

decision according to the ancient customs in use.

Article 5.—The amount of prize salvage to be awarded shall be at the discretion of the Court, but shall not exceed one-tenth part of the estimated value of the prize.

Article 6.—The Prize Court shall consist of three or more judges who shall be duly appointed by His Majesty for the purpose, any three of whom shall constitute a quorum.

Article 7.—The Court shall be authorised to act in the event of war by Royal Proclamation, and shall after the conclusion of the war continue so to act in relation to, and finally dispose of, all matters and things which arose during the war.

Article 8.—The Judges of the Court shall have power in any case, if they think fit, to appoint one or more assessors to assist them or advise them upon matters requiring expert or other special knowledge.

Article 9.—The Law of Civil Procedure R. S. 127 shall be followed as far as practicable. But if no such Rule is applicable the President of the Court may direct such other rules or practice to be followed in prize cases.

Article 10.—Appeals against a decree of the Prize Court lie to the Dika Court as Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. Judgment of the Court after receiving the Royal assent shall be final.

Article 11.—When and as long as the Prize Court is in existence, the Minister of Justice shall appoint a registrar to the Court, and provide a proficient staff; and the Minister of Finance shall make provision from the public fund for the establishment of the Court.

Article 12.—All decrees and orders of the Prize Court shall be carried out by the Sheriff's Department of the Ministry of Justice.

Article 13.—Where the ship or goods taken as Prize is sold by order of the Court, the purchaser may, within one month from the date of the sale or condemnation of the same, whichever last happens, apply to the Court for a certificate of condemnation and sale, or of sale only, and the Court shall direct such certificate to be issued or endorsed on the bill of sale. Where the ships or goods taken as Prize, if restored to the owner by decree of the Court, the owner may, within one month from the date of the decree, apply for a certificate of restitution, and the Court shall direct such certificate to be issued.

Article 14.—All claims for the condemnation of captured ships, vessels, or goods shall be entered in the name of the Crown by the Department of Public Prosecution. All other claims of whatever nature may be instituted by the claimants.

This Law is proclaimed on the 20th day of July of the year of our Lord the Buddha 2460, being the 2444th day of the present reign.

*Board of Trade,  
Whitehall Gardens, S.W.*

THE RETAIL COAL PRICES ORDER,  
1917.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon them by Regulations 2(F) to 2(JJ) of the Defence of the Realm Regulations and of all

other powers enabling them in that behalf the Board of Trade hereby order as follows:—

1. The price at which coal delivered by road vehicle from a depôt or wharf or railway siding in lots of 1 ton or over may be sold shall, subject to the provisions of Article 13 of this Order, not exceed by more than 1s. per ton the price of the coal delivered at the depôt or wharf or railway siding in addition to the actual cost of handling and delivery, such cost to include depôt and office expenses, but not interest charges or salaries to owners, partners or directors of the business; provided that:—

(i) Where a merchant sells under the same description and at the same price coals of which the prices delivered at the depôt or wharf or railway siding are different, the price under this article shall not exceed the average price delivered at the depôt or wharf or railway siding of the whole of the coal in question with the additions herein or hereinafter mentioned.

(ii) Where a coal merchant deals in articles other than coal in the course of his business charges common to the sale of coal and other parts of the business are to be fairly apportioned in determining working costs for the purpose of this article.

(iii) The exclusion of salaries to owners, partners, or directors from working costs shall not apply to reasonable remuneration to such owners, partners, or directors in respect of manual labour or clerical work performed by them.

2. The price of coal sold or delivered in smaller lots than 1 ton from a road vehicle shall not exceed by more than 2s. per ton the maximum selling price in the same district for sales of the same description of coal in lots of 1 ton or over from road vehicles as prescribed by Article 1 of this Order.

3. The price of coal delivered from a depôt, wharf or railway siding to dealers' shops shall be less than the prices provided in Article 1 of this Order by 6d. per ton or such other amount as may be approved by the local authority.

4. The price of coal sold at depôts or wharves or railway sidings to hawkers and dealers in quantities less than 8 tons shall be less than the prices provided in Article 1 of this Order by 3s. per ton or such other amount as may be approved by the local authority.

5. The price of coal sold in quantities of 2 cwt. or less at dealers' shops shall not exceed by more than 1d. per cwt. the maximum selling price in the same district for similar quantities sold from road vehicles as authorised by Article 2 of this Order.

6. The prices for quantities of coal less than 1 cwt. shall be at the same rate to the nearest farthing as the price per cwt. Fractions of a farthing to be charged as a farthing.

7. The maximum price of coal sold in small quantities to consumers from depôt or wharf or railway siding shall be 2d. per cwt. less than the maximum price in the same district for smaller lots than 1 ton sold from road vehicles as provided by Article 2 of this Order.

8. The foregoing maximum prices are for cash on delivery and if credit be taken a reasonable charge may be made therefor; provided that such charge shall not exceed such amount as may be approved by the local authority.