

Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, of the third part, and us the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, of the fourth part, the Residence House, together with the garden belonging to the said Rectory, and more particularly shown by the green colour on the plan drawn on the deed, became, with its appurtenances, and is now, vested in us:

"And whereas the said house and garden are not subject to any outstanding beneficial lease or grant, but are now in our possession, but on account of their character or situation the said house and garden are unsuitable or inconvenient to be held or applied for the purposes for which estates vested in us are applicable under the Acts by which our proceedings are governed:

"And whereas with a view to the advantageous appropriation of the same, or of the proceeds thereof, for the ultimate improvement of our common fund, it is expedient that the said house and garden should be sold or disposed of, and accordingly that we should be empowered to sell or dispose of our interest in such house and garden in such manner as shall appear to us advisable:

"Now, therefore, we humbly recommend and propose that we may be authorized and empowered by Instrument or Instruments in writing, duly executed according to law, from time to time to sell or dispose of and duly to convey, according to the provisions of the said Act, the said house and garden so vested in us as aforesaid, and all our estate, right, title, and interest therein, unto and to the use of any person or persons desirous or willing to purchase the same, and his or their heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, or otherwise as he or they shall direct or appoint, and for such consideration as shall upon due calculation and inquiry appear to us to be just and reasonable, it being our intention to invest the proceeds of such sale from time to time as occasion may arise in the purchase of other lands, tithes, rent-charges, tenements, or hereditaments, or of some estate or interest therein, convenient to be held by us for the purposes of the Acts by which our proceedings are governed as aforesaid, and in the meantime to invest the said proceeds in some Government or Parliamentary Stock or other Public Securities in England.

"And we further recommend and propose that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing any other measures relating to the matters aforesaid, or any of them, in accordance with the provisions of the said Act, or of any other Act of Parliament."

And whereas the said Scheme has been approved by His Majesty in Council:

Now, therefore, His Majesty, by and with the advice of His said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said Scheme, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette pursuant to the said Act.

And His Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the Diocese of Saint Albans.

*Almeric FitzRoy.*

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At the Council Chamber, *Whitehall*, the 19th day of *October*, 1915.

By the Lords of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

WHEREAS it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation or Order in Council made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, as amended by the Act now in recital, may, whilst a state of war exists, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade:

And whereas it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation made under Section 1 of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, may, whether the Proclamation was made before or after the passing of the Act now in recital, be varied or added to, whilst a state of war exists, by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade:

And whereas by a Proclamation, dated the 23th day of July, 1915, and made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, and Section 1 of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, and Section 1 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, the exportation from the United Kingdom of certain articles to certain or all destinations was prohibited:

And whereas by subsequent Orders of Council the said Proclamation was amended and added to in certain particulars:

And whereas there was this day read at the Board a recommendation from the Board of Trade to the following effect:—

That the Proclamation, dated the 28th day of July, 1915, as amended and added to by subsequent Orders of Council, should be further amended by making the following amendments in and additions to the same:—

(1) That the headings "Cotton yarn and thread" and "Cotton fabric, suitable for aircraft" in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than France, Russia (except through Baltic ports), Italy, Spain and Portugal, should be deleted, and there be substituted therefor the heading "All manufactures and products of cotton, except cotton lace and cotton waste."

(2) That the heading "Coal, all kinds, and coke, but not including coal allowed by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise to be shipped as bunker coal" in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates should be deleted, and there be substituted therefor the heading "Coal, all kinds, and coke made in gas works, but not including coal allowed by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise to be shipped as bunker coal."

(3) That the heading "Grindstones, carborundum wheels, and emery wheels" in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than France, Russia (except through Baltic