

(Saturday, 11.30 a.m.) on the day on which the relative Bills are to be dated.

7. Members of the House of Commons are not precluded from tendering for these Bills.

8. Tenders must be made on the printed forms which may be obtained from the Chief Cashier's Office, Bank of England.

9. The Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury reserve the right of rejecting any Tenders.

COLONIAL OFFICE

Westminster, London S.W.1.

December 1958.

The QUEEN has been pleased to give directions for the appointment of Kenneth Sievwright Stoby, Esq. (Puisne Judge, British Guiana) to be Chief Justice, Barbados.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH FOR SCOTLAND

St. Andrew's House, Edinburgh 1.

27th November 1958.

ALKALI, &c., WORKS (SCOTLAND) ORDER, 1958

Registration under the Alkali, &c., Works Regulation Act, 1906

With effect from 31st December 1958, the Alkali, &c., Works (Scotland) Order, 1958 (S.I. 1958 No. 1932 (S. 105))* further extends and amends the list of works scheduled under the Alkali, &c. Works Regulation Act, 1906 (as extended by the Alkali, &c., Works (Scotland) Order, 1952) by the addition and the amendment of the classes of works set out in the first and second schedules hereto.

From 31st December, no work of a class named in the Order may, by virtue of section 9 of the Act, be carried on unless certified to be registered by the Secretary of State for Scotland.

The term "works" refers to the operations or processes specified in the schedule and not necessarily to the whole of the premises in which they are carried on.

Application for registration should be made forthwith by letter addressed to the Secretary, Department of Health for Scotland, St. Andrew's House, Edinburgh 1.

The following particulars should be stated:

- (a) Description of each work requiring registration (e.g., steel works—Bessemer furnaces);
- (b) (i) Name, if any, of the premises at which the work is or will be carried on;
 - (ii) Full postal address of the premises;
 - (iii) Burgh or County in which the premises are situated.
- (c) Name and address of:
 - (i) the owner;
 - (ii) the lessee, occupier or other person carrying on the work(s).
- (d) The date(s) of installation of the plant(s).

The application should be made by or on behalf of the company or person actually carrying on the work.

Cheques or Money Orders in payment of the registration fee (£6) should not be forwarded until requested.

* Obtainable at H.M.S.O. (price 3d. net).

FIRST SCHEDULE

Additional Works

Benzene Works, that is to say, works (not being tar works as already defined) in which any wash oil used for the scrubbing of coal gas is distilled or in which any crude benzol is distilled.

Pyridine Works, that is to say, works in which pyridine is recovered.

Bromine Works, that is to say, works in which bromine is made or is used in any manufacturing operation.

Hydrofluoric Acid Works, that is to say, works in which hydrofluoric acid is evolved in the manufacture of liquid hydrofluoric acid or its compounds.

Cement Production Works, that is to say, works in which argillaceous and calcareous materials are used

in the production of cement clinker and works in which cement clinker is ground or cement is packed.

Lead Works, that is to say, works in which, by the application of heat, lead is extracted from any material containing lead or its compounds, and works in which compounds of lead are manufactured from metallic lead or its compounds by dry processes which give rise to dust or fume.

Fluorine Works, that is to say, works in which fluorine or its compounds with other halogens are made or used in any manufacturing process.

Acid Sludge Works, that is to say, works in which acid sludge produced in the refining of coal tar, petroleum or other hydro-carbon derivatives is treated in such manner as to cause the evolution of any noxious or offensive gas.

Iron Works and Steel Works, that is to say, works in which—

- (a) iron or ferro alloys are produced in a blast furnace and in which raw materials for use in blast furnaces are handled or prepared; or
- (b) iron ores for use in blast furnaces are calcined or sintered; or
- (c) iron or steel is melted in air or rotary furnaces fired by coal or oil, or in cupolas employing a heated air blast, or in electric arc furnaces; or
- (d) steel is produced, melted or refined in Bessemer, trochaenas open hearth or electric arc furnaces; or
- (e) oxygen or air enriched with oxygen is used for the refining of iron ore for the production, shaping or finishing of steel.

Copper works, that is to say, works in which—

- (a) molten copper or copper alloy is de-oxygenated by the immersion therein of wood; or
- (b) copper or copper alloy is melted and cast in moulds the internal surfaces of which have been coated with grease-bound or oil-bound dressings.

Electricity Works, that is to say, works in which—

- (a) solid or liquid fuel is burned to raise steam for the generation of electricity for distribution to the general public or for purposes of public transport; or
- (b) boilers having an aggregate maximum continuous rating of not less than 450,000 lbs. of steam per hour and normally fired by solid or liquid fuel are used to produce steam for the generation of electricity for purposes other than those mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

Producer Gas Works, that is to say, works in which producer gas is made from coal and in which raw producer gas is transmitted or used.

Gas and Coke Works, that is to say, works (not being producer gas works) in which—

- (a) coal, oil or mixtures of coal or oil with other carbonaceous materials are handled or prepared for carbonisation or gasification and in which these materials are subsequently carbonised or gasified; or
- (b) water gas is produced or purified; or
- (c) coke or semi-coke is produced and quenched, cut, crushed or graded; or
- (d) gas produced by the carbonisation or gasification of coal, oil, or mixtures of coal or oil with other carbonaceous materials is subjected to purification processes.

Ceramic Works, that is to say, works in which—

- (a) pottery products (including domestic earthenware and china, sanitary ware, electrical porcelain, glazed tiles and teapots) are made in intermittent kilns fired by coal or oil and raw materials used for the manufacture of pottery products are handled and prepared; or
- (b) heavy clay or refractory goods are fired by coal or oil in
 - (i) intermittent kilns; or
 - (ii) continuous grate-fired kilns; or
 - (iii) any kiln in which a reducing atmosphere is essential.

Lime Works, that is to say, works in which calcium carbonate or calcium magnesium carbonate is burned through the agency of coal.

Sulphate Reduction Works, that is to say, works in which metallic sulphates are reduced to the corresponding sulphates by heating with carbonaceous matter.

Caustic Soda Works, that is to say, works in which—

- (a) either concentrated solutions of caustic soda or fused caustic soda are produced in vessels heated by coal; or
- (b) black liquor produced in the manufacture of paper is calcined in the recovery of caustic soda.