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Crown Lands Office, Perth, December 1st, 1886.

IN accordance with the provisions of the Land Regulations, His Excellency the Governor in Council has been pleased to make the Rules and Regulations hereunder notified for the guidance of Surveyors employed in the Surveyor General's Department in making Surveys within the Colony; and all Rules and Regulations hitherto in force are hereby cancelled.

JOHN FORREST,
Commissioner of Crown Lands and
Surveyor General.

Rules and Regulations for the guidance of Surveyors employed in the Surveyor General's Department, Western Australia.

PART I.—ADMINISTRATION.

1. All Surveys shall be performed under the direction of the Surveyor General, or other officer duly authorised by him, and must be in strict accordance with these regulations.

STAFF SURVEYORS.

2. Surveys performed by Staff Surveyors are required to be subject to all the regulations herein contained, excepting in so far as the payment for work performed is concerned.

3. The inspection of the field work performed by Contract Surveyors shall be entrusted to Staff Surveyors, or in special cases to such other Surveyors as shall be specially deputed by the Surveyor General.

4. The inspection of all plans, diagrams, field books, computations, and amounts shall be entrusted to the Inspector of Plans and Surveys, or to such other officer as shall be specially deputed by the Surveyor General, and such Inspector or other officer shall be responsible that these regulations have been adhered to and that the accounts are correct.

5. The Inspecting Surveyor shall in all cases, when instructed by the Surveyor General, examine and test the accuracy of survey work on the ground, and shall in every case make a special report of his inspection to the Surveyor General.

6. Staff Surveyors and all other Surveyors shall be held personally responsible for the safe custody and care of all instruments and equipments entrusted to them, and shall, on the return of any Survey party under their

command, return all stores, instruments and equipments, giving a detailed account of any that may have been damaged or otherwise disposed of.

CONTRACT SURVEYORS.

7. Surveyors temporarily employed at the fixed rates under these regulations are called Contract Surveyors. Contract Surveyors shall make themselves conversant with the Land Regulations of the Colony, the Roads Boards Acts, and all other records that may be necessary for a proper discharge of their duties.

8. All Surveys shall be effected by the theodolite, which shall not be less than a five inch instrument.

9. It shall be the duty of every Surveyor to study the interests of the State in all his operations, consequently to avoid effecting surveys in such a manner as to render any portion of land waste, or to confer undue advantage on individuals, or to in any way so act as to bring discredit on the Department. He is also required to furnish any information to the Department that may be considered necessary relating to his surveys under these instructions, and this will be deemed a part of the work connected with the due performance of the surveys entrusted to him. He is also bound and expected to exercise judgment and discretion in the performance of any duty entrusted to him.

10. Survey by deputy, signing the declaration on plan and account, in cases where survey or amendment in survey has not been performed by the Surveyor himself, or by his approved assistant, taking a fee for the survey of Crown Lands, the cost of measurement of which is to be paid by the Government, are strictly prohibited.

11. A Contract Surveyor must not leave his work without having first obtained permission from the Surveyor General.

12. The employment of an assistant will not be allowed, except by permission of the Surveyor General.

13. A Contract Surveyor shall provide, at his own cost and charge, all instruments, tools, labor, materials, stores, and everything necessary for the proper execution of the work undertaken by him, excepting such drawing and tracing paper, field books, stationery, diagram forms, tabulation and account forms, &c., as may, in the opinion of the Surveyor General, be requisite. Before undertaking any contract, and at any time when so required, the Surveyor shall submit for approval the theodolite, steel bands, and other instruments to be used on such survey. As also the standard steel band to be carefully kept for daily comparison. Any instrument or chain condemned

on such inspection shall not be again used in work entrusted to any Surveyor by the Department.

14. The original books kept in the field must be sent to the Surveyor General, showing the date of survey, and all information as to the work done; angles, bearings, distances, old marks tied on to or replaced, offsets to natural features, descriptions of soil, topography, etc., clearly and distinctly inked in, indexed, numbered, dated, and signed. Such blank books and forms will be supplied as may in the opinion of the Surveyor General be requisite.

15. All instructions shall be acted upon at once and in the order fixed by the Surveyor General; and all instructions not acted upon within six months of their issue shall be specially reported on and returned. Neglect in these particulars may lead to stoppage of payment of advances on account, and to non-employment in future. Should difficulties beyond the control of the Surveyor occur to prevent action on the instructions within the specified term, a report to that effect should be made.

16. Every Contract Surveyor may from time to time, and at any time, be required, with his own men and instruments, to run, in presence of the Inspecting Officer, check lines over work by him performed. If the work be found correct, such check lines shall be paid for by the Department, according to the rates of traverse survey per mile; and if the work be found incorrect, the expense incurred in correction shall be borne by the Surveyor.

17. On the completion of a Contract the Surveyor shall attend personally at the Survey Office, Perth, and hand in all plans, diagrams, field books, and computations, and, before any fresh Contract is given to a Surveyor, the Surveyor General must be satisfied that the former Contract has been satisfactorily completed in every particular.

18. Whenever a Surveyor in the course of his duty may observe any lands which it may appear desirable to withhold from sale for town sites, public water supply, or for any of the special purposes provided for under the Land Regulations, he should at once bring the matter under the notice of the Surveyor General by a separate and comprehensive report, with a sketch annexed defining the area recommended to be reserved.

In the subdivision of land for sale and in view of future settlement, the Surveyor should exercise judgment in selecting and recommending for reservation for public use permanent water holes, springs, and parts of rivers desirable for water supply which may

be necessary for the beneficial use of the surrounding country or for the benefit of travellers and stock. All reservations must be provided with convenient means of access by suitable roads.

19. Surveyors shall recommend for reservation suitable areas covering prominent points, which may now or hereafter be useful in the trigonometrical survey of the country, whenever in the course of their surveys the necessity for such reservations may present itself. Such reservations should be recommended without delay.

20. On the banks of rivers and creeks access to water should be preserved at distances wherever practicable of from half-a-mile to a mile, and when sections are surveyed of small area, after every third section; but of course this must depend very materially on where the supply of water may exist. In any case where special reservation has not been made, the Surveyor will report and explain the reason. In any case in which a road-way, right-of-way, or reservation is considered necessary along the bank of a river, the land shall, if possible, be marked with such road or reservation as a boundary.

21. Certain indefinite riparian rights being conferred by the alienation of Crown Land with frontage to rivers, creeks, lagoons, swamps, and lakes, the contour of such swamps and lakes should not be treated as a boundary, but the land to be alienated should be defined by right lines: such lines should follow the general direction of the frontage and as near to it as possible, and shall be marked, posted, and picketed in exactly the same manner as the other boundaries of the block.

22. On the sea, creeks, estuaries, or waters subject to tidal influence, land, being the foreshore, cannot be alienated beyond high water mark. The boundaries of the land measured shall be right lines, following approximately such high water mark, and not nearer than one chain from it. When the conditions are favorable, and in view of probable traffic, a road, or reservation, may be left along high water mark, and in such case may form the boundary of the land to be marked. High water mark shall be defined as the ordinary high tide mark at high water spring tides.

23. In order that each portion of land surveyed may be definitely described, it is necessary to connect it with some previous survey; connection should be made with the nearest measured portion in preference to feature and road surveys where there is no very considerable difference in distance; and, when the connection is made with another

portion, it should be made to a corner, the particulars of the reference tree being noted. The angle from the traverse to the old survey should in all cases be observed and noted in field book, and recorded on plan and diagram.

24. Where any triangulation exists or is in progress, bearings shall be observed to trigonometrical stations, wherever visible, and the particulars shall be recorded in the field book and upon the plan and diagram. In all possible instances such observations should be made from a corner.

25. In the survey of several portions measured contemporaneously, and separated by a road or a river from others previously measured, connections shall be made near the commencement and the termination of the survey or at intervals of about a mile. Whenever a portion is measured within a few chains of any previously defined area, road, reserve, run, or any marked boundary line or trig. station, a connection shall be made to a corner or some other defined point thereof.

26. When an isolated portion is measured in a remote locality, bearings should be observed from one or more corners or defined points to prominent hills or other conspicuous natural features, upon which on all possible occasions permanent cairns should be erected.

27. Bearings to distant and remarkable points, and to opposite sides of rivers, &c., are to be delineated in blue lines, and the particulars are to be written in like color on plans and diagram.

28. The latitude and departure, calculated from the true meridian, required for describing the relative positions of measured portions, shall be calculated by the Surveyor and recorded on the proper form and shall also be written on the plan and diagram.

29. Lines of coasts, rivers, creeks, &c., are to be shown, where the position is determined with precision, by black lines, and where otherwise by broken black lines; both sides of rivers are to be shown, with an arrow to show the direction of the current. Trigonometrical stations are to be correctly shown when they are upon or adjacent to portions represented on a plan.

30. Hills and undulations of the ground are to be carefully represented on plans and diagrams with the brush or the pen, either in the vertical or horizontal style; they are not to be confined to the lands measured, but are to be represented on either side of the lines of survey, so far as they can be sketched approximately.

31. The limits of swamps, forests, plains, lands liable to inundation, &c., are also to be represented, and the position and extent of

improvements, such as buildings, fences, clearing, &c., on or adjacent to the lines measured, are to be clearly shown.

32. Particulars of corners and reference trees are to be indicated as found. The numbers of all adjoining portions are to be written in black ink on the plan and diagram.

33. The actual measurements made in the field must be given, notwithstanding that they may not agree with the Crown grant or public plan; but in all cases of disagreement the line must be measured twice, in order to ensure accuracy. Should the difference be material, a special and full report shall be made to the Surveyor General. In dealing with previous surveys made by the Government, the Surveyor must adhere to the principle of the unchangeableness of the position of the boundary marks, and where they have been originally established on the ground by a Government Surveyor in pursuance of the Survey system at that time in force, they must be regarded as the true positions, even if found by the new survey not to be in the exact position assigned to them.

34. All known names of rivers, creeks, hills, lakes, localities, &c., should be written on the plan, care being taken to ascertain and adhere to the correct orthography. Whenever native names can be ascertained, they should be most carefully recorded, especial care being taken to ascertain the correct pronunciation.

35. The latitude and departure shall be calculated for convenient intervals by the Surveyor, in order to test the plotting of the plan, and shall be delineated by blue dotted line with particulars written in same color. The true bearings of the traverse lines, and the differences of latitude and departure, shall be inserted in the proper columns of the traverse reference table.

36. The geological and mineralogical character of the land measured, its aspect, suitability to cultivation, agricultural or pastoral occupation, the supply of water, character of timber and herbage, &c., are to be recorded in the field book and on the plan or diagram.

37. Under certain circumstances, such as where there has been failure to complete surveys according to the conditions herein specified, or where plans have been inaccurately or badly drawn, or areas have been incorrectly computed, and when it may not be expedient or desirable to reject the survey, a discount, which shall not exceed twenty-five per cent. on the authorised fees, may be imposed by the Surveyor General as compensation for additional professional labor involved

in examination and amendment, or as a fine; or in event of the account for such imperfect survey having been paid, such discount as a fine may be surcharged against any balances of accounts which may be due, or may become due for services rendered.

38. Memoranda relating to omissions on plans or other deficiencies must meet with immediate attention and reply by the Surveyor, otherwise, as surveys and accounts cannot be kept in abeyance, the fees for the items in question will necessarily be struck out of account. Should such memoranda be neglected for a period of three months, it shall be competent for the Surveyor General to cancel the survey, or to amend the survey, or to cause inspection, the cost of which may be surcharged against the Surveyor.

39. Surveys discovered to be erroneous, or surveys in contravention of the Land Regulations, or surveys not in accordance with the practice of the Department, may be rejected by the Surveyor General, and fees charged for the same may be struck out of the account; or if such fees have been paid, the amount may be surcharged against any balances of accounts which may be due or may become due to the Surveyor; or if another Surveyor be employed to amend or re-measure, then the cost of his services at the authorised rates (but not exceeding the fee for the original survey) may be surcharged to the account of the Surveyor who made the original erroneous survey.

40. When a survey is rejected by the Surveyor General the marking of the same shall be effaced by the Surveyor, or at his cost. Any plan rejected, whether on account of erroneous survey or otherwise, which may have been registered in the Lands Department, shall not be returned to the Surveyor, neither shall payment for the same be allowed.

41. If, in the opinion of the Surveyor General, any Surveyor wilfully or carelessly disregards these regulations, or any departmental instructions he may from time to time receive, or be guilty of undue delay in making a survey for which he has instructions, or of carelessness in the execution of such survey, the Surveyor General may disqualify such offending Surveyor from making surveys under these regulations.

42. In all questions arising in connection with the established practice of the Department, not provided for in these regulations, the Surveyor General's decision as interpreting such practice shall be accepted as final.

PART II.—SURVEY AND MEASUREMENT.

43. Every Surveyor, when making surveys under these regulations, shall use a theodolite of not less than five inches diameter, in correct

adjustment, and a steel band maintained at the true standard length of 66 feet, by daily comparison when in use with a standard kept exclusively for such purpose, adjusted to 62° Fahrenheit.

44. In all cases it is imperative that the azimuth or true bearing of the lines of the survey shall be determined by solar or stellar observation, the particulars of which shall be recorded in the field book and on the plan and diagram.

45. Before surveying any block of land, the Surveyor shall in all cases re-calculate the area in order to check the computations furnished to him on the diagram, accompanying the instructions to mark the land, and on all possible occasions the area given in the application is to be adhered to, unless in exceptional cases on the application of the applicant, of which a report is at once to be made; if land is available, in no case is a less quantity than that applied for to be marked, unless with the approval of the Surveyor General.

46. A Surveyor may alter the boundaries of land which he is marking, on the application of the owner, provided the owner signs a requisition on the prescribed form asking for such alteration of boundaries, but the area is not to be altered, except in special cases. Any alteration made must not interfere with the rights of other persons, and must be in accord with the Land Regulations.

47. All bearings must be carried on on the plate of the theodolite and the forward bearing read off and booked, in addition to the actual angle between the forward and backward line, which must in every case be measured and booked independently of the carried on bearing. Before moving forward the angle observed must be applied to the back bearing in order to ascertain if it agrees with the bearing carried on and already booked.

48. The direction of all boundary lines shall be determined with reference to the true meridian. All such lines shall be cleared to a width of not less than 3 feet, by the removal of all scrub and trees of a less diameter than 2 feet, and the trees on each side, within three feet, shall be blazed on the side facing the line. If the boundary line passes through a tree which is too large to remove from the line, the tree is to be marked on each side, at the places where the line strikes it, with two triangular marks cut into the wood. Rocks which may be on the boundary line are to be marked in suitable places with a pick line, wherever the character of the rock will admit of it. If after running a line it is found necessary to offset the posts or stakes, the true line shall in all cases be cleared out and

marked. In any case when by reason of a wide river, lake, ravine, cliff, &c., the actual line cannot be measured, the method followed in finding the distance and in prolonging the line shall be clearly shown in the field book.

49. The corners of all locations shall be marked by squared and pointed posts of jarrah, raspberry jam, or other approved hard wood, from which the bark shall be entirely removed, not less than 6' by 6', and $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet long, of which two feet is to be in the ground, well rammed and firmly fixed, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet out of the ground, and the number of the portion is to be neatly cut upon the post; trenches, 10 links long, nine inches wide, and nine inches deep, are to be cut in the direction of the several boundary lines commencing two feet from the post, and the earth taken out of the trenches is to be heaped up round the post, but in such a manner as not to hide the figures. In places where on account of rock or other causes such holes and trenches cannot be sunk and cut, a broad arrow and cross should be cut in the rock to indicate the corner, and the corner posts and intermediate stakes are to be placed over the cross and protected by cairns of stones placed around them, with neat pointers of stones 10 links long, in the direction of the boundary lines, in lieu of trenches. The numbers of the locations should also be cut on the rock.

50. The nearest large tree to the corner post shall be marked with the broad arrow, and under it the precise number of the location or locations cut into the solid wood (the sap having been first removed) at least $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch, and full particulars of such reference tree, its bearing and distance from the corner post, the species of tree and marks thereon, shall be observed and recorded in field book for noting on diagram or plan, and such distance shall be the horizontal distance from the post to the broad arrow on the tree.

51. At intervals of ten chains, a squared picket, or stake three inches square and eighteen inches long, of jarrah, raspberry jam, or other approved hard wood, from which the bark shall be entirely removed, marked with the broad arrow, is to be sunk into the ground not less than twelve inches and well rammed and firmly fixed, with a trench on each side in the direction of the boundary line, ten links long and nine inches wide and deep, such trenches to begin two feet from the stake, and the earth taken out of the trenches is to be heaped up round the stake, the top of the mound being level with the top of the stake.

52. In connecting with old surveys, the Surveyor must renew the posts and stakes if at all decayed and also clear out the trenches. When an old survey is superseded by a new

survey, with amended boundaries, the old posts, stakes, trenches, and other marks must be removed and obliterated.

TIE-LINES, RIVER AND OTHER TRAVERSES.

53. In surveys of every kind the azimuth or true bearing of the traverse or other line shall be determined by either solar or stellar observation. The lines in a feature survey, tie line, river or other traverse, shall be cleared to a width of not less than 3 feet by the removal of all scrub and trees of a less diameter than 2 feet. At every angle of a traverse, a short peg is to be driven in the ground in order to show for a few months the exact spot of the angle, for the use of the inspector. No posts, pickets, or trenches are required on a feature survey, tie-line, river or other traverse, but at intervals of about 3 miles a conspicuous tree should be selected and marked for reference with a broad arrow and a distinguishing letter and number, thus ^(BROAD ARROW) $\frac{K}{18}$ deeply cut into the wood, after the removal of the sap, or if there is no suitable tree a post should be placed in a mound, marked in the same manner.

54. The latitude and departure calculated from the true bearings of the traverse lines, from one reference mark to another, shall be tabulated on the prescribed forms, and shall be shown on the plan or diagram.

55. In all surveys the included angle between the lines is to be observed and recorded in the field book in addition to the true bearing carried on, on the plate of the theodolite, and when possible both are to be shown on the plan and diagram.

56. Bearings shall be carefully observed to trigonometrical stations wherever visible, and the particulars noted in field book and on the plan and diagram. In selecting features for a connection survey, preference shall be given to rivers and watercourses. Where there are no leading features the connecting survey should be as direct as possible. As in every traverse survey it is desirable to obtain as much topographical information as possible, the Surveyor shall on all possible occasions observe bearings to determine by intersections the position of hills and other conspicuous features. Intersections of boundaries, railway lines, roads, pastoral run boundaries if marked, &c., shall be carefully noted in the course of survey. And a proper connection to some fixed point thereon will be required, and the bearings of such boundaries determined. Every traverse shall follow as nearly as possible the feature to be surveyed, with a view to accurate delineation on maps; and offsets must be taken at frequent intervals and noted in field book. In transmitting the plan of topographical features the Surveyor shall report

on the character of the land within scope of his survey; and also if requisite on suitable positions for reserves for public purposes.

ROAD SURVEYS.

57. The subject of the selection of roads being one of vital importance, the attention of both Staff and Contract Surveyors is specially directed to the following instructions in reference thereto: As soon as a Contract Surveyor arrives in a district, he shall put himself in communication with the Chairman of the Roads Board of the district, and request his co-operation and advice in selecting the best routes for leading lines of road through the portions of the district in which his work is to be performed.

58. Roads shall be marked in a similar manner to boundary lines on one side, and shall be posted on both sides at the angles where a road forms the boundary of lands, the side or sides which form frontages shall be marked and cleared in exactly the same manner as other boundary lines. In all surveys of land it is imperatively necessary that proper access by road to every separate portion shall be provided.

59. In order to provide for intercommunication, roads should be designed in the most suitable positions. Such roads may be of various widths, according to the conditions of the ground; but in no case unless specially instructed shall the width be less than one chain.

60. As far as possible roads should form boundaries of portions to be measured, but in all cases where the reservation of a road through any section of land is necessary, the Surveyor shall mark one side line on the ground, and post both sides at the angles, as well as intersections with the external boundaries of such section, and he must show on his plan the distance from the intersections to the nearest angle on the boundary.

TOWN AND SUBURBAN ALLOTMENTS.

61. In marking town or suburban lands, the lines of all streets and sub-divisions are to be cleared to a width of not less than three feet by the removal of all scrub and trees of a less diameter than two feet.

62. Each corner or angle of a street is to be marked by a jarrah, raspberry jam, or other approved hardwood post, six inches square and three feet six inches long, from which the bark shall be entirely removed, sunk two feet into the ground, and by trenches cut to a depth of nine inches and a length of ten links in the direction of the boundary lines, and commencing two feet from the post, and a mound of earth is to be heaped up round the post, but in such

a manner as not to hide the figures. On a dressed surface of the post the number of the allotment, four inches in length and in ordinary numerals, is to be cut, branded, or painted, and the side facing the street is to be marked with a broad arrow.

63. At each allotment corner, a split or sawn jarrah, raspberry jam, or other approved hardwood stake, three inches square and eighteen inches long, is to be sunk twelve inches into the ground, and is to be numbered as above directed with the allotment numbers in figures marked or painted distinctly, and on the side facing the street is to be marked or painted with a broad arrow. Trenches are also to be cut at the corners of allotments, in the direction of the boundary lines, of the same size and in the same manner as for posts at the angles of streets.

PART III.—DRAWING.

GENERAL DIRECTIONS.

64. Drawing paper and diagram forms of the prescribed size are supplied free by the Department to all officers employed.

65. Plans or diagrams should not be folded for transmission through the Post, but should be sent flat or rolled on rollers and protected from damage. Should a plan be damaged through want of proper care in transmission, the Surveyor will be required to furnish a duplicate at his own cost.

66. The bearings of all boundaries, traverses, &c., shall be stated relatively to the true meridian, and all bearings should read from zero to 360°. Plans and diagrams must be of the prescribed size supplied by the Department, and must in all cases be plotted by the Surveyor personally. The true meridian shall be carefully shown on every plan or diagram, which should be plotted so as to read with the North point upwards, and the position of the place where the observation was taken, on which each meridian line depends. The scale of the plan or diagram shall in all cases be clearly shown.

67. Plans of Town Allotments are usually to be plotted to a scale of 4 chains to an inch, but may be varied in certain special cases where specified by the Surveyor General. Plans of country portions are usually to be plotted to a scale of 20 chains to an inch, but diagrams are to be plotted on the largest scale which the size of the form is capable of, leaving a reasonable margin. The scales to be used are 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60 or 80. A concise description, on a form to be supplied, of each block is to accompany the diagram.

68. With the exception of town and suburban lots, or in other cases by special permission of the Surveyor General, every block of land surveyed shall be plotted and drawn on a separate diagram form; and in all cases where more than two blocks adjoin, a plan of the blocks shall be supplied in addition to the diagrams. All reserves surveyed must be plotted on a separate diagram form, unless where specially ordered by the Surveyor General.

69. All plans and diagrams shall have a neat margin of color, showing the limits of each block. Reserves shall have a neat margin of red color.

The following colors shall be used.

To denote Roads	...	...	...	Burnt Sienna
„ Rivers	...	...	...	Blue
„ Swamps	...	...	...	Green
„ Hills	...	...	...	Black
Boundary lines shall be drawn in	...	...	...	Do.
Road lines	do.	...	...	Do.
Figures of chained distances, do.	...	...	...	Do.
Lines of roads not cleared, do. dotted	...	...	...	Do.
Traverse lines of all kinds	...	...	...	Red
Triangulation lines	...	...	...	Blue
Latitude and departure lines (calculated)	...	...	...	Do.
Figures of bearings and calculated distances	...	...	...	Do.
Tracks or temporary roadways	...	...	...	Sienna

PART IV.—FEES AND ACCOUNTS.

70. The fees payable to Surveyors for surveys under these regulations shall be as follows:—

FOR COUNTRY LANDS.

	Aeres.	£	s.	d.
Where the area does not exceed	20	2	0	0
Do. do. do.	40	3	0	0
Do. do. do.	80	4	0	0
Do. do. do.	100	4	10	0
Do. do. do.	200	6	10	0
Do. do. do.	300	7	10	0
Do. do. do.	400	8	10	0
Do. do. do.	500	9	10	0
Do. do. do.	600	10	10	0
Do. do. do.	700	11	10	0
Do. do. do.	800	12	10	0
Do. do. do.	900	13	0	0
Do. do. do.	1000	13	10	0

Larger blocks will be paid for at the rate of 8d. a chain for the actual length of boundaries traversed and properly marked. In any case where more than three blocks adjoin one another, the charge shall be at the rate of 8d. a chain for the actual length of the boundaries traversed and properly marked.

Roads marked in the same manner as boundaries	...	...	...	8d. per chn.
Tie lines, feature surveys, river traverses, &c.	...	...	...	6d. per chn.
Trial lines for finding old boundaries or for roads	...	...	...	3d. per chn.

Sub-dividing large areas into sections, unless in cases where there is a special agreement ...	8d. per chn.
Maximum daily rate for surveyor and party, including 3 axemen and outfit, for each full working day	£3 0 0
Maximum daily rate for office work	£1 0 0
For marking town lots: by special arrangement, or by day rates.	
Travelling from Perth to the first block marked, and for every mile beyond four miles that any block is distant from the survey camp, 1s. per mile; but when the survey is in any way continuous or connected, no such allowance will be made.	
For renewing and retrenching old posts on blocks, not forming part of the survey in hand, 2s. 6d. each, and for pickets, 1s. each.	
For erecting each cairn, and clearing the hill and taking round of angles from it	£2 0 0

71. It shall be competent for the Surveyor General to let under special contract surveys such as the sub-division of large areas, laying out townships and roads, and other topographical surveys, at such rates as shall appear to him sufficient, not being higher than the rates prescribed by these regulations; and in special cases in the thickly wooded portions of the Colony in the South-Western Districts to allow an addition to the rates above given, provided that in no case shall a larger addition than 20 per cent. be allowed.

72. No survey work shall be paid for in full unless its accuracy and satisfactory accordance with all the conditions required by these Regulations, and the instructions from the Surveyor General, be certified to, either with or without examination on the ground, by the Inspecting Officer; but during the currency of the works payments may be made to the extent of Fifty per cent. on the work reported to be per-

formed. When the plans, diagrams, field books, &c., are handed in, a further payment to the extent of 75 per cent. on the work performed may be made, and the balance shall be paid on the certificate of the Inspecting Officer, that the whole of the accounts for the work charged for have been examined and passed.

73. Accounts shall be consecutively and continuously for each month during which the services have been performed. Much care must be bestowed on the preparation of accounts, which cannot be accepted if vitiated by erasure or interlineation. Printed forms of account are supplied on requisition.

74. An account for any service to be paid for under the daily rates shall be rendered upon printed forms provided for that purpose. Such account should specify full particulars of the service performed, the time occupied in survey, and the time occupied in office work, the lineal measurement, or areas, &c., and should be transmitted with the report.

75. The charge for special service will be subject to consideration, and if in the opinion of the Surveyor General the amount charged is excessive for the service rendered, it may be reduced. Particulars of such reduction will be intimated to the Surveyor by returning to him a copy of such account as passed and paid. No claim in respect of any correction or reduction in account will be entertained after a lapse of six months from payment of balance.

76. All money will be paid into one of the Banks of the city of Perth to the credit of the Surveyor or to the credit of any other person under his authority. Private monetary arrangements to the contrary cannot in any way be recognised.

77. In making surveys in the Northern and other distant portions of the Colony, under conditions to which in the opinion of the Surveyor General it is not advisable or convenient to apply the rate prescribed by these regulations, such special rates may be paid as shall be decided on by the Surveyor General with the approval of the Governor.

No. 2846.—C.S.O.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Perth, 1st December, 1886.

THE following Circular Despatch and its enclosures, from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, having reference to the Commercial Convention between the Governments of Great Britain and Spain, are published for general information, by direction of His Excellency the Governor.

By Command,
M. S. SMITH,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

CIRCULAR.

Downing Street, 20th August, 1886.

Sir,—With reference to Lord Granville's Circular Despatch of the 10th June last (C. 4478), I have the honor to transmit to you, for information and publication in the Colony under your Government, a copy of a further Parliamentary Paper having reference to the Commercial Convention between the Governments of Great Britain and Spain.

I have also the honor to enclose a copy of the Customs Amendment Act, 1886 (49 and 50 Vic., cap. 41) and a copy of a letter from the Treasury to the Commissioners of Customs (11th August, 1886), from which it will be seen that the Convention of the 26th April last came into operation in the United Kingdom on the 15th August, and the alteration in the duties on wine on the same date.

I further enclose a copy of a letter from the Foreign Office (19th August, 1886), enclosing a copy of a Royal Decree of the Spanish Government, fixing the 15th of August as the date for the Convention to come into force in Spain, and the 15th of October for it to come into force in the Spanish Colonies.

I have, &c.,

EDWARD STANHOPE.

The Officer Administering the Government of Western Australia.

COPY.

TREASURY TO THE CUSTOMS.

TREASURY CHAMBERS,
11th August, 1886.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to transmit to you herewith a copy of a letter from the Foreign Office, stating that the 15th instant has been fixed as the date on which the Commercial Convention of the 26th of April last, between Great Britain and Spain, shall come into operation in the United Kingdom and in the Peninsula.

I am desired at the same time to call your attention to the provisions of section 1 of the Customs Amendment Act, 1886 (49 & 50 Vic., cap. 41), and I am to state that my Lords fix the 15th instant as the day on which the duties of Customs now payable on wine shall cease, and in lieu thereof shall be charged and paid the duties specified in the said section.

I am to request that you will forthwith take such steps as may be necessary to give effect to this decision.

I am, &c.,

(Sd.) R. E. WELBY.

The Commissioners of Customs.

COPY. FOREIGN OFFICE TO COLONIAL OFFICE.

FOREIGN OFFICE,
19th August, 1886.

SIR,—I am directed by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to transmit to you, to be laid before Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, the accompanying copy of a Royal Decree as marked in the margin,* respecting the dates of the coming into force in Spain and in the Spanish Colonies of the Commercial Convention between Great Britain and Spain.

I am, &c.,

(Sd.) JAMES FERGUSSON.

The Under-Secretary of State, Colonial Office.

* Inc. in Madrid, No. 122. Commercial.

Translation.

MINISTRY OF STATE—TRADE DEPARTMENT.

In virtue of the rights retained by the Governments of Spain and Great Britain to fix the date when the Convention with Great Britain—published in the *Gazette* of the 6th instant—is to be put into force, the two Governments have agreed that the reduced tariffs are to be applied in the Custom Houses of the Peninsula and adjoining islands, and in the United Kingdom, on the 15th of the present month of August.

In the Colonies its application will commence on the 15th of October next.

The Trade Department publishes this agreement for general information.

Extract from a Despatch from Sir Clare Ford, inclosing Copies and Translations of the Treaties referred to in the Commercial Convention between the Governments of Great Britain and Spain, signed at Madrid on the 26th April, 1886; with a Table of the Spanish Conventional and Unconventional Tariff.

No. 1.

Sir Clare Ford to the Earl of Rosebery.—(Received May 17.)
(Extract.) Madrid, May 14, 1886.

I have the honour to transmit herewith to your Lordship a copy of the Treaty between Spain and France, signed February 6, 1882; together with a copy of that signed July 12, 1883, between Spain and Germany.

INCLOSURE I IN NO. 1.

(Translation from the Spanish.)

Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between Spain and France, signed in Spanish and French at Paris, February 6, 1882.

His Majesty the King of Spain and the President of the French Republic, equally actuated by the desire of drawing closer the bonds of friendship by which the two countries are united, and wishing to improve and extend the relations of commerce and navigation between the two States, have determined to conclude a Treaty for this purpose, and have appointed their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:

His Majesty the King of Spain, Don Manuel Falcó d'Adda, Duke de Fernán-Núñez, de Montellano and Del Aroo, Count de Cervellón, Marquis de Almonacid, Grantee of Spain of the first class, Knight of the illustrious Order of the Golden Fleece, Grand Cross of the Order of Charles III, Knight of Calatrava, Senator of the Kingdom, his Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the French Republic; and Don Salvador de Albacete y Albert, ex-Minister for the Colonies, Member of the Cortes, Grand Cross of the Order of Isabella the Catholic, Commander of the Order of Charles III, Commander of the Legion of Honour, and His Majesty's Chamberlain in function;

And the President of the French Republic, M. C. de Freycinet, Senator, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs; M. P. Tirard, Deputy, Minister of Commerce; M. Maurice Rouvier, Deputy, former Minister of Commerce and for the Colonies,

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

ARTICLE I.

There shall be full and entire freedom of commerce and navigation between the Kingdom of Spain and the French Republic.

The native and naturalized subjects of the two States shall not pay, in respect of their trade or industry, in the ports, towns, or other places of the respective countries, whether they are there established, or temporarily resident, other or higher duties, taxes, imposts, or contributions of whatever description than those levied or which may hereafter be levied upon native subjects; and the privileges, immunities, and other favours of whatever kind, which shall be enjoyed in respect of trade, industry, and navigation by the citizens of either State, shall be likewise enjoyed by those of the other, save in the exceptions contained in the present Treaty.

ARTICLE II.

The native and naturalized subjects of each of the two High Contracting Parties shall, equally with native subjects, be entitled to enter with their vessels and freights all the ports and rivers of the States, provinces, and possessions of the other; to travel, reside, and settle wherever they shall deem suitable to their interests; to acquire and possess all kinds of movable and immovable property; to exercise every kind of industry and calling, to carry on wholesale and retail business; to hire the houses, warehouses, and shops which they may require; to despatch and receive merchandize or valuables by sea or land; to receive consignments both from the country and from abroad; and this without paying other duties than those which are or may be imposed on native subjects.

They shall be entitled, in buying and selling, to fix the price of merchandize and goods of whatever description, whether imported or native, whether sold in the country or intended for exportation; provided always they conform to the laws and regulations of the country.

They shall be entitled to conduct and administer their own business themselves, or to have themselves represented by persons properly authorized; whether for purchasing or selling their goods, effects, or merchandize, or for lading, unloading, and dispatching their vessels.

ARTICLE III.

Spaniards in France and Frenchmen in Spain shall mutually enjoy a constant and complete protection for their persons and property, and shall have the same rights (except political rights) and the same privileges which are or shall be granted to natives or naturalized subjects, upon condition, however, of their submitting, with regard thereto, to the laws of the country where they reside.

They shall, consequently, have free and easy access to the Courts of Justice, both for claiming and for defending their rights, to all the degrees of jurisdiction, established by law. They shall be entitled to employ, in the Courts of every instance, advocates, solicitors, and agents of every kind, according as they may deem expedient, and in fine they shall, in this respect, enjoy the same rights and advantages as are accorded or may hereafter be accorded to native subjects.

ARTICLE IV.

Spaniards in France and Frenchmen in Spain shall be liable to pay both the ordinary and extraordinary taxes due upon the immovable property possessed by them in the country of their residence and upon the profession or industry which they carry on, provided always that the same be in accordance with the general laws and regulations of the respective States. They shall equally, with the natives, be subject to burdens and levies in kind, as well as to municipal, urban, provincial, and departmental taxes to which their movable property, their profession or industry may render them liable.

Moreover, Spaniards in France, and Frenchmen in Spain, shall be exempt from any war tax, advance payment of ordinary imposts, from loans and credits, and any other extraordinary tax whatever, which may be established in either of the two countries on account of exceptional circumstances, except when such burdens are imposed upon landed property.

They shall likewise be exempt from all municipal duty or employment, and from all personal service, whether in the army or navy, or the militia or National Guard, and also from all requisition to perform military services.

ARTICLE V.

The native or naturalized subjects of the two States shall be entitled to dispose at their discretion, by donation, sale, exchange, will, or in any other manner, of all the property which they possess in the respective territories, and to withdraw their whole capital from the country. The native or naturalized subjects of either of the two States, capable of inheriting property situate in the other, shall be entitled to take possession, without hindrance, of the property coming to them by law, even *ab intestato*, and the said heirs or legatees shall not be obliged to pay other or higher succession duties than such as would be imposed in similar cases upon the natives of the country where the property is.

ARTICLE VI.

The native or naturalized subjects of the two High Contracting Parties shall not be, on either side, liable to any embargo, nor to be detained with their vessels, crews, vehicles, and commercial effects of whatever kind, for any military expedition, nor for any public service, without a previously agreed-on indemnity being granted to the interested parties. They shall, however, be liable to requisitions for transport (baggage); but in this case they shall be entitled to the remuneration officially fixed by the competent authority in each province, department, or locality, for the natives.

ARTICLE VII.

Spaniards in France and, reciprocally, Frenchmen in Spain, shall enjoy the same protection as native subjects in all that concerns property in manufacturers' and trade marks and in designs and industrial and manufacturers' models of all kinds.

The exclusive right of using a design or manufacturer's or industrial model shall not extend to Spaniards in France, or, reciprocally, to Frenchmen in Spain for a period longer than that fixed by the law of the country for its own subjects.

If the design or the industrial or manufacturer's model be in common use in the country of origin, a right to its exclusive use shall not be acquirable in the other country.

The provisions of the two preceding paragraphs shall be equally applicable to manufacturers' and trade marks.

The rights of Spaniards in France and, reciprocally, of Frenchmen in Spain, shall not be subject to the obligation to work ("utilizar") the industrial or manufacturers' models or designs either in France or in Spain.

ARTICLE VIII.

Subjects or nationalized subjects of one of the countries who desire to secure in the other country property in a mark, a model, or a design, shall comply with the formalities respectively prescribed for that purpose by the law of the two countries.

The manufacturers' marks to which this and the preceding Article shall be held to apply are those which have been legitimately acquired on the two countries by the manufacturers or merchants using the same, that is to say, the character or nature of a French manufacturer's mark shall be judged according to the French law, and in the same way a Spanish mark shall be judged according to the Spanish law.

ARTICLE IX.

Spanish manufacturers and merchants, and also commercial travellers, travelling in France on the business of a Spanish house, and, reciprocally, French manufacturers, traders, and commercial travellers travelling in Spain in the interest of a French house, shall be entitled to effect, without thereby being subjected, either in France or Spain, to any duty, purchases requisite for their trade, and to book orders with or without samples, but without carrying about merchandize.

ARTICLE X.

Objects liable to import duty, which are used as samples and are imported into Spain by French manufacturers, merchants, or commercial travellers, and into France by Spanish manufacturers, merchants, or commercial travellers, shall on either side be temporarily admitted free, provided the Customs formalities are duly complied with, which are required to insure their re-exportation, or their return to bond. These formalities shall be agreed upon by the two Governments.

ARTICLE XI.

The objects of Spanish origin or manufacture enumerated in the Tariff A, annexed to the present treaty, and imported directly by either land or sea, shall be admitted into France at the duties fixed by the said Tariff and the notes therein inscribed, all additional duties being included in the said duties.

The objects of French origin or manufacture enumerated in Tariff B, annexed to the present Treaty, and imported directly either by land or sea, shall be admitted into Spain at the duties fixed by the said Tariff and the notes therein inscribed, all additional duties being included in the said duties.

It is understood, on the one part, that the exemptions inscribed in the Spanish General Tariff shall be maintained, and that, on the other part, the duties at present inscribed in the second column of the said Tariff cannot be increased in so far as they apply to the articles which are free under the Tariff A, annexed to the present Treaty.

ARTICLE XII.

The duties on exports from either of the two States to the other shall be levied in conformity with Tariffs C and D, annexed to the present Treaty.

The products not specified in these two Tariffs may not be made subject to duties or interdicted from exportation except in case of war, and only for merchandize considered as articles of warfare.

In order to facilitate the transport of agricultural produce on the frontier of the two countries, cereals in sheaf or in ear, hay, straw, and green forage, may be imported and exported reciprocally, free from duty.

ARTICLE XIII.

Goods of whatever kind crossing either of the two countries shall pay no transit duty.

The transit of counterfeit goods or fraudulent reproductions is prohibited.

The transit of gunpowder, arms, and munitions of war may likewise be forbidden or allowed only on special authorization.

ARTICLE XIV.

Each of the two High Contracting Parties engages to accord to the other, immediately and without compensation, every favor, all privileges, or reductions in the import and export Tariff of duties upon Articles, whether mentioned or not in the present Treaty, which either has granted or may hereafter grant to a third Power.

The High Contracting Parties further engage not to establish the one against the other any import or export duty or prohibition which shall not at the same time be applicable to all other nations.

The most-favored-nation treatment is reciprocally guaranteed to each of the High Contracting Parties, in respect of everything relating to the consumption, warehousing, re-exportation, transit, and transshipment of merchandize and trade and navigation in general.

ARTICLE XV.

The principle recognized in the preceding Article is not applicable—

1. To the importation, exportation, and transit of merchandize, which is or may become the object of State monopoly.

2. To merchandize whether specified or not in the present Treaty, in regard of which one of the High Contracting Parties should deem necessary to establish temporary prohibitions or restrictions, with regard to importation or transit, for sanitary reasons, for opposing the spread of cattle diseases or destruction of crops, or on account of and in view of warlike events.

ARTICLE XVI.

The repayment of duties ("drawbacks") now existing or which may be established on the exportation of Spanish products and, reciprocally, the return of duties ("drawbacks") established on the exportation of French products shall be the exact equivalent of the excise charges or taxes levied on the consumption of the said articles or the materials employed in their manufacture.

ARTICLE XVII.

Merchandize of any kind having origin in either of the two countries and imported into the other, shall not be liable to higher excise dues or taxes on their consumption than those imposed, or which may be imposed, upon similar merchandize of home production.

Import duties may, however, be increased by an amount equivalent to the sums which, on account of expenses thrown on the home producers, in consequence of the tax on manufacture (excise), is levied on them under that heading.

ARTICLE XVIII.

The Spanish Government guarantees that French products shall not in any case be subjected, by any provinces, communes, establishments, or Corporations, to taxes on consumption or any other imposts of any denomination whatsoever, other or higher than those to which the products of the country are liable; and the French Government, on its part, guarantees that the products of Spain shall not be subjected by any departments, communes, establishments, or Corporations, to taxes on consumption, or to any other imposts of any denomination whatsoever, other or higher than those to which the products of the country are liable; and the French Government, on its part, guarantees that the products of Spain shall not be subjected by any departments, communes, establishments, or Corporations, to taxes on consumption, or to any other imposts of any denomination whatsoever, other or higher than those to which the products of the country are subject.

ARTICLE XIX.

Silversmiths' and jewellers' wares in gold and silver imported from one of the countries shall be submitted in the other to the assay instituted for similar articles of native manufacture, and shall be liable, upon the same footing as the latter, to the dues for assay marks.

ARTICLE XX.

Each of the two High Contracting Parties may insist that the importer, in order to prove that the products belong by origin or manufacture to the other country, shall present at the Customs office of the country to which they are imported an official declaration setting forth the circumstances under which the producer or manufacturer of the merchandize or by any other person duly authorized by him, before the local authorities of the place of production or depot; the respective Consuls or Consular Agents shall certify, free of all expense, to the signatures of the local authorities.

ARTICLE XXI.

Spanish vessels, laden or not, and their cargoes in France or Algiers, and French vessels, laden or not, and their cargoes in Spain, upon their arrival from any port, whatever the place of the origin or of the destination of their cargo, shall in every respect, upon their entry, during their stay and at their departure, enjoy the same treatment as the native vessels and their cargoes.

ARTICLE XXII.

Spanish vessels entering a port of France and, reciprocally, French vessels entering a port of Spain, intending to unlade in such port only a portion of their cargo, shall, provided they conform to the laws and regulations of the respective States, be entitled to retain on board the portion of their cargo shipped for another port, whether of the same or of another country, and to re-export it without being compelled to pay upon such portion of their cargo any customs duty except that of surveillance, and the same shall be at the rate fixed for native shipping.

ARTICLE XXIII.

Wholly exempt from shipping, harbour, tonnage, and clearance dues in the ports of either party, are—

1. Vessels, from whatever port, who enter in ballast and leave in ballast.
2. Vessels which, passing from a port of one of the two States into one or more ports of the same State, either to unlade there the whole or a portion of their cargo, or to take up or complete their freight, shall show that they have already paid these duties.
3. Vessels which, having entered a port with freight, whether by choice or stress, shall leave it without having effected any commercial transaction.

The unloading and relading of merchandize to facilitate the repair of a vessel which shall have been compelled to put into port, the transhipment on board another vessel in case the first shall have been rendered unseaworthy, the outlay necessary for re-viceualling, and the sale of averaged goods when authorized by the Customs Administration, shall not be regarded as commercial transactions.

ARTICLE XXIV.

Flotsam and averaged merchandize from a vessel of one of the two High Contracting Parties, when not entered for home consumption, shall not be liable to duties of any kind.

ARTICLE XXV.

Vessels navigating under the flag of either of the two States, owned and registered according to the laws of the country, and furnished with papers and letters regularly issued by the competent authorities, shall be considered as French or Spanish vessels respectively.

The High Contracting Parties agree to settle in concert the conditions on which the respective certificates of tonnage measurement shall be reciprocally admitted in either countries.

ARTICLE XXVI.

The two High Contracting Parties reserve to themselves the power to impose upon any article mentioned in the present Treaty, or upon any other article, to the same extent as they shall affect native vessels, the lading and unloading dues, devoted to paying for the requisite establishments at the port of importation or exportation.

With respect to the berthing of vessels, and their lading or unloading in the ports, roads, harbours, or basins, and generally all formalities and regulations to which trading vessels may be subjected, with their crews and cargoes, no privilege or favour shall be extended to native vessels in either of the two States which shall not be likewise granted to the vessels of the other Power, the will of the High Contracting Powers being, that in this respect also Spanish and French vessels should be treated on a footing of perfect equality.

ARTICLE XXVII.

Merchandize not of a Spanish origin imported from Spain* to France, whether by land or by sea, shall not be burdened with surtaxes higher than those paid for merchandize of the same kind imported to France from any other European country, except directly in French vessels.

And reciprocally, merchandize not of French origin exported from France to Spain, either by sea or land, shall not be burdened with surtaxes higher than those to which is liable merchandize of the same kind imported to Spain from any other European country except directly in a Spanish vessel.

ARTICLE XXVIII.

Packet-boats performing postal service, and belonging to Companies subsidized by either of the two States, shall not, when in the ports of the other State, be liable to be forced to change their destination or course, nor to arrest by judicial sentence, embargo or *Arrêt de Prince*.

With respect, however, to the application of the present Article, the High Contracting Parties agree to concert the regulations necessary to give to the Administration the guarantee of the Companies subsidized, relative to responsibilities which may be incurred both by the captains of their packets and by the said Companies themselves.

ARTICLE XXIX.

The provisions of the present Treaty apply neither to the coasting trade nor to the right of fishing.

Each of the High Contracting Parties reserves to its native subjects the exclusive right of fishing in its territorial waters.

ARTICLE XXX.

The provisions of the present Treaty of trade and navigation are applicable on the one side to the Adjacent Isles and to the Canaries, as well as to the Spanish possessions on the Morocco coast, and on the other to Algeria.

ARTICLE XXXI.

The provisions contained in Articles II, III, IV, V, and VI of this Treaty shall be observed, in the colonial possessions of either State, under the reservations required by the special system to which those possessions are subject.

In regard to these same possessions, the High Contracting Parties guarantee to each other, in respect of trade, industry, and navigation, the treatment granted by the special system of those possessions to the most favoured nation.

It is, nevertheless, understood that each of the High Contracting Parties guarantees to the native and naturalized subjects of the other the enjoyment in the said possessions of the privileges, immunities, and any other favour which are, or may hereafter be, granted to the subjects of a third Power.

ARTICLE XXXII.

The present Treaty shall come into force on the 16th May, 1882, and shall be operative until the 1st February, 1892.

In case neither of the two High Contracting Parties should notify twelve months before the end of the said period their intention to cause it to cease, it shall remain binding until the expiration of a year from the day on which one or other of the High Contracting Parties shall have denounced it.

ARTICLE XXXIII.

The present Treaty shall be submitted to the approval of the Legislative Chambers of each of the two States, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Paris at latest on the 12th May, 1882.

In faith whereof the Plenipotentiaries have signed it and affixed thereto their seals.

Done at Paris, in duplicate original, the 6th day of February, 1882.

(L.S.)	(Signed)	C. DE FREYCINET.
(L.S.)	(Signed)	P. TIRARD.
(L.S.)	(Signed)	M. ROUVIER.
(L.S.)	(Signed)	DUC DE FERNAN-NUÑEZ.
(L.S.)	(Signed)	SALVADOR DE ALBACETE.

* The words "from Spain" are wanting in the French ratification, doubtless by a clerical error.

(Tariff A).—DUTIES on Articles Imported into France.

Articles.		Duties.
Poultry and game, live or dead	100 kilog.	Fr. c. 5 00
Butchers' meat, fresh	"	3 00
Meat, salted (including internal tax on salt)	"	4 50
" tinned	"	8 00
Hides, raw, fresh, or dried, large or small	"	Free.
Wool, raw and waste, in bulk	"	"
Silk, cocoons	"	"
" raw and thrown	"	"
" dyed for sewing, embroidery, and other purposes	"	"
Floss silk, in bulk	"	"
Hair (human), not worked up	"	"
Animal fats, not including fish oils	"	"
Mannure	"	"
Fish, saltwater, fresh	100 kilog.	5 00
" dried, salted, or smoked, other than cod and klipfish	"	10 00
" preserved, pickled, or otherwise prepared...	"	10 00
Oysters, fresh, young	"	Free.
" other	1,000	1 50
" pickled	100 kilog.	10 00
Lobsters and crayfish, fresh	"	5 00
" preserved or prepared	"	10 00
Coral, in the rough	"	Free.
Bones, hoofs, and horns of cattle, in the rough	"	"
Pulse and meal	"	"
Chestnuts, horse-chestnuts, and meal thereof	"	"
Millet and canary seed...	"	"
Potatoes	"	"
Fruit, fresh, oranges, lemons, and their varieties	100 kilog.	2 00
" carob beans (St. John's bread)	"	Free.
" other kinds	"	"
" dried or pressed, figs	"	"
" raisins, apples, and pears	100 kilog.	6 00
" almonds, nuts, &c.	"	Free.
" preserved, without sugar or honey	100 kilog.	8 00
Aniseed	"	Free.
Fruits and seeds, oleaginous...	"	"
Chocolate	100 kilog.	88 60
Oil, olive	"	3 60
Essence of orange, lemon, and their varieties	"	100 60
Licorice juice	"	4 60
Wood, common, excluding spoints and laths	"	Free.
Canes and reeds, including esparto...	"	"
Bark for tanning, ground or unground	"	"
Roots, herbs, leaves, flowers, berries, seeds, and fruits, for dyeing and tanning	"	"
Vegetables, fresh	"	"
" salted or preserved	100 kilog.	5 60
Forage, including vetch seed	"	Free.
Bran	"	"
Oilseed cake	"	"
Sulphur, not purified, including ores and pyrites; also sublimated or purified	"	"
Coal tar	"	"
Jet	"	"
Ores and scorie, of all kinds	"	"
Goldsmiths' dross	"	"
Iron castings	100 kilog.	1 50
Scrap iron, and old broken iron	"	2 00
Scrap steel, and old broken steel	"	3 00
Copper, pure or mixed with zinc or tin, in bars, pigs, and slabs	"	Free.
Copper filings and scrap	"	"
Lead, in pigs, bars, and slabs	"	"
" filings and scrap, and old broken lead	"	"
Zinc, in pigs, bars, and slabs...	"	"
Mercury	"	"
Acid, citric (lemon juice, natural or concentrated)	"	"
" gallic, extract of chestnuts, and other substances used in tanning	"	"
Oxide of lead—	"	"
Of red lead	"	"
Of litharge and other	"	"
Sulphate of ammonia	"	"
Carbonate of ammonia	"	"
Citrate of lime	"	"
Glycerine	100 kilog.	3 75
Sulphate of magnesia	"	Free.
Sulphate of soda, not purified, anhydrous, containing not more than 25 per cent. of salt (chloride of sodium)	100 kilog.	1 75
Tartrates of potash, including wine lees	"	Free.
Chemical products derived from coal tar—	"	"
Benzine and other light oils	"	"
Heavy oils	"	"
Cochineal	"	"
Glue, gelatine and albumina	"	"
Wine of all kinds, including the casks	Hectol. lqd.	2 00 ⁹
Vinegar, other than perfumery	"	2 00
Spirits, brandy, in bottle	"	30 00
" other than in bottle	Hectol. of pure alcohol	30 00
Liqueurs	Hectol. lqd.	30 00
Earthenware, common, glazed, without ornamentation	"	Free.
Earthenware with decorations in bas-relief, of one or more colours, flat or hollow	100 kilog.	5 00
China-ware, of colored paste, with white or colored glaze, with plain moulded ornaments of one color, not finished by hand	"	Free.
China-ware with coloured glaze, printed or painted by hand, or moulded in relief and finished by hand	100 kilog.	12 00
Cotton tissues, pure, plain, twilled and ticks, unbleached—	"	"
Weighing 11 kilog. and more per 100 square metres—	"	"
Of 30 threads and less to the 5 square millim.	100 kilog.	50 00
Of 31 threads and above	"	72 00

* Wines of more than 15 degrees pure alcohol pay a duty on the spirit they contain in excess of 15 degrees (30 centimes each degree) and the import duty on wine on the remainder of the liquid.

(Tariff A).—DUTIES on Articles imported into France.—continued.

Articles.	Duties.
	Fr. c.
Weighing from 7 to 11 kilog. exclusively per 100 square metres—	
Of 35 threads and less to the 5 square millim.	60 00
Of 36 to 43 threads	100 00
Of 44 threads and above	180 00
Weighing from 5 to 7 kilog. exclusively per 100 square metres—	
Of 27 threads and less to the 5 square millim.	80 00
Of 28 to 35 threads	117 00
Of 36 to 43 threads	190 00
Of 44 threads and above	242 00
Weighing from 3 to 5 kilog. exclusively per 100 square metres—	
Of 20 threads or less to the 5 square millim.	110 00
Of 21 to 27 threads	148 00
Of 28 to 35 threads	193 00
Of 36 to 43 threads	270 00
Of 44 threads and above	403 00
Cotton tissues, pure, plain, twilled and ticks—	
Bleached	The duty on unbleached, with an addition of 15 per cent.
Dyed	The duty on unbleached, with an addition of 25 fr. per 100 kilog.
Printed—	
Of one or two colors	The duty on unbleached, with an addition of 2 fr. per 100 square metres.
Of from three to six colors	The duty on unbleached, with an addition of 4 fr. per 100 square metres.
Of seven colors or more	The duty on unbleached, with an addition of 7 fr. 50 c. per 100 square metres.
Manufactures of wool, pure—	
Cloths, casimirs, and other milled tissues, and short-napped tissues not milled—	
Weighing 400 grammes or less to the square metre	100 kilog. 140 00
Weighing from 400 to 550 grammes to the square metre	123 00
Weighing more than 550 grammes to the square metre	106 00
Manufactures of wool mixed with other material—	
Cloths, casimirs, and other milled tissues, with cotton warp; short-napped tissues not milled, wool predominating—	
Weighing 200 grammes or less to the square metre	110 00
Weighing above 200 to 300 grammes inclusive of the square metre	115 00
" " 300 to 400 grammes inclusive of the square metre	90 00
" " 400 to 550 grammes inclusive of the square metre	65 00
" " 550 to 700 grammes inclusive of the square metre	50 00
" " 700 grammes	35 00
Paper, of all kinds, other than fancy paper	8 00
Cardboard in sheets	8 00
Books, engravings, lithographs, photographs, and designs of all kinds on paper, maps, and music, engraved or printed	Free.
Gloves of kid or calf skin, simply stitched	Dozen 0 50
" " quilted (piqués)	0 75
" of goat or kid, simply stitched	1 00
" " quilted (piqués)	1 25
Casks, empty, new, mounted and unmounted with wooden hoops	Free.
Casks, empty, with iron hoops	100 kilog. 1 00
Sennit ("bresses et nattes") of esparto grass in three strands for rope making only	0 50
Sennit, other	1 00
Mattings of esparto grass	10 00
Cordage of esparto grass	3 75
" other, measuring 2,000 metres or less of single thread to the kilog.	15 00
Coral, cut, not mounted	Free.
Cork, prepared: corks having a length of 50 millim. and above	100 kilog. 20 00
Cork, prepared: corks less than 50 millim. in length	13 00
Cork, other	5 00
Hair (human), worked up	Free.

(Tariff B).—DUTIES on Articles imported into Spain.—continued.

Tariff No.	Articles.	Duties
		Pes. c.
33	Tin-plate manufactures	50 97
41	Copper and brass, in plates, nails, and copper wire	33 19
42	" " tubes, and large articles partly wrought as bottoms of "brasseros" and boilers	46 28
43	Brass wire	20 63
45	Copper or brass, worked, and all alloys of common metal of which copper forms part, including hardware	86 68
46	Copper, brass, and alloys, worked up in gilt, silvered, and nickeled, or varnished articles	216 70
50	Zinc, manufactured	23 69
62	Paraffine, stearine, wax, and spermaceti, crude	21 00
93	" " " prepared	33 91
94	Perfumery and essences	Kilog. 1 74
100	Tissues of cotton, close woven, plain, unbleached, white or colored, in pieces and handkerchiefs	
	Measuring up to 25 threads inclusive in the square of 6 millim.	1 54
101	Of 26 threads and above	1 74
102	Tissues of cotton, close woven, printed, twilled, or figured—	
	Measuring up to 25 threads inclusive in the square of 6 millim.	2 40
103	Of 26 threads and above	2 49
104	Tissues of cotton—	
	Open woven, as muslins, batiste, lawns, organdives, and gauzes of all kinds	2 24
105	Quiltings and piqués	2 12
106	Corduroys, velveteens, or other double textures for wearing apparel	2 49
107	Tulle	4 18
108	Crochet of all kinds	2 36
109	Lace of all kinds, other than crochet	5 41
110	Knitted wares, in pieces, shirts, or drawers	1 97
111	" " stockings, gloves, &c.	2 54
	Tissues of linen or hemp—	
119	Plain, up to 10 threads, inclusive	0 87
120	From 11 to 24 threads, inclusive	2 17
121	Of 25 threads and above	3 85
122	Twilled or figured	1 83
123	Lace	12 50
124	Knitted wares	4 58
125	Carpets	0 25
	Tissues of wool—	
133	Carpets	100 kilog. 102 93
134	Felt	Kilog. 0 60
135	Blankets	1 79
136	Cloths and similar stuffs, of pure wool	4 30
137	" " " of wool mixed with cotton	2 60
138	Other tissues of pure wool	3 50
139	" " " mixed with cotton	2 17
140	Knitted wares of pure wool, or wool mixed with cotton	3 47
	Tissues of silk—	
145	Plain and twilled	10 00
146	Velvets and plushes	12 00
147	Floss silk, silk waste, raw silk, and of silk waste mixed with silk	5 00
148	Tulles and laces of silk or silk waste	7 00
149	Knitted wares of silk or silk waste	10 00
	Velvets and plushes of silk, with warp or weft composed entirely of cotton	8 00
	Other tissues of silk, with warp or weft composed entirely of cotton	4 00
	Tissues of silk, with warp or weft of wool	5 00
151	Paper for writing, lithographing, and printing	100 kilog. 27 50
152	cut, made by hand and ruled	49 76
154	Books bound or unbound, and other printed papers in a foreign language	10 00
155	Engravings, maps and plans	Kilog. 1 25
156	Paperhangings, stamped on plain ground	100 kilog. 23 84
157	dull or polished surface	43 34
158	Paperhangings, ornamented with gold, silver, glass, or flock	130 02
160	Paper, not distinguished	35 00
163	Wood, ordinary, manufactured into any kind of object, turned or not, painted or varnished, and battens varnished or prepared for gilding	18 75
169	Wood, fine, manufactured into furniture or other objects, turned, carved, polished, or varnished; the same of common wood veneered with fine wood, or covered with any stuff other than silk, and gilt battens	33 75
170	Wood, fine, gilt, inlaid or veneered, ornamented with metal, or covered with silk	102 65
184	Leather, varnished, and calf hides, tanned	Kilog. 2 50
185	" " hides, tanned, other	1 25
188	" " gloves, kid and leather	18 33
189	" " boots and shoes	5 67
190	" " harness, saddlery, and belt wares	2 17
191	Other articles of leather, or covered with the same	4 58
193	Feathers for ornament, in their natural state or prepared	9 17
198	Pianos	Each 174 14
221	Butter	100 kilog. 52 50
249	Wines, sparkling, including bottles	Hectol. 5 00
250	" " other, including casks	2 00
253	Preserves, sausage meats, mustard and sauces	Kilog. 0 92
255	Sweetmeats	0 87
260	Ornaments for personal use of all kinds, excepting those of gold and silver	6 00
265	Buttons, of all kinds, other than gold or silver	0 50
276	Games and toys, except those of tortoiseshell, ivory, mother-of-pearl, gold or silver	1 30
277	Umbrellas and parasols of silk	1 25
278	" " other material	0 75
279	Trimnings of silk	7 50
280	" " wool	2 50
281	" " other	2 00
283	Hats and bonnets of straw	12 50
284	Hats of other material	Each 1 83
285	Bonnets of all other material	0 92
286	Hats and bonnets trimmed	6 87

(Tariff B).—DUTIES on Articles imported into Spain.

Tariff No.	Articles.	Duties
		Pes. c.
	Roofing tiles and bricks, for building purposes	100 Kilog. 0 06
9	Glass, common hollow	6 50
10	" crystal wares	34 67
11	" " and crystal, in plates and sheets	16 04
12	" " " silvered; also glasses for spectacles and watches	69 34
14	Stoneware and fine earthenware	26 58
15	Porcelain	37 50
21	Cast-iron wares, common	6 14
22	" " fine, polished or japanned, or with ornaments of other metal	11 82
29	Iron and steel wares, common, even when coated with lead, tin, or zinc; painted or varnished, and tubes covered with brass plate	19 81
30	Iron and steel wares, fine, i.e., articles polished, enamelled, and ornamented with other metals; also steel wares not elsewhere specified	21 09

NOTES.

1. *Tissues composed of three different materials.*

Warp or Weft.	Weft or Warp.	Shall be considered as—
Threads of—	Threads of—	Tissues of—
Cotton ...	Flax or hemp and wool	Wool mixed with cotton
" "	" " silk	Silk mixed with cotton
" "	Wool and silk ...	Silk mixed with cotton
Flax or hemp	Cotton and wool	Wool mixed with linen or hemp
" "	Cotton and silk ...	Silk mixed with flax or hemp
" "	Wool and silk ...	Silk mixed with flax or hemp
Wool ...	Flax or hemp and cotton	Wool mixed with cotton
" "	" " silk	Silk mixed with wool
" "	Cotton and wool	Silk mixed with wool
" "	Silk and cotton	Silk mixed with wool
Silk ...	Flax or hemp and cotton	Silk mixed with cotton
" "	Flax or hemp and wool	Silk mixed with wool
" "	Cotton and wool	Silk mixed with wool

When in the mixed part (warp or weft) the threads of the material which may pay the highest duties shall not exceed 10 per cent. of the total weight of the texture, these threads shall not be taken into account for the payment of duties, but will pay as if it were a texture mixed with other materials.

2. Tissues of wool mixed with cotton are those which have the warp entirely composed of threads of cotton, and the weft also entirely composed of threads of wool, or of woollen threads mixed with cotton threads irrespective of the proportion of the mixture.

3. Cloths embroidered by hand or by machinery and those mixed with fine metals or with imitation will pay the duty on tissues not embroidered, according to class, with an additional charge of 30 per cent.

Ready-made clothing will pay the duty on the cloth of which the exterior part of the article is composed, with an additional charge of 30 per cent. Should the clothing be embroidered, the additional charge shall be computed upon the duty for embroidered cloth.

Under the heading of ready-made clothing shall be included articles of linen, sewn, but not completely made up.

(Tariff C).—DUTIES levied on Articles exported from France.

Articles.	Duties.
Dogs of any large breed exported by land frontier	Prohibited.
Books, infringing on copyright	"
Arms and ammunition	Special regulations.
All other articles	Free.

(Tariff D).—DUTIES levied on Articles exported from Spain.

Articles.	Duties.
Corkwood, when the product of the province of Gerona	100 kilog.... 5 00
Rags of linen, hemp, or cotton, and articles made of these materials	" 4 00
All other articles	Free.

Declaration.

The Government of His Majesty the King of Spain and the Government of the French Republic, in pursuance of the provisions of Article XXVIII of the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between Spain and France, signed this day, agree that that Article shall not apply to vessels serving as postal-vessels and belonging to Companies subsidised by the one State or the other, unless the said Companies shall have undertaken to accept the liabilities to the Treasury incurred by the captains of ships belonging to the said Companies and by the said Companies themselves, after the proper hearing and after final judgment has been pronounced.

The said undertaking must, as regards Spanish Companies, be guaranteed by a house of business or a bank established in France and accepted by the French Government; and, reciprocally, as regards French Companies, the said undertaking must be guaranteed by a house of business or a bank established in Spain and accepted by the Spanish Government; such guarantee must in either country be not less than 50,000 fr.

Done at Paris, the 6th February, 1882.

(L.S.) (Signed) DUQUE DE FERNAN-NUNEZ.
(L.S.) (Signed) C. DE FREYCINET.

This Convention was ratified by both Contracting Parties, and the ratifications were exchanged at Paris on the 12th May, 1882.

II.

(Translation from the Spanish.)

Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between Spain and Germany, signed in Spanish and German at Berlin on the 12th of July, 1883.

His Majesty the King of Spain and His Majesty the German Emperor, King of Prussia, desirous of drawing closer the bonds of friendship between the two States, and to facilitate and promote mutually commercial and shipping relations between the two countries, have agreed for this purpose to conclude a Treaty, and have named as their Plenipotentiaries:—

His Majesty the King of Spain, his Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary accredited to His Majesty the German Emperor, King of Prussia, Don Francisco Merry y Colom, Count of Benomar;

His Majesty the German Emperor, King of Prussia, Franz Emil Emmanuel von Burchard, Secretary of State of the Imperial Treasury and Privy Councillor; and Victor von Bojanowski, Privy Councillor of Legation and Director in the Foreign Office:

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have concluded the following Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, saving ratification by the High Contracting Parties:—

ARTICLE I.

Between the High Contracting Parties there shall be perfect and complete freedom of commerce and navigation. The subjects of each of the High Contracting Parties shall reciprocally enjoy in the territories of the other, so far as the present Treaty makes no exception, with respect to commerce, navigation, and industry, the same rights, privileges, and advantages, of every kind which are, or shall be, conferred upon nationals; and no other or more onerous general, or local taxes, burdens, restrictions, or duties of any sort shall be imposed on them than are or shall be imposed on nationals.

ARTICLE II.

The subjects of each of the High Contracting Parties shall be permitted reciprocally in the territories of the other, to an equal degree with the nationals, to enter all harbours and rivers with their vessels and cargoes, to travel, to sojourn, and to establish themselves, to carry on wholesale or retail trade and industry, to hire or to possess houses, warehouses, and shops, to send goods or specie by sea or land, as well as to receive consignments, whether from the country where they reside or from abroad, on payment of those taxes only as are or shall be payable by nationals; they may buy and sell with or without the agency of a middleman chosen by them, and fix the price of goods, effects, wares, or other articles, whether imported or native, and whether the same are intended for the home market or for exportation; and so long as they obey existing laws and Ordinances they may transact their business affairs, present customs declarations, acting themselves or being represented by another, according as they find it suitable, and only against such charges as have been agreed to with the latter.

ARTICLE III.

The subjects of the High Contracting Parties shall be empowered in the territories of the other, to the same extent as the nationals, to acquire and possess any kind of movable or immovable property, and to dispose of it by sale, exchange, donation, testament, or any other way, as well as to acquire inheritances by testament or in accordance with the laws. And in none of the said cases shall they be subjected to different or higher taxes or imposts than the nationals.

They shall reciprocally enjoy the free exercise of their religion, in accordance with the laws of the country.

They shall have free access to the Tribunals for the purpose of prosecuting their actions and of protecting their rights, and, with this object, they shall enjoy all the rights and exemptions of the nationals, and be empowered, like them, to employ in any legal case barristers, attorneys, or solicitors, properly admitted according to the law of the land.

ARTICLE IV.

Joint-Stock Companies and such-like commercial, industrial, or financial Societies which are established in the territories of one of the High Contracting Parties, conformably to the laws there in force, shall enjoy the same rights in the territory of the other as are extended to the Companies of the same description of the most favoured nation.

ARTICLE V.

Merchants and manufacturers who are able to prove in the usual international way that in the country of their domicile they have been duly recognised as such shall in this respect in the territories of the other party pay no dues or taxes if they, with or without samples, but without taking about with them any goods, travel themselves through the country, or send commercial travellers or agents in the interest of their commercial or industrial business for the purpose of making purchases or of obtaining orders.

It is, however, to be understood that the above arrangement is not to contravene the laws and Ordinances on hawking which, in each of the two countries, apply to all foreigners.

Articles liable to customs duty, which are introduced as samples by merchants, manufacturers, and commercial travellers, shall mutually be relieved from duties, on the understanding that these articles be re-exported unsold within a period settled beforehand, with the proviso that the Custom-house formalities for the re-exportation or for the re-warehousing of the goods be complied with. These formalities shall be established by common understanding between the two Governments.

No impediment shall be placed on the movements of travellers, and the administrative formalities with reference to travellers' papers required on entering the territories of the High Contracting Parties, as well as on leaving the same, shall be limited to what the public safety absolutely requires.

ARTICLE VI.

The subjects of each of the High Contracting Parties shall, in the territories of the other, be free from every sort of compulsory service, whether official, judicial, administrative, or municipal, from all personal service in the army, navy, in the territorial or naval reserves, or in the national militia, from all burdens, forced loans, military requisitions, and impositions, of whatever kind they may be, which are imposed in case of war or in consequence of other extraordinary circumstances, except as regards the obligation of billeting troops and furnishing supplies for the army in the same degree as nationals. Their property shall not be sequestrated, and their ships, cargoes, goods, effects, shall not be embargoed for any public purpose without the interested parties having previously fixed the amount of compensation upon just and equitable grounds.

ARTICLE VII.

As regards marks applied to merchandise or to the packages of the same, as regards manufacturers' and trade marks, and as regards designs, models, and patents for invention, the subjects of one of the High Contracting Powers shall enjoy within the territory of the other the same protection as is enjoyed by nationals.

The protection of marks applied to merchandise of manufacturers' and trade marks, and of designs and models, shall be enjoyed by the subjects of the other Power to the extent only to which, and for so long only as, they are protected in their own country.

In neither country shall there be acquirable an exclusive right to use models, marks applied to merchandise, or manufacturers' or trade marks which in the other country are public property in trade, or in certain classes of trade. The protection of designs and models shall be enjoyed irrespectively of whether or not the articles have respectively been produced within the same country or not.

ARTICLE VIII.

The High Contracting Parties declare that they will not hamper the reciprocal commerce between their territories by any sort of prohibition of import, export, or transit which is not at the same time imposed either on all nations, or at least on those in identical circumstances.

ARTICLE IX.

The articles mentioned in the accompanying Tariff (A), of Spanish origin or manufacture, shall be allowed to enter Germany at the duties mentioned in the said Tariff, and in accordance with the provisions therein contained.

The articles mentioned in the accompanying Tariff (B), of German origin or manufacture, shall be allowed to enter Spain at the duties mentioned in the said Tariff, and in accordance with the provisions therein contained.

Each of the two High Contracting Parties binds itself to grant to the other, in the import or export of goods, whether specified or not in the present Treaty, immediately and unconditionally, every favour, privilege, or reduction in import or export duties which one of them has extended, or shall hereafter extend, to a third Power.

ARTICLE X.

For the duration of this Treaty all Spanish natural wines in barrels shall pay customs duties on entering Germany, without any difference being made as to their alcoholic strength, in such a manner that wines of a higher alcoholic strength shall not pay a higher duty than wines of a lower alcoholic strength.

Spanish wines shall not, so long as the present Treaty lasts, on being imported into Germany, pay any imposts and duties beyond the import duty, whether consumption duties or inland duties, either to the state or to Municipalities.

So far as Treaty rights are not opposed to it, Germany shall not extend the advantages mentioned in section 1 of this Article to any third State which taxes wines according to the alcoholic strength.

ARTICLE XI.

On goods exported to Spain there shall not be levied in Germany, and on goods exported to Germany there shall not be levied in Spain, any other or higher export duty than is imposed on similar articles exported to the most favoured nation.

ARTICLE XII.

The High Contracting Parties reserve to themselves the right of requiring on the entry of goods the production of certificates of origin to establish the nationality of origin or of manufacture of such articles.

ARTICLE XIII.

For further facilitating commerce on both sides, freedom from export and import duties shall be reciprocally extended to goods (with the exception of provisions), so far as there is no doubt as to the identity of the articles exported and then reimported, which are sent from the open markets of one of the High Contracting Parties for sale in those of the other, but which in the territory of the other are not put into the open market, but, on the contrary, are placed under the control of the Customs authorities in bonded warehouses, so long always as the goods in question are sent back unsold within a certain period to be previously determined.

ARTICLE XIV.

With regard to the amount of the import and export duties, to the guarantees taken for their payment, to the mode of collecting them, as well as with respect to transit, bonded warehouses, local dues, customs treatment and formalities, each of the High Contracting Parties binds itself to let the other share in every favour, privilege, and reduction in the Tariffs which either of them has extended to any other power. Likewise, should any future advantage or exemption be granted by one of the Contracting Parties to a third Power, it shall immediately, and unconditionally, be extended to the other.

ARTICLE XV.

Goods of all kinds imported from the territories of one of the High Contracting Parties into those of the other shall not be charged with any higher interior taxes, or taxes on consumption, raised on behalf of the State or of Municipalities, than those which are imposed on or shall be imposed on similar goods of national origin.

ARTICLE XVI.

All Spanish or German ships shall be recognized as such which are recognized as Spanish ships by the laws of Spain, or as German ships by the laws of the German Empire.

Certificates of tonnage shall be reciprocally recognized according to the rules of the Agreement arrived at by the High Contracting Parties in the year 1879.

ARTICLE XVII.

The ships of one of the High Contracting Parties, which enter or leave the harbours of the other, in ballast or with cargo, whatever be the place of their departure or destination, shall be treated in the said ports in every respect on the same footing as national ships. As well on arriving as during their stay and on their departure they shall be charged no other or higher lighthouse, tonnage, pilot, harbour, towing, or quarantine dues, or other imposts of any kind assessed on the ship, whether they be raised in the name of, or for the benefit of, the State, public officials, Municipalities, or any Corporation, than such as are imposed or shall be imposed there on national ships.

With respect to the berthing, loading, and unloading of ships in harbours, bays, roads, and creeks, as well as generally with respect to all formalities and other Regulations to which trading ships, their crews and cargoes may be liable, it is agreed that no privilege and no favour shall be extended to the ships of one of the High Contracting Parties which are not likewise extended to the ships of the other, since it is the decided wish of the High Contracting Parties that in this respect also their respective ships shall be treated on a footing of perfect equality.

ARTICLE XVIII.

With respect to the coasting trade, either one of the High Contracting Parties may claim for its ships all rights and favours which the other Party has granted or shall grant to any third country in so far as the one Party grants similar rights and favours in its own territory to the ships of the other Party.

The ships of either of the High Contracting Parties which enter a harbour of the other Party to fill up or to unload a portion of its cargo can, provided they comply with the laws and Regulations of the country, retain on board that portion of it which is destined for some other harbour of the same country or some other country, and can re-export it without being called upon to pay for this latter portion of the cargo any tax other than supervision dues, which moreover must not be higher than those levied on national vessels.

ARTICLE XIX.

Shall be entirely free from tonnage and clearance dues in the harbours of either of the High Contracting Parties:—

1. Ships which enter and depart in ballast, from any place whatsoever.

2. Ships which come from a harbour or several harbours of the same country, and which can prove that they have already paid the above dues.

3. Ships which of their own free will or from necessity enter a harbour with cargo, and sail from the same without transacting any mercantile operation.

In case the entry has been from necessity, the unloading and re-loading of the goods for the purpose of caulking the ship, the transfer of cargo to another ship, should the first have been rendered useless, the necessary transactions for provisioning the crew, as well as the sale of averaged goods, with the consent of the Custom house authorities, shall not be considered commercial transactions.

ARTICLE XX.

The war-ships of the High Contracting Parties shall, in their respective harbours, be placed on the same footing as the war ships of the most favoured nation.

ARTICLE XXI.

The provisions of this Treaty shall, without exception, apply to the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg so long as the same forms part of the German Customs and Commercial system.

ARTICLE XXII.

As the colonial possessions of Spain are governed by special laws, the foregoing provisions of this Treaty shall apply to them only so far as is compatible with these laws.

German subjects shall there enjoy in every respect the same rights, privileges, and immunities, favours, and exemptions as are or shall be granted to the most favoured nation.

German products and merchandize shall in Spanish Colonies be liable to no other duties, nor to other imposts and formalities than the products and merchandize of the most favoured nation.

The products and merchandize of the colonial possessions of Spain shall on entering Germany enjoy the same treatment as the colonial products and merchandize of the most favoured nation.

ARTICLE XXIII.

The present Treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged as soon as possible in Berlin. The same shall come into force ten days after the exchange of the ratifications, and shall remain in force till the 30th June, 1887.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seals of their arms.

Done at Berlin, the 12th July, 1883.

(Signed)

EL CONDE DE BENOMAR.
von BURCHARD.
von BOJANOWSKI.

[This Treaty was ratified by both Contracting Parties, and the ratifications were exchanged at Berlin on the 12th October of the same year, 1883. The Treaty had come into force on the 14th August previous, in accordance with the understanding between the two Governments.]

Tariff (A) annexed to the Commercial Treaty between the German Empire and Spain.

Custom Dues on Goods imported into Germany.

Denomination of Articles.	Duty per 100 kilog.	Remarks.
Lead ore, unwrought lead, scrap lead, and lead in pigs or ingots	Free.	
Iron ore, iron pyrites, copper ore	1 50	
Iron cast in pigs	3 00	
Ornamental feathers, in their natural state	Free.	
Hides and skins, raw, for tanning, fur skins	5 00	
Cork, in the rough, or cut up in pieces	10 00	
Coarse cork, manufactured	4 00	Or a duty of 65 pfennigs per 100, at the option of the importer.
Cork stoppers, cork soles, cork carved goods	8 00	
Fresh oranges, lemons, limes, pomegranates, and the like	10 00	
Figs, currants, raisins	4 00	
Dried dates, almonds, dried oranges	10 00	
Fresh grapes for table use	4 00	Packets of fresh grapes, up to a maximum of 250 grammes gross weight, sent by post from Spain, are admitted free of duty.
Other fresh grapes	10 00	
Chocolate	50 00	Exclusive of olive oil in casks (when methylated by the Customs authorities) which is admitted free of duty.
Saffron	50 00	
Olives	30 00	
Carob beans (St. John's bread)	2 00	
Liquorice	Free.	
Sweet oil, in bottles or jars	10 00	
Olive oil, in casks	4 00	
Sardine oil	3 00	
Zinc, unwrought	Free.	
Wine, in casks	24 00	
„ in bottles	48 00	
Rye	1 00	
Salt imported by sea	12 00	

Tariff (B) annexed to the Commercial Treaty between the German Empire and Spain.

Customs Dues on Goods imported into Spain.

Denomination of Articles.	Amount.	Duty.
Railway rails of iron or steel	100 kilog.	Pes. c. 4 55
Iron or steel wire	„	6 55
Dyes, obtained from pit coal, or in other artificial ways	Kilog.	1 00
Dyed woollen yarns	„	1 95
Dressed hides, and tanned and prepared calf hides	„	2 50
Agricultural machinery	100 kilog.	0 95
Motive machinery	„	2 00
Brandy	Hectol.	17 35
„ „transitory” duty in addition to above	„	3 75

Final Protocol.

At the signature of the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between Spain and the German Empire concluded to-day, the Plenipotentiaries of the two High Contracting Parties have agreed to the following remarks, declarations, and stipulations in the annexed Protocol:—

To ARTICLE V.

Manufacturers or commercial travellers who in the territory of the other Contracting Party wish to purchase goods or endeavour to obtain orders, shall be granted free entry on condition of their being provided with trading licences issued by the authorities of their country.

These licences shall be drawn up according to the annexed form (see p. 21). The High Contracting Parties shall mutually inform each other as to what authorities are empowered to grant such licences, and as to what Regulations are to be observed in the exercise of the said business.

To ARTICLE VII.

In order that the subjects of one of the High Contracting Parties may acquire in the territory of the other, protection for their marks on merchandize, trade and commercial marks, and for their designs and models, they must fulfil the formalities prescribed by the laws and Regulations of the latter country.

At present such marks, &c., should be deposited, in Spain, at the Ministry of Fomento, in Madrid; in Germany, at the "Amtsgericht," in Leipsig.

To ARTICLE IX.

1. The Spanish Plenipotentiary declares that the Spanish Government is prepared to recognise as a German product only such spirit as has been prepared in Germany from German raw spirit; and moreover, expressly reserves for the Spanish Consuls the right to demand, in accordance with the instructions they may receive from their Government, as proof that the exported spirit has been prepared from German raw spirit in the territory of the German Empire, not only the production of special certificates of origin, but also the production in duplicate of the certificates granting drawbacks. These instructions will be agreed upon by the two Governments.

The German Plenipotentiaries declare that they have no objection to make to the above declaration.

2. The Plenipotentiaries of both the High Contracting Parties are agreed that the maintenance at the present Tariff rate of the German duty on wine in bottles shall not affect effervescing wines; that the maintenance at the present Tariff rate of the German duty on rye is applicable to such rye only as can be proved to have been produced in Spain; and that the duty on salt sent by sea from Spain to Germany shall not be higher than the inland tax imposed in Germany upon German salt.

To ARTICLE XIII.

With regard to the public warehouses, the exemption in Spain from Custom-house dues mentioned in this Article is only guaranteed in two cases:

1. For transit trade in general, with due observance of the formalities imposed or to be fixed by the Custom-house Regulations; and
2. For goods which are deposited in commercial warehouses—always, however, on the condition that they comply with the formalities fixed by the Custom-house laws for such warehouses—and notice is hereby given that at present there are commercial warehouses in the harbours of Barcelona, Cadiz, Mahon, Malaga, and Santander.

With regard to these matters, Germany shall enjoy the rights of the most favoured nation.

To ARTICLE XVIII.

The Spanish Plenipotentiary declares that the coasting trade in Spain is in general reserved for ships of the Spanish mercantile marine.

The German Plenipotentiaries accept this declaration, and declare, on their side, that so long as German ships are excluded from the coasting trade in Spain, Spanish ships shall have no claim to participation in the coasting trade of Germany.

The Spanish Plenipotentiary accepts this declaration.

To ARTICLE XXIII.

The Plenipotentiaries are agreed that the present Protocol shall be laid before the High Contracting Parties at the same time as the Treaty, and that by the mere fact of the ratification of the latter, the declara-

tion and agreements in the former shall be recognized as approved by both Governments without any further ratification.

Done at Berlin, the 12th July, 1883.

(Signed) THE COUNT DE BÉNOMAR.
VON BUCHARD.
VON BOJANOWSKI.

ANNEX TO THE FINAL PROTOCOL.
(Form.)

Trade Certificate for Commercial Travellers.

Good for the year 18 . . . (Arms.) No. of the certificate of
Good for Germany, Luxemburg, and Spain.

BEARER.

(Christian name and surname.)

(Place, date . . .)

Seal or stamp of the competent authority. Style and Signature of the competent authority.

It is hereby certified that the bearer of this document { possesses a (state the manufactory or trade) in under the trading name of { is employed as a commercial traveller of the firm of in which possesses in (state the place) a (state the manufactory or trade).

The bearer of this certificate is to obtain orders and effect purchases in Germany on account of his firm, as well on account of the following firm (insert designation of the commercial or manufacturing firm), and it is hereby certified that the said firm pays in its own country the contributions required by law for the exercise of such commerce (or manufacture).

Description of the Bearer.

Age
Height
Complexion
Hair
Particular marks

(Signature of the Bearer.)

Notice.

The Bearer of this document is authorised to make purchases and to obtain orders only while travelling in the country, and only on account of the firm or firms mentioned herein. He may carry with him samples of merchandize but not merchandize. He must, furthermore, respect the Regulations existing in each State.

Note.—In the forms, which must be large enough to admit of so doing, the lines of writing will be in the upper or lower space, according to the requirements of each individual case.

No. 2.

SPANISH CUSTOMS TARIFF.

Note.

THE following Return shows the rates of Import duty leviable on the principal articles of British produce and manufacture under the Non-Conventional or General Tariff compared with what they will be under the Conventional Tariff when the new arrangement with Spain comes into force. The articles and classification are those used in the Return of Foreign Import Duties prepared by this Department.

It will be noticed that on most articles, especially cotton and woollen tissues, the duties on importation from non-conventional countries are largely in excess of the conventional rates. Thus, cotton piqués pay conventionally 2 fr. 10 c. per kilog. and 4 fr. 50 c. under the General Tariff, or more than double; cotton hosiery, 2 fr. 54 c. compared with 5 fr. 25 c.; cotton small wares, 2 fr. and 4 fr. 50 c.; pure woollen cloths, 4 fr. 30 c. compared with 8 fr.; woollen cloths with a cotton warp, 2 fr. 60 c. compared with 8 fr.; and woollen and worsted stuffs with a cotton warp, 2 fr. 17 c., against 5 fr. per kilog. in the General Tariff.

RATES of Import Duty leviable in Spain under the Non-Conventional and Conventional Tariffs upon the principal Articles of the Produce and Manufacture of the United Kingdom.

Number in Spanish Tariff.	Tariff Classification.	Non-Conventional Tariff.		Conventional Tariff.	
		Rates of Duty.	English Equivalents.	Rates of Duty.	English Equivalents.
	Yarns.	Pes. c.	£ s. d.	Pes. c.	£ s. d.
	Cotton yarn—				
	Single or double, unbleached, bleached, or dyed—				
101	Up to No. 35 (English) inclusive	Kilog. 1 25	Cwt. 2 10 10	Kilog. 0 76	Cwt. 1 10 9
102	No. 36 (English) and above	" 1 75	" 3 11 1	" 1 00	" 2 0 8
103	Twisted, of three or more threads, unbleached, bleached, or dyed	" 2 50	" 5 1 7	" 1 75	" 3 11 1
	Linen, hemp, and jute yarn—				
	Linen or hemp yarn—				
119	Single	100 kilog. 27 50	" 0 11 2	100 kilog. 27 20	" 0 11 0
121	Twisted, of two or more threads	" 122 50	" 2 9 10	" 111 80	" 2 5 5
120	Jute yarns, single	" 7 80	" 0 3 2	" 7 75	" 0 3 2
	Silk yarns—				
	Of waste silk—				
152	Single	Kilog. 0 10	" 0 4 1	Kilog. *0 10	" *0 4 1
153	Twisted	" 4 50	" 9 2 11	" 1 85	" 3 15 2
	Of pure silk—				
149	Single	" 0 25	" 0 10 2	" *0 25	" *0 10 2
150	Twisted	" 6 25	" 12 14 0	" 3 80	" 7 14 5
	Woollen and worsted yarns—				
137	Raw, or in the grease	" 1 00	" 2 0 8	" *1 00	" *2 0 8
135	Cleaned or bleached	" 2 60	" 5 5 8	" 1 65	" 3 7 2
139	Dyed	" 3 00	" 6 1 11	" 1 95	" 3 19 10

* Pays this rate under the General Tariff, the duty under the Conventional Tariff being higher.

Rates of Import Duty leviable in Spain, &c.—Continued.

Number in Spanish Tariff.	Tariff Classification.	Non-Conventional Tariff.		Conventional Tariff.	
		Rates of Duty.	English Equivalents.	Rates of Duty.	English Equivalents.
		Pes. c.	£ s. d.	Pes. c.	£ s. d.
	<i>Woven Manufactures.</i>				
	Cotton—				
	Close-woven tissues, plain, unbleached, bleached, or dyed, in pieces or handkerchiefs—				
104	Counting up to 25 threads, inclusive, in the square of six millimetres	Kilog. 3 00	Cwt. 6 1 11	Kilog. 1 54	Cwt. 3 2 10
105	Of 26 threads and above	2 70	5 9 9	1 74	3 10 11
	Close-woven tissues, printed, twilled, or figured in the loom—				
106	Up to 25 threads, inclusive	4 00	8 2 7	2 40	4 17 8
107	Of 26 threads and above	3 70	7 10 4	2 49	5 1 2
108	Open-woven tissues, as muslins, batiste, lawns, organdines, and gazzes, of all kinds	3 00	6 1 11	2 24	4 11 0
109	Quiltings and piqués	4 50	9 2 11	2 10	4 5 4
110	Corduroys, velveteens, or other double textures for wearing apparel	3 50	7 2 3	2 49	5 0 7
111	Net or tulle	5 00	10 3 3	4 18	8 9 10
113	Lace, crochet of all kinds, including crochet edgings	3 00	6 1 11	2 35	4 15 6
112	Lace, other than crochet	6 25	12 14 0	5 40	10 19 6
114	Knitted wares, in pieces, shirts, or drawers	2 62	5 6 5	1 97	3 19 5
115	Knitted wares, stockings, gloves, &c.	5 25	10 13 4	2 54	5 3 2
295	Fringes, galloons, &c.	4 50	9 2 11	2 00	4 1 3
	Ready-made clothing	As material of which made, with an addition of 50 per cent.		As material of which made, with an addition of 30 per cent.	
	Embroidered articles	Ditto		Ditto	
	Mixed tissues—				
	1. Tissues of cotton mixed with silk or wool.	See silk tissues, mixed, and woollen tissues, mixed, respectively		See silk tissues, mixed, and woollen tissues, mixed, respectively	
	2. Tissues of cotton mixed with linen	As pure linen tissues		As pure linen tissues	
	3. Tulle of cotton foundation, although embroidered with silk or other material, will pay duty as cotton tulle. When there is a mixture in the foundation, duty will be payable on the predominating material.				
	Linen, hemp, and jute—				
	Tissues of linen or hemp, plain—				
123	Up to 10 warp threads, inclusive, in the square of 6 millim.	Kilog. 1 25	Cwt. 2 10 10	Kilog. 0 87	Cwt. 1 15 4
124	From 11 to 24 warp threads, inclusive	2 50	5 1 7	2 15	4 7 4
125	Of 25 warp threads and above	4 25	8 12 9	3 85	7 16 5
126	Tissues of linen or hemp, twilled or figured	2 00	4 1 3	1 83	3 14 5
129	Plain tissues of jute, with or without admixture of cotton	0 45	0 18 0	0 45	0 18 3
130	Tissues of jute, twilled or figured, with or without admixture of cotton	0 90	1 16 0	0 90	1 16 0
127	Lace	12 50	25 8 0	12 50	25 8 0
128	Knitted wares	5 00	10 3 3	4 58	9 6 1
287	Oil-cloth and waxed cloth, for floors and for packing	100 kilog. 32 50	0 13 3	100 kilog. 21 66	0 8 9
288	Oil-cloth, other kinds	Kilog. 1 00	2 0 8	Kilog. 0 65	1 6 5
295	Fringes, galloons, cordings, &c.	4 50	9 2 11	2 00	4 1 3
	Ready-made clothing	As material of which made, with an addition of 50 per cent.		As material of which made, with an addition of 30 per cent.	
	Embroidered articles	Ditto		Ditto	
	Mixed tissues—				
	1. Tissues of linen and cotton	As pure linen tissues		As pure linen tissues	
	2. Tissues of linen, mixed with silk or wool	See silk tissues, mixed, and woollen tissues, mixed, respectively		See silk tissues, mixed, and woollen tissues, mixed, respectively	
	Silk—				
156	Tissues or ribbons, of floss silk, of waste silk, or of raw silk; or of waste silk mixed with pure silk	Kilog. 9 00	Lb. 0 3 3½	Kilog. 5 00	Lb. 0 1 10
154	Other tissues or ribbons—				
	Plain or twilled	17 50	0 6 4	10 00	0 3 7½
	Velvets and plushes—				
155	Of pure silk	26 25	0 9 6	12 00	0 4 5
159	Of silk with warp or woof of cotton or linen	12 60	0 4 7	8 00	0 2 11
160	Tissues of silk, except velvet and plush, mixed with linen or with cotton, the warp or woof of which is one of these materials	6 70	0 2 5½	4 00	0 1 5½
161	Tissues of silk and wool, the warp or woof of which is of wool	7 50	0 2 8¾	5 00	0 1 10
157	Tulle, lace, or edgings, of silk or waste silk	22 50	0 8 3½	7 00	0 2 6½
158	Knitted wares, of silk or waste silk	15 00	0 5 5	10 00	0 3 7½
293	Fringes, galloons, cordings, &c.	12 50	0 4 6½	7 50	0 2 8¾
	Ready-made clothing	As material of which made, with an addition of 50 per cent.		As material of which made, with an addition of 30 per cent.	
	Embroidered articles	Ditto		Ditto	
	Woolen and worsted—				
140	Carpets	100 kilog. 139 55	Cwt. 2 16 9	100 kilog. 99 70	Cwt. 2 0 6
141	Felts of all kinds	Kilog. 0 75	1 10 6	Kilog. 0 60	1 4 4
142	Blankets and horse-cloths	2 25	4 11 5	1 78	3 12 4
144	Cloths and similar tissues of pure wool, waste wool, hair, or mixture of these materials	8 00	16 5 2	4 30	8 14 9
145	Such tissues when the warp is wholly of cotton or other vegetable fibre, and Astrakhans and plushes of the same materials	8 00	16 5 2	2 60	5 5 7
143	Knitted wares of pure wool, or of wool mixed with cotton or other vegetable fibres	4 00	8 2 7	3 47	7 1 1
146	Other tissues of pure wool, waste wool, hair, or mixture of these materials	5 00	10 3 3	3 50	7 2 3
147	Such tissues when the warp is wholly of cotton or other vegetable fibre	5 00	10 3 3	2 17	4 8 2
	Tissues of wool and silk	See silk tissues, mixed		See silk tissues, mixed	
294	Fringes, galloons, cordings, &c.	Kilog. 4 50	Cwt. 9 2 11	Kilog. 2 50	Cwt. 5 1 7
	Ready-made clothing	As material of which made, with an addition of 50 per cent.		As material of which made, with an addition of 30 per cent.	
	Embroidered articles	Ditto		Ditto	
	<i>Metals, Unwrought and Wrought.</i>				
	Iron and steel—				
	Iron, cast—				
21	In pigs and old cast iron	100 kilog. 2 50	Cwt. 0 1 0½	100 kilog. 2 00	Cwt. 0 0 9½
22	Tubes	4 70	0 1 11	3 50	0 1 5
	Rough bars ("torches")	13 00	0 5 3	3 50	0 1 5
	Iron and steel, wrought—				
34	Old, broken	5 00	0 2 0½	2 50	0 1 0
25	Rails	8 00	0 3 3	4 53	0 1 10
27	Bars and hoops, of all kinds	13 00	0 5 3	8 65	0 3 6
26	Plates of not less than 6 millim. in thickness, and rivets	9 00	0 3 8	6 70	0 2 8½

Rates of Import Duty leviable in Spain, &c.—Continued.

Number in Spanish Tariff.	Tariff Classification.	Non-Conventional Tariff.		Conventional Tariff.	
		Rates of Duty.	English Equivalents.	Rates of Duty.	English Equivalents.
	<i>Metals, Unwrought and Wrought (continued).</i>				
	Iron and steel, wrought—				
27	Plates of less than 6 millim. in thickness; also axletrees, tires, plates, and springs for carriages	100 kilog. 13 00	Cwt. 0 5 3	100 kilog. 8 65	Cwt. 0 3 6
29	Wire	" 8 00	" 0 3 3	" 6 55	" 0 2 8
32	Wire gauze, not further manufactured	" 16 00	" 0 6 6	" 15 00	" 0 6 1
31	Tubes	" 13 00	" 0 5 3	" 8 50	" 0 3 5½
30	Nails and screws, with or without brass heads ...	" 20 00	" 0 8 2	" 14 85	" 0 6 0½
28	<i>Note.</i> —Large pieces of iron and steel used for building purpose, and consisting of bars and plates rivetted together, pay duty as bars, with an addition of 30 per cent.				
	Iron and steel—				
	Iron wares—				
	Of cast iron—				
23	Common	100 kilog. 7 50	Cwt. 0 3 0½	100 kilog. 6 10	Cwt. 0 2 5½
24	Fine, polished, or japanned, or with ornaments of common metals	" 17 50	" 0 7 1	" 11 80	" 0 4 9½
33	Of wrought iron, not otherwise specified, including japanned articles and wares in combination with other metals	" 24 00	" 0 9 9	" 19 84	" 0 8 1
35	Tin Plate	" 20 00	" 0 8 2	" 13 85	" 0 5 7½
36	" manufactures thereof not otherwise specified	" 62 50	" 1 5 5	" 50 95	" 1 0 8
37	Iron and steel wares—				
	Needles, steel pens, watch works, and other similar articles of iron or steel	Kilog. 3 00	" 6 1 11	Kilog. 3 00	" 6 1 11
38	Table-knives, carving-knives, clasp-knives, and pen-knives	" 1 00	" 2 0 8	" 1 00	" 2 0 8
39	Scissors	" 2 25	" 4 11 5	" 2 25	" 4 11 5
33	Articles of steel not otherwise specified	100 kilog. 24 00	" 0 9 9	100 kilog. 19 84	" 0 8 0½
	<i>Note.</i> —Instruments (mathematical, physical, &c.) are charged according to the material which predominates in weight.				
	Machines and machinery—				
217	Agricultural machines	" 1 00	" 0 0 4½	" 0 95	" 0 0 4½
218	Locomotive engines and other motive machinery	" 2 50	" 0 1 0½	" 2 00	" 0 0 9½
220	Machinery for industrial purposes, and detached parts thereof	" 9 00	" 0 3 8	" 8 00	" 0 3 3
216	Working machines	" 27 50	" 0 11 2	" 22 95	" 0 9 4

Rates of Import Duty leviable in Spain, &c.—Continued.

Number in Special Tariff.	Tariff Classification.	Non-Conventional Tariff.		Conventional Tariff.	
		Rates of Duty.	English Equivalents.	Rates of Duty.	English Equivalents.
<i>India-rubber and Gutta-percha, Wrought and Unwrought.</i>					
234	India-rubber and gutta-percha, unmanufactured ...	100 kilog.	3 00 Cwt.	0 1 2½	160 kilog. *3 00 Cwt. *0 1 2½
235	India-rubber wares—				
	Sheets, thread, and tubes ...	Kilog.	0 50	1 0 4	Kilog. *0 50 " *1 0 4
236	Tissues of India-rubber, mixed with other materials	"	3 00	6 1 11	" 2 75 " 5 11 8
	All other manufactures ...	"	1 85	3 15 2	" 1 50 " 3 1 0
<i>Earthenware and Porcelain.</i>					
14	Roofing tiles, and bricks for building purposes ...	100 kilog.	0 06	Ton 0 0 5½	100 kilog. 0 06 Ton 0 0 5½
15	Tiles, for walls and floors, glazed; tubes, drain-pipes, &c. ...	"	1 50	Cwt. 0 0 7¼	" 1 50 Cwt. 0 0 7¼
16	Stoneware and fine earthenware ...	"	37 50	" 0 15 3	" 26 58 " 0 10 9
17	Porcelain ...	"	52 50	" 1 1 4	" 37 50 " 0 15 3
<i>Glass and Glasswares.</i>					
10	Common hollow wares ...	100 kilog.	8 00	Cwt. 0 3 3	100 kilog. 6 50 Cwt. 0 2 7½
11	Glass and crystal wares ...	"	45 00	" 0 18 3	" 34 65 " 0 14 1
12	Glass and crystal—				
	In plates and sheets... ..	"	17 50	" 0 7 1	" 16 04 " 0 6 6
13	Silvered, also glasses for spectacles and watches ...	"	80 00	" 1 12 6	" 69 34 " 1 8 2
<i>Chemicals.</i>					
<i>Alkali—</i>					
80	Alkaline, carbonates, and caustic alkalis ...	100 kilog.	1 00	Cwt. 0 0 4¾	100 kilog. *1 00 Cwt. *0 0 4¾
77	Alum ...	"	1 50	" 0 0 7¼	" 1 15 " 0 0 5½
92	Arsenic, white ...	Kilog.	0 10	" 0 4 0½	Kilog. 0 10 " 0 4 0½
<i>Barytes—</i>					
	Sulphate of baryta ...	100 kilog.	7 50	" 0 3 0½	100 kilog. 4 80 " 0 1 11½
<i>Bleaching materials—</i>					
81	Chloride of lime ...	"	1 30	" 0 0 6½	" *1 30 " *0 0 6½
92	Chromate of potash ...	Kilog.	0 10	" 0 4 0½	Kilog. 0 10 " 0 4 0½
92	Hyposulphite of soda ...	"	0 10	" 0 4 0½	" 0 10 " 0 4 0½
92	Borax ...	"	0 10	" 0 4 0½	" 0 10 " 0 4 0½
78	Brimstone ...	100 kilog.	0 25	" 0 0 1¼	100 kilog. *0 25 " *0 0 1¼
<i>Coppers—</i>					
98	Sulphate of iron (green copperas) ...	"	1 50	" 0 0 7¼	" 1 50 " 0 0 7¼
92	Other kinds ...	Kilog.	0 10	" 0 4 0½	Kilog. 0 10 " 0 4 0½
82	Epsom salts ...	100 Kilog.	0 50	" 0 0 2½	100 kilog. 0 50 " 0 0 2½
80	Sal-ammoniac ...	"	1 00	" 0 0 4¾	" *1 00 " *0 0 4¾
<i>Saltpetre—</i>					
86	Nitrate of potash ...	"	1 50	" 0 0 7	" *1 50 " *0 0 7
87	Nitrate of soda ...	"	0 25	" 0 0 1¼	" *0 25 " *0 0 1¼
83	Salt ...	"	3 25	" 0 1 3½	" 0 54 " 0 0 2½
<i>Perfumery—</i>					
98	Perfumery and essences ...	Kilog.	2 00	" 4 1 3	Kilog. 1 73 " 3 13 6
98	Scented soap ...	"	2 00	" 4 1 3	" 1 73 " 3 13 6
<i>Paper, &c., Stationery and Books.</i>					
<i>Paper—</i>					
170	Straw paper and common packing paper ...	100 kilog.	12 50	Cwt. 0 5 1	100 kilog. 10 85 Cwt. 0 4 5
162	Endless, unsized, or half-sized, for printing ...	"	10 50	" 0 4 3	" 10 00 " 0 4 0½
163	For writing or lithographing, or for prints ...	"	30 00	" 0 12 2	" 27 50 " 0 11 2
164	Cut paper, paper made by hand, ruled paper ...	"	56 25	" 1 2 10	" 48 75 " 0 19 9½
<i>Paperhangings—</i>					
168	Ornamented with gold, silver, flock, or glass ...	"	200 00	" 4 1 3	" 130 00 " 2 12 10
162	Other kinds ...	"	27 50	" 0 11 2	" 23 84 " 0 9 8
171	Other kinds of paper ...	"	40 00	" 0 16 3	" 35 00 " 0 14 2
172	Cardboard, in sheets and in boxes, lined with common paper; articles of papier mâché or carton pierre, not finished ...	"	8 00	" 0 3 3	" 6 95 " 0 2 9½
173	Articles of papier mâché finished, and cardboard boxes adorned or lined with fine paper or other materials ...	Kilog.	1 50	" 3 1 0	Kilog. 1 35 " 2 1½ 9
167	Prints, maps, &c. ...	"	1 25	" 2 10 10	" 1 25 " 2 10 10
71	Ink, for writing or printing ...	100 kilog.	25 60	" 0 10 5	100 kilog. 24 00 " 0 9 9
189	Pencils ...	"	36 00	" 0 14 8	" 33 75 " 0 13 8
63	Sealing-wax ...	"	10 00	" 0 4 0½	" 10 00 " 0 4 0½
<i>Books or other printed papers, bound or unbound—</i>					
165	In Spanish ...	"	42 00	" 0 17 1	" 38 50 " 0 15 7½
166	In foreign languages ...	"	10 00	" 0 4 0½	" 10 00 " 0 4 0½
<i>Oils, Minerals, &c.</i>					
59	Seed oils ...	100 kilog.	23 00	Cwt. 0 9 5	100 kilog. *23 00 Cwt. *0 9 5
206	Oil cakes... ..	Not specified.	Not specified.		
	Grease ...	100 kilog.	1 00	Cwt. 0 0 4¾	100 kilog. *1 00 Cwt. *0 0 4¾
<i>Candles—</i>					
97	Wax, paraffine, stearine, and sperm ...	"	50 00	" 1 0 4	" 33 90 " 0 12 8
206	Tallow ...	"	1 90	" 0 0 9¼	" 1 70 " 0 0 8
<i>Soap—</i>					
95	Common ...	"	18 75	" 0 7 8	" 15 80 " 0 6 5
98	Scented ...	Kilog.	2 00	" 4 1 3	Kilog. 1 73 " 3 11 0
<i>Petroleum and rock oils—</i>					
<i>Raw—</i>					
7	Import duty ...	100 kilog.	0 41	" 0 0 2	100 kilog. 0 41 " 0 0 2
7	Surcharge ...	"	8 34	" 0 3 4¾	" 8 34 " 0 3 4¾
7	Transitory duty ...	"	3 75	" 0 1 6½	" 3 75 " 0 1 6½
<i>Refined—</i>					
8	Import duty ...	"	5 50	" 0 2 2¾	" 3 80 " 0 1 6½
8	Surcharge ...	"	17 25	" 0 7 0	" 17 25 " 0 7 0
8	Transitory duty ...	"	3 75	" 0 1 6½	" 3 75 " 0 1 6½
<i>Tarrentine—</i>					
63	Oil and spirits of ...	"	10 00	" 0 4 0½	" 10 00 " 0 4 0½
<i>Rosin—</i>					
6	Pine rosin ...	"	0 41	" 0 0 2	" 0 41 " 0 0 2
63	Other kinds ...	"	10 00	" 0 4 0½	" 10 00 " 0 4 0½
6	Pitch ...	"	0 41	" 0 0 2	" 0 41 " 0 0 2
5	Coal, cinders, and patent fuel ...	1,000 kilog.	1 25	Ton 0 1 0	1,000 kilog. *1 25 Ton *0 1 0
4	Cement ...	100 kilog.	0 06	" 0 0 6	100 kilog. 0 06 " 0 0 6
4	Fireclay ...	"	0 06	" 0 0 6	" 0 06 " 0 0 6
4	Millstones and grindstones ...	"	0 06	" 0 0 6	" 0 06 " 0 0 6
4	Roofing slates ...	"	0 06	" 0 0 6	" 0 06 " 0 0 6

† Pays this rate under the General Tariff, the duty under the Conventional Tariff being higher.

Rates of Import Duty leviable in Spain, &c.—Continued.

Number in Spanish Tariff.	Tariff Classification.	Non-Conventional Tariff.		Conventional Tariff.			
		Rates of Duty.	English Equivalents.	Rates of Duty.	English Equivalents.		
<i>Articles of Food.</i>							
233	Bacon and hams	100 kilog.	15 00 Cwt.	0 6 1	100 kilog.	15 00 Cwt.	0 6 1
235	Butter		56 00	"	52 50	"	1 1 4
271	Cheese	Kilog.	0 36	"	0 35	"	0 14 2½
232	Beef, salted or jerked	100 kilog.	2 80	"	0 1 1½	"	0 1 1½
233	Pork, salted	"	15 00	"	15 00	"	0 6 1
	Cocoa, prepared, and chocolate—						
	Caracas and the like	"	91 00	"	1 17 0	"	1 7 2
250	Guayaquil and the like	"	56 00	"	1 2 9	"	0 19 9½
251-51	Transitory duty in addition to the above	"	16 00	"	0 6 6	"	0 6 6
267	Chocolate	Kilog.	1 00	"	2 0 8	Kilog.	0 65
268	Confectionery	"	1 00	"	2 0 8	"	0 85
	Fish—						
237	Fresh fish, or with such an amount of salt as is indispensable for their preservation...	100 kilog.	1 50	"	0 0 7½	100 kilog.	1 50
	Dried cod fish and stock fish—						
236	Import duty	"	17 50	"	0 7 1	"	12 70
236	Transitory duty	"	3 00	"	0 1 2½	"	3 00
238	(Salted, smoked, or pickled (except sardines, salted))	"	12 00	"	0 4 10½	"	5 00
	(Sardines, salted)	"	3 00	"	0 1 2½	"	2 00
239	Shell-fish	"	3 00	"	0 4 0½	"	1 00
63	Hops	"	10 00	"	0 4 0½	"	10 00
	Sugar, of all kinds—						
249	Import duty	"	32 25	"	0 13 1	"	30 80
249	Transitory duty	"	13 50	"	0 5 6	"	13 50
266	Pickles and sauces	Kilog.	1 00	"	2 0 8	Kilog.	0 90
	Spirits—						
259	Brandy, &c.	Hectol.	20 00	Gallon	0 8 8½	Hectol.	17 35
259	Transitory duty in addition to above	"	3 75	"	0 0 1½	"	3 75
260	Liqueurs	Litre	1 00	"	0 3 7½	Litre	0 76
241	Beer and ale	Hectol.	12 50	"	0 0 5½	Hectol.	9 75
92	Vinegar	Kilog.	0 10	Cwt.	0 4 0½	Kilog.	0 10
<i>Miscellaneous Articles.</i>							
	Carriages—						
221	Coaches and berlins, new or old, of four seats, enclches with two "tableros," with or without hoods	Each	1,000 00	Each	40 0 0	Each	801 80
222	Berlins, with two seats, with or without a folding seat; omnibuses, holding more than fifteen persons, and diligences, new or old	"	750 00	"	30 0 0	"	606 75
223	Carriages of two or four wheels, without "tableros," regardless of number of seats; omnibuses holding not more than fifteen persons, and carriages not otherwise specified	"	312 50	"	12 10 0	"	270 90
224	Passenger carriages for railways and tramways	100 kilog.	37 90	Cwt.	0 15 5	100 kilog.	37 90
225	Other railway carriages	"	10 85	"	0 4 5	"	10 85
226	Carts and hand-carts	"	10 00	"	0 4 0	"	8 65
	Clocks and watches—						
212	Watches of gold	Each	7 50	Each	0 6 0	Each	7 50
213	" of silver or other materials	"	2 00	"	0 1 7½	"	1 80
37	Watch works, detached parts	Kilog.	3 00	Lb.	0 1 1	Kilog.	3 00
214	Clocks with weights, and alarm clocks	Each	1 20	Each	0 0 11½	Each	1 10
215	Complete works for wall and table clocks, with or without case; also chronometers	"	5 60	"	0 4 5½	"	4 70
	Note.—Unfinished works for wall or table clocks are charged 1 pes. 25 c. per kilog. (5½d. per lb.); and cases according to the materials of which made.						
122	Cordage and twine	100 kilog.	20 80	Cwt.	0 8 5	100 kilog.	18 90
	Hats—						
293	Beaver, silk, and felt	Each	2 00	Each	0 1 7½	Each	1 83
	Horses—						
187	Geldings above the standard height	"	128 30	"	5 2 8	"	128 30
188	Other kinds of horses, mares, and foals	"	31 50	"	1 5 2	"	31 50
	Household furniture—						
179	Of common wood, turned, painted, varnished or not	100 kilog.	20 00	Cwt.	0 8 2	100 kilog.	18 75
180	Of finer woods, carved, polished, or varnished, also of common wood veneered with finer woods; furniture, covered except with silk or leather, and not gilt or inlaid with metal ornaments	"	36 00	"	0 14 8	"	33 75
181	Gilt or inlaid with mother-of-pearl and other similar substances; also furniture with metal ornaments, or covered with silk or leather	"	112 00	"	2 5 6	"	102 65
66	Indigo	"	10 00	"	0 4 1	"	*10 00
	Lucifer and wax matches—						
179	Wooden	"	20 00	"	0 8 2	"	18 75
97	Other kinds	"	50 00	"	1 0 4	"	33 90
210	Pianos	Each	250 00	Each	10 0 0	Each	174 14
296	Pictures, oil paintings	"	1 00	"	0 0 9½	"	0 90
	Ships and boats—						
227	Wooden ships and boats, up to 50 tons register	Ton reg.	40 00	Ton reg.	1 12 0	Ton reg.	40 00
228	Wooden ships, from 51 to 300 tons register	"	26 00	"	1 0 10	"	26 00
229	Wooden ships of 301 tons register and above	"	14 00	"	0 11 2	"	14 00
230	Iron ships of all kinds	"	12 50	"	0 10 0	"	12 50
93	Starch	100 kilog.	10 00	Cwt.	0 4 0½	100 kilog.	9 15
186	Straw plaiting for hats	"	30 24	"	0 12 3	"	30 24
	Tobacco, cigars, and snuff						
289	Toys	Prohibited.	1 50	Prohibited.	3 1 0	Prohibited.	1 30
	Umbrellas and parasols—						
291	Of silk	Each	2 50	Each	0 2 0	Each	1 25
292	Of other materials	"	1 50	"	0 1 2½	"	0 75

† Cocoa directly imported from non-European foreign countries pays 3 pesetas per 100 kilog. less than these duties.

No. 2845.—C.S.O.

Colonial Secretary's Office,

Perth, 1st December, 1886.

HIS Excellency the Governor, in Executive Council, has been pleased with the advice of the Executive Council to confirm the following additional By-Laws passed by the Perth Municipal Council.

By Command,
M. S. SMITH,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

BY-LAW No. 7.

A By-Law to prevent the Danger from the Rapid Driving and Riding round the corners or across the intersections of any Streets in the City of Perth, and to Prevent the Driving of Horses or other Animals attached to Wagons, Drays, or Carts, at a faster Rate than a Common Walk.

WHEREAS by an Act of the Governor and Legislative Council of Western Australia, 40 Victoria, No. 13, intitled an Act to amend "The Municipal Institutions Act, 1871," power is given to the Council of the City of Perth to make By-Laws and Regulations as to them shall seem meet for the general regulation of Traffic, and the general good rule and Government of the Municipality. Be it therefore ordered and directed by the Council of the City of Perth.

1. Every person who shall ride or drive any animal or animals, whether attached to any vehicle or not, at more than a walking pace round the corners formed by the junction of any public or private street in the City of Perth with any other street in the said City, or across the intersections of any of the streets of the City, wherever notices are fixed, or along or across the Railway Bridge, shall for every offence forfeit and pay upon conviction a penalty not exceeding Ten Pounds. Provided always that this By-Law shall not be in force unless the Council shall cause to be placed in some conspicuous place at or near the corner of any such public or private street a printed notice requiring the public to ride or drive round such corner at a walking pace.

2. Every person who shall drive any horse or other animal drawing any wagon, dray, cart, or other such carriage without springs, at any faster rate than a common walk, through, over, or along any street, road, or thoroughfare in the City of Perth, shall, on conviction, forfeit and pay a penalty not exceeding Five Pounds.

BY-LAW No. 8.

A By-Law for Regulating Hackney Carriages and Vehicles Licensed to Carry Passengers and Plying for Hire, and the Owners and Drivers thereof, within the City of Perth.

WHEREAS by an Act of the Governor and Legislative Council of Western Australia, 40 Victoria, No. 13, intitled an Act to amend "The Municipal Institutions Act, 1871," power is given to the Council of the City of Perth to make By-Laws and Regulations as to them shall seem meet for the general regulation of Traffic, and the general good rule and Government of the Municipality. Be it therefore ordered and directed by the Council of the City of Perth.

1. The Licensing Officer of the City shall issue licenses only to such owners, conductors, and drivers of hackney carriages and vehicles as, in his discretion, are fit to be entrusted therewith.

2. The Licensing Officer shall not license any person as driver of any licensed vehicle, unless and until he is satisfied the person so offering himself as a driver is fit and competent for the duties of a licensed driver, but he may at his option grant to such applicant a temporary license for a term not exceeding seven days by way of testing his competency for the position of licensed driver.

3. The Licensing Officer shall not license any carriage or vehicle to ply for hire, unless he shall be satisfied that it is a vehicle fit for the purpose for which it is sought to be licensed.

4. Licensed vehicles known as "Hansom Cabs" when plying for hire within the City of Perth, shall not be allowed to carry more than two passengers at one time.

5. Every passenger vehicle plying for hire, or engaged after sunset and before sunrise, shall be provided with a lamp or lamps inside such vehicle, so placed as to give a convenient and sufficient light inside, and the driver shall keep the same lighted whilst so plying or engaged for hire.

6. The number of the license and the number of persons to be carried inside and outside shall be painted on the outside of every carriage in figures of not less than two inches in length and of proportionate breadth in such position as the Licensing Officer may direct, and such number shall be kept legible and undefaced during all the time the carriage shall ply and be used for hire.

7. The number of the license of every licensed carriage on a plate eight inches by four inches, painted in clear, legible figures, together with the number of passengers which such carriage is licensed to carry inside and outside, and a printed card, to be provided by the Council, showing a table of fares fixed for time or distance, shall be affixed at the upper part or the front panel, or in such place as the Inspector may direct inside of such carriage, and such plate and such card respectively shall be kept so affixed, conspicuous, legible, and undefaced, during all the time the carriage shall ply or be used for hire.

8. No licensed carriage shall ply for hire or carry passengers unless at the time of such plying or carrying, such carriage be drawn by at least the number of horses proportioned to the number of passengers which such carriage or omnibus shall have been licensed to carry, as follows, that is to say:—

If licensed to carry six or any less number of persons—One horse.

If licensed to carry more than six and not more than fifteen persons

—Two horses.

If licensed to carry more than fifteen and not more than twenty-seven persons—Three horses.

If licensed to carry more than twenty-seven and not more than thirty-nine persons—Four horses.

And so on in the same proportion for any greater number of persons.

9. It shall not be necessary, except upon request, and at the first licensing of any vehicle, to deliver to the owners of licensed carriages

or vehicles a printed copy of the By-Law regulating licensed hackney carriages and vehicles.

10. No hackney carriage of any description whatsoever shall apply for hire within the City of Perth until and unless the same be duly licensed by the said Licensing Officer.

11. No driver or conductor of a licensed vehicle shall lend or part with his license, nor shall the proprietor of any such vehicle employ an unlicensed person as the driver or conductor thereof.

12. No person shall act as driver of any licensed vehicle who shall not be of the full age of seventeen years, neither shall any person act as conductor of any licensed vehicle who is not of the full age of fourteen years.

13. The driver of every licensed carriage shall be constantly attendant on the same when plying for hire, and shall remain with it, and shall not stand on the footways near the stands; and shall not place any carriage, or stand, or ply for hire in any part of the streets or roadways within the City other than on one of the stands; and shall not be drunk whilst driving or plying for hire; and shall not use any abusive language to any other driver, or to any person hiring or applying to hire any carriage, or conveyed in the same; and shall not loiter with any carriage in any of such streets or roadways.

14. No driver of any hackney carriage shall suffer the same to stand for hire across any street or alongside of any other hackney carriage, nor obstruct the driver of any other carriage in taking up or setting down any person, nor wilfully, wrongfully, or forcibly prevent or endeavour to prevent the driver of any other carriage from taking a fare.

15. No driver or conductor shall, at any time whilst loading, unloading or attending any licensed carriage, wilfully or negligently do, or cause or suffer to be done, any damage to the person or property of any one, or be guilty of any breach of the peace, misconduct, or behaviour whereby a breach of the peace may be occasioned in any respect in such employment.

16. Every person having the care or conduct of any carriage shall keep the same on the left or near side of the road, except in case of actual necessity or other sufficient reason for deviation, and shall not interrupt or interfere with any person or carriage passing or attempting to pass his carriage.

17. Every driver, whilst engaged in taking up or setting down any passenger, shall, during such taking up or setting down, place his carriage as near as conveniently may be to the kerb at that side of the street at which the taking up or setting down is required.

18. No owner or driver shall while having the care of or being attendant upon any licensed carriage, drive the same furiously, wantonly, or carelessly.

19. No owner or driver of any licensed carriage shall refuse or delay to admit and carry in and by his carriage the number of persons painted or marked thereon or specified in the license granted in respect thereof.

20. No owner or driver of any licensed carriage or other licensed vehicle having agreed to take any fare at any time, or from any place, shall delay, neglect, or refuse to fulfil such agreement.

21. No driver shall carry, or knowingly permit to be carried, in any licensed carriage, except to some police office or watch house, any drunken or intoxicated person, or any person so violently or noisily conducting himself or otherwise so misbehaving as to occasion any public annoyance, or annoyance to the passengers of such vehicle, or disturb the public peace.

22. No driver shall smoke any pipe or cigar whilst driving any licensed carriage; nor shall any passenger smoke inside any hackney carriage, or whilst a passenger therein; nor shall any passenger smoke if he is an outside passenger of any vehicle, should any passenger by such vehicle object to such smoking.

23. Any driver found asleep in his vehicle, while such vehicle is on the stand and plying for hire, shall be deemed not to be in attendance thereon.

24. No owner or driver of any licensed carriage shall carry, or permit to be carried, in or upon any such carriage, any coffin containing the deceased body of any person.

25. The driver of every hackney carriage shall place a muzzle upon the head of any vicious horse employed by him, and harnessed to such carriage, and keep the same thereon whilst on the stand waiting for hire.

26. Every driver who shall feed any horse whilst on the stand waiting for hire, shall use a nosebag to contain the forage, and shall not remove such horse's winkers during the time of feeding.

27. No driver of any hackney carriage shall allow any person to ride on the box, or in or upon any part of such carriage, without the permission of the person hiring the same.

28. No owner or driver of any carriage, or any other person, shall obstruct any officer of the Corporation in the execution of his duties.

29. The driver of every licensed carriage driving the same by any place of public worship during the hours of Divine Service therein, on any Sunday, shall drive such carriage whilst passing such place of public worship at a walking pace.

30. The driver of any carriage or licensed vehicle shall, on being requested by an officer of the Corporation, police constable, or any passenger or intended passenger, give to such officer, police constable, passenger or intended passenger, his name and number of licensed carriage or vehicle.

31. No driver shall, except whilst standing on an appointed stand, permit his vehicle, with or without horses, to stand in any part of the City longer than may be absolutely necessary for loading or unloading, or for taking up or putting down passengers, nor shall cause any obstruction in any part of the City.

32. No driver or conductor of any licensed carriage shall wilfully deceive any person in respect to the route or destination thereof, or for the purpose of taking up or setting down a passenger, or, except in case of accident or other unavoidable necessity, stop such a carriage upon any place where foot passengers usually cross the carriage-way.

33. No proprietor shall be at liberty to lend his license to any person.

34. No proprietor shall be at liberty to part with his licensed vehicle without registering the name of the purchaser in the books of the Licensing Officer and on the license granted for such vehicle; and any proprietor who shall part with his vehicle without such registry shall still be deemed the proprietor thereof, and subject as such to all the provisions of this By-Law as fully as if no change of ownership had

taken place; and the purchaser of such vehicle who shall allow the same to be used or to ply for hire without such registry, shall be subject to the same penalty as is imposed by this By-Law on a person for plying without a license; and the person or persons in whose name or names a license shall appear to have been obtained, shall be deemed the owner of the vehicle in respect of which the same shall be taken out, until the transfer shall have been duly made.

35. Whenever any person named as the proprietor or one of the proprietors of a licensed vehicle, shall change his place of abode, he shall within seven days next after any such change, give notice thereof in writing signed by him to the Licensing Officer specifying his new place of abode, and the same shall be duly endorsed upon the license granted to such proprietor.

36. Every owner licensed under the provisions hereof shall at the time of his first obtaining a license, have delivered to him without any charge, a printed copy of this By-Law; and every such owner or driver respectively, shall at all times, have such copy, or some other copy of this By-Law ready to produce, and shall, upon request, produce the same for perusal to any person using or hiring such carriage.

37. The owner of every licensed carriage shall at all times when plying or employing such carriage for hire, have the same in good order, with the harness sufficient, perfect and in good condition, and the whole ready and sufficient for duty, with the driver and horse or horses competent to perform any drive or distance that may be reasonably required.

38. Every licensed carriage applying for hire, or engaged after sunset and before sunrise, shall be provided with two proper carriage lamps, and the driver shall keep the same lighted while so plying or engaged for hire.

39. Every owner or driver of a hackney carriage standing or plying for hire at any public stand appointed by the said Council, shall unless previously engaged (the proof of which engagement shall be on such owner or driver), be bound to take immediately any fare not exceeding the number of persons which his carriage is licensed to carry; and no owner or driver of any hackney carriage shall refuse to carry thereby a reasonable quantity of luggage for any person hiring or desiring to hire such carriage, nor shall refuse to drive the same to any place within the said City, nor for any time not exceeding six hours, if so required by any person hiring or intending to hire such carriage, nor shall fail to drive the same at a reasonable speed, not less than six miles an hour, unless unavoidably delayed or required by the hirer to drive at any slower pace, reasonable time being allowed for food or bait for the horses.

40. Every owner or driver of a hackney carriage or other licensed vehicle, or of a wagon, dray, cart, or other vehicle carrying goods or merchandise, standing or plying for hire at any appointed public stand, shall, on engaging to take a fare, either by time or distance, perform such engagement, whether the distance to be travelled shall be within or without the bounds of the City. And every owner or driver of a licensed vehicle, or of a wagon, dray, cart, or other vehicle aforesaid, standing or plying for hire as aforesaid, shall, unless previously engaged (the proof of which engagement shall be on such owner or driver), be bound to take immediately (or provide a substitute for) any employment tendered to him for the hire of and suitable to his vehicle.

41. The owner of any hackney carriage shall, upon request made by any person, or by the Inspector, or by any police constable, declare to the person, Inspector, or constable requiring the same, the name and place of abode of the conductor or driver thereof.

42. The owner or driver of every hackney carriage wherein any property whatever shall be left by any person hiring or using such carriage, shall, within eighteen hours next after the same shall have been so left, restore such property, in the state in which the same shall have been found, to the owner thereof; or, if the owner cannot be traced, shall deposit such property in the office of the Licensing Officer; and if any owner or driver shall make any default herein, he shall forfeit such sum, not exceeding Five Pounds, as the Justice or Justices before whom such complaint shall be made, shall award for an offence against the provisions of this By-Law; and when any such property shall be deposited as aforesaid, the officer receiving the same shall give an acknowledgment to the depositor, and make an entry and record thereof, and the property so deposited shall be returned to the person who shall prove ownership to the satisfaction of the said Council; such person previously paying all expenses incurred. And if any property so found and deposited shall not be claimed by the owner thereof within one year after the date of deposit, the property having been advertised in such manner as the said Council may direct, such property shall be sold by public auction, and the proceeds thereof disposed of according to law.

43. All owners of carriages, or drivers, or other persons attending any such carriages, shall bring his or their carriage for inspection when the same shall be ordered.

44. If by any unavoidable accident any carriage shall become unfit for use, and also during such reasonable time as any such carriage may be undergoing repair, it shall be lawful for the owner, subject to the approval of the Inspector, to use a spare carriage; but the same shall in all respects except as to a license, be subject to these By-Laws in the same manner as if a license had been granted for the same; and the person using such spare carriage shall be liable in the same manner for any non-compliance with these By-Laws in respect thereof, as if the same had been licensed. Before using such spare carriage the owner shall give notice thereof in writing at the office of the Inspector, stating the true cause of the carriage being disused, and the period during which such spare carriage will be required, and no such spare carriage shall be used until it has been inspected and approved of by the Inspector, nor for a longer period than that stated in a certificate to be signed by the Inspector and delivered to the owner. But any carriage may be used for the purpose of finishing a journey which may have been interrupted by accident.

45. The license of any owner, driver, or conductor may, for any misconduct, be revoked, cancelled, or suspended by the Licensing Officer as he shall deem right after notice given to such owner, driver, or conductor, to show cause why the same should not be revoked, cancelled, or suspended, and opportunity thereupon given to him to show such cause.

46. The Licensing Officer may refuse to issue a license to any person he shall think disqualified therefor; and he shall refuse to issue a license to any person against whom several complaints may have been made to the Licensing Officer, or to the Council, or informations laid before a Justice.

47. In the event of any license being refused, revoked, cancelled or suspended, it shall be lawful for the person affected to appeal to the Mayor and Council against the decision of the Licensing Officer, who

shall inquire into the matter of such appeal, and at their discretion confirm the decision of the Licensing Officer or direct the issue or continuance of a license, and their decision shall be final.

48. No licensed vehicles shall pass any other licensed vehicle in the City proceeding in the same direction to or from the stand if the latter be proceeding on its journey at the rate of six miles an hour, and no licensed vehicle shall immediately precede or follow another licensed vehicle, or nurse or shepherd the same to the danger or annoyance of the passengers of either vehicle.

49. No agreement whatever made with the owner or driver of any hackney carriage, for the payment of any more than his proper fare, as fixed or limited by law, shall be binding or held to authorise any overcharge whatever where such vehicle is engaged on and removed from the stand under such agreement, and in case any person shall be required to pay, and shall pay, to such owner or driver, whether in pursuance of any agreement or not, any sum exceeding the proper fare, the person paying the same shall be entitled on complaint made against such owner or driver before any Justice, to recover back the sum paid beyond the proper fare; and such owner or driver shall further, for such exaction, be liable to a penalty for an offence against the provisions hereof.

50. The rates and fares to be charged by the owners and drivers of hackney carriages and all licensed public vehicles plying for hire within the City, shall be as set forth in the Schedule hereto, marked A, and shall be deemed to be the rates and fares which may be lawfully demanded, received, or taken by any hackney carriage or public vehicle, owner or driver, as aforesaid: Provided that such rates and fares shall be inclusive of all charges for luggage not exceeding twenty-five pounds weight for each passenger.

51. No child under four years of age shall be counted as a passenger, unless there shall be more than one, in which case two of such children shall be considered as one passenger, and so on in respect of every two such children. Children at the breast shall not be considered as passengers in any case.

52. Any person having hired or used a licensed carriage, and refusing to pay the legal fare at the termination of the journey or engagement, or when demanded, shall, on conviction before any Justice or Justices of the Peace, forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding Five pounds.

53. The places set forth and described in the Schedule hereto, marked B, are public stands where all hackney carriages and vehicles shall ply for hire, and such stands or such other stands in such other places as the Council of the City may from time to time appoint (due notice of which shall be given by public advertisement in the *Government Gazette*, or in one or more of the Perth newspapers), shall be and continue the public stands of the City for the purpose aforesaid: and no person shall draw up or station his carriage or vehicle at any other place to ply for hire, and all carriages and vehicles shall be considered plying for hire if on any appointed stand.

54. Hackney carriages shall take their station on the stand in the order of their arrival, and when any carriage shall be called or driven off any stand the carriage immediately behind shall draw up to the place vacated, and all other carriages behind shall draw up in the like order.

55. The Council or the mayor for the time being of the said City may appoint such and so many places in the City as from time to time they or he shall deem necessary, as temporary stands, where hackney carriages and vehicles may ply for hire, in addition to the usual and published stands; but such additional places shall be public stands only for such time as shall be set forth in an advertisement in one or more newspapers published in the said City.

56. At every fourth vehicle on every stand there shall be left a space of eight feet at least for foot passengers to pass through.

57. The distance for which any charge shall be made shall be computed from the stand or place where the carriage was hired, but in case the carriage be taken from any place of public amusement or public building, the distance shall be computed from such last mentioned place or building, and not from the stand where the carriage may usually ply.

58. Every licensed vehicle plying from and to fixed places without the City, shall have painted in letters at least four inches in length and of proportionate breadth, and in a color different from and opposite to the color of the ground on which such letters shall be painted, upon some conspicuous part of such vehicle, so that the same shall be at all times plainly and distinctly visible and legible, the name or names of the extreme place or places from which and to which such licensed vehicle shall be licensed to travel and go.

59. The words "Town Clerk" where used in this By-Law shall be understood to mean the Town Clerk of the City of Perth; the words "Inspector of Vehicles" or "Licensing Officer" shall be understood to mean the Inspector of Vehicles or Licensing Officer for the City. The word "owner" shall signify every person possessed of a beneficial interest in any hackney carriage; the words "hackney carriage" when used in this By-Law shall signify and mean every description of public vehicle plying for hire within the City, and licensed to carry passengers; "conductor" shall mean and include every director or other person, except the driver, who shall attend upon the passengers in any licensed carriage. And whenever in this By-Law, with reference to any person, animal, matter, or thing, any word or words is or are used importing the singular number or the masculine gender only, such word or words shall be understood to include several persons or animals as well as one person or animals, females as well as males, bodies corporate or politic as well as individuals, and several matters or things as well as one matter or thing, unless it be otherwise specially provided, or there be something in the subject or context repugnant thereto.

60. Nothing in this By-Law contained shall apply or be held to apply to carriages which shall be let for hire only when previously ordered or bespoken at the residence of their owners, and which shall never be permitted to ply for hire in any street or place off the premises of their respective owners, or the owners or drivers of such carriages.

61. For every offence against any provision of this By-Law, except wherein a penalty is provided for, the offender shall, upon conviction, be liable to and shall pay a penalty not exceeding Five Pounds, to be recovered in a summary way before any Justice of the Peace: Provided that, where by this By-Law any penalty is imposed upon the owner and driver of any licensed carriage for one and the same offence, only one prosecution shall be had or maintained for the recovery of such penalty against such owner or driver at the option of the person prosecuting the same.

SCHEDULE A.

Table of Rates and Fares for Hackney Carriages and Vehicles Plying for hire within the City of Perth, and which must not be exceeded in any case.

	For a carriage having not more than two or more horses.		For Hansom and other Cab-vehicles having two or more wheels and one horse.		For vehicles plying for hire, at per eight passengers, when hired as a whole vehicle.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
FARES BY TIME.						
For the first hour	5	0	4	0	4	0
For the second hour	4	0	3	0	3	0
For the third hour	4	0	3	0	3	0
For every subsequent hour	3	0	2	6	2	6
Half-hours and quarters at same scale.						
That the charges for each passenger within a radius of one mile of the Town Hall and under shall not exceed sixpence for all vehicles nor one shilling for Hansom Cabs.						
FARES BY DISTANCE—OUTSIDE 1 MILE RADIUS.						
For half-a-mile and any less distance	1	0	1	0	0	6
For a mile	2	0	1	6	1	0
For every half-a-mile, or fractional part of half-a-mile, not exceeding a mile	1	0	0	6	0	6
Any person calling or sending for any carriage, Cab, or other vehicle plying for hire, and not further employing same, exclusive of detention charge	1	0	1	0	0	6
Half-fare is allowed back if distance exceed two miles, provided the fare is not by time. The driver must, before starting, agree with the hirer whether the hiring is by time or distance; if no such agreement, the hirer to choose.						
DETENTION CHARGES.						
For every fifteen minutes after the first five minutes	1	0	1	0	0	6
No extra charge for luggage, if under 25lb weight						

SCHEDULE B.

The following places are hereby appointed by the Council of the City of Perth as Public Stands, and the only places in the said City where licensed hackney carriages and other public passenger vehicles may stand and ply for hire, that is to say:—

1. *St. George's Terrace.*—On the South side of the roadway opposite the Government Offices, and at a distance of 10 feet from Kerb of footway.
2. *Wellington Street.*—On the North side, East and West respectively, of William and Barrack Streets, and 10 feet distant from the Railway Reserve fencing.
3. *William Street.*—East side opposite the Freemason's Hotel, five feet from kerb of footway.
4. *Barrack Street.*—West side opposite the Town Hall, and five feet from kerb of footway.

GEO. SHENTON,
Mayor of Perth.

November 5th, 1886.

Passed by the Council of the City of Perth, on the 5th day of November, 1886.

W. E. VICTOR,
Town Clerk.

The Government Gazette.

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