

Confidential.

4 DIVISION. No 96.

For use of Police only.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

ADDITIONS TO AND EMENDATIONS

OF THE

METROPOLITAN POLICE INSTRUCTION BOOK

ISSUED DURING

THE YEAR 1900.

TDV 15AM
Kütüphanesi Arşivi
No HHP.132-1

LONDON:
PRINTED FOR HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE
BY DARLING & SON, LTD., 34-40, BACON STREET, E.

1901.

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issued during the Year 1900.

PROMOTION. PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES. Page 46.

Addition to Clause XV.

22/8/00.

The following Regulation has been made by the Secretary of State:—

“In virtue of the powers vested in me as Police Authority of the Metropolitan Police District, I hereby make the following Regulation as to service in the Metropolitan Police Force:—

“Police Constables who have been allowed to join the Force with the Commissioner’s special authority, although less than 21 years of age on the date of joining, will be entitled to reckon service between the ages of 20 and 21 years as approved service; but in no case will service under 20 years of age be allowed to reckon.

“This Regulation applies only to Constables who have joined the Force since the 1st April, 1891.”

CLOTHING. DELIVERED UP, &C. Page 128.

Addition to par. 52.

2/2/00

Great care is to be taken that the pockets of clothing are carefully searched before being sent to Store, and all loose matches or other articles removed therefrom.

GLOVES. Page 133.

Revised par. 81.

27/8/00

81. Superintendents and Inspectors (foot) when in uniform are, in winter, to wear black cloth gloves of the Regulation pattern, and, in summer, while Lisle thread gloves.

PAY, EXPENSES, &c. FEES. Page 170.*Addition to Table of Fees, par. 66.*

28/9/00.

The Secretary of State has also authorised the receipt by Police of the undermentioned Fees :—

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------|
| (a.) For a certified copy of a charge sheet | } Two Shillings and Sixpence. |
| (b.) For a certified extract from an occurrence book | |

The certified copies will be issued *only* at the Commissioner's Office, where the Fees will be duly accounted for.

HACKNEY AND STAGE CARRIAGES. TABLES OF DISTANCES. Page 196.*Additional par. to precede par. 69.*

27/9/00.

Whenever a lamp upon which Tables of Distances, Tablets, Radius Plates, or other Police notices are affixed, is removed or the position altered, a report is to be at once submitted through Public Carriage Branch, giving particulars of such change.

Constables on beat and fixed point duty are to specially observe and at once report any case coming under their notice.

CRIME. APPREHENSIONS. HABITUAL DRUNKARDS.

Page 246.

Revised par. 170.

24/7/00.

170. When the Court has expressed its intention of committing a prisoner to an Inebriate Home, the officer in charge of the case is to ask for a remand or an adjournment in order that the particulars required by Form 30 may be obtained. Arrangements are then to be made at once for the prisoner to be examined by a medical man (at the Police Court if time permits, if not at Holloway), who is to be requested to fill in the particulars required on Page 3 of the Form. This Form is to be obtained from the Police Court, and when duly filled up and signed by Superintendent and medical man, is to be at once returned to the Police Court Authorities for the purpose of being submitted to the Managers of the Home to which it is proposed to send the prisoner. On receipt, in due course, of an order of the Court for the removal of the prisoner to the Home, Police are forthwith to convey the prisoner to the said Home, charging expenses to the Police Fund.

CRIME—cont.

Page 247.

Revised par. 172.

24/7/00.

172. The fee authorised for the medical examination and filling up page 3 of the Form is one guinea, to be paid from Superintendent's imprest. A receipt for this amount is to be obtained from the medical man and attached to the account of expenses incurred (Form 54).

Addition to par. 172.

5/12/99.

When Police convey Inebriates committed to the Industrial Farm Home, Duxhurst, near Reigate, they will obtain a conveyance at the "White Hart Hotel," Reigate, for which an inclusive charge of 6s. will be made for the journey to and from the Home.

TRAFFIC, &c. COUNTY OF LONDON BYE-LAWS. Page 426.*Addition to Bye-law (iii.).**(Dated 17th July, 1900.)*

17/9/00.

Line 10, after the word "lighted," *add* "provided that the light to be exhibited as aforesaid on any tramcar may be white or any other colour except red."

Page 427.

*Additional pars. (vii.), (viii.) and (ix.).**(Dated 20th March, 1900.)*

9/6/00.

(vii.) *Window Cleaning or Painting.*—Every person who in any street, to the obstruction, annoyance or danger of residents or passengers, orders or permits any person in his service to stand on the sill of any window for the purpose of cleaning or painting such window, or for any other purpose whatsoever, such sill being more than six feet in height from the level of the ground immediately below it, without support sufficient to prevent such person from falling, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five pounds.

Every person who in any street, to the obstruction, annoyance or danger of residents or passengers, stands on the sill of any window for the purpose of cleaning or painting such window, or for any other purpose whatsoever, such sill being more than six feet in height from the level of the ground immediately below it,

TRAFFIC, &c.—cont.

without support sufficient to prevent such person from falling, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding twenty shillings.

(viii.) *Flash and Search Lights.*—No person shall exhibit any flash light so as to be visible from any street and to cause danger to the traffic therein, nor shall any owner or occupier of premises permit or suffer any flash light to be so exhibited on such premises.

The expression "flash light" means and includes any light used for the purpose of illuminating, lighting or exhibiting any word, letter, model, sign, device or representation in the nature of an advertisement, announcement or direction which alters suddenly either in intensity, colour or direction.

No person shall exhibit any search light so as to be visible from any street and to cause danger to the traffic therein, nor shall any owner or occupier of premises permit or suffer any search light to be so exhibited on such premises.

The expression "search light" means and includes any light exceeding 500 candle-power, whether in one lamp or lantern or in a series of lamps or lanterns used together and projected as one concentrated light, and which alters either in intensity, colour or direction.

In these bye-laws the expression "street" includes any highway and any road, bridge, lane, mews, footway, square, court, alley, passage, whether a thoroughfare or not, and a part of any such highway, road, bridge, lane, mews, footway, square, court, alley or passage.

Any person who shall offend against any of the foregoing bye-laws shall be liable for every such offence to a fine not exceeding five pounds.

(ix.) *Public Decency.*—Every person who in any street or in any open space to which the public have access for the time being, shall commit or attempt to commit any act of indecency with any other person, or shall to the annoyance of residents or passengers commit any act of indecency which is not already punishable in a summary manner by virtue of any Act of Parliament in force throughout the County of London, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five pounds.

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX BYE-LAWS. Page 431.

Additional pars.

(Dated 25th January, 1900.)

29/6/00.

Broken Glass on Highways, &c.—Any person placing, depositing, or leaving any article of glass, or any broken glass or other sharp substance, not being road material, on any highway or public place, shall, on summary conviction, forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding 40s.

TRAFFIC, &c.—cont.

(Dated 15th March, 1900.)

Street Shouting.—No person shall, for the purpose of hawking, selling, or advertising, any newspaper or goods, call or shout in any street so as to cause annoyance to the inhabitants of the neighbourhood.

Any person who shall offend against the foregoing bye-law shall be liable, for every such offence, to a fine not exceeding 40s.

COUNTY OF SURREY BYE-LAWS. Page 434.

Revised par. (i.).

(Dated 28th August, 1900.)

14/11/00.

Lights to Vehicles on Highways.—(i.) Every person who shall cause or permit any vehicle to be in any street or highway during the period between one hour after sunset and one hour before sunrise shall provide the same with a lamp so constructed and capable of being so attached as when lighted to exhibit a white light visible within a reasonable distance to the front and side. The lamp shall be placed on the right or off side of the vehicle.

He shall also, if the vehicle is used for the purpose of carrying timber or any load projecting more than six feet to the rear, provide the same with a lamp or lamps so constructed and capable of being so attached as when lighted to show to the rear a red light visible within a reasonable distance to persons overtaking the vehicle.

The person driving or being in charge of such vehicle as aforesaid, shall, during the above-mentioned period, keep the prescribed lamp or lamps properly trimmed, lighted and attached.

Page 436.

Additional par.

(Dated 28th August, 1900.)

14/11/00.

Sharp Substances on Highways.—(i.) Any person placing, depositing or leaving any article of glass or any broken glass or other sharp substance, not being road material, on any highway or public place in a position where the same is likely to cause danger or annoyance to passengers, or damage to property, shall, on summary conviction, forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding forty shillings.

TRAFFIC, &c.—cont.

COUNTY OF HERTS BYE-LAWS. Page 443.

Additional pars.

(Dated 22nd January, 1900.)

28/2/00.

"*As to Bulls.*—(i.) No person shall permit or suffer any bull of the age of one year and upwards to be upon, or to be led, or driven in or along any highway or public place, or lead or drive any such bull in or along any highway or public place, unless such bull shall be controlled by means of a strong pole or staff, at least five feet in length, which is securely and directly attached to a strong ring safely and properly fixed through the bull's nose, and which is held by a competent person. Any person contravening this Bye-law shall for each and every such offence incur a penalty not exceeding £2.

"(ii.) Any person holding, or employed to hold the pole or staff mentioned in Bye-law No. 1, who shall without any sufficient reason or excuse let go or not keep hold of such pole or staff shall for each and every such offence incur a penalty not exceeding £2.

"(iii.) These Bye-laws shall apply to and be in force within the whole Administrative County of Hertford, except within any Borough therein for the time being subject to 'The Municipal Corporations Act, 1882.'

"(iv.) In these Bye-laws the following expressions shall have the meanings hereinafter respectively assigned to them, unless such meanings be repugnant to, or inconsistent with, the context or subject-matter in or with reference to which such words or expressions occur, that is to say:—

'Highway' includes every Highway, whether the same be a thoroughfare or not, and any Public Bridge, Road, Lane, Footway, Street, Square, Court, Alley or Passage, whether the same is a thoroughfare or not.

'Public Place' includes any Public Park, Pleasure Ground, and Roadside Waste.

Words in the singular shall include the plural, and words in the plural shall include the singular.

"(v.) These Bye-laws shall not apply to any bull which is upon, or is being led or driven in or along any Highway or Public Place in company of cows for the sole purpose of being shifted, and while it is in course of being shifted from one portion of a pastoral or agricultural holding to another portion of the same holding."

TRAFFIC, &c.—cont.

BOROUGH OF RICHMOND BYE-LAWS. Page 445.

Revised par. (i.).

(Dated 8th May, 1900.)

21/7/00.

(i.) *Lights on Vehicles.*—Every person who shall cause or permit any vehicle to be in any street or highway during the period between one hour after sunset and one hour before sunrise shall provide the same with a lamp or lamps so constructed and capable of being so attached as when lighted to show to the front a white light visible within a reasonable distance to persons meeting or approaching the vehicle. If only one lamp is so provided it shall be attached to the off or right side of the vehicle.

He shall also if the vehicle is used for the purpose of carrying timber or any load projecting more than six feet to the rear provide the same with a lamp or lamps so constructed and capable of being so attached as when lighted to show to the rear a red light visible within a reasonable distance to persons overtaking the vehicle.

Every person driving or being in charge of such vehicle as aforesaid in any street or highway during such period as aforesaid shall keep such lamp or lamps properly trimmed, lighted, and attached.

Every person contravening any of the foregoing provisions shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding 40s.

Page 448.

Additional pars. (xxi.) and (xxii.).

(Dated 8th May, 1900.)

21/7/00.

(xxi.) *Flash and Search Lights.*—No person shall exhibit any flash light so as to be visible from any street and to cause danger to the traffic therein, nor shall any owner or occupier of premises permit or suffer any flash light to be so exhibited on such premises.

The expression "flash light" means and includes any light used for the purpose of illuminating, lighting, or exhibiting any word, letter, model, sign, device, or representation, in the nature of an advertisement, announcement, or direction, which alters suddenly either in intensity, colour or direction.

No person shall exhibit any search light so as to be visible from any street, and to cause danger to the traffic therein, nor shall any owner or occupier of premises permit or suffer any search light to be so exhibited on such premises.

TRAFFIC, &c.—cont.

The expression "search light" means and includes any light exceeding 500-candle power whether in one lamp or lantern, or in a series of lamps or lanterns, used together and projected as one concentrated light, and which alters either in intensity, colour, or direction.

In these bye-laws the expression "street" includes any highway, and any road, bridge, lane, mews, footway, square, court, alley, passage, whether a thoroughfare or not, and a part of any such highway, road, bridge, lane, mews, footway, square, court, alley, or passage.

Any person who shall offend against any of the foregoing bye-laws shall be liable for every such offence to a fine not exceeding five pounds.

(xxii.) *Public Decency*.—Every person who in any street, or in any open space to which the public have access for the time being, shall commit, or attempt to commit, any act of indecency with any other person, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five pounds.

Additional pars. (xxiii.) and (xxiv.).

(Dated 8th August, 1899.)

22/11/00.

(xxiii.) *Noisy Animals*.—No person shall keep within any house, building, or premises any noisy animal which shall be or cause a serious nuisance to residents in the neighbourhood. Provided that no proceedings shall be taken against any person for an offence against this bye-law until after the expiration of 14 days from the date of the service on such person of a notice alleging a nuisance signed by not less than three householders residing within hearing of the animal.

(xxiv.) *Penalty*.—Any person summarily convicted of offending against the foregoing bye-law, shall be liable for each and every such offence to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings.

BOROUGH OF CROYDON BYE-LAWS. Page 450.

Additional par. (iv.).

(Dated 15th October, 1900.)

28/12/00.

(iv.) *Street Noises*.—(a) No person shall, for the purpose of hawking, selling, or distributing any article whatsoever, shout or use any bell, gong, or noisy instrument in any street or public place in such manner as to be or to cause a nuisance or annoyance to any resident, or to any persons occupying a shop, warehouse, or office in such street or public place.

TRAFFIC, &c.—cont.

(b) Where any persons may be assembled in a church, chapel, or any other place of public worship, or in a theatre, public hall, public concert room, public lecture room, or in any place of assembly for persons admitted thereto by ticket or otherwise, or when any person may be in a hospital, infirmary, or other building used for the reception and treatment of the sick, no person shall sound or play any musical or noisy instrument, or sing or shout in any street within 100 yards of any such place of worship or other building as aforesaid, to the annoyance or disturbance of any of the persons therein, after being required by any Constable, or by any persons so annoyed or disturbed, or by any person acting on his behalf to desist.

(c) Any person offending against either of these bye-laws shall be liable for every such offence to a penalty not exceeding £5.

ANIMALS, &c. DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT. Page 498.

Addition to par. 14.

26/3/00.

Copies of the Act and of the various orders of the Board of Agriculture in the form of the Sectional Handbook of the Board are supplied to each Police Station for information and guidance, and copies of any subsequent orders that may be issued will be furnished for insertion in the file.

CRUELTY. Page 522.

Addition to par. 92.

27/8/00.

By the "Wild Animals in Captivity Protection Act, 1900," it is provided that:—

"The word 'Animal' in this Act means any bird, beast, fish, or reptile which is not included in the Cruelty to Animals Acts, 1849 and 1854.

"Any person shall be guilty of an offence who, whilst an animal is in captivity or close confinement, or is maimed, pinioned, or subjected to any appliance or contrivance for the purpose of hindering or preventing its escape from such captivity or confinement, shall, by wantonly or unreasonably doing or omitting any act—

"cause or permit to be caused any unnecessary suffering, to such animal; or

"cruelly abuse, infuriate, tease or terrify it, or permit it to be so treated.

ANIMALS, &c.—cont.

"This Act shall not apply to any act done or any omission in the course of destroying or preparing any animal for destruction as food for mankind, nor to any act permitted by the 'Cruelty to Animals Act, 1876,' nor to the hunting or coursing of any animal which has not been liberated in a mutilated or injured state in order to facilitate its capture or destruction."

NOTE.—The "Cruelty to Animals Act, 1876," provides for experiments on living animals being made under the license of the Secretary of State.

Offences under the above Order coming to the notice of Police are to be fully reported for the Commissioner's information and directions as to proceedings, which will in every instance be by summons, there being no power of apprehension without warrant.

WILD BIRDS PROTECTION ACTS. Page 527.

Alterations in Table to par. 101.

24/2/00.

County.	To commence.	To end.	Date of "London Gazette" in which Order was published.
London ...	1st February...	31st August	12th January, 1900.
Hertford ...	15th February	15th August	29th December, 1899.

8/6/00.

The date of the "London Gazette" should now read "Kent, 24th April, 1900," and "Essex, 4th May, 1900."

8/12/00.

Alter the date of the "London Gazette":—Surrey, to "27th November, 1900."

Page 528.

Alterations to Table to par. 103.

24/2/00.

Alter the dates of the "London Gazette":—"Herts, 29th December, 1899," and "London, 12th January, 1900," and delete the foot-note respecting "Shrikes."

8/6/00.

The date of the "London Gazette" should now read "Kent, 24th April, 1900," and "Essex, 4th May, 1900."

ANIMALS, &c.—cont.

8/12/00.

Alter the date of the "London Gazette":—Surrey, to "27th November, 1900."

Page 529.

Alterations to Table to par. 104, and additional Notes.

24/2/00.

County.	Period.	Date of "London Gazette" in which Order was published.
London ...	1st September to 31st January	12th January, 1900.
Hertford* ...	16th August to 14th February	29th December, 1899.

List of Birds.—Additional Notes.

In the case of the County of London the "Hawfinch" is omitted from, and the following birds added to the above list:—"Blackbird, Blue Tit, Cole Tit, Great Tit, Gulls, Hedge Sparrow (or Dunnock), Robin (or Redbreast), and Thrushes."

* The Goldfinch only is protected.

Addition and alteration to Table to par. 104.

8/6/00.

County.	Period.	Date of "London Gazette" in which Order was published.
Kent...	13th August to last day of February following (both days inclusive).	24th April, 1900.

The date of the "London Gazette" should now read "Essex, 4th May, 1900."

Addition to note following "List of Birds" in par. 104.

In the case of the County of Kent the Bittern and Robin are added to, and the Lark, Magpie, Hawfinch, Linnet, Starling, Landrail or Corncrake, Coot and Chaffinch omitted from the above list.

ANIMALS, &c.—cont.

Page 530.

Alteration in par. 105.

8/6/00.

County of Kent (28th February, 1899) should now read (24th April 1900).

Page 530.

*Additions to par. 105.**County of London (12th January, 1900).*

24/2/00.

During the period from the 1st day of September in any year to the 31st day of January following, both days inclusive, the taking or killing of Wild Birds on Sundays is prohibited in the following parishes in the County of London:—St. Marylebone; St. Pancras; Lambeth; St. George, Hanover-square; Islington, St. Mary; Shoreditch, St. Leonard; Paddington; St. Matthew, Bethnal-green; St. Mary, Newington; Camberwell; St. James, Westminster; St. James and St. John, Clerkenwell; Chelsea; Kensington, St. Mary Abbot; St. Luke, Middlesex; St. George-the-Martyr, Southwark; Bermondsey; St. George-in-the-East; St. Martin-in-the-Fields; Hamlet of Mile End Old Town; Woolwich; Rotherhithe; St. John, Hampstead; St. Mary, Whitechapel; Christchurch, Spitalfields; St. Botolph, Without Aldgate; Holy Trinity, Minorities; St. Katharine, Precinct of; Hamlet of Mile End New Town; Liberty of Norton Folgate; Old Artillery Ground; Tower, District of; St. Margaret, Westminster; St. John the Evangelist, Westminster; St. Paul, Deptford, including Hatcham; St. Nicholas, Deptford; Greenwich; Clapham; Tooting Graveney; Streatham; St. Mary, Battersea; Wandsworth; Putney, including Roehampton; Hackney; St. Mary, Stoke Newington; St. Giles in-the-Fields; St. George, Bloomsbury; St. Andrew, Holborn above Bars; St. George-the-Martyr, Holborn; St. Sepulchre, Holborn; Saffron Hill, Hatton Garden, Ely Rents and Ely Place; the Liberty of Glass House Yard; St. Anne, Soho; St. Paul, Covent Garden; St. John the Baptist, Savoy, or Precinct of the Savoy; St. Mary-le-Strand; St. Clement Danes; Liberty of the Rolls; St. Peter and St. Paul, Hammersmith; Fulham; St. Anne, Limehouse; St. John, Wapping; St. Paul, Shadwell; Hamlet of Ratcliff; All Saints, Poplar; St. Mary, Stratford-le-Bow; St. Leonard, Bromley; Christ Church, Southwark; St. Saviour, including the Liberty of the Clink; Charlton next Woolwich; Plumstead; Eltham; Lee; Kidbrooke; Lewisham, including Sydenham Chapelry; Hamlet of Penge; St. Olave, Southwark; St. Thomas, Southwark; St. John, Horselydown.

ANIMALS, &c.—cont.*County of Hertford (29th December, 1899).*

During the period from the 16th day of August in any year to the 14th day of February following, both days inclusive, the taking or killing of Wild Birds on Sundays is prohibited in the following parishes in the County of Hertford:—Aldenham, Arkley, Barnet Vale, Bushey Urban, Bushey Rural, Cheshunt, Chipping Barnet, East Barnet, Elstree, Hadley, Monken Hadley, Northaw, Ridge, Shenley, South Mimms Urban, and Totteridge.

County of Essex (4th May, 1900).

8/6/00.

During the period from the 16th day of August in any year, to the 14th day of March following, both days inclusive, the killing or taking of Wild Birds on Sundays is prohibited within so much of the County of Essex as is within the Metropolitan Police District, namely, in the following parishes:—Barking, Dagenham, and Ilford.

County of Surrey (27th November, 1900).

8/12/00.

During the period from the 1st day of September in any year to the 31st day of January following, both days inclusive, the killing or taking of Wild Birds on Sundays is prohibited throughout the Administrative County of Surrey, except (*as regards M. P. District*) the parishes of Chessington and Wallington.

Page 531.

Additions to par. 108.

24/2/00.

Add "London" and "Hertford" to foot-note.

In the case of the County of London, the eggs of the following birds are to be added to the above list:—"Blackbird, Blue Tit, Cole Tit, Great 'T'it, Hedge Sparrow (or Dunnock), Robin (or Redbreast), and Thrushes"

Page 532.

Alteration to Table to par. 109.

24/2/00.

County.	Date of "London Gazette."
London - - -	12th January, 1900.
Hertford - - -	29th December, 1899.

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RANKS. CLERKS. Page 14.

Emendation of Pars. 70 and 71.

4/1/01.

70. Line 3, for 34s. read 36s.

71. Line 2, for 45s. read 47s. 6d.

CANDIDATES. CONDITIONS OF SERVICE. Page 18.

Emendation of Clause XV., par. 1.

4/1/01.

Line 1, for 24s. read 25s. 6d., and line 3, for 32s. read 33s. 6d.

PROMOTION &c. DRINKING AND DRUNKENNESS, WITH PUNISHMENT FOR SAME. Pages 36 to 38.

Emendation of par. 79.

4/1/01.

Rates of pay of Constables :—

For 24s. per week, read 25s. 6d.

” 25s. ” ” 26s. 6d.

” 26s. ” ” 27s. 6d.

” 27s. ” ” 28s. 6d.

INTERIOR ECONOMY. MEDALS &c. Page 60.

Addition to par. 6, Clause (ii.).

18/1/01.

After “serge jackets,” read “but Police in uniform may, if they desire, wear the ribbons of their medals or decorations on both Tunics and Serge Jackets.

INTERIOR ECONOMY—cont.

THAMES POLICE. Page 69.

Revision of par. 84.

26/2/01

Line 1, for "Fulham Bridge" read "Teddington Lock."

CLOTHING AND APPOINTMENTS. CAPES AND GREAT COATS. Page 117.*Addition to note to Clause (I.), par. 2.*

16/3/01.

Great coats will be renewed on condemnation to Chief Inspectors, and Inspectors employed on Special Duties, the latter to retain one great coat only.

Page 118.

Emendation in Clause (III.), par. 2.

16/3/01.

Line 6, par. "28" referred to, *should read* "78a."

Page 120.

Emendation in Clause (V.), par. 2.

16/3/01.

Line 6, "1 cape," the period of issue *should read*, "Renewed on condemnation."

Emendation in Clause (V.), par. 2.

6/7/01.

Lines 7 and 8, "1 Police helmet" and "1 tunic," the period of issue *should read* "Renewed on condemnation."

GREAT COATS. Page 123.

Additions to par. 28.

16/3/01.

Line 1, *insert* "Inspectors."Line 5, *insert* "Warrant Officers."

After line 7, *add* clause, "Chief Inspectors will retain two great coats renewable on condemnation."

CLOTHING, &c.—cont.

CAPES. Page 133.

Additional par. 78a.

16/3/01.

78a. Capes supplied to Sergeants and Constables employed on special duties will, when worn out, be exchanged at the Receiver's Store.

These duties include clerks, gaolers, warrant officers and others employed at Police and County Courts, grooms, van Sergeants and Constables, special enquiry officers, public carriage inspection Constables, plain clothes protection duty, firemen and enginemen in Dockyards, messengers at Commissioner's Office, in charge of Section Houses, conveying dogs to Home, divisional storekeepers, &c., and police employed inside buildings at the cost of Public Departments and private individuals.

BUILDINGS AND FIXTURES. GAS. Page 146.*Addition to par. 52.*

10/12/01.

The Inspector or other Station Officer is, when making his daily visit to the Section House, &c., to carefully examine all gas brackets and fittings, with a view to detect any escape of gas caused through carelessness or faulty fixtures.

RENT AID. Page 147.

Additional par. 61.

13/2/01.

61. The Secretary of State has been pleased to approve of the grant of an allowance in aid of rent at the rate of 1s. 6d. a week to all the Metropolitan Police below the rank of Station Sergeant, who are attached to any Station which is situated in any Metropolitan or other Borough, and for whom accommodation is not provided in Police or official quarters.

Any men who, when there are vacant Police or Official quarters, of their own accord decline the offer to occupy such Quarters, will not be eligible for the allowance in aid of rent; but with this exception all Section Sergeants and Officers rating as Section Sergeants, Third Class Sergeants (C.I.D.), Acting Sergeants, and Constables, who are attached to any Station which is situated in a Metropolitan or other Borough in the Metropolitan Police District, receive the allowance in aid of rent.

This allowance does not form part of the annual pay of the officers by whom it will be received, and consequently the rateable deduction is not levied thereon.

PAY, EXPENSES, &c. RATES OF PAY, &c. Pages 155 and 156.

Revised pars. 1 and 2.

4/1/01.

1. The pay of the several ranks of Police is as follows, and it is advanced from the minimum to the maximum rate by increments as shown in the following detail :—

<i>Superintendents</i> ... from £320 per ann. by annual increments of £20 to £420 per annum.	£315	£10 to £365 per annum.
<i>Chief Insp. (C.I.D.)</i> ..	£262 10s.	£10 to £292 10s. per annum.
<i>1st Class Inspectors (C.I.D.)</i> ..	£190	£5 to £240 per annum.
<i>2nd Class and Local Inspectors (C.I.D.)</i> ..	£2 19s. per wk.	2s. per wk. to £3 7s. per wk.
<i>Inspectors (Divl.)</i> ...	£137 per ann.	£5 to £157 per annum.
<i>Sergeants, 1st Class (C.I.D.)</i> ..	£116	£5 to £136 per annum.
<i>Sergeants, 2nd Class (C.I.D.)</i> ..	£27s. 6d. per wk.	1s. per wk. to £2 10s. 6d. per wk.
<i>Station Sergeants & Clerk Sergeants.</i>	£2 0s. 6d.	1s. per wk. to £2 2s. 6d. per wk.
<i>Sergeants, 3rd Class (C.I.D.)</i> ..	£1 16s.	1s. per wk. to £2 2s. per wk.
<i>Sergeants (Uniform)</i> ..	£1 5s. 6d.	1s. per wk. to £1 13s. 6d. per wk.
<i>Constables</i> ...	£2 4s. 6d.	per week.
<i>Dockyard (Detective) Sergeants</i> ...	£1 15s. 6d.	per week.
" " <i>Constables</i> ...	£1 14s. 6d. weekly and after 2 years... £1 15s. 6d. per week.	

The following receive fixed salaries :—

<i>Chief Inspectors</i> ...	£4 7s. per wk.
<i>Sub-Divisional Inspectors</i> ...	£3 13s. 6d. "

NOTE.—A good service allowance of £25 per annum in addition to their ordinary pay, and from which Superannuation stoppage will be made, is granted to six Superintendents selected by the Commissioner. The Superintendent of the A Division receives an additional sum of £50 per annum.

PAY, EXPENSES, &c.—cont.

2. The following table shows the various rates of pay together with the weekly deductions for pensions :—

RANK.	Yearly Pay.		Weekly Pay.		Daily Pay.		Weekly Pension Deduction.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
<i>Inspectors (C.I.D.) :—</i>								
Chief	315	0 0	6 1	0	17 4	3 0		
"	325	0 0	6 5	0	17 11	3 1		
"	335	0 0	6 9	0	18 6	3 2		
"	345	0 0	6 13	0	19 0	3 3		
"	355	0 0	6 17	0	19 7	3 5		
"	365	0 0	7 1	0	20 2	3 6		
First Class	262	10 0	5 1	0	14 6	2 6		
"	272	10 0	5 5	0	15 0	2 7		
"	282	10 0	5 9	0	15 7	2 8		
"	292	10 0	5 13	0	16 2	2 9		
Second Class and Local	190	0 0	3 13	0	10 6	1 9		
"	195	0 0	3 15	0	10 9	1 10		
"	200	0 0	3 17	0	11 0	1 11		
"	205	0 0	3 19	0	11 4	1 11		
"	210	0 0	4 1	0	11 7	2 0		
"	215	0 0	4 3	0	11 11	2 0		
"	220	0 0	4 5	0	12 2	2 1		
"	225	0 0	4 7	0	12 6	2 2		
"	230	0 0	4 9	0	12 9	2 2		
"	235	0 0	4 11	0	13 0	2 3		
"	240	0 0	4 13	0	13 4	2 3		
<i>Inspectors (Divisional) :—</i>								
Chief, Palace of Westminster	288	5 9	5 10	6	15 10	2 9		
Royal Palaces	260	17 11	5 0	0	14 4	2 6		
Chief, Dockyard Detachments	253	1 4	4 17	0	13 11	2 5		
" Town & Dockyard ordinary	226	19 7	4 7	0	12 6	2 2		
Sub-Divisional	191	15 2	3 13	6	10 6	1 10		
Divisional	153	18 7	2 19	0	8 6	1 5		
"	159	2 11	3 1	0	8 9	1 6		
"	164	7 3	3 3	0	9 0	1 6		
"	169	11 8	3 5	0	9 4	1 7		
"	174	16 0	3 7	0	9 7	1 8		
<i>Sergeants (C.I.D.) :—</i>								
First Class	137	0 0	2 12	8	7 7	1 0		
"	142	0 0	2 14	8	7 10	1 1		
"	147	0 0	2 16	8	8 2	1 1		
"	152	0 0	2 18	8	8 5	1 2		
"	157	0 0	3 0	8	8 8	1 2		
Second Class	116	0 0	2 4	8	6 5	0 10		
"	121	0 0	2 6	8	6 8	0 11		

PAY, EXPENSES, &c.—cont.

RANK.	Yearly Pay.	Weekly Pay.	Daily Pay.	Weekly Pension Deduction.
<i>Sergeants (C.I.D.)—cont.</i>				
Second Class—cont	126 0 0	2 8 8	7 0	0 11
"	131 0 0	2 10 8	7 3	1 0
"	136 0 0	2 12 8	7 7	1 0
Third Class	105 13 4	2 0 6	5 10	0 9
"	108 5 5	2 1 6	6 0	0 9
"	110 17 8	2 2 6	6 1	0 10
<i>Sergeants (Uniform):—</i>				
Station and Clerk	123 18 6	2 7 6	6 10	0 11
"	126 10 8	2 8 6	7 0	0 11
"	129 2 11	2 9 6	7 1	0 11
"	131 15 1	2 10 6	7 3	1 0
Section	93 18 6	1 16 0	5 2	0 8
"	96 10 8	1 17 0	5 4	0 8
"	99 2 10	1 18 0	5 6	0 9
"	101 15 0	1 19 0	5 7	0 9
"	104 7 2	2 0 0	5 9	0 9
"	106 19 4	2 1 0	5 11	0 9
"	109 11 6	2 2 0	6 0	0 10
<i>Constables (Acting Sergeants)</i>				
"	90 0 2	1 14 6	5 0	0 8
"	92 12 5	1 15 6	5 1	0 8
<i>Constables</i>				
"	66 10 7	1 5 6	3 8	0 6
"	69 2 9	1 6 6	3 10	0 6
"	71 14 11	1 7 6	4 0	0 6
"	74 7 2	1 8 6	4 1	0 6
"	76 19 4	1 9 6	4 3	0 7
"	79 11 6	1 10 6	4 5	0 7
"	82 3 8	1 11 6	4 6	0 7
"	84 15 10	1 12 6	4 8	0 7
"	87 8 0	1 13 6	4 10	0 8

EXPENSES AND ALLOWANCES OF POLICE—GENERAL.

Page 161.

Note to par. 31.

21/6/01.

NOTE.—Mounted officers will receive the allowance when required to sleep away from their homes and stable their horses away from their Stations, irrespective of the time they may be employed.

CRIME. LEGAL AID. Page 278.

Addition to par. 336.

13/5/01.

It is, however, to be clearly understood that the permission given to the Constable to employ legal aid in his defence does not extend to the services of Counsel, unless the special sanction of the Secretary of State is applied for and given in any particular case.

POLICE COURTS, &c. PROCESS—WARRANTS. Page 307.

Addition to par. 45 (to follow first clause).

1/3/01.

Where cases have been outstanding at the Metropolitan Police Courts more than two months, the Sergeant Gaoler is to fill in Form 78, which will be transmitted through his Superintendent to the Superintendent concerned, for the necessary action to be taken.

PROCESS, GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS. Page 310.

Additional clause to par. 67 to follow line 13.

22/10/01.

The provisions of the Library Offences Act, 1898, apply to any Museum, Art Gallery, or School provided under the Public Libraries Act, 1892. (1 Edw. 7, ch. 19, sec. 4.)

Additional par. 67a.

25/11/01.

67a. By the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, Sec. 119 (1 Edw. 7, ch. 22), an Inspector of Factories has, for the purpose of the execution of the above Act, power to do all or any of the following things, viz. :—

(a) To enter, inspect, and examine at all reasonable times, *by day and night*, a factory and a workshop, and every part thereof, when he has reasonable cause to believe that any person is employed therein, and to enter *by day* any place which he has reasonable cause to believe to be a factory or workshop; and

(b) To take with him in either case a Constable into a factory or workshop in which he has reasonable cause to apprehend any serious obstruction in the execution of his duty.

POLICE COURTS, &c.—cont.

Should a Constable on his beat be requested to render aid under the above Section, he is, before taking action, to be satisfied by the production of the Inspector's certificate of appointment that the applicant is a duly authorized Inspector of Factories. There is no power to apprehend without warrant for obstructing an Inspector in the execution of his duty, but the Constable is to be prepared to take prompt action in case a breach of the peace occurs (see Assaults, pages 214--216). If application for aid is made at a Police Station, a Sergeant is, when one is available, to be sent with the Inspector.

It is also to be noted that by Sec. 121 the Inspector is, if so required, on applying for admission to a Factory or Workshop, to produce his certificate of appointment to the occupier.

PUBLIC HOUSES. Page 317.*Revised par. 4.*

20/11/01.

4. The knowingly selling, delivering, or allowing any person to sell or deliver, save at the residence or working place of the purchaser, any description of intoxicating liquor to any person under the age of 14 years for consumption by any person on or off the premises, excepting such intoxicating liquors as are sold or delivered in corked and sealed vessels in quantities not less than one reputed pint for consumption *off the premises only*. [Penalty 40s. for first offence, and £5 for any subsequent offence.] This enactment does not prevent the employment by a licensed person of a member of his family or his servant or apprentice as a messenger to deliver intoxicating liquors.

Every person who knowingly sends any person under the age of 14 years to any place where intoxicating liquors are sold, or delivered, or distributed, for the purpose of obtaining any description of intoxicating liquors, excepting as aforesaid, for consumption by any person on or off the premises, is liable to the above penalties.

The term "Corked" means closed with a plug or stopper, whether made of cork or wood, or glass, or some other material. The expression "Sealed" means secured with any substance without the destruction of which the cork, plug, or stopper, cannot be withdrawn (Intoxicating Liquors (Sale to Children) Act, 1901.)

This enactment does not supersede the provisions of the Licensing Act, 1872, Sec. 7, by which every holder of a licence who sells or allows any person to sell, *to be consumed on the premises*, any description of *spirits* to any person apparently under

PUBLIC HOUSES—cont.

the age of 16 years is liable to a penalty. Proceedings are to be taken against the licensee or other person in cases of any infringement of either Act, which comes under the notice of Police, or of which information is received. Application for a summons is to be made in the usual way. When the parents of the child do not appear as defendants they should be requested to attend with it on the hearing of the summons. No legal offence is committed by the child.

Page 335.

Revised par. 65.

20/11/01.

65. Police are to use every endeavour to *detect and bring to notice* cases in which spirits are sold to children apparently under the age of 16 years for consumption on the premises, and also in which intoxicating liquor is sold to drunken persons; or to children under the age of 14 years contrary to the provisions of the Intoxicating Liquors (Sale to Children) Act, 1901 (see *par. 4*).

CHILDREN. CONVEYANCE OF CHILDREN TO SCHOOLS.

Page 358.

Revised par. 42.

1/7/01.

42. When boys are required to be taken by Police to the Industrial School at Milborne St. Andrew, a conveyance is to be hired at Blandford on account of the distance. As difficulties have arisen through Officers being directed to Milborne Port, instead of Milborne St. Andrew, special attention is directed to the situation of the School.

Page 359.

Additional par. 52a.

9/3/01.

52a. When boys are required to be taken by Police to the Cannington Industrial School a telegram stating the time the train will arrive at Bridgwater is to be forwarded to the Governor of the School in order that he may arrange to meet the officer at the Railway Station. The Constable will return to town the same day.

CHILDREN—cont.*Additional par. 52b.*

19/11/01.

52b. When children are conveyed to the Liverpool Farm Industrial School, Police are to book to Newton-le-Willows, which is the nearest Railway Station.

Additional par. 52c.

17/12/01.

52c. When children are conveyed to the Thorp Arch Industrial School, Leeds, Police are to book to Thorp Arch, which is the nearest Railway Station.

CORONERS. Page 365.*Additional par. 2 (e).*

14/3/01.

2 (e). In connection with the attendance of Divisional Surgeons at Inquests, it is to be noted that a Coroner is precluded from summoning more than one medical man to give evidence on his own initiative ; but he may

(a) Summon and pay the doctor who attended the death or last illness of the deceased, or

(b) If there is no such doctor he may summon and pay a neighbouring doctor, and

(c) At the request of a *Majority of the Jury* he may summon and pay a second medical man, in addition to the doctor summoned under heads (a) or (b).

Should a Coroner suggest in the early stage of any case of suspected crime of a serious or obscure character, that the assistance of a Divisional Surgeon would be of advantage in the investigation, such Surgeon is only to be called by the Superintendent when the Coroner is in a position to allow a fee for the attendance ; when otherwise, a report of the particulars is at once to be forwarded to the Commissioner, who will decide whether the Divisional Surgeon may attend at the cost of the Police Fund.

Similarly when a Coroner asks that an analysis or report may be obtained from an expert for the purpose of an inquest, the application should be at once submitted to the Commissioner in order that the Authority of the Secretary of State may be obtained.

A reference to this Order is to be placed after par. 7, page 100.

ROYAL PERSONAGES, &c. CARRIAGE PASSES.

Page 387.

Revision of par. 16.

29/7/01.

Line 1, for "An ivory pass" read "A gilt and enamel pass."

Page 388.

Revision of par. 17.

29/7/01.

Line 5, for "Ivory ticket" read "Carriage pass."

TRAFFIC, &c. CARTS AND WAGGONS. Page 424.*Additional par. 96a.*

20/8/01.

96a. Bye-laws have also been made with respect to the Borough of West Ham, which extend and apply to all main roads or other highways within the Borough.

"The driver or person having for the time being the care or control of any waggon, wain, cart, or carriage with a load exceeding two tons in weight, drawn by animal power upon any main road or other highway, shall not cause or suffer the wheel of such waggon, wain, cart, or carriage when descending a hill to be locked, unless at the bottom of such wheel during the whole time of its being locked, a skidpan, slipper, or shoe be placed so as to extend on either side to the full width of the tyre of the wheel, and so as to prevent injury to the road by the forepart of such skidpan, slipper, or shoe, and otherwise in such manner as to prevent the road from being destroyed or injured by the locking of such wheel."

COUNTY OF SURREY BYE-LAWS. Page 436.*Additional pars.**(Dated 30th July, 1901.)*

7/8/01.

Betting in Streets.—No person shall frequent and use any highway or any public bridge or any road, lane, footway, square, court, alley, or passage, whether a thoroughfare or not, on behalf either of himself or of any other person, for the purpose of bookmaking or betting or wagering or agreeing to bet or wager with any person or paying or receiving or settling bets ; any person summarily convicted of offending against this Bye-Law shall be liable for each and every such offence to a penalty not exceeding Five Pounds.

TRAFFIC, &c.—cont.

(Dated 30th July, 1901.)

28/9/01.

Street Noises and Music.—If any person on any public coach or other public vehicle for the conveyance of passengers, or on any coach, brake, waggonette, or other vehicle hired or used for the conveyance of pleasure parties and the like, shall blow any horn, or use any other noisy instrument, or make, or combine with any other person or persons to make, any loud singing or outcry while passing through any town, village, or hamlet, to the annoyance or interruption of residents, such person or persons shall be liable on summary conviction to a penalty not exceeding Five Pounds for each offence.

Nothing in this Bye-Law shall prevent the use of a horn in a reasonable manner by one person on a coach or similar vehicle.

Extent of Bye-Law.—The above Bye-Law shall extend and apply to all parts of the Administrative County of Surrey, except such as are within any Municipal Borough.

COUNTY OF KENT BYE-LAWS. Page 436.

Revised and additional pars.

(Dated 21st November, 1900.)

29/1/01.

Lights on Vehicles.—(i.) Every person who shall cause or permit any vehicle to be in any street or highway during the period between one hour after sunset and one hour before sunrise, shall provide the same with a lamp or lamps so constructed and capable of being so attached as when lighted to show to the front a white light visible within a reasonable distance to persons meeting or approaching the vehicle. If only one lamp is so provided it shall be attached to the off or right side of the vehicle.

(ii.) He shall also if the vehicle is used for the purpose of carrying timber or any load projecting more than six feet to the rear provide the same with a lamp or lamps so constructed and capable of being so attached as when lighted to show to the rear a red light visible within a reasonable distance to persons overtaking the vehicle.

(iii.) Every person driving or being in charge of such vehicle as aforesaid in any street or highway during such period as aforesaid shall keep such lamp or lamps properly trimmed, lighted, and attached.

Penalty.—(iv.) Every person contravening any of the foregoing provisions shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding 40s.

TRAFFIC, &c.—cont.

Page 438.

Additional pars.

(Dated 21st November, 1900.)

29/1/01.

Street Noises.—No person shall for the purpose of Hawking, Selling, or Advertising any Newspaper, call or shout in any street or highway so as to cause annoyance to the inhabitants of the neighbourhood.

Penalty.—Any person who shall offend against the foregoing Bye-law shall be liable for every such offence to a fine not exceeding 40s.

Page 438.

Additional pars.

(Dated 15th May, 1901.)

11/7/01.

Shouting and Playing by Excursionists.—If any person on any public coach or other public vehicle for the conveyance of passengers, or on any coach, brake, waggonette, or other vehicle hired or used for the conveyance of pleasure parties and the like, shall blow any horn, or use any other noisy instrument, or make, or combine with any other person or persons to make, any loud singing or outcry while passing through any town, village, or hamlet to the annoyance or interruption of residents, such person or persons shall be liable on summary conviction to a penalty not exceeding Two Pounds for each offence.

Nothing in this Bye-Law shall prevent the use of a horn in a reasonable manner by one person on a coach or similar vehicle.

Extent of Bye-Law.—The above Bye-Law shall extend and apply to all parts of the Administrative County of Kent, except such as are within any Municipal Borough.

COUNTY OF HERTS BYE-LAWS. Page 443.

Additional pars.

(Dated 28th October, 1901.)

25/11/01.

As to placing broken glass etc., on a Highway.—(i.) Every person who shall place, deposit, or leave on any public highway, street, or public place in such a position as to be likely to cause danger or injury to passengers, or damage to horses or other animals, or to any carriage or other property, any piece of glass, broken article of glass, or any nails, thorns, or other sharp substance not being

TRAFFIC, &c.—cont.

material for the repair of such public highway, street, or public place, shall be liable to a penalty of not exceeding Two Pounds for each offence.

(ii.) This Bye-Law shall apply to and be in force within the whole Administrative County of Hertford, except within any borough therein for the time being subject to "The Municipal Corporations Act, 1882."

BOROUGH OF CROYDON BYE-LAWS. Page 449.

Revised par. (i).

(Dated 19th December, 1900.)

12/3/01.

(i.) *Lights to Vehicles on Highways.*—Every person who shall cause or permit any vehicle to be in any street or highway during the period between one hour after sunset and one hour before sunrise shall provide the same with a lamp so constructed and capable of being so attached as when lighted to exhibit a white light visible within a reasonable distance to the front and side. The lamp shall be placed on the right or off side of the vehicle.

(ii.) He shall also, if the vehicle is used for the purpose of carrying timber or any load projecting more than six feet to the rear, provide the same with a lamp or lamps so constructed and capable of being so attached as when lighted to show to the rear a red light visible within a reasonable distance to persons overtaking the vehicle.

(iii.) The person driving or being in charge of such vehicle as aforesaid, shall during the above-mentioned period, keep the prescribed lamp or lamps properly trimmed, lighted and attached.

Page 450.

Additional par. (v.).

(Dated 1st October, 1901.)

2/12/01.

(v.) *Use of Noisy Instruments, Loud Singing, &c.*—If any person on any public coach or other public vehicle for the conveyance of passengers, or on any coach, brake, waggonette, or other vehicle hired or used for the conveyance of pleasure parties and the like, shall blow any horn, or use any other noisy instrument, or make, or combine with any other person or persons to make, any loud singing or outcry while passing through the County Borough of Croydon, to the annoyance or interruption of residents, such person or persons shall be liable on summary conviction to a penalty not exceeding Two Pounds for each offence.

Nothing in this Bye-Law shall prevent the use of a horn in a reasonable manner by one person on a coach or similar vehicle.

TRAFFIC, &c.—cont.

LOCOMOTIVES. Page 463.

Additional par. 128a.

19/6/01.

128a. Bye-Laws have been made by the undermentioned County and Borough Councils under the provisions of the Locomotives Act, 1898.

There is no power of arrest without warrant under the Bye-Laws, but particulars of any offences are to be reported for directions as to proceedings being taken against the offenders.

I.—COUNTY OF SURREY.

(Sealed 1st January, 1901.)

(i.) The expression "The Council" means the County Council of the Administrative County of Surrey.

(ii.) A person in charge of a locomotive on any highway shall not use the locomotive to draw more than three unloaded waggons with or without any waggon solely used for carrying water for such locomotive: Provided that where a locomotive is drawing three loaded waggons it shall not be used to draw any unloaded waggon; where a locomotive is drawing two loaded waggons it shall not be used to draw more than one unloaded waggon; and where a locomotive is drawing one loaded waggon it shall not be used to draw more than two unloaded waggons.

This prohibition shall not apply in any case where, on application to the Council for permission to use a locomotive to draw more unloaded waggons than the numbers hereinbefore respectively prescribed, with or without any waggon solely used as aforesaid, such Council may grant such permission.

(iii.) A person in charge of a locomotive shall not cause or suffer the locomotive to remain stationary on any part of a highway for more than thirty minutes at any one time.

Provided that this Bye-Law shall not be deemed to apply in any case where the stopping of the locomotive for a longer period than thirty minutes

(a) is necessary in order to enable the person using the locomotive to comply with the requirements of any statutory provision or bye-law for the time being in force for the regulation of the use of locomotives; or

(b) is rendered necessary by accident, or other unavoidable cause.

(iv.) Where for a continuous length exceeding one hundred yards a highway comprises a carriageway or cartway of a width

TRAFFIC, &c.—cont.

less than fifteen feet, a person in charge of a locomotive shall not drive or suffer the locomotive to be driven upon the carriageway or cartway unless

(a) a person accompanying the locomotive shall precede the locomotive for a distance reasonably sufficient to warn the drivers of vehicles of the approach of the locomotive.

(v.) A person in charge of a locomotive shall not cause or suffer the locomotive to remain stationary on any highway so that any wheel of the locomotive rests on any bridge, arch or culvert, or within ten feet from the face of the abutment of any bridge, arch or culvert.

Provided that this prohibition shall not be deemed to apply in any case

(a) where, in pursuance of the statutory provision in that behalf, a locomotive may be required to be instantly stopped ; or

(b) where the stopping of a locomotive may be rendered necessary by accident, or other unavoidable cause.

(vi.) A person in charge of a locomotive on any highway who may be required by any officer of the Council, or Police Constable duly authorized in that behalf, to stop the locomotive, for the purpose of enabling the officer or Constable to ascertain by examination whether any provision of any statute or bye-law applicable to the locomotive has been or is duly complied with, shall forthwith cause the locomotive, if in motion, to stop, and shall not cause or suffer the locomotive to be again set in motion, until such time shall have elapsed as may be reasonably necessary for the purpose of such examination.

The person in charge of the locomotive shall, in connection with such examination, give all reasonable assistance that may be demanded by the officer or Constable requiring the locomotive to be stopped.

MEMORANDUM.—At a meeting of the County Council of the Administrative County of Surrey, held at the County Hall, Kingston-upon-Thames, on Tuesday, the 14th day of May, 1901, all Police Officers and Constables for the time being stationed in the said Administrative County (exclusive of the Boroughs of Guildford, Kingston-upon-Thames, Reigate, and Richmond) were authorized to stop locomotives travelling upon the highways therein and to act under and in pursuance of Bye-Law No. VI. of these Bye-Laws.

The foregoing Bye-Laws do not apply to the Boroughs of Guildford, Kingston-upon-Thames, Reigate and Richmond.

TRAFFIC, &c.—cont.

II.—BOROUGH OF WEST HAM.

(Sealed 29th January, 1901.)

20/8/01.

(i.) The expression "the Council" means the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the County Borough of West Ham, acting by the Council of the Borough, and the expression "the Borough" means the County Borough of West Ham.

(ii.) A person in charge of a locomotive shall not use the locomotive on the highway known as Angel Lane, Stratford, from the Broadway to Windmill Lane, the same being a highway whereon the use of locomotives is hereby prohibited, on account of the highway being crowded.

(iii.) A person in charge of a locomotive on any highway shall not use the locomotive to draw more than three unloaded waggons with or without any waggon solely used for carrying water for such locomotive.

Provided that this prohibition shall not apply in any case where, on application to the Council, for permission to use a locomotive to draw more than three unloaded waggons, with or without any waggon solely used as aforesaid, such Council may grant such permission.

(iv.) A person in charge of a locomotive shall not cause or suffer the locomotive to remain stationary on any part of a highway for more than *thirty minutes* at any one time.

Provided that this bye-law shall not be deemed to apply in any case where the stopping of the locomotive for a longer period than *thirty minutes*

(a) is necessary in order to enable the person using the locomotive to comply with the requirements of any statutory provision or bye-law for the time being in force for the regulation of the use of locomotives ; or

(b) is rendered necessary by accident, or other unavoidable cause.

(v.) Where for a continuous length exceeding *one hundred yards* a highway comprises a carriageway or cartway of a width less than *fifteen feet*, a person in charge of a locomotive shall not drive or suffer the locomotive to be driven upon the carriageway or cartway unless a person accompanying the locomotive shall precede the locomotive for a distance reasonably sufficient to warn the drivers of vehicles of the approach of the locomotive.

(vi.) A person in charge of a locomotive shall not cause or suffer the locomotive to remain stationary on any highway so that

TRAFFIC, &c.—cont.

any wheel of the locomotive rests on any bridge, arch, or culvert, or within *ten feet* from the face of the abutment of any bridge, arch, or culvert.

Provided that this prohibition shall not be deemed to apply in any case

(a) where, in pursuance of the statutory provision in that behalf, a locomotive may be required to be instantly stopped; or

(b) where the stopping of a locomotive may be rendered necessary by accident, or other unavoidable cause.

(vii.) A person in charge of a locomotive shall not use the locomotive on the bridge known as Cook's Road Bridge, and situate off High Street, Stratford, near Bow Bridge, the Council being satisfied that the same is unsuited for locomotive traffic.

(viii.) A person in charge of a locomotive on any highway who may be required by any officer of the Council or police constable, duly authorized in that behalf, to stop the locomotive, for the purpose of enabling the officer or constable to ascertain by examination whether any provision of any statute or bye-law applicable to the locomotive has been or is duly complied with, shall forthwith cause the locomotive, if in motion, to stop, and shall not cause or suffer the locomotive to be again set in motion until such time shall have elapsed as may be reasonably necessary for the purpose of such examination.

The person in charge of the locomotive shall, in connection with such examination, give all reasonable assistance that may be demanded by the officer or constable requiring the locomotive to be stopped.

III.—COUNTY OF HERTFORD.

(Sealed 15th July, 1901.)

22/10/01.

(i.) The expression "the Council" means the County Council of Hertfordshire, and the expression "the County" means the Administrative County of Hertford.

(ii.) A person in charge of a locomotive on any highway shall not use the locomotive to draw more than three unloaded waggons, with or without any waggon solely used for carrying water for such locomotive.

Provided that this prohibition shall not apply in any case where, on application to the Council or, so far as regards any highway situated in a municipal borough to the Council of that Borough,

TRAFFIC, &c.—cont.

for permission to use a locomotive to draw more than three unloaded waggons, with or without any waggon solely used as aforesaid, the Council may grant such permission.

(iii.) A person in charge of a locomotive shall not cause or suffer the locomotive to remain stationary on any part of a highway for more than *thirty minutes* at any one time.

Provided that this bye-law shall not be deemed to apply in any case where the stopping of the locomotive for a longer period than *thirty minutes*

(a) is necessary in order to enable the person using the locomotive to comply with the requirements of any statutory provision or bye-law for the time being in force for the regulation of the use of locomotives;

(b) is rendered necessary by accident, or unavoidable cause.

(iv.) Where for a continuous length exceeding *one hundred yards* a highway comprises a carriageway or cartway of a width less than *sixteen feet*, a person in charge of a locomotive shall not drive or suffer the locomotive to be driven upon the carriageway or cartway unless a person accompanying the locomotive shall precede the locomotive for a distance reasonably sufficient to warn the drivers of vehicles of the approach of the locomotive, and to enable them to pass the same.

(v.) A person in charge of a locomotive shall not cause or suffer the locomotive to remain stationary on any highway so that any wheel of the locomotive rests on any bridge, arch, or culvert, or within *ten feet* from the face of the abutment of any bridge, arch, or culvert.

Provided that this prohibition shall not be deemed to apply in any case

(a) where, in pursuance of the statutory provision in that behalf, a locomotive may be required to be instantly stopped; or

(b) where the stopping of a locomotive is rendered necessary by accident, or other unavoidable cause.

(vi.) A person in charge of a locomotive on an highway who may be required by any officer of the Council or police constable, duly authorized in that behalf, to stop the locomotive, for the purpose of enabling the officer or constable to ascertain by examination whether any provision of any statute or bye-law applicable to the locomotive has been or is duly complied with, shall forthwith cause the locomotive, if in motion, to stop, and shall not cause or suffer the locomotive to be again set in motion until such time shall have elapsed as may be reasonably necessary for the purpose of such examination.

TRAFFIC, &c.—cont.

The person in charge of the locomotive shall, in connection with such examination, give all reasonable assistance that may be demanded by the officer or constable requiring the locomotive to be stopped.

IV.—COUNTY OF ESSEX.

(Sealed 1st October, 1901.)

8/11/01.

(i.) The expression "the Council" means the County Council of Essex, and the expression "the County" means the Administrative County of Essex.

(ii.) A person in charge of a locomotive shall not use the locomotive on Red Bridge Lane, Wanstead, on account of the highway being unfitted for locomotive traffic.

(iii.) A person in charge of a locomotive on any highway shall not use the locomotive to draw more than three unloaded waggons, with or without any waggon solely used for carrying water for such locomotive.

Provided that this prohibition shall not apply in any case where, on application to the Council or, so far as regards any highway situated in a municipal borough to the Council of that Borough, for permission to use a locomotive to draw more than three unloaded waggons, with or without any waggon solely used as aforesaid, such Council may grant such permission.

(iv.) A person in charge of a locomotive shall not cause or suffer the locomotive to remain stationary on any part of a highway for more than thirty minutes at any one time.

Provided that this bye-law shall not be deemed to apply in any case where the stopping of the locomotive for a longer period than thirty minutes

(a) is necessary in order to enable the person using the locomotive to comply with the requirements of any statutory provision or bye-law for the time being in force for the regulation of the use of locomotives ; or

(b) is rendered necessary by accident, or other unavoidable cause.

(v.) Where for a continuous length exceeding one hundred yards a highway comprises a carriageway or cartway of a width less than sixteen feet, a person in charge of a locomotive shall not drive or suffer the locomotive to be driven upon the carriageway or cartway

TRAFFIC, &c.—cont.

unless a person accompanying the locomotive shall precede the locomotive for a distance reasonably sufficient to warn the drivers of vehicles of the approach of the locomotive.

(vi.) A person in charge of a locomotive shall not cause or suffer the locomotive to remain stationary on any highway so that any wheel of the locomotive rests on any bridge, arch, or culvert, or within ten feet from the face of the abutment of any bridge, arch, or culvert.

Provided that this prohibition shall not be deemed to apply in any case

(a) where, in pursuance of the statutory provision in that behalf, a locomotive may be required to be instantly stopped ; or

(b) where the stopping of a locomotive may be rendered necessary by accident, or other unavoidable cause.

(vii.) A person in charge of a locomotive on any highway who may be required by any officer of the Council or police constable, duly authorized in that behalf, to stop the locomotive, for the purpose of enabling the officer or constable to ascertain by examination whether any provision of any statute or bye-law applicable to the locomotive has been or is duly complied with, shall forthwith cause the locomotive, if in motion, to stop, and shall not cause or suffer the locomotive to be again set in motion until such time shall have elapsed as may be reasonably necessary for the purpose of such examination.

The person in charge of the locomotive shall, in connection with such examination, give all reasonable assistance that may be demanded by the officer or constable requiring the locomotive to be stopped.

The following Bye-Law, made by the Essex County Council on 7th April, 1891, is still in force :—

For preventing the use of Locomotives upon certain bridges.

A locomotive shall not be used on any of the several bridges hereinafter described, the same being bridges where the County Authority is satisfied that such use would be attended with danger to the public, that is to say :—any bridge upon which a notice is established, signed, or purporting to be signed by the County Surveyor, or other Surveyor having control of such bridge, prohibiting the use of locomotives thereon.

A fine not exceeding £5 may be imposed for a breach of any of the foregoing bye-laws.

ANIMALS, &c. RABIES. Page 515.*Addition to par. 72.*

31/8/01.

The telegram should state whether the dog has bitten any person or animal, and give (briefly) any other details that are likely to facilitate the inquiry into the case.

WILD BIRDS PROTECTION ACTS.

Page 527, and Emendations, 1900, page 12.

Alterations in Table to par. 101.

25/6/01.

County.	To commence.	To end.	Dates of "London Gazette" in which Order was published.
Kent	1st March ...	13th August ...	31st May, 1901.
Essex	14th March ...	16th August ...	12th November, 1901.

23/11/01.

Page 528, and Emendations, 1900, page 12.

Alterations in Table to par. 103.

25/6/01.

The date of the "London Gazette" should now read "Kent, 31st May, 1901."

23/11/01.

The date of the "London Gazette" should now read "Essex, 12th November, 1901."

ANIMALS, &c.—cont.

Page 529, and Emendations, 1900, page 13.

Alterations in Table to par. 104.

25/6/01.

County.	Period.	Date of "London Gazette" in which Order was published.
Kent	12th August to 2nd March following.	31st May, 1901.
Essex (that portion lying within the Metropolitan Police District, and certain parts beyond the District).	15th August to 15th March following.	12th November, 1901.

23/11/01.

Page 530, and Emendations, 1900, page 14.

Alterations in par. 105.

25/6/01.

COUNTY OF KENT (31st May, 1901).

During the period between the 12th day of August in any year and the 2nd day of March following, the taking or killing of wild birds on Sundays is prohibited in the following parishes in the County of Kent situate within the Metropolitan Police District:—Chislehurst, Crayford, Down, Farnborough, Foots Cray, Hayes, Keston, St. Mary Cray, Mottingham, North Cray, Orpington, St. Paul's Cray, East Wickham, and West Wickham.

ANIMALS, &c.—cont.

Page 532, and Emendations, 1900, page 16.

Alterations in Table to par. 109.

25/6/01.

The date of the "London Gazette" should now read "Kent, 31st May, 1901."

23/11/01.

The date of the "London Gazette" should now read "Essex, 12th November, 1901."

NAVAL AND MILITARY. RESERVE FORCES. Page 551.

Additional par. 17a.

22/10/01.

17a. By the Militia and Yeomanry Act, 1901 (1 Edw. 7, ch. 14), it is provided that the enactments relating to the general Militia, with the exception of those as to preliminary training shall apply to all members of the Yeomanry enlisted after the passing of the above-mentioned Act (17th August, 1901).

Page 552.

Additional par. 20a.

21/3/01.

20a. By paragraph 26 (h) of the Regulations for the First Class Army Reserve, it is provided that—

"Men of the First Class Army Reserve who are serving in the Metropolitan Police, will, on promotion to the rank of Sergeant of Police, be discharged from the Reserve without reference to higher authority.

"The discharge will be granted on the application of the Reservist himself, or of the Commissioner on his behalf. *Unless this discharge is applied for at the time of promotion, Sergeants of Police will not be exempted from their liability as Reservists.*"

When a Constable who belongs to the Army Reserve is promoted, the Superintendent of the Division to which he is appointed will submit, through the Candidates Department, a report notifying his promotion, in order that the Military Authorities may be acquainted with a view to secure his discharge from the Reserve.

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METROPOLITAN POLICE.

ADDITIONS TO AND EMENDATIONS

OF THE

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ISSUED DURING

THE YEAR 1903.

TDV İSAM
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No MHP.132-3

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METROPOLITAN POLICE.

Additions to and Emendations of the
Metropolitan Police Instruction Book
issued during the Year 1903.

BANKS. CHIEF CONSTABLES. Page 4.

Revised par. 1.

13/11/03

1. The Districts assigned to the Chief Constables are designated as follows:—

Northern District, comprising D, E, S, X, and Y Divisions.

Eastern District, comprising G, H, J, K, N, and Thames Divisions.

Southern District, comprising L, M, P, R, V and W Divisions.

Western District, comprising A, B, C, F, and T Divisions.

Criminal Investigation Department.

PROMOTION. Page 24.

Additional par. 4a.

16/6/03.

4a. The position of the candidates for promotion on the List of Officers passed by each Promotion Board will be determined by the number of marks awarded at the examination, the officer gaining the greatest number of marks being placed at the head of the List, the remainder taking their places in succession according to the number of marks awarded.

PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES. RECKONING OF SERVICE FOR PENSION. Page 46.

Addition to par. 91, Cl. XV., s.s. (1).

27/1/03.

The Secretary of State has decided that :—

Where a Police Constable has been called out for permanent service as a member of the Army Reserve, in pursuance of the Royal Proclamation of the 7th October, 1899, his period of service under that proclamation may be reckoned in the computation of approved service for the purpose of any pension or gratuity under the Police Acts 1890 to 1902, provided the Constable's conduct in the Army has been satisfactory.

PUBLIC CARRIAGES. TRAMWAYS. Page 198.

Additional pars. 74a and 74b.

22/9/03.

74a. The following regulations and bye-laws made by the Board of Trade are to be observed by all Tramway Companies and persons running electrically propelled tramway cars on the roads within the Metropolis :—

Regulations.

(a) No trailing carriage shall be used on the tramways, except in the case of the removal of a disabled carriage.

(b) Every carriage on the tramways shall, during the period between one hour after sunset and one hour before sunrise or during fog, carry a lamp so constructed and placed as to exhibit a white light visible within a reasonable distance to the front, and every such carriage shall carry a lamp so constructed and placed as to exhibit a red light visible within a reasonable distance to the rear.

(c) Where any accident by explosion or fire, or any other accident of such kind as to have caused or be likely to have caused loss of life or personal injury, has occurred in connection with the electric workings of the lines, immediate notice thereof shall be given to the Board of Trade.

(d) Every carriage shall be numbered inside and outside, and the number shall be shown in conspicuous parts thereof.

(e) Every carriage shall be fitted with a suitable fender which will act efficiently as a life protector, and with a special bell or whistle to be sounded as a warning when necessary.

PUBLIC CARRIAGES—cont.

Bye-laws.

(i.) The special bell or whistle shall be sounded by the driver of the carriage from time to time when it is necessary as a warning.

(ii.) Whenever it is necessary to avoid impending danger, the carriages shall be brought to a standstill.

(iii.) The entrance to and exit from the carriages shall be by the hindermost or conductor's platform, except at a terminus when the carriages are stationary.

(iv.) A printed copy of the regulations and bye-laws shall be kept in a conspicuous position inside of every carriage in use on the tramways.

74b. When Police observe any infringement of the regulations or bye-laws, the case is to be reported in the usual manner for the offender to be summoned.

CRIME. COUNTERFEIT COIN. Page 213.

Additional par 19a.

26/10/03.

19a. In all cases of Mint Prosecutions the officer in charge of the case is to report himself to the Treasury Solicitor, in his room at the Central Criminal Court, at 10 a.m. on the first day of the Sessions, in order that the Mint Inspector and Expert may examine and test the coin in question, before the case is taken before the Grand Jury.

DRUNKARDS AND PUBLIC HOUSES. Page 247.

Revised par. 171.

16/9/03.

171. State Reformatories have been established for males at Warwick, and females at Aylesbury, and it is very desirable that full advantage should be taken of the provisions of Sec. 1 (i) of the Inebriates Act, 1898, in order to secure the detention and reformatory treatment of all Inebriates who may be convicted on indictment of offences caused, or contributed to, by drunkenness, and who, in the opinion of the Court, are proper subjects for such reformatory treatment.

CRIME—cont.

PRISONS VISITING.

Page 278, and Emendations, 1902, page 12.

Pars. 338, 339, and 340 are cancelled.

11/11/03.

Pages 278 and 279, and Emendations, 1902, page 12.

Revised pars. 341, 342, and 344.

13/2/03.

341. Where any prisoner at a Police Court, Petty Sessions, or elsewhere other than at His Majesty's Prison, Brixton, is recognised by a Police Officer as having been previously convicted of any offence, the particulars of all such convictions are to be at once reported, and the Officer identifying a prisoner as having been previously convicted will be held responsible that the particulars of the former conviction are so reported as soon as possible after the identification takes place. He is also to acquaint the Officer who has the prisoner in custody that he has made such identification. Should a case of identity occur just before or during the trial of a prisoner, the Officer in the case is to furnish the Clerk of the Court with Form 283, giving full particulars of convictions, and a duplicate form is to be at once sent through his Superintendent to the Governor of His Majesty's Prison, Brixton, with a footnote in red ink stating that the Court has been supplied with particulars as shown in the form. Forms 283 are kept at the Sessions by the Inspector attending.

342. Officers when reporting on Form 283 the particulars of former convictions of prisoners, are to state specifically the nature of the offence or offences for which such prisoner has been convicted, so that the gravity or otherwise of the case may be apparent; *e.g.*, Stealing £1000 from bank—Stealing pair of boots from shop door—Stealing bale of silk, van unattended, &c., &c.

344. Where a provincial Police Officer is to prove a conviction in a Metropolitan Police case, the Officer who has charge of the case is to obtain particulars of the conviction which the provincial Officer is to prove, and to report the same on Form 283, which is to be dealt with as directed in par. 341. This order must be acted on also in cases where Warders of Prisons outside the Metropolitan Police District are subpoenaed to prove convictions in Metropolitan Police cases. But no such report is necessary where convictions are to be proved by Warders of Prisons within the District.

Par. 343 is cancelled.

CHILDREN. PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO. Page 350.

Emendation in par. 9.

18/12/03.

In line 2—for “seven years,” read “ten years.”—Employment of Children Act, 1903 (3 Edw. 7, ch 45, Sec. 11 (1)).

Revised 28-9-04 page 18.
INSANE PERSONS. Page 373.

Additional par. 34a.

28/1/03

34a. Where persons are taken charge of by Police under the Sections of the Act quoted above, and especially in cases coming within par. 26, they should be searched in order that any dangerous weapon or articles capable of causing injury or mischief, such as matches, may be taken from them and retained in the custody of the Police.

TRAFFIC, &c. COUNTY COUNCIL AND MUNICIPAL BYE-LAWS.

COUNTY OF LONDON BYE-LAWS.

Page 427, and Emendations, 1900, page 5.

Additional and revised pars.

(Dated 12th May, 1903.)

28/7/03.

Waste paper, refuse, advertising bills, broken glass, &c.—No person shall (1) sweep or otherwise remove from any shop, house, or vehicle, into any street any waste paper, shavings, or other refuse, or being a costermonger, newsvendor, or other street trader throw down and leave in any street any waste paper, shavings, or other refuse; (2) throw down and leave in any street any bill, placard, or other substance intended for the purpose of advertising; (3) throw down and leave in any street any bill, placard, or other paper which shall have been torn off or removed from any bill posting station.

NOTE.—Sub-par. (2) must be understood as applying only to cases where *the person who throws down and leaves the paper does so for the purpose of advertising.*

No person shall throw, place, or leave any bottle or any broken glass, nail, or other sharp substance (not being road material) on or in any street or public place in such a position as to be likely to cause injury to passengers or animals or damage to property.

TRAFFIC, &c.—cont.

Spitting.—No person shall spit on the floor, side, or wall of any public carriage, or of any public hall, public waiting room, or place of public entertainment, whether admission thereto be obtained upon payment or not.

Window cleaning, painting, &c.—Every person who in any street, to the obstruction, annoyance, or danger of residents or passengers, orders or permits any person in his service to stand or kneel on the sill of any window for the purpose of cleaning or painting such window, or for any other purpose whatsoever, such sill being more than six feet in height from the level of the ground immediately below it, without support sufficient to prevent such person from falling, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five pounds.

Every person who in any street, to the obstruction, annoyance, or danger of residents or passengers, stands or kneels on the sill of any window for the purpose of cleaning or painting such window, or for any other purpose whatsoever, such sill being more than six feet in height from the level of the ground immediately below it, without support sufficient to prevent such person from falling, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding twenty shillings.

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX BYE-LAWS. Page 428.

Revised par. (iii.).

(Dated 25th July, 1901.)

31/12/03.

(iii.) *Lights to Vehicles.*—Every person who shall cause or permit any cart, carriage, wagon, or other vehicle drawn by animal or mechanical power, to be in any street or highway during the period between one hour after sunset and one hour before sunrise, shall provide the same with a lamp or lamps so constructed and capable of being so attached as when lighted to show to the front a white light, visible, within a reasonable distance, to persons meeting or approaching the cart, carriage, wagon, or other vehicle. Provided that where one lamp only is so carried, it shall be attached to the off or right side of the cart, carriage, wagon, or other vehicle.

He shall also, if the cart, carriage, wagon, or other vehicle, however drawn or propelled, is used for the purpose of carrying timber or any load projecting more than six feet to the rear, provide the same with a lamp or lamps so constructed, and capable of being so attached as when lighted to show to the rear a red light, visible within a reasonable distance, to persons overtaking such vehicle.

TRAFFIC, &c.—cont.

Every person driving or being in charge of such vehicle as aforesaid, in any street or highway during such period as aforesaid, shall keep such lamp or lamps properly trimmed, lighted, and attached.

COUNTY OF SURREY BYE-LAWS. Page 436.

Additional par.

(Sealed 24th February, 1903.)

26/6/03.

Noisy Animals.—No person shall keep within any house, building, or premises, in any Urban District, any noisy animal which shall be or cause a serious nuisance to the residents in the neighbourhood. Provided that no proceedings shall be taken against any person for an offence against this Bye-Law unless the nuisance be continued after the expiration of a fortnight from the date of the service on such person of a notice alleging the nuisance, signed by not less than three householders residing within hearing of the animal.

COUNTY OF HERTFORD BYE-LAWS. Page 443.

Additional par.

(Sealed 27th October, 1902.)

3/6/03.

Street Betting. (1) Every person who shall frequent and use any street or other public place, on behalf either of himself or of any other person, for the purpose of bookmaking or betting, or wagering, or agreeing to bet, or wager, or paying or receiving or settling bets, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding £5 for each offence.

BOROUGH OF RICHMOND BYE-LAWS. Pages 445–8.

(Revised and additional pars.)

(Sealed 14th October, 1902.)

24/1/03.

(i.) *Deposit of Broken Glass, &c.*—No person shall place, deposit, or leave any bottle, piece of glass, broken article of glass or other

TRAFFIC, &c.—cont.

sharp substance (not being road material) in or on any street or other public place, in a position where the same is likely to cause injury or danger to passengers or damage to property.

(ii.) *Scattering Placards, &c.*—No person shall, for the purpose of advertising, throw about or deposit in any street or other public place any handbill, placard, or other paper.

(iii.) *Street Noises.*—No person shall on or in any public coach or other public vehicle for the conveyance of passengers, or on or in any coach, brake, waggonette, car, or other vehicle hired or used for the conveyance of pleasure parties, blow any horn or use any other noisy instrument, or make or combine with any other person or persons to make any loud singing or outcry while in or passing along any street within the Borough to the annoyance or interruption of residents :—

Provided that nothing in this Bye-law shall prevent the use of a horn in a reasonable manner by one person on a coach or similar vehicle.

(iv.) *Indecent and Threatening Language, &c.*—(a) No person shall in any street or public place, or in any place within view or hearing of any street or public place, use any indecent language or gesture, or commit or solicit, incite, or provoke any other person to commit any indecent act to the annoyance of residents or passengers.

(b) No person shall in any street or public place, or in any place within view or hearing of any street or public place, use any threatening, abusive, or insulting language, gesture, or conduct, with intent to put any person in fear or so as to occasion a breach of the peace.

(v.) *Betting.*—(a) No person shall frequent and use any street or other public place within the Borough on behalf either of himself or of any other person, for the purpose of bookmaking or betting, or wagering, or agreeing or inciting to bet or wager with any other person, or paying or receiving or settling bets.

(b) No person shall frequent and use any street or other public place within the Borough on behalf either of himself or of any other person for the purpose of offering for sale, selling, or distributing any paper, or written or printed matter, devoted wholly or mainly to giving information as to the probable result of any race, steeplechase, or other competition.

The Bye-law, No. xii., dated 10th June, 1896, with respect to betting, is revoked.

TRAFFIC, &c.—cont.

BOROUGH OF HAMMERSMITH BYE-LAWS. Page 450.

Additional pars.

(Dated 22nd October, 1902.)

23/1/03.

No person shall, in connection with any show, roundabout, exhibition, or performance held or placed on any vacant ground adjoining or near to a street, make, or cause, or permit, or suffer to be made, any loud or continuous noise by means of any organ or other similar instrument to the annoyance or disturbance of residents.

(Dated 11th March, 1903.)

26/3/03.

No person shall, for the purpose of hawking, selling, or advertising any goods, call or shout in any street so as to cause annoyance to the inhabitants of the neighbourhood.

BOROUGH OF KENSINGTON BYE-LAWS. Page 450.

Additional par.

(Dated 23rd June, 1903.)

24/10/03.

(i.) *Music near Public Buildings.*—No person shall sound or play upon any musical or noisy instrument, or sing, in any street or public place within 100 yards of any place of public worship, or public entertainment, or other place of public assembly in which persons are for the time being assembled, to the annoyance or disturbance of any person or persons so assembled, after being requested to desist by a Constable, or by any person so annoyed or disturbed, or by any person acting on his behalf.

(ii.) *Music near Hospitals.*—No person shall sound or play upon any musical or noisy instrument, or sing, in any street or public place within 100 yards of any hospital, infirmary, convalescent home, or other place used for the reception or treatment of the sick, after being requested to desist by any Constable, or by any inmate or officer of such hospital or other place, or by any person acting on his behalf.

(iii.) *Noisy Hawking.*—No person shall for the purpose of hawking, selling, distributing, or advertising any article, shout or use any bell or gong or other noisy instrument in any street or public place so as to cause annoyance to the inhabitants of the neighbourhood.

TRAFFIC, &c.—cont.

(iv.) *Wilful Jostling*.—If two or more persons assembled together wilfully obstruct the free use of any street, or wilfully jostle or annoy any foot passengers, and continue such obstruction, jostling, or annoyance after being required by a Constable to desist, each such person shall be guilty of an offence, and shall be liable on conviction to the penalty hereinafter provided.

(v.) *Orange Peel, &c.*—No person shall in any street or public place throw or leave any orange peel, banana skin, or other dangerous substance on any footway.

(vi.) *Pulling Down Notices*.—No person shall pull down or deface any authorised public notice on any wall or other place where such notice may be lawfully affixed.

LIGHT LOCOMOTIVES. Page 458.

Additional pars. 109a to 109c.

24/12/03.

By the Motor Car Act, 1903 (3 Edw. 7, ch. 36), it is enacted that:—

109a. If any person drives a motor car on a public highway recklessly or negligently, or at a speed or in a manner which is dangerous to the public, having regard to all the circumstances of the case, including the nature, condition, and use of the highway, and to the amount of traffic which actually is at the time, or which might reasonably be expected to be, on the highway, that person is guilty of an offence.

Any Police Constable may apprehend without warrant the driver of any car who commits an offence under this section within his view, if he refuses to give his name and address or produce his licence on demand, or if the motor car does not bear the mark or marks of identification.

If the driver of any car who commits an offence under this section refuses to give his name or address, or gives a false name or address, he is guilty of an offence, and it is the duty of the owner of the car, if required, to give any information which it is within his power to give, and which may lead to the identification and apprehension of the driver, and if the owner fails to do so he also is guilty of an offence. (Sec. 1.)

109b. Every motor car must be registered with the council of a county or county borough, and every such council must assign a separate number to every car registered with them.

A mark indicating the registered number of the car and the council with which the car is registered, must be fixed on the car

TRAFFIC, &c.—cont.

or on a vehicle drawn by the car, or on both, in such manner as the council require in conformity with regulations of the Local Government Board.

If a car is used on a public highway without being registered, or if the mark to be fixed is not so fixed, or if, being so fixed, it is in any way obscured or rendered or allowed to become not easily distinguishable, the person driving the car is guilty of an offence, unless, in the case of a prosecution for obscuring a mark, or rendering or allowing it to become not easily distinguishable, he proves that he has taken all steps reasonably practicable to prevent the mark being obscured or rendered not easily distinguishable.

Provided that—

(a) A person shall not be liable to a penalty under this section if he proves that he has had no reasonable opportunity of registering the car, and that the car is being driven on a highway for the purpose of being so registered; and

(b) The council of any county or county borough in which the business premises of any manufacturer of, or dealer in, motor cars are situated, may assign to that manufacturer or dealer a general identification mark which may be used for any car on trial after completion, or on trial by an intending purchaser, and a person shall not be liable to a penalty while so using the car if the mark so assigned is fixed upon the car in the manner required by the council in accordance with regulations of the Local Government Board. (Sec. 2.)

109c. A person must not drive a motor car on a public highway unless he is licensed for the purpose, and a person must not employ any person who is not so licensed to drive a motor car. Any person acting in contravention of this provision is guilty of an offence.

A licence remains in force for a period of twelve months from the date on which it is granted, and must be produced by any person driving a motor car when demanded by a Police Constable. Any person failing to produce his licence is liable to a fine of five pounds.

Any person under the age of seventeen years is disqualified for obtaining a licence (except that a licence limited to driving motor cycles may be granted to a person over the age of fourteen years), and any person who already holds a licence is disqualified for obtaining another licence while the licence so held by him is in force.

109d. Forging or fraudulently altering or using, or fraudulently lending or allowing to be used by any other person, any mark for identifying a car or any licence is an offence.

TRAFFIC, &c.—cont.

109e. A person driving a motor car must, in any case, if an accident occurs to any person, whether on foot, on horseback, or in a vehicle, or to any horse or vehicle in charge of any person, owing to the presence of the motor car on the road, stop, and if required, give his name and address, and also the name and address of the owner and the registration mark or number of the car.

109f. Section 4 of the Locomotives on Highways Act, 1896, relating to the rate of speed of motor cars is repealed, but a person must not, under any circumstances, drive a motor car on a public highway at a speed exceeding twenty miles per hour, and, within any limits or place referred to in regulations made by the Local Government Board with a view to the safety of the public on the application of the local authority of the area in which the limits or place are situate, a person must not drive a motor car at a speed exceeding ten miles per hour.

A person cannot be convicted under this provision for exceeding the limit of speed of twenty miles merely on the opinion of one witness as to the rate of speed.

A person cannot be convicted for an offence under this section unless he is warned of the intended prosecution at the time the offence is committed, or unless notice of the intended prosecution is sent to him or to the owner of the car as entered on the register within such time after the offence is committed, not exceeding twenty-one days, as the court think reasonable. (Sec. 9.)

109g. This Act and the Locomotives on Highways Act, 1896, apply to persons in the public service of the Crown.

109h. The expression "motor car" has the same meaning as the expression "light locomotive" has in the Locomotives on Highways Act, 1896, as amended by this Act, except that, for the purpose of the provisions of this Act, with respect to the registration of motor cars, the expression "motor car" does not include a vehicle drawn by a motor car.

109i. This Act continues in force till the 31st day of December, 1906, and no longer, unless Parliament otherwise determines.

109j. The following Regulations have been made by the Local Government Board—

Registration of Motor Cars.

Article IV.—If the ownership of a motor car is changed, notice of the change shall be given either by the new or the old owner to the council with whom the motor car is registered, and an application shall also be made either to cancel the registration of the

TRAFFIC, &c.—cont.

car or to continue the existing registration under the new ownership.

If an application is so made to cancel the registration of the motor car, and no application is made to continue the existing registration of the car, the registration of the car shall be cancelled accordingly, but if an application is made to continue the existing registration of the car, the new owner shall furnish the necessary particulars as to ownership, and on receipt of a fee of five shillings in the case of a motor car not being a motor cycle, or of one shilling in the case of a motor cycle, the council shall cause the necessary alterations to be made in the Register of Motor Cars, and shall furnish the new owner with a copy of the altered entries in the Register.

Any notice may be given or application or alteration made under this article before the date of the actual change of ownership so as to take effect from that date.

If the provisions of this Article as to notice and application are not complied with, the registration of the motor car shall be void.

Article VIII.—The plates forming the identification mark shall be fixed, one on the front of, and the other on the back of, the motor car, in an upright position, so that every letter or figure on the plate is upright and easily distinguishable, in the case of the plate placed on the front of the motor car, from in front of the car, and, in the case of the plate placed on the back of the motor car, from behind the car.

In the case of a motor tricycle or motor bicycle of a weight unladen not exceeding three hundredweights, the plate fixed on the front of the cycle may, if it is a plate having duplicate faces, be fixed so that from whichever side the cycle is viewed the letters or figures on one or other face of the plate are easily distinguishable, though they may not be distinguishable from the front of the cycle.

So long as the provisions of this Order are complied with, different identification plates may be used on a motor car by day and night or on different occasions.

Article IX.—When another vehicle is attached to a motor car, either in front or behind, the plate required to be fixed on the front or on the back of the motor car, or a duplicate of such plate, shall be fixed on the front or on the back of the vehicle attached, as the case requires, in the same manner as the plate is required to be fixed upon the motor car.

Article XI.—Whenever during the period between one hour after sunset and one hour before sunrise a motor car is used on

TRAFFIC, &c.—cont.

a public highway, a lamp shall be kept burning on the car, so contrived as to illuminate by means of reflection, transparency, or otherwise, and render easily distinguishable every letter or figure on the identification plate fixed on the back of the motor car or of any vehicle attached to the back of the motor car, as the case may be.

In the application of this Article to a motor tricycle or motor bicycle of a weight unladen not exceeding three hundredweights, the plate fixed on the front of the motor car may, if desired, be substituted for the plate fixed on the back of the motor car.

Article XII.—If the council of any county or county borough assign to a manufacturer or dealer a general identification mark under Section 2 of the Act of 1903, the mark shall be such as the council direct in each case. Provided that—

(a) It shall consist of two plates, each bearing the index mark of the council and some other distinguishing letter or letters; and each having placed thereon or annexed thereto some distinguishing number; and

(b) The colouring of the plates shall be different from that used for the plates forming the ordinary identification mark; and

(c) The lettering and numbering of the plates shall, so far as possible, be similar to those required in the case of the plates forming the ordinary identification mark.

On every occasion on which the general identification mark is used on a motor car, the manufacturer or dealer shall keep a record of the distinguishing number placed on or annexed to the identification plates on that occasion, and of the name and address of the person driving the motor car on that occasion, and that record shall be open to inspection by the council or by any superior officer of police or constable authorised by such an officer.

If the general identification mark is used at the same time on more than one motor car, the distinguishing number placed on or annexed to the plates must be different on each motor car.

The provisions which relate to the fixing and illumination of identification plates shall apply to the plates forming the general identification mark as they apply to the plates forming the ordinary identification mark.

PART III.*Supplemental.*

Article XXI.—The provisions of this Order shall apply in the case of a roadway to which the public are granted access in the same manner as they apply in the case of a public highway.

TRAFFIC, &c.—cont.

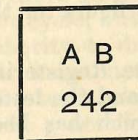
Except where the contrary intention appears, the expression "motor car" in this Order includes a motor cycle.

In calculating for the purpose of this Order the weight of a motor car or motor cycle unladen, the weight of any water, fuel, or accumulators used for the purpose of propulsion shall not be included.

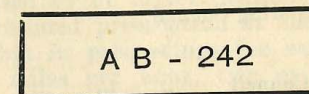
Article XXII.—This order may be cited as the Motor Car (Registration and Licensing) Order, 1903.

Provisions to be complied with as to Index Plates.

Alternative Diagram No. 1.



Alternative Diagram No. 2.



(1) Each plate must be rectangular and bear upon it the index mark of the council with whom the motor car is registered, and the separate number assigned to the motor car by that council, the mark and number being arranged in conformity with the arrangement of letters and figures shown on one or other of the alternative diagrams.

(2) The two plates may, at the option of the owner, be of either of the shapes shown in the alternative diagrams, or one of one shape and one of the other.

(3) The ground of the plate must be black, the letters and figures must be white.

(4) All letters and figures must be three and a half inches high; every part of every letter and figure must be five-eighths of an inch broad; and the total width of the space taken by every letter or figure except in the case of the figure 1, must be two and a half inches.

TRAFFIC, &c.—cont.

(5) The space between adjoining letters and between adjoining figures must be half-an-inch, and there must be a margin between the nearest part of any letter or figure and the top and bottom of the plate of at least half-an-inch, and between the nearest part of any letter or figure and the sides of the plate of at least one inch.

(6) In the alternative diagram No. 1, the space between the upper and lower line must be three-quarters of an inch. In the alternative diagram No. 2, the space between the letters and the figures must be one and a half inches.

(7) In the case of the plates for a motor tricycle or motor bicycle of a weight unladen not exceeding three hundredweights, each of the dimensions mentioned above must be halved, and the shape of the plate need not be rectangular so long as the *minimum* margin between any letter or figure on the top, bottom, and sides of the plate is preserved.

109k. The following are the Registering Authorities within the Metropolitan Police District, and the letter or group of two letters (styled the index mark), which has been assigned to them to distinguish them from any other registering authority under the Act :—

Registering Council.	Index Mark.
London County Council	A
County Council of Kent	D
" " Essex	F
" " Middlesex	H
" " Surrey	P
" " Hertford	AR
Council of the County Borough of Croydon...	BY
" " " West Ham	AN

109l. The expression "motor car" has the same meaning as the expression "light locomotive" in the Locomotives on Highways Act, 1896, and this Act and the Regulations made thereunder do not supersede the Locomotives on Highways Act, 1896, and the Regulations made thereunder, but are additional thereto, with the exception that Section 4 of the latter Act relating to the speed of motor cars is repealed, consequently Article IV. (2) of the Regulations made by the Local Government Board, dated 9th November, 1896, which provided that a light locomotive should not under any circumstances be driven at a greater speed than twelve miles an hour is rendered inoperative. Proceedings

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TRAFFIC, &c.—cont.

are, whenever possible, to be taken under the provisions of Section 1 of this Act, instead of under Article IV. (1) of the Regulations of 9th November, 1896.

109m. Police will enforce the Act and Regulations, but it will be observed that proceedings in the first instance must be by summons, except for those offences set out in par. 109a, for which power of arrest is given under certain conditions.

109n. A motor car when registered cannot be driven upon a public highway, whether by its owner or by any other person, unless the driver is licensed to drive a motor car. The licence to drive a motor car is a general licence, and is not limited to particular motor cars or particular areas. The term motor car in the Regulations, save where the contrary intention appears, includes a motor cycle. A licence to drive a motor car will therefore include authority to drive a motor cycle, but a licence to drive a motor cycle will not include authority to drive any other kind of motor car. The term motor cycle is not defined in the Act, but it may be regarded that though the term might sometimes properly apply to other vehicles, it would be generally treated as limited to motor cars designed to travel on not more than three wheels and weighing unladen not more than three cwt.

109o. Care is to be taken in proceedings for infringement of any speed limits imposed by or under Section 9, that the person is warned of the intended prosecution at the time the offence is committed, and that in proceedings for exceeding the limit of speed of twenty miles per hour, two or more witnesses are prepared to give evidence as to the rate of speed.

Pages 457 and 458, par. 109.

24/12/03

The clause in par. 109, page 457, that "No licence from the council of any county or county borough will be required for the use of light locomotives," and the clause in par. 109, page 458, commencing with the word "Attention" and ending with the word "traffic" are cancelled.

LOCOMOTIVES. Page 463.

Addition to par. 128a.

VIII. BOROUGH OF RICHMOND.

(Sealed 11th February, 1902.)

17/7/03.

1. Throughout these Bye-laws the expression "the Council" means the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the Borough of

TRAFFIC, &c.—cont.

Richmond (Surrey), and the expression "the Borough" means the Borough of Richmond (Surrey).

2. These Bye-laws shall not apply to any agricultural locomotive, to any locomotive not used for haulage purposes, to any steam roller, nor to any locomotive belonging to the Council as road authority.

3. A person in charge of a locomotive shall not use the locomotive on any of the highways within the Borough known as George Street, Hill Street, Hill Rise, and The Terrace, respectively, which are highways whereon the use of locomotives is hereby prohibited on account of such highways being crowded and unfitted for locomotive traffic, and on account of the inconvenience caused to inhabitants.

4. A person in charge of a locomotive on any highway shall not use the locomotive to draw more than three unloaded waggons, with or without any waggon solely used for carrying water for such locomotive, nor where both loaded and unloaded waggons are drawn a greater number of unloaded waggons than will make the number of waggons four in all.

Provided that this prohibition shall not apply in any case, where, on application to the Council for permission to use a locomotive to draw more than three unloaded waggons, with or without any waggon solely used as aforesaid, the Council may grant such permission.

5. A person in charge of a locomotive shall not cause or suffer the locomotive to remain stationary on any part of a highway for more than thirty minutes at any one time.

Provided that this bye-law shall not be deemed to apply in any case where the stopping of the locomotive for a longer period than thirty minutes,

(a) is necessary in order to enable the person using the locomotive to comply with the requirements of any statutory provision or bye-law for the time being in force for the regulation of the use of locomotives; or

(b) is rendered necessary by accident, or other unavoidable cause.

6. Where for a continuous length exceeding one hundred yards a highway comprises a carriage-way or cartway of a width less than sixteen feet, a person in charge of a locomotive shall not drive or suffer the locomotive to be driven upon the

TRAFFIC, &c.—cont.

carriageway or cartway unless a person accompanying the locomotive shall precede the locomotive for a distance reasonably sufficient to warn the drivers of vehicles of the approach of the locomotive.

7. A person in charge of a locomotive shall not cause or suffer the locomotive to remain stationary on any highway so that any wheel of the locomotive rests on any bridge, arch, or culvert, or within ten feet from the face of the abutment of any bridge, arch, or culvert.

Provided that this prohibition shall not be deemed to apply in any case

(a) where, in pursuance of the statutory provision in that behalf, a locomotive may be required to be instantly stopped; or

(b) where the stopping of a locomotive may be rendered necessary by accident, or other unavoidable cause.

8. A person in charge of a locomotive shall not use the locomotive on the bridge in the Borough known as Richmond Bridge which is a bridge whereon the use of locomotives is hereby prohibited, the Council being satisfied that the same is unsuited for locomotive traffic and that such use would be attended with danger to the public.

9. A locomotive shall not pass over any of the highways within the Borough known as Kew Road, Lower Mortlake Road, Sheen Road, Queen's Road, and Petersham Road during the hours between ten o'clock in the afternoon and six o'clock in the forenoon.

Provided that this prohibition shall not apply in any case where, on application to the Council for permission to pass over any one or more of such highways during the prohibited hours, as aforesaid, the Council may grant such permission.

10. A person in charge of a locomotive on any highway who may be required by any officer of the Council or Police Constable, duly authorised in that behalf, to stop the locomotive, for the purpose of enabling the Officer or Constable to ascertain by examination whether any provision of any statute or bye-law applicable to the locomotive has been or is duly complied with, shall forthwith cause the locomotive, if in motion, to stop, and shall not cause or suffer the locomotive to be again set in motion until such time shall have elapsed as may be reasonably necessary for the purpose of such examination.

METROPOLITAN STREETS ACT, 1867.

REMOVAL OF DUST &c. Pages 464 to 468.

Revised par. 139.

20/3/03.

139. The following is a list of the streets or parts of streets named by the Commissioner under this Section :—

Division.	Street.	Parish.
A.	Cockspur Street	St. Martin-in-the-Fields.
"	Whitehall Place	Do.
"	Charing Cross	Do.
"	Whitehall	St. Martin-in-the-Fields and St. Margaret, Westminster.
"	Victoria Embankment	Do.
"	Parliament Street	St. Margaret, Westminster.
"	Great George Street	Do.
"	Bridge Street	Do.
"	Parliament Square	Do.
"	Broad Sanctuary... ..	Do.
"	Abingdon Street... ..	Do.
"	Victoria Street	St. Margaret and St. John, Westminster, and St. George, Hanover Square.
B.	Knightsbridge, from Wilton Place to Charles Street	St. Margaret and St. George, Hanover Square.
"	Brompton Road, from Sloane Street to Hans Road	Kensington.
"	Thurloe Place, from Exhibition Road to Cromwell Place	Do.
"	Sloane Street, from Knights- bridge to Cadogan Place	Chelsea.
C.	Albemarle Street	St. George, Hanover Square.
"	Conduit Street	Do.
"	Deanery Street	Do.
"	Dover Street	Do.
"	Grafton Street	Do.
"	Hamilton Place	Do.
"	Maddox Street	Do.
"	North Audley Street	Do.
"	South Audley Street	Do.
"	Stafford Street	Do.
"	South Molton Street	Do.
"	Old and New Bond Streets	Do.
"	Tilney Street	Do.
"	Park Lane between Piccadilly and Great Stanhope Street	Do.

METROPOLITAN STREETS ACT, 1867—cont.

Division.	Street.	Parish.
C.	Cranbourn Street	St. Anne, Westminster, and St. Martin-in-the-Fields.
"	Charing Cross Road	Do.
"	Coventry Street	St. James, Westminster.
"	Vigo Street	Do.
"	Jermyn Street	Do.
"	Glasshouse Street	Do.
"	Dean Street	St. Anne, Westminster.
"	New Coventry Street	Do.
"	St. James's Street	St. James, Westminster, and St. George, Hanover Square.
"	Piccadilly	Do.
"	Haymarket	St. James, Westminster, and St. Martin-in-the-Fields.
"	Shaftesbury Avenue from Cam- bridge Circus to Piccadilly Circus	St. James and St. Anne, Westminster.
"	Wardour Street	Do.
D.	Tottenham Court Road... ..	St. Pancras.
"	Mortimer Street	St. Marylebone.
"	Goodge Street	St. Pancras and St. Maryle- bone.
"	Marble Arch from Oxford Street to Edgware Road	St. Marylebone and St. George, Hanover Square.
E.	Arundel Street	St. Clement Danes.
"	Norfolk Street	Do.
"	Surrey Street	Do.
"	Long Acre... ..	St. Martin-in-the-Fields.
"	Chandos Street	Do.
"	Duncannon Street	Do.
"	Trafalgar Square East	Do.
"	Villiers Street	Do.
"	King William Street	Do.
"	Leather Lane	St. Andrew, Holborn.
"	Hatton Garden	Do.
"	Farringdon Road from Charter- house Street to Rosebery Avenue	Do.
"	Lamb's Conduit Street	Do.
"	Red Lion Street	Do.
"	Theobald's Road... ..	Do.
"	Southampton Buildings	Do.
"	Bedford Street	St. Paul, Covent Garden.
"	Maiden Lane	Do.
"	Southampton Street	Do.
"	High Street, Bloomsbury	St. Giles-in-the-Fields.
"	Shaftesbury Avenue	Do.

METROPOLITAN STREETS ACT, 1867—cont.

Division.	Street.	Parish.
E.	Broad Street, Bloomsbury ...	St. Giles in-the-Fields.
"	Hunter Street	Do.
"	Woburn Place	Do.
"	Russell Square (East Side) ...	Do.
"	Vernon Place, Bloomsbury ...	Do.
"	Great Queen Street	Do.
"	Little Queen Street	Do.
"	Tavistock Square (East Side)...	St. Pancras.
"	Judd Street	Do.
"	Upper Woburn Place	Do.
"	Grenville Street... ..	Do.
"	Brunswick Square (West Side)	Do.
"	Bow Street	St. Paul, Covent Garden, and St. Martin-in-the-Fields.
"	New Street, St. Martin's Lane	Do.
"	Wellington Street	St. Paul, Covent Garden, St. Clement Danes, and the precincts of the Savoy.
"	Southampton Row	St. George, Bloomsbury.
"	Chancery Lane	The Liberty of the Rolls and St. Andrew, Holborn.
"	High Holborn from Gray's Inn Road on the North, and from the City Boundary on the South Side, to New Ox- ford Street	St. Andrew, Holborn, St. George, Bloomsbury, and St. Giles-in-the-Fields.
"	Strand from West Side of Temple Bar to Charing Cross	St. Clement Danes, St. Mary-le-Strand, precincts of the Savoy, and St. Mar- tin-in-the-Fields.
"	Guilford Street	St. Giles-in-the-Fields and St. Pancras.
"	Endell Street	St. Giles-in-the-Fields and St. Martin-in-the-Fields.
F.	Church Street	Kensington.
"	High Street, Notting Hill ..	Do.
"	Kensington High Street	Do.
"	Praed Street	Paddington.
"	Harrow Road from South-east Corner of Paddington Green to Edgware Road	Do.
"	Bishop's Road and Westbourne Grove from Royal Oak to Chepstow Villas	Paddington and Kensington.
G.	Cowcross Street	St. Sepulchre.
"	Goswell Road (Compton Street to City Boundary)	Clerkenwell and St. Luke.
"	Chiswell Street	St. Luke.

METROPOLITAN STREETS ACT, 1867—cont.

Division.	Street.	Parish.
G.	City Road (Old Street to Fins- bury Square)	St. Luke.
"	Finsbury Pavement (Finsbury Square to City Boundary)	Do.
"	Pentonville Road (North Street to York Road)	St. Pancras and St. Mary, Islington.
"	High Street from "Angel" to Liverpool Road	Clerkenwell and St. Mary, Islington.
"	Old Street... ..	Shoreditch and St. Luke.
H.	High Street, Whitechapel, to Church Lane.	St. Mary, Whitechapel.
L.	Westminster Bridge Road from Surrey end of Westminster Bridge to Lambeth Lower Marsh	Lambeth.
"	Waterloo Road from Bridge to New Cut	St. Mary, Lambeth.
"	York Road	Do.
"	Stamford Street	Lambeth and Christchurch.
"	The Headway, "Elephant and Castle," Walworth Road	St. Mary, Newington.
M.	Tooley Street	St. Olave and St. John, Southwark.
"	Duke Street from Tooley Street to Borough High Street	St. Olave.
"	Borough High Street from Newington Causeway to No. 74, Borough High Street (West Side)	St. George-the-Martyr.
"	From No. 74, Borough High Street to Southwark Street, and from Southwark Street to London Bridge (West Side)	St. Saviour.
"	From Newcomen Street past top of Duke Street to London Bridge (East Side)	Do.
"	From Newington Causeway to St. George's Church (East Side)	St. Mary, Newington.
"	From St. George's Church to Newcomen Street (East Side)	St. George-the-Martyr.
"	Blackfriars Road (Charlotte Street to Blackfriars Bridge)	Christchurch.
IS.	Drummond Street	St. Pancras.
"	Hampstead Road from Euston Road to Amptill Square	Do.

METROPOLITAN STREETS ACT, 1867—cont.

Division.	Street.	Parish.
X .	Uxbridge Road (between Frithville Gardens and Uxbridge Road Railway Station)	Hammersmith.
A and C.	Pall Mall and Pall Mall East ...	St. James, Westminster, and St. Martin-in-the-Fields.
A and E.	Northumberland Avenue ...	St. Martin-in-the-Fields.
C and E.	St. Martin's Place ...	Do.
"	St. Martin's Lane ...	Do.
C and D.	Oxford Street ...	St. Marylebone, St. George, Hanover Square, St. James and St. Anne, Westminster.
"	Regent Street ...	St. James, Westminster, and St. Marylebone.
C and E.	Great and Little St. Andrew Streets	St. Giles-in-the-Fields.
D and E.	Hart Street, Bloomsbury ...	Do.
"	New Oxford Street ...	St. Giles and St. George, Bloomsbury.
D and F.	Edgware Road from Marble Arch to Church Street	St. Marylebone and Paddington.
D, E, S and Y.	Euston Road ...	St. Pancras and St. Marylebone.
E and G.	Gray's Inn Road... ..	St. Andrew, Holborn, and St. Pancras.
"	Clerkenwell Road ...	St. Andrew, Holborn, and Clerkenwell.
L and M.	London Road	St. George-the-Martyr.

STREET COLLECTIONS. Page 469.

Additional par 142a.

5/11/03.

142a. In pursuance of the provisions of Section 1 of the Metropolitan Streets Act, 1903, the following Regulations, to be observed by all persons within the general limits of the Metropolitan Streets Act, 1867, with respect to the places where and the conditions under which persons may collect money in any street for charitable or other purposes, have been made by the Commissioner and approved by the Secretary of State :—

(1.) No collection shall be made in any part of the carriage-way of any street ; nor shall any collection be made on the footway except at such places as may be specified in permits to be obtained from the Commissioner of Police.

(2.) Applications for permits under the preceding regulation must be made at New Scotland Yard ten clear days in

METROPOLITAN STREETS ACT, 1867—cont.

advance, and must state the date proposed for the collection, the object for which the collection is to be made, the number of collectors, and the places at which it is desired the collection shall be made.

(3.) Permits shall be current only for the day or days specified therein, and must be exhibited on the demand of any Police officer.

(4.) Not more than two persons shall act as collectors at the same collecting place.

(5.) No boy under the age of 14, and no girl under the age of 16, shall act as a collector except at the same place with, and under the charge of, an adult person.

(6.) No tables shall be used for the purpose of any collection, except of such dimensions and at such places as may be stated in the permits. No boxes at the end of poles intended to reach upper windows or the roofs of conveyances shall be used by any collector.

(7.) No collector shall importune any person to the annoyance of such person.

ANIMALS, &c. WILD BIRDS PROTECTION ACTS.

Pages 526-532 and Emendations, 1900, pages 12-16 ; 1901, pages 24-26 ; 1902, pages 57-59.

Revised pars. 101 to 109.

13/5/03 and (Middlesex) 23/6/03.

101. The Secretary of State has, by virtue of the powers conferred on him under Sec. 8 referred to above, made orders extending the close period, during which the taking and killing of Wild Birds is prohibited within the following Counties :—

County or Borough.	To commence.	To end.	Dates of "London Gazette" in which Order was published.
London ..	1st February...	31st August ...	12th January, 1900.
Middlesex ...	1st February...	31st August ...	5th June, 1903.
Hertford ...	15th February	15th August ...	29th December, 1899.
Essex ...	15th March ...	15th August ...	4th February, 1902.
Surrey ...	1st February...	31st August ...	20th March, 1903.
Kent ...	2nd March ...	12th August*...	4th April, 1902.
County Borough of Croydon.	1st February...	31st August ...	12th July, 1898.
Do. ...	1st September	31st January†	24th February, 1899.

* This extension of the close period within the County of Kent does not apply to the Common Wild Duck.

† Sundays only.

ANIMALS, &c.—cont

102. SCHEDULE TO THE ACT OF 1880, AS AMENDED BY THE ACT OF 1881.

American Quail	Grebe	Oyster-catcher	Shoveller
Auk	Greenshank	Peewit	Skua
Avocet	Guillemot	Petrel	Smew
Bee-eater	Gull (except	Phalarope	Snipe
Bittern	Blackbacked	Plover	Solan Goose
Bonxie	Gull)	Ploverspage	Spoonbill
Colin	Hoopoe	Pochard	Stint
Cornish Chough	Kingfisher	Puffin	Stone Curlew
Coulterneb	Kittiwake	Purre	Stonehatch
Cuckoo	Lapwing	Razorbill	Summer Snipe
Curlew	Lark	Redshank	Tarrock
Diver	Loon	Reeve or Ruff	Teal
Dotterel	Mallard	Roller	Tern
Dunbird	Marrot	Sanderling	Thickknee
Dunlin	Merganser	Sandpiper	Tystey
Eider-duck	Murre	Scout	Whaup
Fern-owl	Night-hawk	Sea-lark	Whimbrel
Fulmar	Night-jar	Seamew	Widgeon
Gannet	Nightingale	Sea Parrot	Wild Duck
Goatsucker	Oriole	Sea Swallow	Willock
Godwit	Owl	Shearwater	Woodcock
Goldfinch	Ox-bird	Sheldrake	Woodpecker

103. By Sec. 3 of the Act 57 & 58 Vict. cap 24, the Secretary of State may, on the representation of the Council of any Administrative County order that the principal Act (43 & 44 Vict. c. 35) shall apply within that County or any part thereof, to any species of wild bird not specified in the Schedule of that Act, and Orders have been made accordingly, adding the following wild birds to the Schedule in so far as regards the Administrative Counties named:—

London (12th January, 1900); *Middlesex*, (5th June, 1903); *Herts* (so much as lies within M.P. District) (29th December, 1899); *County Borough of Croydon* (12th July, 1898).

Bearded Tit (Reedling or Reed Pheasant), Buzzard, Chaffinch, Hobby, Honey Buzzard, Kestrel, Magpie, Martins (2), Merlin, Osprey, Shrikes, Swallow, Swift, Wryneck (Cuckoo's Mate or Snakebird).

Essex (4th February, 1902); *Kent* (4th April, 1902).

Bearded Tit (Reedling or Reed Pheasant), Buzzard, Hobby, Honey Buzzard, Kestrel, Magpie, Martins (2), Merlin, Osprey, Shrikes, Swallow, Swift, Wryneck (Cuckoo's Mate or Snakebird).

ANIMALS, &c.—cont.

Surrey (20th March, 1903).

Blackheaded Bunting, Cirl Bunting, Reed Bunting, Great Bustard, Little Bustard, Buzzard, Honey Buzzard, Chiff-Chaff, Crossbill, Pied Fly-catcher, Spotted Fly-catcher, Hedge-Sparrow, Hen Harrier, Hobby, Kestrel, Kite, Landrail (or Corncrake), Linnet, Magpie, House Martin, Sand Martin, Merlin, Moorhen, Nutcracker, Nuthatch, Osprey, Peregrine Falcon, Meadow Pipit, Tree Pipit, Raven, Redbreast or Robin, Mealy Redpole, Lesser Redpole, Redstart, Rose-coloured Pastor, Shrike, Siskin, Stonechat, Swallow, Swift, Bearded Tit, Coal Tit, Crested Tit, Long-tailed Tit, Marsh Tit, Tree Creeper, Turtle Dove, Grey Wagtail, Pied Wagtail, White Wagtail, Yellow Wagtail, Blackcap Warbler, Dartford Warbler, Garden Warbler, Grasshopper Warbler, Reed Warbler, Sedge Warbler, Willow Warbler, Wood Warbler, Water Rail, Wheatear, Whinchat, Whitethroat, Lesser Whitethroat, Common Wren, Fire-crested Wren, Golden-crested Wren, Wryneck.

CERTAIN BIRDS PROTECTED DURING THE WHOLE OF THE YEAR.

104. The Secretary of State has, in pursuance of the powers conferred on him by "The Wild Birds Protection Acts, 1880 to 1902," and upon application from the County Councils concerned, made Orders prohibiting, during the periods named, the taking or killing of any of the following kinds of Wild Birds in the under-mentioned Administrative Counties, or parts of Counties and Boroughs:—

County or Borough.	Period.	Date of "London Gazette" in which Order was published.
Middlesex ...	1st September to 31st January following.	5th June, 1903.
London ...	1st September to 31st January following.	12th January, 1900.
Essex (that portion lying within the Metropolitan Police District and certain parts beyond the District).	16th August to 14th March following.	4th February, 1902.

ANIMALS, &c.—cont.

County or Borough.	Period.	Date of "London Gazette" in which Order was published.
Hertford ...	16th August to 14th February following.	29th December, 1899.
Kent	13th August to 1st March following.	4th April, 1902.
Surrey	1st September to 31st January following.	20th March, 1903.
County Borough of Croydon.	1st September to 31st January following.	12th July, 1898.

LIST OF BIRDS.

County of Middlesex.

Blackcap, Buntings (3), Buzzard, Honey Buzzard, Chaffinch, Chiff-chaff, Coot, Cuckoo, Great White Egret, Little Egret, Fly Catchers, Goldfinch, Hawfinch, Common Heron, Night Heron, Purple Heron, Hobby, Kestrel, Kingfisher, Lark, Linnet, Landrail or Corncrake, Magpie, Martins (2), Merlin, Nightingale, Nightjar, Nuthatch, Osprey, Owls, Redstart, Shrikes, Starling, Stonechat, Swallow, Swift, Bearded Tit (Reedling or Reed Pheasant), Long Tailed Tit, Wagtails (4), Garden Warbler, Reed Warbler, Sedge Warbler, Willow Warbler, Wood Warbler, Wheatear, Whinchat, Whitethroat, Lesser Whitethroat, Woodpeckers, Wren, Golden-crested Wren, Wryneck (Cuckoo's Mate or Snakebird).

County Borough of Croydon.

Blackcap, Buntings (3), Buzzard, Honey Buzzard, Chaffinch, Chiff-chaff, Coot, Cuckoo, Fly Catchers, Goldfinch, Hawfinch, Hobby, Kestrel, Kingfisher, Lark, Linnet, Landrail or Corncrake, Magpie, Martins (2), Merlin, Nightingale, Nightjar, Nuthatch, Osprey, Owls, Redstart, Shrikes, Starling, Stonechat, Swallow, Swift, Bearded Tit (Reedling or Reed Pheasant), Long Tailed Tit, Wagtails (4), Garden Warbler, Reed Warbler, Sedge Warbler, Willow Warbler, Wood Warbler, Wheatear, Whinchat, Whitethroat, Lesser Whitethroat, Woodpeckers, Wren, Golden-crested Wren, Wryneck (Cuckoo's Mate or Snakebird).

ANIMALS, &c.—cont.*County of London.*

Blackbird, Blackcap, Buntings (3), Buzzard, Honey Buzzard, Chaffinch, Chiff-chaff, Coot, Cuckoo, Fly Catchers, Goldfinch, Gulls, Hobby, Kestrel, Kingfisher, Lark, Linnet, Landrail or Corncrake, Magpie, Martins (2), Merlin, Nightingale, Nightjar, Nuthatch, Osprey, Owls, Redstart, Robin (or Redbreast), Shrikes, Hedge Sparrow (or Dunnock), Starling, Stonechat, Swallow, Swift, Bearded Tit (Reedling or Reed Pheasant), Blue Tit, Cole Tit, Great Tit, Long-tailed Tit, Thrushes, Wagtails (4), Garden Warbler, Reed Warbler, Sedge Warbler, Willow Warbler, Wood Warbler, Wheatear, Whinchat, Whitethroat, Lesser Whitethroat, Woodpeckers, Wren, Golden-crested Wren, Wryneck (Cuckoo's Mate or Snakebird).

County of Essex.

Blackcap, Common Bunting, Snow Bunting, Buzzard, Honey Buzzard, Chaffinch, Chiff-chaff, Coot, Cuckoo, Fly Catchers, Goldfinch, Hawfinch, Hobby, Kestrel, Kingfisher, Lark, Linnet, Landrail or Corncrake, Magpie, Martins (2), Merlin, Nightingale, Nightjar, Nuthatch, Osprey, Owls, Redstart, Shrikes, Stonechat, Swallow, Swift, Bearded Tit (Reedling or Reed Pheasant), Long-tailed Tit, Tree Creeper, Grey Wagtail, Pied Wagtail, Yellow Wagtail, Garden Warbler, Reed Warbler, Sedge Warbler, Willow Warbler, Wood Warbler, Wheatear, Whinchat, Whitethroat, Lesser Whitethroat, Woodpeckers, Wren, Golden-crested Wren, Wryneck (Cuckoo's Mate or Snakebird).

County of Herts.

Goldfinch.

County of Kent.

Bittern, Blackcap, Buntings (3), Buzzard, Honey Buzzard, Chiff-chaff, Cuckoo, Fly Catchers, Goldfinch, Hobby, Kestrel, Kingfisher, Martins (2), Merlin, Nightingale, Nightjar, Nuthatch, Osprey, Owls, Redstart, Robin, Shrikes, Stonechat, Swallow, Swift, Bearded Tit (Reedling or Reed Pheasant), Long-tailed Tit, Wagtails (4), Garden Warbler, Reed Warbler, Sedge Warbler, Willow Warbler, Wood Warbler, Wheatear, Whinchat, Whitethroat, Lesser Whitethroat, Woodpeckers, Wren, Golden-crested Wren, Wryneck (Cuckoo's Mate or Snakebird).

ANIMALS, &c.—cont.*County of Surrey.*

Avocet, Bee Eater, Common Bittern, Little Bittern, Great Bustard, Little Bustard, Buzzard, Honey Buzzard, Chiff-chaff, Crossbill, Pied Fly-catcher, Spotted Fly-catcher, Goldfinch, Great Crested Grebe, Gull (except Great Black-backed Gull), Hobby, Hoopoe, Kestrel, Kingfisher, Kite, Linnet, House Martin, Sand Martin, Merlin, Nightingale, Nightjar, Nutcracker, Nuthatch, Oriole, Osprey, Owl, Raven, Redbreast or Robin, Mealy Redpole, Lesser Redpole, Redstart, Roller, Rose-coloured Pastor, Siskin, Spoonbill, Stonechat, Stone Curlew (Great Plover or Thick-knee), Swallow, Swift, Cole Tit, Crested Tit, Long-tailed Tit, Marsh Tit, Grey Wagtail, Pied Wagtail, White Wagtail, Yellow Wagtail, Blackcap Warbler, Dartford Warbler, Garden Warbler, Grasshopper Warbler, Reed Warbler, Sedge Warbler, Willow Warbler, Wood Warbler, Wheatear, Whinchat, Whitethroat, Lesser Whitethroat, Green Woodpecker (or Yaffle), Great Spotted Woodpecker, Lesser Spotted Woodpecker, Common Wren, Fire-crested Wren, Golden-crested Wren, Wryneck.

ALL BIRDS PROTECTED ON SUNDAYS IN CERTAIN COUNTIES,
OR PARTS THEREOF.

105. The Secretary of State has, by virtue of the powers conferred on him under the "Wild Birds Protection Acts, 1880 to 1902," and upon application from the County Councils of the undermentioned Administrative Counties and Boroughs, made the following Orders which were published in the "London Gazette" of the dates named:—

County of Middlesex (5th June, 1903).

During the period from the 1st September in any year to the 31st January following, the taking or killing of Wild Birds on Sundays is prohibited in the following parishes in the county of Middlesex:—Acton, Ashford, Bedfont, Old Brentford, Chiswick, Cowley, Cranford, West Drayton, Ealing, Edgware, Edmonton, Enfield, Feltham, Finchley, Friern Barnet, Greenford, Hampton, Hampton Wick, Hanwell, Hanworth, Harefield, Harlington, Harmondsworth, Harrow-on-the-Hill, Harrow Weald, Hayes, Hendon, Heston, Hillingdon East, Hillingdon West, Hornsey, Ickenham, Isleworth, Kingsbury, Laleham, Littleton, Northolt, Norwood, Perivale, Pinner, Ruislip, Shepperton, Southgate, South Mimms, Staines, Great Stanmore, Little Stanmore, Stanwell, Sunbury, Teddington, Tottenham, Twickenham, Twyford Abbey, Uxbridge, Wealdstone, Wembley, Willesden, Wood Green, Yiewsley.

ANIMALS, &c.—cont.*County of London (12th January, 1900).*

During the period from the 1st day of September in any year to the 31st day of January following, both days inclusive, the taking or killing of Wild Birds on Sundays is prohibited in the following parishes in the County of London:—St. Marylebone; St. Pancras; Lambeth; St. George, Hanover-square; Islington, St. Mary; Shoreditch, St. Leonard; Paddington; St. Matthew, Bethnal-green; St. Mary, Newington; Camberwell; St. James, Westminster; St. James and St. John, Clerkenwell; Chelsea; Kensington, St. Mary Abbott; St. Luke, Middlesex; St. George-the-Martyr, Southwark; Bermondsey; St. George-in-the-East; St. Martin-in-the-Fields; Hamlet of Mile End Old Town; Woolwich; Rotherhithe; St. John, Hampstead; St. Mary, Whitechapel; Christchurch, Spitalfields; St. Botolph, Without Aldgate; Holy Trinity, Minorities; St. Katharine, Precinct of; Hamlet of Mile End New Town; Liberty of Norton Folgate; Old Artillery Ground; Tower, District of; St. Margaret, Westminster; St. John the Evangelist, Westminster; St. Paul, Deptford, including Hatcham; St. Nicholas, Deptford; Greenwich; Clapham; Tooting Graveney; Streatham; St. Mary, Battersea; Wandsworth; Putney, including Roehampton; Hackney; St. Mary, Stoke Newington; St. Giles-in-the-Fields; St. George, Bloomsbury; St. Andrew, Holborn above Bars; St. George-the-Martyr, Holborn; St. Sepulchre, Holborn; Saffron Hill, Hatton Garden, Ely Rents and Ely Place; the Liberty of Glass House Yard, St. Anne, Soho; St. Paul, Covent Garden; St. John the Baptist, Savoy, or Precinct of the Savoy; St. Mary-le-Strand; St. Clement Danes; Liberty of the Rolls; St. Peter and St. Paul, Hammersmith; Fulham; St. Anne, Limehouse; St. John, Wapping; St. Paul, Shadwell; Hamlet of Ratcliff; All Saints, Poplar; St. Mary, Stratford-le-Bow; St. Leonard, Bromley; Christ Church, Southwark; St. Saviour, including the Liberty of the Clink; Charlton next Woolwich; Plumstead; Eltham; Lee; Kidbrook; Lewisham, including Sydenham Chapelry; Hamlet of Penge; St. Olave, Southwark; St. Thomas, Southwark; St. John, Horsleydown.

County of Hertford (29th December, 1899).

During the period from the 16th day of August in any year to the 14th day of February following, both days inclusive, the taking or killing of Wild Birds on Sundays is prohibited in the following parishes in the County of Hertford:—Aldenham, Arkley, Barnet Vale, Bushey Urban, Bushey Rural, Cheshunt, Chipping Barnet, East Barnet, Elstree, Hadley, Monken Hadley, Northaw, Ridge, Shenley, South Mimms Urban, and Totteridge.

ANIMALS, &c.—cont.

County of Kent (4th April, 1902).

During the period between the 12th day of August in any year and the 2nd day of March following, the taking or killing of Wild Birds on Sundays is prohibited in the following parishes in the County of Kent situate within the Metropolitan Police District:—Chislehurst, Crayford, Down, Farnborough, Foots Cray, Hayes, Keston, St. Mary Cray, Mottingham, North Cray, Orpington, St. Paul's Cray, East Wickham, West Wickham.

County of Surrey (20th March, 1903).

During the period between the 31st day of August in any year and the 1st day of February following, the killing or taking of Wild Birds on Sundays is prohibited throughout the Administrative County of Surrey, except (*as regards M.P. District*) the parishes of Chessington and Wallington.

County Borough of Croydon (24th February, 1899).

During the period from the 1st September in any year to the 31st January following the taking or killing of any kind of Wild Bird on Sundays is prohibited within the County Borough of Croydon.

PROTECTION OF THE EGGS OF CERTAIN WILD BIRDS.

106. By the Act, 57 & 58 Vic., c. 24, the Secretary of State is, upon the application by the County Council of any Administrative County, empowered by Order to prohibit:—

(i.) The taking or destroying of Wild Birds' eggs in any year or years in any place or places within that County, or

(ii.) The taking or destroying the eggs of any specified kind of Wild Birds within that County or part or parts thereof, as recommended by the Council and set forth in the Order.

107. Any person who takes, destroys, or incites any other person to take or destroy the eggs of any Wild Birds within any area specified in the Order of the Secretary of State, or the eggs of any species of Wild Birds named in the Order, is liable on conviction before any two Justices of the Peace, to forfeit and pay for every egg taken or destroyed a sum not exceeding one pound, any egg illegally taken may be directed by the Court to be forfeited.

ANIMALS, &c.—cont.

108. In accordance with the above-mentioned Act, the Secretary of State has, upon the application of the undermentioned County Councils, made Orders which affect such parts of the Administrative Counties and Boroughs named as are within the Metropolitan Police District, and the taking or destroying of the eggs of the following species of Wild Birds is prohibited within those Counties, viz.:—

Counties of Middlesex, London and Hertford, and County Borough of Croydon.

Lapwing (Peewit or Plover).

Counties of Middlesex, Hertford, Essex and Kent, and County Borough of Croydon.

Blackcap, Buntings (3), Buzzard, Honey Buzzard, Chiff-chaff, Coot, Cuckoo, Fly-catchers, Goldfinch, Hawfinch, Hobby, Kestrel, Kingfisher, Larks, Linnet, Landrail or Corncrake, Magpie, Martins (2), Merlin, Nightingale, Nightjar, Nuthatch, Osprey, Owls, Redstart, Shrikes, Starling, Stonechat, Swallow, Swift, Bearded Tit (Reedling or Reed Pheasant), Long-tailed Tit, Wagtails (4), Garden Warbler, Reed Warbler, Sedge Warbler, Willow Warbler, Wood Warbler, Wheatear, Whinchat, Whitethroat, Lesser Whitethroat, Woodpeckers, Wren, Golden-crested Wren, Wryneck (Cuckoo's Mate or Snakebird).

County of London.

Blackbird, Blackcap, Buntings (3), Buzzard, Honey Buzzard, Chiff-chaff, Coot, Cuckoo, Fly-catchers, Goldfinch, Hawfinch, Hobby, Kestrel, Kingfisher, Larks, Linnet, Landrail or Corncrake, Magpie, Martins (2), Merlin, Nightingale, Nightjar, Nuthatch, Osprey, Owls, Redstart, Robin or Redbreast, Shrikes, Hedge Sparrow or Dunnock, Starling, Stonechat, Swallow, Swift, Thrushes, Bearded Tit (Reedling or Reed Pheasant), Blue Tit, Cole Tit, Great Tit, Long-tailed Tit, Wagtails (4), Garden Warbler, Reed Warbler, Sedge Warbler, Willow Warbler, Wood Warbler, Wheatear, Whinchat, Whitethroat, Lesser Whitethroat, Woodpeckers, Wren, Golden-crested Wren, Wryneck (Cuckoo's Mate or Snakebird).

ANIMALS, &c.—cont.*County of Surrey.*

American Quail, Bittern, Black headed Bunting, Gull Bunting, Reed Bunting, Buzzard, Honey Buzzard, Chiff-chaff, Coot, Cuckoo, Pied Fly-catcher, Spotted Fly-catcher, Goldfinch, Great Crested Grebe, Greenshank, Hawfinch, Heron, Hobby, Hoopoe, Kestrel, Kingfisher, Landrail or Corncrake, Lark, Linnet, House Martin, Sand Martin, Merlin, Magpie, Nightingale, Nightjar, Nuthatch, Oriole, Osprey, Owl (all species), Redshank, Redstart, Roller, Rose-coloured Pastor, Ruff or Reeve, Shrike, Snipe, Starling, Stonechat, Stone Curlew (Great Plover or Thick-knee), Swallow, Swift, Bearded Tit, Crested Tit, Long-tailed Tit, Marsh Tit, Grey Wagtail, Pied Wagtail, White Wagtail, Yellow Wagtail, Blackcap Warbler, Dartford Warbler, Garden Warbler, Grasshopper Warbler, Reed Warbler, Sedge Warbler, Willow Warbler, Wood Warbler, Wheatear, Whinchat, Whitethroat, Lesser White-throat, Woodcock, Woodpecker, Common Wren, Fire-crested Wren, Golden-crested Wren, Wryneck.

109. The following are the dates of the "London Gazette" in which the Secretary of State's Orders as to the protection of the eggs of the Wild Birds were published.

County or Borough.	Date of "London Gazette."
London	12th January, 1900.
Middlesex	5th June, 1903.
Hertford	29th December, 1899.
Essex	4th February, 1902.
Surrey	20th March, 1903.
Kent	4th April, 1902.
County Borough of Croydon	12th July, 1898.

EXPLOSIVES, &c. FIREARMS. Page 544.

Additional pars 26a to 26h.

10/9/03.

26a. By the Pistols Act, 1903 (3 Edw. 7, Ch. 18), it is unlawful to sell by retail, or by auction, or let on hire a pistol to any person unless at the time of sale or hire such person either produces a gun or game licence then in force, or gives reasonable proof that

EXPLOSIVES, &c.—cont.

he is a person entitled to use or carry a gun without a gun or game licence by virtue of section 7 of the Gun Licence Act, 1870, or that, being a householder, he purposes to use such pistol only in his own house or the curtilage thereof, or that he is about to proceed abroad for a period of not less than six months, and produces a statement to that effect, signed by himself and by a police officer of the district within which he resides, of rank not lower than that of inspector, or by himself and by a justice of the peace.

26b. Any person who sells by retail or lets on hire a pistol must before delivery, make, or cause to be made, an entry in a book to be kept for that purpose, specifying the description of the pistol, whether single barrel, magazine, revolver, pin, rim, or centre fire, sold or let on hire, the date of such sale or hire, the name and address of the purchaser or hirer, and the office from which the gun or game licence produced by the purchaser was issued, the date of such licence, or the circumstances exempting such purchaser or hirer from having such licence. Such book must be produced for inspection on the request of any officer of Police, or any officer of Inland Revenue.

26c. Any person contravening any of the foregoing provisions, or on the sale, purchase, or hire of a pistol knowingly makes, or causes to be made, any false entry or statement as to any matter concerning which he is required to make an entry or statement, is liable to a penalty.

26d. Any person who being under the age of 18 years, and not being exempt by virtue of section 7 of the Gun Licence Act, 1870, from incurring a penalty for using or carrying a gun without a gun or game licence, buys, hires, uses, or carries a pistol, or any person who knowingly sells or delivers a pistol to any person under such age, and not being so exempt, is liable to a penalty.

26e. Any person who knowingly sells a pistol to any person who is intoxicated, or is not of sound mind is liable to a penalty.

26f. The term "Pistol" means a firearm or other weapon of any description from which any shot, bullet, or other missile can be discharged, and of which the length of barrel, not including any revolving detachable or magazine breech, does not exceed nine inches.

"Gun or game licence" means a licence to use or carry a gun granted under the Gun Licence Act, 1870, or a licence or certificate to kill game granted under the laws of excise in that behalf.

EXPLOSIVES, &c.—cont.

26g. The Act does not apply where an antique pistol is sold as a curiosity or ornament. An antique pistol does not include any pistol with which ammunition is sold, or which there is reasonable ground for believing is capable of being effectually used.

26h. There is no power of arrest without warrant under the Pistols Act, but any offence coming to the knowledge of Police is to be reported with a view to proceedings being taken against the offender by summons.

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____ DIVISION. No. ____

Confidential.

For use of Police only.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

ADDITIONS TO AND EMENDATIONS

OF THE

METROPOLITAN POLICE INSTRUCTION BOOK

ISSUED DURING

THE YEAR 1904.

TDVİSAM
Kütüphanesi Arşivi

No HHP 132-4

LONDON:
PRINTED FOR HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE,
By DARLING & SON, LTD., 34-40, BACON STREET, E.

1905.

6/11/143

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METROPOLITAN POLICE.

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RANKS. POCKET BOOKS. Page 16.

Par. 90 is cancelled.

30/12/04.

STATION MESSES. Pages 63-5.

Revised pars. 30 to 52.

22/12/04 and 25/2/05.

30. Station messes are established subject to the approval of the Commissioner wherever practicable. They are provided for the comfort and convenience of the Metropolitan Police, and it is hoped that appreciation of the privilege will be shown by the absence of any irregularity.

31. No person other than a member of the Metropolitan Police is to be supplied with liquor, or other article, from the station mess on any condition whatever.

32. No police officer is to be served whilst on duty, without the sanction of a superior officer.

33. The sale of intoxicating liquor in the station mess will be allowed between 10.30 a.m. and 12 night, and at such other hours as the Commissioner may approve on the recommendation of the Superintendent, having regard to the special needs of each mess, and to enable men coming off duty to obtain refreshments. The door of the station mess is to be provided with two locks, to one of which there is to be only one key. At 12 night, when the station mess is closed, this key is to be deposited with the officer on duty and hung in the office.

STATION MESSES—cont.

34. The articles to be sold in the station mess shall be determined by the committee, and may include the following:—

Tea	} Hot	Groceries
Coffee		Provisions
Cocoa		Fruits and Vegetables
Bovril		Bread, Flour, &c.
Malt liquor		Stationery
Cider		Cigars and Tobacco
Mineral waters		Sundries.

The sale of spirituous liquors of any description is prohibited.

35. A list, indicating the price of every article sold in the station mess, is to be exhibited in some conspicuous place for general information.

36. The station mess will be under the management of a committee, consisting of an Inspector, who is to be the President, and four members, not more than one of whom may be a Sergeant. Two of the members will retire quarterly, but shall be eligible for re-election.

37. A meeting of the single men shall be held on the first Monday in each quarter for the purpose of electing the four members of the committee, and for the transaction of such other business as may be necessary. A book shall be kept by the President recording the minutes of the proceedings and the names of the members of the new committee for the ensuing quarter; the book to be submitted to the Superintendent.

38. Not less than two members of the committee shall meet every Monday to balance the accounts and transact the business of the station mess.

39. All goods shall be ordered by two members of the committee, as far as practicable, in an order book interleaved with tissue paper, which shall be signed by them, and the tradesmen's books checked with the duplicates obtained by the use of carbon paper. In the absence of the committee, conductors so authorised by the Superintendent may, if necessary, order goods, the order being, as soon as practicable, checked by the committee.

40. A book to be called a stock book shall be kept, in which the date, description, and price of all goods received shall be entered, and each entry initialled by two members of the committee, who will be responsible that such goods have been duly received. This will be checked and balanced weekly with the amount of cash taken and the stock remaining in hand, which will be shown on the opposite side of the book.

41. The till shall be cleared daily by the President in the presence of a member of the committee holding the key, and the amount is to be entered in the day book, which will be signed by both officers.

STATION MESSES—cont.

42. The President will receive all monies, arrange for the payment of all bills, and examine and certify the necessary books and accounts, which will be kept by a member of the committee appointed for that purpose.

43. The bills for the week ending Sunday shall be paid the following day. The tradesmen's books are to be properly receipted and checked by the President, and the station mess account book is to be certified and submitted to the Superintendent on or before Tuesday.

44. The President shall, once a month, personally see the tradesmen to ascertain from them if all the bills have been paid, and enter the result in the station mess book.

45. As many single men as necessary will be appointed by the committee as conductors, to be changed monthly. They may be paid a weekly sum, the amount shall be decided by the committee and duly accounted for. "Time off" for services in connection with the station mess is not to be allowed under any circumstances. Members of the committee are not to be selected to act as conductors.

46. The conductors shall receive payment for all articles sold and place the amount in the till. The till shall be fitted with two different locks, one of the keys of which is to be kept by the President, and the other by a member of the committee.

47. Each officer, on making a purchase, is to see that the conductor places the proper amount in the till.

48. The station mess is to be kept clean and orderly by the conductors; and the officers on station duty visiting the section house daily are to see that this order is observed, and that no infringement of the regulations takes place.

49. No police officer is to have any interest in the sales, and all profits, which should be kept at the lowest margin, are to be paid into the mess or other house funds.

50. Should any tradesman not give satisfaction in his dealings with the station mess, the cause for complaint is to be submitted in writing to the committee, who shall have power to disqualify the tradesman from further supplying goods until the next Quarterly Meeting.

51. Any tradesmen found giving commission or any consideration (monetary or otherwise) to anyone connected with the station mess, except the usual discount and allowance for waste beer (both of which are to be placed to the credit of the fund), will be disqualified from further supplying the station mess.

52. Any irregularity observed in connection with the station mess is to be reported to the Superintendent.

THAMES POLICE. SMUGGLING. Page 74.*Addition to Clause (c) par. 106.*

19/2/04.

"The Board allow the option of depositing treble value and duty to be offered to non-commissioned men in the Navy, in lieu of prosecution, in all cases where the quantity of tobacco seized does not exceed 7lbs. in weight.

"Where the quantity exceeds 7lbs. the directions of the Board are to be obtained."

MOUNTED BRANCH. Page 86.*Emendation in par. 5.*

24/3/04.

Line 1—for "five," read "four."

Addition to par. 5.

During their patrol, at intervals of about two hours, riders are to dismount for a few minutes and lead their horses, to ease them. Mounted men attached to town stations may, when passing the station in their patrol, enter the yard for this purpose.

Officers should trot their horses for such distance as may be necessary to enable them to cover their beats in the time allotted.

DRILL, MOUNTED. Page 96.*Revised par. 56.*

13/5/04.

56. Mounted drill is to be practised for one hour and a half each week, on the days and at the places stated below. A Sergeant appointed for the purpose will attend to drill the mounted men.

Place of Drill.	Divisions attending.	Day.	Hour.
Wanstead Flats ...	G, J, K, and N ...	Monday ...	} 3 to 4.30 p.m.
Whetstone ...	S and Y ...	Tuesday ...	
Wimbledon ...	A, F, V, and W ...	Thursday ...	
Eltham Green ...	L, P, and R ...	Friday ...	
Hounslow Heath ...	T and X ...	Saturday ...	

DRILL, MOUNTED—cont.

Page 97.

Additional pars. 60a and 60b.

13/5/04.

60a. Mounted men are to take fortnightly leave on other than drill days, and those who have to travel more than seven miles from their stations to the drill ground, and all Sub-Divisional Inspectors, are to attend drill fortnightly instead of weekly.

60b. When the Sub-Divisional Inspector is absent from drill, the senior officer attending from each station is to be supplied with a list of the names of those who should be present. Such list is to be signed by the Sub-Divisional Inspector, or by the officer in charge of the station. On arrival at the drill ground the lists are to be handed to the drill instructor, who is to countersign and forward them to the Superintendents of Divisions concerned.

BUILDINGS AND FIXTURES. STATIONS AND SECTION HOUSES. Page 140.*Revised par 17.*

5/4/04.

17. Pictures, prints, photographs, &c., which are not objectionable in character, may be put up in single or married quarters, provided the walls are not damaged thereby.

SANITARY ARRANGEMENTS. Page 144.*Emendation in par. 36.*

24/11/04.

After "disease," in line 1, insert "or of phthisis."

LODGINGS. Page 147.*Additional par. 60a.*

1/11/04.

60a. Whenever Police change their lodgings they are at once to notify the same to the Station Officer, in order that a correct record of addresses of all Police Officers may be kept at each Station.

BUILDINGS AND FIXTURES—cont.**RENT AID.**

Page 147, and Emendations, 1901, page 5.

Revised par. 61.

18/3/04.

61. The following is the revised scale of Rent Aid Allowance in Metropolitan Police area to Police Constables and Sergeants below the rank of Station Sergeant (including 3rd Class Sergeants of the C. I. Department) occupying suitable quarters within such distance of their Stations as the Commissioner may approve and who are necessarily paying a weekly rent of not less than 6s. and 7s. 6d. respectively:—

1. To Police of A, C, D, and E Divisions, residing on those Divisions, 2s. 6d. weekly.
2. To Police of B, F, G, H, L, and M Divisions, residing on those Divisions, and to Police attached to Islington (N), Kentish Town, Somers Town and Caledonian-road (Y), Albany-street, Portland Town, Hampstead and West Hampstead (S), residing within the limits of the Station areas, 2s. weekly.

All other Stations 1s. 6d. weekly. Thames Police attached to Waterloo Pier and Police attached to C.O. will draw the allowance of the Division on which they are permitted to reside.

Officers permitted to reside on another Division will receive the lower allowance of the Division of residence.

Where the rate of rent aid at specified Stations in a Division is higher than the rate sanctioned for the Division as a whole, the officers attached to these Stations must live within the limits of the Station jurisdiction to qualify for rent aid at the higher rate.

PAY, EXPENSES, &c. EXPENSES OF WITNESSES &c.

Pages 167 and 168.

Revised par. 60.

1/1/04.

60. The Secretary of State has made a regulation respecting the costs, expenses, and compensations to be allowed to Police witnesses in criminal prosecutions when attending at Courts situate beyond the district of such witnesses; fixing the maximum sum to be paid from Court Funds in all cases alike at 4s. for the day

PAY, EXPENSES, &c.—cont.

and 4s. for the night for Constables and Sergeants, 5s. for the day and 5s. for the night to Inspectors, and 7s. a day and 5s. a night to officers of higher rank.

In accordance with the above regulation, whenever an officer of the Metropolitan Police is required to attend at any Court beyond the Metropolitan Police District to give evidence or to prove previous convictions, these allowances and travelling expenses, according to the authorised scale, are to be duly claimed from the Court and accounted for as required by the regulations. When the allowance made to an officer from the Court Funds fall short of the allowance to which he is entitled under the regulations for absence from home on duty, the deficiency will be paid from the Police Fund.

Railway passes are to be issued in these cases, and care is to be taken that the amount of expense incurred (three-fourths ordinary fare) is properly charged.

FEES AND COSTS. Pages 169 and 170.

Revised par. 66.

22/3/04.

66. The following table of fees to be taken by Officers of the Metropolitan Police for the service of Summonses, the execution of Warrants, and the performance of other occasional duties, has been approved by the Secretary of State, under the provisions of Section 23 of the Police Act, 1890:—

No.	Nature of Duty.	Amount of Fee.
I.	In all Civil cases except Bastardy and Poor Law cases, and cases under the Employers and Workmen Act, 1875, and the Summary Jurisdiction (Married Women) Act—	
	For the service of each summons ...	One shilling.
	For the execution of each warrant of apprehension.	One shilling.
	For the execution of each warrant of distress.	Two shillings.
	No fee is to be charged in any Criminal case, <i>i.e.</i> , any indictable case or any case where the procedure is by information leading up to a conviction, as distinguished from complaint leading up to an order.	

PAY, EXPENSES, &c.—cont.

No.	Nature of Duty.	Amount of Fee.
II.	For the service of notices and other services in licensing cases (9 Geo. IV., c. 61, sec. 15, and 33 and 34 Vic., c. 29, sec. 4 (5)).	One shilling in respect of each licence.
III.	For the execution of each Deserted Premises Warrant (3 and 4 Vic., cap. 84).	Five shillings.
IV.	For the execution of each warrant under the Small Tenement Act (1 and 2 Vic., cap. 74).	One shilling.
V.	For the execution of each order of ejection under any order of the Justices.	Five shillings.
VI.	For the service of each judgment or order, or minute of order.	One shilling.
VII.	For the restoration of Dogs seized under a Rabies Order, or under any Act of Parliament.	One shilling each dog.
VIII.	For the restoration of Cattle, Horses, Sheep, Pigs, and other animals found straying in highways, thoroughfares, or public places (27 and 28 Vic., cap. 101, and 2 and 3 Vic., cap. 47)— Cattle and Horses, each animal ... All other animals { For one or two ... For more than two	One shilling. One shilling. Sixpence each. The total fee in any one case not to exceed ten shillings.
IX.	When acting as Coroner's Officer— For summoning Jury and Witnesses, and attending upon the Coroner during the inquest, and for travelling expenses incidental thereto. For attendance at an adjourned inquest Where there is more than one inquest on the same day, at the same place, and before the same jury, for every inquest after the first inquest.	Seven shillings and sixpence. Two shillings and sixpence. Two shillings and sixpence.

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT.
DIARIES. Pages 203 and 204.*Revised pars. 10 to 14, and additional par. 14a.*

20/12/04.

10. Officers of the C. I. Department are supplied with diaries, which it is an important part of their duty to keep, as a record of all their proceedings when on duty.

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT—
cont.

11. The object of these diaries is three-fold:—

(1) To afford accurate information to the Commissioner of the manner in which duties are carried out by officers of the Department.

(2) To enable Superintendents to keep a check on their proceedings and expenses.

(3) To protect and assist them on all occasions of future reference to their conduct.

12. The entries in them are not to be lengthy or argumentative. They should show exactly the hours at which various duties are performed, the time spent on each duty, the nature of the duty, the places visited in the course of the enquiry, the object of the visit, the names and addresses of persons interviewed and the impressions or information gained. No general remarks or criticisms should be entered, but only such accurate and concise information as may be needful for the purpose in view.

13. The entries are to be made daily, as soon as possible after the duty is complete, erasures and corrections are to be avoided, if made they should be initialled and dated. The diaries should be submitted punctually on the days appointed. The column for expenses is to be filled in daily in accordance with the rules.

14. These diaries will be carefully examined by Local Inspectors not less than twice a week, oftener if convenient, and by the Superintendent not less than once a week. They should be initialled and dated by both officers after examination.

14a. When diaries are supplied to Sergeants and Constables employed in plain clothes as winter patrols, they are to be maintained in accordance with the above instructions.

CRIME. ASSAULTS—INDECENT. Page 215.*Revised par. 34.*

12/12/04.

34. When a complaint is lodged or process obtained against any male person under Sec. 11 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1885, or Secs. 61 and 62 of the Malicious Injuries to the Person Act, 1861, a special report of particulars is to be made without delay to the Assistant Commissioner, C. I. Department, for his information and instructions.

CRIME—cont.

DRUNKARDS AND PUBLIC-HOUSES. Page 244.

Additional par. 164b.

11/10/04.

164b. In proving previous convictions for drunkenness or drunken and disorderly conduct, only those which have been obtained within the previous twelve months are to be mentioned, unless there are special circumstances in the case. Should the Magistrate, however, desire particulars of previous convictions extending over a longer period, the officer concerned is to comply with the request to the best of his ability.

In order to comply with the provisions of Sec. 2 (1) of the Inebriates Act, 1898, by which, in addition to the proof that three convictions have taken place within the preceding twelve months, evidence is required that the person concerned is a habitual drunkard, it may be necessary to mention convictions which have occurred more than twelve months previously.

With a view to guard against the possibility of a mistake occurring, it is to be particularly understood that previous convictions are not to be mentioned unless the officer concerned has a perfect recollection of them and of the prisoner's identity.

Page 248 and Emendations, 1902, page 12.

Additional par. 177i.

27/2/04.

177i. Where a person is brought before a court for an offence mentioned in the First Schedule to the Inebriates Act, 1898, and is charged with having, within the twelve months preceding the date of the commission of the offence, been convicted summarily at least three times of any offences so mentioned, the entries in the Court Register, if the convictions took place there, will constitute the necessary proof of the previous convictions, but in cases in which the previous convictions have taken place at other courts, a certified extract from the register of the court at which the convictions were made is to be obtained and tendered as evidence of such convictions, as prescribed by Section 22 (2) of the Summary Jurisdiction Act, 1879. In either case it will be necessary for the officer proving the previous convictions to establish the identity of the defendant.

CRIME—cont.

IDENTIFICATION OF PRISONERS BY WITNESSES. Page 265.

Revised par. 280.

3/12/04.

280. Whenever it is necessary to effect the recognition of an accused in police custody by persons competent to identify him, every precaution will be taken that such identification is carried out fairly, the following directions being carefully observed:—

(a.) The officer in charge of the case against the prisoner, though present, will take no part in the particular proceedings connected with the identification, which will be carried out by the officer on duty in charge of the Station or Court.

(b.) The witnesses must not be allowed to see the prisoner before he is placed with others for the purpose of identification, nor should they be shown photographs or be assisted by verbal or written description of him.

(c.) Before the witnesses are brought into the presence of the prisoner, he should be placed among a number of persons, eight or more, if practicable, for purposes of identification. In selecting such persons care is to be taken that they are, as far as possible, of similar age, height, general appearance, and class of life as the prisoner. Police Officers must not be utilised for this purpose.

(d.) The accused should then be invited to stand where he pleases among them and not be allotted a special position. He will also be asked if he has objection to take to any of the persons or arrangements made. If he desires to have present, at the identification, his solicitor, or any friend actually in attendance, no objection is to be made by the Police, whose chief care it must be to see that the proceedings are so conducted that it cannot be subsequently alleged that they were otherwise than fair and straightforward.

(e.) The witnesses should then be introduced one by one for the purpose of recognising the accused, and they should be asked to touch the person they identify. On leaving they will not be allowed to communicate with other witnesses who are in waiting. The accused is to be permitted to change his position if he so desires after each witness has left.

(f.) Every circumstance connected with the identification is to be carefully noted down by the Officer who carries it out, whether the accused be identified or not, and care must be taken when a witness fails to recognise the accused that the fact is recorded as carefully as when he is identified; the names and addresses of those who fail to identify, as well as those who identify being taken down. Any statement made

CRIME—cont.

by the prisoner should be recorded at once and read over to the officer in charge of the case in the prisoner's hearing. The prisoner is to be invited to sign such statement.

(g.) The Officer carrying out the identification will make an entry of the same in the Occurrence Book as soon after as possible.

Par. 281 is cancelled.

PRISONERS.—GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS. Page 269.

Additional par. 288a.

29/8/04.

288a. When anyone is brought to a station, on the statement of another person, for an alleged offence, and denies his or her identity, the officer on duty is to satisfy himself that the person upon whose statement Police have acted is able to prove the identity of the accused; if not, the attendance of some other person who can clear up the disputed identity should be at once obtained.

If a warrant exists, the officer holding same is to be immediately acquainted by telegraph, telephone, or other rapid means, and, if necessary, the person at whose instance the warrant has been issued, and any one else who can assist in clearing up the matter, are to be requested to attend the station at the earliest possible moment, so that there may be no delay in liberating the person if his or her identity is not clearly established.

The accused should be invited to refer to persons who can assist in proving his identity, and Police will take immediate steps to procure their attendance at the station. In any case in which it is considered desirable or necessary, an officer *in plain clothes* should be sent to make the enquiry so that undue annoyance to friends may be avoided.

The telegrams sent to Police or others requesting their attendance in such cases should give detailed particulars, and the words "denies his identity" added, a reply being asked for. Great care is to be exercised that such telegrams are duly acknowledged, and, should no reply be received in a short time, the message should be repeated.

EVIDENCE. Pages 274 and 275.

Revised pars. 316 to 319 and additional pars. 319a to 319f.

30/12/04.

316. Pocket books are supplied to police officers for the purpose of taking down dates, names, and particulars of occurrences and

CRIME—cont.

statements made respecting occurrences, and are to be produced for inspection by constables when parading for duty. In the case of accidents or collisions, these particulars should include statements made at the time by any of the parties in the hearing of the officer, and statements made at any time to him by any witnesses. By referring to these notes officers are enabled to speak with more confidence, if called upon to give evidence at any time regarding the facts.

317. These books will be paged before issue, and leaves may not be torn out for any purpose. Loose slips of paper can be kept separately for use in the streets when supplying names and addresses.

318. Any particulars or statements entered in these pocket books should be reported as early as possible at the station, and will be entered in the occurrence book for information and reference. The station officer who makes the entry is responsible that it agrees with the pocket book entry, which he will initial.

319. When completed these books will be replaced by fresh ones from a supply to be kept at each police station, and the old ones will be retained at the station for reference. All officers should understand that the object of providing them with pocket books is to enable them to give evidence accurately and to refresh their memories when called upon to give evidence regarding facts which may have taken place some time previously. It is advisable that the notes should be read over before giving evidence and not consulted when in the witness box except when it is necessary to refer to them for a date or other special information in which extreme accuracy is indispensable.

319a. This being the object in view, it is clear that notes should be made at the time of the occurrence or as soon after as practicable. They must be written by each officer separately and independently, and without consultation; and in no instance should one officer copy the notes of another. (See par. 319f.)

319b. When an arrest is made, and the person arrested, accused or suspected of felony or misdemeanour, makes any statement respecting the charge, the police officer shall, as soon as practicable, reduce this statement to writing, and such writing must be as nearly as possible in the very words used by the speaker, and if the statement be made in reply to questions put, such questions, with the replies thereto, shall be written down. It must be noted that in no case does this order sanction the putting of questions to accused persons in custody regarding the crime of which they are accused.

CRIME—cont.

319c. If such statements are recorded in pocket-books, the officer recording them shall at once deliver an exact copy in his own handwriting to his superior officer, and it shall be preserved at the police station where the original charge is entertained, and shall be forthcoming if required at the trial or preliminary examination for the inspection of the court or of counsel, being delivered for this purpose to the care of some other witness than the officer who recorded it.

319d. Pocket books should invariably be taken to court and readily produced if the court or counsel desire to look at them. Copies of the notes should not be taken to the court by the officer, nor will he be allowed to refresh his memory by looking at a copy. The original must in every case be used.

319e. The special points to be observed in regard to notes in pocket books may be thus summarised:—

(a.) They are to be made at the time of the occurrence dealt with, or as soon after as practicable, and dated.

(b.) They must be strictly accurate, and, if the record of a statement, should be taken down in the actual words of the speaker; if in answer to a question, the question should be recorded.

(c.) They should be made independently and without reference to, or consultation with, anyone.

(d.) They may be used to refresh the memory, and if required by the court or defence for inspection they should be readily produced.

(e.) A copy of a prisoner's statement should invariably be delivered to the superior officer for record at the police station, but the original, and not a copy, must be used to refresh the memory or to be produced in court.

319f. The following suggestions should, whenever practicable, be followed by officers keeping observation with a view to detect betting or gaming on licensed or other premises. The observation should be kept at different times, and not simultaneously, care being taken that the periods of watching do not overlap; there would then be no likelihood of the notes kept of such observation being recorded in identical language. The fact that under such conditions officers will not directly corroborate each other is not material, as the observation will extend over a period double as long, and the increase in the strength of the evidence thus obtained will outweigh what is generally received by the Courts as unsatisfactory corroboration. The entries made in the note book should be personally submitted each day to the officer under

CRIME—cont.

whose directions observation is being kept, who will initial them. No regulations operate to prevent comparison of notes when officers are employed at the same time on the same observation, but if under particular circumstances it is necessary for officers to keep observation simultaneously over the same period, the superior officer under whom they are working must satisfy himself, by perusal of the entries in the note books, that they have been made without collaboration.

Pages 276 and 277.

Revised par. 330 and additional par. 330a.

21/12/04.

330. When a person, or solicitor in his behalf, wishes to examine a Police Constable as to the evidence he may be able to give with regard to *matters of fact* coming to his knowledge in the course of his duty as a Constable, and which are to become the subject of legal proceedings, the Superintendent or Inspector to whom the application is made is to arrange for the meeting to take place at the Divisional Office or Station, and to appoint such hour as may be convenient to take down the evidence to be given by the Constable. This arrangement will be made impartially for plaintiff or defendant, or the solicitor to either, and the service of a subpoena is not to be insisted upon as a preliminary to the interview, though of course it will be necessary if the officer is required to attend the Court.

330a. Police Officers are not to communicate their *opinion* to parties in cases which may come before the Courts or before Parliamentary Committees. If required to attend as witnesses or to grant interviews or to supply proofs of evidence in libel, slander, divorce, or other civil actions, they may not comply with such request without the authority of the Commissioner, to whom they should refer the applicant.

The Officers should at once report in writing the circumstances in which the request has been made and the nature of the evidence which they could or would give if called upon.

Although they are thus absolutely debarred from giving proofs or information beforehand, in the above specified cases, they must of course attend the hearing of the action if properly served with a subpoena, receipt of a subpoena being at once reported to the Commissioner.

This order will not prevent an officer who witnesses an accident or collision from stating his opinion as to its cause.

CRIME—cont.

PRISONS VISITING. Page 278.

Additional par. 341a.

1/9/04.

341a. When a prisoner is convicted at a Police or Petty Sessions Court of an offence against the Poor Law Acts, and is committed to the Sessions for sentence as an incorrigible rogue, the officer on duty at the Police Court is to obtain from the Workhouse Authorities particulars of the previous convictions, which are to be at once forwarded, on Form 283, to the Governor of His Majesty's Prison, Brixton.

In the cases of persons convicted of begging and committed to the Sessions for sentence, the particulars of previous convictions in possession of Police are to be verified by reference to the records of the Mendicity Society.

SESSIONS. Page 286.

2/2/04.

Par. 380 is cancelled.

CHILDREN. PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO.

Pages 348 to 353 and Emendations, 1903, page 7.

Revised pars. 8 to 17.

28/9/04.

8. Attention is specially directed to the Prevention of Cruelty to Children Act, 1904 (4 Edw. 7, ch. 15), which amends the Acts relating to the prevention of cruelty to, and protection of, children, and which enacts as follows:—

Sec. 1. (1) If any person over the age of sixteen years, who has the custody, charge, or care of any child under the age of sixteen years, wilfully assaults, ill-treats, neglects, abandons, or exposes such child, or causes or procures such child to be assaulted, ill-treated, neglected, abandoned, or exposed in a manner likely to cause such child unnecessary suffering or injury to its health (including injury to or loss of sight, or hearing, or limb, or organ of the body, and any mental derangement) that person shall be guilty of a misdemeanour:

CHILDREN—cont.

Sec. 2. If any person—

- (a) causes or procures any child, being a boy under the age of fourteen years, or being a girl under the age of sixteen years, or, having the custody, charge, or care of any such child, allows that child, to be in any street, premises or place for the purpose of begging or receiving alms, or of inducing the giving of alms, whether under the pretence of singing, playing, performing, offering anything for sale, or otherwise; or
- (b) causes or procures any child, being a boy under the age of fourteen years, or being a girl under the age of sixteen years, or, having the custody, charge, or care of any such child, allows that child to be in any street, or in any premises licensed for the sale of any intoxicating liquor, other than premises licensed according to law for public entertainments, for the purpose of singing, playing, or performing, or being exhibited for profit, or offering anything for sale between nine p.m. and six a.m.; or
- (c) causes or procures any child under the age of eleven years, or, having the custody, charge, or care of any such child, allows that child to be at any time in any street, or in any premises licensed for the sale of any intoxicating liquor, or in premises licensed according to law for public entertainments, or in any circus or other place of public amusement to which the public are admitted by payment, for the purpose of singing, playing, or performing, or being exhibited for profit, or offering anything for sale; or
- (d) causes or procures any child under the age of sixteen years, or having the custody, charge, or care of any such child, allows that child, to be in any place for the purpose of being trained as an acrobat, contortionist, or circus performer, or of being trained for any exhibition or performance which in its nature is dangerous,

that person shall, on summary conviction, be liable, at the discretion of the court, to a fine not exceeding twenty-five pounds, or alternatively, or in default of payment of such fine, or in addition thereto, to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for any term not exceeding three months:

CHILDREN—cont.

Section 2 further provides that—

The section shall not apply in the case of an occasional sale or entertainment, the nett proceeds of which are wholly applied to any charitable object, if the sale or entertainment is not held on premises licensed for the sale of intoxicating liquor, or when so held on such premises provided a special exemption from the provisions of Section 2 has been granted by two Justices of the Peace. It also provides for bye-laws being made by the Local Authority to extend or restrict the hours mentioned in Sub-Section (b) on all or any of the days of the week.

9. By Sec. 3 it is provided that a Petty Sessional Court may grant a licence permitting any child exceeding ten years of age to take part in any entertainment held in places licensed according to law for public entertainments, or in any circus or other place of public amusement, or to be trained, or for both purposes, such licence being a sufficient protection to all persons acting under or in accordance with the same.

10. Sec. 4 (1).—Any constable may take into custody, without warrant, any person—

(a) who within view of such constable commits an offence under this Act, or any of the offences mentioned in the Schedule to this Act, where the name and residence of such person are unknown to such constable, and cannot be ascertained by such constable; or

(b) who has committed, or who he has reason to believe has committed, any offence of cruelty within the meaning of this Act, or any of the offences mentioned in the Schedule to this Act, if he has reasonable ground for believing that such person will abscond, or if the name and address of such person are unknown to and cannot be ascertained by the constable.

(2.) Where a constable arrests any person without warrant in pursuance of this Section, the inspector or constable in charge of the station to which such person is conveyed shall, unless in his belief the release of such person on bail would tend to defeat the ends of justice, or to cause injury or danger to the child against whom the offence is alleged to have been committed, release the person arrested on his entering into such recognisance, with or without sureties, as may in his judgment be required to secure the attendance of such person upon the hearing of the charge.

11. By Sec. 5 it is provided that a Constable may take to a place of safety any child in respect of whom an offence under

CHILDREN—cont.

paragraph (a) of Sec. II. of this Act has been committed, or in respect of whom an offence of cruelty within the meaning of this Act, or any of the offences referred to in the Schedule to this Act, has been, or there is reason to believe has been, committed, and any child so taken to a place of safety, and also any child under the age of 16 years who seeks refuge in a place of safety, may be there detained until it can be brought before a Court of Summary Jurisdiction, and such Court, where it appears that an offence under this Act, or any of the offences mentioned in the Schedule to this Act, has been committed, and that it is expedient in the interests of the child that an order should be made, may make such order as the circumstances require for the care and detention of the child until a reasonable time has elapsed for a charge to be made against some person for having committed the offence, and if a charge has been made, the child may be detained until the charge has been determined, notwithstanding that any person claims the custody of the child. Children taken to a workhouse under this Act are required to be received, provided there is suitable accommodation, and detained until the case is determined.

NOTE.—The expression “place of safety” includes any place certified by the Local Authority under this Act, for the purposes of this Act, and also any workhouse or police station, or any hospital, surgery, or place of the like kind.

12. By Sec. 6 the Court is empowered to take a child out of the custody of any person convicted or committed for trial for an offence of cruelty against, or bound over to keep the peace towards, any child, and (Sec. 7) may make an order on the parent to contribute to its maintenance, and any failure to comply with the Order will be dealt with in the same manner as an order made under the Bastardy Law Amendment Act, 1872.

13. Any person convicted of cruelty under this Act or of any of the offences mentioned in the Schedule to this Act may, if considered by the Court to be a habitual drunkard, be sentenced in lieu of imprisonment to detention in a retreat for inebriates, and such person is to be removed to a retreat by any constable who is so directed by the Court (Sec. 11).

14. Where the Justice is satisfied, on medical evidence, that the attendance of any child before the Court would involve serious danger to its life or health, the depositions of such child may be taken on oath by the Justice (Sec. 13), and such evidence shall, under certain circumstances, be admissible in evidence (Sec. 14).

CHILDREN—cont.

15. Attention is directed to the provisions of Sec. 18, with respect to the mode of charging offences and the limitation of time for instituting proceedings:—

(i.) Where a person is charged with committing an offence under this Act or any of the offences mentioned in the Schedule to this Act, in respect of two or more children, the same information or summons may charge the offence in respect of all or any of them, but the person charged shall not be liable to a separate penalty for each child unless upon separate informations.

(ii.) The same information or summons may also charge the offences of assault, ill-treatment, neglect, abandonment, or exposure, together or separately, but when those offences are charged together the person charged shall not be liable to a separate penalty for each.

(iii.) A person shall not be summarily convicted of an offence under this Act or of an offence mentioned in the Schedule to this Act, unless the offence was wholly or partly committed within six months before the information was laid; but, subject as aforesaid, evidence may be taken of acts constituting, or contributing to constitute, the offence, and committed at any previous time.

(iv.) Where an offence under this Act, or any offence mentioned in the Schedule to this Act, charged against any person is a continuous offence, it shall not be necessary to specify in the information, summons, or indictment, the date of the acts constituting the offence.

16. If a parent who is without means to maintain a child fails to provide for its maintenance under the Acts relating to the relief of the poor, he is liable in the same manner as if he had otherwise neglected such child. The provisions of this Act relating to the parent of any child apply to the step-parent, any person cohabiting with the parent, and includes the guardian, and every person liable by law to maintain the child.

For the purpose of this Act—

Any person who is the parent of a child shall be presumed to have the custody of the child; and

Any person to whose charge a child is committed by its parents shall be presumed to have the charge of the child; and

Any other person having actual possession or control of a child shall be presumed to have the care of the child (Sec. 23).

CHILDREN—cont.

17. Prosecutions for unlawfully and carnally knowing or attempting to have unlawful carnal knowledge of any girl being of or above the age of 13 years and under the age of 16 years must be commenced within *six* months after the commission of the offence (Sec. 27).

Schedule.

Any offence under:—

Secs. 27, 55, or 56, Offences against the Person Act, 1861.

Secs. 5, 42, 43, 52, or 62, Offences against the Person Act, 1861 (against a child under 16 years of age).

Sec. 11, Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1885.

Dangerous Performances Acts, 1879 and 1897.

Any other offence involving bodily injury to a child under the age of 16 years.

Emendation in par. 19.

In lines 3 and 4, for "1894 (57 & 58 Vic. cap. 41)," read "1904 (4 Edw. 7, Ch. 15)."

Emendation in par. 22.

Line 2, for "1894," read "1904."

INDUSTRIAL AND REFORMATORY SCHOOLS.

Page 357 and Emendations, 1902, page 32.

Revised par 41.

24/11/04.

41. Any enquiries made by relatives, friends, &c., as to the whereabouts of a boy or girl known to have been recently discharged from a reformatory or industrial school should be replied to by referring applicants to the Home Office. Enquiries are not to be made at the request of the superintendents or other responsible authorities, of such schools, as to children or young persons who have been detained therein, but the communication is to be sent to the Registry of Commissioner's Office for transmission to the Inspector of Reformatory and Industrial Schools.

ROYAL PARKS AND GARDENS. Page 391.*Emendations in par. 1.*

29/6/04.

Add—Canning Statue Enclosure.*Delete*—Kew Gardens and Pleasure Grounds.

HYDE PARK. Pages 396 and 397.

Emendations in par. 4.

29/6/04.

Page 396.—In line 2, for Rules "10, 11, and 12," read "11, 12, and 13."

Page 397.—For Clauses "X., XI., XII.," read "XI., XII., XIII."

Clause XII.—In lines 11 and 12, *delete* "in connection with any performance, recitation, or representation."**TRAFFIC, &c.** COUNTY COUNCIL AND MUNICIPAL BYE-LAWS.

COUNTY OF LONDON BYE-LAWS. Page 427.

*Addition to par. 102 (Clause I.).**(Dated 15th December, 1903.)*

11/2/04.

Vehicular Traffic.—No owner of a vehicle shall drive such vehicle or permit the same to be driven or to be upon any highway unless it be so constructed that the driver thereof shall have a full and uninterrupted view of the traffic on such highway in front and abreast of him on each side, and no person who shall be driving any vehicle upon any highway shall occupy such a position as will prevent or interfere with his having such full and uninterrupted view as aforesaid.

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX BYE-LAWS. Page 431.

*Addition to par. 102 (Clause II.).**(Dated 30th March, 1904.)*

11/8/04.

Vehicular Traffic.—No owner of a vehicle shall drive such vehicle or permit the same to be driven or to be upon any highway unless it be so constructed that the driver thereof shall have

TRAFFIC, &c.—cont.

a full and uninterrupted view of the traffic on such highway in front and abreast of him on each side, and no person who shall be driving any vehicle upon any highway shall occupy such a position as will prevent or interfere with his having such full and uninterrupted view as aforesaid.

Extent of Bye-Law.—The above bye-law shall extend and apply to all parts of the Administrative County of Middlesex, except such parts as are within any Municipal Borough.

COUNTY OF ESSEX BYE-LAWS. Page 433.

*Addition to par. 102 (Clause III.).**(Sealed 5th April, 1904.)*

23/6/04.

Carrying Carcases, &c.—Within such part of the County as is situate within the Metropolitan Police District no person shall carry or convey along or through any street or public place the undressed carcase of any animal, or any offensive effal, unless the same be properly covered.

Waste Paper, Refuse, &c.—Within such part of the County as is situate within the Metropolitan Police District no person shall (1) sweep or otherwise remove from any shop or house into any street any waste paper, shavings, or other refuse, or being a costermonger, newsvendor, or other street trader, throw down and leave in any street any waste paper, shavings, or other refuse; (2) throw down and leave in any street any bill, placard, or other paper which shall have been torn off or removed from any bill-posting station.

Noisy Hawking.—No person shall for the purpose of hawking, selling, distributing, or advertising any article, shout, or use any bell, gong, or other noisy instrument in any street or public place, so as to cause annoyance to the inhabitants of the neighbourhood.

Nothing in this Bye-Law shall prohibit any bell or other instrument being rung or sounded in any public market during the time the market is being held.

Extent of Bye-Laws.—These Bye-Laws shall extend and apply to all parts of the Administrative County of Essex, with the exception of any Municipal Borough.

TRAFFIC, &c.—cont.

BOROUGH OF WEST HAM BYE-LAWS. Page 449.

Addition to par. 102 (Clause IX.).

(Sealed 13th October, 1903.)

20/7/04.

1. No person shall for the purpose of hawking, selling, distributing, or advertising any article, shout or use any bell, gong, or other noisy instrument in any street or public place so as to cause annoyance to the inhabitants of the neighbourhood.

2. No person shall keep within any house, building, or premises any noisy animal which shall be or cause a serious nuisance to the residents in the neighbourhood. Provided, that no proceedings shall be taken against any person for an offence against this Bye-Law unless the nuisance be continued after the expiration of a fortnight from the date of service on such person of a notice alleging a nuisance, signed by not less than three householders residing within hearing of the animal.

BOROUGH OF EALING BYE-LAWS.

Page 450 and Emendations, 1902, page 40.

Addition to par. 102 (Clause XII.).

(Dated 10th March, 1904.)

15/11/04.

Perambulators on Footpaths.—No person shall, to the annoyance, obstruction, or danger of passengers (1) wheel, pull, draw, or push any perambulator or other similar vehicle abreast of any similar vehicle on any footway; (2) use a perambulator on any footway for any other purpose than that of carrying children or invalids.

(Dated 25th June, 1903.)

Spitting.—No person shall spit on the floor, side, or wall of any public carriage, public hall, public waiting room, or place of public entertainment, whether admission be obtained upon payment or not.

(Dated 14th July, 1904.)

Vehicular Traffic.—No owner of a vehicle shall drive such vehicle or permit the same to be driven or to be upon any highway within the Borough unless it be so constructed that the driver thereof shall have a full and uninterrupted view of the traffic on such highway in front and abreast of him on each side,

TRAFFIC, &c.—cont.

and no person who shall be driving any vehicle upon any highway within the Borough shall occupy such a position as will prevent or interfere with his having such full and uninterrupted view as aforesaid.

BOROUGH OF WANDSWORTH BYE-LAWS. Page 450.

Addition to par. 102 (Clause XV.).

(Dated 25th November, 1903.)

18/1/04.

Street Shouting.—No person shall, for the purpose of hawking, selling, or advertising any goods, call or shout in any street on Sundays so as to cause annoyance to the inhabitants of the neighbourhood.

BOROUGH OF WOOLWICH BYE-LAWS. Page 450.

Addition to par. 102 (Clause XVI.).

(Dated 24th September, 1903.)

16/3/04.

Street Noises.—No person shall, for the purpose of hawking, selling, or advertising any goods, call or shout in any street so as to cause an annoyance to the inhabitants of the neighbourhood.

BOROUGH OF FULHAM BYE-LAWS. Page 450.

Addition to par. 102 (Clause XVII.).

(Sealed 3rd February, 1904.)

23/5/04.

Street Cries.—During the whole of Sundays and during week days between the hours of 8 p.m. and 8 a.m., no person or persons shall, for the purpose of hawking, selling, distributing, or advertising any goods, article or articles, or for the purpose of purchasing or collecting rags, bones, bottles, or old clothes, cry, call, shout, or use any bell, gong, horn, whistle, or other noisy instrument in any street, or public place within the Borough, in such manner as to be or to cause a nuisance or annoyance to residents, or to persons occupying shops, warehouses, or offices in any such street or public place or to any person attending any place of religious worship within the Borough.

TRAFFIC, &c.—cont.

BOROUGH OF HORNSEY BYE-LAWS. Page 450.

*Addition to par. 102 (Clause XVIII.).**(Dated 9th May, 1904.)*

15/7/04.

Disturbance near Churches.—1. No person shall sound or play upon any musical or noisy instrument or sing or shout in any street or public place within one hundred yards of any place of public worship or public entertainment or other place of public assembly in which persons are for the time being assembled, to the annoyance or disturbance of any person or persons so assembled, after being requested by any Constable, or by any person so annoyed or disturbed, or by any person acting on his behalf, to cease such sounding, playing, singing, or shouting.

Disturbance near Hospitals.—2. No person shall sound or play upon any musical or noisy instrument or sing or shout in any street or public place within one hundred yards of any hospital, infirmary, convalescent home, or other place used for the reception or treatment of the sick, after being requested by any Constable, or by any inmate or Officer of such hospital or other place, or by any person acting on his behalf, to cease such sounding, playing, singing, or shouting.

Noises by Excursionists.—3. If any person on any public coach or other public vehicle for the conveyance of passengers, or on any coach, brake, waggonette or other vehicle hired or used for the conveyance of pleasure parties and the like, shall blow any horn, or use any other noisy instrument, or make or combine with any other person or persons to make any loud singing or outcry while passing through the Borough to the annoyance or interruption of residents, such person or persons shall be liable on summary conviction to the penalty hereinafter provided. Nothing in this Bye-law shall prevent the use of a horn in a reasonable manner by one person on a coach or similar vehicle.

Noisy Hawking.—4. No person shall, for the purpose of hawking, selling, distributing, or advertising any article, shout or use any bell, gong, or other noisy instrument in any street or public place so as to cause annoyance to the residents or persons occupying shops, warehouses, or offices in such street or public place.

Touting.—5. No person shall, in any street or public place, for the purpose of selling or advertising any article or obtaining custom, tout or importune to the annoyance or obstruction of passengers.

TRAFFIC, &c.—cont.

Street Betting.—6. No person shall frequent and use any street or other public place, either on behalf of himself or of any other person, for the purpose of bookmaking or betting or wagering or agreeing to bet or wager with any person or paying or receiving or settling bets.

Sale of Racing Tips.—7. No person shall frequent and use any street or other public place, either on behalf of himself or of any other person, for the purpose of selling or distributing any paper or written or printed matter devoted wholly or mainly to giving information as to the probable result of races, steeplechases, or other competitions.

Organs.—8. No person shall, in any street or public place, or on any land adjoining or near to any street or public place, use or play, or cause to be used or played, any steam organ or other musical instrument worked by mechanical means, to the annoyance or disturbance of residents or passengers.

Shooting Galleries, &c.—9. No person shall, in any street or public place, or on any land adjoining or near to any street or public place, keep or manage, or cause to be kept or managed, a shooting gallery, swing-boat, roundabout, or any other construction of a like character, so as to cause obstruction or danger to the traffic in such street or public place.

Public Decency.—10. No person shall, in any street or public place, commit, or attempt to commit, any act of indecency with any other person.

Abusive or Profane Language.—11. No person shall, in any street or public place, or in any place within view or hearing of any street or public place, make use of any profane, indecent, or obscene language, gesture, or conduct, or commit, or solicit, incite, or provoke any other person to commit any indecent act to the annoyance of any person in such street or public place.

Threatening Language.—12. No person shall, in any street or public place, or in any place within view or hearing of any street or public place, use any threatening, abusive, or insulting language, gesture, or conduct, with intent to put any person in fear, or so as to occasion a breach of the peace.

Fighting.—13. No person shall, in any street or public place, fight, or provoke or incite any person or animal to fight.

Indecent Shows.—14. No person shall exhibit any indecent show in any street or public place, or in any place to which admission is obtained by payment of money, or by ticket or otherwise.

TRAFFIC, &c.—cont.

Wilful Jostling.—15. If two or more persons assembled together wilfully obstruct the free use of any street, or wilfully jostle or annoy any foot passengers, and continue such obstruction, jostling, or annoyance after being required by a constable to desist, each such person shall be guilty of an offence, and shall be liable on conviction to the penalty hereinafter provided.

Loitering at Church Doors.—16. No person shall wilfully and persistently loiter at or near the entrance of any Church, Chapel, or other place of public worship to the annoyance or obstruction of any person going to, attending at, or returning from divine service in such Church, Chapel, or other place of public worship.

Advertising.—17. No person in a cart, carriage, or other vehicle, or on foot, shall exhibit in any street in the Borough, any advertisement on any cart, carriage, or vehicle which shall be used or constructed solely or chiefly for the purpose of exhibiting advertisements, so as to obstruct, incommode, or cause danger to the traffic in such street.

Flags.—18. No person shall place or suspend any flag containing any advertisement relating to any trade or business in, over, or across any street to the annoyance of residents or passengers or to the alarm of horses.

Advertising Bills.—19. No person shall, for the purpose of advertising, throw about or deposit in any street or public place any bill, placard, or other paper.

Waste Paper, Refuse, &c.—20. No person shall (1) sweep or otherwise remove from any shop or house into any street, any waste paper, shavings, or other refuse, or being a costermonger, newsvendor, or other street trader, throw down and leave in any street any waste paper, shavings, or other refuse; (2) throw down and leave in any street any bill, placard, or other paper which shall have been torn off or removed from any bill-posting station.

Orange Peel, &c.—21. No person shall, in any street or public place, throw or leave any orange peel, banana skin, or any other dangerous substance on any footway.

Broken Glass, &c.—22. No person shall throw, place, or leave any bottle or article of glass, or any broken glass or other sharp substance (not being road material) on or in any street or public place in such a position as to be likely to cause injury to passengers, or damage to property.

TRAFFIC, &c.—cont.

Carrying Soot, &c.—23. No person shall, in any street or public place, to the inconvenience or danger of any other person, carry or convey along any footpath any bag of soot, lime, or other offensive substance, or any pointed or edged tools or implements not properly protected.

Carrying Carcasses, &c.—24. No person shall carry or convey along or through any street or public place any offensive offal, or the carcase or parts of the carcase of any animal, except meat dressed for sale, unless the same be properly covered.

Dangerous Games near Streets.—25. No person shall, on any land adjoining a street play tipcat or any offensive or dangerous game in such a manner as to cause obstruction to the traffic or danger to any person in such street.

Posting Placards without Permission.—26. No person shall post, paste, or otherwise affix or inscribe, or cause to be posted, pasted, or otherwise affixed or inscribed, any placard upon any building, wall, fence, gate, door, pillar, tree, or post in or abutting on any street or public place, or on any guide or sign post, without the permission of the owner or occupier or person having the charge thereof, or unless authorised by law, nor shall any person, unless authorised by law, or with such permission as aforesaid, deface by writing or other marks, any such building, wall, fence, gate, door, pillar, tree, or post, as aforesaid.

Pulling down Notices.—27. No person shall pull down or deface any authorised public notice on any wall or other place where such notice may be lawfully fixed.

Spitting.—28. No person shall spit on the floor, side, or wall of any public carriage, or of any public hall, public waiting-room, or place of public entertainment, whether admission thereto be obtained upon payment or not.

Bulls.—29. No person shall drive or lead, or cause to be driven or led in any street or public place any bull exceeding the age of twelve months, unless it be properly secured and kept under proper control; or, being the occupier of any field or enclosure through which there is a public path, permit any such bull to be at large in such field or enclosure.

Noisy Animals.—30. No person shall keep within any house, building, or premises any noisy animal which shall be, or cause a serious nuisance to residents in the neighbourhood. Provided that no proceedings shall be taken against any person for an offence against this Bye-law unless the nuisance be continued after the expiration of a fortnight from the date of the

TRAFFIC, &c.—cont.

service on such person of a notice alleging a nuisance signed by not less than three householders residing within hearing of the animal.

Performing Bears.—31. No person shall at any time lead, conduct, or drive any bear through or along, or perform with any bear in any street or public place within the Borough to the danger of any person in such street, or to the alarm of horses.

Driving Cattle through Streets.—32. No person shall drive, or cause to be driven, any cattle through any street in the Borough, unless the same shall be sufficiently attended.

Lights on Vehicles.—33. (1) Every person who shall cause or permit any cart, carriage, waggon, or other vehicle drawn by animal or mechanical power, to be in any street or highway during the period between one hour after sunset and one hour before sunrise, shall provide the same with a lamp or lamps so constructed and capable of being so attached as when lighted to show to the front a white light visible within a reasonable distance to persons meeting or approaching the cart, carriage, waggon, or other vehicle. Provided that if only one lamp is so provided, it shall be attached to the off or right side of the cart, carriage, waggon, or other vehicle, and if the lamp or lamps are so constructed as to permit a light to be seen from the rear, that light shall be red.

(2) He shall also, if the cart, carriage, waggon, or other vehicle, however drawn or propelled, is used for the purpose of carrying timber or any load projecting more than six feet to the rear, provide the same with a lamp or lamps so constructed and capable of being so attached as when lighted to show to the rear a red light visible within a reasonable distance to persons overtaking such cart, carriage, waggon, or other vehicle.

(3) Every person driving or being in charge of such cart, carriage, waggon, or other vehicle as aforesaid in any street or highway during such period as aforesaid shall keep such lamp or lamps properly trimmed, lighted, and attached.

Vehicular Traffic.—34. No owner of a vehicle shall drive such vehicle, or permit the same to be driven, or to be upon any highway unless it be so constructed that the driver thereof shall have a full and uninterrupted view of the traffic on such highway in front and abreast of him on each side, and no person who shall be driving any vehicle upon any highway shall occupy such a position as will prevent or interfere with his having such full and uninterrupted view as aforesaid.

TRAFFIC, &c.—cont.

BOROUGH OF LEWISHAM BYE-LAWS. Page 450.

Addition to par. 102 (Clause XIX.).

(Dated 16th March, 1904.)

3/8/04.

Street Noises.—No person shall, for the purpose of hawking, selling or advertising any goods, call or shout, or use any bell or gong or other noisy instrument, in any street on Sunday, so as to cause annoyance to the inhabitants of the neighbourhood.

BOROUGH OF CAMBERWELL BYE-LAWS. Page 450.

Addition to par. 102 (Clause XX.).

(Dated 27th July, 1904.)

27/9/04.

Music near Public Buildings.—No person shall sound or play upon any musical or noisy instrument, or sing, in any street or public place within 100 yards of any place of public worship, or public entertainment, or other place of public assembly in which persons are for the time being assembled, or school, to the annoyance or disturbance of any person or persons so assembled, after being requested to desist by any person so annoyed or disturbed, or by any person acting on his behalf.

Music near Hospitals, &c.—No person shall sound or play upon any musical or noisy instrument, or sing, in any street or public place within 100 yards of any hospital, infirmary, convalescent home, or other place used for the reception or treatment of the sick, after being requested to desist by any inmate or officer of such hospital or other place, or by any person acting on his behalf.

Noisy Hawking, Selling, or Advertising.—No person shall, for the purpose of hawking, selling, distributing, or advertising any article, shout or use any bell or gong or other noisy instrument in any street or public place so as to cause annoyance to the inhabitants of the neighbourhood.

Wilful Jostling.—If two or more persons assembled together wilfully obstruct the free use of any street, or wilfully jostle or annoy any foot passengers, and continue such obstruction, jostling, or annoyance after being required by a constable to desist, each such person shall be guilty of an offence, and shall be liable on conviction to the penalty hereinafter provided.

TRAFFIC, &c.—cont.

Orange Peel, &c.—No person shall, in any street or public place, throw or leave any orange peel, banana skin, or other dangerous substance on any footway.

Pulling down Notices.—No person shall pull down or deface any authorised public notice on any wall or other place where such notice may be lawfully affixed.

BOROUGH OF ST. MARYLEBONE BYE-LAWS. Page 450.

Addition to par. 102 (Clause XXI).

(Sealed 28th July, 1904.)

19/12/04.

Music near Public Buildings.—1. No person shall sound or play upon any musical or noisy instrument, or sing, in any street or public place within 100 yards of any place of public worship, or public entertainment, or other place of public assembly in which persons are for the time being assembled, to the annoyance or disturbance of any person or persons so assembled, after being requested to desist by a constable or by any person so annoyed or disturbed, or by any person acting on his behalf.

Music near Hospitals.—2. No person shall sound or play upon any musical or noisy instrument, or sing, in any street or public place within 100 yards of any hospital, infirmary, convalescent home, or other place used for the reception or treatment of the sick, after being requested to desist by any constable, or by any inmate or officer of such hospital or other place, or by any person acting on his behalf.

LIGHT LOCOMOTIVES. Pages 452 to 458.

Emendation in par. 109.

22/3/04.

The Local Government Board may make regulations with respect to light locomotives or motor cars:—

(a.) Under section 6 of the Locomotives on Highways Act, 1896, as to their use on highways and their construction, and the conditions under which they may be used.

(b.) Under section 2 of the above Act as to the lighted lamp to be attached thereto during the period between one hour after sunset and one hour before sunrise.

and in accordance therewith the following regulations have been made:—

TRAFFIC, &c.—cont.

Article I.—In this Order—

The expression “carriage” includes a waggon, cart, or other vehicle.

The expression “horse” includes a mule or other beast of draught or burden, and the expression “cattle” includes sheep.

The expression “motor car” means a vehicle propelled by mechanical power which is under three tons in weight unladen, and is not used for the purpose of drawing more than one vehicle (such vehicle with its locomotive not exceeding in weight unladen four tons), and is so constructed that no smoke or visible vapour is emitted therefrom except from any temporary or accidental cause.

In calculating for the purposes of this order the weight of a vehicle unladen, the weight of any water, fuel, or accumulators used for the purpose of propulsion shall not be included.

The expression “highway” includes any roadway to which the public are granted access.

Article II.—No person shall cause or permit a motor car to be used on any highway, or shall drive or have charge of a motor car when so used, unless the conditions hereinafter set forth are satisfied, namely—

(1) The motor car, if it exceeds in weight unladen five hundredweight, shall be capable of being so worked that it may travel either forwards or backwards.

(2) The motor car shall not exceed seven feet two inches in width, such width to be measured between its extreme projecting points.

(3) The tire of each wheel of the motor car shall be smooth and shall, where the same touches the ground, be flat and of the width following, namely—

(a) if the weight of the motor car unladen exceeds fifteen hundredweight, but does not exceed one ton, not less than two and a half inches;

(b) if such weight exceeds one ton, but does not exceed two tons, not less than three inches;

(c) if such weight exceeds two tons, but does not exceed three tons, not less than four inches.

Provided that where a pneumatic tire or other tire of a soft or elastic material is used the conditions herein-before set forth with respect to tires shall not apply.

TRAFFIC, &c.—cont.

(4) The motor car shall have two independent brakes, in good working order, and of such efficiency that the application of either to the motor car shall cause two of its wheels on the same axle to be so held that the wheels shall be effectually prevented from revolving, or shall have the same effect in stopping the motor car as if such wheels were so held.

Provided that in the case of a motor car having less than four wheels this condition shall apply as if, instead of two wheels on the same axle, one wheel was therein referred to.

(5) Where the weight of a motor car unladen exceeds fifteen hundredweight and the motor car is fitted with tires other than pneumatic tires or tires of a soft or elastic material, the weight of the motor car unladen shall be painted in one or more straight lines upon some conspicuous part of the right or off side of the motor car in large legible letters in white upon black or black upon white, not less than one inch in height.

(6) The motor car and all the fittings thereof shall be in such a condition as not to cause, or to be likely to cause, danger to any person on the motor car or on any highway.

(7)—(i.) The lamp to be carried attached to the motor car, in pursuance of Section 2 of the Act of 1896, shall be so constructed and placed as to exhibit, during the period between one hour after sunset and one hour before sunrise, a white light visible within a reasonable distance in the direction towards which the motor car is proceeding or is intended to proceed, and to exhibit a red light so visible in the reverse direction. The lamp shall be placed on the extreme right or off side of the motor car in such a position as to be free from all obstruction to the light.

Provided that where a lamp, which exhibits a red light in the direction contrary to that towards which the motor car is proceeding, is carried attached at the back of the motor car, the condition requiring the lamp attached in pursuance of Section 2 of the Act of 1896 to exhibit a red light shall not apply or have effect with regard to the motor car.

Provided also that the first paragraph of this condition shall not extend to any bicycle, tricycle, or other machine to which Section 85 of the Local Government Act, 1888, applies.

(ii.) Every lamp carried by the motor car when in use on a highway at any time during the period mentioned in this condition shall be so constructed, fitted, and attached as to prevent the movement or the use as a searchlight of the light exhibited by any such lamp.

TRAFFIC, &c.—cont.

Article III.—No person shall cause or permit a motor car to be used on any highway for the purpose of drawing any vehicle, or shall drive or have charge of a motor car when used for such purpose unless the conditions hereinafter set forth are satisfied, namely :—

(1) Conditions (2), (3), (5), and (6) of Article II. of this Order shall apply as if the vehicle drawn by the motor car was therein referred to instead of the motor car itself.

(2) Every vehicle exceeding two hundredweight in weight unladen, drawn by a motor car, shall have a brake in good working order of such efficiency that its application to the vehicle shall cause two of the wheels of the vehicle on the same axle to be so held that the wheels shall be effectually prevented from revolving, or shall have the same effect in stopping the vehicle as if such wheels were so held.

(3) The vehicle drawn by a motor car shall, when in pursuance of the condition lastly herein-before set forth a brake is required to be attached thereto, carry upon the vehicle a person competent to apply efficiently the brake: Provided that it shall not be necessary to comply with this condition if the brakes upon the motor car by which the vehicle is drawn are so constructed and arranged that neither of such brakes can be used without bringing into action simultaneously the brake attached to the vehicle drawn, or if the brake of the vehicle drawn can be applied from the motor car by a person upon the motor car independently of the brakes of the latter.

Article IV.—Every person driving or in charge of a motor car when used on any highway shall comply with the Regulations hereinafter set forth, namely :—

(1) He shall not cause the motor car to travel backwards for a greater distance or time than may be requisite for the safety or convenience of the occupants of the motor car and of the passenger and other traffic on the highway.

(2) He shall not, when on the motor car, be in such a position that he cannot have control over the same, or that he cannot obtain a full view of the road and traffic ahead of the motor car, or quit the motor car without having taken due precautions against its being started in his absence, or allow the motor car or a vehicle drawn thereby to stand on such highway so as to cause any unnecessary obstruction thereof.

(3) He shall when meeting any carriage, horse, or cattle keep the motor car on the left or near side of the road, and when

TRAFFIC, &c.—cont.

passing any carriage, horse, or cattle proceeding in the same direction keep the motor car on the right or off side of the same.

(4) He shall not negligently or wilfully prevent, hinder or interrupt the free passage of any person, carriage, horse or cattle on any highway, and shall keep the motor car and any vehicle drawn thereby on the left or near side of the road for the purpose of allowing such passage.

(5) He shall, whenever necessary, by sounding the bell or other instrument required by Section 3 of the Act of 1896, give audible and sufficient warning of the approach or position of the motor car.

(6) He shall, on the request of any police constable in uniform, or of any person having charge of a horse, or if any such constable or person shall put up his hand as a signal for that purpose, cause the motor car to stop and to remain stationary as long as may be reasonably necessary.

Article V.—Every motor car shall be so constructed as to enable the driver, when the motor car is stationary otherwise than through an enforced stoppage owing to necessities of traffic, to stop the action of any machinery attached to, or forming part of the motor car so far as may be necessary for the prevention of noise. The driver shall on every such occasion make prompt and effective use of all such means as, in pursuance of this condition, are provided for the prevention of noise as above-mentioned.

Provided that this regulation shall not apply so as to prevent the examination or working of the machinery attached to, or forming part of a motor car where any such operation is rendered necessary by any failure or derangement of the said machinery.

This Order may be cited as "The Motor Cars (Use and Construction) Order, 1904."

From the commencement of the fourth clause of par. 109, page 452, to the clause following Article V., page 457, and the clause on page 457 commencing with "Regulation (6)," and ending with "Regulation (1)," on page 458, are cancelled.

Emendations, 1903, pages 18 and 19.

Revised par. 109l.

14/4/04.

109l. It is to be noted that the expression "motor car" has the same meaning as the expression "light locomotive" in the

TRAFFIC, &c.—cont.

Locomotives on Highways Act, 1896, and that the Motor Car Act, 1903, and the Regulations of 19th November, 1903, made thereunder do not supersede the Locomotives on Highways Act, 1896, but are additional thereto, with the exception that section 4 of the Act of 1896 relating to the speed of motor cars is repealed.

LOCOMOTIVES.

Page 463, and Emendations, 1902, pages 43 to 46.

Addition to par. 128a.

V. COUNTY OF KENT.

(Sealed 17th August, 1904.)

Addition to Schedule.

8/11/04.

Beckenham Urban District—

Acacia Road
 Albert Road
 Albermarle Road
 Aldersmead Road
 Allen Road
 Ancaster Road
 Arrol Road
 Arthur Road
 Avenue Road
 Avenue, The
 Alexandra Road
 Abbey Road
 Barnmead Road
 Beckenham Place Park
 Beckenham Grove
 Bevington Road
 Birkbeck Road
 Blandford Road
 Blakeney Road
 Blakeney Avenue
 Border Crescent
 Border Road
 Brackley Road
 Bromley Grove
 Burrell Row

Byne Road
 Burnhill Road
 Belmont Road
 Bridge Road
 Blandford Avenue
 Cator Road
 Cedars Road
 Chaffinch Road
 Chancery Lane
 Charvill Circus
 Church Road
 Church Road
 (Shortlands)
 Clement Road
 Clock House Road
 Copers Cope Road
 Courtney Road
 Crampton Road
 Crab Hill
 Crescent Road
 Cromwell Road
 Cumberland Road
 Court Downs Road
 Chester Road
 Den Road

TRAFFIC, &c.—cont.Beckenham Urban District—*cont.*

Downs Bridge Road	Maberley Road
Downs Hill	Mackenzie Road
Downs Road	Maitland Road
Durham Avenue	Manor Grove
Durham Road	Manor Road
Dunbar Road	Marlow Road
Eden Road	Mays Hill Road
Edward Road	Monivea Road
Elm Road	Morland Road
Fairfield Road	Mosslea Road
Foxgrove Road	Newlands Park Road
Florence Road	Newlands Park Road
Felmingham Road	(Road off)
Gowland Place	Oakhill Road
Gyndor Road	Oakwood Avenue
Gordon Road	Overbury Avenue
Hayne Road	Parish Lane
Hardings Lane	Park Road
Kelsey Park Road	Park Hill Road
Kelsey Park Avenue	Plawfield Road
Kelsey Square	Pelham Road
Kemerton Road	Pickhurst Park
Kent House Station	Phoenix Road
Kingshall Road	Picquet Road
Kingswood Road	Princes Road
(Penge)	Perth Road
Kingswood Road	Queens Road
(Shortlands)	Queen Anne Avenue
Road off Kingswood	" " "
Road (Shortlands)	(extension)
Knoll, The	Ravensbourne Road
Kimberley Road	Ravenscroft Road
Kendall Road	Rectory Road
Langley Road	Reddons Road
Laurie Park Road	Rouden Road
Laurie Crescent	Salisbury Avenue
Lawn Road	Samos Road
Lea Road	Scotts Lane
Lennard Road (lower)	Seward Road
" " (upper)	Shortlands Grove
Limes Road	Sidney Road
Linden Grove	Somerville Road
Lucas Road	South Hill Road
Lonsdale Road	Springfield Road

TRAFFIC, &c.—cont.Beckenham Urban District—*cont.*

Station Road	Tudor Road
St. Georges Road	Valley Road
St. James Avenue	Venner Road
St. Johns Road	Victor Road
Stannore Terrace	Villiers Road
Sultan Street	Warwick Road
Sydenham Avenue	Westbourne Road
Suffield Road	Westgate Road
Sherringham Road	Whateley Road
Stembridge Road	Wiverton Road
St. Margarets Road	Woodbastwick Road
Tennyson Road	Worsley Bridge Road
Thayers Farm Road	Westfield Road
Thesiger Road	Winchester Road
Tootswood Road	Whitmore Road
Tremaine Road	Witham Road
Trinity Road	Yew Tree Road

Chislehurst Urban District—

Church Lane

Cause of prohibition.—On page 44 of Emendations, 1902, for "The inconvenience to traffic," read "The inconvenience to inhabitants and unfitness of highways."

Page 463.

Addition to par. 128a.

IX. BOROUGH OF HORNSEY.

(Sealed 9th May, 1904.)

15/8/04.

1. Throughout these Bye-Laws the expression "the Council" means the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the Borough of Hornsey, acting by the Council, and the expression "the Borough" means the Borough of Hornsey.

2. A person in charge of a locomotive shall not use the locomotive on any of the highways of which the description appears in the Schedule hereunto appended, and which are highways whereon the use of locomotives is hereby prohibited on account of the highways being unfitted for locomotive traffic.

TRAFFIC, &c.—cont.*Schedule.*

Burgoyne Road
 Bishops Road
 Coppetts Road (north of
 the Isolation Hospital)
 Church Road
 Cromwell Avenue
 Claremont Road
 Crouch End Hill
 Crouch Hill
 Dickenson Road
 Florence Road North
 Florence Road South
 Highgate Avenue
 High Street, Highgate
 Highgate Hill
 Hornsey Lane
 Hornsey Lane Gardens
 Holmesdale Road
 Jackson's Lane
 Langdon Park Road
 Muswell Hill

Mount Pleasant Road
 Mount Pleasant Villas
 Mount View Road
 Northwood Road
 Queen's Wood Road
 Shepherd's Hill (east of
 Coolhurst Road)
 Southwood Avenue
 Southwood Lane
 Southwood Lawn Road
 Stanhope Road
 Stapleton Hall Road
 Talbot Road
 Wembury Road
 Weston Park
 Willoughby Road
 Wightman Road
 Winchester Road
 Wolseley Road
 Wood Lane
 Woodstock Road

3. A person in charge of a locomotive on any highway shall not use the locomotive to draw more than three unloaded waggons, with or without any waggon solely used for carrying water for such locomotive.

Provided that this prohibition shall not apply in any case, where, on application to the Council for permission to use a locomotive to draw more than three unloaded waggons, with or without any waggon solely used as aforesaid, such Council may grant such permission.

4. A person in charge of a locomotive shall not cause or suffer the locomotive to remain stationary on any part of a highway for more than *thirty minutes* at any one time.

Provided that this bye-law shall not be deemed to apply in any case where the stopping of the locomotive for a longer period than *thirty minutes*—

(a) is necessary in order to enable the person using the locomotive to comply with the requirements of any statutory provision or bye-law for the time being in force for the regulation of the use of locomotives; or

(b) is rendered necessary by accident, or other unavoidable cause.

TRAFFIC, &c.—cont.

5. Where for a continuous length exceeding *one hundred yards*, a highway comprises a carriageway or cartway of a width less than *sixteen feet*, a person in charge of a locomotive shall not drive or suffer the locomotive to be driven upon the carriageway or cartway, unless a person accompanying the locomotive shall precede the locomotive for a distance reasonably sufficient to warn the drivers of vehicles of the approach of the locomotive.

6. A person in charge of a locomotive shall not cause or suffer the locomotive to remain stationary on any highway, so that any wheel of the locomotive rests on any bridge, arch, or culvert, or within *ten feet* from the face of the abutment of any bridge, arch, or culvert.

Provided that this prohibition shall not be deemed to apply in any case—

(a) where, in pursuance of the statutory provision in that behalf, a locomotive may be required to be instantly stopped; or

(b) where the stopping of a locomotive may be rendered necessary by accident, or other unavoidable cause.

7. A person in charge of a locomotive shall not use the locomotive on the bridge over the New River in Turnpike Lane, which is a bridge whereon the use of locomotives is hereby prohibited, the Council being satisfied that such bridge is unsuited for locomotive traffic, and that such use would be attended with damage to the bridge.

Provided that nothing in this bye-law shall be deemed to prohibit the use on the said bridge of a locomotive not exceeding ten tons in weight, and not drawing any loaded waggons.

8. A person in charge of a locomotive on any highway who may be required by any officer of the Council or police constable, duly authorised in that behalf, to stop the locomotive, for the purpose of enabling the officer or constable to ascertain by examination whether any provision of any statute or bye-law applicable to the locomotive has been or is duly complied with, shall forthwith cause the locomotive, if in motion, to stop, and shall not cause or suffer the locomotive to be again set in motion until such time shall have elapsed as may be reasonably necessary for the purpose of such examination.

The person in charge of the locomotive shall, in connection with such examination, give all reasonable assistance that may be demanded by the officer or constable requiring the locomotive to be stopped.

TRAFFIC, &c.—cont.

Addition to par. 128a.

X. BOROUGH OF EALING.

(Sealed 1st October, 1903.)

29/8/04.

1. Throughout these Bye-Laws the expression "the Council" means the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the Borough of Ealing (acting by the Council), and the expression "the Borough" means the Borough of Ealing.

2. A person in charge of a locomotive on any highway shall not use the locomotive to draw more than three unloaded waggons, with or without any waggon solely used for carrying water for such locomotive, nor where both loaded and unloaded waggons are drawn a greater number of unloaded waggons than will make the number of waggons four in all.

Provided that this prohibition shall not apply in any case where, on application to the Council for permission to use a locomotive to draw more than three unloaded waggons, with or without any waggon solely used as aforesaid, the Council may grant such permission.

3. A person in charge of a locomotive shall not cause or suffer the locomotive to remain stationary on any part of a highway for more than *thirty minutes* at any one time.

Provided that this bye-law shall not be deemed to apply in any case where the stopping of the locomotive for a longer period than thirty minutes,

(a) is necessary in order to enable the person using the locomotive to comply with the requirements of any statutory provision or bye-law for the time being in force for the regulation of the use of locomotives ; or

(b) is rendered necessary by accident or other unavoidable cause.

4. Where for a continuous length exceeding *one hundred yards*, a highway comprises a carriageway or cartway of a width less than *sixteen feet*, a person in charge of a locomotive shall not drive or suffer the locomotive to be driven upon the carriage-way or cartway unless a person accompanying the locomotive shall precede the locomotive for a distance reasonably sufficient to warn the drivers of vehicles of the approach of the locomotive.

5. A person in charge of a locomotive shall not cause or suffer the locomotive to remain stationary on any highway so that any wheel of the locomotive rests on any bridge, arch, or culvert, or

TRAFFIC, &c.—cont.

within *ten feet* from the face of the abutment of any bridge, arch, or culvert.

Provided that this prohibition shall not be deemed to apply in any case

(a) where, in pursuance of the statutory provision in that behalf, a locomotive may be required to be instantly stopped ; or

(b) where the stopping of a locomotive may be rendered necessary by accident, or other unavoidable cause.

6. A person in charge of a locomotive shall not use the locomotive on the bridge in the Borough known as *Perivale Bridge*, *Perivale Corner*, whereon the use of locomotives is hereby prohibited, the Council being satisfied that the same is unsuited for locomotive traffic.

7. A person in charge of a locomotive exceeding 10 tons in weight, or drawing a weight which, together with the weight of the locomotive, exceeds 10 tons, shall not use such locomotive on the bridge known as *Spring Bridge*, and a person in charge of a locomotive exceeding 12 tons in weight, or drawing a weight which, together with the weight of the locomotive, exceeds 12 tons, shall not use the locomotive on the bridge known as *West Ealing Station Bridge*.

The Council being satisfied that the use of such bridges without the restriction aforesaid would be attended with damage to the bridges or danger to the public.

8. A person in charge of a locomotive on any highway who may be required by any officer of the Council or police constable, duly authorised in that behalf, to stop the locomotive for the purpose of enabling the officer or constable to ascertain by examination whether any provision of any statute or bye-law applicable to the locomotive has been or is duly complied with, shall forthwith cause the locomotive, if in motion, to stop, and shall not cause or suffer the locomotive to be again set in motion until such time shall have elapsed as may be reasonably necessary for the purpose of such examination.

The person in charge of the locomotive shall, in connection with such examination, give all reasonable assistance that may be demanded by the officer or constable requiring the locomotive to be stopped.

9. These Bye-Laws shall not apply to any locomotive belonging to and being used by the Council as Road Authority.

ANIMALS, CATTLE, &c.

CATTLE DRIVEN. Page 496.

Additional par. 3a.

13/8/04.

3a. The following regulations have been made by the Commissioner, and are to be enforced by Police:—

By virtue of the Metropolitan Market Act, 1857, the Commissioner has made the following regulations with respect to the driving of cattle, and for the control of persons driving or assisting to drive cattle, and also with respect to the days and hours and the streets and roads by which cattle may be driven within so much of the Metropolitan Police District as is included within the City of Westminster and the Boroughs of Marylebone, Finsbury, the Tower Hamlets, Lambeth, and Southwark, defined by 2 & 3 Wm. IV., chap. 64:—

Regulations as to the Driving of Cattle.

1. No drove of oxen, cows, or bullocks exceeding the number of ten shall be driven within the aforesaid limits, unless a licensed drover shall precede such drove, under a penalty not exceeding forty shillings, to be forfeited by the person driving such cattle.

2. No drove of sheep, pigs, or lambs exceeding forty shall be driven within the aforesaid limits unless attended by two drovers at least, and if any person shall drive, or permit or suffer to be driven, within the aforesaid limits, more than forty sheep, pigs, or lambs in any one drove without being accompanied by some other licensed person to assist in attending such drove, every person so offending shall for every offence forfeit any sum not exceeding forty shillings.

3. No person engaged in driving cattle, calves, sheep, pigs, or lambs within the aforesaid limits, shall use any stick or other instrument with a goad or point of greater length than a quarter of an inch, under a penalty not exceeding forty shillings.

4. If any licensed drover, during such time as he shall have the care thereof, shall beat or strike any cattle, calves, sheep, pigs, or lambs on or below the hock, or otherwise beat, bruise, or illtreat such cattle, calves, sheep, pigs, or lambs, he shall for every offence forfeit any sum not exceeding forty shillings.

5. No person engaged in driving cattle, sheep, or lambs within the aforesaid limits shall use more than one dog to any one drove, under a penalty not exceeding forty shillings.

6. In all streets, roads, and places within the said limits all cattle, calves, sheep, pigs, and lambs shall be driven on the left or

ANIMALS, CATTLE, &c.—cont.

near side of the carriageway, so as to obstruct the thoroughfare as little as possible, and if any person engaged in driving cattle or sheep in any street, road, or place within the aforesaid limits, shall drive, or permit or suffer to be driven, any cattle, calves, sheep, pigs, or lambs upon any part of such street, road, or place, except the left or near side of the carriageway, or shall suffer any of such cattle, calves, sheep, pigs, or lambs to spread over such street, road, or place, or otherwise obstruct the thoroughfare thereof, every person so offending shall, for every offence, forfeit any sum not exceeding forty shillings.

7. If any person shall knowingly drive or suffer to be driven within the aforesaid limits, any wild or infuriated cattle, he shall for every such offence forfeit any sum not exceeding forty shillings.

8. Every drover shall, at all times, when employed, wear the ticket which shall have been delivered to him, conspicuously upon the upper and outer part of the left arm in such manner that the number thereon shall at all times be distinctly visible and legible, and have about his person his licence, and if any person licensed as aforesaid shall not, at all times when employed, wear the ticket delivered to him as before directed, or shall refuse to produce his licence for inspection when required, to any Police Constable on duty, or shall refuse to permit any person to note the number on his ticket, every person so offending shall, for every offence, forfeit any sum not exceeding forty shillings.

9. No person shall drive cattle within the above-mentioned limits between the hours of 10 a.m. and 7 p.m., except by one of the routes and on the days and between the hours hereinafter mentioned, and any person driving or conducting cattle contrary to these provisions shall be liable for every such offence to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings.

Routes by which Cattle may be Driven.

1st. Between the Metropolitan Cattle Market and Maiden Lane Goods Yard of the London and North Western Railway, the Great Western Railway, the London and South Western Railway, and the North London Railway, by way of Market Road and York Road to the entrance of the railway yard in York Road, on any day and at any hour.

2nd. Between the Maiden Lane Goods Yard aforesaid and the Metropolitan Cattle Market, by way of York Road and Market Road, on any day and at any hour.

ANIMALS, CATTLE, &c.—cont.

3rd. Between the Metropolitan Cattle Market and the Holloway Goods Yard, Great Northern Railway, Caledonian Road: cattle by way of Market Road, East Road, North Road, and Caledonian Road; sheep by way of East Road, North Road, and Caledonian Road, on any day and at any hour.

4th. Between Holloway Goods Yard, Great Northern Railway, Caledonian Road, and the Metropolitan Cattle Market: cattle by way of Caledonian Road, North Road, East Road, and Market Road; sheep by way of Caledonian Road, North Road, and East Road, on any day and at any hour.

5th. Between the Metropolitan Cattle Market and the Midland Railway Goods Yard, Kentish Town, by way of North Road, York Road, Brecknock Road, Leighton Road, and Kentish Town Road, on Mondays and Thursdays between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.

6th. Between the Midland Railway Goods Yard, Kentish Town, and the Metropolitan Cattle Market, by way of Kentish Town Road, Leighton Road, Brecknock Road, York Road, and North Road, on Wednesdays and Saturdays between 3 p.m. and 7 p.m.

7th. Between the Metropolitan Cattle Market and the Great Northern Railway Yard at Battle Bridge, by way of Market Road and York Road to the entrance of the yard in York Road, on Thursdays between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.

8th. From the Metropolitan Cattle Market to the Great Eastern Railway Cattle Depôt at Junction Road, by way of North Road, York Road, Brecknock Road, and Junction Road, on Mondays and Thursdays between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.

9th. From the Great Eastern Railway Cattle Depôt at Junction Road to the Metropolitan Cattle Market, by way of Junction Road, Brecknock Road, York Road, and North Road, on Wednesdays and Saturdays between 3 p.m. and 7 p.m.

In virtue of the powers conferred by Sec. 7 of the Metropolitan Streets Act, 1867, cattle may be driven or conducted through the streets named in the foregoing Regulations during the hours and subject to the conditions specified.

NOTE.—Any person driving cattle within the general limits of the Metropolitan Streets Act, 1867, between 10 a.m. and 7 p.m., otherwise than in accordance with the permission of the Commissioner, is liable, under Sec. 7 of the Act, to a penalty of ten shillings for each head of cattle so driven.

ANIMALS, CATTLE, &c.—cont.

HORSES INJURED. Page 525.

Additional pars. 98 (h) and 98 (i).

28/6/04, 3/10/04, and 12/1/05.

(h) With a view to dealing more expeditiously with cases of horses injured in the streets, it has been decided to send for a slaughterer at the time the veterinary surgeon is called to all cases occurring *within a radius of four miles from Charing Cross.*

Direct telephonic communication has been established between CO. and Messrs. Harrison, Barber, & Co., horse slaughterers, and arrangements entered into with them for a slaughterer and cart to be sent to the scene of any accident (see also clause (b)) occurring within the radius mentioned immediately on receipt of information from police, and for such service special fees have been approved, viz., 10s. in any case in which they attend and the animal is *not* slaughtered, and 5s. in cases in which the animal *is* slaughtered. Therefore, when an accident occurs within the before-mentioned radius in which a horse is apparently seriously injured, police will at the time they send for a veterinary surgeon, *and without waiting for his arrival*, communicate with Messrs. Harrison, Barber, & Co.'s nearest depôt. If this is within a mile the officer will go direct there, using a cab if necessary; if it is more than a mile away he will send to the nearest police station in order that a telephone message may be sent, through CO., to Messrs. Harrison, Barber, & Co., requesting the attendance of a slaughterer and cart forthwith. The message should be concise, as for example:

“Send slaughterer and cart to injured horse at (then add name of officer).”

Messrs. Harrison, Barber, & Co. should at once reply that they have complied with the request, and if they fail to do so the officer on duty at the station should ask them if the message has received attention. These messages and the times at which they are sent and received are to be carefully recorded for reference.

If the nearest station is not telephonically connected, the officer on duty will wire the message to the Divisional Station so that it may be telephoned on by them to Messrs. Harrison, Barber & Co. In some instances time would be saved by the Constable going to the chief or other station of a Division in telephonic

ANIMALS, CATTLE, &c.—cont.

communication with CO., and that course is to be followed—the principal object to be gained being the avoidance of anything like delay—and for this purpose a cab may be hired, whenever necessary, vide clause (g).

Outside the four mile radius the regulations laid down in clauses (b) to (g) are to be complied with, and every possible means employed to prevent delay in obtaining the services of a veterinary surgeon and slaughterer, and it is to be borne in mind that the services of Messrs. Harrison, Barber, & Co. are also available beyond the four mile radius, when necessary, on the same conditions as other slaughterers.

(i) Every effort is to be made to procure the removal of injured animals from the streets at the earliest possible moment, and in any case in which an animal is not certified for slaughter, but is so severely injured as to be unable to walk, police should endeavour to get it removed in a float or ambulance, and with this object, failing action on the part of the owner, are to immediately telephone or telegraph for one of the horse ambulances of "Our Dumb Friends' League" (for which no charge is made), and which are stationed at the premises of Mr. George Bailey, Rugby Yard, Lamb's Conduit Street (GS); Mr. John Finch, 360, Mile End Road, E. (AR); and Mr. E. A. West, Battersea Livery Stables, Althorpe Grove, Battersea Bridge West, S.W. (BS).

WILD BIRDS. Page 525.*Additional par. 99a.*

1/6/04.

99a. Every person who, on any pole, tree, or cairn of stones or earth, shall affix, place, or set any spring, trap, gin, or other similar instrument calculated to cause bodily injury to any wild bird coming in contact therewith, and every person who shall knowingly permit or suffer or cause any such trap to be so affixed, placed, or set, shall be guilty of an offence, and shall be liable on summary conviction to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings, and for a second or subsequent offence to a penalty not exceeding five pounds (4 Edw. 7, ch. 4, s. 1).

Offences coming to the notice of Police are to be reported for directions as to proceedings, which will in every instance be by summons, there being no power of apprehension without warrant.

ANIMALS, CATTLE, &c.—cont.**WILD BIRDS PROTECTION ACTS.**

Pages 526 to 532, and Emendations, 1903, pages 27-36.

Emendations in pars. 101, 103, 104, 105, and 109.

25/8/04.

County of London.—Date of "London Gazette" to read 19th August, 1904, in each par.

Emendation in par. 105.

25/8/04.

County of London (19th August, 1904).

Delete "Hamlet of Penge."

EXPLOSIVES. Page 539.

Additional par. 8a.

11/11/04.

8a. The following bye-law, dated 28th October, 1904, with respect to the deposit of explosives for conveyance as refuse, has been made by the Secretary of State under Section 37 of the Explosives Act, 1875:—

1. Explosive shall not be deposited in any receptacle or place appropriated for refuse, and shall not be handed or forwarded to any dustman or other person employed in the removal of refuse, unless due notice has been given to such dustman or person, or to the dustman or person whose duty it is to remove refuse from such receptacle or place.

2. Explosive shall not be conveyed in any carriage or boat appropriated for the removal of refuse.

Any breach of the bye-law coming to the knowledge of Police is to be immediately reported.

DIVISIONS, &c. BEATS. Page 557.

Revised par. 14.

10/3/04.

14. Constables may leave their beats to act in cases of fire, accident, or other emergencies, but are to return to them as soon as possible. Constables who have been taken from their beats for any purpose, and for however short a time, are to be accounted for on the Sergeants' states.

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LONDON:
PRINTED FOR HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE,
By DARLING & SON, LTD., 34-40, BACON STREET, E.

1905.

TDV İSAM
Kütüphanesi Arşivi
No HHP. 132-4