CHAPTER cviii.

An Act to make provision with regard to cinematograph films and celluloid and for other purposes. A.D. 1915.

[23rd December 1915.]

WHEREAS it is expedient with a view to the prevention or diminution of the danger to life and property arising from fire or explosion that such provisions as are contained in this Act should be made with respect to premises in the administrative county of London (hereinafter referred to as "the county") in which celluloid cinematograph film and other similar substances are manufactured stored or otherwise dealt with:

And whereas the objects aforesaid cannot be attained without the authority of Parliament:

May it therefore please Your Majesty that it may be enacted and be it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal and Commons in this present Parliament assembled and by the authority of the same as follows (that is to say):—

1. This Act may be cited as the London County Council (Celluloid &c.) Act 1915. Short title.

2. In this Act unless the subject or context otherwise requires— Interpretation.

"The Council" means the London County Council;

"The county" means the administrative county of London;

"Celluloid" means and includes the substances known as celluloid and xylonite and other similar substances containing nitro-cellulose or other nitrated products;

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"Cinematograph film" means any film containing nitrocellulose or other nitrated products which is intended for use in cinematograph or other similar apparatus;

"Raw celluloid factory" means any premises in the county upon which celluloid is made for purposes of trade;

"Celluloid factory" means any premises in the county (not being a raw celluloid factory) upon which for the purposes of sale hire or profit celluloid or cinematograph film is subjected to any process of manufacture involving the coating moulding cutting perforating or filing of celluloid or cinematograph film;

"Celluloid store" means any premises in the county (not being a raw celluloid factory or a celluloid factory) upon which for the purposes of sale hire or profit—

(*a*) Cinematograph film is kept or stored (i) in quantities at any one time exceeding twenty reels or in the aggregate eighty pounds in weight or (ii) in smaller quantities unless each reel is kept (except when required to be temporarily removed) in a separate and properly closed metal box or case; or

(*b*) Celluloid which has not been subjected to any process of manufacture is kept or stored in quantities at any one time exceeding in the aggregate one hundred and twelve pounds in weight;

"The corporation" means the mayor and commonalty and citizens of the city of London acting by the mayor aldermen and commons of the city of London in common council assembled.

Restricting establishment in county of raw celluloid factories.

3. From and after the first day of April one thousand nine hundred and sixteen (which date is in this Act referred to as "the commencement of this Act") it shall not be lawful for any person to use any premises as a raw celluloid factory unless and until he has obtained the approval in writing of the Council of the site to be used for and the construction of such factory and such factory shall thereafter be maintained substantially as so approved.

Registration of celluloid stores.

4.—(1) From and after the commencement of this Act it shall not be lawful for any person to use any premises for the purpose of a celluloid store unless the name of such person

the address of the premises so used and the nature of the business to be conducted on the premises are registered with the Council and any person requiring registration in respect of a celluloid store shall make application therefor in writing to the Council.

(2) Every such application in respect of a celluloid store established or in use as such at the date of the passing of this Act shall be made within one month after the date (or if more than one the latest date) of publication of the advertisements with regard to this Act referred to in the section of this Act of which the marginal note is "Notice of Act to be given."

(3) Any person when making application for registration shall furnish the Council with particulars in writing as to the premises in respect of which the registration is required and the nature of the businesses or processes to be carried on upon such premises and shall pay to the Council such fee as they may fix not exceeding ten shillings and sixpence.

(4) As soon as reasonably practicable but within one month after the receipt of an application under this section (and in the case of an application under subsection (2) of this section not later than two months after the date of such application) the Council shall effect the registration required in respect of the premises to which the application relates.

(5) Any person who has been registered under the provisions of this section and who ceases to use for the purposes of a celluloid store premises in respect of which he is registered may give notice in writing thereof to the Council requesting that his registration in respect of such premises shall be cancelled and the Council shall forthwith cancel the same.

Provisions as to celluloid factories.

5.—(1) From and after the commencement of this Act—

(*a*) It shall not be lawful for any person to use for the purposes of a celluloid factory any part of any building which is situate beneath or at a lower level than any other part of such building used for residential purposes Provided that any part of any building used at the commencement of this Act as a celluloid factory may notwithstanding the preceding provisions of this section with the consent in writing of the Council continue to be so used and in giving any such consent the Council may

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attach such conditions thereto as they may deem expedient with a view to the prevention or diminution of danger to life and property arising from fire and explosion ;

(*b*) In the case of any building used in part for the purposes of a celluloid factory and in part for purposes other than those of a celluloid factory or a celluloid store adequate means of ready escape in case of fire from such building shall be provided.

(2) Any person applying for the consent of the Council under this section shall if required by the Council so to do furnish them as soon as reasonably practicable with plans sections and particulars with regard to any building to which this section applies and the means of escape therefrom.

Power to Council to exempt certain celluloid factories.

6. On the application of any person using or desiring to use any premises as a celluloid factory if the Council are satisfied that by reason of the small quantity of celluloid in use in the factory at any one time or for any other reason all or any of the provisions of this Act are not necessary the Council shall make an order (which the Council may in their discretion revoke) exempting such factory from all or any of such provisions subject to such conditions as may be prescribed in the said order.

Provisions as to celluloid stores.

7. From and after the commencement of this Act—

(*a*) It shall not be lawful save with the consent of the Council in writing for any person to use for the purposes of a celluloid store any part of any building which is situate beneath or at a lower level than any other part of such building used for residential purposes and the Council in giving any such consent may if they think fit attach such conditions thereto as they may deem expedient with a view to the prevention or diminution of danger to life and property arising from fire and explosion ;

(*b*) In the case of any building used for the purposes of a celluloid store or in part for those purposes and in part for other purposes the Council may require the provision of adequate means of ready escape in case of fire from such building.

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Application of regulations under Factory and Workshop Act 1901.

8. No requirement as to the provision of means of escape in case of fire shall be made under this Act in the case of any building or the part of any building in which such means of escape can be required to be provided under any regulations made under section 79 of the Factory and Workshop Act 1901 and for the time being in force.

Provisions as to certain existing celluloid factories and celluloid stores.

9. The following provisions shall apply with respect to any building or part of a building which immediately before the commencement of this Act was being used—

(*a*) in part for the purposes of a celluloid factory and in part for purposes other than those of a celluloid factory or a celluloid store; or

(*b*) for the purposes of a celluloid store or partly for those purposes and partly for other purposes

where cinematograph film is used or handled in such factory or store (that is to say):—

(1) Where in the case of any such building or part of a building the Council attach to any consent given under the provisions of either of the sections of this Act of which the marginal notes are respectively "Provisions as to celluloid factories" and "Provisions as to celluloid stores" any condition involving the execution of structural works or require under this Act the provision of means of escape in case of fire they shall simultaneously with the intimation to the person applying for such consent of their decision as to such condition or with the making of such requirement give (in the case of any such condition) to the owner of the building or part of a building affected by such condition or (in the case of any such requirement) to the person using for the purposes of a celluloid factory or celluloid store the building or part of a building to which such requirement relates (as the case may be) notice in writing of such condition or requirement:

(2) Where in the case of any such building or part of a building any person applying for the consent of the Council under the provisions of either of the said sections is aggrieved by the refusal of the Council to give such consent or by any condition attached

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thereto or where any person on whom the Council have served a notice under this Act requiring the provision of means of escape in case of fire is aggrieved by such requirement or where any person to whom the Council have given a notice pursuant to the provisions of subsection (1) of this section is aggrieved by the decision of the Council referred to in such notice the person or persons so aggrieved may at any time within one month after the intimation to him or them by the Council of the decision whereby he or they is or are aggrieved give to the Council notice in writing of his or their objection thereto and thereupon (unless within the said period of one month an agreement is arrived at between the Council on the one hand and the person or persons aggrieved on the other hand in which case the notice of objection shall be deemed to be withdrawn) a difference shall be deemed to have arisen with respect to that decision between the Council and the person or persons giving such notice of objection:

(3) Any difference arising under this section shall be referred to and determined by an arbitrator to be agreed upon by the Council and the person or persons giving as aforesaid notice of objection to the decision to which the difference relates or failing such agreement to be appointed on the application of either or any of the parties (after notice in writing to the other or others of them) by the President of the Royal Institute of British Architects The said arbitrator shall have regard to and take into consideration any regulations affecting the building in question the terms of tenancy of the building and any circumstances of or affecting the particular case Each party shall pay their or his own costs of the arbitration and the fees and charges of the arbitrator shall be paid as to one half thereof by the Council and as to the other half by the person or persons aggrieved and if more than one in such proportions as the arbitrator determines The decision of the arbitrator shall as between the parties to the arbitration be binding upon them and subject to the

express provisions of this section the provisions of the Arbitration Act 1889 shall apply to any such arbitration.

Notices as to and execution of works.

10. In the case of any building to which subsection (1)(*b*) of the section of this Act of which the marginal note is "Provisions as to celluloid factories" or paragraph (*b*) of the section of this Act of which the marginal note is "Provisions as to celluloid stores" applies the Council may serve on the owner of such building a notice in writing specifying the measures necessary for the provision of adequate means of ready escape in case of fire from such building and (subject to the provisions of this Act) such owner shall within such period as may be prescribed in such notice take such steps as are necessary for complying with the requirements of the Council as set out in such notice.

Simultaneously with the service of such notice in writing the Council shall give to the person using the building in question or any part thereof for the purposes of a celluloid factory or a celluloid store notice in writing of the requirements made on the owner.

Conditions and requirements not to be extended except under certain circumstances.

11. In the case of any building which or any part of which is used for the purpose of a celluloid factory or celluloid store and which is so used with the consent of the Council or for which the provision of adequate means of ready escape from fire has been required by the Council and the conditions attached to such consent have been complied with or the means of escape from fire provided no further conditions shall be imposed and no other means of escape from fire shall be required save in the event of—

(1) Any structural alteration or addition of a substantial character of or to such building whereby the sleeping accommodation in such building is substantially increased and the risk of fire in such building or the difficulty of escaping therefrom in case of fire is substantially increased; or

(2) Any substantial increase in the number of persons occupying employed or dwelling in such building and substantial increase in the risk of fire in such building or the difficulty of escaping therefrom in case of fire; or

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(3) Any change of circumstances in or affecting such building whereby the risk of fire in such building is substantially increased or escape from such building in case of fire is rendered substantially more difficult; or

(4) Any material change in the mode of user of such building whereby the risk of fire in such building is substantially increased or escape from such building in case of fire is rendered substantially more difficult.

Provisions as to celluloid and cinematograph film in celluloid stores.

12. From and after the cesser or annulment as regards the county of the regulations made under the provisions of the Defence of the Realm Act 1914 as to celluloid and cinematograph film the following provisions shall apply and have effect with respect to celluloid stores:—

(1)—(*a*) All cinematograph film shall except when required to be exposed for the purpose of examination checking cleaning packing re-winding repairing or projecting be kept in properly closed metal boxes:

(*b*) No box shall unless otherwise permitted by the Council contain more than one thousand feet or one reel of cinematograph film whichever is the greater:

(*c*) All boxes containing cinematograph film and all stocks of celluloid shall subject as hereinafter provided be kept in fire-resisting storerooms or in fire-resisting receptacles or partly in such storerooms and partly in such receptacles:

(2)—(*a*) Every such storeroom shall unless otherwise permitted by the Council be properly constructed of—

(i) Brickwork not less than four and one half inches in thickness; or

(ii) Concrete not less than three inches in thickness; or

(iii) Fire-resisting materials (other than brickwork or concrete) in such manner as to secure a reasonable probability of any fire which may occur in such storeroom and any products of combustion which may be occasioned thereby being prevented from spreading to other parts of the premises or

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to other premises and to protect as far as reasonably practicable the contents of the storeroom from any fire which may occur outside such storeroom:

(*b*) Every such receptacle shall unless otherwise permitted by the Council be constructed of steel plates not less than one-eighth of one inch in thickness with steel shelves:

(*c*) Every such storeroom shall unless otherwise permitted by the Council be properly ventilated so as to communicate in a safe manner either directly or indirectly with the outer air:

(*d*) Such storerooms and receptacles shall not be used for any purpose other than the keeping of celluloid or cinematograph film and they shall be clearly marked "Celluloid" or "Film" All such storerooms shall be kept securely locked except when celluloid or cinematograph film is being placed therein or removed therefrom and all such receptacles shall be kept securely closed except when celluloid or cinematograph film is being placed therein or removed therefrom:

(*e*) Not more than one ton of celluloid or not more than one ton or five hundred and sixty reels of cinematograph film (whichever is the greater) shall except with the approval of the Council be kept in any one such storeroom Provided that where such storeroom is divided into separate compartments by a partition or partitions without any opening therein and constructed of brickwork concrete or other fire-resisting materials of the thickness and in the manner prescribed in subsection (2) (*a*) of this section each separate compartment shall be regarded as a separate storeroom:

(*f*) No person shall keep more than four hundred pounds of celluloid or cinematograph film in any one receptacle or except with the approval of the Council more than one ton of celluloid or one ton of cinematograph film in receptacles in any one building or the part of a building occupied by such person:

(*g*) Where both celluloid and cinematograph film are kept the aggregate quantity in any one such storeroom shall

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not except with the approval of the Council exceed one ton the aggregate quantity in any one such receptacle shall not exceed four hundred pounds and no person shall keep in any one building or the part of a building occupied by such person an aggregate quantity in such receptacles exceeding one ton:

(3) All such receptacles shall be situate in suitable positions having regard to the means of ready escape in case of fire from the building in which such receptacles are situate:

(4)—(*a*) All examining cleaning re-winding and repairing of cinematograph film shall be carried out in a suitable room (hereinafter referred to as a "manipulation room") constructed as far as is reasonably practicable of fire-resisting materials fitted with a self-closing door or doors and not more than ten reels or forty pounds of cinematograph film (whichever is the greater) shall be out of boxes or be in boxes not properly closed at any one time in a manipulation room:

(*b*) The checking of cinematograph film and all packing and unpacking of boxes containing such film shall be carried on either in a manipulation room or in any other room (hereinafter referred to as a "receiving room") Provided that the number of reels of cinematograph film which may be out of boxes or be in boxes not properly closed in a receiving room at any one time for such purposes shall not exceed such number as may from time to time be prescribed for receiving rooms by an order made by a Secretary of State:

(*c*) No fire flame or other agency likely to ignite cinematograph film shall be in a receiving room at a time when checking and packing operations are in progress No cinematograph film in such room shall be out of a box or be in a box not properly closed for a longer period than is absolutely necessary The amount of cinematograph film in such room shall be kept as small as practicable without unduly interfering with the work carried on therein Cinematograph

films packed for transit may be retained in a receiving room during business hours pending collection provided that the boxes containing such films are packed in suitable metal transit cases:

(*d*) The following provisions shall apply to all projecting machines used in any celluloid store subject to such modifications (if any) as may from time to time be prescribed by an Order made by a Secretary of State and in the event of any such modifications being so prescribed the said provisions as modified shall be deemed to be provisions of this Act:—

(i) Lanterns shall be placed on firm supports constructed of fire-resisting material and shall be provided with a metal shutter which can be readily inserted between the source of light and the film-gate;

(ii) The film-gate shall be of massive construction and shall be provided with ample heat-radiating surface The passage for the film shall be sufficiently narrow to prevent flame travelling upwards or downwards from the light-opening;

(iii) Cinematograph projectors shall be fitted with two metal film-boxes of substantial construction and not more than fourteen inches in diameter inside measurement and to and from these the films shall be made to travel;

(iv) The film-boxes shall be made to close in such a manner and shall be fitted with a film-slot so constructed as to prevent the passage of flame to the interior of the box;

(v) Spools shall be chain or gear driven and films shall be wound upon spools so that the wound film shall not at any time reach or project beyond the edges of the flanges of the spool;

(vi) During the exhibition all films when not in use shall be kept in closed metal boxes:

(5) The fittings of every such storeroom and manipulation room shall so far as practicable be constructed of fire-resisting or uninflammable material and there

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shall be no fireplace in any such storeroom or manipulation room:

(6)—(*a*) Except with the approval of the Council no electric or other appliance likely to produce an exposed spark and no fire or flame or other agency likely to ignite celluloid or cinematograph film shall be allowed in or dangerously near to any such storeroom or manipulation room All electric wiring in any such storeroom or room shall unless otherwise permitted by the Council be run in screwed iron barrel efficiently earthed and all electric lamps shall be fitted with outer globes:

(*b*) All soldering or sealing of cases or packages containing celluloid or cinematograph film shall be done in a suitable portion of the premises and all due precautions shall be taken effectually to prevent the heat generated in the soldering or sealing operations from affecting the celluloid or film:

(*c*) No unauthorised person shall enter or be allowed to have access to any room or place in which celluloid or cinematograph film is manipulated kept or stored:

(7) All waste celluloid and waste cinematograph film shall be collected at frequent intervals and placed in a strong metal box or bin with hinged lid:

(8) An adequate supply of blankets buckets of water and sand having regard to the amount of celluloid or cinematograph film on the premises at any time shall be kept constantly provided thereon for the purpose of extinguishing any fire which may occur:

(9) Notices shall be kept adequately exhibited in celluloid stores prohibiting smoking where celluloid or cinematograph film is stored or exposed and setting out instructions as to the action to be taken in case of fire on the premises and indicating the means of escape in case of fire:

(10) Copies of the foregoing provisions of this section shall be kept exhibited in all celluloid stores in such positions and in such manner as will enable them to be easily read by all persons employed in such stores:

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(11) For the purposes of the section of this Act of which the marginal note is "Appeals" any refusal of permission or of approval by the Council under this section shall be deemed to be a refusal of consent relative to a celluloid store.

Means of escape to be maintained by owners.

13. All means of escape in case of fire provided under or in pursuance of this Act shall be kept and maintained by the owner of the building in respect whereof they are provided in good condition and repair and in efficient working order and no person shall knowingly or wilfully obstruct or render less commodious or permit or suffer to be obstructed or rendered less commodious any such means of escape.

Appeals.

14.—(1) Where (*a*) any person to whom the Council have given any intimation or notice pursuant to this Act of their decision as to the refusal of any consent relative to a celluloid factory or celluloid store or as to the attachment of any condition or as to any requirement relative to any such factory or store or (*b*) any owner or person to whom a notice is given pursuant to the section of this Act of which the marginal note is "Owner to execute or maintain works in certain cases" is aggrieved by such decision he may appeal to a metropolitan police magistrate or in the case of premises in the city of London to a magistrate of that city provided that such appeal is made within twenty-one days from the date upon which such person receives such intimation or notice and that not less than four days' notice in writing of such appeal is sent to the Council Provided that the right of appeal conferred by this section shall not be exercisable by a person who has given pursuant to the section of this Act of which the marginal note is "Provisions as to certain existing celluloid factories and celluloid stores" a notice of objection to a decision of the Council if such notice of objection is still subsisting or has not been disposed of by an agreement or by the decision of an arbitrator under that section.

(2) The magistrate after considering any representations made on behalf of the Council may if he thinks fit direct the Council—

(*a*) To give such consent; or

(*b*) To vary or withdraw any such condition or requirement as aforesaid or to make any other condition or requirement;

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Definition of "owner."

20. For the purposes of this Act "owner" means the person for the time being receiving the rackrent of the premises in connection with which the said expression is used whether on his own account or as agent or trustee for any other person or who would so receive the same if such premises were let at a rackrent The expression "rackrent" means rent which is not less than two thirds of the full annual value of the premises out of which the rent arises and the full annual value shall be taken to be the annual rent which a tenant might reasonably be expected taking one year with another to pay for the premises if the tenant undertook to pay all usual tenant's rates and taxes and tithe commutation rentcharge (if any) and if the landlord undertook to bear the cost of the repairs and insurance and the other expenses (if any) necessary to maintain the premises in a state to command such rent.

Powers as to entry inspection and samples.

21.—(1) Any officer duly authorised by the Council in that behalf may at all reasonable times enter and inspect any premises which are used or which such officer has reasonable cause to believe are used wholly or in part for the purposes of a raw celluloid factory or of a celluloid factory or of a celluloid store and such officer may require the occupier of such premises to furnish him on payment of the value thereof with samples of any cinematograph film or celluloid that may be on such premises or of any substance thereon which such officer has reasonable cause to believe to be celluloid Provided that the samples so required to be furnished shall not exceed in the case of a cinematograph film more than two of the photographs or pictures in any one scene comprised in a film and not more than six of the photographs or pictures comprised in any reel of film.

(2) When an officer has obtained a sample as aforesaid he shall give notice in writing to the occupier of such premises that such sample may be tested as to its chemical composition by a duly qualified chemist at a convenient place and time to be notified in writing to such occupier and such occupier and any person appointed by him may be present at such test.

Penalties for offences in respect of celluloid factories &c.

22. Subject to the provisions of this Act every person who after the commencement of this Act—

(*a*) Fails to comply with or uses any premises or does any other thing in contravention of (i) the provisions of this Act other than the section thereof of which the

marginal note is "Penalty on selling cinematograph film to children and young persons" or (ii) any condition attached or requirement made under the said provisions; or

(*b*) Refuses to permit any officer of the Council to enter or inspect any premises which such officer is authorised under the said provisions to enter and inspect or refuses or neglects to furnish any sample as required under the said provisions or obstructs any such officer in the execution of such provisions or the enforcement of any condition attached or requirement made thereunder; or

(*c*) Hinders or obstructs any person empowered under or in pursuance of the provisions of this Act to enter and remain on any premises for the purpose of executing or maintaining any works required under or in pursuance of the said provisions to be executed or maintained thereon;

shall be liable on summary conviction to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds and to a further penalty not exceeding ten pounds for each day on which the offence continues after conviction thereof:

Provided that no person who appeals in accordance with the provisions of this Act against a decision of the Council thereunder shall be liable to any proceedings for an offence in respect of the subject matter of such decision until such appeal has been heard and determined or has been abandoned.

Handbills circulars &c. as to precautions desirable in storing celluloid.

23. The Council may by handbills circulars advertisements or otherwise as they think fit bring to the notice of traders and other persons in the county precautions which in the opinion of the Council it is desirable to adopt in connection with the keeping storing and use of celluloid.

Penalty on selling cinematograph film to children and young persons.

24. If within the county any person sells to any other person apparently under the age of sixteen years except upon the written order of a responsible person any cinematograph film whether for the use of such other person or not he shall be liable on summary conviction in the case of a first offence to a fine not exceeding two pounds and in the case of a second offence to a fine not exceeding five pounds and in the case of a third or subsequent offence to a fine not exceeding ten pounds.

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Certain powers to be exercised by corporation in city.

25. The corporation shall exercise within the city of London in substitution for and to the exclusion of the Council the powers conferred upon the Council by this Act (except such as are conferred by the sections of this Act of which the marginal notes respectively are "Provisions as to celluloid factories" "Power to Council to exempt certain celluloid factories" "Provisions as to celluloid stores" "Notices as to and execution of works" and "Means of escape to be maintained by owners") and except as aforesaid the corporation within the said city shall be the authority for carrying into execution the provisions of this Act and in the application of the said provisions to the said city the name of the corporation shall be deemed to be substituted for that of the Council in the said provisions.

Saving for London Building Acts &c.

26. Nothing contained in or done under the provisions of this Act shall prejudice or interfere with the exercise by the Council of any of the powers conferred upon them by the London Building Acts 1894 to 1915 or section 14 of the Factory and Workshop Act 1901 (as applied by section 153 of the last-mentioned Act) Provided that where any requirement as to the provision of means of escape from fire may be made under this Act and any other Act referred to in this section the Council from time to time in each case shall elect under which Act they will proceed and thereupon the Council shall be precluded from proceeding under any other Act in such case with respect to the provision of means of escape from fire.

Saving for certain premises.

27. Nothing contained in the foregoing provisions of this Act shall apply to premises or parts of premises on which cinematograph film is kept or exhibited in pursuance of a licence under the provisions of the Disorderly Houses Act 1751 the Theatres Act 1843 the Cinematograph Act 1909 or any other Act.

For protection of Port of London Authority.

28. The provisions of this Act with respect to celluloid stores shall not apply to any premises belonging to or occupied by the Port of London Authority and situate within the Port of London as defined by the Port of London Act 1908.

For protection of Wharfingers' Association.

29. The expressions "celluloid" and "cinematograph film" as defined in this Act shall not include any film or substance temporarily deposited whilst in course of delivery conveyance or transhipment in any premises which are exclusively occupied

by a public wharfinger and are used by him for the purposes of his business and have or are in immediate proximity to a dock or riverside frontage Provided that this exemption shall not apply to any film or substance temporarily deposited in uptown warehouses or in any building which is not self-contained or in which any manufacturing process is carried on or in which any person sleeps.

For the purposes of this section "public wharfinger" means the owner lessee or occupier of a wharf quay or warehouse adjoining the Port of London as defined by the Port of London Act 1908 mainly used for warehousing the goods imported into or intended for export from the Port of London of persons other than the occupier of such premises.

Saving for railway companies.

30. Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act the expressions "celluloid" and "cinematograph film" as defined by this Act shall not include any film or substance in course of conveyance on any railway or temporarily deposited on any railway premises as an incident of carriage.

Application of penalties under Act.

31. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Metropolitan Police Courts Act 1839 or in any other Act every penalty recovered under or in pursuance of this Act shall be payable to the authority taking the proceedings leading to the recovery of the penalty.

Services of notices.

32.—(1) Any notice or order required or authorised to be given or served by the Council or the corporation under or in pursuance of this Act may be given or served by delivering a copy thereof at or by sending a copy thereof by post to the usual or last known residence of the person to whom it is addressed or by delivering the same to some person on the premises to which such notice or order relates and any such notice to be served on or given to the owner of any premises may be addressed by the description of the "owner" of the premises (naming the premises) in respect of which the notice is served or given without further name or description.

(2) This section shall not apply to any notice or order the service or giving of which is provided for by the Summary Jurisdiction Acts or the Lands Clauses Acts.

Notice of Act to be given.

33. The Council and (in the case of powers exercisable by them) the corporation shall within three months after the

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passing of this Act give public notice of the effect of the provisions of this Act by advertisement in two or more daily newspapers circulating in the county and otherwise in such manner as they think sufficient.

Crown rights.

34. Nothing in this Act affects prejudicially any estate right power privilege or exemption of the Crown.

As to payments under this Act.

35.—(1) All costs and expenses of the Council in the execution of this Act shall be defrayed as payments for general county purposes within the meaning of the Local Government Act 1888 and the costs charges and expenses preliminary to and of and incidental to the preparing applying for obtaining and passing of this Act shall be paid by the Council in like manner.

(2) Any moneys expended by the corporation in the execution of this Act shall be paid out of the general rate authorised to be levied by them.

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