Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

Issue of 9,543,243*l.* out of the Consolidated Fund for the service of the year ending 31st March 1894.

1. The Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury for the time being may issue out of the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and apply towards making good the supply granted to Her Majesty for the service of the year ending on the thirty-first day of March one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four the sum of nine million five hundred and forty-three thousand two hundred and forty-three pounds.

Power to the Treasury to borrow.

2. The Commissioners of the Treasury may borrow from time to time on the credit of the said sum any sum or sums not exceeding in the whole the sum of nine million five hundred and forty-three thousand two hundred and forty-three pounds, and shall repay the moneys so borrowed with interest not exceeding five pounds per centum per annum out of the growing produce of the Consolidated Fund at any period not later than the next succeeding quarter to that in which the said moneys were borrowed.

Any sums so borrowed shall be placed to the credit of the account of Her Majesty's Exchequer, and shall form part of the said Consolidated Fund, and be available in any manner in which such fund is available.

Short title.

3. This Act may be cited as the Consolidated Fund (No. 2) Act, 1893.

CHAPTER 17.

An Act to carry into effect an International Convention respecting the Liquor Traffic in the North Sea.

[29th June 1893.]

BE it enacted by the Queen'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:

Confirmation of Convention.

1. The Convention set out in the schedule to this Act (hereinafter referred to as the scheduled Convention) is, with the Protocol thereto annexed, hereby confirmed, and the articles thereof shall be of the same force as if they were enacted in the body of this Act.

Penalty for supplying, exchanging, or otherwise selling spirits.

2. If within the North Sea limits but outside territorial waters any person on board or belonging to a British vessel supplies spirituous liquors to any person on board or belonging to a sea fishing boat he shall be liable—

(*a*) if the liquors are supplied in exchange for any article not belonging to the person supplied, to a fine not exceeding fifty

pounds, or, in the discretion of the court, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months, with or without hard labour; and

(*b*) if the liquors are sold otherwise than by way of exchange for any such article, to a fine not exceeding thirty pounds, or in the discretion of the court, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months, with or without hard labour.

Penalty for purchasing spirits by exchange or otherwise.

3. If within the North Sea limits but outside territorial waters any person on board or belonging to a British sea fishing boat purchases spirituous liquors, he shall be liable—

(*a*) if he gives any article not belonging to him in exchange for the liquors, to a fine not exceeding fifty pounds, or, in the discretion of the court, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months, with or without hard labour; and

(*b*) if he purchases the liquors otherwise than by way of exchange for any such article, to a fine not exceeding ten pounds.

Penalty for breach of licence.

4. If within the North Sea limits but outside territorial waters any person on board or belonging to a British vessel deals with any person on board or belonging to a sea fishing boat in any provisions or other articles for his use, except spirituous liquors, without a licence granted in pursuance of Article Three of the scheduled Convention, or without carrying on his vessel the mark agreed upon in pursuance of that Article, or in contravention of any conditions of a licence so granted, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty pounds, and his licence may be revoked.

Power to make regulations as to licences and other matters.

5. Her Majesty the Queen may from time to time by Order in Council make regulations for any of the following purposes:

(*a*) for prescribing the mode in which licences under Article Three of the scheduled Convention are to be granted, renewed, and revoked; and

(*b*) for prescribing the mode of application for such licences, and the conditions under which, and the time for which, the licences are to be granted; and

(*c*) generally for giving effect to any of the provisions of this Act or any of the articles of the scheduled convention.

Enforcement of Act.

46 & 47 Vict. c. 22.

6. For the purpose of enforcing the provisions of this Act in the case of British and foreign vessels, whether within or beyond the North Sea limits, all British and foreign sea fishery officers respectively within the meaning of the Sea Fisheries Act, 1883, shall have the same powers, and be entitled to the same protection, as they have and are entitled to for the purpose of enforcing the provisions of that Act in the case of British and foreign sea fishing boats respectively.

Provided that in the case of a vessel not being either a sea fishing boat or a vessel habitually employed in dealing with fishermen the power of a sea fishery officer to take the vessel to any port shall not be exercised, unless the sea fishery officer is satisfied that its exercise is necessary for the suppression of grave disorder.

Legal proceedings.

7. Sections sixteen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, twenty-one, and twenty-two of the Sea Fisheries Act, 1883, shall apply in the case of offences, fines, and legal proceedings under this Act in the same manner as they apply in the case of offences, fines, and legal proceedings under that Act, and in those sections as so applied the expression "sea fishing boat" shall include any vessel.

Evidence.

8. Section seventeen of the Sea Fisheries Act, 1883, shall apply in the case of any formal statement drawn up in pursuance of Article Seven of the scheduled Convention in the same manner as it applies in the case of any document drawn up in pursuance of the Convention set out in the First Schedule to that Act.

Definitions.

9. In this Act—

The expression "North Sea limits" shall mean the limits of the North Sea as fixed by Article Four of the Convention set out in the First Schedule to the Sea Fisheries Act, 1883.

The expression "territorial waters" shall mean the territorial waters of Her Majesty's dominions as defined by the Territorial Waters Jurisdiction Act, 1878.

41 & 42 Vict. c. 73.

The expression "sea fishing boat" shall have the same meaning as in the Sea Fisheries Act, 1883.

The expression "vessel" shall include ship, boat, lighter, and craft of every kind, whether navigated by steam or otherwise.

The expression "spirituous liquors" shall include every liquid obtained by distillation and containing more than five per centum of alcohol.

Commencement and continuance of Act.

10.—(1.) This Act shall come into force on such day as may be fixed by a notice in that behalf published in the London Gazette.

(2.) The provisions of this Act relating to the sea fishery officers of any foreign State bound by the Convention set out in the First Schedule to the Sea Fisheries Act, 1883, shall continue in operation notwithstanding the termination of the operation of that Convention as respects that foreign State.

(3.) So much of this Act as has effect outside territorial waters shall, if the scheduled Convention ceases to be binding on Her Majesty, cease to apply to the vessels and officers of any foreign State bound by the scheduled Convention, but, subject as aforesaid, this Act shall continue in force notwithstanding the determination of the scheduled Convention.

(4.) A notification in the London Gazette shall be sufficient evidence of the adhesion of any foreign State to the scheduled Convention, and of the application of this Act to the vessels and officers of any foreign States.

Repeal of 51 & 52 Vict. c. 18.

11. The North Sea Fisheries Act, 1888, is hereby repealed.

Short title.

12. This Act may be cited as the North Sea Fisheries Act, 1893.

SCHEDULE.

CONVENTION RESPECTING THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC IN THE NORTH SEA.

HER Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, His Majesty the German Emperor, King of Prussia, in the name of the German Empire, His Majesty the King of the Belgians, His Majesty the King of Denmark, the President of the French Republic, and His Majesty the King of the Netherlands, having recognized the necessity of remedying the abuses arising from the traffic in spirituous liquors amongst the fishermen in the North Sea outside territorial waters, have resolved to conclude a Convention for this purpose, and have named as their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Honourable Sir William Stuart, Knight Commander of Her Most distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, and Companion of Her Most Honourable Order of the Bath, her Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Hague;

His Majesty the German Emperor, King of Prussia, Baron Jean Antoine de Saurma-Feltsch, Chevalier of the second class of his Orders of the Red Eagle and of the Crown, &c., Privy Councillor of Legation, and Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Hague;

His Majesty the King of the Belgians, Baron Auguste d'Anethan, Grand Officer of his Order of Leopold, Chevalier of the Order of the Netherlands Lion, Grand Cross of the Order of the Oaken Crown of Luxembourg, &c., his Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Hague, and M. Leopold Orban, Commander of his Order of Leopold, Commander of the Order of the Netherlands Lion, &c., his Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Director-General of Political Affairs at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs at Brussels;

His Majesty the King of Denmark, M. Corneille Marius Viruly, Chevalier of his Order of Danebrog, Consul for Denmark;

The President of the French Republic, M. Louis Désiré Legrand, Officer of the National Order of the Legion of Honour, Grand Cross of the Order of the Netherlands Lion, &c., Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the French Republic at the Hague;

His Majesty the King of the Netherlands, the Jonkheer Abraham Pierre Corneille van Karnebeek, Chevalier of his Order of the Netherlands Lion, &c., his Minister for Foreign Affairs, and M. Edouard Nicolas Rahusen, Chevalier of his Order of the Netherlands Lion, &c., President of the College of Marine Fisheries:

Who, after having communicated their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following Articles:—

ARTICLE I.

The provisions of the present Convention shall apply to the North Sea, outside territorial waters, and within the limits fixed by Article IV. of the Convention of the Hague of the 6th May, 1882, respecting the police of the fisheries to every person on board a ship or boat of any one of the High Contracting Parties.

ARTICLE II.

The sale of spirituous liquors to persons on board or belonging to fishing-boats is forbidden.

The purchase of those liquors by such persons is forbidden.

The exchange of spirituous liquors for any article, and especially for products of the fisheries, gear or equipments of fishing boats, or fishing implements is forbidden.

Every liquid obtained by distillation, and containing more than five litres of alcohol per hectolitre, shall be considered a spirituous liquor.

ARTICLE III.

The liberty to deal with fishermen in provisions and other articles for their use (spirituous liquors excepted) shall be subject to a licence to be granted by the Government of the country to which the vessel belongs. This licence must specify the following amongst other conditions :—

1. The vessel may not have on board a quantity of spirits greater than what is deemed requisite for the consumption of her crew.

2. All exchange of the articles above indicated for products of the fisheries, gear, or equipments of fishing-boats, or fishing implements, is forbidden.

Vessels provided with this licence must carry a special and uniform mark to be agreed upon by the High Contracting Powers.

ARTICLE IV.

The High Contracting Parties engage to take, or to propose to their respective Legislatures, the necessary measures for insuring the execution of the present Convention, and especially for punishing, by either fine or imprisonment, or by both, those who may contravene Articles II. and III.

ARTICLE V.

The Tribunals competent to take cognizance of infractions of Article II. and III. are those of the country to which the accused vessel belongs. If vessels of different nationalities should be implicated in the same infraction, the Powers to which such vessels belong will mutually communicate to each other the Judgments given by the Tribunals.

ARTICLE VI.

Prosecutions for infractions shall be instituted by the State, or in its name.

Infractions may be verified by all means of proof allowed by the legislation of the country of the Court concerned.

ARTICLE VII.

The superintendence shall be excercised by the cruizers of the High Contracting Parties which are charged with the police of the fisheries.

When the officers commanding these cruizers have reason to believe that an infraction of the measures provided for in the present Convention has been committed, they may require the captain or master to exhibit the official documents establishing the nationality of his vessel, and where the case occurs, the licence. The fact of such documents having been exhibited shall then be indorsed upon them immediately.

Further, formal statements of the facts may be drawn up by the said officers whatever may be the nationality of the accused vessel. These formal statements shall be drawn up according to the forms and in the language used in the country to which the officer belongs; they may be used as means of proof in the country where they are adduced, and conformably with the laws of that country. The accused and the witnesses shall be entitled to add or to have added thereto, in their own language, any explanations which they may think useful. These declarations must be duly signed.

Resistance to the directions of Commanders of cruizers, or of those who act under their orders, shall, without taking into account the nationality of the cruizers, be considered as resistance to national authority.

The Commander of the cruizer may, if the case appears to him sufficiently serious to justify the step, take the offending vessel into a port of the nation to which she belongs.

ARTICLE VIII.

The proceedings in respect of infractions of the provisions of the present Convention shall always take place as summarily as the Laws and Regulations will permit.

ARTICLE IX.

The High Contracting Parties will communicate to each other, at the time of the exchange of ratifications, the Laws which shall have been made in their respective countries in relation to the object of the present Convention.

ARTICLE X.

States which have not signed the present Convention may adhere to it on making a request to that effect. This adhesion shall be notified through the diplomatic channel to the Government of the Netherlands, and by the latter to the other Signatory Powers.

ARTICLE XI.

The present Convention shall be brought into operation from and after a day to be agreed upon by the High Contracting Parties.

It shall remain in force for five years from that day, and, unless any of the High Contracting Parties shall, twelve months before the expiration of the said period of five years, have given notice of its intention to terminate its operation, it shall remain in force for one year longer, and so on from year to year.

If the Convention of the Hague of the 6th May, 1882, respecting the police of the fisheries, should cease to be in force, Article XXVI. of the same Convention shall continue to operate as regards the object of the present arrangement.

ARTICLE XII.

The present Convention shall be ratified; the ratifications shall be exchanged at the Hague as soon as possible, and, if practicable, within a year.

In witness whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Convention, and have thereto affixed their seals.

Done at the Hague, in six copies, the 16th November 1887.

(L.S.) W. STUART.
(L.S.) Baron SAURMA.
(L.S.) Baron A. D'ANETHAN.
(L.S.) LEOPOLD ORBAN.
(L.S.) C. M. VIRULY.
(L.S.) LOUIS LEGRAND.
(L.S.) V. KARNEBEEK.
(L.S.) E. N. RAHUSEN.

PROTOCOL.

Whereas it appears from the communications which have been received by the Government of the Netherlands that the Government of the French Republic is not at present in a position to proceed to the ratification of the Convention which was signed at the Hague on the 16th November 1887, for remedying the abuses arising from the traffic in spirituous liquors amongst the fishermen in the North Sea outside territorial waters, the undersigned Plenipotentiaries of Great Britain, of Germany, of Belgium, of Denmark, and Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, having met in conference at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at the Hague this 14th day of February 1893, and being duly authorised to that effect have agreed as follows:—

1. The above-mentioned Convention shall be brought into force by the other signatory Governments, namely, Great Britain, Germany, Belgium, Denmark, and the Netherlands, six weeks after they shall have exchanged the ratifications thereof.

2. The power of adhesion accorded by Article X. of the said Convention for non-signatory States is extended to France.

3. In modification of Article XI. of the Convention the periods of five years and twelve months are respectively reduced to one year and to three months.

4. The present protocol, which shall be ratified at the same time as the Convention to which it refers, has been drawn up in five copies.

(Signed) HORACE RUMBOLD.
" K. DE RANTZAU.
" BARON D'ANETHAN.
" C. M. VIRULY.
" W. TIENHOVEN.

CHAPTER 18.

An Act to reduce the Limit of the Balance of the Treasury Chest Fund. [29th June 1893.]

BE it enacted by the Queen'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:

Balance of Treasury Chest Fund. 40 & 41 Vict. c. 45.

1.—(1.) In section one of the Treasury Chest Fund Act, 1877 (which limits the balance of the Treasury Chest Fund), for the words "one million pounds" shall be substituted the words "such "sum, not less than seven hundred thousand pounds, and not "exceeding one million pounds, as the Treasury by minute laid "before Parliament from time to time direct."

(2.) Whenever any reduction is made in the limit of the said balance, any excess above the reduced limit shall be paid into the Exchequer.

(3.) This section shall have effect as from the end of the financial year last before the passing of this Act.

Short title.

2. This Act may be cited as the Treasury Chest Fund Act, 1893.