in possession of the drugs or any of them, being convicted of any offence against this law or against these Regulations, the Board may withdraw the authorisation in respect of such person if in the opinion of the Board such person cannot properly be allowed to manufacture, supply or be in possession of any such drug ; provided always that it shall be lawful for such person to appeal to the Royal Court sitting as a full Court against the decision of the Board.

Delivery to Messengers.

13.—No person shall deliver any of the drugs to any person not licensed or otherwise authorised to

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be in possession of the drugs who purports to be sent by or on behalf of a person so licensed or authorised, unless such person produces an authority in writing signed by the person so licensed or authorised to receive the drug on his behalf, and unless the person supplying the drug is satisfied that the authority is genuine. This regulation shall not be deemed to apply to medicines dispensed in pursuance of the foregoing Regulations.

Meaning of Possession.

14.—Any of the drugs in the order or disposition of any person shall be deemed to be in his possession.

Ships.

15.—(1) In the case of a ship not carrying as part of her complement a duly qualified medical practitioner, the master of the ship shall be deemed to be a person authorised to be in possession of the drugs so far as is necessary to comply with the requirements of the Merchant Shipping Act, and it shall be lawful for him, subject to any conditions prescribed by the Board, to administer and supply the drugs to any member of the crew in accordance with instructions prepared or sanctioned by the Board of Trade. The keeping of a record of the use of the drugs in the official log in accordance with the provisions of the Merchant Shipping Act shall be deemed to be in compliance with the requirements of these Regulations as to the keeping of Records.

(2) If a foreign ship in a port of Guernsey requires to obtain a supply of any of the drugs in order to complete a necessary equipment of the ship, the master of the ship is authorised to purchase and be in possession of such quantity of any of the drugs as may be certified by the Medical Officer of Health to be necessary for the purpose, the quantity not to exceed what is required for the use of the ship until

It next reaches its home port. The certificate given by the Medical Officer of Health shall be marked by the supplier with the date of the supply and shall be retained by him and kept available for inspection.

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Hospitals.

16.—The Board is authorised to exempt from the operation of these Regulations the Hospitals under the administration of the Poor Law Board or other similar institutions subject to the observance of such conditions as the Board may prescribe.

17.—These Regulations shall not apply in respect of the preparations named in Schedule II to these Regulations nor to any of the drugs denatured in a manner approved by the Board.

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Schedule I.

(a) Record of {
 Morphine, etc.
 Diamorphine (Heroin), etc. } Purchased or otherwise obtained.
 Cocaine, etc. }
 Medicinal Opium.

Date on which supply received	Name of person, body or firm from whom obtained	Address of person, body or firm from whom obtained	Amount obtained	Form in which obtained

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{ Morphine, etc.
 Diamorphine (Heroin), etc. } Sold or Supplied.
 { Cocaine, etc.
 Medicinal Opium. }

(b) Record of

Date on which the transaction was effected	Name of person, body or firm to whom sold or supplied	Address of person, body or firm to whom sold or supplied	Authority of person, body or firm to be in possession of the drug	Amount sold or supplied	Form in which sold or supplied	When sale is on a prescription, specify the ingredients of the prescription

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Schedule II.

- Cereoli Iodoformi et Morphinac, B.P.C.
 Emp. Opii, B.P., 1898.
 Lin, Opii, B.P.
 „ Opii, Ammon, B.P.C.
 Pasta Arsenicalis, B.P.C.
 Pil. Hydrarg. c. Opio, B.P.C.
 „ Ipecac. c. Scilla, B.P.
 „ Plumbi, c. Opio, B.P.
 „ Digitalis et Opii Co., B.P.C.
 „ Hydrarg. c. cret et Opii, B.P.C.
 Pulv. Cretae Aromat c. Opio, B.P.
 „ Ipecac. Co., B.P. (Dover's Powder).
 „ Kino Co., B.P.
 Suppos. Plumbi Co., B.P.
 Tablettae Plumbi c. Opio, B.P.C.
 Ung. Gallae c. Opio, B.P. (Gall and Opium
 Ointment).
 „ Gallae Co., B.P.C.

(Enregistré sur les Records le 19 juillet 1924.)

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE,
 The 25th day of June, 1924.

PRESENT,

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY

LORD PRESIDENT

VISCOUNT CHELMSFORD

MASTER OF THE HORSE

MR H. P. MACMILLAN

MR. T. P. O'CONNOR.

Loi relative
 aux Droits
 perçus sur les
 Pierres
 exportées

WHEREAS there was this day read at the Board a Report from the Right Honourable the Lords of Committee of Council for the Affairs of Guernsey and Jersey, dated the 24th day of June, 1924, 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

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Petition of the States of the Island of Guernsey, setting forth :—(1) That by an Order of Her late Majesty in Council of the 11th January, 1900, registered on the Records of this Island on the 27th January, 1900, Her Majesty was graciously pleased to ratify and confirm a Bill or *Projet de Loi* of the States of this Island intituled ‘*Loi relative aux droits perçus sur les pierres exportées*’ : (2) that on the 24th October, 1923, the States of Deliberation duly considered a letter addressed to the President of that body by the Board of Administration, recommending that the present duty of three-halfpence per ton on all stone exported from this Island (one penny of which duty is applied to the maintenance of public roads) be reduced to one halfpenny per ton, in consequence of the adverse conditions of the stone industry. The States passed a resolution approving the said reduction and requested the Royal Court to prepare a Bill or *Projet de Loi* giving effect to their deliberation in the matter, and thereby modifying the above-mentioned Law of 1900 : (3) that on the 23rd March, 1924, the Royal Court adopted a Bill or *Projet de Loi*, prepared by the Law Officers of the Crown in accordance with the aforesaid resolution and slightly modifying the provisions of the existing law in order to bring it into line with modern conditions, and requested the Bailiff to submit the same to the States for their approval : (4) that on the 9th April, 1924, the said Bill or *Projet de Loi* was duly considered by the States of Deliberation, when a resolution was passed approving the same and requesting the President to present a most humble Petition to Your Majesty in Council praying for Your Royal Sanction thereto : (5) that the said Bill or *Projet de Loi* is intituled ‘*Loi relative aux droits perçus sur les pierres exportées*,’ and is in the words and figures set forth in the Schedule annexed to the said Petition : And humbly praying that Your

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Majesty would be graciously pleased to ratify and confirm the Bill or Projet de Loi of the States of Guernsey intituled 'Loi relative aux droits perçus sur les pierres exportées,' and to order and direct that the same shall have the force of the 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 and of 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.

M. P. A. HANKEY.

“PROJET DE LOI” referred to in the foregoing 1924
Order in Council.

LOI RELATIVE AUX DROITS PERÇUS SUR LES PIERRES EXPORTÉES.

Vu la délibération des États en date du 24 octobre Mil neuf cent vingt trois approuvant la substitution d'un droit d'un demi penni par tonneau pour le droit d'un penni et demi imposé sur les pierres exportées par l'Article deux de la Loi relative aux Droits perçus sur les Pierres exportées sanctionnée par Ordre de Sa Majesté en Conseil en date du onze janvier Mil neuf cent, enregistré sur les Records de cette île le vingt sept janvier Mil neuf cent.

Est et demeure rappelée la dite Loi relative aux droits perçus sur les Pierres exportées du onze janvier Mil neuf cent et y est substituée la Loi suivante.

1.—Toutes les pierres apportées au Havre de Saint Pierre-Port ou au Havre de Saint Samson pour exportation seront pesées à un des Ponts à Bascule sous peine d'une amende qui ne sera pas moins de Dix chelins et n'excédera pas Deux livres sterling, la dite amende exigible tant sur le marchand chargeur que sur le propriétaire ou conducteur de toute charrette ou camion qui aura contrevenu à cet Article.

Toutes pierres pour exportation seront pesées sous peine d'une amende

2.—Il sera livré par le gardien des Ponts à Bascule au conducteur de la charrette ou camion un billet portant le poids de la charge de la dite charrette ou camion et il sera payé sur le pied d'un demi-penni par tonneau du dit poids.

Droit d'un demi-penni par tonneau

3.—Les sommes reçues en vertu de l'Article précédent seront payées au Superviseur de la Chaussée pour le compte des Havres de Saint Pierre-Port et de Saint Samson, les revenus des dits Havres devant soutenir, comme par le passé, les frais du maintien et entretien des dits Ponts à Bascule et du salaire des gardiens.

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(Enregistré sur les Records le 23 août 1924.)

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE,
The 25th day of July, 1924.

PRESENT,

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY,

ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY

LORD PRESIDENT

LORD CHAMBERLAIN

LORD THOMSON

HON. SIR LANCELOT CARNEGIE.

Loi supplé-
mentaire à la
Loi relative
aux Appels,
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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, 1924, 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 of the 12th August, 1913, registered on the
Records of this Island on the 30th August, 1913,
Your Majesty was graciously pleased to grant Your
Royal Sanction to the Bill or Projet de Loi of the
States of Guernsey intituled ‘Loi relative aux
Appels.’ (2) That in order to do away with the
‘Examen des témoins à futur’ in certain cases, that
is to say, the reduction into writing by a Commis-
sioner of all the evidence to be given before the Court
of trial, as provided in an Ordinance of the Royal
Court of the year 1738, which makes the taking of
evidence as aforesaid a condition precedent to the
right of appeal, which provision has often led to a
denial of justice partly on account of the delays
incidental to the practice and partly because the
Court of trial is deprived of the advantage of seeing
the witnesses in important cases, which practice has
been recognised in the aforesaid ‘Loi relative aux
Appels,’ and other similar laws, on the 5th day of
April, 1924, the Royal Court adopted a Bill or Projet
de Loi prepared by the Law Officers of the Crown,

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and requested the Bailiff to submit the same to the States. (3) That it appeared desirable in view of the aforesaid changes in procedure and the depreciation of the value of money to raise the appealable amount from £10, where it had stood for at least one hundred years, to £25, and the Royal Court accordingly inserted a provision to that effect. (4) That these changes render necessary the repeal of Article 1 of the aforesaid 'Loi relative aux Appels.' (5) That on the 21st May, 1924, the Bailiff submitted the said *Projet de Loi* to the States of Deliberation when it was approved, and submitted it again on the 11th day of June in a modified form, when a resolution was passed approving the same and authorizing the President to present a most humble Petition to Your Majesty in Council praying for Your Royal Sanction thereto. (6) That the said Bill or *Projet de Loi* is intitled 'Loi Supplémentaire à la Loi relative aux Appels, 1924,' 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 grant Your Royal Sanction to the Bill or *Projet de Loi* of the States of Guernsey intitled 'Loi Supplémentaire à la Loi relative aux Appels, 1924,' and to order and direct that the same shall 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,

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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.

COLIN SMITH.

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

LOI SUPPLÉMENTAIRE À LA LOI RELATIVE AUX APPELS, 1924.

L'Article premier de la Loi relative aux Appels sanctionnée par Ordre de Sa Majesté en Conseil en date du 12 août 1913, enregistré sur les Records de cette Ile le 30 août 1913, est et demeure rappelé et l'Article suivant y est substitué pour former partie de la dite Loi.

1.—(1) L'examen des témoins à futur comme moyen préparatif à un appel est aboli.

Cet alinéa s'appliquera à toute cause pendante à la date de l'enregistrement de l'Ordre de Sa Majesté en Conseil la sanctionnant, la Cour Royale étant autorisée à faire par Ordonnance tels réglemens qu'elle jugera convenables par rapport aux dépositions à futur des témoins déjà prises à telle date.

Examen des
témoins à
futur aboli

Application
de cet alinéa
à toute cause
pendante

- (2) Il n'y aura pas droit d'appel d'une sentence de la Cour Ordinaire à la Cour des Jugements lorsque la somme en dispute portée dans la cause n'excède pas £25 stg. La Cour permettra néanmoins un appel à la Cour des Jugements nonobstant que la somme en dispute portée dans la cause n'excède pas £25 stg., ou nonobstant qu'il n'y a pas de somme en dispute portée dans la cause, lorsqu'il paraîtra à la Cour que la sentence décide d'un principe de droit, de loi ou de coutume, ou que l'objet en dispute, quoiqu'il n'y ait pas de somme portée dans la cause, excède en valeur £25 stg.
- (3) La Cour Royale est autorisée à passer de temps à autre toutes et telles Ordonnances qu'elle croira nécessaires pour la mise à exécution de la dite loi.

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Pas de droit
d'appel

Exception

Cour Royale
autorisée à
passer
Ordonnances*(Enregistré sur les Records le 23 août 1924.)*

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE,

The 25th day of July, 1924.

PRESENT,

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY

ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY

LORD PRESIDENT

LORD CHAMBERLAIN

LORD THOMSON

HON. SIR LANCELOT CARNEGIE.

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 21st day of July, 1924, 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 no law exists at present in the Island respecting the maintenance of indigent

Loi ayant
rapport à
l'obligation
réciproque
des père,
mère et des
enfants de se
fournir des
Aliments,
1924

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parents by their children : (2) that upon representations being made to the Royal Court on this subject by the Presidents of the two Poor Law Institutions in the Island, a resolution was passed requesting the Law Officers of the Crown to prepare a Bill or *Projet de Loi* to this effect : (3) that on the 1st March, 1924, the Royal Court adopted a Bill or *Projet de Loi*, prepared by the Law Officers of the Crown in accordance with the above-mentioned resolution, and requested the Bailiff to submit the same to the States for their approval : (4) that on the 26th March, 1924, the said Bill or *Projet de Loi* was duly considered by the States of Deliberation, when a resolution was passed approving the principles contained in the said Bill and requesting the Royal Court to reconsider the matter in view of the debate of that day : (5) that on the 24th of May, 1924, the Royal Court adopted an amended Bill or *Projet de Loi* prepared by the Law Officers of the Crown in accordance with the resolution of the States of the 26th March, 1924, and requested the Bailiff to submit the same to the States for their approval : (6) that on the 11th June, 1924, the said Bill or *Projet de Loi* was duly considered by the States of Deliberation, when a resolution was passed approving the same with modifications, and authorizing the President to present a most humble Petition to Your Majesty in Council praying for Your Royal Sanction thereto : (7) that the said Bill or *Projet de Loi* is intituled ' *Loi ayant rapport à l'obligation réciproque des père, mère et des enfants de se fournir des aliments, 1924,*' 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 ratify and confirm the Bill or *Projet de Loi* of the States of this Island intituled ' *Loi ayant rapport à l'obligation réciproque des père, mère et des enfants de se fournir des aliments, 1924,*' and to order and direct that the same shall have

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1924,' and to order and direct that the same shall 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.

COLIN SMITH.

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

LOI AYANT RAPPORT À L'OBLIGATION RÉCIPROQUE DES PÈRE, MÈRE ET DES ENFANTS DE SE FOURNIR DES ALIMENTS, 1924.

Article I

Les enfants sont tenus de fournir des aliments à ^{Obligation} aux enfants

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 de fournir
 aliments aux
 parents dans
 le besoin

leur père et mère, et à leur grand-père et grand'mère qui sont dans le besoin et qui ne peuvent plus travailler.

Article II

Obligations
 sont
 réciproques

Les obligations résultant des dispositions de l'Article précédent sont réciproques.

Article III

Proportion

Les aliments ne seront accordés que dans la proportion du besoin de celui qui réclame et de la fortune de celui qui doit.

Article IV

Quand
 décharge ou
 réduction
 d'obligation
 peut être
 demandée

Lorsque celui qui fournit ou celui qui reçoit des aliments est replacé dans un état tel que l'un ne puisse plus en donner ou que l'autre n'en ait plus besoin en tout ou en partie, la décharge ou réduction peut être demandée.

Article V

Ceux qui
 peuvent
 intenter
 l'action de
 demande

L'action de demande pour une pension alimentaire pourra être intentée soit par la personne qui réclame la pension ou par son représentant légal, soit par le Conseil des Pauvres d'une paroisse. La procédure sera par une action civile devant la Cour Royale laquelle décidera toute question ayant rapport à la demande.

Article VI

Responsabilité de ceux
 qui doivent
 aliments

Les personnes qui doivent les aliments en sont responsables conjointement et séparément, pourvu toujours que dans le cas où la Cour aura ordonné à l'une ou quelques-unes d'elles de payer une pension alimentaire, celles-ci auront recours légal contre les autres parents, solidairement responsables avec elles, pour le paiement ou la fourniture de leur part et portion de la dite pension alimentaire.

(Enregistré sur les Records le 30 août 1924.)

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AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE,
The 12th day of August, 1924.

PRESENT,

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

LORD PRESIDENT

MR. J. F. P. RAWLINSON

LORD COLEBROOK

MR. VERNON HARTSHORN.

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 July, 1924, in the words following, viz. :—

Loi substituant la Cédule à la Loi relative aux Droits de Timbre du 16 janvier 1922

“ 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 of the 21st December, 1921, registered on the Records of this Island the 16th January, 1922, Your Majesty was graciously pleased to ratify and confirm the Bill or *Projet de Loi* of the States of this Island intituled ‘ *Loi relative aux Droits de Timbre* ’ : (2) that the President of the Finance Committee in a report to the President of the States dated 12th December, 1923, drew attention to the fact that the Schedule attached to the above mentioned law gave rise to endless difficulties and confusion in the administration of the said law, and submitted for the consideration of the States a revised Schedule in order to remove these difficulties : (3) that on the 9th January, 1924, the report of the Finance Committee was duly considered by the States of Deliberation, when a resolution was passed approving a revised Schedule and requesting The Royal Court to prepare a Bill or *Projet de Loi* giving effect to the said resolution : (4) that on the 28th April, 1924, the Royal Court adopted a revised Schedule to the aforesaid law, and requested the Bailiff to submit the same to the States for their approval :

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(5) that on the 11th June, 1924, the said Schedule was duly considered by the States, when a resolution was passed approving the same with modifications, and requesting the President to present a most humble Petition to Your Majesty in Council praying for Your Royal Sanction thereto : (6) that the said revised Schedule is intituled 'Loi substituant la Cédule à la Loi relative aux Droits de Timbre du 16 janvier, 1922,' 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 of the States of this Island intituled 'Loi substituant la Cédule à la Loi relative aux Droits de Timbre du 16 janvier, 1922,' and to order and direct that the same shall 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 hereby annexed) be entered upon the Register of the Island of Guernsey and observed accordingly

And the Lieutenant-Governor of 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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COLIN SMITH.

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

LOI SUBSTITUANT LA CEDULE À LA LOI
RELATIVE AUX DROITS DE TIMBRE DU
16 JANVIER 1922

Est et demeure rappelée la Cédule annexée à la Loi relative aux Droits de Timbre sanctionnée par Ordre de Sa Majesté en Conseil en date du 22 décembre 1921, enregistré sur les Records de cette île le 16 janvier 1922, et y est substituée la Cédule qui ensuit, laquelle sera censée former partie de la dite Loi.

Rappel de la
Cédule à
Loi de 1922

Cédule.

s. d.

1.—Sur tout contrat d'acquisition ou transfert de propriété immobilière entre-vifs, prise-à-rente, délaissances, acquêt, assignation, constitution, et amortissement, et sur tout contrat d'hypothèque—par quartier de froment de rente 2 6

Cédule

Lorsqu'une rente formant partie du prix de transfert d'une propriété immobilière et sur lequel prix le droit de timbre a été payé, sera amortie, le contrat d'amortissement de la dite rente sera exempté du droit de timbre.

Dans les documents où valeur n'est pas désignée entièrement en quartiers de froment, Deux cent quatre vingt quatorze livres tournois ou Vingt livres sterling seront censés équivaloir un quartier de froment.

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Les rentes désignées autrement qu'en froment et dont le revenu annuel est moins que le revenu de deux boisseaux de froment de rente seront censées, pour les besoins de cette Loi, équivaloir deux boisseaux de froment. Toute fraction d'un quartier de froment de deux boisseaux ou au-dessous comptera pour un demi-quartier, et toute fraction d'un quartier de froment au-dessus de deux boisseaux comptera pour un quartier.

2.—Sur tout contrat de donation de rente ou autres immeubles entre vifs ; sur la valeur des immeubles qui devra, le cas échéant, être portée dans le contrat, et qui sera déclarée n'être pas moins que celle portée au Cadastre Général—par quartier de froment de rente . . 2 6

3.—Sur tout contrat d'échange de rente ou autres immeubles, chaque acquéreur paiera le droit de timbre sur la valeur par lui acquise en échange, laquelle valeur, le cas échéant, devra être portée dans le contrat et sera déclarée n'être pas moins que celle portée au Cadastre Général—par quartier de froment de rente 2 6

4.—Sur tout partage de propriété immobilière 10 0

5.—Sur toute copie authentique, copie additionnelle ou collation à l'original de documents mentionnés aux articles précédents de cette cédula 2 6

6.—Sur tout contrat de mariage signé en tout ou en partie en cette île, et sur tout autre contrat de mariage enregistré sur les records de cette île 5 0

7.—Sur toute copie additionnelle signée d'un contrat de mariage 1 0

8.—Sur toute réforme, ajoutation, ou amendement de contrat d'immeubles 2 6

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Dans le cas où une réforme, ajoutation ou amendement de contrat a l'effet d'augmenter le prix porté au contrat d'origine, il sera payé sur telle augmentation de prix, par quartier de froment de rente 2 6

9.—Sur toute cassation de contrat d'immeubles 2 6

10.—Sur tout extrait des livres de contrats certifié par le Greffier du Roi ou son Député .. 2 6

11.—Sur toute lettre sous le sceau du Bailliage 2 6

12.—Sur toute requête civile avant d'être présentée en Cour 2 6

13.—Sur tout document autre qu'un testament en vertu duquel il est stipulé que des argents, des fonds, ou autre propriété mobilière ou immobilière sont ou seront placés en fidéicommiss ; et sur tout document, autre qu'un testament, désignant, apportionnant, détaillant ou déclarant des argents, fonds ou autre propriété mobilière ou immobilière placés en fidéicommiss en vertu d'un testament ou autre document créant un fidéicommiss .. 10 0

Pourvu que si un document créant ou établissant un fidéicommiss a déjà payé ou est sujet à payer les droits de timbre sous un autre article de cette cédule, il ne sera sujet aux droits de timbre sur ce présent article.

14.—Sur tout document qui porte la nomination ou remplacement de fidéicommissaires ou depositaires 2 6

15.—Sur tout testament d'immeubles avec ou sans codicille, lors de son enregistrement sur le livre des contrats 10 0

16.—Sur tout acte de Cour (tel que retrait, saisi propriétairement) déclarant le transfert de propriété, lors de son enregistrement sur le livre des contrats 10 0

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17.—Sur tout louage de propriété immobilière—par £10 ou partie de £10 de loyer par an. 0 3

Lorsqu'un louage est fait pour un terme de moins d'un an, il sera timbré proportionnellement par mois sur le taux du loyer qui serait payable pour un an, partie d'un mois comptant pour un mois, bien entendu qu'aucun louage ne sera timbré de moins de trois pennis. Une assignation, transfert, renouvellement, ou prolongation de louage paiera, le cas échéant les mêmes droits de timbre qu'un louage pour le terme qui reste à courir, ou le terme de renouvellement ou prolongation selon le cas.

Il sera toutefois facultatif sur demande de faire timbrer un louage renouvelable ou prolongeable, des droits de timbre pour un terme incertain.

Lorsqu'un louage est fait pour un terme optionnel défini, le droit de timbre sera estimé sur le plus long terme défini y mentionné.

Lorsque le terme d'un louage est indéfini, tel terme pour les besoins de cette loi sera censé être une période de dix ans.

Lorsqu'un louage comprend des immeubles et des meubles, le droit de timbre sera exigible sur le total du loyer à moins que la valeur locative des meubles ne soit déclarée séparément dans le dit louage, dans ce cas le droit de timbre sera calculé sur le louage des immeubles, et le loyage des meubles paiera le droit de timbre suivant à l'article 18 de cette cédule.

18.—Sur tout louage de meubles avec ou sans acquisition de propriété 0 6

19.—Sur tout louage de travail 0 6

20.—Sur tout accord, convention, stipulation, contrat ou engagement non spécialement

indiqué ailleurs, et sur tout renouvellement d'iceux	0 6	1924
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21.—Sur toute obligation et sur tout document anglicé “ debenture ” ou “ debenture stock certificate,” par £25 ou partie de £25 .. 1 0

Pourvu toujours que lorsqu'une obligation a été enregistrée au Greffe à l'effet de donner hypothèque sur des immeubles pour un anglicé “ debenture issue ” les documents donnant effet à tel anglicé “ debenture issue ” seront exempts du droit de timbre jusqu'à concurrence du montant de la dite obligation.

22.—Sur toute reconnaissance de dette sous seing privé, billet à ordre ou pièce de semblable nature 0 6

Pourvu toujours que dans le cas ou telles pièces soient par après enregistrées sur le livre des contrats, elles seront en outre timbrées suivant au taux payable sur les obligations et les anglicés “ debentures ” aux fins de l'article 21 de cette cédula.

23.—Sur tout acte de Cour ou autre document enregistré sur le livre des contrats dans le but de donner préférence sur les immeubles d'un débiteur—par £25 ou partie de £25 .. 1 0

24.—Sur tout acte de Cour enregistré sur le livres des contrats où il n'y a pas de valeur mentionnée 2 6

25.—Sur tout transfert d'obligation, de “ debenture,” de “ debenture stock certificate ” ou autre créance mobilière, autre qu'un chèque, par £25 ou partie de £25 de considération 1 0

26.—Sur tout transfert d'actions d'une Société enregistrée en cette Ile—par £25 ou partie de £25 de considération 1 0

27.—Sur tout transfert d'obligation, de “ debenture,” de “ debenture stock certi-

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41.—Sur tout acte de société, lors de son enregistrement dans le registre des sociétés établies avec responsabilité limitée—sur le montant du capital nominal, par £100 stg. . .	1 0
42.—Sur toute décision spéciale ou acte autorisant l'accroissement de capital d'une Société déjà enregistrée—par £100	1 0
43.—Sur tout acte de Cour déclarant une demande antérieure et préférable dans une saisie, lors de son enregistrement sur le livre des contrats	2 6
Dans le cas où une telle demande ne serait pas basée sur un document déjà timbré, il sera payé en plus par £25 ou partie de £25	1 0
44.—Sur toute assignation de Police d'Assurance sur la vie signée en cette Ile . .	1 0
45.—Sur tout rapport de Douzaine donnant préciput, lors enregistré dans le livre des contrats	2 6

EXEMPTIONS.

Sont exemptés du Droit de Timbre :—

1.—Tous reçus ou acquits pour argent ou pour effets à l'encaissement déposés dans une Banque et dont le produit est destiné à être retiré au moyen de chèques.

2.—Tous Billets de Banque des Banques qui auront fait ou qui feront un accord avec les États pour paiement des Droits de Timbre par autre voie ou moyen.

3.—Tous Billets de change ou Billets à ordre entre Banquiers.

4.—Tous chèques tirés pour transférer un montant d'un compte d'une personne à son autre compte dans la même Banque.

5.—Tous reçus ou acquits entre principal et employé pour des argents reçus et payés par tel employé pour le compte du principal.

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6.—Tous reçus et acquits pour paiements faits à ou par des Fonds ou Sociétés de Secours Mutuels de Bienfaisance ou Charitables et tous reçus ou acquits entre les officiers ou employés de tels Fonds ou Sociétés, et tous documents passés en faveur d'une Société de Secours Mutuels (Friendly Society).

7.—Tous reçus acquits, paiements et transferts faits à ou par des Caisses d'Epargnes.

8.—Tous documents passés ou signés au profit des Etats de cette île ou du Gouvernement de Sa Majesté.

9.—Tous paiements et reçus d'une nature purement militaire faits par ou pour le compte du Gouvernement de Sa Majesté, soit aux officiers et Soldats de l'Armée de Sa Majesté en garnison ou dans l'île de Guernesey, soit aux officiers et Soldats de la Milice Royale de l'île de Guernesey, soit aux subordonnés non-militaires employés dans cette île du Gouvernement de Sa Majesté.

10.—Tous reçus pour gages et salaires.

ORDRES EN CONSEIL.

(Enregistré sur les Records le 30 août 1924.)

1924

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE,

The 12th day of August, 1924.

PRESENT,

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY

LORD PRESIDENT

MR. J. F. P. RAWLINSON

LORD COLEBROOK

MR. VERNON HARTSHORN.

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 August, 1924, in the words following, viz. :—

Loi supplé-
mentaire à la
Loi relative à
la Taxation
Paroissiale
(1923) 1924 ”

“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 16th July, 1924, the States of Deliberation appointed a Committee to study the whole question of Poor Law Administration in connection with the Law relating to Parochial Taxation and report to the States at an early date ; and further requested the President to submit to the States without delay a scheme to provide for the levying of the Parochial Income Tax for the current year only : (2) that in conformity with the above resolution, and for the reasons set forth in the preamble thereof, on the 19th July, 1924, the Royal Court adopted a Bill or “*Projet de Loi*,” intituled “*Loi Supplémentaire à la Loi relative à la Taxation Paroissiale (1923) 1924*,” and requested the Bailiff to submit the same to the States for their approval : (3) that the said Bill or “*Projet de Loi*” was duly considered by the States of Deliberation on the 30th July, 1924, when a resolution was passed approving the same with slight modifications and authorising the President to present a most humble Petition to

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Your Majesty in Council praying for Your Royal Sanction thereto : (4) that the said Bill or "Projet de Loi" is in the words and figures set forth in the Schedule hereunto annexed : And most humbly praying that Your Majesty would be graciously pleased to grant Your Royal Sanction to the Bill or "Projet de Loi" of the States of Guernsey intituled "Loi Supplémentaire à la Loi relative à la Taxation Paroissiale (1923), 1924," and to order and direct that 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 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.

COLIN SMITH.

“PROJET DE LOI” referred to in the foregoing 1924
Order in Council.

LOI SUPPLEMENTAIRE À LA LOI RELATIVE
À LA TAXATION PAROISSIALE (1923) 1924.

Attendu que l'article II de la Loi relative à la Préambule
Taxation Paroissiale sanctionnée par Ordre de Sa
Majesté en Conseil en date du 11 octobre 1923,
enregistré sur les Records de cette Ile le 27 octobre
1923, déclare que les deniers requis pour l'entretien
des Pauvres, des besoins des Hôpitaux et des Salaires
des Chirurgiens seront fournis par le moyen d'une
taxe paroissiale sur le revenu et sera recueillie par
l'autorité actuelle des Etats “Income Tax Author-
ity” conformément aux dispositions de la Loi ayant
rapport à la taxe sur le revenu sanctionnée par Ordre
de Sa Majesté en Conseil en date du 20 décembre
1919, enregistré sur les Records de cette Ile le 10 jan-
vier 1920.

Attendu que des difficultés se sont élevées sur la
manière de lever la dite taxe paroissiale sur le revenu.

Attendu qu'en conséquence des dites difficultés
les Etats le seize juillet 1924 nommèrent un Comité
chargé d'étudier toute la question de l'Administra-
tion des Pauvres en rapport avec la loi relative à la
taxation paroissiale et d'en faire rapport aux Etats.

Attendu qu'il est nécessaire en attendant le rap-
port du dit Comité de faire des règlements tempo-
raires pour pourvoir à la levée de la dite taxe paro-
issiale sur le revenu pour l'année courante.

Article 1

La provision suivante sera ajoutée à la fin de
l'Article VIII de la dite loi ayant rapport à la taxa-
tion paroissiale du 27 octobre 1923, et sera censée
faire partie du dit article pour les besoins de la levée
de la dite taxe pour l'année 1924 seulement,

Provision
pour la levée
de la taxe
paroissiale
pour l'année
1924
seulement

1924

Pourvu qu'un contribuable de l'année 1924 à la taxe paroissiale sur le revenu qui ne contribue pas à la taxe sur les occupants ne sera censé Chef de Famille qu'à partir de la date à laquelle il se fait enregistrer comme tel chez les Connétables de la paroisse dans laquelle il paie taxe, sur un registre qui sera gardé à cet effet par les dits Connétables.

Article 2

Procédure en cas de dispute sur le vote d'une personne qui se prétend être contribuable à la taxe paroissiale sur le revenu

Dans le cas où dans une assemblée ou à une élection paroissiale le vote d'une personne qui se prétend être contribuable à la taxe paroissiale sur le revenu est disputé, Monsieur le Baillif ou dans son absence Monsieur le Lieutenant-Baillif, pourra, sur la demande des Connétables de la dite paroisse exiger de l'Officier dit "The Administrator of Income Tax" une déclaration par écrit sous le seing du dit officier à l'effet que la dite personne contribue à la dite taxe ou non. Et est le dit Officier "The Administrator of Income Tax," sur la demande de Monsieur le Baillif ou de Monsieur son Lieutenant, autorisé à faire telle déclaration nonobstant les provisions de l'article onze de la dite loi ayant rapport à la taxe sur le revenu du 10 janvier 1920.

Article 3

Taxe sera levée par "Income Tax Authority" conformément à la Loi de 1920 ayant rapport à la Taxe sur le revenu

La taxe paroissiale sur le revenu sera levée aux fins des dispositions de l'article 2 de la dite loi relative à la taxe paroissiale du 27 octobre 1923, et sera recueillie par l'autorité des Etats "Income Tax Authority" aux noms et aux frais des paroisses respectives et ce conformément à la dite loi ayant rapport à la taxe sur le revenu du 10 janvier 1920 avec les exceptions suivantes, savoir :—

Exceptions

(a) Les remises de taxe prévues par la dite loi ne seront pas applicables à la taxe paroissiale sur le revenu.

- (b) Les dispositions à la fin de l'article 2 de la dite Loi ayant rapport à la taxe sur le revenu à l'égard du revenu sur lequel taxe a été levée en Angleterre, et portant exemption de la taxe sous la dite loi sur tel revenu dans le cas que telle taxe si elle fut payée ne serait pas recouvrable du Fisc Britannique, ne seront pas applicables à la taxe paroissiale sur le revenu.

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Article 4

La seule remise ou réduction sur la taxe paroissiale sur le revenu sera comme suit, savoir :—

Remise ou
réduction de
taxe

Lorsque le revenu total visé par la dite loi d'une personne habitant une paroisse n'excède pas £125 stg. pour l'année, telle personne sera exempte de la dite taxe paroissiale sur le revenu, et lorsque tel revenu excède £125 stg. telle personne aura droit à une remise de £125 stg.

Article 5

La Cour Royale est autorisée à passer toutes et telles Ordonnances qu'elle croira nécessaires pour la mise à exécution de la présente loi.

Cour Royale
autorisée à
passer
Ordonnances

Article 6

Les provisions de la présente loi ne s'appliqueront à la levée de la taxe paroissiale sur le revenu que pour l'année 1924.

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(Enregistré sur les Records le 6 octobre 1924.)

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE,
The 12th day of August, 1924.

PRESENT,

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY

LORD PRESIDENT

LORD COLEBROOK

MR. J. F. P. RAWLINSON

MR. VERNON HARTSHORN.

Loi sur
l'éducation
élémentaire
et l'ins-
truction obli-
gatoire
(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 30th day of July, 1924, 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, Judge and President of the States of the Island of Alderney setting forth :—(1) that on the 21st day of March, 1862, Her late Majesty Queen Victoria in Council was graciously pleased to sanction an amended deed for the re-organisation of the Public School of the Island of Alderney : (2) that during the last decade various suggestions have been made in the States of this Island with a view to introducing a measure of compulsory education and elementary instruction, and on different occasions the matter has been considered by the States : (3) that on the 10th day of September, 1923, the States were pleased to adopt a *Projet de Loi* intituled “*Loi sur l'Education Elémentaire et l'Instruction Obligatoire*” to replace the scheme of Education sanctioned by Her said late Majesty's Order in Council of the 21st March, 1862 : (4) that on the same date the Petitioner was authorized by the States to communicate with His Lordship the Bishop of Winchester with a view to obtaining the surrender of certain rights which His Lordship enjoyed under the said deed of the 21st March, 1862 : (5) that His Lordship the Bishop of Winchester was pleased to agree to the said surrender providing

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that certain alterations were made in the *Projet de Loi*, particularly with regard to religious instruction in the School, and that the School Buildings might be used on Sundays by the Vicar for a Sunday School: (6) that on the 29th November, 1923, the Petitioner submitted the proposals made by His Lordship the Bishop of Winchester to the States, which proposals the States were pleased to accept and the said amendments have been incorporated in the *Projet de Loi*: (7) that His Lordship the Bishop of Winchester has thought it expedient to surrender all such rights as appertain to him in a Deed dated February 29th, 1924, which Deed is annexed to the Petition: (8) that the States authorized the Petitioner to communicate with the Rev. John Le Brun, Incumbent of Alderney, for the time being Director ex-officio of the existing Schools, with the view of obtaining his surrender of certain rights which he enjoyed under the said Deed of the 21st day of March 1862: (9) that the said Reverend John Le Brun has thought it expedient to surrender all such rights as appertain to him in a Deed dated March 4th, 1924, which Deed is annexed to the Petition: (10) that the Petitioner Major Robert W. Mellish, Judge of Alderney, Director ex-officio of the existing schools has also thought it expedient to surrender all such rights as he enjoyed under the said Deed of the 21st March, 1862, also in a Deed dated March 4th, 1924, which Deed is annexed to the Petition: (11) that the property of every kind belonging to the said Public Schools at present vested in the said Trustees should be vested in the States of the Island of Alderney: (12) that the endowment at present invested in the names of the Directors of the existing schools should be transferred to the Judge and Treasurer of the States of the Island of Alderney for the time being and their successors with power to retain the funds in their present state of investment or

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from time to time to vary and re-invest them in Government Securities or any other stock, funds or securities authorized by law for trust-funds, and to pay and apply the Income accruing from such funds for the purposes of education in the States School in the said Island of Alderney : (13) that the Petitioner was authorized to present in the name of the States a most humble Petition to Your Most Gracious Majesty in Council praying Your Majesty would be graciously pleased to grant thereto Your Royal Sanction : And humbly praying Your Majesty to grant Your Royal Sanction to the said Petition and the said Projet de Loi, and to order that the same shall have force of law in Your Majesty's said Island of Alderney, and that the provisions contained in the law sanctioned by Her late Majesty's Order in Council dated 21st March, 1862, which are contrary to, or at variance with the provisions of the said Projet de Loi intituled "Loi sur l'Education Elémentaire et l'Instruction Obligatoire" shall be null and void.

"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 the said Petition and to ratify the said Projet de Loi, and to order, as it is hereby ordered, that the said Projet de Loi shall have the force of law within the Island of Alderney, and that the provisions of the law sanctioned by Her late Majesty's Order in Council of the 21st day of March, 1862, which are contrary or at variance with the provisions of the said Projet de Loi are null and void."

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AND HIS MAJESTY is further pleased, by and with the advice aforesaid to order, direct and declare :—

1.—That the property of every kind, belonging to the Public Schools of the Island of Alderney at present vested in Trustees shall be hereinafter vested in the States of the said Island.

2.—That the endowment vested in the names of the Directors of the existing Schools shall be transferred to the Judge and Treasurer of the States of the Island of Alderney for the time being, and their successors, with power to retain the funds in their present state of investment or from time to time to vary and re-invest them in Government securities or any other stock funds, or securities authorized by law for trust funds, and to pay and apply the income accruing from such funds, for the purposes of education in the States School in the said Island.

AND HIS MAJESTY doth hereby durther 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.

COLIN SMITH.

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

PROJET DE LOI SUR L'ÉDUCATION ÉLÉMENTAIRE ET L'INSTRUCTION OBLIGATOIRE.

Considérant l'Education Elémentaire, et que l'Instruction Obligatoire aux frais des Etats, est essentielle dans cette Ile.

Les Etats ont décidé d'adopter la loi suivante, moyennant la sanction de Sa Très Excellente Majesté en Conseil :—

Administration des finances et surveillance générale
Comité de sept membres

Article I.—L'Administration des finances, et la surveillance générale des Ecoles Publiques Elémentaires en cette Ile seront confiées à un Comité appelé “ le Comité d'Education Elémentaire ” qui sera composé de sept membres, quatre desquels (y compris le Président) seront choisis par les Etats, et parmi les membres des Etats et les trois autres seront élus par les Contribuables. Ils seront élus pour trois ans et seront ré-éligibles.

Comité nommera le personnel et fixera salaires

Le dit Comité aura le droit de nommer le maître, la maîtresse et les assistants de la dite Ecole et ils auront également le droit de les démissionner, sauf appel à Son Excellence le Lieutenant-Gouverneur, ils fixeront les salaires et la rémunération du maître, de la maîtresse et des assistants.

Quorum

Cinq des membres du dit Comité formeront un quorum.

Rapport annuel présenté aux Etats

Article II.—Le Comité présentera aux Etats chaque année, un rapport sur l'état de l'Instruction Elémentaire dans l'île.

Comité aura le droit de faire règlements

Article III.—Le Comité aura le droit de faire des Règlements pour suppléer à toute éventualité non prévue par la présente loi, sujet toutefois à l'approbation des Etats et de Son Excellence le Lieutenant-Gouverneur

États voteront

Article IV.—Une somme d'argent sera votée

annuellement par les Etats, comme salaire du personnel enseignant, et pour les dépenses générales des Ecoles Elémentaires des Etats.

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 somme annuelle pour salaires et dépenses générales
 Sujets d'enseignement

Article V.—L'enseignement sera porté sur les sujets suivants :—(1) L'instruction religieuse, langue Anglaise et Française, Arithmétique, Géographie, Histoire, Ecriture, Dessin et Chant, Exercice Physique (dans les Ecoles des Filles, Travaux d'Aiguille) et des autres sujets au dire du Comité.

(2). L'Instruction Religieuse dans l'Ecole comprendra : La lecture et l'explication de la Sainte Bible, de la prière Dominicale, des dix Commandements, et le symbole des Apôtres par le personnel enseignant de l'Ecole. En donnant cette instruction, il ne sera fait usage d'aucun formulaire de dénomination particulière

Instruction Religieuse

(3). En outre de l'Instruction ci-dessus, le Recteur ou Vicaire de la paroisse, et le Pasteur ou les Pasteurs conjoints d'une autre dénomination ou de plusieurs dénominations auront le droit d'entrer les dites écoles pour instruire les enfants appartenant aux dites dénominations dans leurs croyances religieuses.

Droits du Vicaire et autres Pasteurs

(4). Il est entendu aussi qu'aucun enfant ne sera contraint de recevoir l'instruction religieuse si le parent exprime par écrit son désir qu'il en soit exempté. Nulle instruction ne pourra être donnée en dehors des heures réservées à cet effet dans l'horaire de l'Ecole.

Instruction religieuse non obligatoire si le parent exprime un désir à cet effet

(5). Le terme " parent " s'applique au père ou à la mère, au tuteur ou autre personne qui a la garde de l'enfant. (a) Il sera loisible au Recteur ou Vicaire de faire retirer de l'Ecole les enfants appartenant à l'Eglise Anglicane, le mercredi des Cendres et le jour de l'Ascension chaque année pour recevoir l'instruction religieuse dans l'Eglise Paroissiale, bien entendu que la dite Instruction sera donnée pendant les heures réservées à cet effet dans l'horaire de l'Ecole.

Mercredi des Cendres et jour de l'Ascension
 Droits du Recteur ou Vicaire

- 1924
- Ecoles de
Dimanche
Droits du
Recteur ou
Vicaire
- Ecole ouverte
et fermée par
l'Oraison
Dominicale
- Visiteur
Permanent
- Visiteur
Spécial
- Nombre
d'écoles doit
être suffisant
- Enquête par
le Comité sur
le nombre
d'écoles
- Age
d'enfants
sujets à
l'instruction
obligatoire
- Dispenses
- (b) Le Recteur ou Vicaire de la paroisse aura le droit de faire servir les dites Ecoles le Dimanche pour une Ecole du Dimanche.
- Article VI.—L'Ecole sera ouverte et fermée chaque jour par le recit de la prière dite l'Oraison Dominicale.
- Article VII. Son Excellence le Lieutenant-Gouverneur sera le Visiteur Permanent de l'Ecole, et la Couronne aura le droit de temps à autre de nommer un Visiteur Spécial. Le Visiteur Permanent aura le droit d'entendre tous appels et sa décision sera finale.
- Article VIII.—Il devra y avoir dans l'Île, une ou plusieurs écoles de capacité suffisante pour recevoir tous les enfants demeurant dans l'Île, à l'instruction desquels il n'est pas pourvu de quelque autre manière efficace et satisfaisante.
- Immédiatement après la confirmation de la présente Loi, le Comité d'Education Elementaire fera une enquête sur le but de s'assurer :—
- (a) S'il y a manque d'écoles offrant une instruction élémentaire suffisante et satisfaisante
- (b) Quel est le nombre d'enfants pour les besoins desquels de nouvelles écoles, ou salles de classe, devront être construites.
- Article IX.—L'Instruction primaire est obligatoire en cette île pour les enfants des deux sexes âgés au-dessus de cinq ans et au-dessous de quatorze ans, quelle que soit la nationalité des parents. Tout enfant d'âge scolaire, à l'exception des enfants mentionnés dans l'Article X de cette présente Loi doit recevoir une instruction au moins égale à celle qui est donnée dans les Ecoles Publiques Primaires.
- Article X.—Sera dispensé de l'Instruction obligatoire (a) l'enfant ayant un certificat dit "Certificat d'Etudes Primaires," constatant qu'il a passé l'examen du septième grade du code d'Instruction présenté par le Comité d'Education Elémentaire

(b) L'enfant qui sera prouvé être dans un état de santé qui le rend incapable de recevoir l'Instruction visée par cette Loi. 1924

Article XI.—Les dispenses pour les causes mentionnées dans l'Alinéa (b) de l'Article précédent, seront données par le Comité d'Education Elémentaire.

Article XII.—Le Comité d'Education Elémentaire nommera un Officier Surveillant (School Attendance Officer). Il prêtera serment devant la Cour de bien et fidèlement gérer la charge d'Officier Surveillant. Officier
surveillant

Article XIII.—Le dit Officier surveillant devra :— Devoirs du
dit Officier

(a) Recevoir des maîtres et des maîtresses de toutes les Ecoles en cette Ile, une liste des noms des enfants inscrits sur les registres de chaque école.

(b) S'informer du nom et de la demeure de tout enfant âgé de 5 ans à 14 ans qui ne reçoit pas l'Instruction primaire visée par cette Loi.

(c) Se rendre au domicile de l'enfant, s'assurer de tous les faits, avertir le parent ou tuteur ou gardien de l'enfant qu'il ait à envoyer l'enfant de suite à l'Ecole sous les peines échéantes aux fins de la présente loi, et finalement transmettre au Comité d'Education Elémentaire une liste des enfants dont les noms sont enregistrés sur les registres de l'école qui ne fréquentant pas régulièrement la dite Ecole et des enfants qui ne fréquentent aucune école.

(d) Poursuivre devant la Cour de Police, après en avoir obtenu l'autorisation du Comité d'Education Elémentaire, le parent ou autre personne qui aura enfreint la présente loi.

(e) Assister aux réunions du Comité d'Education Elémentaire lorsqu'il en sera requis par le Président du Comité.

Article XIV.—L'instruction sera donnée, soit dans les établissements d'instruction publics ou privés, soit dans les familles par le parent lui-même, ou par toute personne qu'il aura choisie, pourvu toutefois que le parent prouve que l'instruction est égale Instruction
dans les
familles

- 1924 à celle qui est donnée dans les Ecoles Publiques Elémentaires. Le Comité d'Education Elémentaire fera examiner l'enfant afin de s'assurer s'il reçoit, ou a reçu, l'instruction visée par cette loi.
- Registre Article XV.—Les maîtres et maîtresses de toutes les Ecoles en cette Ile doivent tenir un registre d'Appel qui constate, pour chaque, l'absence des élèves d'âge scolaire inscrits sur les registres de l'Ecole. A la fin de chaque semaine ils adresseront à l'Officier Surveillant un extrait de ce registre signé d'eux avec l'indication du nombre des absents, et des motifs invoqués.
- Motifs d'absence légitimes Les motifs d'absence réputés légitimes sont les suivants :—Maladie de l'enfant, décès d'un membre de famille, maladie contagieuse à la demeure de l'enfant, empêchements résultant de la difficulté accidentelle des communications, les autres circonstances exceptionnellement invoquées seront appréciées par le Comité de Direction de la dite Ecole, et référées au Comité d'Education Elémentaire pour leur décision. Toutefois sur la demande du parent, tuteur ou gardien, un enfant d'âge scolaire sera dispensé par le maître ou la maîtresse d'école de l'obligation d'assister à l'école aux jours considérés dans sa religion comme jour fériés.
- Jours fériés cause de religion
- Epidémie et cas de gravité exceptionnelle Article XVI.—Le Comité d'Education Elémentaire pourra suspendre en tout ou en partie l'opération de cette loi.
- (a) dans le cas d'une épidémie
(b) dans tout autre cas d'une gravité exceptionnelle.
- Poursuites Article XVII.—Toute poursuite en vertu de la présente loi sera faite devant la Cour de Police à l'instance de l'Officier Surveillant, autorisé à cet effet par le Comité d'Education Elémentaire. Le prévenu sera averti de se trouver en Cour par le dit Officier Surveillant.
- Amendes Article XVIII.—Est passible d'une amende qui

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n'excédera pas 2s. 6d., et, à défaut de paiement, d'un jour d'imprisonnement. tout parent, tuteur ou gardien qui, après avoir été averti de ce faire, refusera ou négligera soit de donner à l'enfant d'âge scolaire dont il a garde une éducation égale à celle qui est donnée dans une école élémentaire des Etats, soit de l'envoyer à une des dites écoles.

En tout cas de récidive, ou de nouvelle récidive, la peine pourra être portée à une amende qui n'excédera pas £1 stg., ou à un emprisonnement à discrétion de justice qui n'excédera pas huit jours.

Article XIX.—Est passible d'une amende qui n'excédera pas £2 stg. et à défaut de paiement, d'un emprisonnement qui ne dépassera pas 15 jours, tout parent ou autre personne qui emploiera sciemment, pendant les heures des classes, un enfant d'âge scolaire, qui n'a pas été dispensé de l'Instruction Obligatoire.

Article XX.—Lorsque le personne condamnée en récidive d'une amende aux fins des Articles XVIII et XIX est de nationalité étrangère, il sera loisible à la Cour de Police, en infligeant la dite amende, d'ordonner que la dite personne trouve caution pour le paiement de telle amende, et les frais judiciaires qui peuvent avoir été encourus, et ce conformément au principe posé dans l'Article XXVI de la "Loi relative à l'application des Peines tant au Criminel qu'en Police Correctionnelle."

(Enregistré sur les Records le 25 octobre 1924.)

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE,
The 9th day of October, 1924.

PRESENT,

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY

LORD COLEBROOKE

LORD THOMSON

MR. SECRETARY HENDERSON

MR. C. P. TRUVELYAN.

Loi supplé-
mentaire à la
Loi relative
aux Preuves,
1924.

WHEREAS there was this day read at the Board
A Report from the Right Honourable the Lords of

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the Committee of Council for the Affairs of Guernsey and Jersey, dated the 7th day of October, 1924, 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 29th day of June, 1865, registered on the Records of this Island on the 8th July, 1865, Her Majesty was graciously pleased to ratify and confirm the Bill or Projet de Loi of the States of Guernsey intituled ‘ Loi relative aux Preuves ’ : (2) that under the present law no provision is made for perpetuating evidence which might be material in the event of proceedings being instituted in the future : (3) that accordingly a Bill or Projet de Loi, prepared by the Law Officers of the Crown, which follows closely Rule 35, Order 37 of the Rules of the Supreme Court of Judicature, was adopted by the Royal Court on the 31st May, 1924, and the Bailiff was requested to submit the same to the States for their approval : (4) that on the 10th day of September, 1924, the said Bill or Projet de Loi was duly considered by the States, when a resolution was passed approving the same and authorizing the President to present a most humble Petition to Your Majesty in Council, praying for Your Royal Sanction thereto : (5) that the said Bill or Projet de Loi is intituled ‘ Loi Supplémentaire à la Loi relative aux Preuves, 1924,’ 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 ratify and confirm the Bill or Projet de Loi of the States of Guernsey intituled ‘ Loi Supplémentaire à la Loi relative aux Preuves, 1924,’ and to order and direct that the same shall 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.

M. P. A. HANKEY.

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

LOI SUPPLÉMENTAIRE À LA LOI RELATIVE AUX PREUVES, 1924.

Celui qui, dans les circonstances qu’il allègue exister, aurait, dès qu’un évènement futur aurait lieu, un intérêt ou droit, soit réel, soit personnel, et pour établir lequel il ne peut tenter des procédures avant l’accomplissement de tel évènement

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futur, pourra commencer une action civile afin de perpétuer tel témoignage qui pourrait être matériel à la preuve de sa demande. Et sera tel témoignage pris suivant la procédure qui sera prescrite par Ordonnance de la Cour Royale.

(Enregistré sur les Records le 25 octobre 1924.)

Berne
Copyright
Convention
Adhesion of
Syria and
Lebanon

Monsieur le Baillif ayant ce jour communiqué à la Cour un Ordre de Sa Majesté en Conseil en date du 9 octobre, 1924, émis, en vertu de l'Acte de Parlement dit "Copyright Act 1911" transmettant des exemplaires de l'Ordre en Conseil suivant :—

Order in Council of the 9th day of October, 1924, for giving effect to the adhesion of Syria and Lebanon to the revised Berne Copyright Convention of 1908.

La Cour, après avoir eu lecture du dit Ordre, ouïes les conclusions des Officiers du Roi, a ordonné :—

1.—Que le dit Ordre en Conseil du 9 octobre 1924 sera enregistré sur les Records de cette île.

2.—Qu'un des exemplaires du dit Ordre en Conseil du 9 octobre 1924 transmis sera logé au Greffe pour faire partie des Records de cette île.

3.—Qu'un extrait des Registres contenant ce présent Acte avec un exemplaire du dit Ordre en Conseil du 9 octobre 1924 transmis sera expédié par le Greffier du Roi à Monsieur le Juge d'Auregny et à Monsieur le Sénéchal de Sercq.

(Enregistré sur les Records le 6 octobre 1924.)

Loi portant
règlement sur
l'admission et
l'enregistre-
ment des
Etrangers
(Auregny)

Monsieur le Baillif ayant ce jour communiqué à la Cour un Ordre de Sa Majesté en Conseil en date du 16 janvier, 1924, ratifiant un Projet de Loi intitulé "Loi portant règlement sur l'admission et l'Enregistrement des Étrangers" et ordonnant que le dit Projet aura force de loi en l'île d'Auregny.

La Cour, après avoir eu lecture du dit Ordre, ouïes ¹⁹²⁴ les conclusions du Procureur du Roi, a été d'avis ^{Acte de la Cour} de suspendre l'enregistrement du dit Ordre afin de faire de très humbles représentations à Sa Majesté en Conseil par rapport aux dispositions du dit Projet de Loi, lesquelles paraissent déroger aux lois et coutumes en force dans ce Bailliage.

Représentations de la Cour Royale à Sa Majesté en Conseil auxquelles référence est faite dans l'Acte de la Cour Royale du 6 Octobre, 1924.

The Royal Court, Guernsey,
8th October, 1924.

SIR,

Referring to Your Excellency's letter of the 3rd September, 1924, forwarding for registration an Order of His Majesty in Council dated the 16th January, 1924, approving the Projet de Loi of the States of Alderney intituled 'Loi portant règlement sur l'Admission et l'Enregistrement des Etrangers,' I have the honour to enclose three copies of An Act of the Royal Court of the 6th October, 1924, whereby the Royal Court suspended the registration of the said Order of His Majesty in order to make humble representations to His Majesty with reference to the provisions of the said Projet de Loi which appear to derogate from the laws and customs in force in this Bailiwick, and I am to request that you will be so good as to transmit to His Majesty in Council through the usual channel, the said Act of the Royal Court together with the following representations in the matter.

1.—The said law, which is in terms similar to a law for the like purposes in the Island of Guernsey, contains four Articles numbered 10, 11, 12, 13 which provide for the punishment of breaches of the law itself as well as the Act of Parliament and Order in

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Council dealing with the same subject. The said provisions are of some complexity and their application requires a Court of some competence, whilst the punishment which may be inflicted may amount to a fine of £100 and imprisonment with hard labour for twelve months.

2.—The said “*Projet de Loi*” was not communicated to, neither was it seen by the Royal Court prior to its being received for registration.

3.—The criminal jurisdiction of His Majesty in the Bailiwick of Guernsey is vested in the Royal Court of Guernsey which is responsible for the proper administration of justice in criminal matters throughout the Bailiwick. It has further in the past been customary for the States of Alderney to lay their *projets de loi* before the Royal Court before finally passing them and laying them before His Majesty in Council. These matters have been more fully set out in a paper dealing with the relations of the Royal Court and the Island of Alderney prepared by myself and adopted by the Royal Court. A copy thereof is attached to this letter.

4.—Prior to the year 1850, the Court of Alderney had no criminal jurisdiction whatever. In that year by the direction of Her late Majesty in Council the Royal Court prepared an Ordinance conferring jurisdiction in police matters on the Court of Alderney consisting of the Judge and two Jurats. The powers of that Court to punish offenders were limited to a fine of £5 and imprisonment with hard labour for one month.

5.—Though the jurisdiction of the Court of Alderney was slightly extended to cases of vagabondage and similar matters, its punitive powers have never been increased save in recent legislation similar to the present.

6.—There is no appeal in criminal cases from the Court of Alderney to the Royal Court.

7.—In the opinion of the Royal Court, the Court of Alderney is not a Court to which jurisdiction of the kind and extent which it has had conferred upon it by the said projet de loi can safely be extended.

8.—Further, Article 13 of the said Projet de Loi provides that punishments for the breach of the law must follow on a conviction before the Police Court of Alderney, thus implied by ousting the jurisdiction of the Superior Court without reference thereto.

9.—The Royal Court, therefore, desires humbly to submit to His Majesty in Council (1) that the practice of the States of Alderney submitting to His Majesty in Council Projets de Loi which may conflict with laws prevailing in other parts of the Bailiwick of Guernsey, and particularly those which contain limitations of the jurisdiction of the Royal Court or which confer jurisdiction in excess of that which originally emanated by His Majesty's command from the Royal Court is contrary to the laws and customs in force in this Bailiwick, that it is not convenient and ought to be discontinued; and (2) that the said Projet de Loi should be amended.

10.—Moved by the aforesaid considerations and mindful of their duty in matters affecting the administration of Justice in the Bailiwick of Guernsey, the Royal Court after having heard the conclusions of His Majesty's Procureur, passed the aforementioned Act.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your Excellency's most obedient Servant,

H. W. DE SAUSMAREZ,

Bailiff.

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(Enregistré sur les Records le 17 novembre 1924.)

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE,
The 9th day of October, 1924.

PRESENT,

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY

LORD COLEBROOKE

LORD THOMSON

MR. SECRETARY HENDERSON

MR. C. P. TREVELYAN.

Loi ayant
rapport à la
Compensation pour
Accidents aux
Ouvriers,
1924

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 September, 1924,
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 22nd May, 1912,
the States of Deliberation, consequent upon a Peti-
tion submitted to them by several of their number,
adopted the principle of compulsory insurance of
workmen against accidents, and appointed a Com-
mittee to study the questions raised in the said
Petition and to report thereon to the States: (2) That
on the 11th and 18th March, 1914, the States duly
considered the recommendations contained in the
Report of their Committee, and passed a resolution
referring the Report back to the Committee with
instructions to consider the advisability of amending
it: (3) That on the 30th June, 1915, the Committee
presented an amended Report to the States, when a
resolution was passed postponing the consideration
thereof and requesting the President to submit the
same again to the States after the termination of the
Great War: (4) That on the 11th February, 1920,
the amended Report of the Committee was again
submitted to the States, when a resolution was
passed whereby the States, before pronouncing
themselves on the adoption of the principles of the
said Report, requested the Committee to obtain

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statistics and to consult experts on the financial aspect of the scheme, and to report thereon to the States : (5) That on the 9th June, 1920, the Committee, in accordance with the resolution of the States of the 11th February, 1920, submitted their third amended Report to the States, when a resolution was passed adopting the scheme attached thereto, and requesting the Royal Court to prepare a Bill or Projet de Loi on the subject, with a proviso that the same shall be in force for five years only, as an experiment : (6) That on the 20th April, 1921, the Bailiff received a communication from the Home Department, requesting that the draft Bill be submitted to Your Majesty's Treasury before presenting it to the States. This request was duly complied with, and on the 18th August, 1921, the Home Department submitted their observations on the said draft for the consideration of the Royal Court. These observations were duly communicated to the Law Officers of the Crown and to the States Committee, both of whom recommended several of the modifications suggested by the Home Department, which modifications were duly adopted by the Royal Court : (7) That on the 31st July, 1922, the Lieutenant-Bailiff forwarded the amended draft Bill for the consideration of the Secretary of State, and on the 5th March, 1923, fresh observations thereon were submitted by the Secretary of State for the consideration of the Royal Court : (8) That on the 20th April, 1923, the matter was duly submitted to the States, when a resolution was passed requesting the Committee to report as soon as possible upon the questions raised in the last-mentioned observations : (9) That on the 14th November, 1923, the Report of the Committee was duly considered by the States, when a resolution was passed adopting the recommendations contained in the said Report, and requesting the Royal Court to embody the same in

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the Bill or Projet de Loi intituled 'Loi ayant rapport à la Compensation pour Accidents aux Ouvriers': (10) That on the 16th February, 1924, the Royal Court adopted an amended Bill or Projet de Loi, prepared by the Law Officers of the Crown in accordance with the resolution of the States of the 14th November, 1923, and requested the Bailiff to submit the same to the States for their approval: (11) That on the 12th March, 1924, the said Bill or Projet de Loi was submitted to the States, when that body, in order to consider the same, resolved to form itself into a Committee of the House: (12) That on the 9th April, 1924, the Report of the States sitting in Committee, was submitted to the States of Deliberation, when a resolution was passed approving the said Bill or Projet de Loi with slight modifications. The proviso that the same shall be in force for a term of five years was deleted inasmuch as an amendment requiring a report at the end of three years on that part of the Bill which provides for insurance out of working hours had been introduced. The States further requested the President to present a most humble Petition to Your Majesty in Council praying for Your Royal Sanction thereto: (13) That on the 25th April, 1924, the said Bill or Projet de Loi was duly forwarded for Your Majesty's Royal Sanction: (14) That on the 6th June, 1924, the Secretary of State suggested further amendments to the said Bill or Projet de Loi, which were duly submitted to the States on the 30th July, 1924, when a resolution was passed approving the same: (15) That the said Bill or Projet de Loi is intituled 'Loi ayant rapport à la Compensation pour Accidents aux Ouvriers, 1924,' and is in the words and figures set forth in the amended Schedule to the Petition: And most humbly praying that Your Majesty would be graciously pleased to ratify and confirm the Bill or Projet de Loi of the States of Guernsey intituled

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'Loi ayant rapport à la Compenastion pour Accidents aux Ouvriers, 1924,' and to order and direct that the said Bill or Projet de Loi shall have the force of Law in the Island of Guernsey two months from the date of the registration on the Records of this Island of the Order of Your Majesty in Council sanctioning the same.

"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 expiration of two months from 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.

M. P. A. HANKEY.

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

LOI AYANT RAPPORT A LA COMPENSATION POUR ACCIDENTS AUX OUVRIERS, 1924.

Attendu que les États par leur délibération en date du Neuf Juin Mil neuf cent vingt ont adopté le principe de Compensation pour Accidents aux Ouvriers.

Afin de donner effet à la dite délibération des États à ce sujet les Articles qui ensuivent redigés en Anglais auront force de Loi en cette Ile.

ARTICLE I

DEFINITIONS.

1.—In this law the masculine will include the feminine, and the singular the plural, unless the context requires otherwise.

2.—“ Worker ” means any person who has attained the age below which he is obliged to attend school and whose usual earnings, excluding overtime, do not exceed £3 a week, and who has entered into or works under a contract of service or apprenticeship with an employer, whether by way of manual labour, clerical work or otherwise, and whether the contract is expressed or implied, is oral or is in writing.

3.—“ Dependants ” means such members of the worker’s family as were wholly or in part dependent upon the earnings of the worker at the time of his death or injury, or would, but for the incapacity due to the accident, have been so dependent, and where the worker, being the parent or grandparent of an illegitimate child, has or leaves such child so dependent upon his earnings, or being an illegitimate child, has or leaves a parent or grandparent so dependent upon his earnings, shall include such illegitimate child and parent or grandparent respectively.

The words "wholly or in part dependent" in this section mean dependent wholly or partially on contributions for the provision of the ordinary necessities of life suitable to the class and position of the person so dependent.

4.—"Member of Family" means wife or husband, father, mother, grandfather, grandmother, step-father, step-mother, son, daughter, grandson, granddaughter, step-son, step-daughter, brother, sister, half-brother, half-sister.

5.—"The Militia" means the Royal Guernsey Militia or any other Force substituted therefor, and includes any military force raised and serving in the Island.

6.—"Employer" includes :—

- (a) Any body of persons corporate or unincorporate.
- (b) The legal personal representative of a deceased employer.
- (c) The person with whom a worker has entered into a contract of service or apprenticeship and who temporarily lends or lets on hire to another person the services of such a worker. Such former person shall, for the purposes of this law, be deemed to continue to be the employer of the worker whilst he is working for that other person, and,
- (d) The representative or agent in this Island for the purposes of this law of an employer not residing therein.

ARTICLE II.

COMPULSORY INSURANCE.

The insurance in accordance with the provisions of this law of all workers as defined in Section 2 of the definitions against incapacity resulting from death or personal injury to provide for themselves and their dependants shall be compulsory.

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ARTICLE III.

STATES INSURANCE AUTHORITY.

1.—The control and management of the States Insurance Scheme shall be entrusted to a Committee of 6 members entitled “The States Insurance Authority.” Such Committee shall be elected by the States, but with the exception of the President not necessarily from among the members of the States, provided that two such members shall be workers and be compensated by the States for loss of time.

2.—The members of the States Insurance Authority shall be elected for a term of three years and shall be eligible for re-election, provided that at the end of the second year subsequent to the first election after this law comes into force, three members shall retire.

3.—The States Insurance Authority shall appoint a Secretary with such powers of settling uncontentious claims as they may think fit to confer on him, and at such salary as the States may consider suitable.

4.—The States Insurance Authority shall keep statistics of accidents for which benefits have been paid, giving all particulars that may be considered useful for the more exact assessment of risks.

ARTICLE IV.

EMPLOYERS.

1.—In the case of all Workers, the Employer shall be responsible for affixing a stamp specially prepared for the purpose at the rate of 3*d.* per week for every male and 1½*d.* per week for every female on a card provided by the States Insurance Authority, at the rate of one stamp for every week of employment.

2.—In the case of part-time employment each employer shall affix a stamp of the requisite value in such manner as may be directed by the States Insurance Authority, unless the period for which he

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is responsible is already covered by the affixing of a stamp under Section I of this Article, or under Sections 1 and 2 of Article VI.

3.—An Employer paying a Worker without affixing the necessary stamp to the Worker's card, shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding £5.

4.—When an Employer engages a new Worker he shall satisfy himself that the proposed Employee's card is completely stamped up to date. If an Employer employ a Worker whose card is not stamped up to date, he shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding £1.

5.—Any person engaging a worker for a period not exceeding four hours in the same day, other than a worker engaged in loading or unloading a vessel, shall not be held to be an Employer of that worker within the meaning of this Law.

ARTICLE V. WORKERS.

1.—A Worker's contribution shall be at the rate of one penny per week for males and a halfpenny per week for females, and his Employer shall be entitled to deduct that amount from his wages.

2.—The value of the stamp to be affixed to the card of a Worker when unemployed shall be at the rate of twopence per week for males and one penny per week for females during the period of unemployment.

3.—Any person, other than a worker engaged in loading or unloading a vessel not undertaking service for any one Employer for a longer period than four hours in the same day, shall not be held to be an employed Worker within the meaning of this law.

ARTICLE VI. PREPAID CARDS.

1.—The States Insurance Authority may issue cards prepaid by means of embossed stamps for

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such periods as may seem convenient to the said authority.

2.—A Worker who has provided himself with a prepaid card shall be entitled to receive from his Employer, in addition to his wages, the proportion of the insurance premium that would have been the share of his Employer if the prepaid card had not been obtained.

ARTICLE VII.

VOLUNTARY INSURANCE.

Any person resident in Guernsey who has attained the age below which he is obliged to attend school and whose usual earnings do not exceed £6 a week, and who is wholly or mainly dependent for his livelihood on the earnings derived from his occupation may (even if he does not undertake work for another) voluntarily insure by obtaining from the States Insurance Authority a prepaid card, stamped for such period as the States Insurance Authority may by regulation provide, to the amount per week for which he and his employer together would have been responsible had he been a worker as defined by this law, and such person shall be deemed a worker for the purposes of this law.

ARTICLE VIII.

NEW CARDS.

A new card shall be issued to a worker by the States Insurance Authority in accordance with regulations to be drawn up by the said Authority and approved by the Royal Court.

ARTICLE IX.

STATES CONTRIBUTION.

The States shall contribute one penny per male worker and one halfpenny per female worker per week to the funds of the States Insurance Authority.

ARTICLE X

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FIXING AND REVISION OF PREMIUMS.

The States Insurance Authority shall revise the premiums every five years and may do so at any other time with the sanction of the States, and shall submit the revised rates to the States for approval.

ARTICLE XI.

The liabilities to be charged to any year shall include :—

- (a) The benefits paid in respect of accidents which have happened during that year.
- (b) The benefits which it is estimated will be payable in subsequent years in respect of accidents which have happened during that year.
- (c) The cost of administration and other expenses incurred under the provisions of this law.

ARTICLE XII.

A valuation of the assets and liabilities of the States Insurance Authority shall be made by a valuer to be appointed by the Royal Court at the expiration of every three years dating from the coming into force of this law, and at shorter intervals if so directed by the Royal Court. If upon any such valuation a deficiency or surplus is found, such deficiency or surplus shall be reported by the States Insurance Authority to the States, who shall have power to deal with the same.

ARTICLE XIII.

STATES GUARANTEE.

If at any time the funds at the disposal of the States Insurance Authority are insufficient to meet its liabilities, the States shall furnish such amounts as may be required from time to time by the States Insurance Authority to enable it to meet such liabilities.

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ARTICLE XIV.

CONDITIONS FOR PAYMENT OF BENEFITS.

1.—Benefits shall be given for accidents taking place at any time and in any manner, unless it be proved that the injury to the Worker is attributable to the serious and wilful misconduct or drunkenness of that Worker, in which cases any benefits claimed in respect of that injury may, at the discretion of the States Insurance Authority, be disallowed in whole or in part.

2.—Benefits shall not be payable for the first three days of incapacity.

3.—Benefits under this law for accidents happening to Workers in places outside the Bailiwick shall only be payable if the card of the Worker in question (except it be a prepaid embossed card) was deposited in the Island before the time of the happening of the accident with his employer or with the States Insurance Authority or with a person authorised by the States Insurance Authority to receive such cards.

4.—Where benefits have been awarded to an injured Worker or to dependants of the victim of a fatal accident, and it is found that the card of the Worker in question was not fully stamped up to the time of the happening of the accident, the States Insurance Authority may take proceedings against the person responsible for the stamping of the portion of the card unstamped as above mentioned, or against his legal personal representative, and shall be entitled to recover twenty-five shilings for every week for which the insurance was omitted and any costs incurred in such recovery.

5.—Notice of a claim for benefits for an injury shall be given as soon as practicable and not later than fourteen days after the happening of the accident, or, in the case of death within fourteen days from the time of death. Provided always that the

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want of or any defect or inaccuracy in such notice shall not be a bar to the maintenance of such claim if it is found in the proceedings for settling the claim that the States Insurance Authority is not, or would not, if a notice or an amended notice were then given and the hearing postponed, be prejudiced by the want, defect or inaccuracy, or that such want, defect or inaccuracy was occasioned by mistake, absence from the Island, or other reasonable cause.

6.—Notice in respect of an injury under this law shall give the name and address of the person injured, and shall state in ordinary language the cause of the injury and the date and hour and place at which the accident happened, and shall be delivered at the office of the States Insurance Authority, and a receipt obtained, or sent by post in a registered letter to the said office.

7.—The notice shall be accompanied by a certificate from a legally qualified medical practitioner stating the nature of the injury and that the injury of which notice is being given, is such as to prevent the Worker wholly or partially from working at his occupation. and the probable duration of the incapacity.

8.—When it appears to the medical practitioner in charge of a Worker who is drawing benefits under this law, that his patient is sufficiently recovered to be capable of undertaking work again either wholly or partially, it shall be his duty to forward to the States Insurance Authority a certificate to that effect upon the form prescribed by the States Insurance Authority.

9.—When a worker has been injured by an accident, and a legally qualified medical practitioner has attended him, the fee for the first attendance by the said practitioner shall be paid by the States Insurance Authority, provided that such attendance has taken place within twenty-four hours of the occurrence of the accident.

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10.—There shall be an appeal to the Royal Court sitting as a Full Court on all points of law from the decision of the States Insurance Authority.

11.—Section 1 of this Article shall remain in force for a term of three years only, at the expiration of which period it shall be again considered by the States of Deliberation.

ARTICLE XV.

BENEFITS.

1.—The States Insurance Authority shall pay the benefits to the persons and up to the amounts set forth in this Article :

Where the person entitled to the benefit is a minor or person under guardianship, such payment shall be made to the legal guardian for the use of such minor or person under guardianship and the receipt of the legal guardian shall be a sufficient discharge.

(a) WHERE DEATH RESULTS FROM THE ACCIDENT :

Reasonable funeral expenses not exceeding ten pounds.

(b) WHERE DEATH RESULTS FROM THE ACCIDENT :

Surviving dependants of the deceased Worker shall be entitled to receive from the States Insurance Authority the sums provided in this sub-section.

(i) IF WIFE : Fourteen shillings a week till death or re-marriage.

(ii) IF HUSBAND : Fourteen shillings a week till death or until he is able to support himself.

(iii) IF WIFE OR HUSBAND AND CHILDREN SURVIVE : In addition to the sum provided in (i) and (ii) four shillings a week for each child under

fifteen years of age up to the number of 1924
four.

Provided that further benefits not exceeding an additional year's benefit may be granted in respect of any dependant where in the opinion of the States Insurance Authority it is expedient to do so in the interest of such dependant.

Provided also that in the event of the death of husband or wife as the case may be whilst there is a child living under fifteen years of age, sub-section (b) (iv) shall apply from the date of such death instead of this sub-section.

- (iv) IF CHILDREN ONLY SURVIVE
Fourteen shillings a week for the eldest child under fifteen years and four shillings each in respect of each such additional child up to the number of five altogether, but the fourteen shillings a week shall continue to be paid so long as one child remains under fifteen years of age.

Provided that further benefits not exceeding an additional year's benefit may be granted in respect of any dependant where, in the opinion of the States Insurance Authority, it is expedient to do so in the interest of such dependant.

- (v) ON RE-MARRIAGE, a widow shall receive a lump sum of seventy-three pounds.
- (vi) OTHER DEPENDANTS: When the deceased Worker leaves neither wife, husband, nor children, or when the

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benefits granted to wife, husband, or children do not amount to twenty-five shillings per week, benefits may be granted at the discretion of the States Insurance Authority to other dependants according to the degree of their dependence, provided that the total benefit does not exceed the maximum of twenty-five shillings laid down in section 10 of this Article.

- (c) WHERE TOTAL DISABLEMENT RESULTS FROM THE ACCIDENT :
Fourteen shillings a week during such disablement. If the injured Worker has a wife, a husband, or children under fifteen years of age dependent on his or her earnings, four shillings a week for one such dependant, eight shillings a week for two, twelve shillings a week for three, sixteen shillings a week for four or more. When any child reaches the age of fifteen the benefits shall cease in respect of such child.

Provided that further benefits not exceeding an additional year's benefits may be granted in respect of any dependant where, in the opinion of the States Insurance Authority, it is expedient to do so in the interests of such dependant.

- (d) WHERE PARTIAL DISABLEMENT RESULTS FROM THE ACCIDENT :
A weekly sum shall be paid to the Worker by way of benefit, but such sum shall not in any case exceed the difference between the amount of the average weekly earnings of the Worker before the accident and the usual weekly amount which he is earning or is able to earn in some suitable employment or business after the accident, but it shall

bear such relation to the amount of that difference as in the circumstances of the case may appear proper to the States Insurance Authority. Provided, however, that the benefits awarded shall not exceed the benefit that would have been awarded if the disablement had been total.

2.—The States Insurance Authority may at any time make such directions as to the mode of payment of benefits as in their opinion will ensure the proper expenditure of the same.

3.—The States Insurance Authority may by agreement wholly or partly commute the benefits awarded by the payment of a lump sum when such a course shall appear to them advisable.

4.—When there are both total and partial dependants nothing in this section shall be construed as preventing the benefits being allotted partly to the total and partly to the partial dependants, at the discretion of the States Insurance Authority.

5.—If a Worker receiving weekly payment ceases to reside in the Island, he shall thereupon cease to be entitled to receive any weekly payment, unless the medical referee certifies that the incapacity resulting from the injury is likely to be of a permanent nature. If the medical referee so certifies the Worker shall be entitled to receive quarterly the amount of the weekly payments accruing due during the preceding quarter so long as he proves, in such manner and at such intervals as may be prescribed by the States Insurance Authority, his identity and continuance of the incapacity in respect of which the weekly payment is payable.

6.—A Worker while drawing benefits shall continue to pay his assurance contribution and he shall, when drawing benefits, present, or cause to be presented, his card fully stamped up to the end of the week in respect of which benefits are to be drawn.

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Provided that in cases of total and permanent disablement, or when the injured Worker has ceased to reside in the Island and in consequence would no longer be subject to the provisions of this law if he were not drawing benefits, the provisions of this clause shall not apply.

7.—Benefits awarded in the form of weekly payments to or in respect of an injured Worker may be reviewed at the instance of either the States Insurance Authority or of such Worker, and on such review may be ended, diminished, or increased; within the limits provided by the appropriate section of this Article.

Provided that, where the worker was at the time of the accident under twenty-one years of age, and the review takes place more than twelve months after the accident, the amount of the weekly payments may be increased to any amount not exceeding the wages which the worker would probably have been earning at the date of the review if he had remained uninjured, but not exceeding the maximum provided for in Section 10 of this Article.

8.—When an insured person has received or is entitled to receive, whether from his employer or any other person (other than a Friendly Society or Insurance Agency), any compensation, or damages for an accident, the following provisions shall apply :—

- (a) No benefits shall be paid under this law in respect of that accident when the weekly sum payable by way of compensation, damages or benefits is equal to or greater than the weekly wages earned at the time of the accident, and
- (b) When such weekly sums is less than the said wages only such parts of the benefits due under this law shall be paid as, together with the weekly sum above-mentioned, will be equal to the said wages.

9.—Benefits awarded shall not be capable of being

assigned, charged, or attached, and shall not pass to any other person by operation of law, nor shall any claim be set off against the same.

10.—Notwithstanding anything in this Article contained, the total benefits payable in respect of any Worker shall not exceed twenty-five shillings per week, except as provided in Section I (b) III, Section I (b) IV and Section I (c) of this Article.

ARTICLE XVI.

MEDICAL BENEFITS

1.—The States Insurance Authority shall be empowered to pay for medical attendance to injured Workers at its discretion.

2.—Where there is reason to believe that perfect or partial recovery of capability to work by an injured Worker can only be obtained by special measures, the States Insurance Authority may direct that he be sent to hospital, and may provide apparatus and means and defray the expenses necessary for the treatment of the case.

3.—An injured Worker who is living with his wife or family may only be sent to a hospital by his own consent, unless the injury is of such a nature that the necessary treatment would make home-nursing impossible or very difficult.

4.—An injured Worker must submit to all measures to be taken, according to medical judgment, for the recovery of his health, be it in hospital or no, provided, however, that he shall not be obliged to submit to operations, or to the administering of anæsthetics.

5.—Where an injured Worker refuses, without sufficient reason, to submit to the treatment referred to in Sections 2 and 4 of this Article, unless as in the Article excepted, the States Insurance Authority may, at its discretion, withhold the whole or part of the benefits granted, provided :—

(a) That he be warned of the result of his refusal.

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(b) That it be explained to him that his capability to work may be adversely affected by his refusal.

6.—While an injured Worker is in hospital at the expense of the States Insurance Authority, accident benefit will not be payable to him, but benefits will be payable to his dependents to the amount that would be due to them in the event of his death.

ARTICLE XVII

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

1.—Where a Worker has given notice of an accident he shall, if so required by the States Insurance Authority, submit himself for examination by a duly qualified Medical Practitioner provided and paid by the States Insurance Authority, and, if he refuses to submit himself to such examination, or in any way obstructs the same, his right to benefits shall be suspended until such examination has taken place, and if his incapacity to work should be increased or prolonged by such refusal, obstruction or delay, the benefits may be reduced accordingly.

2.—Any Worker receiving weekly payments under this law, shall, if so required by the States Insurance Authority, from time to time submit himself for examination by a duly qualified Medical Practitioner provided and paid by the States Insurance Authority. If the worker refuses to submit himself for such examination, or in any way obstructs the same, his rights to such weekly payments shall be suspended until such examination has taken place.

3.—Where a Worker has submitted himself for examination by a Medical Practitioner, as provided under Sections 1 and 2 of this Article, and is not satisfied with the report of the said Medical Practitioner, he may, on payment of such fee not exceeding twenty-one shillings as may be prescribed, refer the matter to a Medical Referee.

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4.—The Medical Referee to whom the matter is so referred shall, in accordance with the regulations made by the States Insurance Authority, give a certificate as to the condition of the Worker, and his fitness for employment, specifying where necessary, the kind of employment for which he is fit, and that certificate shall be conclusive evidence as to the matter so certified.

5.—When a case has been submitted to a Medical Referee, as provided in Section 3 of this Article, and the report of the said Medical Referee upholds the objection of the Worker, the fee paid by the Worker to the Medical Referee shall be refunded to the Worker by the States Insurance Authority.

6.—Where under this Article a right to benefits is suspended no benefits shall be payable in respect of the period of suspension.

ARTICLE XVIII.

MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS AND REFEREES.

1.—The States Insurance Authority shall appoint such legally qualified Medical Practitioners to be Medical Referees for the purposes of this law as it may determine.

2.—Where a Medical Referee has been employed as a Medical Practitioner by or on behalf of the injured Worker, he shall not act as Medical Referee in that case.

3.—The States Insurance Authority shall pay such fees to the Medical Referees and Practitioners serving under this law as may be agreed on.

4.—The remuneration of, and other expenses incurred by, Medical Referees and Practitioners shall be paid out of the funds obtained by the provisions of this law.

ARTICLE XIX.

REMEDIES BOTH AGAINST STATES AND OTHERS.

1.—Where an injury for which benefits are payable

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under this law is caused to a Worker in circumstances creating a legal liability in any person to pay damages for such injury, such Worker or his legal personal representative may take proceedings against such person for damages, or he or his dependants may claim benefits from the States Insurance Authority.

2.—If the Worker or his legal personal representative takes such proceedings he shall notify the States Insurance Authority thereof, and the States Insurance Authority may appear before the Court as a party having an interest and may make representations to the Court at every stage thereof. In the event of negligence or default on the part of the Worker or his legal personal representative in the conduct of the proceedings the States Insurance Authority may apply to the Court for permission to continue the proceedings in right of the Worker or his legal personal representative, and the Court may make such order as shall seem just in the circumstances.

3.—If the Worker or his legal personal representative takes such proceedings and fails to obtain a judgment awarding damages he or his dependants shall be entitled to the same benefits from the States Insurance Authority as if he had claimed such benefits in the first instance.

4.—If the Worker or his legal personal representative takes such proceedings and obtains a judgment in his favour, the States Insurance Authority shall be liable to pay to such Worker or his dependants not more than the difference between the benefits he is entitled to under this law and the amount he is able to recover under such judgment.

5.—If the Worker or his dependants have claimed and the States Insurance Authority has paid benefits to him or them in respect of such accident such Worker or his legal personal representative shall be deemed to have assigned all his or their rights against

the person liable to pay damages for such accident to the States Insurance Authority, and the States Insurance Authority shall be entitled to enforce such rights by legal proceedings and to the full benefit of any judgment it may obtain.

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ARTICLE XX.

EXEMPTIONS.

Any Worker able to prove to the satisfaction of the States Insurance Authority that he is in receipt of an income independently of his earnings, and secured to his dependants in case of his death, and not less than the maximum amount of benefits he could obtain under this law for total permanent disablement or that his dependants could obtain in case of his death caused by an accident, may obtain from the State Insurance Authority an exemption card and thereafter, during the validity of the said exemption card, shall not be held to be subject to the provisions of this law.

ARTICLE XXI

CROWN EMPLOYEES.

Persons in the naval or military service of the Crown other than the Militia, and such persons employed by or under the Crown, who are paid out of moneys provided by the Imperial Parliament, and entitled to sick pay from such funds shall not be considered Workers within the meaning of this law.

ARTICLE XXII.

MILITIA.

This law shall apply during the training in peace time of the Militia to Workers actually serving therein, and the States shall be deemed for the purposes of this law to be the Employers of such Workers.

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ARTICLE XXIII.

LIMITATION OF STATES LIABILITY IN
WAR TIME.

The States Insurance Authority shall not be liable to pay any benefits under this Law to a Worker in respect of any injury.

- (a) caused through the action of the King's enemies in time of war ;
- (b) received in time of war in the course of his duty while serving in the Militia.

ARTICLE XXIV.

FISHERMEN AND SEAFARING PERSONS.

1.—This law shall apply to Fishermen and other seafaring persons, provided that :—

- (a) They are Workers within the meaning of this law.
- (b) The Employer or his agent is within the jurisdiction of the Island for the purposes of this law as regards the payment of premiums.
- (c) They are not entitled to compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906, or similar Act of the United Kingdom or of any other Country.

2.—The cards must be fully stamped in advance and kept in the owner's or agent's office in Guernsey, except in the case of vessels whose absence is not intended to exceed seven days.

ARTICLE XXV.

STRANGERS.

Strangers shall be entitled to benefit under this law subject to the following modifications :—

1.—The benefits awarded shall be reduced by one quarter.

2.—The benefits awarded shall only be payable as long as the injured person continues to reside in the Island. If he ceases to reside in the Island he shall

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be entitled to receive in cases of permanent disablement only, a lump sum equal to three times the amount of his annual benefits or the capital value of his benefits, whichever shall be the smaller, in full settlement of his claim.

3.—The dependants of a stranger shall not be entitled to benefits if they were not ordinarily residing in the Island at the time of the accident.

4.—Benefits awarded to the dependants of a stranger, who are also strangers themselves, shall only be payable as long as they are resident in the Island.

5.—With respect to any benefits awarded under this Article the States Insurance Authority shall at any time be entitled to pay in full settlement three times the annual benefits awarded or the capital value of the benefits, whichever shall be the smaller, in full settlement.

6.—A stranger, whose principal place of residence has been in Guernsey during the greater part of each of five consecutive years preceding the happening of an accident in respect of which benefits are claimed, shall not be held to be a stranger for the purpose of this Article of this law ; nevertheless his dependants, unless they were ordinarily residing in the Island at the time of the accident, shall not be affected by the provisions of this clause of this Article.

7.—The limitations provided for under this Article in respect of strangers shall not apply to British subjects who are injured by accident during the course of their employment or to subjects injured under similar circumstances of those States which extend to foreign workmen the same privileges as those enjoyed by their own subjects in respect of such injuries.

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ARTICLE XXVI.

REQUIREMENTS OF LAW TO BE POSTED IN
BUSINESS PREMISES.

Where a business is carried on and more than three workers are employed in such business, there shall be kept continuously posted on the premises where such business is carried on, in some conspicuous place where it may be conveniently read by the persons employed, a summary in such form as may be prescribed by the States Insurance Authority, of the requirements of this law with respect to the giving notice of accidents and the making of claims, and in the event of such summary being effaced, obliterated or destroyed, it shall be renewed with all reasonable despatch.

Any person who contravenes the provisions of this Article shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding one pound at the discretion of the Court.

ARTICLE XXVII.

The fines shall be applicable half to His Majesty and half to the informer.

ARTICLE XXVIII.

The Royal Court is authorised to pass such Ordinances as may be deemed necessary to give effect to this law.

ARTICLE XXIX.

This law shall come into force two months after the registration of the Order in Council sanctioning the same.

N.B.—This law is repealed by Order in Council of the 26th June, 1930, directing the registration of the Law "Loi ayant rapport à la Compensation pour Accidents aux Ouvriers, 1930."

(Enregistré sur les Records le 22 novembre 1924.)

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AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE,

The 7th day of November, 1924.

PRESENT,

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY,

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ARTHUR OF CONNAUGHT

LORD CHANCELLOR	SECRETARY SIR SAMUEL
PRIME MINISTER	HOARE
LORD PRESIDENT	MR. EDWARD WOOD
LORD PRIVY SEAL	MR. CHANCELLOR OF THE
EARL OF BIRKENHEAD	EXCHEQUER
LORD EUSTACE PERCY	SIR FREDERICK PONSONBY
SECRETARY SIR W. JOYNSON-HICKS	MR. BRIDGEMAN
MR. SECRETARY CHAMBERLAIN	SIR PHILIP LLOYD GREAME
MR. SECRETARY AMERY	MR. NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN
SECRETARY SIR L. WORTHINGTON	SIR JOHN GILMOUR
EVANS.	SIR ARTHUR STEEL-MAITLAND

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 October, 1924, 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 present Law in this Island does not adequately provide for the suppression of the traffic in obscene publications : (2) that in accordance with a request from the Home Department and in order to give effect to the provisions of the International Convention on this subject, the Royal Court on the 23rd February, 1924, adopted a Bill or Projet de Loi, prepared by the Law Officers of the Crown, and requested the Bailiff to submit the same to the States of Deliberation for their approval : (3) that on the 26th March, 1924, the said Bill or Projet de Loi was duly considered by the States, when a resolution was passed approving the same and authorising the President to present

Loi ayant
rapport à la
répression de
la circulation
et du trafic
des
publications
obscènes, 1924

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a most humble Petition to Your Majesty in Council praying for Your Royal Sanction thereto : (4) that on the 3rd April, 1924, the said Bill or Projet de Loi was duly forwarded for Your Majesty's Royal Sanction : (5) that on the 25th August, 1924, the Secretary of State suggested an amendment to Article 1 of the said Projet de Loi, which was duly submitted to the States on the 8th October, 1924, when a resolution was passed approving the same : (6) that the said Bill or Projet de Loi, as finally amended, is intituled ' Loi ayant rapport à la répression de la circulation et du trafic des publications obscènes, 1924,' 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 grant Your Royal Sanction to the Bill or Projet de Loi intituled ' Loi ayant rapport à la répression de la circulation et du trafic des publications obscènes, 1924,' and to order and direct that the same shall 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 1924 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.

M. P. A. HANKEY.

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

LOI AYANT RAPPORT À LA RÉPRESSION DE
LA CIRCULATION ET DU TRAFIC DES
PUBLICATIONS OBSCÈNES, 1924.

DEFINITIONS.

Les mots “objets obscènes” dans cette Loi sig- Définitions
nifient soit livres, écrits, dessins, gravures, peintures,
imprimés, images, affiches, emblèmes, photographies
et films cinématographiques, ou autres objets con-
tenant des représentations obscènes.

ARTICLE I.

Tout individu qui

- (a) fabrique ou détient, importe, transporte ex- Délits
porte ou fait importer transporter ou exporter Actes
des objets obscènes en vue d'en faire com- constitutifs
merce ou distribution, ou de les exposer
publiquement ou qui les met en circulation
d'une manière quelconque.
- (b) fait le commerce même non public des objets
obscènes, effectue toute opération les con-
cernant de quelque manière que ce soit, les
distribue, les expose publiquement, ou en fait
métier de les donner en location,

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(c) annonce ou fait connaître par un moyen quelconque, en vue d'en favoriser la circulation ou le trafic, qu'une personne se livre à l'un quelconque des actes énumérés ci-dessus, annonce ou fait connaître comment et par qui des objets obscènes peuvent être procurés, soit directement soit indirectement,

Amendes

sera coupable d'un délit et sera passible soit d'un emprisonnement qui n'excédera pas six mois avec ou sans travail forcé, soit d'une amende qui n'excédera pas £100 sterling, et la destruction de l'objet du délit, le tout à la discrétion de la Cour.

ARTICLE II.

Qui sont
justiciables

Les individus qui auront commis dans cette Ile un des délits mentionnés à l'article premier ou un des éléments constitutifs du délit seront justiciables devant la Cour Royale. Ils seront également justiciables devant la Cour Royale alors même que les éléments constitutifs du délit auraient été commis hors de cette Ile si les dits individus ressortissent à cette Ile et y sont trouvés.

ARTICLE III.

Commission
Rogatoire.

La transmission d'une commission rogatoire entre cette Ile et des pays étrangers relative aux infractions visées par la présente loi s'opérera par l'entremise du Ministre du Département pour les Affaires Intérieures en Angleterre.

ORDRES EN CONSEIL.

(Enregistré sur les Records le 19 janvier 1925.)

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE,

The 7th day of December, 1924.

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PRESENT,

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY

LORD CHANCELLOR	SECRETARY SIR SAMUEL HOARE
PRIME MINISTER	MR. EDWARD WOOD
LORD PRESIDENT	MR. CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER
LORD PRIVY SEAL	SIR FREDERICK PONSONBY
EARL OF BIRKENHEAD	MR. BRIDGEMAN
LORD EUSTACE PERCY	SIR PHILIP LLOYD GRAEME
SECRETARY SIR W. JOYNSON	MR. NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN
HICKS	
MR. SECRETARY CHAMBERLAIN	SIR JOHN GILMOUR
MR. SECRETARY AMERY	SIR ARTHUR STEEL MAITLAND
	SECRETARY SIR L. WORTHINGTON EVANS.

WHEREAS the humble Petition of Duncan Henderson, Commander of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, of "La Ville Roussel," in the Island of Sark, and one of the forty tenants of that Island, and Philip Carré, of "Plaisance," Thomas Remphrey, Alfred Baker, Pierre Hamon, Philip Carré, of "La Rade," all of the said Island of Sark, Trustees of the Wesleyan Methodist Chapel of the said Island of Sark, and the Rev. George Whitley, Chairman of the Wesleyan Synod of the Channel Islands, and representing the Reverend Thomas Ferrier Hulme, President for the time being of the Methodist Conference of London, and his successors, Presidents, sheweth :—

Aliénation de terre à Sercq pour y bâtir une Chapelle Wesleyenne Méthodiste

That Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth, by a Patent Under Her Privy Seal bearing date at Westminster the 6th day of August in the 7th year of Her Reign did grant unto Hilary de Carteret, Esquire, Lord of the Seignory Lordship in fee Haubert of St. Ouen in the Island of Jersey, all that the aforesaid Island of Sark with all its rights members liberties and appurtenances : To hold the same unto and to

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the use of the said Hilary de Carteret for ever by the twentieth part of a Knight's fee, and by paying annually fifty shillings at the Festival of St. Michael the Archangel: Provided that the said Hilary de Carteret under penalty of forfeiture should procure the said Island without two years from the date of the said Patent and thereafter from time to time to be continually inhabited by forty men at least of Her Subjects or such as should take the Oath of Allegiance and provided that the said Hilary de Carteret or his heirs should not give, sell or alienate his aforesaid estate without the license of the Queen or Her Heirs or Successors so nevertheless that it should be lawful for the said Hilary de Carteret and his Heirs to lease grant and farm some parts or parcels of the said Island in manner therein mentioned.

That His Majesty King James the 1st by a Patent under His Privy Seal bearing date at Westminster the 12th day of August in the 9th year of His Reign, after reciting that it was found very necessary that the lands lying in the said Isle of Sark and then remaining in the tenure or occupation of the several tenants and occupiers thereof as much as might be should be kept whole and entire and not be divided or parted amongst brethren or others co-heirs, but that the same as much as might be should always remain and continue impartable and undivided without any other charge that such as by reason of their several tenures they are bound to perform for the occasions therein mentioned, did signify and declare to all His loving subjects as well of the Isle of Sark as also of the Isles of Guernsey and Jersey that no lands or tenements situate lying and being within the said Isle of Sark or any other parts thereof should or ought to be partable or parted amongst any sons or amongst the sons and daughters together by force

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or reason of any descent or inheritance of or from any ancestor or ancestors which had or should at any time thereafter die, seised of any estate in fee simple or fee tail or other estate of inheritance of any lands tenements or hereditaments within the said Isle of Sark, but such lands, tenements and hereditaments ought and should from time to time descend and come wholly and directly to the eldest son and other heirs of the son in such sort as the rest of lands of Philip de Carteret, the Lord of the said Isle of Sark doth and ought to do and also will and ordain that no strangers born outside of the said Island of Sark, should be suffered to dwell, inhabit, remain, continue or make any longer abode within the Isle of Sark unless every such stranger should take the Oath of Allegiance and unless the license or consent of the Lord of the said Isle of Sark for the time being should be within the term of six weeks procured and obtained in that behalf.

That the said Duncan Henderson is now one of the forty tenants of the said Island of Sark.

That the Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, at the Ville Roussel, in the said Island of Sark, erected in the year 1796 or thereabouts, on land now belonging to the said Duncan Henderson is inconveniently situated for the present congregation, and is inadequate for the needs of those inhabitants of the said Island of Sark belonging to the Wesleyan Methodist persuasion, besides requiring immediate extensive repairs.

That the said Duncan Henderson has offered to the Trustee a piece or parcel of land near to and adjoining the old cemetery in the said Island, in a field called "La Vauroque du Cimetière" or "Clos de la Vauroque" belonging to the said Duncan Henderson measuring 170 feet or thereabouts in length and 60 feet or thereabouts in

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width, bordering " Le Chemin du Vieux Cimetière " and lying to the east or thereabouts of the said old cemetery, as a free gift on condition that the Trustees will remove the present Chapel and the building materials thereof at their own expense, and clear the site of the present Chapel and erect a new Wesleyan Chapel on the new site for the use of those inhabitants of the said Island belonging to that persuasion.

That the Trustees are anxious to pass the necessary Deed of Gift before Your Majesty's Royal Court of Guernsey and entered upon the Registry in the Island of Sark.

That William Frederick Collings, Esquire, Seigneur of the said Island of Sark, has given his consent to the partition of the said tenement by reason of the said gift as is testified by his signature to the formal Consent to the said Petition.

That the Petitioners therefore humbly prayed that Your Majesty might be graciously pleased to authorise the said Duncan Henderson, with the consent of the said William Frederick Collings as Seigneur of the said Island of Sark, to give and alienate the said piece or parcel of land to and in favour of the said Trustees of the said Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, and their Successors Trustees, and to the said George Whitley, as representing the President for the time being of the Wesleyan Methodist Conference of London, and his Successors Presidents.

AND WHEREAS the said Petition has been referred to His Majesty's Attorney-General and Solicitor-General for consideration.

AND WHEREAS His Majesty's Attorney-General and Solicitor-General are of opinion that His Majesty may properly be advised to comply with the prayer of the said Petition, due provision being made that the rights of His Majesty and His Majesty's Successors are preserved to the Crown :

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AND WHEREAS the said Petition of Duncan Henderson and others, and the Report thereon of His Majesty's Attorney-General and Solicitor-General have been this day read at the Board :

AND WHEREAS His Majesty has been advised by His Council that it will be no prejudice to the Crown if His Majesty is pleased to accede to the prayer of the said Petition and grant His Royal License, Leave and Authority to the said Duncan Henderson to give convey and alienate the said piece or parcel of land as prayed, subject to due provision being made that the rights of His Majesty and His Majesty's Successors are preserved to the Crown :

NOW THEREFORE, His Majesty, by and with the advice of His said Council, is pleased to order, as it is hereby ordered, that the said Duncan Henderson have leave and be permitted to give, convey and alienate, subject to due provision being made as aforesaid, the said piece or parcel of land, for the purpose specified in the said Petition to the said Philip Carré of "Plaisance," Thomas Remphrey, Alfred Baker, Pierre Hamon, and Philip Carré of "La Rade," Trustees of the Wesleyan Methodist Chapel of the said Island of Sark, and their successors as such Trustees, and to the said Reverend George Whitley, as representing the President for the time being of the Wesleyan Methodist Conference of London, and his successors in office.

And one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State is to prepare a warrant for His Majesty's Royal Signature in order to pass the Great Seal accordingly.

M. P. A. HANKEY.

George the Fifth by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith. To all to whom these presents shall come Greeting : Whereas by their

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humble Petition Duncan Henderson Commander of Our Most Excellent Order of the British Empire of "La Ville Roussel" in Our Island of Sark, one of the forty tenants of Our said Island and Philip Carré of "Plaisance" Thomas Remphrey, Alfred Baker, Pierre Hamon, Philip Carré of "La Rade," all of Our said Island of Sark Trustees of the Wesleyan Methodist Chapel of Our said Island and the Reverend George Whitley Chairman of the Wesleyan Synod of Our Channel Islands and representing the Reverend Thomas Ferrier Hulme President for the time being of the Methodist Conference of London and his successors Presidents (hereinafter called the Petitioners) have represented unto Us: That Her late Majesty Queen Elizabeth did by Letters Patent in the seventh year of Her Reign grant unto Hilary de Carteret Esquire Lord of the Seignory Lordship in Fee Haubert of St. Ouen in Our Island of Jersey all that the aforesaid Island of Sark with all its rights, members, liberties and appurtenances. To hold the same unto and to the use of the said Hilary de Carteret for ever by the twentieth of a Knight's fee for and by paying annually fifty shillings at the Festival of St. Michael the Archangel Provided that the said Hilary de Carteret should continually inhabit the said Island by forty men at least of Her Majesty's subjects or such as should take the Oath of Allegiance and provided that the said Hilary de Carteret or his heirs should not give, sell or alienate his aforesaid estate without the licence of Her late Majesty Her Heirs or Successors so nevertheless that it should be lawful for the said Hilary de Carteret and his heirs to lease grant and farm some parts or parcels of Our said Island in manner therein mentioned. That His late Majesty King James the First did by Letters patent in the ninth year of His Reign signify and declare that no land or tenements situate lying and being within the said Island of

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Sark or any other parts thereof should or ought to be partable or parted amongst any sons or amongst the sons and daughters together by force or reason of any descent of inheritance of or from any ancestor or ancestors which had or should at any time thereafter die seized of any estate in fee simple or fee tail or other estate of inheritance of any lands tenements or hereditaments within the said Isle of Sark but such lands tenements and hereditaments ought and should from time to time descend and come wholly and directly to the eldest son and other heirs of the son in such sort as the rest of the lands of Philip de Carteret the Lord of the said Isle of Sark doth and ought to do and did also will and ordain that no strangers born outside of the said Island of Sark should be suffered to dwell inhabit remain continue or make any longer abode within the said Isle of Sark unless every such stranger should take the Oath of Allegiance and unless the license or consent of the Lord of the said Isle of Sark for the time being should be within the term of six weeks procured and obtained in that behalf. That the said Duncan Henderson is now one of the forty tenants of Our said Island of Sark. That the Wesleyan Methodist Chapel at La Ville Roussel in Our said Island of Sark erected in the year 1796 or thereabouts on lands now belonging to the said Duncan Henderson is inconveniently situated for the present congregation and is inadequate for the needs of those inhabitants of Our said Island of Sark belonging to the Wesleyan Methodist persuasion besides requiring immediate extensive repairs. That the said Duncan Henderson has offered to the Trustees the piece or parcel of land hereinafter described as a free gift on condition that the Trustees will remove the present Chapel and the building materials thereof at their own expense and clear the site of the present Chapel and erect a new Wesleyan

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Methodist Chapel on the new site for the use of those inhabitants of Our said Island belonging to that persuasion. That the Trustees are anxious to pass the necessary deed of Gift before Our Royal Court of Guernsey and entered upon the Registry in Our Island of Sark. That William Frederick Collings Esquire Seigneur of Our said Island of Sark has given his consent to the partition of the said tenement by reason of the said gift. That the Petitioners have therefore humbly prayed that We would be graciously pleased to authorize the said Duncan Henderson with the consent of the said William Frederick Collings as Seigneur of Our said Island of Sark to give and alienate the said piece or parcel of land hereinafter described to and in favour of the said Trustees and their successors Trustees and to the said Reverend George Whitley and his successors Presidents. And Whereas the said Petition has been referred to Our Attorney-General and Solicitor-General. for consideration. And Whereas Our Attorney-General and Solicitor-General have reported that We may properly be advised to comply with the prayer of the said Petition due provision being made that the rights of Us Our Heirs and Successors are preserved. And Whereas we have been advised by Our Council that it will be no prejudice to Us Our Heirs and Successors if We are pleased to accede to the Prayer of the said Petition and grant Our Royal License Leave and Authority to the said Duncan Henderson to give convey and alienate the said piece or parcel of land as prayed subject to due provision being made as aforesaid. Now therefore We Our Especial Grace Certain Knowledge and Mere Motion have given and granted and by these presents for Us Our Heirs and Successors do give and grant unto the said Duncan Henderson Our Especial License Full Power and Lawful and Absolute Authority to give convey and alienate to the said Philip Carré of "Plaisance,"

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Thomas Remphrey, Alfred Baker, Pierre Hamon and Philip Carré of "La Rade," Trustees of the Wesleyan Methodist Chapel of the said Island of Sark and their successors as such Trustees and to the said Reverend George Whitley as representing the President for the time being of the Wesleyan Methodist Conference of London and His successors Presidents subject to due provision being made that all the rights of Us Our Heirs and Successors are preserved. All that piece or parcel of land near to and adjoining the old cemetery in Our Said Island in a field called "La Vauroque du Cimetière or Clos de la Vauroque" and measuring One hundred and seventy feet or thereabouts in length and sixty feet or thereabouts in width bordering "Le Chemin du Vieux Cimetière" and lying to the east or thereabouts of the said old cemetery. In Witness whereof We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent.

Witness Ourselves at Westminster the fifth day of January in the fifteenth year of Our Reign.

By Warrant under the King's Sign Manual



Schuster.

(Enregistré sur les Records le 19 janvier 1925.)

Monsieur le Baillif ayant ce jour communiqué à la Cour un Ordre des Seigneurs du Très Honorable Conseil Privé de Sa Majesté du 8 décembre, 1924, dit *Treaty of Peace Orders (Amendment) No. 2 Order, 1924*

La Cour, ouïes les conclusions des Officiers du Roi a ordonné que le dit Ordre sera enregistré sur les Records de cette île par être logé au Greffe, et qu'un extrait des Registres contenant ce présent Acte avec un exemplaire du dit Ordre, seront expédiés par le Greffier du Roi à Monsieur le Juge d'Auregny et à Monsieur le Sénéchal de Sercq.

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(Enregistré sur les Records le 31 janvier 1925.)

Treaty of
Peace Order
(Amendment)
Order, 1924

Monsieur le Baillif ayant ce jour communiqué à la Cour un Ordre des Seigneurs du Très Honorable Conseil Privé de Sa Majesté du 17 décembre 1924 dit Treaty of Peace Order (Amendment) Order 1924.

La Cour, ouïes les conclusions des Officiers du Roi a ordonné que le dit Ordre sera enregistré sur les Records de cette île par être logé au Greffe, et qu'un extrait des Registres contenant ce présent Acte avec un exemplaire du dit Ordre seront expédiés par le Greffier du Roi à Monsieur le Juge d'Auregny et à Monsieur le Sénéchal de Sercq.

(Enregistré sur les Records le 28 mars 1925.)

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE,
The 17th day of March, 1925.

PRESENT,

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE HENRY.

ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY

LORD PRIVY SEAL

LORD CHANCELLOR

CHANCELLOR OF THE DUCHY OF

PRIME MINISTER

LANCASTER

SIR FREDERICK PONSONBY.

Loi supplé-
mentaire à 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 11th day of February, 1925, 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 7th October, 1899, registered on the Records of this Island the 28th October, 1899, Her Majesty was graciously pleased to grant

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Her Royal Sanction to the Bill or Projet de Loi of the States of Guernsey intituled ' Loi relative au Scrutin Secret ' ; (2) That at a meeting of the States held on the 29th October, 1924, the States duly considered a Petition signed by several of their number, showing that in the case of elections of parochial officers, the demand for a secret ballot by one elector only was vexatious and often caused much inconvenience and expense to the parish, and requesting that in the interests of the public the Law be so amended that the Secret Ballot shall be held only when demanded by a majority of the electors present at the meeting ; and a resolution was adopted approving the amendment of the said Law, not in the terms of the Petition, but by making the Secret Ballot compulsory only when demanded by two or three, as the States might decide later, of the electors present, and requesting the Royal Court to prepare a Bill or Projet de Loi to give effect to the same ; (3) That a Bill or Projet de Loi, prepared by the Law Officers of the Crown, was submitted to and adopted by the Royal Court on the 15th November, 1924, when the Bailiff was requested to submit the same to the States for their approval ; (4) that the said Bill or Projet de Loi was duly considered by the States on the 3rd December, 1924, when a resolution was adopted approving the same, with slight modifications, and authorizing the President to present a most humble Petition to Your Majesty in Council praying for Your Royal Sanction thereto ; (5) That the said Bill or Projet de Loi is intituled ' Loi Supplémentaire à la Loi relative au Scrutin Secret,' 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 Bill or Projet de Loi intituled ' Loi Supplémentaire à 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.

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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. M. P. A. HANKEY.

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

LOI SUPPLÉMENTAIRE À LA LOI RELATIVE
AU SCRUTIN SECRET.

Vu la délibération des Etats en date du 29 octobre
1924.

Articles 2 et 7
de la Loi de
1899 rappelés

Sont et demeurent rappelés les articles 2 et 7 de la loi relative au Scrutin Secret sanctionnée par Ordre de Sa Majesté en Conseil en date du 7 octobre 1899, enregistré sur les Records de cette Ile le 28 octobre

1899, et y sont substitués les articles suivants lesquels 1925
seront censés former partie de la dite loi.

2.—Le Scrutin Secret sera facultatif pour les élections de Connétables, de Douzeniers et autres Officiers paroissiaux mais obligatoire si, aussitôt que les candidats auront été dûment proposés et secondés, trois des électeurs présents l'exigent.

Scrutin sera facultatif pour élections d'Officiers paroissiaux mais obligatoire si trois des électeurs présents l'exigent

Le Scrutin Secret pourra avoir lieu soit en séance tenante soit en séance ajournée. Cependant le Scrutin Secret en séance tenante ne pourra pas avoir lieu si le Scrutin Secret en séance ajournée est demandé par trois des électeurs présents.

Scrutin aura lieu en séance tenante ou en séance ajournée

7.—Lorsqu'une élection à la charge de Connétable, Douzenier ou autre officier paroissial doit avoir lieu, le Recteur, les Connétables ou autres officiers paroissiaux, suivant le cas, convoqueront une assemblée des électeurs de la manière ordinaire. À la dite assemblée le Président de l'assemblée recevra les nominations des candidats, chacune desquelles doit être proposée par un électeur et secondée par un autre. Nul électeur ne pourra proposer ou seconder plus de candidats qu'il n'y a de places vacantes.

Procédure pour élections d'officiers paroissiaux

Le Président, après avoir donné l'occasion à tout électeur présent de proposer ou de seconder tel candidat qu'il jugera à propos, déclarera les nominations closes, après quoi il ne sera plus permis de proposer ou de seconder aucun candidat. Les électeurs qui désirent demander le Scrutin Secret devront le faire immédiatement après la clôture des nominations, et après que le Président aura demandé si quelqu'un demande le Scrutin Secret.

(1) Si le Scrutin Secret n'est pas demandé par trois des électeurs présents, l'élection se fera de vive voix comme par le passé, et en cas d'égalité de voix, le Président aura voix prépondérante, en outre sa voix ordinaire.

Président aura voix prépondérante en élection de vive voix, en cas d'égalité

(2) Si le Scrutin Secret doit avoir lieu séance tenante, un bulletin de vote estampillé ou autrement

Procédure pour Scrutin Secret en

1925
séance
tenante

marqué de manière qu'on puisse en constater l'authenticité sera livré à chaque électeur présent. L'électeur devra indiquer sur son bulletin le nom du candidat ou des candidats de son choix. Les bulletins devront être pliés et fermés de manière à cacher les noms et seront recueillis par deux scrutateurs nommés à cet effet. Les scrutateurs compteront les votes et en feront rapport au Président de l'assemblée qui en cas d'égalité de votes aura voix prépondérante et qui annoncera de suite aux électeurs présents le résultat de Scrutin.

Procédure
pour Scrutin
Secret en
séance
ajournée

(3) Si le Scrutin Secret doit avoir lieu en séance ajournée, le jour de l'élection sera fixé par l'assemblée qui nommera aussi les Scrutateurs. Le Recteur, les Connétables ou autres officiers paroissiaux suivant le cas, donneront avis aux électeurs par le moyen d'une annonce dans la *Gazette Officielle* et d'une publication dans le cadre au porche de l'Eglise paroissiale du jour et du lieu de l'élection. L'élection se fera alors comme est porté à l'article 6. Les Scrutateurs feront rapport du résultat du scrutin au Président de l'assemblée mentionné à l'article 4 qui en cas d'égalité de votes aura voix prépondérante, en outre sa voix ordinaire.

(Enregistré sur les Records le 28 mars 1925.)

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE,

The 17th day of March, 1925.

PRESENT,

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE HENRY.

ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY

LORD PRIVY SEAL

LORD CHANCELLOR

CHANCELLOR OF THE DUCHY OF

PRIME MINISTER

LANCASTER

SIR FREDERICK PONSONBY.

Loi ayant
rapport à
l'Institution
d'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 2nd day of March, 1925, in the words following, viz. :—

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Magistrat en
Police Correc-
tionnelle et
pour le
recouvrement
de Menues
Dettes

“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 the past enquiries into the cause of death (inquests), the summary trial of criminal cases including the breach of the Ordinances of the Royal Court and preliminary enquiries before committal for trial in more serious crimes, have taken place before the Ordinary Court composed of the Bailiff and from two to four Jurats with at least one of the law Officers of the Crown in attendance : (2) That the work attaching to the Offices of Bailiff and Procureur renders it desirable that they should be relieved of the necessity of attending to the aforesaid minor criminal matters, and that it is further undesirable that the Bailiff who presides over the Royal Court should sit in a Police Court or on inquests or preliminary enquiries in cases at the trial of which he may preside : (3) That the Jurats, who are unpaid save for some small fees, have imposed upon them as members of the States of Guernsey a very considerable amount of public work and this in addition to the judicial functions which they perform, and that, as they cannot form a Court without the Bailiff, it is desirable to take advantage of the present occasion to relieve them of these duties : (4) That the same objections which apply to the Bailiff's sitting in inquests and preliminary enquiries apply in a modified form to the Jurats : (5) That the present procedure in civil cases is so cumbersome and expensive as to make the cost in time and money of the collection of small debts almost prohibitive : (6) That the States have on a previous occasion referred the question of establishing a Court or procuring a change in the procedure of the Royal Court which would

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remove these impediments to the administration of justice to a Committee for enquiry and report : (7) That it has been found impossible to attain this end without providing a salaried Judicial Officer to preside over this Court, a plan which the States refused to countenance : (8) That on the 28th May, 1924, the President of the Guernsey Chamber of Commerce addressed a letter to the Bailiff asking him to bring this matter before the States : (9) That the States on the 16th July, 1924, duly considered the matter and passed a resolution approving the creation of the office of Magistrate to hear and determine cases where the sum in question does not exceed £25, and to try such criminal matters as are triable by the Royal Court sitting as a Police Court ; and further requested the Royal Court to prepare a Bill or *Projet de Loi* giving effect to the said resolution : (10) That on the 22nd November, 1924, the Royal Court adopted a Bill or *Projet de Loi* on the subject prepared by the Law Officers of the Crown, and requested the Bailiff to submit the same to the States for their approval : (11) That on the 17th December, 1924, the States approved the said Bill or *Projet de Loi* with slight modifications, and authorized the President to present a most humble Petition to Your Majesty in Council praying for Your Royal Sanction thereto : (12) That the said Bill or *Projet de Loi* is intituled ' *Loi ayant rapport à l'Institution d'un Magistrat en Police Correctionnelle et pour le Recouvrement de Menues Dettes,*' 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* of the States of Guernsey intituled ' *Loi ayant rapport à l'Institution d'un Magistrat en Police Correctionnelle et pour le Recouvrement de Menues Dettes,*' and to order and direct that the same shall 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.

M. P. A. HANKEY.

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

LOI AYANT RAPPORT A L’INSTITUTION
D’UN MAGISTRAT EN POLICE CORREC-
TIONNELLE ET POUR LE RECOUVRE-
MENT DE MENUES DETTES.

Attendu que les Etats par leur délibération en ^{Préambule} date du seize Juillet 1924 ont été d’avis de créer un

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poste de Magistrat pour entendre et décider des causes où la somme en question n'excède pas Vingt-cinq livres sterling, et de juger telles matières criminelles ou quasi-criminelles qui peuvent être jugées par la Cour Royale siégeant en Police Correctionnelle.

ARTICLE 1.

DISPOSITIONS GÉNÉRALES.

Fonctions du
Magistrat

Il y aura un Magistrat attaché à la Cour Royale, ci-après désigné "le Magistrat" qui sujet aux dispositions de cette loi, remplira les fonctions tant de Juge dans les enquêtes sur les cas de cause de mort et les causes en Police Correctionnelle que de Juge des causes pour le recouvrement de Menues Dettes.

Le Magistrat remplira également les fonctions de Commis dans les causes où il est ainsi nommé par la Cour Royale.

Magistrat
autorisé à
administrer
le serment

Le Magistrat est autorisé à administrer le serment aux personnes qui comparaitront devant lui et aussi en rapport avec tous affidavits et déclarations passés ex parte qui sont autorisés par la Loi.

ARTICLE 2.

Magistrat
nommé par les
Etats ou par
leurs délégués
Qualifica-
tions
requises

Le Magistrat sera nommé par les Etats ou par leurs délégués nommés à cet effet et sera pris parmi les Jurés-Justiciers de la Cour Royale, qu'ils soient en office ou en retraite, les Avocats, les membres du Barreau Anglais ou les Licenciés ou Bacheliers de nationalité Britannique d'une des Facultés de Droit de l'Université de France.

Un Avocat de la Cour Royale nommé Magistrat ne pourra pas être associé dans sa profession avec un autre Avocat ou un Ecrivain de la Cour Royale, ni entreprendre aucune cause contentieuse ni plaider pour autrui devant la Cour Royale soit dans les causes civiles soit dans les causes criminelles.

Magistrat
sera
assermenté

ARTICLE 3.

Le Magistrat ainsi nommé prêtera serment devant

la Cour Royale de bien et fidèlement s'acquitter des 1925
devoirs de la dite charge.

ARTICLE 4.

Le Magistrat sera inamovible, excepté pour cause de malversation, d'incapacité ou autre cause grave, et il ne pourra être privé de sa charge qu'en vertu d'un Ordre de Sa Majesté en Conseil. Pourvu toutefois qu'il sortira de charge en atteignant l'âge de Soixante-dix ans.

Magistrat sera inamovible et sortira de charge à l'âge de 70 ans

ARTICLE 5.

Le salaire du Magistrat sera payable par les Etats et sera de tel montant qui pourra être fixé de temps à autre par les Etats.

Salaire payable et fixé par les Etats

ARTICLE 6.

Dans le cas que la charge du Magistrat soit vacante ou que le Magistrat soit malade ou incapable d'agir ou qu'il soit absent de l'Île, la Cour Royale pourra lui nommer un remplaçant pour aussi longtemps qu'il sera nécessaire.

Cour Royale nommera un remplaçant qualifié pour agir en cas de maladie ou d'absence de l'île

Pourra aussi la Cour Royale lui nommer un remplaçant spécial pour siéger dans la poursuite d'offenses graves commises devant le Magistrat et en toute autre matière dans la compétence du Magistrat ou le Magistrat lui-même pourrait être intéressé.

Tout remplaçant doit avoir les qualifications requises par cette Loi pour l'office de Magistrat et sera assermenté devant la Cour Royale.

Remplaçant sera assermenté

ARTICLE 7.

Dès que le Magistrat sera assermenté il ne pourra pendant sa gestion d'office exercer aucune autre fonction publique sauf celle d'Avocat dans les limites prescrites par l'Article II. de cette Loi.

Le Magistrat ne pourra exercer aucune autre fonction publique

La charge de Juré-Justicier est incompatible avec celle de Magistrat sauf comme remplaçant aux fins de l'Article VI. de cette loi.

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ARTICLE 8.

Jours et local
où le
Magistrat
siègera

Le Magistrat siègera autant de jours de la semaine que la Cour Royale jugera nécessaire dans tel local qui lui sera désigné par la Cour Royale pour entendre et décider les causes et remplir tels devoirs auxquels cette loi a référence.

ARTICLE 9.

Parjure
devant le
Magistrat

Celui qui prêtera un faux serment devant le Magistrat sera passible des peines de parjure et sera poursuivi devant la Cour Royale.

ARTICLE 10.

Officiers de la
Cour du
Magistrat

Le Greffier du Roi, le Prévôt du Roi et le Sergent du Roi ou leurs députés respectifs rempliront les devoirs de Greffier, Prévôt et Sergent auprès la Cour présidée par le Magistrat.

ARTICLE 11.

POUVOIRS DU MAGISTRAT EN COUR
DE POLICE CORRECTIONNELLE.

Pouvoirs du
Magistrat

(1) Le Magistrat siègera aux enquêtes sur les causes en cas de mort et exercera en Cour de Police Correctionnelle les mêmes pouvoirs que ceux qui sont présentement exercés par la Cour Ordinaire siégeant en Cour de Police Correctionnelle.

Matières qui
seront de sa
compétence

Seront de sa compétence en matières criminelles et quasi-criminelles les offenses susceptibles de juridiction sommaire et portant punition par emprisonnement jusqu'à et n'excédant pas deux mois avec ou sans travail forcé ou par amende jusqu'à et n'excédant pas Dix livres sterling ou par tel emprisonnement et amende cumulativement jusqu'à et n'excédant pas les dites limites.

Seront aussi de sa compétence les offenses portant punition d'au-delà de deux mois d'emprisonnement avec ou sans travail forcé ou de Dix livres sterling

d'amende qui seront ordonnées par disposition de la loi d'être jugées sommairement.

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Pourront aussi être jugés par le Magistrat les crimes autres que ceux de Trahison, Homicide, Rapt, Incendie préméditée, Vol avec violence, Piraterie Faux et Parjure lorsqu'il aura constaté sur les faits établis que, à cause du peu de gravité de l'offense alléguée la coupabilité de l'accusé si elle est prouvée ne mériterait pas plus de deux mois d'emprisonnement au travail forcé ou Dix livres sterling d'amende ou emprisonnement et amende à la fois jusqu'aux dites limites. Minute de cette constatation sera faite dans la sentence rendue.

Limitations
en matières
criminelles

(2) Si dans aucun cas le Magistrat est d'opinion après l'examen des faits que l'offense soumise à son appréciation est en dehors de sa compétence ou qu'elle mérite une punition d'au-delà de ce qu'il est compétent d'infliger, il prendra les dépositions de témoins par écrit d'après la procédure prescrite par Ordonnance et constituera l'accusé comme prisonnier pour que son procès ait lieu devant la Cour Royale.

Pouvoir de
constituer
prisonnier

(3) Le Magistrat pourra en toute cause à sa discrétion admettre l'accusé à donner caution de sa comparution en justice, et fixer le montant de la caution à fournir, laquelle si elle est fournie, sera déposée entre les mains du Greffier du Roi.

Pouvoir
d'admettre
caution

(4) Dans toutes Lois et Ordonnances présentement en force les expressions " Cour de Police Correctionnelle " et " Cour Ordinaire siégeant en Cour de Police Correctionnelle " seront censées s'étendre à la Cour présidée par le Magistrat.

ARTICLE 12.

Le Magistrat pourra exercer sa juridiction dans les causes soit criminelles soit civiles sans la présence des Officiers du Roi. Pourvu toutefois que rien dans cette loi ne déroge aux droits des Officiers du Roi

Officiers du
Roi

1925

d'assister aux enquêtes en cas de cause de mort et d'intenter et de poursuivre ou d'intervenir dans toute cause criminelle ou quasi-criminelle comme par le passé devant la Cour de Police Correctionnelle.

ARTICLE 13.

Procédures
dans les
causes pour
le recouvre-
ment de
menues dettes

Le Magistrat siègera dans les causes pour le recouvrement de dettes où la somme en litige n'excède pas Vingt-cinq livres sterling. Il aura aussi dans les dites limites juridiction dans les causes pour le recouvrement d'arrérages de rentes et de loyer et dans les poursuites en saisie autres que celles qui sont de la compétence de la Cour des Plaids d'Héritage. Pourvu toutefois qu'il ne sera pas de sa compétence d'adjudger :—

Limitations

- (a) sur aucune question ou intérêt de droit hérédital même dans le cas que telle question ou tel intérêt se soulève incidemment dans un procès soit civil soit criminel ou quasi-criminel,
- (b) sur les causes pour évincer une personne d'un immeuble quelconque.

ARTICLE 14.

Pouvoir
d'ordonner
paiement par
acomptes

En prononçant un jugement le Magistrat pourra ordonner le paiement entier de la dette à un jour fixe, ou il pourra ordonner que paiement sera fait par acomptes de tels montants et à telles périodes qu'il jugera convenable. Toute sentence du Magistrat ordonnant paiement de dette soit en un paiement total soit par acomptes pourra être par lui révoquée ou variée toutes fois et quantes.

Pouvoir
d'emprisonnement

Le Magistrat pourra envoyer en prison pour un terme n'excédant pas six semaines ou jusqu'à paiement du montant ou acompte de tout débiteur qui fera défaut dans le paiement de toute dette ou acompte qu'il aura été adjugé par le Magistrat de payer.

Tel pouvoir d'emprisonnement ne sera exercé par le Magistrat que sur preuve faite devant lui que le débiteur faisant défaut a les moyens ou a eu les moyens depuis la date du jugement rendu contre lui de faire le paiement adjugé et dont il est en défaut et qu'il a refusé ou négligé ou refuse ou néglige de faire le dit paiement.

1925
Preuve de
moyens

La preuve des moyens du débiteur en défaut se fera de toute manière qui sera estimée recevable par le Magistrat lequel pourra interroger sous serment le créancier, le débiteur et toute personne qui sera devant lui.

Un débiteur emprisonné vertu de cet article restera redevable nonobstant l'emprisonnement de tout ce qu'il a été adjugé payer et qui n'a pas été payé et le créancier restera entier dans ses droits et actions et recours sur les biens du débiteur de même manière que si l'emprisonnement n'avait pas eu lieu.

Débiteur
emprisonné
restera
redevable

Tout débiteur emprisonné vertu de cet article qui fera paiement de la dette ou acompte à l'égard duquel il est emprisonné et des frais s'il y en a, sera libéré par le Prévôt du Roi lequel en fera rapport au Magistrat.

Libération
sur paiement

ARTICLE 15.

APPELS.

Il y aura appel à la Cour des Jugements des décisions rendues par le Magistrat lors siégeant en Cour pour le recouvrement de dettes dans le cas où le jugement renferme une question de droit, de loi, de coutume ou d'excès de juridiction.

Appel à la
Cour des
Jugements

ARTICLE 16.

Et ne déroge en rien les dispositions de cette Loi aux pouvoirs et juridiction de la Cour Royale dans toute matière visée par cette Loi.

Juridiction
de la Cour
Royale
réservée

ARTICLE 17.

La Cour Royale est autorisée à passer toutes et telles Ordonnances qu'elle croira nécessaires tant

Cour Royale
autorisée à
passer
Ordonnances

1925

pour régler la procédure qui sera suivie par le magistrat dans l'exercice de ses fonctions ainsi que les frais curiaux payables entre créancier et débiteur que pour la mise à exécution de la dite loi.

(Enregistré sur les Records le 22 mars 1925.)

Liste des pays
qui ont
accédé à la
Convention
Internation-
ale de 1909
relative à la
Circulation
des
Automobiles

Monsieur le Baillif ayant ce jour communiqué à la Cour une lettre en date du 24 mars courant du Bureau de Son Excellence le Lieutenant-Gouverneur transmettant une liste complète des pays qui ont accédé à la Convention Internationale de 1909 relative à la Circulation des Automobiles.

La Cour, ouïes les conclusions des Officiers du Roi, a ordonné que la dite liste sera logée au Greffe.

(Enregistré sur les Records le 4 avril 1925.)

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE
The 17th day of March, 1925.

PRESENT,

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY,

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE HENRY.

ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY
LORD CHANCELLOR
PRIME MINISTER

LORD PRIVY SEAL
CHANCELLOR OF THE DUCHY OF
LANCASTER

SIR FREDERICK PONSONBY.

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 March, 1925, in the words following, viz. :—

“YOUR MAJESTY having been pleased, by Your General Order of Reference of the 10th day of May, 1919, to refer unto this Committee the humble Petition of the States of the Island of Guernsey setting forth :—(1) That for the reasons set forth in

the preamble thereof, the Royal Court on the 21st June, 1924, adopted a Bill or *Projet de Loi* intituled 'Loi relative aux Huiles ou Essences Minérales, ou autres substances de la Même nature,' and requested the Bailiff to submit the same to the States for their approval ; (2) That on the 10th September, 1924, the said Bill or *Projet de Loi* was duly considered by the States of Deliberation, when a resolution was passed approving the same and requesting the President to present a most humble petition To Your Majesty in Council praying for Your Royal Sanction thereto ; (3) That the said Bill or *Projet de Loi* 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 Bill or *Projet de Loi* of the States of Guernsey intituled 'Loi relative aux Huiles ou Essences Minérales, ou autres substances de la même nature, 1924,' and to order and direct that the same shall 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

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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.

M. P. A. HANKEY.

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

LOI RELATIVE AUX HUILES OU ESSENCES
MINÉRALES OU AUTRES SUBSTANCES
DE LA MÊME NATURE, 1924.

Préambule

Attendu que depuis la mise en vigueur de la Loi relative aux Huiles et Essences Minérales ou autres substances de la même nature sanctionnée par Ordre de Sa Majesté en Conseil en date du seize Juillet Mil neuf cent quatorze, enregistré sur les Records de cette Ile le premier Août Mil neuf cent quatorze, l'usage en cette Ile des dites Huiles et Essences a beaucoup augmenté et en conséquence il est nécessaire de porter amendement à la dite Loi.

DÉFINITIONS.

Définitions

“Les Huiles Inflammables” sont celles énumérées dans la Cédule annexée à la présente Loi.

Le mot “Inspecteur” s'applique à tout Inspecteur nommé par le Conseil.

Le mot “navire” comprend toutes les sortes d'embarcations employées en navigation, qu'elles soient mues à la rame ou autrement.

Le mot “Conseil” signifie le Conseil Administratif des États.

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Translation of the " Law relating to mineral oils or essences, or other substances of the same nature, 1924," approved by His Majesty in Council the 17th March, 1925.

Whereas since the coming into force of the Law ^{Preamble} relating to Mineral Oils and Essences, or other Substances of the same nature, sanctioned by Order of His Majesty in Council dated the sixteenth day of July, nineteen hundred and fourteen, registered on the Records of this Island on the first day of August, nineteen hundred and fourteen, the use of these Oils and Essences has greatly increased in this Island, and consequently it is necessary to amend the said Law.

DEFINITIONS.

" Inflammable Oils " are those enumerated in the ^{Definitions} Schedule annexed to the present Law.

The word " Inspector " applies to every Inspector named by the Board.

The word " ship " comprises all kinds of boats used in navigation, whether rowing or otherwise.

The word " Board " means the States Board of Administration.

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ARTICLE 1.

IMPORTATION.

Défense
d'importer
des Huiles
Inflammables
excepté sous
conditions
prescrites

(1) Il est défendu d'importer des Huiles Inflammables excepté sous des conditions qui sont et qui seront prescrites de temps à autre par cette Loi ou par Ordonnance de la Cour Royale sous peine d'une amende qui n'excédera pas £10 stg. et la confiscation de la cargaison à la discrétion de la Cour.

Tarif dans le
cas d'Huiles
Inflammables
déchargées
par tuyaux

(2) Dans le cas où les Huiles Inflammable sont déchargées d'un navire par le moyen de tuyaux, il sera payé au Conseil pour telles Huiles Inflammables ainsi déchargées, la somme d'un chelin pour chaque Deux mille gallons ou partie de Deux mille gallons, pourvu que la moine somme ainsi payée ne sera pas moins de deux livres deux chelins. Et sera cet alinéa rétroactif au 15 octobre 1921.

ARTICLE 2.

L'EMMAGASINAGE.

Défense
d'Emmaga-
sinage sans
licence du
Conseil

(1) Il est défendu sous peine d'une amende à discrétion de Justice qui n'excédera pas £50 de garder ou d'emmagasiner des Huiles Inflammables sans licence du Conseil.

Exceptions

La garde ou l'emmagasinage d'huiles inflammables sans licence du Conseil est néanmoins permise dans les cas suivants, savoir :—

Pour besoins
domestiques

(a) pour les besoins domestiques, dans une maison habitée ou dans une chambre communiquant directement avec une maison habitée en quantités n'excédant pas deux gallons, pourvu que les huiles soient gardées dans des vaisseaux en métal hermétiquement fermés ;

Pour besoins
commerciaux,
etc.

(b) pour des besoins commerciaux, professionnels et particuliers ou pour des machines, mais pas pour la vente, en quantités n'excédant pas dix gallons et suivant tels règlements qui

ARTICLE 1.

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IMPORTATION.

(1) It is forbidden to import Inflammable Oils except under conditions which are and shall be prescribed from time to time by this Law or by Ordinance of the Royal Court under penalty of a fine not exceeding £10 stg., and the confiscation of the cargo at the discretion of the Court.

Inflammable Oils not to be imported except under conditions prescribed by Law or Ordinance

(2) In the case where Inflammable Oils are discharged from a ship by means of pipes, there shall be paid to the Board for such Inflammable Oils so discharged the sum of one shilling for every Two thousand gallons or part of Two thousand gallons, provided that the least sum so paid shall not be less than Two Pounds two shillings. And this clause shall be retrospective from the 15th October, 1921.

Tariff where oils are discharged by means of pipes

ARTICLE 2.

STORAGE.

(1) It is forbidden under penalty of a Fine at the discretion of the Court not exceeding £50 to keep or store inflammable Oils without a licence from the Board.

Inflammable Oils not to be stored without a licence from the Board

Nevertheless it is permissible to keep or store Inflammable Oils without a licence from the Board in the following cases, namely :—

Exceptions

- (a) For domestic use, in an inhabited house or in a room directly communicating with an inhabited house in quantities not exceeding two gallons, provided that such oils be kept in hermetically-sealed vessels.
- (b) For commercial, professional and private or machine use, but not for sale, in quantities not exceeding ten gallons and in conformity with such regulations which may be prescribed by Ordinance of the Royal Court.

For domestic use

For commercial purposes, etc.

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Dans
réservoirs
d'automobiles,
etc.
Pour besoins
autre que la
vente

pourront être prescrits par Ordonnance de la Cour Royale ;

(c) dans les réservoirs d'automobiles, de motocyclettes, de camions moteurs et de machines fixes adaptées à l'usage d'huiles inflammables ;

(d) pour les besoins autres que pour la vente, en quantités n'excédant pas vingt cinq gallons, pourvu que telles huiles soient gardées dans des vaisseaux hermétiquement fermés, et dans un bâtiment exclusivement pour cet emmagasinage, lequel bâtiment doit être situé non moins de vingt pieds de tout autre bâtiment.

Défense
d'emmagasiner
pour
vente sans
licence

(2) Il est défendu d'emmagasiner des huiles inflammables pour la vente excepté avec licence du Conseil octroyée sous telles conditions qui pourront être prescrites de temps à autre par Ordonnance de la Cour Royale.

Tarif pour
emmagasinage

(3) Les demandes de licences pour l'emmagasinage d'huiles inflammables seront sujettes à toutes et telles conditions qui seront de temps à autre prescrites par Ordonnance de la Cour Royale, et il sera payé aux États pour chaque demande les honoraires suivants :—

			<i>s. d.</i>
	(a)	pour une quantité n'excédant pas 25 gallons	5 0
	(b)]	„ „ „ excédant 25 gallons mais n'excédant pas 100 gallons . .	7 6
	(c)	„ „ „ excédant 100 gallons et n'excédant pas 2,000 gallons	12 6
	(d)	„ „ „ excédant 2,000 gallons	20 0

Honoraires
de l'Inspecteur
par rapport à la
construction

(4) Les mêmes honoraires que ceux contenus dans le tarif ci-dessus seront payés pour services rendus par l'Inspecteur en rapport avec la construction

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- (c) In motor-car, motor-cycle, motor-lorry and stationary-engine tanks adapted to the use of Inflammable Oils. In motor tanks
- (d) For use other than for sale, in quantities not exceeding twenty-five gallons, provided that such oils be kept in hermetically-sealed vessels, and in a building used exclusively for this storage, which building must be situated not less than twenty feet from any other building. For use other than sale

(2) It is forbidden to store Inflammable Oils for sale except with a licence from the Board granted under such conditions as may from time to time be prescribed by Ordinance of the Royal Court. Inflammable Oils not to be stored without a licence

(3) Applications for licences for the storage of Inflammable Oils shall be subject to all and such conditions which shall from time to time be prescribed by Ordinance of the Royal Court, and the following fees shall be paid to the States for each application :— Tariff for storage

	<i>s. d.</i>
(a) For a quantity not exceeding 25 gallons	5 0
(b) „ „ exceeding 25 gallons, but not exceeding 100 gallons.. .. .	7 6
(c) „ „ exceeding 100 gallons and not exceeding 2,000 gallons	12 6
(d) „ „ exceeding 2,000 gallons	20 0

(4) The same fees as those contained in the above tariff shall be paid for services rendered by the Inspector in connection with the construction of a place for the storage of Inflammable Oils. Inspector's fees in connection with construction of storage tank

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d'un lieu
d'emmagasinage
Licences
pour emmagasinage
d'une
quantité
n'excédant
pas 10,000
gallons
Idem pour
quantités
excédant
10,000
gallons

d'un lieu pour l'emmagasinage d'huiles inflammables.

(5) Les licences pour l'emmagasinage d'huiles inflammables seront octroyées directement par le Conseil si la quantité n'excède pas 10,000 gallons, et sur le rapport de l'Inspecteur que le bâtiment ou le lieu d'emmagasinage est adapté à l'objet.

(6) Les licences pour l'emmagasinage d'huiles inflammables en quantités excédant 10,000 gallons seront soumises à la Cour Royale siégeant en Corps, laquelle pourra autoriser le Conseil à octroyer une licence sujette à telles conditions qu'elle trouvera à propos. Les demandes à la Cour et les formalités à être observées seront faites de la manière prescrite par Ordonnance de la Cour Royale.

Licences
seront
annales et re-
nouvelables

(7) Les Licences seront annales et expireront le 31 décembre de chaque année mais pourront être renouvelées par le Conseil. Elles ne seront transférées sans la permission par écrit du Conseil.

(8) Les droits suivants seront payables aux États lors de l'octroi et du renouvellement d'une licence :—

s. d.

Droits pour
licences

(a)	pour une quantité n'excédant pas 25 gallons.. . . .	5	0
(b)	„ „ „ excédant 25 gallons mais n'excédant pas 100 gallons	15	0
(c)	„ „ „ excédant 100 gallons mais n'excédant pas 2,000 gallons	20	0
(d)	„ „ „ excédant 2,000 gal- lons .. Dix chelins pour chaque mille gallons ou partie de mille gallons.		

Requête à la
Cour Royale
permissible
dans le cas
de refus de
licence par le
Conseil

(9) Dans le cas où le Conseil refuserait d'octroyer ou de renouveler une licence, le postulant pourra présenter une requête à la Cour Royale siégeant en Corps, et l'Inspecteur sera tenu de faire un rapport

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(5) Licences for the storage of Inflammable Oils shall be granted directly by the Board if the quantity does not exceed 10,000 gallons, and upon the report of the Inspector that the building or store is adapted to that purpose. Board may licence storage up to 10,000 gals

(6) Licences for the storage of Inflammable Oils in quantities exceeding 10,000 gallons shall be submitted to the Royal Court sitting as a Full Court, which may authorise the Board to grant a licence subject to such conditions as it may think fit. Applications to the Court and formalities to be observed shall be made as prescribed by Ordinance of the Royal Court. Licences for storage

(7) Licences shall be annual and shall expire on the 31st December in each year, but may be renewed by the Board. They shall not be transferred without the written permission of the Board. Licences annual and renewable

(8) The following dues shall be payable to the States at the time of the granting and renewal of a licence :—

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	
(a) For a quantity not exceeding 25 gallons	5	0	Tariff for storage licence
(b) „ „ exceeding 25 gallons, but not exceeding 100 gallons	15	0	
(c) „ „ exceeding 100 gallons, but not exceeding 2,000 gallons	20	0	
(d) „ „ exceeding 2,000 gallons —Ten shillings for every 1,000 gallons or part thereof.			

(9) In any case where the Board may refuse to grant or renew a licence, the applicant may submit a petition to the Royal Court sitting as a Full Court, and the Inspector shall be bound to make a report to Where the Board may refuse to grant or renew a licence. applicant

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à la Cour au sujet du lieu dans lequel il est proposé d'emmagasiner les huiles inflammables. La Cour Royale pourra autoriser le Conseil à octroyer la licence sous telles conditions qu'elle croira nécessaires.

RÈGLEMENTS GÉNÉRAUX.

Inspecteur
des Huiles
Minérales et
l'Inspecteur
et tout
membre de la
Police
Salarisée
autorisés à
inspecter
prémises
licenciées

(1) L'Inspecteur des Huiles minérales ainsi que l'Inspecteur et tout membre de la Police Salarisée de l'Île agissant sous les ordres de l'Inspecteur de la dite Police Salarisée pourra entrer et inspecter toutes prémisses licenciées afin de constater que les provisions des licences ainsi que les prescriptions de cette Loi ou des Ordonnances de la Cour Royale faites en vertu de cette Loi sont dûment observées.

Tout propriétaire, locataire ou occupant de telles prémisses permettra la dite inspection et accordera toute facilité afin que l'Inspecteur ou la Police Salarisée de l'Île puissent porter à exécution leurs devoirs.

Pénalité en
cas d'ob-
struction ou
refus

En cas de refus ou d'obstruction l'Inspecteur ou la Police Salarisée pourront user de force pour porter à exécution l'inspection, et le délinquant dans ce cas sera passible en Police Correctionnelle d'un emprisonnement n'excédant pas Deux mois avec ou sans travail forcé ou d'une amende n'excédant pas £10 stg., en outre la forfaiture ou la suspension de sa licence, s'il en tient.

Pouvoirs de
l'Inspecteur

(2) Dans toute matière non pourvue par cette Loi et lorsqu'il s'agit de la sûreté publique, l'Inspecteur, eu égard aux circonstances pourra donner tels ordres par rapport aux Huiles Inflammables qui lui paraissent nécessaires et en fera rapport de suite au Conseil. Toute personne refusant ou négligeant d'obéir à ses ordres ou de les porter à exécution sera passible d'une amende à discrétion de Justice qui n'excédera pas £10 stg.

Pénalités

(3) Toute contravention à cette Loi non autrement pourvue dans les articles qui précèdent sera punie

the Court upon the premises where it is proposed to store the Inflammable Oils. The Royal Court may authorise the Board to grant the licence under such conditions as it may deem necessary.

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may petition
the Full
Court

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

(1) The Inspector of Mineral Oils, as well as the Inspector and every member of the Salaried Police acting under the orders of the Inspector of the said Police, may enter and inspect all licensed premises in order to ascertain that the conditions of the licences as well as the provisions of this Law or the Ordinances of the Royal Court made by virtue of this Law are duly observed.

Inspector of
Mineral Oils
& Inspector
and members
of the Police
Force
authorized to
inspect
licensed
premises

Every proprietor, tenant or occupier of such premises shall allow the said inspection to be made, and give every facility to the Inspector or the Salaried Police of the Island to carry out their duties.

In case of refusal or obstruction the Inspector or the Salaried Police may use force to carry out the inspection, and the defaulter in such case shall be liable in Police Court to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two months with or without hard labour or to a Fine not exceeding £10 stg., besides the forfeiture or suspension of his licence, if he holds one.

Penalty for
obstruction
or refusal

(2) In every matter not provided for by this Law and when public safety is affected, the Inspector, having regard to the circumstances, may give such orders which he may deem necessary with respect to Inflammable Oils, and report without delay to the Board. Any person refusing or neglecting to obey or to carry out his orders shall be liable to a fine not exceeding £10 at the discretion of the Court.

Inspector's
powers

(3) Every infraction of this Law not otherwise provided for in the preceding articles shall be

Penalties

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d'une amende à discrétion de Justice qui n'excédera pas £10 stg. en outre la forfaiture ou la suspension de la licence.

Cette Loi ne s'applique pas aux bateaux moteurs ni aux avions

(4) Les provisions de cette loi ne s'appliquent pas aux bateaux moteurs ni aux avions usités comme tels, sauf les bateaux moteurs qui sont à terre au dessus du plein de mars.

Exception

(5) La Cour Royale est autorisée à passer toutes et telles Ordonnances qu'elle croira nécessaires pour la mise à exécution de la présente Loi.

Cour Royale autorisée à passer Ordonnances
Rappel de la Loi de 1914

Est et demeure rappelée la Loi relative aux Huiles ou Essences Minérales ou autres substances de la même nature sanctionnée par Ordre de Sa Majesté en Conseil en date du 16 juillet, 1914, enregistré sur les Records de cette Ile le 1er août 1914.

CEDULE.

Cédule

Rock Oil, Rangoon Oil, Burmah Oil, Oil made from Petroleum, coal, schist, shale, peat or other bituminous substance, and any products of petroleum, or any of the above-mentioned Oils and other Oils which when tested by means of the Abel Pinsky test give off an inflammable vapour at a temperature of less than 73 degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer ; and Carbon Bi-sulphide.

(Enregistré sur les Records le 20 avril 1925.)

Foreign Marriages Act, 1892

Monsieur le Bailif ayant ce jour communiqué à la Cour un Ordre de Sa Majesté en Conseil en date du 17 mars 1925, transmettant des exemplaires de l'Acte de Parlement suivant :

55 and 56 Victoria, Chapter 23, The Foreign Marriages Act, 1892."

Orders in Council relating to Foreign Marriages

et des Ordres en Conseil suivants :

Order in Council dated the 22nd day of November, 1913, entitled " The Foreign Marriages Order in Council, 1913."

punished by a fine not exceeding £10 stg., besides the forfeiture or the suspension of the licence at the discretion of the Court.

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(4) The provisions of this law do not apply to motor-boats nor to aircraft used as such, excepting to motor-boats on land above the March high-water mark.

Motor boats and aircraft not subject to provisions of this law
Exception

(5) The Royal Court is authorised to pass all and such Ordinances as it may deem necessary for the carrying out of the present law.

Royal Court authorised to pass Ordinances

The Law relating to Mineral Oils and Essences, or other substances of the same nature, sanctioned by Order of His Majesty in Council dated the 16th July, 1914, registered on the Records of this Island on the 1st August, 1914, is hereby repealed.

Repeal of Law of 1914

SCHEDULE.

Rock Oil, Rangoon Oil, Burmah Oil, Oil made from Petroleum, coal, schist, shale, peat or other bituminous substance, and any products of petroleum, or any of the above-mentioned Oils and other Oils which, when tested by means of the Abel Pinsky test, give off an Inflammable vapour at a temperature of less than 73 degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer and Carbon Bi-Sulphide.

Schedule

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Order in Council dated the 6th day of February, 1925, entitled "The Foreign Marriages Order in Council, 1925."

La Cour après avoir eu lecture du dit Ordre en Conseil du 17 mars 1925, ouïes les conclusions des Officiers du Roi a ordonné :—

- 1.—Que le dit Ordre sera enregistré sur les Records de cette île.
- 2.—Qu'un exemplaire du dit Acte de Parlement et un exemplaire de chacun des dits Ordres en Conseil du 22 novembre 1913, et du 6 février 1925 seront enregistrés sur les dits Records par être logés au Greffe.
- 3.—Qu'un extrait des Registres contenant ce présent Acte avec un exemplaire du dit Ordre en Conseil du 17 mars 1925, ainsi qu'un exemplaire du dit Acte de Parlement et de chacun des dits Ordres en Conseil du 22 novembre 1913 et du 6 février, 1925 seront expédiés par le Greffier du Roi à Monsieur le Juge d'Auregny.

(Enregistré sur les Records le 9 mai 1925.)

AT THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, WHITEHALL,
The 8th day of April, 1925.

PRESENT,

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE HENRY.

ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY LORD CHANCELLOR

PRIME MINISTER

LORD EUSTACE PERCY

SIR JOHN GILMOUR, Bt.

MR. EDWARD WOOD

SIR WILLIAM MITCHELL THOMSON, Bt.

ISLAND OF SARK.

This Order in Council authorises the levy, during the year 1925, of a Tax of One Shilling per head on all passengers (other than inhabitants of the said Island) landing in Sark, on the same conditions as laid down in the Order in Council of the 12th day of March, 1922, published on page 60 of this volume.

ERRATA.

ISLAND OF SARK.

On Page 338, Vol. VII.

Delete para. beginning "This Order in Council," and substitute the following:—

"This Order in Council orders as follows—

- " 1. That the Chief Pleas of the Island of Sark be and they are hereby authorized to levy during the year 1925 a tax of One Shilling per head on all passengers (other than inhabitants of the said Island) landing in Sark.
- " 2. That notwithstanding anything contained in the Order in Council of the 24th day of January, 1917, an annual account shall be kept showing the revenue derived from the Impôt and from the Passenger Tax and the expenditure charged against such revenue; and the monies derived from the Impôt and the Passenger Tax shall be applied to such objects as are specified in the Estimate for the year as approved by the Lieutenant-Governor or such other objects as may have been approved by the Lieutenant-Governor."

(Enregistré sur les Records le 23 mai 1925.)

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AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE,

The 2nd day of May, 1925.

PRESENT,

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY,

LORD PRESIDENT

LORD CHAMBERLAIN

CHANCELLOR OF THE DUCHY OF
LANCASTER

SIR GEORGE LLOYD.

WHEREAS there was this day read at the Board a copy of a special verdict and Order of the Royal Court of the Island of Guernsey, dated the 10th day of March, 1925, to the effect that the said Royal Court on the trial of one Reginald Charles Sangan for having feloniously and fraudulently forged and uttered a cheque for £30, did find that the said Reginald Charles Sangan was insane so as not to be responsible according to law for his acts at the time of the commission thereof ; and that it is absolutely necessary for the public safety that he should be kept in a place of security ; and did order that the said Reginald Charles Sangan be detained in the Public Prison till His Majesty's pleasure should be known respecting him :

R. C. Sangan
to be removed
to the Town
Lunatic
Asylum till
further Order

Now therefore, His Majesty is pleased by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, as it is hereby ordered, that the said Reginald Charles Sangan be removed to the Town Lunatic Asylum, St. Peter Port Hospital, and there detained till further Order be made herein ;

Whereof the Bailiff and Jurats of the Royal Court of the Island of Guernsey, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

M. P. A. HANKEY.

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(Enregistré sur les Records le 30 mai 1925.)

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE,
The 2nd day of May, 1925.

PRESENT,

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY,

LORD PRESIDENT

LORD CHAMBERLAIN

CHANCELLOR OF THE DUCHY OF

SIR GEORGE LLOYD.

LANCASTER

Appeals to
His Majesty
in Council

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 relating to Appeals to His Majesty in Council be transmitted to the Royal Court of the Island of Guernsey, viz. :—

Order in Council bearing date 2nd May, 1925.

And it is hereby further ordered that the said Order in Council be registered and published in the Island of Guernsey.

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.

M. P. A. HANKEY.

(Enregistré sur les Records le 3 juin 1925)

ALDERNEY.

Rapport d'une Conférence tenue le 11 mars 1925, entre les représentants de la Cour Royale de cette Ile et les représentants de la Cour d'Auregny sur la question des pouvoirs relatifs de la Cour Royale et la Cour d'Auregny au sujet d'Ordonnances et Projets de Loi concernant l'Ile d'Auregny.

La Cour ayant ce jour pris en considération le rapport d'une Conférence tenue le 11 mars 1925, entre les représentants de la Cour Royale de cette

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Ile et les représentants de la Cour d'Auregny sur la question des pouvoirs relatifs de la Cour Royale de l'Ile de Guernsey (ci-après désignée " The Royal Court ") et ceux de la Cour d'Auregny (ci-après désignée " The Court ") quant à la passation d'Ordonnances, et quant à l'adoption de projets de loi ayant référence à ou concernant l'Ile d'Auregny.

LA COUR, ayant considéré le dit rapport lequel a été soumis et approuvé par les Etats de l'Ile d'Auregny le 25 mai 1925, a résolu d'adopter le dit rapport lequel est ainsi conçu :

1.—The Court has power as in the past to pass Ordinances, subject to the following limitations :—

- (a) The penalties prescribed must not without the consent of the Royal Court exceed the penalties which the Court has jurisdiction to impose.
- (b) The application of such Ordinances is territorial and does not affect prejudicially the other islands of the Bailiwick.

If any Ordinance of the Court is *ultra vires*, the Royal Court may be moved to or may of its own motion, annul, amend or suspend such Ordinance.

2.—The power of the States of Alderney to raise revenue by taxation is not subject to any control or limitation by the Royal Court.

3.—The Criminal Law of Alderney is that for the time being administered by the Royal Court of Guernsey. Alderney has no legislative powers in criminal matters, except those in respect of which the Court can legislate by Ordinance.

4.—In constitutional and civil legislation generally all Projets de Loi emanating from Alderney shall be submitted to the Royal Court for examination and observations before being dispatched to the Lieutenant-Governor for transmission to His Majesty in Council. The Royal Court may suggest amendments and additions to such Projets de Loi which

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shall be considered by Alderney. If and when the *Projet de Loi* has been agreed upon, it shall be dispatched to the Lieutenant-Governor through the Bailiff. If it be found that an agreement is unattainable, the same course shall be followed, and the Royal Court may exercise its right of submitting representations to His Majesty in Council.

When it is desirable that the same law should apply to both Islands, and it is agreed to with or without modification to meet the needs of Alderney, the Bailiff as representing the Bailiwick shall forward the same to H.M. in Council through the usual channels, stating that Alderney has concurred in its terms.

Et a la Cour ordonné que le dit rapport de la Conférence ainsi que le memoire préparé par Messire Havilland Walter de Sausmarez, Chevalier, Baillif de l'Ile de Guernesey—et les remarques faites par lui lors de la séance de la Conférence seront attachés comme appendice à cet acte.

APPENDICE.

CONFERENCE

held at the Royal Court House, Guernsey, at 3.30 p.m. on the 11th March, 1925, between representatives of the Royal Court of Guernsey and representatives of the Court of Alderney.

PRESENT :

Guernsey.—Sir Havilland de Sausmarez, Bailiff ;
Jurats T. W. M. de Guérin and R. F. McCrea ; H.M. Procureur and H.M. Comptroller.

Alderney.—Major R. W. Mellish, Judge, and Jurats Gaudion, Fellows, T. R. Le Cocq and D. S. Le Cocq.

The object of the Conference, outlined by the

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Bailiff, was to consider and define the relative powers of the Royal Court of Guernsey (hereinafter called "The Royal Court") and the Court of Alderney (hereinafter called "The Court") in the passing of Ordinances and the position of the Royal Court with reference to Projets de Loi affecting Alderney.

The questions were discussed in the light of the Memorandum prepared by Sir Havilland de Sausmarez (a copy of which is annexed hereto) on the relations of the Royal Court and the Island of Alderney, and, in acceptance of what is therein laid down.

IT WAS UNANIMOUSLY AGREED :—

1.—The Court has power as in the past to pass Ordinances, subject to the following limitations :

- (a) The penalties prescribed must not without the consent of the Royal Court exceed the penalties which the Court has jurisdiction to impose.
- (b) The application of such Ordinances is territorial and does not affect prejudicially the other Islands of the Bailiwick.

If an Ordinance of the Court is *ultra vires*, the Royal Court may be moved to, or may of its own motion, annul, amend or suspend such Ordinance.

2.—The power of the States of Alderney to raise revenue by taxation is not subject to any control or limitation by the Royal Court.

3.—The Criminal Law of Alderney is that for the time being administered by the Royal Court of Guernsey. Alderney has no legislative powers in criminal matters, except those in respect of which the Court can legislate by Ordinance.

4.—In constitutional and civil legislation generally, all Projets de Loi emanating from Alderney shall be submitted to the Royal Court for examination and observations before being despatched to the Lieu-

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tenant-Governor for transmission to His Majesty in Council. The Royal Court may suggest amendments and additions to such Projets de Loi which shall be considered by Alderney. If and when the Projet de Loi has been agreed upon, it shall be despatched to the Lieutenant-Governor through the Bailiff. If it be found that an agreement is unattainable, the same course shall be followed, and the Royal Court may exercise its right of submitting representations to His Majesty in Council.

When it is desirable that the same law should apply to both Islands, and it is agreed to with or without modification to meet the needs of Alderney, the Bailiff, as representing the Bailiwick, shall forward the same to H.M. in Council through the usual channels, stating that Alderney has concurred in its terms.

The Bailiff stated that the Royal Court did not wish to encroach upon or modify the ancient privileges of Alderney but was anxious that the laws of the Bailiwick should be as homogenous as circumstances permitted, and for that purpose was willing to give such assistance to Alderney as its position and experience enabled it to do.

The Alderney representatives declared that the foregoing statement, derived from the Bailiff's Memorandum, correctly expounded the position in which the two jurisdictions relatively stood or ought to stand, and which was the position the Alderney Authorities had always desired to maintain, and that any deviation therefrom that had occurred had not been initiated or desired in Alderney.

Incidentally in the discussion, it was urged by Jurats Fellows and Gaudion that it was necessary for the better administration of Justice in Alderney that the existing maximum of punishment that the

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Alderney Police Court could inflict should be raised. The Court was sometimes faced with the alternative of inflicting an inadequate punishment or of sending the accused to Guernsey for an offence of a minor nature for which the local jurisdiction should suffice. It was also urged that appeals from the Alderney Civil Court should be taken direct to the Guernsey "Cour de Jugements" and not to the Ordinary Court.

The Bailiff said that any representations by the Court to him to the above effect would be laid before the Royal Court for its sympathetic consideration.

MEMORANDUM BY SIR H. W. DE SAUSMAREZ ON THE
RELATIONS OF THE ROYAL COURT AND THE
ISLAND OF ALDERNEY.

(In this Memorandum "Royal Court" means the Royal Court of Guernsey and "Court" means the Court of Alderney.)

I.

The relation of the Islands of Alderney and Sark to the Royal Court of Guernsey has been and remains indefinite, but it is nevertheless real. The States of Alderney in the preamble to their amended constitution in 1916 correctly express it when they say "l'île de Guernesey, du Bailliage de laquelle cette île ressort" (the island of Guernsey in the jurisdiction of which Bailiwick this island is). All such jurisdiction is vested in the Royal Court. The Commissioners in their second report on the state of the Criminal Law in the Channel Islands recommend that the authority of the Royal Court over these two islands should be defined by Order in Council and that the States of Alderney should retain the right of local taxation. This was in 1847. The maxim *quieta non movere* has always had full weight in the Channel Islands, and for three-quarters of a century the recommendation has remained in abeyance. In

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recent years there has been a certain activity on the part of Alderney and Sark in the legislative line which, partly owing to the enterprise of the local legislator and partly to the absence of legal advisers, for neither island has one, leads one to the conclusion that the advice of the Commissioners given so long ago should now be considered.

II

Legislation in Alderney for the purpose of the present question is (1) Administrative, (2) Fiscal, (3) Substantive.

(1) I have used the word administrative to qualify the legislation within the powers vested in the Court. It is the most convenient term on the whole. This is by Ordinance passed by the Court of Chief Pleas ; (2) and (3) are by bill (projet de loi) by the States. There has been some confusion in the past on this point, owing partly to the States and the Court of Chief Pleas being composed of the same members and the term " ordinance " being applied somewhat indiscriminately to both.

The Royal Court has unqualified power to quash, amend or suspend any Ordinance of the Court. It was thus expressed by Mr. Barbenson, Procureur of Alderney, when giving evidence in 1846 :—

" Any inhabitants who wish to complain to the Guernsey Court have full power to do so, or any member of the States who may find fault with any of the proceedings. Q. Do you recognise their power to amend it if they disapprove of it ? A. Yes : the same as H.M. in Council has the power to annul any proceedings of the Royal Court."

The Royal Court may further take action of its own motion. This happened in 1902 when the Royal Court quashed an Ordinance of the Court prohibiting the importation into Alderney of cattle, fodder, hay and straw in consequence of an out-

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break of foot and mouth disease, Guernsey being particularly affected by the Order. I refer to Sir Henry Giffard's letter to the Lieutenant-Governor, General Saward, of February 2nd, 1903. The Judge of Alderney agreed in the justice of the decision, though two Jurats protested.

Two points emerge from these proceedings which are important in view of the purpose of this Memorandum. (a) The main reason that the Royal Court disallowed the Ordinance was that it was not a local Ordinance but that it affected the other islands of the Bailiwick and that consequently it required submission to the Royal Court. (b) The Ordinance imposed fines up to £200 and confiscation of the animal or property in respect of which the offence was committed, and it was argued by Jurat Duplain that, as the Court has passed Ordinances imposing such fines, it could enforce them. This point was not dealt with as it does not appear to have come before the Royal Court.

As regards these Ordinances, I may say that they are sent nowhere, and, therefore, this claim to impose fines beyond the jurisdiction conferred by an Ordinance of the Royal Court sanctioned by H.M. in Council in March, 1850, has never been challenged ; but there is no authority for the proposition that because they are in an Ordinance they are therefore enforceable by the Court.

(2) Fiscal legislation, the raising of money by taxation of residents in Alderney and the employment of that money has clearly nothing to do with Guernsey, for Alderney is not represented in the States. So long as taxation does not affect the rest of the Bailiwick, it clearly has nothing to do with the Royal Court.

As an example of the kind of taxation which is not entirely local and which offends against point (a) above mentioned, I would refer to a recent Order

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in Council which gave Serk the right to tax anyone, whether a resident in the Bailiwick or elsewhere, for landing in that island. The money was earmarked for the purposes of the harbour, but the application of the tax was in no way limited, and might be leviable on a bather who swam ashore from a yacht ! I do not suggest that a moderate harbour charge was unreasonable, but there is no obligation undertaken by Serk to provide landing accommodation in return therefor, and in fact, except at high tides they do not, whilst the levying a tax on visitors to pay for a harbour in posse is unusual. In so far as this legislation is covered by the decision of the Royal Court quoted as to the Alderney Ordinance, it might have been quashed by the Royal Court, had it been in the form of an Ordinance, but as it had the authority of His Majesty in Council behind it, such action was out of the question. The remedy would have been to humbly protest and, had the matter been of greater moment, a protest would not improbably have been sent to His Majesty in Council.

The question which arises is whether it is better that the Royal Court should see such legislation first and make its own remarks, or protest against it after His Majesty in Council has ordered its enforcement.

(2) I now come to the substantive law, which is in effect the subject of Sir John Capper's memorandum. There is, I think, no doubt that his conclusions as to Constitutional and Criminal Law are correct. As to Constitutional Law, the only lapse there has been was the omission to submit to the Royal Court a minor amendment of the constitution of 1916, which was in no way controversial. In crime, the law of Guernsey should prevail, and indeed I think it does except in such matters of police which are quite properly dealt with locally. Sir John Capper is not borne out by the facts when he says

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that the States of late years have made their own criminal laws and ordinances. The States ought not to make "ordinances" and I cannot find that they have made any "laws" confined to criminal matters in the last twenty years, except laws as to proof in criminal cases adapting the Guernsey law of 1868, and the First Offenders' Act! As I have pointed out, I should not know if the Court makes Ordinances.

What I think Sir John Capper has in mind is that when certain duties are prescribed in a law such as the Marriage Law, there are prescribed therein penalties for a breach of such duties beyond the power of the Alderney Court to inflict. On this point his view is that the States of Alderney should not enact the imposition of a penalty which the Court cannot impose. It must be remembered that the Court has only concurrent criminal jurisdiction with the Royal Court in Alderney, and therefore that there is a Court which can inflict the prescribed penalties. In view of the dependency of Alderney on the Royal Court and the extent of its jurisdiction in the Bailiwick, it would seem that on the lowest ground courtesy demands that these laws should be submitted to the Royal Court, so that they may be in harmony with those prevailing in Guernsey.

III

Personally, I would deal with the whole matter on broader lines, and my short review of the whole jurisdiction and powers of States and Court has been to enable me to develop the matter accordingly.

It would seem that since 1840 the jurisdiction of the Royal Court over Alderney has been little exercised, and the practice of legislating for itself in that island has grown. It is part of the Bailiwick of Guernsey, and as Sir John Capper has pointed out, the Royal Commissioners in 1585 ordered that the

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Jurats of Alderney should regulate their judgments and proceedings according to the laws and constitutions used in the Island of Guernsey. Nevertheless Alderney kept its local land customs which differed somewhat from those in Guernsey and I doubt not others, and further continued to make Ordinances which in many cases were reviewed in the Royal Court. Alderney laws were not altogether excluded by the Commissioners' order nor was the legislative power of the Court seriously curtailed. The body of the Criminal Law of Alderney, however appears always to have been that of Guernsey, and I think it should remain so, unless H.M. in Council should see fit to order otherwise in exceptional matters, which must be rare. Penalties in Alderney laws should, therefore, be the same as in corresponding Guernsey laws and should be enforceable by the Royal Court, save in cases covered by the delegation of jurisdiction to which Sir John Capper has referred. This was by Ordinance of the Royal Court confirmed by Order in Council. It is very limited in extent, and was only extended to cover charges against vagabonds and other such matters by a law of the States of Guernsey approved by Order in Council.

I mention this as typical of the loose way in which laws were made, for I think it clear that the States of Guernsey ought not to legislate for Alderney, even with the consent of the States of that Island.

Passing from criminal laws to others, some of which will contain penalties beyond the powers of the Alderney Court to inflict, I wish to glance at one or two pieces of Alderney legislation in the past.

In 1841 Alderney got through a law regulating succession to real property and in its Court's petition shewed a desire to keep its laws as far as possible in line with those of Guernsey.

In 1878 the Alderney States passed a bill on the registration of Contracts which received the sanction

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of H.M. in Council and was sent by Council to the Royal Court to register. The Royal Court pointed out that grave inconveniences must follow from this law which altered the condition of transfer of real property and affected the sanctity of contract, with a result that the law was withdrawn and subsequently enacted as amended. In his letter to the Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Stafford Carey, then Bailiff, says :—
“ It is not to be forgotten that in matters of legislation Alderney is part of the Bailiwick of Guernsey ” ; not perhaps a very lucid expression but one made perfectly clear by a subsequent reference to what passed in the year 1860 when legislation limiting the powers of foreigners in Alderney was in contemplation. Sir Stafford Carey writes :—

“ On that occasion, the present Judge of the Island, at that time Queen’s Procureur there, acknowledged the propriety of some measures being taken, but at the same time in a letter that he addressed to Mr. Secretary Brown, dated 30th May, 1860, and forwarded for the consideration of the Royal Court on the 16th of June, he expressed himself as follows :—

‘ As we only form a very small portion of the Bailiwick, I think it would be better if the Royal Court were to take the initiative, as I have no doubt that whatever would be done by us would be referred to them, before obtaining the sanction of Council.’

“ On this subject, Mr. Carré, the Lieutenant-Bailiff of Guernsey, in a letter that he addressed to the Lieutenant-Governor on the 21st of June, 1860, expressed himself to the effect that it appeared to the Royal Court that instead of the initiative being taken here it would be proper that the proposed measure should originate with the local authorities of Alderney and if it required the sanction of Council, it would then be proper that it should be referred to the Royal Court of Guernsey.”

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I have only to add that the Commissioners when reporting in 1847 make little reference to the powers of the States of Alderney to legislate and they do not appear to have exercised the powers they had to any considerable extent. Little distinction seems to have been made between the States and the Court of Chief Pleas.

It is clear that the practice of Alderney to submit bills to H.M. in Council without reference to the Royal Court is comparatively new. I think Mr. Carré correctly stated the constitutional position. I have no doubt as to the convenience of a return to this position, or, if the authority for it is doubtful, to its being embodied in an Order-in-Council as the Commissioners suggested in 1847. Legislation is becoming more complicated as these islands modify their insularity and the legal equipment of the States of Alderney is at present non-existent. That body should prepare its bills and, if they are to be submitted to H.M. in Council, they should pass through the Royal Court. This should apply to all substantive legislation and to all fiscal legislation which touches the inhabitants of the other islands of the Bailiwick. Control of legislation by the Court of Chief Pleas is in the hands of the Royal Court and is, therefore, provided for. There has been no complaint and I see no need for interference, provided that it should be clearly understood that the Court should not impose any penalties for breach of its Ordinances which it cannot enforce, and that, if such legislation affects other parts of the Bailiwick, it should be submitted to the Royal Court.

IV

I have confined my remarks to Alderney. They apply with greater force to Serk which is more primitive, has easy access to Guernsey and has always been more directly under the jurisdiction of the Royal court.

Not long ago a bill was passed by Serk amending its constitution and was sent to H.M. in Council over the head of the Royal Court and afterwards sent down for registration in Guernsey and registered. I doubt whether it will have any effect, and it is at least harmless, but the incident ought not to have occurred.

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H. W. DE SAUSMAREZ.

Royal Court, Guernsey,
31st March, 1924.

N.B.—On the 13th February, 1926. an Order in Council ratifying the agreement was registered on the Records of this Island, and ordered to be registered on the Records of the Island of Alderney. On the same date a further Order in Council was registered relating to the Jurisdiction of the Alderney Court in Criminal matters, *q.v.*

ORDRES EN CONSEIL.

(Enregistré sur les Records le 13 juin 1925.)

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AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

The 26th day of May, 1925.

PRESENT,

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY

LORD PRESIDENT

LORD COLEBROOKE

MASTER OF THE HORSE

LORD SOUTHBOROUGH

MR. BRIDGEMAN.

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, 1925, in the words following, viz. :—

Loi relative à l'Enregistrement des Naissances et Décès dans le Bailliage de l'Île 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 2nd day of March, 1915, His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor addressed a letter to the Bailiff and President of the States, asking him to direct that representatives be sent from the Islands of Alderney and Sark to confer with the Law Officers of the Crown in Guernsey with a view to reporting to the Bailiff and President of the States as to the best method of effecting a reliable registration of all Births, Deaths and Marriages in the Bailiwick. Accordingly a Conference was held in Guernsey on the 30th March, 1915, when Alderney was represented by His Majesty's Procureur, the Deputy-Greffier and the Vicar. The Island of Sark was not represented, but the Seneschal wrote a letter to His Majesty's Procureur expressing his views on the matter. The report of the Conference was sub-

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mitted to the Bailiff and Jurats of the Royal Court ; (2) That a Bill or Projet de Loi prepared by the Law Officers of the Crown, based on the recommendations in the aforesaid report, was submitted to and considered by the Royal Court on the 4th March, 1916, when the said Bill or Projet de Loi, after modification, was adopted by that body, and the Bailiff was requested to submit the same to the States for their approval ; (3) That on the 5th July, 1916, the Bill or Projet de Loi as adopted by the Royal Court, was submitted to the States, when it was amended and referred back to the Royal Court for revision in accordance with the amendments adopted by the States on that date ; (4) That on the 2nd October, 1916, the said Bill or Projet de Loi was again submitted to the Royal Court, when it was revised and amended in accordance with the Resolutions of the States dated 5th July, 1916, and the Bailiff was requested to submit the same to the States for their approval ; (5) That on the 3rd November, 1916, the Bill or Projet de Loi as amended and revised, was submitted to the States and after further slight modifications, was approved by that body, and the President was authorized to present a most humble Petition to Your Majesty praying for Your Royal Sanction thereto ; (6) That accordingly a humble Petition, praying for Your Royal Sanction to the said Bill or Projet de Loi intituled ' Loi relative à l'Enregistrement des Naissances et Décès dans le Bailliage de l'Île de Guernesey ' was duly forwarded to Your Majesty in Council ; (7) That on the 15th day of February, 1917, the Clerk of Your Majesty's Privy Council addressed a letter to the Bailiff, suggesting certain amendments to the Bill, recommended by the Lords of the Council ; (8) That owing to the War and other circumstances, the matter was left in abeyance until the latter part of 1924, when the Bill, embodying certain of Their Lordships'

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recommendations, was re-drafted and submitted to and adopted by the Court of Chief Pleas on the 7th day of February, 1925, and the Bailiff was requested to submit the same to the States for their approval ; (9) That on the 1st day of April, 1925, the said Bill or Projet de Loi was submitted to and approved by the States with slight modifications, and the President was authorized to present a most humble Petition to Your Majesty in Council praying for Your Royal Sanction thereto ; (10) That the said Bill or Projet de Loi as re-drafted and amended, is in the words and figures set forth in the Schedule attached to the 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 l'Enregistrement des Naissances et Décès dans le Bailliage de l'Ile de Guernesey,' and to order and direct that the same shall 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 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.

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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, in the said Island, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

M. P. A. HANKEY.

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

LOI RELATIVE À L'ENREGISTREMENT
DES NAISSANCES ET DÉCÈS DANS LE
BAILLIAGE DE L'ILE DE GUERNESEY.

ARTICLE GÉNÉRAL.

Registraire-
Général
Bureau.

Le Greffier du Roi, ou dans son absence son Député, sera le Registraire-Général des Naissances et des Décès dans le Bailliage de l'Ile de Guernesey, et le bureau du Greffe sera le bureau Général d'Enregistrement.

Registraire,
St. Pierre-
Port

Le Registraire-Général des Naissances, ou dans son absence son Député sera le Registraire des Naissances dans la paroisse de Saint Pierre-Port.

Députés-
Registres,
Campagne

Il sera nommé par la Cour Royale un Député-Registraire pour chaque paroisse de la Campagne autorisé à recevoir les déclarations des Naissances dans sa paroisse et à en faire l'inscription dans le livre qu'il gardera à cet effet.

Registraire —
Sercq

La Cour Royale sur la demande du Registraire-Général nommera un Registraire des Naissances et des Décès dans l'Ile de Sercq, dont le salaire sera fourni par la dite Ile de Sercq.

Registres
prêteront ser-
ment

Le Registraire-Général et son Député, les Députés-Registres des paroisses de la Campagne, et le Registraire pour l'Ile de Sercq, avant d'entrer en fonctions prêteront serment devant la Cour Royale de bien et fidèlement s'acquitter de leurs devoirs.

L'enregistrement des Naissances dans l'Ile d'Auregny se fera en conformité à la Loi relative à l'Enregistrement des Naissances et Décès en force en la dite Ile d'Auregny. 1925

ENREGISTREMENT DES NAISSANCES.

ARTICLE 1.

(1) Lors de la naissance d'un enfant, le père, et dans le cas du décès, de la maladie ou de l'absence de l'Ile du père, toute personne présente à la naissance et toute personne ayant le soin de l'enfant devra, avant l'expiration de trente jours de la naissance de l'enfant, faire en personne ou envoyer par une personne âgée de seize ans au moins, une déclaration signée du déclarant ayant rapport à la naissance de l'enfant et suivant à la forme A dans la Cédule ci-annexée, dans la paroisse de Saint Pierre-Port au Registraire-Général, dans les paroisses de la Campagne au Député-Registraire de la paroisse où l'enfant est né, et dans l'Ile de Sercq au Registraire de la dite Ile. Déclaration de naissance avant trente jours

(2) Si l'enfant est illégitime, il doit être désigné comme tel et la personne assistant à l'accouchement, et faute de telle personne, la mère, sera tenue de faire la dite déclaration quant à la naissance. Dans tous les cas la déclaration de la mère sera recevable. Enfants illégitimes

(3) Dans le cas d'un enfant illégitime, personne en qualité du père de tel enfant ne sera tenu de fournir au Registraire-Général les renseignements quant à la naissance requis par la première section de cet article, et le Registraire-Général n'inscrira pas dans le registre le nom d'aucun individu comme étant le père de l'enfant à moins que ce soit sur la demande faite conjointement par la mère et par l'individu qui se déclare être le père de tel enfant.

(4) L'enregistrement de la naissance d'un enfant illégitime d'une femme mariée devra se faire suivant la déclaration de la mère que le dit enfant est illégitime et que son mari n'est pas le père du dit enfant,

1925 autrement le nom du mari devra être inséré comme le père du dit enfant.

ARTICLE 2.

Registre

Le Registraire-Général gardera un registre intitulé "General Register of Births" dans lequel seront inscrites toutes les déclarations de naissances aux fins de cette Loi.

ARTICLE 3.

Enregistre-
ment après
trente jours
et avant six
mois
Déclaration
requise

Après l'expiration des trente jours et avant l'expiration des six mois qui suivront la naissance d'un enfant, il sera permis au Registraire-Général ou aux Députés-Registrais ou au Registraire dans l'Ile de Sercq d'enregistrer la naissance de tel enfant pourvu qu'il lui soit produit une déclaration solennelle faite devant Justice par une personne présente à la naissance, ou par le père, la mère ou le tuteur de l'enfant, laquelle déclaration contiendra les détails requis suivant la forme A. La personne qui fera la dite déclaration signera le registre comme la personne donnant l'information.

Paiement
d'un chelin
six pennis
pour inscrip-
tion de
déclaration

Dans ce cas le Registraire-Général, le Député-Registraire ou le Registraire dans l'Ile de Sercq inscrira sur le Registre que la déclaration lui a été produite. Il sera payé pour l'inscription de chaque déclaration sur le registre la somme d'un chelin six pennis.

ARTICLE 4.

Enregistre-
ment après
six mois par
Acte de la
Cour Royale

Après les six mois qui suivront la naissance d'un enfant, il ne sera plus permis au Registraire-Général, aux Députés-Registrais ni au Registraire dans l'Ile de Sercq d'enregistrer la naissance de tel enfant sans un acte spécial de la Cour Royale l'autorisant à ce faire. L'acte pourra s'obtenir dans le cas où les faits auront été constatés à la satisfaction de la

Cour Royale. La personne à l'instance de laquelle l'acte aura été obtenu signera le registre comme la personne donnant l'information. Dans ce cas le Registraire-Général, le Député-Registraire ou le Registraire dans l'Île de Sercq inscrira sur le registre que l'acte de Cour lui a été produit.

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ARTICLE 5.

Lorsque le nom d'un enfant dont la naissance a été enregistrée est changé, ou qu'un nom est donné à un enfant dont la naissance fut enregistrée sans lui donner de noms, le père, la mère, le tuteur de tel enfant ou autre personne demandant que le nom de l'enfant soit changé ou qu'un nom lui soit donné, et ce dans l'ordre de priorité ci-dessus, pourra, dans les douze mois qui suivront l'enregistrement de la naissance livrer au Registraire-Général un certificat comme est ci-après mentionné, et le Registraire-Général au reçu du dit certificat et sur paiement d'un honoraire n'excédant pas un chelin, inscrira dans le registre sans faire d'effaçure dans l'inscription originale le nom mentionné dans le certificat comme ayant été donné à l'enfant.

Changement de nom, ou nom donné après l'enregistrement de naissance

Le certificat mentionné dans le paragraphe précédent sera suivant à la formule contenue dans la Cédule marquée E à cette Loi et sera signé par le Ministre ou la personne qui aura baptisé l'enfant, ou si l'enfant n'a pas été baptisé, le certificat sera signé par le père ou la mère ou le tuteur de l'enfant ou autre personne demandant que le nom de l'enfant soit changé ou qu'un nom lui soit donné.

Formule de Certificat

Tout Ministre ou personne qui aura baptisé l'enfant livrera sur demande et sur paiement d'un honoraire n'excédant pas un chelin, le certificat requis par cet article.

Paiement au Ministre ou autre personne pour certificat requis

ARTICLE 6.

Dans le cas où un enfant soit né avant le mariage de ses père et mère et que tel enfant soit reconnu

Enfant né avant le mariage

1925 légitime par les dits père et mère lors de leur mariage' le Registraire-Général fera note dans le registre de la naissance du dit enfant de la déclaration faite lors du mariage.

ARTICLE 7.

Pénalités
pour
infractions

Tout contrevenant aux dispositions des articles ci-dessus sera passible d'une amende qui n'excédera pas £1 sterling.

ENREGISTREMENT DES DÉCÈS.

ARTICLE 8.

Enregistre-
ment de
décès

L'enregistrement des Décès dans l'Île de Guernesey se fera suivant aux dispositions de la "Loi relative aux Certificats de Décès et aux Enterrements" sanctionnée par un Ordre de Sa Majesté en Conseil en date du 11 février 1907, enregistré sur les Records de l'Île de Guernesey le 2 mars 1907, à cette exception près, que dans la dite Loi le terme "Registraire" signifie le "Registraire-Général."

ARTICLE 9.

Auregny

L'enregistrement des Décès dans l'Île d'Auregny se fera en conformité à la Loi relative à l'Enregistrement des Naissances et Décès en force en la dite Île d'Auregny.

ARTICLE 10.

Sercq

L'enregistrement des Décès dans l'Île de Sercq se fera suivant aux dispositions des Articles 11 à 19 de la présente Loi.

Enregistre-
ment avant
quarante-
huit heures
expirées
suivant
la forme B

ARTICLE 11.

Avant les quarante-huit heures expirées depuis la mort d'une personne, le plus proche parent demeurant dans la maison, et faute de tel, le plus proche

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parent dans l'Ile, et faute de tel, l'occupant ou le propriétaire de la maison où le décès a eu lieu, ou celui qui a la surintendance des funérailles, est tenu, sous une pénalité qui n'excédera pas une livre sterling de faire en personne ou d'envoyer par une personne âgée de 16 ans au moins au Registraire, un rapport par écrit sous son seing, spécifiant le nom, le prénom et l'âge du décédé, l'heure et la date du décès, le lieu où le décès a eu lieu, et, autant qu'il le pourra, les noms et prénoms du père et de la mère du défunt, son état ou sa profession, le lieu de sa naissance, et le lieu de sa résidence ordinaire, suivant à la forme B ci-annexée, le tout accompagné du certificat mentionné dans l'article 13, d'un médecin constatant la cause de mort ou la cause probable de mort, ou constatant qu'il n'est pas à même de constater la cause de mort ou la cause probable de mort et qu'il y a lieu d'informer les Connétables et le Sénéchal, ou de produire un Acte de Cour permettant l'inhumation du corps. Les dispositions de cet article s'appliqueront, autant que possible, dans le cas d'un enfant mort-né.

ARTICLE 12.

Dans le cas où, lors du décès, il ne se trouve pas de Médecin dans l'Ile, celui qui est tenu de se conformer aux dispositions de l'article 11 de la présente loi, sera tenu, au lieu d'envoyer au Registraire un certificat de médecin, de faire part du décès aux Connétables et au Sénéchal.

ARTICLE 13.

Il est défendu d'enregistrer la mort d'une personne sans la production d'un certificat suivant la Forme "C" de la Cédula ci-annexée, signé d'un Médecin, constatant qu'il a vu le corps du décédé et constatant la cause de mort ou la cause probable de mort, ou d'un certificat constatant qu'il n'est pas à

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même de constater la cause de mort ou la cause probable de mort et qu'il y a lieu d'informer les Connétables et le Sénéchal ; ou sans production d'un Acte de Cour permettant l'inhumation du corps.

ARTICLE 14.

Procédure en cas de soupçon de crime, ou de négligence

Tout médecin appelé à constater la cause de mort, qui a lieu de croire qu'un crime a été commis, ou que la mort a été causée ou accélérée par négligence, ou qui n'est pas à même de constater la cause de mort ou la cause probable de mort en informera de suite les Connétables et le Sénéchal.

ARTICLE 15.

Certificat de la cause de mort ou Acte de Cour doit être produit avant permission d'inhumer le corps

Le Registraire ne livrera pas de certificat de décès ni permission d'enterrer suivant la forme " D " de la cédule ci-annexée, sans avoir reçu un certificat de la cause de mort ou de la cause probable de mort, signé d'un médecin suivant la forme " C " de la cédule, ou la production d'un Acte de Cour permettant l'inhumation du corps.

ARTICLE 16.

Ministre défendu d'enterrer sans permission du Registraire

Il est défendu au Ministre ou autre personne conduisant les funérailles d'enterrer un mort ou d'en disposer par autre moyen, sans avoir reçu du Registraire une permission suivant la forme " D " de la cédule. Sera tout contrevenant à ce présent article passible d'une amende qui n'excédera pas £50 sterling.

Penalité

Mort apporté dans l'île

Dans le cas d'un mort apporté dans l'île pour être enterré le certificat de l'enregistrement du décès sera exhibé au Registraire qui livrera la permission suivant la forme " D " de la cédule.

ARTICLE 17.

Défense de garder un

Il est défendu de garder un corps au delà de six

jours, sauf avec la permission par écrit des Connétables et du Sénéchal, sous peine d'une amende qui n'excédera pas £10 sterling.

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corps au délai
de six jours—
Pénalité

ARTICLE 18.

Il sera loisible à la Cour Royale de passer de temps en temps des Ordonnances pour assurer que les morts soient enterrés sans délai, et pour régler la conduite des enterrements.

ARTICLE 19.

Lors de la naissance d'un mort-né, le père, et à son défaut la personne ayant la charge des couches, sera tenu sous une pénalité qui n'excédera pas £1 sterling, de faire en personne ou d'envoyer par l'intermédiaire d'une personne âgée de 16 ans au moins, au Registraire un rapport par écrit et signé, de la naissance, spécifiant les noms et prénoms du père et de la mère, l'heure, le jour et le lieu de la naissance, le tout conformément, autant que possible, aux dispositions contenues dans l'Article 11.

Mort-né—
procédure

RÈGLEMENTS GÉNÉRAUX.

ARTICLE 20.

Les Registraires des Naissances et des Décès dans les Iles d'Auregny et de Sercq, transmettront au Registraire-Général à la fin de chaque trimestre, ou plus souvent lorsque requis par lui, une copie authentiquée par eux des naissances et des décès inscrits sur leurs registres respectifs pendant le dit trimestre.

Registraires
dans les Iles
d'Auregny et
de Sercq
transmet-
tront copies
au Registraire
Général à la
fin de chaque
trimestre

ARTICLE 21.

Les Députés-Registraires des paroisses de la Campagne déposeront au Greffe tous les mois, des Députés-Registraires des paroisses

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de la Cam-
pagne dé-
poseront le
livre de
Naissances au
Greffé tous
les mois

avant midi, et au plus tard dans les huit jours après l'expiration du mois, les déclarations des naissances déposées avec eux ainsi que le livre dans lequel ils ont fait l'inscription des Naissances, afin que les dites inscriptions soient transcrites dans le Registre Général des Naissances.

ARTICLE 22.

Registreur-
Général
vérifiera les
Registres
d'Auregny et
de Sercq au
moins une
fois par an

Le Registreur-Général au moins une fois par an, vérifiera personnellement ou par son Député, les registres des Registres des Iles d'Auregny et de Sercq, pour s'assurer que les inscriptions y soient en ordre et conformes aux siens.

ARTICLE 23.

Erreurs dans
les registres

S'il se trouve une erreur, autre qu'une erreur insignifiante dans les registres des naissances et des décès, tant de cette Ile que des Iles d'Auregny et de Sercq, le Registreur-Général s'adressera à la Cour Royale pour permission de la rectifier. Telle rectification sera écrite par lui ou par son Député sans faire de rature ou autre correction ; elle portera de plus la date de l'Acte de Cour octroyant la permission et sera signée par le Registreur-Général ou son député, suivant le cas.

ARTICLE 24.

Livres
d'index

Il sera fait par le Registreur-Général, et gardé parmi les registres, un index pour les Naissances et un index pour les Décès. Le Registreur-Général doit permettre en tous temps, dans les heures ordinaires, la recherche tant dans les indices que dans les livres d'enregistrements, et donner copie sous sa signature d'aucun enregistrement dans les dits livres. Pour chaque recherche d'index, et du livre qui y a

rapport, y compris copie de l'enregistrement par lui certifiée. si elle est demandée en même temps, il lui sera payé un chelin en outre les droits de timbre ; il lui sera payé un chelin en outre les droits de timbre pour toute autre copie d'enregistrement par lui certifiée.

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Copies d'en-
registrement

ARTICLE 25.

Toutes copies ou extraits d'inscriptions sur le Registre-Général des Naissances ou Décès certifiés par le Registraire-Général ou par son Député, et timbrés du sceau de l'Office du Registraire-Général seront reçus en témoignage et pour preuve de la naissance ou de la mort dont il s'agit, en toutes Cours de Justice, sans autre preuve de leur enregistrement.

Copies ou
extraits d'in-
scriptions
certifiés par
le Registraire-
Général ou
son Député
reçus en
témoignage

ARTICLE 26.

Il sera payé par les Etats de cette Ile au Registraire-Général pour ses services sous la présente loi un salaire annuel de Cinquante livres sterling pour le compte des Etats.

Salaire du
Registraire-
Général

ARTICLE 27.

Il sera payé par les Etats de cette Ile à chacun des Députés-Registres des paroisses de la Campagne un salaire annuel de Cinq livres sterling.

Salaires des
Députés-
Registres

ARTICLE 28.

Les frais nécessaires pour l'achat des livres et formes nécessaires seront payés par les Etats de cette Ile, pourvu toutefois que dans le cas de l'Ile de Sercq, tels livres et formes seront fournis par les Etats aux frais de la dite Ile de Sercq.

Frais pour
l'achat de
livres et
formes de
cette Ile—
Idem de l'île
de Sercq

ARTICLE 29.

Les amendes imposées par la présente loi seront applicables moitié à Sa Majesté et moitié aux Etats de cette Ile.

Application
des amendes

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ARTICLE 30

Toute
personne
domnant un
faux rapport
sera coupable
de parjure

Celui qui, dans le dessein de le faire insérer dans un Registre de Naissances ou de Décès, donnera ou fera donner un état ou rapport faux d'aucun détail nécessaire d'être connu et enregistré au sujet des dits naissances et décès, sera sujet aux mêmes peines et pénalités que s'il était coupable de parjure.

ARTICLE 31.

Ordonnances La Cour Royale est autorisée à passer telles Ordonnances qu'elle trouvera à propos pour porter à exécution les dispositions de la présente Loi.

ARTICLE 32.

Rappel
d'articles de
la Loi de 1840

Sont et demeurent rappelés les articles et les parties d'articles de la " Loi relative aux Naissances, aux Mariages et aux Morts " sanctionnée par un Ordre de Sa Majesté en Conseil en date du 3 octobre 1840, enregistré sur les Records de cette Ile de Guernesey le 24 octobre 1840, qui ont rapport aux Naissances et aux Décès.

ARTICLE 33.

Cette Loi viendra en force trois mois après son enregistrement sur les Records de cette Ile.

CÉDULE.

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FORME A.

Date de Naissance
 Nom de l'Enfant
 Sexe de l'Enfant
 Nom du Père
 Nom de la Mère avant mariage
 Lieu de Naissance de l'Enfant
 Rang, état ou profession du Père
 Signature du Déclarant
 Qualité
 Résidence

Cette déclaration doit être livrée au Registraire
par une personne âgée d'au moins 16 ans.

FORME B.

Date et heure de Décès
 Nom du Décédé
 Femme ou veuve de
 Age
 Nom du Père
 Nom de la Mère avant mariage
 Lieu de Décès
 Rang, état ou profession
 Résidence ordinaire
 Lieu de naissance
 Cause de Décès
 Signature du déclarant
 Résidence

Cette déclaration doit être livrée au Registraire
par une personne âgée d'au moins 16 ans.

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FORME C.

CERTIFICAT MEDICAL DE LA CAUSE DE MORT OU DE
LA CAUSE PROBABLE DE MORT LEQUEL SERA LIVRÉ
AU REGISTRAIRE.

JE SOUSSIGNÉ certifie par ces présentes que* j'ai visité pendant la dernière maladie, que j'ai vu le corps de que d'après les informations reçues, l'âge du défunt était que je l'ai vis pour la dernière fois en vie le 19 qu' décéda (comme j'ai été instruit) le jour de 19 à heures et que, du meilleur de ma connaissance la cause de mort ou la cause probable de mort était comme souscrite.

CAUSE DE MORT OU CAUSE PROBABLE DE MORT.

Primaire
Secondaire

Ce 19 .

Signature
Qualités

EXPLICATION.—Si le médecin ne se croit pas justifié à constater le fait de la mort il laissera les mots en parenthèse (comme j'ai été instruit) autrement il les biffera.

*Omettre ces mots lors nécessaire.

FORME D.

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JE SOUSSIGNÉ déclare par ces présentes que les formalités voulues par la Loi pour constater la cause ou la cause probable de mort de âgé de décédé le 19 , à ayant été observées, il est permis de faire inhumer le corps d dit .

Ce 19 .

Signature

Registraire.

FORME E.

FORMULE DU CERTIFICAT CERTIFIANT LE NOM
DONNÉ A UN ENFANT EN BAPTÊME.

JE SOUSSIGNÉ de la paroisse de certifie par ces présentes que le jour du mois de 19 , j'ai baptisé par le nom de un enfant (mâle ou femelle) qui me fut présenté par comme étant le du dit enfant, et que le dit m'a déclaré que le dit enfant fut né à en la paroisse de le 19 .

LE 19 .

FORMULE DU CERTIFICAT CERTIFIANT LE NOM
DONNÉ A UN ENFANT MAIS NON EN BAPTÊME.

JE certifie que l'enfant (mâle ou femelle) né le 19 à en la paroisse de à et à Dame sa femme, et dont la naissance fut enregistrée le 19 a reçu sans être baptisé le nom de .

LE 19 .

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(Enregistré sur les Records le 20 juin 1925.)

Berne
Copyright
Convention
(Accession of
Palestine)
Order, 1925.

Monsieur le Lieutenant-Baillif ayant ce jour communiqué à la Cour un Ordre de Sa Majesté en Conseil en date du 26 mai 1925 transmettant des exemplaires d'un Ordre en Conseil intitulé :

“ Order in Council of the 26th May, 1925, entitled
“ The Berne Copyright Convention (Accession of
Palestine) Order 1925.

La Cour, après avoir eu lecture du dit Ordre en Conseil en date du 26 mai, 1925, communiqué, ouïes les conclusions des Officers du Roi a ordonné :—

1. Que le dit Ordre en Conseil communiqué sera enregistré sur les Records de cette Ile.
2. Qu'un exemplaire du dit Ordre en Conseil transmis sera logé au Greffe pour faire partie des Records de cette Ile.
3. Qu'un extrait des Registres contenant ce présent Acte avec un exemplaire du dit Ordre en Conseil transmis, sera expédié par le Greffier du Roi à Monsieur le Juge d'Auregny et à Monsieur le Sénéchal de Sereq.

(Enregistré sur les Records le 20 juillet 1925.)

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE,

The 25th day of June 1925.

PRESENT,

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF YORK

LORD PRESIDENT

LORD STEWARD

LORD PRIVY SEAL

SECRETARY SIR SAMUEL HOARE

COLONEL W. G. NICHOLSON

Loi relative
à l'Inéligibilité
du Personnel
Salaire des
Etats aux
Charges
Paroissiales

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 June, 1925, in the words following, viz. :—

“ YOUR MAJESTY having been pleased, by Your General Order of Reference of the 10th day of

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May, 1910, to refer unto this Committee the humble Petition of the States of the Island of Guernsey setting forth :— (1) That a meeting of the States of Deliberation held on the 14th day of January, 1925, upon the recommendation of the States Board of Administration, it was resolved that no member of the States Salaried Staff should in future be permitted to hold any Parochial Office (that of Churchwarden excepted) or to fill the Office of People's Deputy, and the Royal Court was requested to prepare a Bill or *Projet de Loi* to give effect to the said resolution : (2) That, at a meeting of the Royal Court held on the 2nd day of May, 1925, a Bill or *Projet de Loi*, prepared by the Law Officers of the Crown, intituled ' *Loi relative à l'Inéligibilité du Personnel Salarie des Etats aux Charges Paroissiales et à celle de Député du Peuple* ' was adopted by that Body, and the Bailiff was requested to submit the same to the States for their approval ; (3) That, on the 27th day of May, 1925, the said Bill or *Projet de Loi* was approved by the States, and the President was authorised to submit a most humble Petition to Your Majesty in Council praying for Your Royal Sanction thereto ; (4) That the said Bill or *Projet de Loi* 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 Bill or *Projet de Loi* of the States of Guernsey intituled ' *Loi relative à l'Inéligibilité du Personnel Salarie des Etats aux Charges Paroissiales et à celle de Député du Peuple,*' and to order and direct that the same shall 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

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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.

M. P. A. HANKEY.

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

LOI RELATIVE À L'INÉLIGIBILITÉ DU
PERSONNEL SALARIÉ DES ÉTATS AUX
CHARGES PAROISSIALES ET À CELLE DE
DÉPUTÉ DU PEUPLE.

Vu la délibération des États en date du 14 janvier 1925 :

Nonobstant les lois et coutumes présentement en force, les membres du personnel salarié des États sont inéligibles aux charges paroissiales (celle de Curateur du Trésor de l'Église exceptée) et à la charge de Député du Peuple, et ne peuvent plus exercer telles charges.

Cette Loi viendra en force le premier janvier 1926.

(Enregistré sur les Records le 20 juillet 1925.)

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AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE,

The 25th day of June, 1925.

PRESENT,

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF YORK

LORD PRESIDENT

LORD STEWARD

LORD PRIVY SEAL

SECRETARY SIR SAMUEL HOARE

COLONEL W. G. NICHOLSON

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, 1925, in the words following, viz. :—

Loi donnant
effet à un
Protocole sur
l'Arbitrage

“ 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 for the reasons set forth in the preamble thereof, the Royal Court on the 7th March, 1925, adopted a Bill or *Projet de Loi* intituled ‘*Loi donnant effet à un Protocole sur l'Arbitrage,*’ and requested the Bailiff to submit the same to the States for their approval ; (2) That the said Bill or *Projet de Loi* was duly considered by the States of Deliberation on the 1st April, 1925, when a resolution was passed approving the same and authorizing the President to present a most humble Petition to Your Majesty in Council praying for Your Royal Sanction thereto ; (3) That the said Bill or *Projet de Loi* 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 Bill or *Projet de Loi* of the States of Guernsey intituled ‘*Loi donnant effet à un Protocole sur l'Arbitrage,*’ and to order and direct that the same shall 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,

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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.

M. P. A. HANKEY.

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

LOI DONNANT EFFET À UN PROTOCOLE SUR L'ARBITRAGE.

Loi donnant
effet à un
Protocole sur
l'Arbitrage

Attendu qu'à une Assemblée de la Ligue des Nations tenue le 24 septembre 1923 un protocole sur l'Arbitrage contenu dans la Cédule ci-annexée fut signé pour et au nom de Sa Majesté le Roi ;

Attendu que pour donner effet au dit protocole l'Acte du Parlement intitulé “ The Arbitration

Clauses (Protocol) Act 1924 ” fut passé le 7 août 1924. 1925

Attendu qu'il est nécessaire d'établir des règlements ayant force de loi en cette Ile pareils à ceux qui sont prescrits par le dit Acte de Parlement ;

Dans le cas qu'une partie à une soumission à l'arbitrage faite en vertu d'un accord auquel le dit protocole s'applique, ou toute personne se portant comme l'ayant cause ou l'ayant droit de telle partie, commence des poursuites judiciaires devant la Cour Royale contre toute autre partie à la soumission ou toute personne se portant comme l'ayant cause ou l'ayant droit de telle autre partie, à l'égard de toute matière ou différend tombant sous l'accord de soumission, toute partie à telles poursuites pourra lors actionnée sur le premier ajour ou après inscription de la cause sur le rôle des causes à plaider, mais avant qu'aucun plaidoyer ait lieu, s'adresser à la Cour Royale siégeant en Cour Ordinaire, la prier de surseoir aux dites poursuites, et la Cour, à moins qu'elle ne soit satisfaite que l'accord ou l'arbitration n'est plus en force ou ne peut procéder outre, fera acte ordonnant un sursis.

CÉDULE À LAQUELLE RÉFÉRENCE EST FAITE DANS LA SUSDITE LGI.

PROTOCOL ON ARBITRATION CLAUSES.

The undersigned, being duly authorised, declare Cédule
that they accept, on behalf of the countries which they represent, the following provisions :—

1.—Each of the Contracting States recognises the validity of an agreement whether relating to existing or future differences between parties, subject, respectively, to the jurisdiction of different Contracting States by which the parties to a contract agree to submit to arbitration all or any differences that may arise in connection with such

1925 — contract relating to commercial matters or to any other matter capable of settlement by arbitration, whether or not the arbitration is to take place in a country to whose jurisdiction none of the parties is subject.

Each Contracting State reserves the right to limit the obligation mentioned above to contracts which are considered as commercial under its national law. Any Contracting State which avails itself of this right will notify the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, in order that the other Contracting States may be so informed.

2.—The arbitral procedure, including the constitution of the arbitral tribunal, shall be governed by the will of the parties and by the law of the country in whose territory the arbitration takes place.

The Contracting States agree to facilitate all steps in the procedure which require to be taken in their own territories, in accordance with the provisions of their law governing arbitral procedure applicable to existing differences.

3.—Each Contracting State undertakes to ensure the execution by its authorities and in accordance with the provisions of its national laws of arbitral awards made in its own territory under the preceding articles.

4.—The tribunals of the Contracting Parties, on being seized of a dispute regarding a contract made between persons to whom Article 1 applies and including an arbitration agreement whether referring to present or future differences which is valid in virtue of the said article and capable of being carried into effect, shall refer the parties on the application of either of them to the decision of the arbitrators.

Such reference shall not prejudice the competence of the judicial tribunals in case the agreement or the arbitration cannot proceed or become inoperative.

5.—The present Protocol, which shall remain open

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er signature by all States, shall be ratified. The ratifications shall be deposited as soon as possible with the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, who shall notify such deposit to all the signatory States.

6.—The present Protocol shall come into force as soon as two ratifications have been deposited. Thereafter it will take effect, in the case of each Contracting State, one month after the notification by the Secretary-General of the deposit of its ratification.

7.—The present Protocol may be denounced by any Contracting State on giving one year's notice. Denunciation shall be effected by a notification addressed to the Secretary-General of the League, who will immediately transmit copies of such notification to all the other signatory States and inform them of the date on which it was received. The denunciation shall take effect one year after the date on which it was notified to the Secretary-General, and shall operate only in respect of the notifying State.

8.—The Contracting States may declare that their acceptance of the present Protocol does not include any or all of the under-mentioned territories: that is to say, their colonies, overseas possessions or territories, protectorates or the territories over which they exercise a mandate.

The said States may subsequently adhere separately on behalf of any territory thus excluded. The Secretary-General of the League of Nations shall be informed as soon as possible of such adhesions. He shall notify such adhesions to all signatory States. They will take effect one month after the notification by the Secretary-General to all signatory States.

The Contracting States may also denounce the Protocol separately on behalf of any of the terri-

1925 tories referred to above. Article 7 applies to such denunciation.

(Enregistré sur les Records le 20 juillet 1925.)

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE,
The 25th day of June, 1925.

PRESENT,

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF YORK
LORD PRESIDENT LORD STEWARD
LORD PRIVY SEAL SECRETARY SIR SAMUEL HOARE
COLONEL W. G. NICHOLSON

Loi supplé-
mentaire à la
Loi relative
à la Constitu-
tion d'un
Conseil
d'Education

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 June, 1925. 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 Committe the humble Petition of the States of the Island of Guernsey, setting forth :—(1) That on the 12th day of October, 1921, the States passed a Resolution abolishing the Pupil Teachers' Centre, thereby necessitating the repeal of Article 4 of the Law relating to the Constitution of an Education Council, sanctioned by Order of Your Majesty in Council of the 7th day of July, 1916, and the substitution therefor of a new Article ; (2) That at an adjourned meeting of the Court of Chief Pleas, held on the 31st day of January, 1925, the Royal Court adopted a Bill or Projet de Loi, prepared by the Law Officers of the Crown, giving effect to the aforesaid Resolution of the States, and intituled ' Loi Supplémentaire à la Loi relative à la Constitution d'un Conseil d'Education,' and requested the Bailiff to submit the same to the States for their approval ; (3) That at a meeting held on the 18th day of March, 1925,

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the States approved the said Bill or Projet de Loi and authorized the President to present a most humble Petition to Your Majesty in Council praying for Your Royal Sanction thereto ; (4) That the said Bill or Projet de Loi 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 Bill or Projet de Loi intituled 'Loi Supplémentaire à la Loi relative à la Constitution d'un Conseil d'Education,' and to order and direct that the same shall have the force of Law within the Island of Guernsey.

“THE LORDS OF THE COMMITTEE, in obedience to Your Majesty's 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.

M. P. A. HANKEY.

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

LOI SUPPLÉMENTAIRE À LA LOI RELATIVE
À LA CONSTITUTION D'UN CONSEIL
D'ÉDUCATION, 1925.

“Pupil
Teachers’
Centre”
Aboli

Vu la délibération des Etats en date du 12 octobre 1921 par laquelle les Etats furent d’avis d’abolir le “Pupil Teachers’ Centre” et de transférer dès le début de l’année 1922 au Collège Elisabeth les “Junior Male Pupil Teachers” et à l’Ecole Intermédiaire des Filles les “Junior Female Pupil Teachers” ;

Rappel de
l’article 4 de
la Loi de 1916

Est et demeure rappelé l’article quatre de la Loi relative à la Constitution d’un Conseil d’Éducation sanctionnée par Ordre de Sa Majesté en Conseil en date du sept juillet mil neuf cent seize enregistré sur les Records de cette Ile le 29 juillet mil neuf cent seize, et y est substitué l’article suivant lequel sera censé former partie de la dite Loi.

Fonctions du
Conseil
d’Éducation

- 4.—Les fonctions du Conseil d’Éducation seront:—
- (1) De considérer et de consolider, pour être soumis aux Etats, les Budgets :—
 - (a) du Collège Elisabeth ;
 - (b) du Collège des Dames ;
 - (c) des Ecoles Intermédiaires ;
 - (d) du Département de l’Éducation Primaire ;
 - (e) de l’Ecole Technique et des Arts.
 - (2) D’être intermédiaire pour toutes communications entre le Collège Elisabeth et les Etats et le Collège des Dames et les Etats.
 - (3) D’administrer par l’intermédiaire de Comités
 - (a) les Ecoles Intermédiaires ;
 - (b) le Département de l’Éducation Primaire, la Loi sur l’Instruction Publique Primaire et la Loi sur l’Éducation Primaire Obligatoire ;
 - (c) l’Ecole Technique et des Arts.

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- (4) De prendre les mesures nécessaires pour l'instruction des jeunes Instituteurs et Institutrices.
- (5) D'organiser ou de ré-organiser sur un fond convenable
 - (a) l'inspection médicale et le traitement des enfants des Ecoles Primaires ;
 - (b) l'Education 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 l'Agriculture et l'Horticulture dans les théories qui assisteraient dans leur travail pratique ;
 - (d) l'Ecole 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'Education dans cette Ile.
- (6) de faire l'inspection personnelle ou d'arranger pour l'inspection de tous les établissements d'Education dans l'Ile, y inclus toutes institutions religieuses scolastiques et écoles privées, en ce qui regarde tant l'éducation qui est donnée que la condition sanitaire.
- (7)
 - (a) de faire les arrangements pour tous les examens et inspections qui seront requis dans l'Ile pour les enfants qui assistent aux Ecoles Primaires et aux Ecoles Intermédiaires en co-opérant dans ce sujet autant que possible avec les autorités du Collège Elisabeth 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 Ecoles Primaires aux Ecoles

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Intermédiaires et au Collège Elisabeth et des Ecoles Intermédiaires au Collège Elisabeth et au Collège des Dames, et de surveiller les intérêts de tous les boursiers des Etats.

- (8) De représenter les Etats en ce qui regarde les frais d'entretien et de maintien des Ecoles confiées à sa charge, et de fournir annuellement aux Etats un Budget et un rapport sur l'état des dites Ecoles.

(Enregistré sur les Records le 20 juillet, 1925.)

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE

The 25th day of June, 1925.

PRESENT,

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF YORK

LORD PRESIDENT

LORD STEWARD

LORD PRIVY SEAL

SECRETARY SIR SAMUEL HOARE

COLONEL W. G. NICHOLSON

Loi supplé-
mentaire à la
Loi relative à
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 11th day of June, 1925, 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 States of Deliberation held on the 12th day of October, 1921, and at further meetings held on the 12th day of March and the 3rd day of December, 1924, certain amendments to the Law on Public Primary Education, suggested by the States Education Council, were adopted, and the Royal Court was requested to prepare a Bill or Projet de Loi giving effect to the Resolutions of the States in the matter ; (2) That

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on the 31st day of January, 1925, at an adjourned meeting of the Court of Chief Pleas, a Bill or Projet de Loi intituled 'Loi Supplémentaire à la Loi relative à l'Instruction Publique Primaire' prepared by the Law Officers of the Crown was adopted, and the Bailiff was requested to submit the same to the States for their approval ; (3) That at a meeting of the States held on the 18th day of March, 1925, the aforesaid Bill or Projet de Loi was approved with modifications, and the President was authorized to present a most humble Petition to Your Majesty in Council praying for Your Majesty's Royal Sanction thereto ; (4) That the said Bill or Projet de Loi 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 Bill or Projet de Loi intituled 'Loi Supplémentaire à la Loi relative à l'Instruction Publique Primaire,' and to order and direct that the same shall 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 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

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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.

M. P. A. HANKEY.

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

LOI SUPPLÉMENTAIRE À LA LOI RELATIVE
À L'INSTRUCTION PUBLIQUE PRIMAIRE,
1925.

Vu les délibérations des Etats en date du 12 octobre 1921, du 12 mars 1924 et du 3 décembre 1924.

Rappel et
substitution
d'articles de
lois
antérieures

Sont et demeurent rappelés les articles 20, 21, 27, 28 et 29 de la Loi sur l'Instruction Publique Primaire sanctionnée par Ordre de Sa Majesté en Conseil en date du 16 février 1903, enregistrée sur les Records de cette Ile le 7 mars 1903, ainsi que l'article 18 de la Loi supplémentaire à la dite Loi sur l'Instruction Publique Primaire sanctionnée par Ordre de Sa Majesté en Conseil en date du 7 juillet 1916 enregistré sur les Records de cette Ile le 29 juillet 1916, et y sont substitués les articles suivants. Est aussi ajouté à la dite loi de 1903 après le dit article 18 un nouvel article qui sera l'article 18a. Et seront les nouveaux articles censés former partie de la dite Loi de 1903.

Code
d'instruction

18.—Le Conseil d'Education réglera de temps en temps le Code d'Instruction qu'on donnera dans chaque Ecole 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 Ecoles par un ou plus grand nombre des Inspecteurs d'Ecoles 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, bien entendu que l'inspection religieuse des écoles Catholiques Romaines restera entre les mains des Comités de ces écoles. Le Conseil d'Education représentera les Etats en ce qui regarde les frais d'entretien et de maintien des Ecoles, et fournira annuellement aux Etats un rapport sur l'état des dites Ecoles.

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Inspections

Ecoles
Catholiques
Romaines
Frais
d'Entretien
Rapport
annuel fourni
aux Etats

18a.—(1) La charge d'Elève Maître et d'Elève Maîtresse est reconnue par la présente Loi et le traitement servi à ces Elèves sera payé en entier par les Etats.

Charges
d'Elève-
Maître et
d'Elève
Maîtresse re-
connues par
la Loi

(2) Il sera décerné aux Candidats indigents à la profession d'Instituteur et d'Institutrice, à la discrétion du Conseil d'Education, des bourses pour le terme de trois ans, au Collège Elisabeth pour les garçons à raison de trente trois livres sterling par an et à l'Ecole Intermédiaire des Filles pour les Filles à raison de Douze livres sterling par an. Le nombre de bourses accordées aux garçons n'excédera pas Cinq et le nombre de bourses accordées aux Filles n'excédera pas Douze. Ces bourses pourront être accordées à n'importe quelle époque.

Bourses aux
Candidats
indigents à la
profession
d'InstituteurNombre de
bourses

20.—Le Conseil d'Education des Etats conjointement avec cinq membres au plus appartenant du Comité d'Education de la paroisse, nommés à cet effet par leur Comité, ou conjointement avec cinq membres au plus appartenant du Comité d'une Ecole Volontaire subventionnée par les Etats nommés aussi par leur Comité, nommeront, selon le

Nomination
des Maîtres
et Maîtresses

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 Pouvoir de congédier Maîtres et Maîtresses

cas, les maîtres et maîtresses et leurs assistants pour les Ecoles des paroisses respectives et des dites Ecoles volontaires. Tous maîtres, maîtresses et assistants nommés à une Ecole volontaire Catholique Romaine seront de la dénomination religieuse de telle école, à moins que nul candidat de cette dénomination convenable à tous égards, et ayant les qualifications nécessaires, ne soit disponible. Et auront le Conseil d'Education des Etats conjointement avec cinq membres ou plus du Comité d'Education paroissial ou du Comité d'une école volontaire subventionnées par les Etats, selon le cas, pouvoir de congédier les maîtres et maîtresses et leurs assistants.

Ameublement, chauffage, éclairage, nettoyage, livres, etc., pouvoirs et devoirs des maîtres réglés par le Comité paroissial

Le Comité d'Education d'une paroisse pourvoira à l'ameublement, au chauffage, à l'éclairage et au nettoyage de ses écoles, fournira les livres et cartes et toute autre chose nécessaire pour l'Instruction. Il veillera à la discipline scolastique, fera la visite des registres, réglera les devoirs des maîtres, des maîtresses et de leurs assistants, le tout conformément aux règles générales prescrites dans le code émis par le Conseil d'Education.

Budget annuel sera fourni avant le 1er octobre

21.—Avant le premier octobre de chaque année ou autre date que les Etats de temps à autre prescriront, le Conseil d'Education des Etats procédera à régler conjointement avec le Comité de chacune des paroisses de l'Île ainsi qu'avec le Comité de toute école volontaire qui sera subventionnée par les Etats, le montant requis pour pourvoir à la portion des dépenses ordinaires de leurs écoles payables par la paroisse ou par le Comité de l'Ecole volontaire, selon le cas, pour l'année suivante.

TRAITEMENTS.

Traitements seront réglés par le Conseil d'Education et payés par les Etats

27.—Le Conseil d'Education des Etats réglera les traitements annuels qu'il convient d'attribuer aux maîtres, maîtresses et à leurs assistants. Les traitements seront payés en entier par les Etats.

(Enregistré sur les Records le 13 août 1925.)

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE,

The 24th day of July, 1925.

PRESENT.

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY

LORD PRESIDENT

DUKE OF ATHOLL

EARL OF CRAWFORD AND BALCARRES

CHANCELLOR OF THE DUCHY OF LANCASFER

HON. SIR RONALD LINDSAY

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 July, 1925, 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 18th day of June, 1925, the President of the Board of Administration of the States of Guernsey addressed a letter to the Bailiff and President of the States, drawing attention to the urgent need of additional accommodation at the White Rock Harbour of St. Peter-Port, for the use of the Great Western Railway Company, the present accommodation being totally inadequate to cope with the demands made upon the Company for dealing with more expeditious handling of the traffic of the growing industry, and the earlier despatch of cargo boats, and recommending until the question of the improvement of the Harbour be definitely settled: (a) the construction of a temporary wooden building for use as a refreshment room, with public sanitary accommodation included, at a cost of £635, (b) the conversion of the existing refreshment room into a warehouse, and the installation of electric light in both buildings, at a cost of £210. (2) That at a meeting of the States of Deliberation held on the 24th day of June, 1925, the aforesaid

Crédit de
£635 pour
hangar en
bois à la
Blanche
Rocque, et
£210 pour
conversion de
la salle de
rafraîchisse-
ments et
éclairage
électrique des
deux bâti-
ments sanc-
tionnés

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recommendations were submitted to and adopted by that body, and the President was authorized to present a most humble Petition to Your Majesty in Council praying that Your Majesty would be graciously pleased to grant Your Royal Sanction to the following works, viz.:—

- (a) The construction of a temporary wooden building for use as a refreshment room, with public sanitary accommodation included, at a cost of £635 ;
- (b) the conversion of the existing refreshment room into a warehouse, and the installation of electric light in both buildings, at a cost of £210 ;

and to order and direct that the said sums be taken from the revenues of the Harbour of St. Peter-Port.

“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 order and direct that the sums of £635 and £210 be taken from the revenues of the Harbour of St. Peter-Port for the construction of the following works as additional accommodation at the White Rock, Harbour of St. Peter-Port, viz. :—

- (a) The construction of a temporary wooden building for use as a refreshment room, with public sanitary accommodation included, at a cost of £635 ;
- (b) the conversion of the existing refreshment room into a warehouse, and the installation

of electric light in both buildings, at a cost of £210.

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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.

M. P. A. HANKEY.

(Enregistré sur les Records le 13 août 1925.)

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE,
The 24th day of July, 1925.

PRESENT,

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY

LORD PRESIDENT CHANCELLOR OF THE DUCHY OF LANCASTER

DUKE OF ATHOLL HON. SIR RONALD LINDSAY

EARL OF CRAWFORD AND BELCARRES

WHEREAS Reginald Charles Sangan was by a special Verdict and Order of the Royal Court of the Island of Guernsey dated the 10th day of March, 1925, found, after trial upon a charge of forgery, to be insane and was ordered to be detained in the Public Prison till His Majesty's pleasure should be known respecting him :

Reginald
Charles Sangan libéré de
l'Asile des
Aliénés

And whereas His Majesty's pleasure was signified by Order in Council dated the 2nd day of May, 1925, that the said Reginald Charles Sangan be removed to the Town Lunatic Asylum, St. Peter-Port Hospital, and there detained until further Order be made herein.

And whereas it has now been represented to His Majesty in Council that it is desirable that the said Reginald Charles Sangan be discharged from the Town Lunatic Asylum St. Peter-Port Hospital.

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Now, therefore. His Majesty having been pleased by and with the advice of His Privy Council to order, as it is hereby ordered that the said Reginald Charles Sangan be discharged from the Town Lunatic Asylum, Saint Peter Port Hospital.

Whereof the Bailiff and Jurats of the Royal Court of the Island of Guernsey, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

M. P. A. HANKEY.

(Enregistré sur les Records le 13 août 1925.)

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE,
The 24th day of July, 1925.

PRESENT,

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY

LORD PRESIDENT

DUKE OF ATHOLL

EARL OF CRAWFORD AND BALCARRES

CHANCELLOR OF THE DUCHY OF LANCASTER

HON. SIR RONALD LINDSAY

Loi supplé-
mentaire à la
Loi relative à
la Taxation
Paroissiale

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 21st day of July, 1925, 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 24th day of June, 1925, the States approved a Bill or Projet de Loi intituled ‘Loi relative à l’Administration des Pauvres de l’Ile,’ and authorized the President to submit a most humble Petition to Your Majesty in Council praying for Your Royal Sanction thereto ; (2) That whereas, under the provisions of the aforesaid Law,

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the whole cost of Poor Law Administration will be borne by the States, it is necessary to modify the Law relating to Parochial Taxation, sanctioned by an Order of Your Majesty in Council of the 11th October, 1923 ; (3) That accordingly on the 13th day of June, 1925, a Bill or Projet de Loi, prepared by the Law Officers of the Crown, was submitted to and adopted by the Royal Court, and the Bailiff was requested to submit the same to the States for their approval ; (4) That the said Bill or Projet de Loi intituled ' Loi Supplémentaire à la Loi relative à la Taxation Paroissiale (1923) ' was on the 24th day of June, 1925, submitted to the States and approved with modifications, and the President was authorized to submit a most humble Petition to Your Majesty in Council praying for your Royal Sanction thereto ; (5) That the said Bill or Projet de Loi 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 said Bill or Projet de Loi intituled ' Loi Supplémentaire à la Loi relative à la Taxation Paroissiale (1923) ', and to order and direct that the same shall 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 the same shall have the force of Law within the Island of Guernsey.

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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.

M. P. A. HANKEY.

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

LOI SUPPLÉMENTAIRE À LA LOI RELATIVE À LA TAXATION PAROISSIALE (1923).

Attendu que d'après les dispositions de la Loi relative à l'Administration des Pauvres de l'Ile sanctionnée par Ordre de Sa Majesté en Conseil en date du vingt-quatre juillet 1925 enregistré sur les Records de cette Ile le 13 août 1925, le coût entier de secours et de l'administration des pauvres de l'Ile est à la charge des Etats.

Rappel d'articles de la Loi de 1923

Attendu que la nécessité ensuit de porter des modifications à la Loi relative à la Taxation Paroissiale sanctionnée par Ordre de Sa Majesté en Conseil en date du 11 octobre 1923 enregistré sur les Records de cette Ile le 27 octobre 1923. Sont et demeurent rappelés :—

- (a) l'alinéa (a) de l'article premier ;
- (b) la section première de l'article deux ;
- (c) l'article neuf.

Sont substitués aux Articles 3, 5, 8, et 10 de la dite Loi, lesquels sont aussi et demeurent rappelés, les articles suivants :—

ARTICLE III.

Sont exemptés de la taxe sur les Occupants :—

- (a) les propriétés immobilières occupées par un Département quelconque du Gouvernement de Sa Majesté ;
- (b) la Cour Royale ;
- (c) la Prison publique ;
- (d) les Arsenaux lors occupés pour des besoins militaires ;
- (e) les lieux dévoués exclusivement au culte religieux ;
- (f) les Ecoles paroissiales ;
- (g) les Cimetières paroissiaux ;
- (h) les propriétés des Etats formant partie des Havres de Saint Pierre-Port et de Saint Samson sous le contrôle du Conseil Administratif des Etats.

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Exemptions
de la Taxe sur
les Occupants

ARTICLE V.

Toute demande à la Cour pour l'autorisation de lever une taxe en vertu de l'Article II de cette Loi devra énoncer la somme par livre sterling qu'il est proposé de lever.

Somme par
livre sterling
devra être
énoncée en
faisant
demande à la
Cour pour
autorisation

ARTICLE VIII.

Sera éligible à la charge de Connétable et de Douzenier tout contribuable qui habite la paroisse et qui est propriétaire ou occupant de propriété immobilière dans la dite paroisse pour laquelle il paie taxe sur une valeur locative totale d'au moins £30 sterling par an dans la paroisse de Saint Pierre-Port, et d'au moins £20 sterling par an dans les paroisses de la Campagne.

Eligibilité à la
charge de
Douzenier et
de
Connétable

ARTICLE X.

La Cour Royale est autorisée à passer de temps à autre toutes et telles Ordonnances qu'elle croira nécessaires pour la mise à exécution de la dite Loi.

Cour
autorisée à
passer
Ordonnances

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(Enregistré sur les Records le 13 août 1925.)

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE,
The 24th day of July, 1925.

PRESENT,

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY

LORD PRESIDENT

DUKE OF ATHOLL

EARL OF CRAWFORD AND BALCARRES

CHANCELLOR OF THE DUCHY OF LANCASTER

HON. SIR RONALD LINDSAY

Loi supplé-
mentaire à la
Loi ayant
rapport à la
Protection
des Enfants
et des Jeunes
Personnes

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 21st day of July, 1925, 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 24th day of June, 1925, the States approved a Bill or *Projet de Loi* intituled ‘*Loi relative à l’Administration des Pauvres de l’Ile,*’ and authorized the President to submit a most humble Petition to Your Majesty in Council praying for Your Royal Sanction thereto; (2) That consequently under the provisions of the aforesaid Law, it is necessary to modify the Law relating to the Protection of Children and Young Persons, sanctioned by an Order of Your Majesty in Council of the 24th day of January, 1917; (3) That accordingly on the 13th day of June, 1925, a Bill or *Projet de Loi* prepared by the Law Officers of the Crown, was submitted to and adopted by the Royal Court, and the Bailiff was requested to submit the same to the States for their approval; (4) That the said Bill or *Projet de Loi* intituled ‘*Loi Supplémentaire à la Loi ayant rapport à la Protection des Enfants et des Jeunes Personnes*’ was, on the 24th day of June, 1925, submitted to and approved by the States, and the President was authorized to submit a most

humble Petition to Your Majesty in Council praying for Your Royal Sanction thereto ; (5) That the said Bill or Projet de Loi 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 grant Your Royal Sanction to the said Bill or Projet de Loi intituled 'Loi Supplémentaire à la Loi ayant rapport à la Protection des Enfants et des Jeunes Personnes,' and to order and direct that the same shall 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 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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“PROJET DE LOI” referred to in the foregoing Order in Council.

LOI SUPPLÉMENTAIRE À LA LOI AYANT
RAPPORT À LA PROTECTION DES ENFANTS
ET DES JEUNES PERSONNES.

Attendu que d'après les dispositions de la loi relative à l'administration des pauvres de l'Ile sanctionnée par Ordre de Sa Majesté en Conseil en date du vingt-quatre juillet 1925, enregistré sur les Records de cette Ile le 13 août 1925, le coût entier de secours et de l'administration des pauvres de l'Ile est à la charge des Etats.

Attendu que la nécessité ensuit de porter des modifications à la Loi ayant rapport à la Protection des Enfants et des Jeunes Personnes sanctionnée par Ordre de Sa Majesté en Conseil en date du 24 janvier 1917, enregistré sur les Records de cette Ile le 10 février 1917.

Substitution
de Mots

1.—Dans les articles suivants, savoir :—Article 1 (7), 1 (8), 1 (9), Article 2 et Article 4 (2) sont substitués aux mots “ Conseil d'Administration des pauvres ” partout où ces mots se trouvent, les mots “ Conseil des pauvres de la paroisse.”

2.—Dans l'article 7 à la fin de la section première sont substitués aux mots “ aux Connétables de la paroisse où il réside ” les mots “ au Conseil Central.”

3.—Dans les articles suivants, savoir :—Article 20, Article 23 (7) (10b), Article 46, Article 48 (5) sont substitués aux mots

- (a) “ Conseil d'Administration des pauvres d'une Paroisse ”
- (b) “ Conseil d'Administration pour les pauvres d'une paroisse ”
- (c) “ Conseil d'Administration des pauvres de leur paroisse ” partout où ils se trouvent, les mots “ Conseil Central.”

(Enregistré sur les Records le 13 août 1925.)

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE,

1925

The 24th day of July, 1925.

PRESENT,

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY

LORD PRESIDENT

DUKE OF ATHOLL

EARL OF CRAWFORD AND BALCAIRES

CHANCELLOR OF THE DUCHY OF LANCASTER

HON. SIR RONALD LINDSAY

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 21st day of July, 1925, in the words following, viz.:—

Loi Supplémentaire à la Loi relative à l'Etablissement Paroissial

“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 24th day of June, 1925, the States approved a Bill or *Projet de Loi* intituled ‘*Loi relative à l'Administration des Pauvres de l'Ile,*’ and authorized the President to submit a most humble Petition to Your Majesty in Council praying for Your Royal Sanction thereto; (2) that consequently under the provisions of the said Law it is necessary to amend the Law relating to Parochial Settlement, sanctioned by an Order of Her late Majesty in Council on the 26th June, 1867; (3) That accordingly on the 13th June, 1925, a Bill or *Projet de Loi*, prepared by the Law Officers of the Crown, was submitted to and adopted by the Royal Court, and the Bailiff was requested to submit the same to the States for their approval; (4) That the said Bill or *Projet de Loi* intituled ‘*Loi Supplémentaire à la Loi relative à l'Etablissement Paroissial*’ was, on the 24th day of June, 1925, submitted to the States and approved with modifications, and the President was authorized to submit a most humble Petition to Your Majesty in Council praying for Your Royal

1925 — Sanction thereto ; (5) That the said Bill or Projet de Loi 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 said Bill or Projet de Loi intituled ‘ Loi Supplémentaire à la Loi relative à l’Etablissement Paroissial,’ and to order and direct that the same shall 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 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.

M. P. A. HANKEY.

“ PROJET DE LOI ” referred to in the foregoing 1925
Order in Council.

LOI SUPPLÉMENTAIRE À LA LOI RELATIVE À L'ÉTABLISSEMENT PAROISSIAL.

Attendu que d'après les dispositions de la loi relative à l'Administration des pauvres de l'Ile sanctionnée par Ordre de Sa Majesté en Conseil en date du vingt-quatre juillet 1925, enregistré sur les Records de cette Ile le 13 août 1925 le coût entier de secours et de l'Administration des pauvres de l'Ile est à la charge des Etats.

Attendu que par conséquent à l'avenir l'établissement de ceux qui en ont ou de ceux qui en acquerront ne doit plus être établissement paroissial mais établissement dans une des Iles du Bailliage ;

Attendu que la nécessité ensuit de régler l'interprétation de la loi relative à l'établissement paroissial sanctionnée par Ordre de Sa Majesté en Conseil en date du 26 juin 1867, enregistré sur les Records de cette Ile le 13 juillet 1867.

1.—En interprétant la dite loi de 1867, l'établissement acquis ou à être acquis en vertu des dispositions de la dite loi sera censé selon les circonstances un établissement dans une des Iles du Bailliage au lieu de l'établissement paroissial, et paiement de taxe auquel référence est faite dans l'article premier de la dite loi sera censé en ce qui concerne l'Ile de Guernesey un paiement de taxe sur le revenu.

Acquisition
d'établisse-
ment—Inter-
prétation de
la loi de 1867

2.—Ceux qui rempliront les conditions de résidence et autrement prescrites par la dite loi de 1867 pour l'acquisition d'établissement acquerront établissement dans une des Iles du Bailliage au lieu de l'établissement paroissial. Pourvu toujours que dans chacun des cas prévus par la dite loi de 1867 les conditions requises quant à la durée de résidence pour acquérir établissement aient été remplies par une résidence dans n'importe quelle paroisse ou

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----- paroisses successives et sans qu'il soit nécessaire que telle résidence ait été accomplie dans une seule paroisse.

ORDRES EN CONSEIL.

(Enregistré sur les Records le 13 août 1925.)

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AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE,
The 24th day of July, 1925

PRESENT,

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY,

LORD PRESIDENT

DUKE OF ATHOLL

EARL OF CRAWFORD AND BALCARRES

CHANCELLOR OF THE DUCHY OF LANCASTER

HON. SIR RONALD LINDSAY

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 21st day of July, 1925, in the words following, viz. :—

Loi ayant
rapport à
l'Administra-
tion des
pauvres 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 16th day of July, 1924, the States of Deliberation appointed a Committee to study the whole question of Poor Law Administration in regard to Parochial Taxation, and report thereon to the States ; (2) That on the 8th day of October, 1924, the report of the above Committee was submitted to and considered by the States, when a resolution was adopted inviting the said Committee, to which five new members were added, to consider further a solution of the question on the basis of the assumption by the States of the whole cost of the Poor and the Administration of the Poor Law by a Committee to be composed of members representing the parishes and the States, having in view the least possible disturbance of existing machinery ; (3) That on the 18th day of March, 1925, the report of the Committee was sub-

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mitted to and considered by the States, when it was resolved :—(i) that the entire cost of Poor Law Administration of the Island should be borne by the States ; (ii) to approve the recommendations of their Committee contained in the aforesaid report under the head ‘ Basis for Poor Law Administration ’ for the control and administration of moneys provided in accordance with the aforesaid resolution (i) ; and (iii) to request the Royal Court to prepare a Bill or Projet de Loi to give effect to the aforesaid resolutions, and to make such amendments to existing laws as may be necessary in consequence of the said resolutions ; (4) That on the 16th day of May, 1925, a Bill or Projet de Loi, prepared by the Law Officers of the Crown, and intituled ‘ Loi ayant rapport à l’Administration des Pauvres de l’Île ’ was adopted by the Royal Court, and the Bailiff was requested to submit the same to the States for their approval ; (5) That on the 24th day of June, 1925, the said Bill or Projet de Loi was submitted to and approved by the States with modifications, and the President was authorized to present a most humble Petition to Your Majesty in Council praying for Your Royal Sanction thereto ; (6) That the said Bill or Projet de Loi 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 grant Your Royal Sanction to the said Bill or Projet de Loi intituled ‘ Loi ayant rapport à l’Administration des Pauvres de l’Île,’ and to order and direct that the same shall 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.”

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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.

M. P. A. HANKEY.

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

LOI AYANT RAPPORT À L'ADMINISTRATION DES PAUVRES DE L'ILE.

Vu la délibération des Etats en date du 18 mars 1925 par laquelle les Etats furent d'avis que le coût entier de l'administration des Pauvres de l'Ile serait payé de revenu des Etats et d'approuver les recommandations de leur Comité pour le contrôle et l'administration du fonds ainsi pourvu par les Etats;

ARTICLE 1.

A compter du 1er janvier 1925, les frais du sou-
largement des pauvres de l'Ile tant internes qu'ex-
Frais seront
payables par
les Etats

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termes ainsi que de la construction ou de l'acquisition des hôpitaux nécessaires pour le logement des pauvres, du maintien et de la réparation de tels hôpitaux, et les salaires des Chirurgiens pour soins médicaux aux pauvres et du personnel de l'administration de tels hôpitaux, seront payés des revenus des Etats.

ARTICLE 2.

Soulagement des pauvres et des étrangers confiés à un Conseil Central assisté de chacune des paroisses de l'île et du Conseil de l'Hôpital de la Campagne

Le soulagement et le soin des pauvres de l'île tant internes qu'externes ainsi que le soulagement provisoire des étrangers devenant à charge seront confiés à un Conseil Central lequel Conseil sera assisté par un Conseil de chacune des paroisses de l'île et par un Conseil pour l'Hôpital de la Campagne. Le Conseil des Pauvres de la paroisse de Saint Pierre-Port sera le Conseil pour l'Hôpital de la dite paroisse. La constitution et les pouvoirs et devoirs des dits Conseils seront ceux qui sont ci-après spécifiés.

ARTICLE 3.

LA CONSTITUTION DU CONSEIL CENTRAL.

Constitution du Conseil

(1) Le Conseil Central sera composé de trente-neuf membres comme suit, savoir :—

- | | | |
|--|---------|----|
| (a) Un Président élu par les Etats de parmi les membres des Etats | .. .. . | 1 |
| (b) Vingt-quatre membres élus par les Etats de parmi les membres des Etats desquels neuf seront choisis de la paroisse de Saint Pierre-Port, trois de chacune des paroisses de Saint Samson et du Valle, deux de chacune des paroisses du Castel et de Saint Martin et un de chacune des autres paroisses de la Campagne | .. .. . | 24 |
| (c) Le Procureur des pauvres de chacune des neuf paroisses de la Campagne qui sera élu par les Chefs de Famille respectifs des dites paroisses | .. .. . | 9 |

- (d) Les cinq surveillants des pauvres de la paroisse de Saint Pierre-Port ayant une année de service pendant le terme courant pour lequel ils ont été élus. 5

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(2) Le Président et les membres élus par les Etats seront élus pour le terme de trois ans. Terme d'office

(3) Trois membres de la paroisse de Saint Pierre-Port et un membre de chacune des paroisses de Saint-Samson et du Valle sortiront de charge à la fin de la première et de la seconde année, selon qu'il sera déterminé par le sort.

(4) Dans les assemblées du Conseil Central treize Quorum membres formeront un quorum.

ARTICLE 4.

LES POUVOIRS ET DEVOIRS DU CONSEIL CENTRAL.

Les pouvoirs et devoirs de Conseil Central seront : Pouvoirs et devoirs du Conseil

- (1) De fixer de temps en temps le taux maximum ordinaire de soulagement afin d'assurer une base uniforme de soulagement dans toutes les paroisses ;
- (2) D'exercer un pouvoir de contrôle sur les Conseils paroissiaux et les Conseils des Hôpitaux ;
- (3) De faire des règlements qui pourront être désirables pour le fonctionnement du Conseil Central et pour celui des Conseils paroissiaux et des Conseils des Hôpitaux ;
- (4) De prendre en considération et d'approuver après amendement le cas échéant les budgets des Conseils paroissiaux et des hôpitaux, et transmettre le budget du Conseil Central au Comité des Finances des Etats ;
- (5) de s'assembler au moins une fois par mois pour prendre en considération :

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- (a) Les rapports statistiques et autres des Conseils paroissiaux et des Hôpitaux lesquels seront rédigés de la manière prescrite par le Conseil Central ;
- (b) Des cas exceptionnels où il pourra être, ou il a été pendant le mois, nécessaire d'accorder soulagement au-delà du maximum ordinaire fixé ;
- (c) Toutes demandes de la part des Conseils des Hôpitaux pour des dépenses autres que des dépenses ordinaires ;
- (d) Toutes autres affaires qui exigent l'attention du Conseil Central.

ARTICLE 5.

CONSEIL DES PAUVRES DE LA PAROISSE DE SAINT PIERRE-PORT.

Constitution
du Conseil
des Pauvres
de St. Pierre-
Port

Le Conseil paroissial qui est aussi le Conseil de l'Hôpital de Saint Pierre-Port sera composé de vingt deux membres comme suit, savoir :—

(a) Les deux Connétables	2
(b) Dix surveillants des pauvres	10
(c) Les neuf membres représentant la paroisse sur le Conseil Central	9
(d) Le Procureur des Pauvres	1
	22

Dans les assemblées du dit Conseil paroissial neuf membres formeront un quorum.

ARTICLE 6.

LES POUVOIRS ET DEVOIRS DU CONSEIL DES PAUVRES DE LA PAROISSE DE SAINT PIERRE-PORT.

Pouvoirs et
devoirs du
dit Conseil

Les pouvoirs et devoirs du dit Conseil paroissial seront :—

- (1) D'élire de parmi ses membres, un Président, un Vice-Président, un Trésorier, un Secrétaire et un Comité exécutif ; le Comité exécutif sera composé de quatre membres en outre le Président, le Vice-Président, le Trésorier et le Secrétaire du Conseil qui seront ex-officio membres du dit Comité exécutif ;
- (2) De préparer un budget annuel et de le transmettre au Conseil Central ;
- (3) De prendre en considération les rapports du Comité exécutif, du Procureur des Pauvres et des surveillants des pauvres et d'administrer le soulagement aux pauvres ;
- (4) De soumettre au Conseil Central des cas exceptionnels où il pourra être, ou il a été pendant le mois, nécessaire d'accorder soulagement additionnel au-delà du maximum ordinaire fixé ;
- (5) De préparer des rapports qui pourront être requis en vertu des règlements faits par le Conseil Central ;
- (6) De surveiller généralement les affaires de l'Hôpital.

ARTICLE 7.

CONSEILS DES PAUVRES DES PAROISSES DE
LA CAMPAGNE.

CONSTITUTION DES CONSEILS.

- (1) Les Conseils des pauvres des paroisses de la Campagne seront composés des deux Connétables de la paroisse, des membres représentant la paroisse élus par les Etats au Conseil Central, du Procureur des Pauvres et de certains membres additionnels élus par les Chefs de Famille de la paroisse, le tout comme est ci-dessous détaillé, savoir :—
- Conseil des
Pauvres des
paroisses de
la Campagne-
Constitution

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Paroisse.	Corné- tables.	Membres sur le Conseil Central et Total		
		élus par la Paroisse.	Procureur des Pauvres.	
Saint Samson	2	3	4	9
Valle	2	3	4	9
Castel	2	3	3	8
Saint Sauveur	2	2	2	6
St. Pierre-du-Bois	2	2	2	6
Torteval	2	2	2	6
La Forêt	2	2	2	6
Saint Martin	2	2	3	7
Saint André	2	2	2	6

(2) Les membres élus par les Chefs de Famille de la paroisse resteront en charge pendant le terme de trois ans pourvu toutefois qu'un membre de chacune des paroisses de Saint Samson, du Valle et du Castel sortira de charge à la fin de la première et de la seconde année selon qu'il sera déterminé par le sort.

Quorum

(3) Dans les assemblées des Conseils des paroisses de Saint Samson, du Valle, du Castel et de Saint Martin, cinq membres formeront un quorum, et dans les assemblées des Conseils des autres paroisses, quatre membres formeront un quorum.

ARTICLE 8.

LES POUVOIRS ET DEVOIRS DES CONSEILS
DES PAUVRES DES PAROISSES DE LA
CAMPAGNE.Pouvoirs et
devoirs du
dit Conseil

(1) Les pouvoirs et devoirs des Conseils des pauvres des paroisses de la Campagne seront :—

- (a) D'élire un Président et un Vice-Président de parmi leurs membres ;
- (b) De préparer un budget annuel et le transmettre au Conseil Central ;
- (c) De prendre en considération tous rapports, et de surveiller et d'administrer généralement le soulagement des pauvres ;

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- (d) De soumettre au Conseil Central des cas exceptionnels où il pourra être, ou il a été nécessaire d'accorder soulagement additionnel au-delà du maximum ordinaire fixe ;
- (e) De préparer des rapports qui pourront être requis en vertu des règlements faits par le Conseil Central.

(2) Le Procureur des Pauvres sera le Trésorier et le Secrétaire du Conseil des pauvres dans chaque paroisse.

ARTICLE 9.

CONSEIL DE L'HÔPITAL DE LA CAMPAGNE.
CONSTITUTION DU CONSEIL.

(1) Le Conseil de l'Hôpital de la Campagne sera composé de trente-neuf membres, savoir, des membres représentant les paroisses de la Campagne élus par les Etats au Conseil Central, des Procureurs des pauvres des dites paroisses et de membres additionnels élus par les Chefs de Famille de la paroisse le tout comme est ci-dessous détaillé, savoir :—

Paroisse	Membres		Total
	Procureurs des Pauvres.	Membres élus par le Conseil Central. Paroisse.	
Saint Samson ..	1	3	7
Valle	1	3	7
Castel	1	2	5
Saint Sauveur ..	1	1	3
St. Pierre-Du-Bois ..	1	1	3
Torteval	1	1	3
La Forêt	1	1	3
Saint Martin	1	2	5
Saint André	1	1	3

(2) Les membres élus par les Chefs de Famille seront élus pour le terme de trois ans pourvu qu'un membre élu par les Chefs de Famille de St. Samson et un membre élu par ceux du Valle sortiront de charge à la fin de la première et de la seconde année selon qu'il sera déterminé par le sort.

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 Quorum (3) Dans les assemblées du Conseil de l'Hôpital de la Campagne treize membres formeront un quorum.

ARTICLE 10.

LES DEVOIRS DU CONSEIL DE L'HÔPITAL DE LA CAMPAGNE.

Devoirs du dit Conseil Les devoirs du Conseil de l'Hôpital de la Campagne seront :—

- (1) D'élire de parmi ses membres, un Président, un Vice-Président, un Trésorier, un Secrétaire et un membre de chacune des paroisses de la Campagne pour former un Comité exécutif dont le président, le Vice-Président, le Trésorier et le Secrétaire seront ex-officio membres.
- (2) De préparer un budget annuel et de le transmettre au Conseil Central.
- (3) De préparer et soumettre des rapports au Conseil Central en conformité aux règlements faits par le Conseil Central ;
- (4) De surveiller généralement les affaires de l'Hôpital.

ARTICLE 11.

RÈGLEMENTS GÉNÉRAUX.

Terme d'office des Procureurs des Pauvres

(1) Les Procureurs des Pauvres des paroisses respectives resteront en charge pendant deux ans ; il leur sera cependant loisible de continuer en charge pendant trois ans. Dans les quinze jours avant l'expiration de leur terme, ils seront tenus de faire assembler les Chefs de Famille pour une nouvelle élection.

Idem Surveillants, St. Pierre-Port

Les dix Surveillants des pauvres de la Paroisse de St. Pierre-Port seront élus par les Chefs de Famille de la paroisse pour le terme de deux ans.

Les Procureurs des Pauvres des paroisses qui sont en charge à la date de l'enregistrement de l'Ordre de

Sa Majesté en Conseil sanctionnant la présente loi continueront en charge jusqu'à la fin de l'année dans laquelle tel enregistrement a lieu. Les Surveillants des Pauvres de la paroisse de Saint Pierre-Port qui sont en charge à la susdite date continueront en charge jusqu'à l'expiration de leur terme d'office.

1925

(2) Les Procureurs des pauvres des paroisses et les surveillants des pauvres de la paroisse de Saint Pierre-Port seront assermentés devant la Cour Royale.

Assermentation des Procureurs des Pauvres des paroisses et surveillants des Pauvres de St. Pierre-Port

(3) Les qualités requises pour pouvoir gérer les charges de Procureur des Pauvres des paroisses et de Surveillant des Pauvres de la paroisse de Saint Pierre-Port seront les mêmes que celles prescrites pour la charge de Connétable de paroisse par les lois qui sont ou qui seront de temps à autre en force.

Qualités pour pouvoir gérer les susdites charges

(4) Tout membre sortant de charge d'aucun des Conseils établis par cette loi sera ré-éligible. En cas que la charge de membre devienne vacante autrement que par l'expiration du terme de service de celui qui la gère, le remplaçant ne sera élu que pour le terme non-expiré de la gestion de celui qu'il remplace.

Ré-éligibilité

(5) Les Jurés-Justiciers seront inéligibles aux Conseils établis par cette Loi.

Jurés inéligibles

(6) Les biens meubles et immeubles appartenant aux pauvres de la paroisse seront administrés par le Conseil Central; et seront tous argents reçus pour le compte des pauvres versés dans la caisse du Conseil Central. Le revenu provenant de donations charitables continuera à être reçu et administré par ceux désignés dans les contrats de donation et autres pièces y ayant rapport.

Biens meubles et immeubles appartenant aux pauvres seront administrés par le Conseil Central Administration des donations charitables

(7) Sauf les cas prévus par cette loi, celui qui a été déjà élu à une charge en vertu de cette loi ne sera éligible à remplir aucune autre charge sous ladite loi cumulativement avec la dite charge à laquelle il a été déjà élu.

Inéligibilité à deux charges sous cette loi

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1925
<hr style="width: 100%;"/> Pouvoirs des
Surveillants
des Pauvres
de la Paroisse
de St. Pierre-
Port et des
Procureurs
des Pauvres.
Pouvoirs des
Conseils par
rapport au
soulagement
au-delà du
maximum | (8) Les Surveillants des Pauvres de la Paroisse de St. Pierre-Port et les Procureurs des Pauvres de la Campagne auront le pouvoir d'accorder soulagement immédiat en cas d'urgence sans l'autorisation préalable du Conseil Paroissial.
(9) Les Conseils des Pauvres de St. Pierre-Port et des paroisses de la Campagne auront le pouvoir d'accorder soulagement au-delà du maximum dans les cas urgents, sans l'autorisation préalable du Conseil Central, et ce jusqu'à la prochaine assemblée du Conseil Central. |
|---|---|

ARTICLE 12.

Rappel de
Lois

- Sont et demeurent rappelées les lois suivantes :—
- (a) La loi ayant rapport à l'administration des pauvres de Saint Pierre-Port sanctionnée par un Ordre de Sa feüe Majesté la Reine en Conseil en date du 28 décembre 1852, enregistré sur les Records de cette Ile le 11 janvier 1853 ;
 - (b) La loi portant modification à la loi relative à l'administration des pauvres de St. Pierre-Port sanctionnée par un Ordre de Sa feüe Majesté la Reine en Conseil en date du 10 mai 1860, enregistré sur les Records de cette Ile le 16 juin 1860 ;
 - (c) La loi relative à l'administration des pauvres des paroisses de la Campagne sanctionnée par un Ordre de Sa feüe Majesté la Reine en Conseil en date du 27 juin 1876, enregistré sur les Records de cette Ile le 8 juillet 1876 ;
 - (d) La loi portant modification à la loi relative à l'administration des pauvres de Saint Pierre-Port sanctionnée par un Ordre de Sa feüe Majesté la Reine en Conseil en date du 16 mai 1878, enregistré sur les Records de cette Ile le 8 juin 1878 ;
 - (e) La loi ayant rapport aux soins médicaux

apportés aux pauvres sanctionnée par un Ordre de Sa Majesté en Conseil en date du 24 septembre 1917. enregistré sur les Records de cette Ile le 13 octobre 1917.

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(Enregistré sur les Records le 31 octobre 1925.)

Monsieur le Baillif ayant ce jour communiqué à la Cour un Ordre de Sa Majesté en Conseil en date du 12 octobre 1925, transmettant des exemplaires de l'Acte du Parlement suivant, savoir :—

Summer
Time Act.

15 and 16 George V. Chapter 64. "An Act to provide for the permanent adoption of Summer Time."

La Cour, après avoir eu lecture du dit Ordre, ouïes les conclusions des Officiers du Roi, a ordonné :—

1. Que le dit Ordre en Conseil sera enregistré sur les Records de cette Ile.
2. Qu'un des exemplaires du dit Acte du Parlement sera enregistré sur les dits Records par être logé au Greffe.
3. Qu'un extrait des Registres contenant ce présent Acte avec un exemplaire du dit Ordre, seront expédiés par le Greffier du Roi, à Monsieur le Juge d'Auregny et à Monsieur le Sénéchal de Sercq.

(Enregistré sur les Records le 31 octobre 1925.)

Monsieur le Baillif ayant ce jour communiqué à la Cour un Ordre de Sa Majesté en Conseil en date du 12 octobre 1925 transmettant des exemplaires d'un Ordre en Conseil intitulé :—

Amendment
to Aliens
Order 1920.

Order in Council dated 24th day of July, 1925, further amending the Aliens Order 1920.

La Cour, après avoir eu lecture du dit Ordre en Conseil en date du 12 octobre 1925 communiqué, ouïes les conclusions des Officiers du Roi, a ordonné :

1925

1. Que le dit Ordre en Conseil communiqué sera enregistré sur les Records de cette Ile.
2. Qu'un des exemplaires du dit Ordre en Conseil transmis sera logé au Greffe pour faire partie des Records de cette Ile.
3. Qu'un extrait des Registres contenant ce présent Acte, avec un exemplaire du dit Ordre en Conseil transmis, sera expédié par le Greffier du Roi à Monsieur le Juge d'Auregny et à Monsieur le Sénéchal de Sercq.

(Enregistré sur les Records le 31 octobre 1925).

**Amendment
of Industrial
Assurance
Act etc.**

Monsieur le Baillif ayant ce jour communiqué à la Cour un Ordre de Sa Majesté en Conseil en date du 12 octobre 1925, transmettant des exemplaires de l'Acte du Parlement suivant, savoir :—

13 and 14 George V. Chapter 8. "An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to Industrial Assurance, and to make provision with respect to War Bond Policies and policies to which the Courts (Emergency Powers) Act 1924 applies, and bond investment business."

La Cour, après avoir eu lecture du dit Ordre, ouïes les conclusions des Officiers du Roi, a ordonné :—

1. Que le dit Ordre en Conseil sera enregistré sur les Records de cette Ile.
2. Qu'un des exemplaires du dit Acte du Parlement sera enregistré sur les dits Records par être logé au Greffe.
3. Qu'un extrait des Registres contenant ce présent Acte avec un exemplaire du dit Ordre, seront expédiés par le Greffier du Roi à Monsieur le Juge d'Auregny et à Monsieur le Sénéchal de Sercq.

(Enregistré sur les *Records* le 31 octobre 1925).

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

The 12th day of October, 1925.

PRESENT,

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY

LORD PRESIDENT

LORD CHAMBERLAIN

LORD SOUTHBOROUGH.

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 14th day of August, 1925, 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, Judge and President of the States of the Island of Alderney, setting forth :— (1) That Your Petitioner was furnished by the Bailiff of Guernsey with a copy of a proposed new law to be brought before the States of the Island of Guernsey relating to the registration of Births and Deaths in that Island : (2) That Your Petitioner submitted the proposed law to the Court of the Island of Alderney, which was of opinion that the said law with certain modifications should be in force in the Island of Alderney : (3) That a projet de Loi was drafted and submitted to the Court of Alderney and adopted by the Court, and Your Petitioner was requested to submit the same to the States for their consideration and approval : (4) That at a Meeting of the States of the Island of Alderney holden before Your Petitioner on the 25th day of May, 1925, the said Projet de Loi intituled ‘ Loi relative à l’Enregistrement des Naissances et Décès dans l’Île d’Auregny ’ was considered and adopted by the States : And Your Petitioner was authorised to present, in the name of the States a most humble petition to Your Majesty in Council, praying for Your Royal Sanction thereto : And most humbly praying that Your Majesty would be graci-

Auregny.
Loi relative à
l’Enregistre-
ment des
Naissances et
Décès dans
l’Île
d’Auregny.

1925

ously pleased to grant Your Royal Sanction to the *Projet de Loi* intituled ' *Loi relative à l'Enregistrement des Naissances et Décès dans l'île d'Auregny,*' and to order and direct that the same shall have force of law in the 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* (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.

M. P. A. HANKEY.

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

LOI RELATIVE A L'ENREGISTREMENT DES 1925
 NAISSANCES ET DÉCÈS DANS L'ÎLE
 D'AUREGNY.

Attendu que par la loi relative à l'enregistrement Préambule.
 des naissances et décès dans le Bailliage de l'île de
 Guernesey sanctionnée par Ordre de Sa Majesté en
 Conseil en date du 26 mai 1925, et enregistré sur les
 Records de l'île de Guernesey le 13 juin 1925, le
 Greffier du Roi en la dite île de Guernesey est le
 Registraire Général des Naissances et Décès dans le
 Bailliage, et considérant qu'il est expédient que
 l'enregistrement des naissances et décès en l'île
 d'Auregny soit fait d'une manière analogue avec les
 enregistrements en la dite île de Guernesey.

ARTICLE GÉNÉRAL.

Le Greffier du Roi, ou dans son absence son Député, Registraire.
Bureau.
 sera le Registraire des Naissances et des Décès dans
 l'Île d'Auregny, et le Bureau du Greffe sera le Bureau
 d'enregistrement.

Le Registraire et son député avant d'entrer en Registraire
prêtera
serment.
 fonctions prêteront serment devant la Cour de bien
 et fidèlement s'acquitter de leurs devoirs.

ENREGISTREMENT DES NAISSANCES

ARTICLE 1.

(1) Lors de la naissance d'un enfant, le père, et Déclaration
de naissance
avant trente
jours.
 dans le cas du décès, de la maladie ou de l'absence de
 l'Île du père, toute personne présente à la naissance et
 toute personne ayant le soin de l'enfant devra, avant
 l'expiration de trente jours de la naissance de l'enfant,
 faire en personne ou envoyer par une personne âgée
 de seize ans au moins, une déclaration signée du
 déclarant ayant rapport à la naissance de l'enfant et
 suivant à la Forme A. dans la cédule ci-annexée, au
 Registraire.

1925

Enfants
illégitimes.

(2) Si l'enfant est illégitime, il doit être désigné comme tel et la personne assistant à l'accouchement, et faute de telle personne, la mère, sera tenue de faire la dite déclaration quant à la naissance. Dans tous les cas la déclaration de la mère sera recevable.

(3) Dans le cas d'un enfant illégitime, personne en qualité du père de tel enfant ne sera tenu de fournir au Registraire les renseignements quant à la naissance requis par la première section de cet article, et le Registraire n'inscrira pas dans le registre le nom d'aucun individu comme étant le père de l'enfant à moins que ce soit sur la demande faite conjointement par la mère et par l'individu qui se déclare être le père de tel enfant.

Enfant
illégitime
d'une femme
mariée.

(4) L'enregistrement de la naissance d'un enfant illégitime d'une femme mariée devra se faire suivant la déclaration de la mère que le dit enfant est illégitime et que son mari n'est pas le père du dit enfant autrement le nom du mari devra être inséré comme le père du dit enfant.

ARTICLE 2.

Registre.

Le Registraire gardera un Registre intitulé "Register of Births" dans lequel seront inscrites toutes les déclarations de naissances aux fins de cette Loi.

ARTICLE 3.

Enregistre-
ment après
trente jours
et avant six
mois.
Déclaration
requisse.

Après l'expiration des trente jours et avant l'expiration des six mois qui suivront la naissance d'un enfant, il sera permis au Registraire d'enregistrer la naissance de tel enfant pourvu qu'il lui soit produit une déclaration solennelle faite devant Justice par une personne présente à la naissance, ou par le père, la mère ou le tuteur de l'enfant, laquelle déclaration contiendra les détails requis suivant la *Forme A*. La personne qui fera la dite déclaration

signera le registre comme la personne donnant l'information. 1925

Dans ce cas le Registraire ou le Député Registraire inscrira sur le Registre que la déclaration lui a été produite. Il sera payé pour l'inscription de chaque déclaration sur le registre la somme d'un chelin six pennis.

Paiement d'un chelin six pennis pour inscription de naissance.

ARTICLE 4.

Après les six mois qui suivront la naissance d'un enfant il ne sera plus permis au Registraire ou son député d'enregistrer la naissance de tel enfant sans un acte spécial de la Cour l'autorisant à ce faire. L'acte pourra s'obtenir dans le cas où les faits auront été constatés à la satisfaction de la Cour. La personne à l'instance de laquelle l'acte sera obtenu signera le registre comme la personne donnant l'information. Dans ce cas le Registraire ou son Député inscrira sur le registre que l'acte de Cour lui a été produit.

Enregistrement après six mois par Acte spécial de la Cour.

ARTICLE 5.

Lorsque la naissance d'un enfant a été enregistré et le nom, s'il y en a un, d'après lequel il fut enregistré est changé, ou si la naissance de l'enfant fut enregistré sans lui donner de nom, lorsqu'un nom lui est donné, le père, la mère, le tuteur de tel enfant ou autre personne demandant que le nom de l'enfant soit changé ou qu'un nom lui soit donné, et ce dans l'ordre de priorité ci-dessus, pourra, dans les douze mois qui suivront l'enregistrement de la naissance, livrer au Registraire un certificat comme est ci-après mentionné, et le Registraire au reçu du dit certificat et sur paiement d'un honoraire n'excédant pas un chelin, inscrira dans le registre sans faire d'effaçure dans l'inscription originelle, le nom mentionné dans le certificat comme ayant été donné à l'enfant.

Changement de nom, ou nom donné après l'enregistrement de naissance.

1925
Formule de
certificat.

Le certificat mentionné dans le paragraphe précédent sera suivant la formule contenue dans la Cédule marquée E annexée à cette Loi et sera signé par le Ministre ou la personne qui aura baptisé l'enfant, ou si l'enfant n'a pas été baptisé, le certificat sera signé par le père ou la mère ou le tuteur de l'enfant ou autre personne demandant que le nom de l'enfant soit changé ou qu'un nom lui soit donné.

Paiement
pour certificat
requis.

Tout Ministre ou personne qui aura baptisé l'enfant livrera sur demande et sur paiement d'un honorairè n'excédant pas un chelin, le certificat requis par cet article.

ARTICLE 6.

Enfant né
avant le
mariage.

Dans le cas où un enfant soit né avant le mariage de son père et mère et que tel enfant soit reconnu légitime par les dits père et mère lors de leur mariage, le Registraire fera note dans le registre de la naissance du dit enfant de la déclaration faite lors du mariage.

ARTICLE 7.

Pénalités
pour infrac-
tions.

Tout contrevenant aux dispositions des articles ci-dessus sera passible d'une amende qui n'excédera pas £1 sterling.

ENREGISTREMENT DES DÉCÈS.

ARTICLE 8.

Enregistre-
ment de
décès.

L'enregistrement des Décès dans l'Île d'Auregny se fera suivant aux dispositions de la " Loi relative aux Certificats de Décès et aux Enterrements," sanctionnée par un Ordre de Sa Majesté en Conseil en date du 22 avril 1910, enregistré sur les records de l'Île d'Auregny le 17 mai 1910.

ARTICLE 9.

1925

Le Registraire des Naissances dans l'Ile d'Auregny transmettra au Registraire-Général à la fin de chaque trimestre, ou plus souvent lorsque requis par lui, une copie authentiquée par lui des naissances et des décès inscrits sur son registre pendant le dit trimestre.

Registraire transmettra au Registraire Général copie authentiquée des naissances et décès.

ARTICLE 10.

Il sera fait par le Registraire, et gardé parmi les registres, un Index pour les Naissances et un Index pour les Décès. Le Registraire doit permettre en tous temps, dans les heures ordinaires, la recherche tant dans les indices que dans les livres d'enregistrements, et donner copie sous sa signature, d'aucun enregistrement dans les dits livres. Pour chaque recherche d'Index, et du livre qui y a rapport, y compris copie de l'enregistrement par lui certifiée, si elle est demandée en même temps, il lui sera payé un chelin en outre les droits de timbre. Il lui sera payé un chelin en outre les droits de timbre pour toute autre copie d'enregistrement par lui certifiée.

Registraire gardera un Index pour les Naissances et un pour les Décès.

Recherche d'Index, copie d'enregistrement. Paiement pour icelle.

ARTICLE 11.

Il sera payé par les Etats de cette Ile au Registraire pour ses services sous la présente loi un salaire annuel de Douze livres sterling.

Salaire du Registraire.

ARTICLE 12.

Les frais nécessaires pour l'achat des livres et formes nécessaires seront payés par les Etats de cette Ile.

Frais pour livres, &c., seront payés par les Etats.

ARTICLE 13.

Les amendes imposées par la présente loi seront applicables moitié à Sa Majesté et moitié aux Etats de cette Ile.

Application des amendes.

1925

ARTICLE 14.

Toute
personne
donnant un
faux rapport
sera coupable
de parjure.

Celui qui, dans le dessein de le faire insérer dans un Registre de Naissances ou de Décès, donnera ou fera donner un état ou rapport faux d'aucun détail nécessaire d'être connu et enregistré au sujet des dits naissances et décès, sera sujet aux mêmes peines et pénalités que s'il était coupable de parjure.

ARTICLE 15.

Cour
autorisée à
passer
Ordonnances.

La Cour est autorisée à passer telles Ordonnances qu'elle trouvera à propos pour porter à exécution les dispositions de la présente Loi.

ARTICLE 16.

Rappel
d'articles et
parties
d'articles de
la Loi de 1850.

Sont et demeurent rappelés les articles et les parties d'articles de la "Loi relative aux Naissances, aux Mariages et aux Morts," sanctionnée par un Ordre de Sa Majesté en Conseil en date du 19 juin 1850, enregistré sur les records de cette Ile d'Auregny le 6 juillet 1850, qui ont rapport aux Naissances et aux Décès.

ARTICLE 17.

Date où loi
viendra en
force.

Cette Loi viendra en force trois mois après son enregistrement sur les Records de cette Ile.

CÉDULE.

1925

FORME A.

Date de Naissance

Nom de l'Enfant

Sexe de l'Enfant

Nom du Père

Nom de la Mère avant Mariage

Lieu de Naissance de l'Enfant

Rang, état ou profession du Père

Signature du Déclarant

Qualité

Résidence

Cette déclaration doit être livrée au Registraire par une personne âgée d'au moins 16 ans.

FORME E.

Je soussigné.....de la paroisse de
certifie par ces présentes que
 le.....jour du mois de.....
 19...., j'ai baptisé par le nom de.....
 un enfant (mâle ou femelle) qui me fut présenté
 par..... comme étant le.....
 du dit enfant, et que le dit.....m'a
 déclaré que le dit enfant fut né à.....en
 la paroisse de le19..
 Le.....19

Formule du certificat certifiant le nom donné à un enfant, mais non en baptême.

Je certifie que l'enfant (mâle ou femelle) né le
à..... en la paroisse
 de.....à et à
 Damesa femme, et dont la
 naissance fut enregistrée le 19....
 a reçu sans être baptisé le nom de.....
 Le.....19....

1925

ALDERNEY.

Translation of " Law relating to the Registration of Births and Deaths in the Island of Alderney," approved by Order in Council of 12th October, 1925.

Preamble.

WHEREAS that by the Law relating to the Registration of Births and Deaths in the Bailiwick of the Island of Guernsey, sanctioned by an Order of His Majesty in Council dated the 26th day of May, 1925, and registered on the Records of the Island of Guernsey the 13th June, 1925, His Majesty's Greffier in the said Island of Guernsey is the Registrar General of Births and Deaths in the Bailiwick and whereas it is expedient that the registration of Births and Deaths in the Island of Alderney should be made in the same manner as registrations in the Island of Guernsey.

GENERAL ARTICLE.

Registrar.

His Majesty's Greffier or in his absence his Deputy, shall be the Registrar of Births and Deaths in the Island of Alderney, and the Greffe Office shall be the Registration Office.

Registrar shall be sworn in.

The Registrar or his Deputy shall on taking office be sworn in by the Court to faithfully discharge their duties.

REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS.

ARTICLE 1.

Declaration of birth to be made before thirty days.

1.—On the birth of a child, the father, and in the case of his death, illness, or absence from the Island, any person present at the birth of the child or any person having care of the child should before the expiration of thirty days after the birth of the child, personally declare or send to the Registrar by a person not under sixteen years of age a declaration signed by the declarant with reference to the birth of the child and in conformity with Form A of the Schedule annexed to this Law.

2.—If the child is illegitimate, it should be designated as such, and the person assisting at the birth and in default of such person the mother shall make the said declaration with regard to the birth. In all such cases the person assisting at the birth and in default of such person the mother's declaration shall be receivable.

1925
Illegitimate
children.

3.—In the case of an illegitimate child the father of the said child shall not be bound to furnish to the Registrar the information regarding the birth required by Section 1 of this Article, and the Registrar shall not inscribe on the register the name of any person as being the father of the child excepting on the request made conjointly by the mother and the person who declares himself to be the father of the child.

4.—The registration of the birth of an illegitimate child of a married woman should be made according to the declaration of the mother that the said child is illegitimate and that her husband is not the father of the said child, otherwise the name of the husband shall be inserted as the father of the said child.

Illegitimate
child of a
married
woman.

ARTICLE 2.

The Registrar shall keep a register intituled "Register of Births," in which shall be inscribed all declarations of births made in conformity with this Law.

Register.

ARTICLE 3.

After the expiration of thirty days and before the expiration of six months after the birth of a child, the Registrar may register the birth of such child on the production of a solemn declaration made before a Jurat by a person present at the birth, or by the father, the mother, or the guardian of the child, the said declaration to be made in conformity with Form A. The person making the said declaration shall sign the register as the person giving the information.

Registration
after thirty
days and
before the
expiration of
six months.

1925
 Fee of 1/6 for inscription of declaration.

The Registrar or the Deputy Registrar shall inscribe on the register that the declaration has been produced. There shall be paid for the inscription of each declaration on the register the sum of 1s. 6d.

ARTICLE 4.

Registration after six months by special Act of Court.

Six months after the birth of a child the Registrar or his Deputy shall not register the birth of the said child without a special act of Court authorising the registration. The act may be made after presentation of the facts to the satisfaction of the Court. The person applying for the act shall sign the register as the person giving the information. In this case the Registrar or his Deputy shall inscribe on the register that the Act of Court has been produced.

ARTICLE 5.

Change of name, or name given after registration.

After the birth of a child has been registered and the name, if one was given, has been changed, or if the birth of a child has been registered and no name given, when a name is given him, the father, the mother or the guardian of the child or any other person asking for the name of the child to be changed or that he be given a name, in order of priority as aforesaid, may within twelve months of the registration of the birth, furnish the Registrar with a certificate as hereinafter provided, and the Registrar on receipt of such a certificate, and on payment of a fee of 1s., shall inscribe in the register without erasing the original inscription, the name mentioned in the certificate as the name given to the child.

Form of certificate.

The certificate named in the preceding paragraph shall be in the form contained in Schedule E annexed to this Law, and shall be signed by the Minister or person who will have baptised the said child, or if the child has not been baptised, the certificate shall be signed by the father or the mother or the guardian of the child or any other person asking for the

child's name to be changed or that a name be given him. 1925

The Minister or person who will have baptised the child when requested will furnish a certificate on payment of a fee not exceeding 1s., in conformity with this article. Fee for certificate.

ARTICLE 6.

In the case of a child born before the marriage of its father and mother and such child is recognised as legitimate by the said father and mother at the time of their marriage, the Registrar shall inscribe in the register of the birth of such child the declaration made at the time of the marriage. Child born before marriage.

ARTICLE 7.

Any person contravening the provisions of the aforesaid articles shall be liable to a fine which shall not exceed £1 sterling. Penalties.

REGISTRATION OF DEATHS.

ARTICLE 8.

The registration of Deaths in the Island of Alderney shall be made in conformity with the provisions of the "Law relating to Death Certificates and Burials," sanctioned by Order of His Majesty in Council, dated April 22, 1910, and registered on the records of the Island of Alderney, May 17, 1910. Registration of deaths.

ARTICLE 9.

The Registrar of Births in the Island of Alderney shall transmit to the Registrar-General at the end of each quarter or more often if so required by him, an authentic copy of the births and deaths inscribed on his register during the said quarter. Registrar shall transmit authentic copies of births and deaths to the Registrar-General.

1925

Index of Births and Index of Deaths.

ARTICLE 10.

Fee for search and copy.

The Registrar shall make an index of Births and an index of Deaths, which shall be kept with the registers. The Registrar shall permit at all times and during ordinary hours, searches to be made in the indices as well as in the registers, for any registration made in the said registers. For each search in the index and in the book relating thereto, including a certified copy of the registration, if it is asked for at any time, a fee of 1s. shall be paid in addition to the stamp duty. For any other certified extract a fee of 1s. shall be paid in addition to the Stamp Duty.

Registrar's salary.

ARTICLE 11.

The States shall pay the Registrar the sum of £12 per annum for his services under the present Law.

Books and forms chargeable to the States.

ARTICLE 12.

The cost of the books and necessary forms shall be paid by the States of this Island.

Application of fines.

ARTICLE 13.

The fines imposed under this Law shall be applicable one half to His Majesty and one half to the States of this Island.

Penalty for false declaration.

ARTICLE 14.

Any person who when making a registration on a register of Births or of Deaths shall make or cause to be made a false statement with regard to any necessary information which should be declared with reference to the said Births and Deaths shall be liable to the same punishment and penalties as if he were guilty of perjury.

Court authorised to pass Ordinances.

ARTICLE 15.

The Court is authorised to pass all and such Ordinances as are necessary to put this Law into operation.

ARTICLE 16.

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Are and remain repealed the articles and clauses of the "Law relating to Births and Deaths," sanctioned by Order of Her Majesty in Council, dated June 19, 1850, registered in the Island of Alderney July 6, 1850, relating to Births and Deaths.

Repeal of
articles and
clauses of the
Law of 1850.

ARTICLE 17.

This Law will come into force three months after the registration thereof on the records of this Island.

Date of
coming into
force of this
Law.

 SCHEDULE.

FORM A.

Date of Birth

Name of Child

Sex of Child

Name of Father

Maiden name of Mother

Birthplace of Child

Rank, state or profession of Father

Signature of Declarant

Qualification

Residence

This declaration shall be delivered to the Registrar by a person over sixteen years of age.

1925

FORM E.

Form of Certificate certifying the name given to a
child at baptism.

I, the undersigned.....
of the parish of.....certify by these
presents that the..... day of
19 , I have baptised by the name of.....
a child (male or female) who was presented to me by
.....as being theof the
said child, and having declared to me that the said
child was born at..... in the parish of
.....the.....
19.....
This.....19

Form of Certificate certifying the name given to a
child other than in baptism.

I certify that the child (male or female) born
theat.....in the
parish of..... to..... and
to Dame his wife, and whose
birth was registered the 19.....
has been given the name of
without being baptised.

The.....19....

(Enregistré sur les Records le 7 novembre 1925)

1925

Monsieur le Baillif ayant ce jour communiqué à la Cour un Ordre de Sa Majesté en Conseil en date du 12 octobre 1925, dit "Industrial Property Convention (Accession of Turkey) Order, 1925."

Industrial
Property
Convention
(Accession of
Turkey)
Order 1925.

La Cour, après avoir eu lecture du dit Ordre, ouïes les conclusions des Officeirs du Roi a ordonné:—

- 1.—Qu'un des exemplaires du dit Ordre en Conseil transmis sera logé au Greffe pour faire partie des Records de cette Ile.
- 2.—Qu'un extrait des Registres contenant ce présent Acte avec un exemplaire du dit Ordre en Conseil seront expédiés par le Greffier du Roi à Monsieur le Juge d'Auregny et à Monsieur le Sénéchal de Sercq.

(Enregistré sur les Records le 7 novembre 1925.)

Monsieur le Baillif ayant ce jour communiqué à la Cour un Ordre de Sa Majesté en Conseil en date du 12 octobre 1925 dit "Industrial Property Convention (Accession of Latvia) Order, 1925."

Industrial
Property
Convention
(Accession of
Latvia) Order
1925.

La Cour, après avoir eu lecture du dit Ordre, ouïes les conclusions des Officiers du Roi a ordonné:—

- 1.—Qu'un des exemplaires du dit Ordre en Conseil transmis sera logé au Greffe pour faire partie des Records de cette Ile.
- 2.—Qu'un extrait des Registres contenant ce présent Acte avec un exemplaire du dit Ordre en Conseil seront expédiés par le Greffier du Roi à Monsieur le Juge d'Auregny et à Monsieur le Sénéchal de Sercq.

(Enregistré sur les Records le 7 novembre 1925.)

Monsieur le Baillif ayant ce jour communiqué à la Cour un Ordre de Sa Majesté en Conseil en date

Wireless
Telegraphy
(Explanation)
Act 1925.

1925

du 12 octobre, 1925, transmettant des exemplaires de l'Acte du Parlement suivant, savoir :—

“ 15 and 16 George V. Chapter 67 “The Wireless Telegraphy (Explanation) Act, 1925.”

La Cour, après avoir eu lecture du dit Ordre, ouïes les conclusions des Officiers du Roi, a ordonné:—

- 1.—Que le dit Ordre en Conseil sera enregistré sur les Records de cette Ile.
- 2.—Qu'un des exemplaires du dit Acte du Parlement sera enregistré sur les dits Records par être logé au Greffe.
- 3.—Qu'un extrait des Registres contenant ce présent Acte avec un exemplaire du dit Ordre seront expédiés par le Greffier du Roi à Monsieur le Juge d'Auregny et à Monsieur le Sénéchal de Sercq.

(Enregistré sur les Records le 7 novembre, 1925.)

Act to amend
the law with
respect to the
Carriage of
goods by sea.

Monsieur le Baillif ayant ce jour communiqué à la Cour un Ordre de Sa Majesté en Conseil en date du 8 avril, 1925, transmettant des exemplaires de l'Acte du Parlement suivant, savoir :—

“ 14 and 15., George V. Chapter 22. An Act to amend the law with respect to the Carriage of Goods by sea.”

La Cour, après avoir eu lecture du dit Ordre, ouïes les conclusions des Officiers du Roi, a ordonné:—

- 1.—Que le dit Ordre en Conseil sera enregistré sur les Records de cette Ile.
- 2.—Qu'un des exemplaires du dit Acte du Parlement sera enregistré sur les dits Records par être logé au Greffe.
- 3.—Qu'un extrait des Registres contenant ce présent Acte avec un exemplaire du dit Ordre en Conseil transmis, seront expédiés par le Greffier du Roi à Monsieur le Juge

d'Auregny et à Monsieur le Sénéchal de _____ 1926
Sercq.

(Enregistré sur les *Records* le 21 novembre 1925)

Monsieur le Baillif ayant ce jour communiqué à ^{Latvia}
la Cour un Ordre de Sa Majesté en Conseil en date ^(Extradition)
du 12 octobre 1925 dit "Latvia (Extradition) ^{Order in}
Order in Council 1925. ^{Council 1925.}

La Cour, après avoir eu lecture du dit Ordre, ouïes les conclusions des Officiers du Roi, a ordonné:—

- 1.—Qu'un des exemplaires du dit Ordre en Conseil sera logé au Greffe pour faire partie des Records de cette Ile.
 - 2.—Qu'un extrait des Registres contenant ce présent Acte avec un exemplaire du dit Ordre en Conseil seront expédiés par le Greffier du Roi à Monsieur le Juge d'Auregny et à Monsieur le Sénéchal de Sercq.
-

(Enregistré sur les *Records* le 30 janvier 1926.)

Monsieur le Baillif ayant ce jour communiqué à ^{Treaty of}
la Cour un Ordre de Sa Majesté en Conseil en date du ^{Peace}
19 décembre 1925 intitulé "The Treaty of Peace ^(Austria)
(Austria) Amendment Order 1925 and the Treaty of ^{Amendment}
Peace (Austria) Amendment Order 1920 to 1924." ^{Order 1925}
^{and Treaty}
^{of Peace}

La Cour, après avoir eu lecture du dit Ordre ouïes ^(Austria)
les conclusions des Officiers du Roi a ordonné que ^{Amendment}
le dit Ordre sera enregistré sur les Records de cette ^{Order 1920 to}
Ile par être logé au Greffe, et qu'un extrait des Regis- ^{1924.}
tres contenant ce présent Acte avec un exemplaire du
dit Ordre seront expédiés par le Greffier du Roi à
Monsieur le Juge d'Auregny et à Monsieur le Sénéchal
de Sercq.

1925

(Enregistré sur les Records le 30 janvier 1926.)

The Former
Enemy Aliens
(Disabilities
Removal) Act
1925.

Monsieur le Baillif ayant ce jour communiqué à la Cour un Ordre de Sa Majesté en Conseil en date du 16 décembre 1925 transmettant des exemplaires de l'Acte du Parlement suivant, savoir :

15 and 16 George V. Chapter 43. "The Former Enemy Aliens (Disabilities Removal) Act 1925."

La Cour, après avoir eu lecture du dit Ordre, ouïes les conclusions des Officiers du Roi, a ordonné :—

1. Que le dit Ordre en Conseil sera enregistré sur les Records de cette Ile.
2. Qu'un des exemplaires du dit Acte du Parlement sera enregistré sur les dits Records de cette Ile par être logé au Greffe.
3. Qu'un extrait des Registres contenant ce présent Acte avec un exemplaire du dit Ordre seront expédiés par le Greffier du Roi à Monsieur le Juge d'Auregny et à Monsieur le Sénéchal de Sercq.

(Enregistré sur les Records le 6 février 1926.)

Passagers
débarquant à
Sercq.
Taxe.

Monsieur le Baillif ayant ce jour communiqué à la Cour un Ordre de Sa Majesté en Conseil en date du 16 décembre 1925, autorisant les Chefs Plaids de l'Ile de Sercq à lever pendant l'année mil neuf cent vingt six une taxe d'un chelin sur tous passagers (autres que les habitants de la dite Ile) atterrissant à Sercq :

La Cour, après avoir eu lecture du dit Ordre ouïes les conclusions des Officiers du Roi, a ordonné que le dit Ordre sera enregistré sur les Records de cette Ile et qu'un extrait des Registres de ce présent Acte sera envoyé à Monsieur le Sénéchal de Sercq avec un exemplaire du dit Ordre en Conseil.

(Enregistré sur les Records le 13 février 1926.)

1926

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE,

The 1st day of February, 1926.

PRESENT,

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

LORD PRIVY SEAL

LORD COLEBROOKE

LORD BLEDISLOE

SECRETARY SIR L. WORTHINGTON-EVANS

SIR FREDERICK PONSONBY

LT.-COL. HON. F. S. JACKSON

COL. G. R. LANE-FOX

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, 1925, in the words following, viz. :—

Auregny.
Ordonnance
ayant rapport
à la juridic-
tion de la
Cour
d'Auregny en
matières
criminelles.

“ 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 Royal Court of the Island of Guernsey, setting forth :—(1) That the criminal jurisdiction of the Court of Alderney is at present regulated by an Ordinance of the Royal Court of Guernsey passed on the 9th day of February, 1850, approved and ratified by an Order of Her late Majesty in Council dated the 9th day of March, 1850, whereby a limited jurisdiction in certain matters of Police, therein defined, was conferred upon the said Court with powers of summary conviction and punishment by imprisonment for any time not exceeding one month or by fine to an amount not exceeding £5 sterling ; (2) That the said jurisdiction was by Articles 29 and 30 of a law adopted by the Royal Court on the 24th day of April, 1854, and passed by the States of Guernsey on the 28th day of July, 1854, and approved by an Order of Her late Majesty in Council dated the 24th day of June, 1856, extended to certain other matters in the said 29th Article set out. (3) That it is desirable to avoid the necessity of sending before the Royal Court in Guernsey persons charged with offences which are not covered by the two aforesaid

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enactments and which can be adequately punished by imprisonment for a term of one month with hard labour and a fine of £10 sterling or both, saving always certain grave crimes of which the Court of Alderney ought not to have cognisance. (4) That the Royal Court, without any objection from the Court of Alderney which had due notice of the business to be transacted on that day, on the 31st day of October, 1925, passed a *Projet d'Ordonnance* intituled ' *Ordonnance ayant rapport à la Jurisdiction de la Cour d'Auregny en matières criminelles,*' and requested the Bailiff to transmit a humble Petition to Your Majesty in Council praying for Your Royal Sanction thereto. (5) That the said *Ordonnance* is in the words and figures set forth in the Schedule annexed to the said Petition. And most humbly praying that Your Majesty would be graciously pleased to grant Your Royal Sanction to the *Projet d'Ordonnance* of the Royal Court of Guernsey intituled ' *Ordonnance ayant rapport à la Jurisdiction de la Cour d'Auregny en matières criminelles,*' and to order and direct that the same shall have the force of law in the Islands of Guernsey and Alderney.

"THE LORDS OF THE COMMITTEE, in obedience to Your Majesty's said Order of Reference, have taken the said Petition and the said *Projet d'Ordonnance* 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 d'Ordonnance.*"

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 d'Ordonnance*, and to order, as it is hereby ordered, that the same shall have the force of law within the Islands of Guernsey and Alderney.

AND HIS MAJESTY doth hereby further direct

that this Order and the said *Projet d'Ordonnance* (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.

M. P. A. HANKEY.

“ *PROJET D'ORDONNANCE* ” referred to in the foregoing Order in Council.

PROJET D'ORDONNANCE AYANT RAPPORT À
LA JURIDICTION DE LA COUR D'AUREGNY
EN MATIÈRES CRIMINELLES.

La Cour, ouïes les conclusions des Officiers du Roi, a ordonné et ordonne, moyennant la sanction de Sa Majesté le Roi en Conseil, que les articles suivants seront en force en l'Île d'Auregny. Et est Monsieur le Baillif prié de transmettre la présente Ordonnance pour la sanction des Seigneurs du dit Conseil Privé.

1. La Cour de l'Île d'Auregny aura la connaissance et le jugement de toutes matières criminelles et quasi criminelles échéantes dans l'étendue de la juridiction de la dite Cour qui portent punition par emprisonnement jusqu'à et n'excédant pas un mois avec ou sans travail forcé ou par amende jusqu'à et n'excédant pas Dix livres sterling ou par tel emprisonnement et amende cumulativement n'excédant pas les dites limites.

Pouvoirs de
la Cour
d'Auregny en
matières
criminelles et
quasi
criminelles.

2. La dite Cour aura aussi connaissance des crimes autres que ceux de Trahison, Homicide, Rapt,

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Incendie prémédité, Vol avec violence, Piraterie, Faux et Parjure, lorsqu'elle aura constaté sur les faits établi que, à cause du peu de gravité de l'offense alléguée, la culpabilité de l'accusé, si elle est prouvée ne mériterait pas plus d'un mois d'emprisonnement au travail forcé ou dix livres d'amende ou emprisonnement et amende à la fois jusqu'aux dites limites.

Offenses en dehors de la compétence de la Cour. Dépositions prises par écrit et accusé constitué prisonnier devant la Cour Royale. Défaut de paiement d'amende.

3. Si dans aucun cas la dite Cour est d'opinion, après l'examen des faits, que l'offense soumise à son appréciation est en dehors de sa compétence ou qu'elle mérite une punition d'au-delà de ce qu'elle est compétente d'infliger, elle prendra les dépositions de témoins par écrit et constituera l'accusé comme prisonnier pour que son procès ait lieu devant la Cour Royale de l'Île de Guernesey.

4. Dans le cas de condamnation à une amende, la dite Cour sera tenue d'ordonner dans sa sentence qu'à défaut de paiement de la dite amende, le coupable gardera prison pour un terme qui n'excédera pas un mois, lequel emprisonnement cessera par le paiement de la dite amende.

Caution.

5. La dite Cour pourra en toute cause à sa discrétion admettre l'accusé à donner caution de sa comparution en justice et fixer le montant de la caution à fournir, laquelle, si elle est fournie, sera déposée entre les mains du Greffier de la Cour.

Faute de donner caution.

6. La dite Cour est aussi autorisée à exiger d'un inculpé caution, soit pécuniaire soit juratoire, de sa bonne conduite pour un terme qui n'excédera pas un an, et d'ordonner que faute au dit inculpé de donner la dite caution exigée, il gardera prison pour un terme qui n'excédera pas un mois, ou s'il est étranger qu'il videra l'Île. Et pourra telle caution être exigée même dans le cas où l'inculpé aurait été condamné par la Cour à emprisonnement ou amende.

Juridiction et autorité de la Cour Royale.

7. Et ne dérogera cette Ordonnance en rien à la juridiction et autorité de la Cour Royale de Guernesey sur toute matière criminelle échear te en Auregny.

8. Est et demeure rappelée l'Ordonnance de la Cour Royale de l'Île de Guernesey relative à la juridiction criminelle de la dite Cour d'Auregny passée le 9 février 1850 et sanctionnée par un Ordre de Sa Majesté en Conseil en date du 9 mars 1850 enregistré sur les Records de cette Île le 27 juillet 1850.

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Rappel de l'Ordonnance du 9 février 1850.

(Enregistré sur les Records le 13 février 1926.)

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE,

The 1st day of February, 1926.

PRESENT,

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY

LORD PRIVY SEAL

LORD COLEBROOKE

LORD BLEDISLOE

SECRETARY SIR L. WORTHINGTON-EVANS

SIR FREDERICK PONSONBY

LT.-COL. HON. F. S. JACKSON

COL. G. R. LANE FOX

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, 1925, 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 Royal Court of Guernsey and the States of the Island of Alderney setting forth :— (1) That on the 11th day of March, 1925, a conference between representatives of the Royal Court of Guernsey and of the Court of Alderney was held at the Royal Court House, Guernsey, to consider and define the relative powers of the Royal Court of Guernsey and the Court of Alderney in the passing of Ordinances and the position of the Royal Court with reference to Projets de Loi affecting Alderney. (2) That the questions were discussed and a unanimous Agreement was arrived at on the subject. (3) That on the 25th day of May, 1925, the said Agreement

Conference between the Royal Court of Guernsey and the Court of Alderney to define the relative powers of the Royal Court and the Court of Alderney in passing Ordinances and the position of the Royal Court with reference to Projets de Loi affecting Alderney.

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was submitted to and approved by the States of Alderney. (4) That on the 3rd day of June, 1925, the said Agreement was submitted to and approved by the Royal Court of Guernsey, when an Act of Court was passed approving the same. (5) That the said Agreement was in the words and figures set forth in the Schedule to the Petition. (6) That the Royal Court of Guernsey and the States of Alderney agreed that it would be advisable to submit a humble Petition to Your Majesty in Council praying for Your Royal Sanction to the said Agreement, and requested the Baillif to present such Petition to Your Majesty. And most humbly praying that Your Majesty would be graciously pleased to grant Your Royal Sanction to the Agreement unanimously arrived at on the 11th day of March, 1925, between representatives of the Royal Court of Guernsey and representatives of the Court of Alderney, ratified by the States of Alderney on the 25th day of May, 1925, and by the Royal Court of Guernsey on the 3rd day of June, 1925, defining the relative powers of the Royal Court of Guernsey and the Court of Alderney in the passing of Ordinances and the position of the Royal Court with reference to Projets de Loi affecting Alderney, and to order and direct that the same be observed accordingly.

“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 approve of what is therein proposed.”

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 that the relative powers of the Royal Court of Guernsey and the Court of Alderney in the passing

of Ordinances and the position of the Royal Court with reference to Projets de Loi affecting Alderney, shall be as defined in the Agreement of the 11th day of March, 1925, made between representatives of the Royal Court of Guernsey and representatives of the Court of Alderney, and ratified by the States of Alderney on the 25th day of May, 1925, and by the Royal Court of Guernsey on the 3rd day of June, 1925.

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AND HIS MAJESTY doth hereby further direct that this Order, and the said Agreement (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.

M. P. A. HANKEY.

AGREEMENT

Agreement.

referred to in the foregoing Order in Council
between
the Royal Court of Guernsey (hereinafter called the
"Royal Court")
and
the Court of Alderney (hereinafter called "the
Court")
defining
the relative powers of the Royal Court and the Court
in the passing of Ordinances and the position of the
Royal Court with reference to Projets de Loi
affecting Alderney.

1.—The Court has power as in the past to pass Ordinances, subject to the following limitations :—

Powers of
Alderney
Court to pass

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Ordinances—
limit of
penalties.
Application
is territorial
only.

Ultra vires
Ordinances.

Royal Court
cannot
control or
limit power of
the Court of
Alderney to
raise revenue.
Criminal law
of Alderney.
Limit of
legislative
powers of the
Court of
Alderney.
Projets de Loi
emanating
from
Alderney
must be
submitted to
the Royal
Court, who
may suggest
amendments
and additions.
If agreement
unattainable,
Royal Court
may exercise
its right to
submit
representa-
tions to H.M.
in Council.
Procedure
when a law
should apply
to both
Islands.

- (a) The penalties prescribed must not without the consent of the Royal Court exceed the penalties which the Court has jurisdiction to impose.
- (b) The application of such Ordinances is territorial and does not affect prejudicially the other islands of the Bailiwick.

If any Ordinance of the Court is *ultra vires*, the Royal Court may be moved to or may of its own motion, annul, amend or suspend such Ordinance.

2.—The power of the States of Alderney to raise revenue by taxation is not subject to any control or limitation by the Royal Court.

3.—The Criminal Law of Alderney is that for the time being administered by the Royal Court of Guernsey. Alderney has no legislative powers in criminal matters, except those in respect of which the Court can legislate by Ordinance.

4.—In constitutional and civil legislation generally all Projets de Loi emanating from Alderney shall be submitted to the Royal Court for examination and observations before being dispatched to the Lieutenant-Governor for transmission to His Majesty in Council. The Royal Court may suggest amendments and additions to such Projets de Loi which shall be considered by Alderney. If and when the Projet de Loi has been agreed upon, it shall be dispatched to the Lieutenant-Governor through the Bailiff. If it be found that an agreement is unattainable, the same course shall be followed, and the Royal Court may exercise its right of submitting representations to His Majesty in Council.

When it is desirable that the same law should apply to both Islands, and it is agreed to with or without modifications to meet the needs of Alderney, the Bailiff as representing the Bailiwick shall forward the same to His Majesty in Council through the usual channels, stating that Alderney has concurred in its terms.

(Enregistré sur les Records le 13 mars 1926.)

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AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE,
The 25th day of February, 1926.

PRESENT,

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY

LORD PRIVY SEAL

MASTER OF THE HORSE

MR. WILLIAM WATSON

LT.-COL. WILFRID ASHLEY

WHEREAS there was this day read at the Board a Report from the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Council for Affairs of Guernsey and Jersey, dated the 8th day of February, 1926, 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 of the 20th day of February, 1924, registered on the Records of this Island the 8th March, 1924, Your Majesty was graciously pleased to order, *inter alia*, that the sum of £107,000 for the purpose of providing berthing accommodation to the East of St. Julian's Emplacement in St. Peter Port Harbour, be raised as follows, viz. :—(a) by means of a loan redeemable in 35 years; (b) that the sum required for interest and redemption of the said loan be met partly by the increased Tonnage Dues sanctioned by Your Majesty on the above date and partly by appropriating to that object 6d. per ton from the present Tariff of Duty on Goods imported, any surplus accruing therefrom to be applied to the needs of the Harbours of St. Peter Port and St. Sampson. (2) That following the registration of the above Order, tenders were invited for the new work; and on the 17th December, 1924, the States were asked to vote an additional sum of £18,000, as follows:— £10,505, the amount whereby the lowest tender exceeded the estimate of £107,000 £1,500 in respect of Royalties, etc. £5,995 to cover Engineers' fees and

Berthing Accommodation east of St. Julian's Emplacement Decision of the States of the 24th October 1923 annulled and £122,000 voted for the construction of a new Jetty in a different position authorised. 35 years' loan to be met partly by increased Tonnage Dues and partly by appropriating 6d. per ton from the Tariff of Duty on Goods Imported.

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contingencies. After duly considering the matter, the States refused to vote this additional sum, owing to the fact that in the opinion of the general public the proposed work approved by the States on the 24th October, 1923, and subsequently sanctioned by Your Majesty in Council was not the most suitable or satisfactory plan for providing the additional accommodation required. (3) That the matter was again submitted to the States on the 29th July, 1925, when an alternative scheme was brought forward, and a resolution was passed requesting the Committee for the Harbour of St. Peter Port to consider the same and report thereon to the States. (4) That on the 6th November, 1925, the Report of the said Committee was duly considered by the States, when resolutions were passed :—(a) accepting a tender of £122,000 for the construction of a new jetty of a different design and in a different position in the said Harbour ; (b) annulling their decision of the 24th October, 1923, and sanctioned by Your Majesty in Council on February 20th, 1924 ; (c) authorising the Supervisor to levy by loan the sum of £122,000, redeemable in 35 years ; (d) ordering that the sum required for interest and redemption of the said loan be met partly by the increased Tonnage Dues sanctioned by Your Majesty in Council on the 20th February, 1924, and partly by appropriating 6*d.* per ton from the present Tariff of Duty on Goods imported, any surplus accruing therefrom to be applied to the needs of the Harbours of St. Peter Port and St. Sampson in accordance with the said Order in Council. And most humbly praying that Your Majesty would be graciously pleased to grant Your Royal Sanction to the following, viz. :—I. annulling the decision of the States of the 24th October, 1923, whereby the sum of £107,000 was voted for the purpose of providing berthing accommodation to the East of St. Julian's Emplacement, in the said Har-

bour, and subsequently approved by Your Majesty in Council ; II. that the sum of £122,000 for the construction of a new jetty of a different design and in a different position in the said Harbour, be raised as follows :—(a) By means of a loan redeemable in 35 years ; (b) that the sum required for interest and redemption of the said loan be met partly by the increased Tonnage Dues sanctioned by Your Majesty in Council on the 20th February, 1924, and partly by appropriating 6*d.* per ton from the present Tariff of Duty on Goods imported, any surplus accruing therefrom to be applied to the needs of the Harbours of St. Peter Port and St. Sampson in accordance with the said Order in Council.

“ 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 HIS MAJESTY is pleased to order, as it is hereby ordered :—

- I. That the decision of the States of the 24th day of October, 1923, as subsequently approved by Order in Council of the 20th day of February, 1924, whereby the sum of £107,000 was voted for the purpose of providing berthing accommodation to the East of St. Julian’s Emplacement in St. Peter Port Harbour, be annulled.
- II. That the sum of £122,000 for the construction of a new jetty of a different design and in a different position in the said Harbour, be raised as follows :—
 - (a) By means of a loan redeemable in 35 years.

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(b) That the sum required for interest and redemption of the said loan be met partly by the increased Tonnage Dues sanctioned by the Order in Council of the 20th day of February, 1924, and partly by appropriating 6*d.* per ton from the present Tariff of Duty on Goods imported, any surplus accruing therefrom to be applied to the needs of the Harbours of St. Peter Port and St. Sampson in accordance with the said Order in Council.

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.

M. P. A. HANKEY.

ORDRES EN CONSEIL.

(Enregistré sur les Records le 20 mars 1926.)

Monsieur le Lieutenant-Baillif ayant ce jour communiqué à la Cour un Ordre de Sa Majesté en Conseil en date du 25 février 1926, transmettant des exemplaires d'un Acte du Parlement et d'un Ordre en Conseil suivants :

“ 52 and 53 Victoria, Chapter 63, ‘ The Interpretation Act, 1889.’ Order in Council dated the 25th day of February, 1926. Part 11, entitled, ‘ The Air Navigation (Investigation of Accidents) (Guernsey), Regulations, 1926.’ ”

La Cour, après avoir eu lecture du dit Ordre, ouïes les conclusions des Officiers du Roi a ordonné :—

1. Que le dit Ordre en Conseil du 25 février 1926 sera enregistré sur les Records de cette Ile.
2. Qu'un exemplaire du dit Acte du Parlement et du dit Ordre en Conseil transmis seront enregistrés sur les Records de cette Ile par être logés au Greffe.
3. Qu'un extrait des Registres contenant ce présent Acte avec un exemplaire du dit Acte du Parlement et du dit Ordre en Conseil transmis seront expédiés par le Greffier du Roi, à Monsieur le Juge d'Auregny et à Monsieur le Sénéchal de Sercq, afin d'être enregistrés sur les Records des dites Iles.

(Enregistré sur les Records le 20 mars 1926.)

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE,
The 25th day of February, 1926.

PRESENT

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY

LORD PRIVY SEAL

MR. WILLIAM WATSON

MASTER OF THE HORSE

LT.-COL. WILFRID ASHLEY

HIS MAJESTY, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, is pleased to order, and it is hereby

VII.—GG

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The Air
Navigation
(Investigation
of
Accidents)
(Guernsey)
Regulations
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Interpretation Act 1889

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ordered, that the regulations made under section twelve of the Air Navigation Act, 1920, shall apply to the Channel Islands, subject to the modifications necessary to adapt them to the local circumstances of those Islands, which regulations, with such modifications as aforesaid, are set forth, so far as they affect the Bailiwick of Jersey, in Part I of the Schedule to this Order, and so far as they affect the Bailiwick of Guernsey, in Part II of that Schedule.

M. P. A. HANKEY.

SCHEDULE.

PART I.

THE AIR NAVIGATION (INVESTIGATION OF ACCIDENTS) (JERSEY) REGULATIONS, 1926.*

*As these do not affect the Bailiwick of Guernsey, they are not printed here.

PART II.

THE AIR NAVIGATION (INVESTIGATION OF ACCIDENTS) (GUERNSEY) REGULATIONS, 1926.

Application of Regulations.

1.—These regulations shall apply to accidents arising out of or in the course of air navigation which occur in or over the *Bailiwick of Guernsey or the territorial waters adjacent thereto.*

Notification of Accidents.

2.—(1) Where an accident to which the regulations apply occurs, and involves death or personal injury to any person, whether carried in the aircraft or not, or such serious structural damage to the aircraft as is hereinafter mentioned, or is believed on

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reasonable grounds to have been caused or contributed to by the failure in the air of any part of the aircraft, the pilot, or, if the pilot is incapacitated by injury, the owner or hirer of the aircraft shall—

- (a) send notice thereof by telegram to the Air Ministry, and
- (b) notify the local police :

Provided that in the case of an aircraft which is engaged on hire at the time of the accident, the owner thereof shall, as between himself and the hirer and in the absence of any agreement to the contrary, be responsible for compliance with this regulation.

(2) The notice shall be sent as soon as possible, and within twenty-four hours after the occurrence of the accident unless the person whose duty it is to send it proves that it was not possible to send it within that time, and in any case shall state :—

- (i) the nationality and the registration marks of the aircraft :
- (ii) the name of the owner and hirer (if any) of the aircraft :
- (iii) the name of the pilot of the aircraft :
- (iv) the place where the accident took place :
- (v) the date and time when the accident took place :
- (vi) the nature of the accident : and
- (vii) whether death or personal injury was caused by the accident, and if so, to whom.

(3) In this regulation the expression “ serious structural damage ” in relation to an aircraft means—

- (i) the telescoping or breaking part of the fuselage ; or
- (ii) the breaking of a main spar ; or
- (iii) the breaking of any part of the controls ; or
- (iv) damage by fire to any part of the aircraft.

3.—Where an accident to which these regulations apply involves any such serious structural damage to the aircraft as aforesaid

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- (a) The aircraft shall not, except under the authority of the Secretary of State, be removed or otherwise interfered with, until the expiration of three days after notice of the accident has been given in accordance with these regulations and in any particular case in which the Secretary of State so directs, it shall not be removed or otherwise interfered with until the expiration of such longer period as may be so directed:

Provided that—

- (i) the aircraft or any parts thereof may be removed or interfered with so far as may be necessary for the purpose of extricating persons or animals involved, removing any mails carried by the aircraft, preventing destruction by fire or other cause, or preventing any danger or obstruction to the public ; and
 - (ii) goods or passengers' baggage may be removed from the aircraft under the supervision of an officer of police ;
- (b) The Secretary of State may authorise any person, so far as may be necessary for the purposes of any investigation under these regulations, to take measures for the preservation of the aircraft and to have access to examine, remove or otherwise deal with the aircraft :

Provided that if an aircraft is wrecked on the water, the aircraft or any parts or contents thereof may be removed to such extent as may be necessary for bringing it or them to a place of safety.

Preliminary Investigation.

4.—(1) Where an accident to which these regulations apply occurs, a person generally or specially appointed by the Secretary of State for the purpose (in these regulations referred to as an Inspector of Accidents), may, whether or not such accident is one

notice whereof is required to be given under these regulations, hold a preliminary investigation of such accident.

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(2) An investigation under this regulation shall be conducted in such manner that if a charge is made or is likely to be made against any person, that person shall have an opportunity of being present and of making any statement, or giving any evidence and producing witnesses on his behalf.

5.—For the purpose of his preliminary investigation an Inspector of Accidents shall have power :—

- (a) by summons under his hand to require the attendance of any person who is the owner, hirer, or one of the owners or hirers, of any aircraft concerned in the accident, or is in the employment of such owner or hirer, and whom he thinks fit to call before him and examine, and to require answers or returns to such inquiries as he thinks fit to make from any such person ;
- (b) to require any such person to make and sign a declaration of the truth of the statements made by him in his examination ;
- (c) to require the production of all books, papers and documents of any owner or hirer of any aircraft concerned in the accident which he considers material ;
- (d) to have access to and examine any aircraft concerned in the accident, and the place where the accident occurred.

6.—(1) Upon concluding his preliminary investigation the Inspector of Accidents shall make a report thereon to the Secretary of State, who may cause the whole or any part of such report to be made public in such manner as he thinks fit.

(2) A report under this regulation may include a recommendation for the cancellation, suspension or endorsement of any licence or certificate.

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Formal Investigation.

7.—Where it appears to the Secretary of State that it is expedient to hold a formal investigation of an accident to which these regulations apply, he may, whether or not a preliminary investigation has taken place, by order direct a formal investigation to be held; and with respect to any such formal investigation the following provisions shall have effect:—

- (1) The Secretary of State shall appoint a competent person, in these regulations referred to as “The Court,” to hold the investigation, and may appoint one or more persons possessing legal, aeronautical, engineering, or other special knowledge to act as assessors, and may direct that the Court and the assessors shall receive such remuneration as the Secretary of State, with the approval of the Treasury may determine;
- (2) The Court shall hold the investigation in open court in such manner and under such conditions as the Court may think most effectual for ascertaining the causes and circumstances of the accident and enabling the Court to make the report hereinafter mentioned;
- (3) (i) The Court shall have for the purpose of the investigation all the powers of the *Royal Court when exercising* its ordinary *police* jurisdiction, and without prejudice to those powers the Court may
 - (a) enter and inspect, or authorise any person to enter and inspect, any place or building the entry or inspection whereof appears to the Court requisite for the purpose of the investigation;
 - (b) by summons, *sent by the Court to His Majesty’s Sergeant, who shall serve or cause the same to be served*, require the attend-

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ance as witnesses of all such persons as the Court thinks fit to call and examine, and require such persons to answer any question or furnish any information or produce any books, papers, and documents which the Court may consider relevant :

- (c) administer an oath to any such witness, or require any witness to make and sign a declaration of the truth of the statements made by him in his examination ;
- (ii) The assessors shall have the same powers of entry and inspection as the Court ;
- (4) When a preliminary investigation has been held, the Inspector of Accidents on whose report the formal investigation was directed to be held shall superintend the management of the case on behalf of the Secretary of State, and shall render to the Court such assistance as is in his power ;
- (5) The investigation shall be conducted in such manner that, if a charge is made or likely to be made against any person, that person shall have an opportunity of being present and of making any statement or giving any evidence and producing witnesses on his behalf ;
- (6) Every person attending as a witness before the Court shall be allowed such expenses as would be allowed to a witness attending before *the Royal Court*, and in case of dispute as to the amount to be allowed the same shall be referred by the Court to a *Commissioner of the Royal Court*, who on request signed by the Court shall ascertain and certify the proper amount of the expenses : Provided that, in the case of the owner or hirer of any aircraft concerned in the accident and of any person in his employment, any such expenses may be disallowed if the Court, in its discretion, so directs ;

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- (7) The Court shall make a report to the Secretary of State stating its findings as to the causes of the accident and the circumstances thereof, and adding any observations and recommendations which the Court thinks fit to make with a view to the preservation of life and the avoidance of similar accidents in future, including a recommendation for the cancellation, suspension or endorsement of any licence or certificate;
- (8) The assessors (if any) shall either sign the report with or without reservations or state in writing their dissent therefrom and their reasons for such dissent, and such reservations or dissent and reasons (if any) shall be forwarded to the Secretary of State with the report. The Secretary of State may cause any such report and reservations or dissent and reasons (if any) to be made public, wholly or in part, in such a manner as he thinks fit ;
- (9) The Court may order any costs and expenses incurred in and about the investigation (including any remuneration payable to any person appointed to hold the investigation or to act as assessor) to be paid by any person summoned before it, if it finds that the accident was due to the act or default or negligence of that person; but subject to any such order such costs and expenses shall be deemed to be part of the expenses of the Secretary of State in the exercise of his powers under the Act. *Any such order shall, by legal process on the part of the person entitled to the benefit of such cost and expenses, be enforced by the Royal Court sitting as the Ordinary Court, without power on the part of the person against whom the award shall have been made to take advantage of any legal delays or to dispute the amount of the claim, the decision of the Ordinary Court being final and without*

appeal. The Royal Court may make any order it thinks fit as to the payment of the costs incurred in enforcing the claim.

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General.

8.—(1) A person shall not obstruct or impede the Court or an Inspector of Accidents or an assessor or any person acting under the authority of the Secretary of State in the exercise of any powers or duties under these regulations.

(2) A person shall not without reasonable excuse (proof whereof shall lie on him) fail, after having had the expenses (if any) to which he is entitled tendered to him, to comply with any summons or requisition of a Court or an Inspector of Accidents holding an investigation under these regulations.

9.—If any person contravenes or fails to comply with these regulations or any provision thereof he is liable, on conviction *before the Royal Court in exercise of its ordinary police jurisdiction and notwithstanding the law extending such jurisdiction of the 17th November, 1888, and any other law limiting the jurisdiction of the Royal Court in such cases*, to a fine not exceeding fifty pounds or to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a term not exceeding three months.

10.—(1) In these regulations, unless the context otherwise requires—

“ The Act ” means the Air Navigation Act, 1920, and includes any order or regulation made under the Act ;

“ Secretary of State ” includes, in relation to any purpose of these regulations, other than the appointment of an Inspector of Accidents, any person authorised by the Secretary of State for that purpose ;

(2) The Interpretation Act, 1889 (52 and 53 Vict. c. 63), shall apply for the purpose of the interpreta-

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tion of these regulations as it applies for the purpose of the interpretation of an Act of Parliament, and as if these regulations were an Act of Parliament.

11.—Nothing in these regulations shall limit the power of the Secretary of State under the Act, or any Order made thereunder, of cancelling, suspending or endorsing any licence or certificate.

12.—These regulations may be cited as the Air Navigation (Investigation of Accidents) (*Guernsey*) Regulations, 1926.

(Enregistré sur les Records le 12 avril 1926.)

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE,
The 29th day of March, 1926.

PRESENT,

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY,

LORD SOUTHBOROUGH

LT.-COL. GEORGE GIBBS

SECRETARY SIR W. JOYNSON-HICKS

MAJOR GEORGE TRYON

Modification
de la Cédule
de Droits sur
les Marchan-
disés
Importées
dans l'Île

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 March, 1926, 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 of the 6th day of July, 1915, registered on the Records of this Island on the 24th day of July, 1915, Your Majesty was graciously pleased to sanction a Schedule of duties on Goods Imported into the Island of Guernsey. (2) That certain representations having been made by local millers and others regarding these duties, the States of Deliberation, at a meeting held on the 13th day of May, 1925, on the recommendation of the Board of Administration,

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subject to Your Majesty's Royal Sanction thereto, approved the following modifications to the aforementioned Schedule, viz. :— (1) A rebate of 1s. 9d. per ton on exported flour locally milled, subject to the miller furnishing a written declaration that the flour so exported has been milled solely from imported wheat on which duty at the rate of 3s. 6d. per ton has been paid, and that the minimum quantity on which such rebate be allowed shall be five tons. (2) Exemption from payment of duty on the re-entry of goods which have been exported, when re-imported, provided that notification of goods to be exported, with intention of re-import, with a full description of the same for identification purposes on their return, be given to the Duty on Goods Department before export. (3) The repeal of the following clause of the Order in Council of the 6th July, 1915, registered on the Records of this Island on the 24th July, 1915, viz.:—' 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.' And most humbly praying that Your Majesty would be graciously pleased to grant Your Royal Sanction to the Resolutions of the States of the 13th May, 1925, approving the modification of the ' Tarif de Droits sur les Marchandises Importées dans l'Ile,' sanctioned by Your Majesty in Council on the 6th July, 1915, and registered on the Records of this Island the 24th July, 1915, as follows :— (1) A rebate of 1s. 9d. per ton on exported flour locally milled, subject to the miller furnishing a written declaration that the flour so exported has been milled solely from imported wheat on which duty at the rate of 3s. 6d. per ton has been paid, and that the minimum quantity on which such rebate be allowed shall be five tons. (2) Exemption from

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payment of duty on the re-entry of goods which have been exported, when re-imported, provided that notification of goods to be exported, with intention of re-import, with a full description of the same for identification purposes on their return, be given to the Duty on Goods Department, before export. (3) The repeal of the following clause of the Order in Council of the 6th July, 1915, registered on the Records of this Island on the 24th July, 1915, viz.:—‘ 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,’ and that Your Majesty would be graciously pleased to order and direct that the same shall 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 approve the modifications of the ‘ Tarif de Droits sur les Marchandises Importées dans l’Île.’ ”

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 Schedule of duties on Goods imported into the Island of Guernsey sanctioned by Order in Council of the 6th July, 1915 registered on the Records of the said Island on the 24th July, 1915, be modified as follows :—

- (1) A rebate of 1s. 9d. per ton on exported flour locally milled, subject to the miller furnishing a written declaration that the flour so exported has been milled solely from imported wheat on

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- which duty at the rate of 3s. 6d. per ton has been paid, and that the minimum quantity on which such rebate be allowed shall be five tons.
- (2) Exemption from payment of duty on the re-entry of goods which have been exported, when re-imported, provided that notification of goods to be exported, with intention of re-import, with a full description of the same for identification purposes on their return, be given to the Duty on Goods Department, before export.
- (3) The repeal of the following clause of the Order in Council of the 6th July, 1915, registered on the Records of the Island of Guernsey on the 24th July, 1915, viz.:—

“ 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.”

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.

An 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 the time being, in the said Island, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

COLIN SMITH.

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(Enregistré sur les Records le 12 avril 1926.)

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE

The 19th day of March, 1926.

PRESENT,

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY,

LORD PRIVY SEAL

LORD CHAMBERLAIN

SIR FREDERICK PONSONBY

MR. BRIDGEMAN

Loi ayant
rapport aux
Pensions
pour la
Vieillesse

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, 1926, 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 12th day of March, 1924, the States approved the principle of Old Age Pensions, and appointed a Committee to study the question and report thereon to the States. (2) That on the 4th day of February, 1925, the Report of the said Committee was considered by the States and the recommendations therein contained were approved with certain modifications ; and the Royal Court was requested to prepare a Bill or Projet de Loi giving effect to the resolutions of the States in the matter. (3) That on the 14th day of November, 1925, the Royal Court adopted a Bill or Projet de Loi, prepared by the Law Officers of the Crown, intituled ‘Loi ayant rapport aux Pensions pour la Vieillesse,’ and requested the Bailiff to submit the same to the States for their approval. (4) That on the 6th day of January, 1926, the said Bill or Projet de Loi was submitted to the States and, with certain modifications, approved. (5) That on the 3rd day of February, 1926, the States authorized the President to present on their behalf a most humble Petition to Your Majesty in Council, praying for Your Royal Sanction to the aforesaid Bill or Projet

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de Loi. (6) That the aforesaid Bill or Projet de Loi, as finally amended and approved, 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 grant Your Royal Sanction to the Bill or Projet de Loi of the States of Guernsey intituled 'Loi ayant rapport aux Pensions pour la Vieillesse,' and to order and direct that the same shall 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.

M. P. A. HANKEY.

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

LOI AYANT RAPPORT AUX PENSIONS POUR
LA VIEILLESSE.

Attendu que les Etats par leur délibération en date du 4 février 1925, ont adopté le principe de Pensions payables pour la Vieillesse.

Afin de donner effet à la dite délibération des Etats à ce sujet et moyennant la sanction de Sa Majesté en Conseil les Articles qui ensuivent rédigés en Anglais auront force de Loi en cette Ile.

ARTICLE I.

Definitions.

1.—In this law the masculine shall include the feminine and the singular the plural, unless the context requires otherwise.

2.—“ Pensions Authority ” means the States Old Age Pensions Authority constituted under Article VII. of this law.

“ The Administrator ” means the Administrator of Old Age Pensions constituted under Article VII. of this law.

ARTICLE II.

Right to Receive Old Age Pensions.

1.—Every person in whose case the conditions laid down by this law for the receipt of an old age pension (in this law referred to as statutory conditions) are fulfilled, shall be entitled to receive such a pension under this law so long as those conditions continue to be fulfilled, and so long as he is not disqualified under this law for the receipt of the pension.

2.—An old age pension under this law shall be at 1926
the rate set forth in the schedule to this law.

3.—The sums required for the payment of old age pensions under this law shall be paid out of moneys provided by the States.

4.—The receipt of an old age pension under this law shall not deprive the pensioner of any franchise, right or privilege, or subject him to any disability.

ARTICLE III.

Statutory Conditions for Receipt of Old Age Pensions.

The Statutory conditions for the receipt of an old age pension by any person are :—

- (1) The person must have attained the age of seventy years. For the purpose of this law a person shall be deemed to have attained the age of seventy years on the commencement of the day previous to the seventieth anniversary of the date of his birth, and a similar method shall be applied in calculating any other age under the provisions of this law.
- (2) The person must satisfy the Pensions Authority that for the ten years last preceding the date of the receipt of any sum on account of an old age pension he has been a British subject, save that this condition shall not be required to be fulfilled in the case of a woman who satisfies the Pensions Authority that she would, but for her marriage with an alien, have fulfilled this condition, provided that she satisfies the Pensions Authority that she has, since attaining the age of forty-five years' had her residence in the Island of Guernsey for an aggregate period of not less than twenty years.

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- (3) The person must satisfy the Pensions Authority, if he is a natural-born British subject, that he has, since attaining the age of fifty years, had his residence in the Island of Guernsey for an aggregate period of not less than twelve years, and if he is a British subject not natural born, that he has, since attaining the age of forty-five years, had his residence in the Island of Guernsey for an aggregate period of not less than twenty years.

Provided that for the purpose of computing the required period of residence in the island of Guernsey under this provision :—

- (a) Any periods spent in Great Britain and Northern Ireland by a person born in the Island of Guernsey ;
- (b) Any periods spent outside the Island of Guernsey of service under the Crown or as the wife or servant of a person engaged in such service by a person who, up to the commencement of such service, had his residence in the Island of Guernsey ;
- (c) Any periods of absence spent in service on board a vessel registered in the Island of Guernsey by a person who, immediately before his absence on that service, had his residence in the Island of Guernsey ;
- (d) Any periods of temporary absence not exceeding ninety-one days in duration at any one time ;
- (e) Any periods of absence spent in the service of an employer resident in the Island of Guernsey by a person who, before his absence on that service, had his residence in the Island of Guernsey ;

shall be counted as periods of residence in the Island of Guernsey.

- (4) The person must satisfy the Pensions Authority

that his yearly means as calculated under this law do not exceed Forty Pounds. 1926

ARTICLE IV.

Disqualification for Old Age Pensions.

(1) A person shall be disqualified for receiving or continuing to receive an old age pension under this law notwithstanding the fulfilment of the statutory conditions :—

- (a) While he is an inmate of any workhouse or other poor law institution, or while he is detained in any Lunatic Asylum or is being maintained in any place as a pauper or criminal lunatic.

Provided that a person who has become an inmate of any workhouse or other poor law institution or lunatic asylum, otherwise than as a criminal lunatic, for the purpose of obtaining medical or surgical treatment, shall not during a period of three months from the date on which he becomes such an inmate if he so long continues to require such treatment, be disqualified on the ground only that he is such an inmate for receiving or continuing to receive an old age pension, and any rule of law and any enactment, the effect of which is to cause relief given to or in respect of a wife or relative to be treated as relief given to the person liable to maintain the wife or relative shall not have effect for the purposes of this Article.

The receipt of poor law relief or assistance of any description by a person who is not an inmate of a workhouse or other poor law institution shall not disqualify that person from receiving or continuing to receive an old age pension.

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(b) If, before he becomes entitled to a pension, he has habitually failed to work according to his ability, opportunity and need, for the maintenance or benefit of himself and those legally dependent upon him.

Provided that a person shall not be disqualified under this paragraph if he has continuously for ten years up to attaining the age of sixty years by means of payments to Friendly, Provident or other Societies or Trade Unions, or other approved steps, made such provision against old age, sickness, infirmity or want or loss of employment, as may be recognised as proper provision for the purpose by the Pensions Authority, and any such provision, when made by the husband in the case of a married couple living together shall, as respects any right of the wife to a pension, be treated as provision made by the wife as well as by the husband.

(2) Where a person has been before the registration of the Order of His Majesty in Council sanctioning this law or is after such registration, convicted of any offence, and ordered to be imprisoned for a term not exceeding two months with or without hard labour without the option of a fine, he shall be disqualified for receiving or continuing to receive an old age pension under this law while he is detained in prison in consequence of the order and for a further period of six months following the date on which he is released from prison.

(3) Where a person has been, before the registration of the Order of His Majesty in Council sanctioning this law or is, after such registration, convicted of any offence and ordered to be imprisoned for a term exceeding two months with or without hard labour, without the option of a fine or to suffer any greater punishment, he shall be disqualified for receiving or

continuing to receive an old age pension under this law while he is detained in prison in consequence of the order and a further period of two years following the date on which he is released from prison. Provided nevertheless that the Pensions Authority shall have power in approved cases at its discretion to reduce that part of the period of disqualification under this and the preceding sub-section which follows after release from prison.

ARTICLE V.

Limitation with respect to Payment.

A sum shall not be paid on account of an old age pension :—

- (a) To any person while absent from the Island of Guernsey except in cases approved by the Pensions Authority.
- (b) If payment of the sum is not claimed within three months after the date on which it has become payable.

ARTICLE VI.

Calculation of Means.

(1) In calculating for the purpose of this law the means of a person, account shall be taken of :—

- (a) The yearly value of any property belonging to that person (not being property personally used or enjoyed by him) which is invested, or is otherwise put to profitable use by him, or which, though capable of investment or profitable use, is not so invested or put to profitable use by him, and such yearly value shall be calculated as follows, that is to say :—
- (i) The first fifty pounds of the capital value of the said property shall be excluded ; and

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- (ii) The yearly value of the next three hundred and fifty pounds of the capital value of the said property shall be taken to be one twenty-fifth part of the capital value ; and
- (iii) The yearly value of so much of the capital value of the said property as exceeds the sum of four hundred pounds shall be taken to be one-tenth part of such excess capital value.

In the case of real property other than rentes situate in the Island of Guernsey the capital value shown in the Cadastre shall be taken to be the capital value of such real property and deduction shall be made of the capital value of the rentes and other registered charges thereon. The capital value of rentes the yearly value of which is fixed by the Court of Chief Pleas shall be taken to be seventeen pounds ten shillings per quarter and the capital value of rentes the yearly value of which is fixed contractually shall be taken to be twenty times such yearly value.

- (b) The nett income which that person may reasonably expect to receive during the succeeding year in cash, excluding any sums receivable on account of an old age pension under this law, and excluding any sums arising from the investment or profitable use of property (not being property personally used or enjoyed by him) that income in the absence of other means for ascertaining the income, being taken to be the income actually received during the preceding year. Provided that no account shall be taken of any amounts received during a period of not more than three months in any year by a person or by the husband or wife of a person, as the case may be, under a medical certificate as sickness or accident benefit from a Friendly or Provident Society or Trade Union,

or under the law entitled "Loi ayant rapport à la Compensation pour Accidents aux Ouvriers 1924."

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- (c) The yearly value of any advantage accruing to that person from the use or enjoyment of any property belonging to him which is personally used or enjoyed by him, excluding furniture and personal effects, of which no account shall be taken whatever the value thereof may be.
- (d) The yearly value of any benefit or privilege enjoyed by that person.

Provided that the first twenty-six pounds per annum of means derived from any source, shall be excluded from calculation. Provided further that where under paragraph (a) of the foregoing provisions of this section the yearly value of any property is taken to be one twenty-fifth or one-tenth part of the capital value thereof no account shall be taken under any other of those provisions of any appropriation of that property for the purpose of current expenditure.

(2) Where a husband is separated from his wife, any sum paid by him to her under a separation order shall be deducted in calculating his means.

(3) In calculating the means of a person being one of a married couple living together in the same house, the means shall be taken to be one-half of the total means of the couple and where either of the couple or the couple jointly is or are entitled to any property, each of them shall be deemed to be entitled to one-half of that property.

(4) If it appears that any person has directly or indirectly deprived himself of any income (other than earnings) or property in order to qualify himself for the receipt of an old age pension or for the receipt of an old age pension at a higher rate than that to

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which he would otherwise be entitled under this law, that income or the yearly value of that property shall, for the purpose of this section, be taken to be part of the means of that person.

ARTICLE VII.

Administration, Pensions Authority, Administrator.

(1) The control and management of old age pensions under this law shall vest in a permanent Committee to be appointed by the States, and to be called "the States Old Age Pensions Authority."

(2) The Committee shall be composed of :—

(a) The President, elected by the States from among the members of the States for a term of five years, and

(b) Six members elected by the States for a term of three years save that three of the six members appointed at the first election shall retire on completing eighteen months of office, but shall be eligible for re-election. The retiring member shall be determined by the casting of lots. In the event of a vacancy by death, resignation, or otherwise, the member elected to fill the vacancy shall remain in office during the unexpired term only of the member to replace whom he was elected.

(c) The President shall retire from office on ceasing to be a member of the States.

(3) Three members, including the member presiding shall form a quorum. The member presiding shall have no vote unless the votes of the other members are equally divided in which case he shall have a casting vote.

(4) An Administrator of old age pensions shall be appointed by the States Appointments Board at a salary to be fixed and paid by the States.

(5) The Administrator shall keep all necessary statistics and records and shall investigate all claims received.

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ARTICLE VIII.

Method of Payment.

(1) An old age pension, subject to any directions of the Pensions Authority in special cases, shall be paid weekly in advance in such manner as the Pensions Authority shall direct and subject to such conditions as to identification or otherwise, as shall be directed by Ordinance of the Royal Court.

(2) Payments of old age pensions shall be made by the Administrator or by his subordinate officer in each parish of the Island at such place and on such regular fixed days of the week hereinafter called the Pension Day, and within such hours in respect of each parish as the Administrator shall appoint.

(3) Where any public holiday falls on the Pension Day for any parish the Pensions Authority may, at its discretion, direct that sums payable by way of old age pension on that day shall be paid on some other day in the same week, whether earlier or later.

(4) In the case of a claimant or pensioner being, by reason of any mental or other incapacity unable to act, the Pensions Authority or the Administrator shall have power to appoint a person vouched for by the Constables of the parish in which such claimant or pensioner resides, to exercise on behalf of such claimant or pensioner, any right to which such claimant or pensioner may be entitled under this law, and to authorise any person so appointed to receive on behalf and for the benefit of the claimant or pensioner any sums payable by way of old age pension and to vary such appointment at its or his discretion if the interests of the claimant or pensioner warrant it.

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(5) Where a pension is first allowed the pension shall commence to accrue, and where, by virtue of a decision, on any question which has been raised, a pension becomes payable at an increased rate, the pension shall commence to accrue at the increased rate on the first pension day appropriate to the parish in which the pensioner resides after the date on which the claim for the pension is received by the Administrator, or on which the notice of the question is received by the Administrator, as the case may be, or on the first pension day for the given parish after the date on which the claimant or the pensioner first becomes entitled to the pension or on which the pension first becomes payable at the increased rate, whichever is the later, or, if the later of those two dates is the pension day for the given parish then on that day.

ARTICLE IX.

Inalienability of Pension.

Every assignment of or charge on and every agreement to assign or charge on an old age pension under this law shall be void, and old age pensions shall not in any case be attachable by creditors, nor shall they be taken into account in the calculation of means in any judicial proceedings for the purpose of an instalment or a committal order.

ARTICLE X.

Claims for Pensions, Questions, Appeal.

(1) All claims for an old age pension under this law, as well as claims for an increase of old age pension shall, in the first instance, be made to the Administrator in writing and in such form as shall

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be prescribed by Ordinance of the Royal Court. The Administrator shall forthwith report such claims to the Pensions Authority. All questions which may be raised under this Article of this law shall be submitted by the Administrator to the Pensions Authority and the Pensions Authority shall (except in the case of a question which has been originated by the Administrator and on which the Pensions Authority has already received his report) before considering any claim or any question refer it for report and enquiry to the Administrator. The Administrator shall enquire into and report upon any claim or question so referred to him and the Pensions Authority shall on the receipt of the report of the Administrator and after obtaining from him or from any other source, if necessary, any further information as to the claim or question, consider the case and give its decision upon the claim or question.

(2) It is hereby declared that a question may be raised at any time :--

- (a) Whether the statutory conditions are fulfilled in the case of any person claiming such a pension, or whether those conditions continue to be fulfilled in the case of a person in receipt of such a pension, or whether a person is disqualified for receiving or continuing to receive a pension ; and
- (b) Whether at any time or during any period a person has been in receipt of an old age pension when the statutory conditions were not fulfilled, or when he was disqualified for receiving the pension ; and
- (c) Whether a person has been at any time or during any period in receipt of a pension at a certain rate when his means exceeded the amount which justified the payment of a pension at that rate, and, if so, at what rate the pension, if any, should have been paid ; and

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(d) Whether a person who is in receipt of a pension at a certain rate is, having regard to his means, entitled to a pension at a higher or a lower rate, and if so at what rate the pension (if any) should be paid ;

and that an application may be made at any time to alter or revoke a provisional allowance of a claim for a pension.

(3) Any such questions may be raised notwithstanding that the decision of the question involves a decision as to the correctness of a former decision of the Pensions Authority, but where, by a later decision a former decision is reversed, a person who has received any sums on account of an old age pension in accordance with the former decision shall, notwithstanding anything in section (2) of Article XI of this law in the absence of any fraud on his part, be entitled to retain any sum so received up to the date of the later decision, which he would have been entitled to retain but for the reversal of the former decision.

(4) Where a question is raised as to the disqualification of a person to receive an old age pension and it is alleged that the disqualification has arisen since the person has been in receipt of the pension, and that the disqualification is continuing at the time the question is raised, or, if it has ceased, has ceased less than three weeks before that time, the payment of the pension shall be discontinued, and no sum shall be paid to the pensioner on account of the pension after the date on which the question is raised. Provided that, if the question is decided in favour of the pensioner, he shall be entitled to receive all sums which would have been payable to him if the question had not been raised.

(5) If the decision on any question involves the discontinuance of an old age pension, or the reduction of the rate at which the pension is paid, or if, in a

case where the payment of the pension has been discontinued on the raising of the question, the question is not decided in favour of the pensioner, the person in respect of whose pension the decision is given shall not be entitled to receive a pension or to receive a pension at a rate higher than that determined by the Pensions Authority, notwithstanding any change of circumstances unless he makes a fresh claim for the purpose and the claim is allowed, or, in a case where he alleges that he is entitled to receive a pension at a higher rate, raises a question for the purpose and the pension is allowed at a higher rate.

(6) The Administrator and any person aggrieved, or the Constables of the parish in which the aggrieved person resides, on behalf of such person, may appeal to the Ordinary Court against a decision of the Pensions Authority allowing or refusing a claim for pension or determining any question referred to it. Every such appeal shall be made within fifteen days from the date of intimation of the decision in such form and manner as may be prescribed by Regulations under an Ordinance of the Royal Court and shall be heard summarily unless the Court decides that justice cannot be done without adjourning the matter.

(7) If any person is aggrieved by the refusal or neglect of the Pensions Authority to consider a claim for a pension or to determine any question referred to it, or if the Administrator is dissatisfied with any such refusal or neglect, that person, or the Administrator may apply in the prescribed manner to the Ordinary Court, and the Court, if it considers that the Pensions Authority has refused or neglected to consider and determine the claim or question within a reasonable time, shall itself consider and determine the claim or question in the same manner as on an appeal from the Pensions Authority.

(8) The decision of the Pensions Authority on any

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claim or question which is not referred to the Ordinary Court and the decision of the Court on any claim or question which is so referred to it shall be final and conclusive.

ARTICLE XI.

Penalty for False Statement. Repayments of Pension to which Pensioner is not entitled.

(1) If for the purpose of obtaining or continuing an old age pension under this law, either for himself or for any other person, or for the purpose of obtaining or continuing an old age pension under this law for himself or for any other person at a higher rate than that appropriate to the case, any person knowingly makes any false statement or false representation, he shall be liable on summary conviction in the Police Court to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, with or without hard labour.

(2) If it is found at any time that a person has been in receipt of an old age pension under this law :--

- (a) At a higher rate than that appropriate to the case, or,
 - (b) while the statutory conditions were not fulfilled in his case, or
 - (c) while he was disqualified for receiving the pension, such person or, in the case of his death, his personal representative, shall be liable to repay to the Pensions Authority any sums paid to him in respect of the pension, whether in excess of the appropriate amount or while the statutory conditions were not fulfilled, or while he was disqualified for receiving the pension, and the amount of those sums may be recovered as a debt due to the States.
- (3) For the purposes of section (2) of this Article,

any decision of the Pensions Authority under Article X. of this law on any question which is not referred to the Ordinary Court shall be conclusive proof of any matters thereby decided by the Pensions Authority.

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A copy of any decision of the Pensions Authority, if authenticated by the signature of the President, Vice-President or Acting President of the Pensions Authority, and by the signature of the Administrator or Acting Administrator, shall be received in evidence.

(4) Where any person who is in receipt of an old age pension is liable to repay to the Pensions Authority any sums under section (2) of this Article in consequence of the finding of the Pensions Authority or of the decision of the Court in the case of a question referred to it the Pensions Authority shall be entitled, without prejudice to its powers under that section, to direct the deduction of those sums from any sums to which that person becomes entitled on account of an old age pension in such manner as shall be authorised by Ordinance of the Royal Court.

Provided that, in the case of a personal representative the deduction shall only be made from any sums to which that person becomes entitled as a personal representative.

ARTICLE XII.

Ordinance Regulations.

(1) The Royal Court is empowered to pass an Ordinance embodying regulations for carrying this law into effect, and in particular :—

- (a) For prescribing the evidence to be required as to the fulfilment of statutory condition ;
- (b) For prescribing the manner in which claims to pensions may be made, and the procedure to

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be followed on the consideration and determination of claims and questions to be considered and determined by the Pensions Authority and the mode in which any question may be raised as to the continuance, in the case of a pensioner, of the fulfilment of the statutory conditions, and as to the disqualification of a pensioner.

(2) The regulations shall provide for enabling claimants for pensions to make their claims and obtain information as respects old age pensions under this law, and for provisionally allowing claims to pensions before the date on which the claimant will become actually entitled to the pension, and for notice being given by the registrar of births and deaths to the Administrator or Pensions Authority of every death of a person over seventy years of age registered by him, in such manner and subject to such conditions as may be laid down by the regulations, and for making the procedure for considering and determining on any claim for a pension or question with respect to an old age pension under this law as simple as possible.

ARTICLE XIII.

Commencement.

A person shall not be entitled to the receipt of an Old Age Pension under this law until the 1st day of July, 1926, and no such pension shall begin to accrue until that day.

SCHEDULE.

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Maximum Pension.

Eight shillings per week.

Means of Claimant or Pensioner. Rate of Pension per week.

Where the yearly means of the claimant or pensioner as calculated under this law :—

Do not exceed £12	..	..	..	..	..	8s.
Exceed £12 but do not exceed £16	..	..	..	..	..	7s.
„ £16	„	£20	..	..	..	6s.
„ £20	„	£24	..	..	..	5s.
„ £24	„	£28	..	..	..	4s.
„ £28	„	£32	..	..	..	3s.
„ £32	„	£36	..	..	..	2s.
„ £36	„	£40	..	..	..	1s.
„ £40	No pension.					

(Enregistré sur les Records le 5 juin 1926.)

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

The 30th day of April, 1926.

PRESENT,

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY

LORD CHANCELLOR

LORD PRESIDENT

SECRETARY SIR WILLIAM JOYNSON-HICKS

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 April, 1926, in the words following, viz :—

Loi portant
modification
à la Loi
relative aux
Assemblées
Parroissiales

“ 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

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setting forth :—(1) That for the reasons set forth in the preamble thereto, the Royal Court, at a sitting held on the 6th day of February, 1926, adopted a Bill or *Projet de Loi* prepared by the Law Officers of the Crown, intituled ‘*Loi portant modification à la Loi relative aux Assemblées Paroissiales*’ and requested the Bailiff to submit the same to the States for their approval. (2) That on the 10th day of March, 1926, the said Bill or *Projet de Loi* was duly considered by the States of Deliberation, when a resolution was passed approving the same and authorizing the President to present a most humble Petition to Your Majesty in Council praying for Your Royal Sanction thereto. (3) That the said Bill or *Projet de Loi* 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 grant Your Royal Sanction to the said Bill or *Projet de Loi* intituled ‘*Loi portant modification à la Loi relative aux Assemblées Paroissiales*’ and to order and direct that the same shall 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 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.

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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, in the said Island, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

M. P. A. HANKEY.

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

LOI PORTANT MODIFICATION À LA LOI RELATIVE AUX ASSEMBLÉES PAROIS- SIALES.

Attendu que d'après les articles 3 et 4 de la loi relative aux Assemblées paroissiales sanctionnée par un Ordre de Sa Majesté en Conseil en date du 19 novembre 1902, enregistré sur les Records de cette Ile le 29 novembre 1902, toute affaire qui regarde les Pauvres, les Procureurs et Collecteurs des pauvres et autres Officiers de l'administration des pauvres, ainsi que la passation de leurs comptes est censée Affaire Ecclésiastique.

Attendu que d'après la loi ayant rapport à l'administration des pauvres de l'Ile sanctionnée par un Ordre de Sa Majesté en Conseil en date du 24 juillet 1925, enregistré sur les Records de cette Ile le 13 août 1925, les frais du soulagement des pauvres de l'Ile sont maintenant payés par les États, et les Procureurs des pauvres des paroisses respectives sont assermentés devant la Cour Royale au lieu d'être assermentés comme autrefois devant la Cour Ecclésiastique, conséquemment tout ce qui con-

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cerne les Pauvres, les Procureurs et Surveillants des Pauvres ainsi que l'élection des Officiers doit être considéré maintenant comme une Affaire Séculière.

Rappel des
Articles 3 et 4
de la Loi de
1902

Sont et demeurent rappelés les dits Articles 3 et 4 de la loi relative aux assemblées paroissiales et y sont substitués les articles suivants lesquels seront censés former partie de la dite loi.

3.—Sera censée Affaire Ecclésiastique toute affaire qui regardera :

Affaires
Ecclésiastiques

- (1) La Fabrique de l'Eglise et les Cimetières qui en dépendent ;
- (2) Le Trésor ;
- (3) La Cure ;
- (4) Les Curateurs du Trésor et autres officiers de l'Eglise et la passation au vide de leurs comptes respectifs ;
- (5) Toutes les autres Affaires Ecclésiastiques s'il y en a.

Affaires
Séculières

4.—Sera censée Affaire Séculière toute affaire qui regardera :

- (1) Les Connétables, les Procureurs des Pauvres et autres Officiers paroissiaux de l'Administration des Pauvres et les autres officiers séculiers de la paroisse, leurs élections et la passation au vide de leurs comptes en matières paroissiales.
- (2) L'Instruction des enfants autant qu'elle ne sera pas pourvue par les lois spéciales de temps en temps en force.
- (3) Toutes les autres affaires séculières s'il y en a.

(Enregistré sur les Records le 19 juin 1926.)

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AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE,

The 1st day of June, 1926.

PRESENT,

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

LORD PRESIDENT

LORD CHAMBERLAIN

SIR JOHN GILMOUR

SIR FRANCIS BELL

SIR JOHN WALLIS.

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 May, 1926, in the words following, viz. :—

Loi donnant
effet à une
protocole sur
l'Arbitrage,
Auzagny

“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 for the reasons set forth in the preamble thereof the Court of Alderney on the 12th day of September, 1925, adopted the *Projet de Loi* intituled ‘*Loi donnant effet à un Protocole sur l'Arbitrage*’ and requested the Petitioner to submit the same to the States of Alderney for their approval. (2) That at a meeting of the States of Alderney holden before the Petitioner on the 28th day of September, 1925, the said *Projet de Loi* (a copy whereof is hereunto annexed) was duly considered and approved by the States, and the Petitioner was authorized to present in the name of the States a most humble Petition to Your Majesty in Council praying Your Majesty to be graciously pleased to grant it Your Royal Sanction. And humbly praying that Your Majesty would be graciously pleased to grant Your Royal Sanction to the aforesaid *Projet de Loi* and to order 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,

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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 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.

M. P. A. HANKEY.

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

LOI DONNANT EFFET À UN PROTOCOLE SUR L'ARBITRAGE.

Attendu qu'à une Assemblée de la Ligue des Nations tenue le 24 Septembre 1923 un protocole sur l'Arbitrage contenu dans la Cédule ci-annexée fut signé pour et au nom de Sa Majesté le Roi ;

Attendu que pour donner effet au dit protocole l'Acte du Parlement intitulé "The Arbitration Clauses (Protocol) Act 1924" fut passé le 7 août 1924;

Attendu qu'il est nécessaire d'établir des règlements ayant force de loi en cette Ile pareils à ceux qui sont prescrits par le dit Acte de Parlement ;

Dans le cas qu'une partie à une soumission à l'arbitrage faite en vertu d'un accord auquel le dit protocole s'applique, ou toute personne se portant comme l'ayant cause ou l'ayant droit de telle partie, commence des poursuites judiciaires devant la Cour contre toute autre partie à la soumission ou toute personne se portant comme l'ayant cause ou l'ayant droit de telle autre partie, à l'égard de toute matière ou différend tombant sous l'accord de soumission, toute partie à telles poursuites pourra lors actionnée sur le premier ajour ou après inscription de la cause sur le rôle des causes à plaider, mais avant qu'aucun plaidoyer ait lieu, s'adresser à la Cour siégeant en Cour Ordinaire, la priant de surseoir aux dites poursuites et la Cour, à moins qu'elle ne soit satisfaite que l'accord ou l'arbitration n'est plus en force ou ne peut procéder outre, fera acte ordonnant un sursis.

CEDULE A LAQUELLE RÉFÉRENCE EST FAITE DANS LA SUSDITE LOI.

Protocol on Arbitration Clauses.

The undersigned, being duly authorised, declare that they accept, on behalf of the countries which they represent, the following provisions :—

1.—Each of the Contracting States recognises the validity of an agreement whether relating to existing or future differences between parties, subject, respectively, to the jurisdiction of different Contracting States by which the parties to a contract agree to submit to arbitration all or any differences that may arise in connection with such contract relating to

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commercial matters or to any other matter capable of settlement by arbitration, whether or not the arbitration is to take place in a country to whose jurisdiction none of the parties is subject.

Each Contracting State reserves the right to limit the obligation mentioned above to contracts which are considered as commercial under its national law. Any Contracting State which avails itself of this right will notify the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, in order that the other Contracting States may be so informed.

2.—The arbitral procedure, including the constitution of the arbitral tribunal, shall be governed by the will of the parties and by the law of the country in whose territory the arbitration takes place.

The Contracting States agree to facilitate all steps in the procedure which require to be taken in their own territories, in accordance with the provisions of their law governing arbitral procedure applicable to existing differences.

3.—Each Contracting State undertakes to ensure the execution by its authorities and in accordance with the provisions of its national laws of arbitral awards made in its own territory under the preceding articles.

4.—The tribunals of the Contracting Parties, on being seized of a dispute regarding a contract made between persons to whom Article 1 applies and including an arbitration agreement whether referring to present or future differences which is valid in virtue of the said article and capable of being carried into effect, shall refer the parties on the application of either of them to the decision of the arbitrators.

Such reference shall not prejudice the competence of the judicial tribunals in case the agreement or the arbitration cannot proceed or become inoperative.

5.—The present Protocol, which shall remain open for signature by all States, shall be ratified. The

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ratifications shall be deposited as soon as possible with the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, who shall notify such deposit to all the signatory States.

6.—The present Protocol shall come into force as soon as two ratifications have been deposited. Thereafter it will take effect, in the case of each Contracting State, one month after the notification by the Secretary-General of the deposit of its ratification.

7.—The present Protocol may be denounced by any Contracting State on giving one year's notice. Denunciation shall be effected by a notification addressed to the Secretary-General of the League, who will immediately transmit copies of such notification to all the other signatory States and inform them of the date on which it was received. The denunciation shall take effect one year after the date on which it was notified to the Secretary-General, and shall operate only in respect of the notifying State.

8.—The Contracting States may declare that their acceptance of the present Protocol does not include any or all of the under-mentioned territories : that is to say, their colonies, overseas possessions or territories, protectorates or the territories over which they exercise a mandate.

The said States may subsequently adhere separately on behalf of any territory thus excluded. The Secretary-General of the League of Nations shall be informed as soon as possible of such adhesions. He shall notify such adhesions to all signatory States. They will take effect one month after the notification by the Secretary-General to all signatory States.

The Contracting States may also denounce the Protocol separately on behalf of any of the territories referred to above. Article 7 applies to such denunciation.

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(Enregistré sur les Records le 26 juin 1926.)

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE,
The 1st day of June, 1926.

PRESENT,

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY

LORD PRESIDENT LORD CHAMBERLAIN

SIR JOHN GILMOUR SIR FRANCIS BELL

SIR JOHN WALLIS.

Collège
Elisabéth
Modification
du Statut
No. 41 et
Rappel du
Statut No. 42

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 31st day of May, 1926, 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 Queen Victoria in Council of the 28th day of December, 1852, Statutes for the Government of Elizabeth College, Guernsey, were ratified and confirmed. (2) That the Board of Directors of the said College have decided to recommend an alteration to Statute No. 41 and the deletion of Statute No. 42. (3) That the Lord Bishop of Winchester, as Visitor of the College, has agreed to such changes and has informed His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor accordingly. (4) That at a meeting of the States held on the 19th of May, 1926, the States agreed to amend Statute No. 41 as suggested by the Lieutenant-Governor and to delete Statute No. 42, and authorised the President to present a most humble Petition to Your Majesty praying for Your Royal Sanction to the aforesaid amendment of Statute No. 41 and the repeal of Statute No. 42. (5) That the said amendment is in the words and figures set forth in the Schedule annexed to the Petition. And most humbly praying that Your Majesty would be graciously pleased to ratify and confirm the altera-

tion to No. 41 and the repeal of No. 42 of the Statutes for the Government of Elizabeth College, Guernsey, in accordance with the Schedule annexed to the Petition, and to order and direct that the same shall henceforth be in force for the regulation of the said College.

“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 is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to approve thereof and to ratify and confirm the alteration of Statute No. 41 and the repeal of Statute No. 42 of the Statutes for the Government of Elizabeth College, Guernsey, and to order, as it is hereby ordered, that the same shall henceforth be in force for the regulation of the said College.

AND HIS MAJESTY doth hereby further direct that this Order, and the said Statutes (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.

M. P. A. HANKEY.

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GUERNSEY.

 STATUTES FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF
 ELIZABETH COLLEGE, GUERNSEY.

*Alteration to Statute No. 41 and repeal of Statute
 No. 42.*

SCHEDULE.

No. 41. In lieu of—

“The Principal shall be a Graduate of one of the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, Durham or Dublin, a Member of the United Church of England and Ireland, and in Holy Orders,”

substitute

“The Principal shall be a Graduate of an University of the British Isles and be a Member of the Church of England.”

No. 42. Statute No. 42 is hereby repealed.

(Enregistré sur les Records le 26 juin 1926.)

Merchant
 Shipping
 (Wireless
 Telegraphy)
 French Ships
 Order, 1926

Monsieur le Baillif ayant ce jour communiqué à la Cour un Ordre de Sa Majesté en Conseil en date du 25 février 1926, intitulé “Merchant Shipping (Wireless Telegraphy) French Ships Order, 1926.”

La Cour, après avoir eu lecture du dit Ordre, ouïes les conclusions des Officiers du Roi, a ordonné que le dit Ordre sera enregistré sur les Records de cette île par être logé au Greffe, et qu’un extrait des Registres contenant ce présent acte avec un exemplaire du dit Ordre sera expédié par le Greffier du Roi à Monsieur

le Juge d'Auroigny et à Monsieur le Sénéchal de Sercq. 1926

(Enregistré sur les Records le 4 septembre, 1926.)

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE,

The 26th day of July, 1926

PRESENT,

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY,

LORD PRESIDENT	SECRETARY SIR JOHN GILMOUR
EARL OF ONSLOW	HON. F. A. ANGLIN
LORD COLERBROOKE	HON. G. P. GRAHAM
MR. SECRETARY AMERY	COLONEL J. GRETTON

SIR H. J. MACKINDER.

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 21st day of July, 1926, 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 for the reasons set forth in the preamble thereof, the Royal Court, on the 15th day of May, 1926, adopted a Bill or *Projet de Loi* intituled ‘*Loi Supplémentaire à la Loi portant réglementation sur l’Admission et l’Enregistrement des Etrangers,*’ and requested the Bailiff to submit the same to the States for their approval. (2) That the said Bill or *Projet de Loi* was duly considered by the States of Deliberation on the 2nd day of June, 1926, when a resolution was passed approving the same and authorizing the President to present a most humble Petition to Your Majesty in Council praying for Your Royal Sanction thereto. (3) That the said Bill or *Projet de Loi* is in the words and figures set forth in the Schedule to the said Petition. And humbly praying that Your Majesty would be graci-

Loi supplé-
mentaire à la
Loi portant
réglementa-
tion sur
l’Admission
et l’Enre-
gistrement
des Etrangers

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ously pleased to grant Your Royal Sanction to the Bill or Projet de Loi intituled 'Loi supplémentaire à la Loi portant réglementation sur l'Admission et l'Enregistrement des Etrangers,' and to order and direct that the same shall 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 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.

M. P. A. HANKEY.

‘ PROJET DE LOI ’ referred to in the foregoing 1926
Order in Council.

LOI SUPPLÉMENTAIRE À LA LOI PORTANT
RÉGLEMENTATION SUR L'ADMISSION ET
L'ENREGISTREMENT DES ÉTRANGERS.

Attendu que l'Acte du Parlement intitulé “ The Former Enemy Aliens (Disabilities Removal) Act, 1925 ” porte modification entr'autres choses à la Section 5 de l'Acte du Parlement dit “ The Aliens Restriction (Amendment) Act, 1919 ” qui a rapport à l'emploi des citoyens et sujets de nationalité ci-devant ennemie au bord de navires Britanniques enregistrés dans le Royaume Uni.

Attendu que le dit Acte du Parlement “ The Former Enemy Aliens (Disabilities Removal) Act, 1925 ” est enregistré sur les Records de cette Ile en vertu d'un Ordre de Sa Majesté en Conseil en date du 16 décembre, 1925.

Attendu que l'Article 9 de la Loi qui porte réglementation sur l'Admission et l'Enregistrement des Etrangers sanctionnée par Ordre de Sa Majesté en Conseil en date du 14 juillet 1922, enregistré sur les Records de cette Ile le 29 juillet 1922, déclare que les dispositions de la dite Section 5 du susdit Acte du Parlement “ Aliens Restriction (Amendment) Act, 1919 ” s'appliqueront à tout navire et à tout bateau de pêche enregistré dans le Port de Guernesey.

Attendu qu'il y a lieu de modifier le dit Article neuf de la dite Loi et de faire appliquer conformément aux dispositions du dit Acte du Parlement “ The Former Enemy Aliens (Disabilities Removal) Act, 1925 ” et de rappeler la définition de “ étranger de l'une quelconque des nationalités ci-devant ennemies ” portée à l'Article 17 de la dite Loi.

Sont et demeurent rappelés

(a) le dit Article neuf de la dite Loi qui porte

Rappel de
l'Article 9 de
la Loi de 1922

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réglementation sur l'Admission et l'Enregistrement des Etrangers ;
(b) la dite définition de " étranger de l'une quelconque des nationalités ci-devant ennemies " portée à l'Article 17 de la dite Loi ;
et est l'Article suivant substitué au dit Article neuf de la dite Loi.

ARTICLE 9.

Article
substitué

Les dispositions de la Section 5 du susdit Acte " Aliens Restriction (Amendment) Act, 1919 " amendées par celles du dit Acte " The Former Enemy Aliens (Disabilities Removal) Act, 1925 " s'appliqueront aussi à tout navire et à tout bateau de pêche enregistrés dans le Port de Guernesey.