The Unemployment Insurance (Benefit) (Amendment) Regulations, 1921 (S.R. and O. 1921, No. 921).
The Unemployment Insurance (Benefit) (Amendment) Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1928 (S.R. and O. 1928, No. 86).
The Unemployment Insurance (Collection of Contributions) Regulations, 1920 (S.R. and O. 1920, No. 2014).
The Unemployment Insurance (Commencement of periods) Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1929 (S.R. and O. 1929, No. 130).
The Unemployment Insurance (Courses of Instructions) Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1925 (S.R. and O. 1925, No. 44).
The Unemployment Insurance (Courses of Instruction) (Amendment) Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1930 (S.R. and O. 1930, No. 121.)
The Unemployment Insurance (Courts of Referees) Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1930 (S.R. and O. 1930, No. 74).
The Unemployment Insurance (Night work) Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1924 (S.R. and O. 1924, No. 95).
The Unemployment Insurance (Return of Contributions) Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1926 (S.R. and O. 1926, No. 49).
The Unemployment Insurance (Return of Contributions) (Amendment) Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1930 (S.R. and O. 1930, No. 75).

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Administration, p. 345. | *Fees for Verification and Stamping, p.* 356.

Administration.

THE MEASURING INSTRUMENTS (LIQUID FUEL AND LUBRICATING OIL) REGULATIONS (NORTHERN IRELAND), 1931, DATED JANUARY 15TH, 1931, MADE BY THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE FOR NORTHERN IRELAND, UNDER SECTION 5 OF THE WEIGHTS AND MEASURES ACT, 1904 (4 EDW. 7. CH. 28) AND SECTION 2 OF THE WEIGHTS AND MEASURES (AMENDMENT) ACT (NORTHERN IRELAND), 1930 (20&21 GEO. 5. CH. 16).

1931. No. 5.

The Ministry of Commerce in exercise of the powers conferred upon the Ministry in this behalf by Section 5 of the Weights and Measures Act, 1904 (4 Edw. 7. ch. 28), and Section 2 of the Weights and Measures (Amendment) Act (Northern Ireland), 1930 (20 & 21 Geo. 5. ch. 16), and of all other powers, if any, in that behalf, do hereby make the following Regulations, viz. :—

Title and date of application

1.—(*a*) These Regulations may be cited as the Measuring Instruments (Liquid Fuel and Lubricating Oil) Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1931, and shall come into force on 1st April, 1931.

(*b*) The Interpretation Act, 1889 (52 & 53 Vict. ch. 63) as amended by the Interpretation Act (Northern Ireland), 1921 (12 Geo. 5. ch. 4) shall apply to these Regulations as if they were an Act of Parliament.

Construction.

2. For the purposes of these Regulations, unless the context otherwise requires :—

The expression "measuring instrument" means any instrument used in trade for the measurement of liquid fuel or lubricating oil for sale in individual quantities not ex-

ceeding 20 gallons other than a simple independent measure to which the Weights and Measures Regulations, 1907, (*a*) and any regulations amending the same apply.

The expression "correct" means correct within the limits of error specified in No. 35 of these Regulations.

The expression "Weights and Measures Acts" means the Weights and Measures Acts (Northern Ireland), 1878 to 1930.

The expression "certified pattern" or "pattern certified" means a pattern for which a Certificate has been issued by the Board of Trade or the Ministry of Commerce under Section 6 of the Weights and Measures Act, 1904.

Non-application of W. & M. Regs. 1907.

3. Those of the Weights and Measures Regulations, 1907, (*a*) in which reference is expressly made to instruments or to measuring instruments shall not apply to measuring instruments to which these regulations apply.

Application of W. & M. Acts.

4. The provisions set out in the Schedule to these Regulations, being provisions of the Weights and Measures Acts which, as so set out, incorporate the consequential and supplemental provisions necessary to give full effect to these Regulations, shall apply to measuring instruments as defined in No. 2 of these Regulations.

Dispensing powers of the Ministry of Commerce

5. Where in the special circumstances of any case it appears to the Ministry of Commerce to be impracticable or unnecessary to comply with any requirement of these Regulations the Ministry may, if it thinks fit, dispense with the observance of such requirement upon such conditions, if any, as it may impose.

Stamp of uniform design.

6. The stamp to be used by the inspector for the purposes of these Regulations shall be of the uniform design issued by the Ministry of Commerce, with the addition of a number or mark distinguishing the district, and a date mark indicating the date of stamping.

Test under practical conditions.

7. Every measuring instrument shall be tested under practical working conditions with the liquid fuel or oil that the instrument is intended to deliver.

Inspection visits.

8. The premises of every trader in the district where any measuring instrument is installed to which these Regulations apply shall be visited for the purpose of inspecting and testing such instrument at least once a year.

Arrangements shall also be made for special surprise visits from time to time.

Conditions governing stamping.

9. Subject to the provisions of Nos. 36 and 37 of these Regulations the inspector shall satisfy himself before stamping any measuring instrument :—

(*a*) S. R. & O. 1907 (No. 698), p. 1075.

(*a*) That it is made in accordance with a certified pattern or in accordance with such a pattern modified only as regards such minor details of construction as may have been sanctioned by the Board of Trade or the Ministry of Commerce.

(*b*) That it complies with the requirements of these regulations so far as they may be applicable.

(*c*) That in any special case it complies with any other requirements which may have been prescribed by the Board of Trade or the Ministry of Commerce in respect of the certified pattern at the time of its certification under Section 6 of the Weights and Measures Act, 1904.

Obliteration of stamp on inspection.

10. Subject to the provisions of Nos. 36, 37 and 38 of these Regulations the inspector on inspection

(1) shall obliterate the stamp or stamps

(*a*) on any measuring instrument which is not correct,

(*b*) on any measuring instrument which is otherwise such that it cannot be stamped or restamped under these Regulations ; and

(2) may obliterate the stamp or stamps

(*a*) on any measuring instrument of fixed type which has been erected or re-erected since it was last stamped,

(*b*) on any measuring instrument to which any alteration or addition has been made or which has been adjusted or repaired in any manner which might affect its accuracy since it was last stamped.

Provided that where a measuring instrument does not fully comply with the requirements of these Regulations, but the nature or degree of the non-compliance is not in the inspector's judgment such as to require the immediate obliteration of the stamp or stamps, he shall leave with the trader a notice calling on him to have the instrument corrected within a stated period not exceeding 28 days and shall obliterate the stamp or stamps if the correction has not been made within that period.

The inspector shall not obliterate the stamp or stamps on any measuring instrument except on the grounds stated in this Regulation.

Provision of seals, etc.

11. A measuring instrument shall not be stamped unless provided with one or more plugs, seals or sealing devices of suitable form and material to protect all stops or other adjustable parts affecting the quantity delivered, or with such alternative sealing arrangements as may be sanctioned by the Ministry of Commerce in respect of a particular certified pattern. The inspector's stamp shall be placed on all such plugs, seals or sealing devices.

Instrument to be complete.

12. A measuring instrument shall not be stamped unless it is complete with all parts and attachments concerned in the operations of measurement and delivery.

Name of maker or supplier.

13. Every measuring instrument shall be legibly marked with the name of the maker or supplier.

Prohibition of certain markings.

14. A measuring instrument shall not be stamped if it bears any mark which might be mistaken for an inspector's stamp or any statement or mark other than the stamp of an Inspector of Weights and Measures which purports to be, or might be mistaken for, an expression of approval or guarantee of accuracy by any body or person.

Provided always that any measuring instrument made in accordance with a certified pattern may be marked with the number of the Notice of Examination issued by the Board of Trade or the Ministry of Commerce in respect of that pattern preceded by the words " Board of Trade Notice No." or " Ministry of Commerce Notice No." or the abbreviation " B.o.T. Notice No." or " M. of C. Notice No."

Provided also that where the Board of Trade or the Ministry of Commerce have afterwards authorised any minor modification or modifications of such certified pattern the authority for the alteration may also be marked by a mark denoting the date of the Board of Trade or the Ministry of Commerce letter of authorisation for the minor modification preceded by the letter M.

Legible markings.

15. Every marking, notice, inscription or indication on a measuring instrument having reference to the method of operation or to the quantity delivered shall be conspicuously and legibly marked in a suitable position in plain block characters on a plain background and in distinct contrast thereto.

Marking of " stops."

16. Each stop or setting device of a measuring instrument shall be marked in such a manner as to indicate the capacity it represents or shall be associated with a suitable indicating device for the same purpose.

Permissible abbreviations.

17. Every indication of quantity on a measuring instrument shall be denominated either in full or by means only of one or other of the following abbreviations, viz. :—

Half-pint	½ pt.
Pint	Pt.
Quart	Qt.
Half-Gallon	½ gal.
Gallon or Gallons	Gal.

Provided that the indications of quantity on containers or on the dial of a sales indicator may be shown by figures only where the unit of measurement is boldly marked on the container or dial and no confusion can arise.

Stamping *in situ*

18. Every measuring instrument of fixed type shall be so disposed that the purchaser can readily obtain a clear and un-

obstructed view of all the operations and indications of measurement and delivery; and shall be verified and stamped when completely erected ready for use and in the situation in which it is to be used notwithstanding that it may have been previously verified or stamped in some other location.

Fitting of indicators.

19. Every measuring instrument used for the measurement of liquid fuel in the presence of the purchaser shall be provided with an individual sales indicator graduated to indicate all possible deliveries up to a minimum of ten gallons, unless made in accordance with a pattern certified prior to the 1st April, 1929, without such an indicator.

Any other counting or totalising device that may be provided shall be so arranged as to avoid any possibility of confusion with the individual sales indicator.

Delivery at one outlet.

20. No measuring instrument used for measurement in the presence of the purchaser shall be arranged to deliver measured quantities at more than one outlet.

Non-manipulation of indicators.

21. Every individual sales indicator fitted to a measuring instrument shall be so arranged that it can be readily re-set to "zero" and that it is not possible to advance the indication by other means than by the proper operation of the instrument.

On instruments of the twin or multiple container type the individual sales indicator shall be so arranged as not to register before discharge from each container respectively has commenced.

Prohibition of premature signals.

22. No audible or other signal of discharge which can be operated to signal before the movement of the individual sales indicator shall be fitted to any measuring instrument.

Prohibition of reversed scales.

23. Every graduated scale or other indicating device of a measuring instrument shall be denominated in numerical sequence reading in one direction only.

Security of graduated scales.

24. Every graduated scale, pointer or other indicating device of a measuring instrument shall be securely attached to its support or to the spindle or part of the mechanism which controls its movement.

Fitting of sight glasses (container type.)

25. Every measuring instrument of the container type shall be provided with adequate sight glasses, observation windows or other means approved by the Board of Trade or the Ministry of Commerce for showing clearly that the container or containers are properly charged and discharged.

Fitting of sight glasses (piston type).

26. Every measuring instrument of the piston type shall be fitted with an adequate sight glass or other device approved by the Board of Trade or the Ministry of Commerce for showing clearly that the instrument is properly primed before use and shall bear, adjacent to the sight glass, a notice in one or other of the following forms, indicating the priming level :—

PRIMING LEVEL →	or	LIQUID MUST ALWAYS SHOW AT THIS MARK →

This regulation shall not apply to instruments used for the measurement of lubricating oils where the delivery system remains permanently full up to the extremity of the discharge pipe.

Prohibition of non-return valve.

27. No non-return valve shall be fitted in the pipe line between the piston and the sight glass referred to in No. 26 of these Regulations.

Swing Arms.

28. Where a measuring instrument is provided with a swing arm or rigid form of extension pipe such arm or pipe shall be so constructed as either

(*a*) to empty itself completely through the delivery outlet, or

(*b*) to remain permanently filled up to its connection to the flexible hose.

In the latter case the sight glass referred to in No. 26 of these Regulations shall be fitted at the highest point of the swing arm or extension pipe, immediately before the connection to the flexible hose.

Drainage.

29. Every flexible hose for delivering liquid from a measuring instrument, together with any swing arm or extension pipe which empties itself on delivery, shall be so arranged as to provide for ready and adequate drainage of the liquid.

Length of hose.

30. No measuring instrument shall be fitted with a flexible discharge hose exceeding 12 feet in length.

Form of nozzle.

31. No nozzle of a form liable when open to trap any portion of the liquid being delivered shall be attached to the discharge hose of any measuring instrument.

Wetting of hose.

32. Before verifying any measuring instrument fitted with a discharge hose the inspector shall see that liquid has first been passed through the instrument so that the discharge hose has been wetted.

Priming.

33. On verification a measuring instrument of the piston type before being tested for accuracy shall be tested for leakage by being first fully primed. If it is evident after the lapse of a reasonable interval of time that no measurable leakage is occurring the inspector may proceed to test for accuracy; otherwise he shall satisfy himself that the instrument without reprimming does not before the expiry of one hour show any deficiency of delivery exceeding one fluid ounce in the case of an instrument constructed to measure a minimum quantity of not less than one quart, or exceeding four fluid drachms in the case of an instrument constructed to measure any quantity of less than one quart. The instrument shall be fully primed immediately before the test for accuracy is commenced.

On inspection, if the instrument appears to be fully primed, it may be tested forthwith for accuracy. The same leakage test as on verification may also be applied, and shall in any case be applied if the instrument appears not to be fully primed.

Accuracy at varying speeds.

34. Every measuring instrument shall deliver correctly within the limits of error specified in No. 35 of these Regulations at any reasonable speed of operation; always provided that the speed of operation for any single delivery shall be as uniform as practicable.

Error allowances.

35. On verification or re-verification the errors permissible in measuring instruments both on any individual delivery and on the total quantity delivered by a complete cycle of operation of the instrument shall be as follows:—

Quantity delivered.	*Permissible error in excess only.*
½ pint	3 fluid drachms.
Pint	4 fluid drachms.
Quart, ½ gallon or gallon	1 fluid oz.
Above 1 gallon	1 fluid oz. per gallon.

On inspection half the above errors shall be allowed in deficiency and twice the above errors allowed in excess.

Periods of allowance for existing instruments

36. Any measuring instrument which has been in use for trade prior to 1st April, 1929, and is in conformity with the requirements of Nos. 11, 14, 16, 20, 24, 29, 33, 34 and 35 of these regulations may, unless of a pattern for which the Board of Trade or the Ministry of Commerce have declined to issue a Certificate under Section 6 of the Weights and Measures Act, 1904, be stamped or re-stamped from time to time during such periods as the Ministry of Commerce may hereafter by regulation prescribe.

Periods of allowance for existing certified patterns.

37. Any measuring instrument made in accordance with a pattern certified prior to the 1st April, 1929, brought into use after that date may be stamped and re-stamped from time to time during such periods as the Ministry of Commerce may hereafter by regulation prescribe although not complying with the requirements of Nos. 21, 25, 26, 28 and 31 of these regulations if it complies with the other requirements of these regulations.

Periods of allowance (obliteration of stamp).

38. On inspection the inspector shall not in pursuance of No. 10 (1) (*b*) of these Regulations obliterate the stamp on any measuring instrument complying with the conditions prescribed in Nos. 36 and 37 of these Regulations during the periods of allowance stated.

Given under the Official Seal of the Ministry of Commerce this Fifteenth day of January, 1931.

(L.S.) (Signed), *W. D. Scott*,
Secretary to the Ministry of Commerce.

SCHEDULE.

SECTIONS OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES ACTS APPLIED WITH CONSEQUENTIAL AND SUPPLEMENTAL PROVISIONS TO MEASURING INSTRUMENTS.

Penalty on the use or possession of unjust measuring instruments.

1. Every person who uses or has in his possession for use for trade any measuring instrument which is false or unjust shall be liable to a fine not exceeding £5, or in the case of a second or any subsequent offence £20; and any contract bargain sale or dealing made by the same shall be void, and the measuring instrument or any part thereof shall be liable to be forfeited.

[Weights and Measures Act, 1878 [41 & 42 Vict. ch. 49], Section 25, as amended by Weights and Measures Act, 1889 [52 & 53 Vict. ch. 21], Section 3.]

Penalty for fraud in use of measuring instruments.

2. Where any fraud is wilfully committed in the using of any measuring instrument the person committing such fraud, and every person party to the fraud, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding £5, or in the case of a second or any subsequent offence £20, and the measuring instrument or any part thereof shall be liable to be forfeited.

[Weights and Measures Act, 1878 [41 & 42 Vict. ch. 49], Section 26, as amended by Weights and Measures Act, 1889 [52 & 53 Vict. ch. 21], Section 3.]

Penalty on sale of false measuring instruments

3. A person shall not wilfully or knowingly make or sell, or cause to be made or sold, any false or unjust measurng instrument.

Every person who acts in contravention of this section shall be liable to a fine not exceeding £10, or in the case of a second offence £50.

[Weights and Measures Act, 1878 [41 & 42 Vict. ch. 49], Section 27].

Forging &c. of stamps on measuring instruments.

4. If any person forges or counterfeits any stamp used for the stamping under the Weights and Measures Acts of any measuring instrument or wilfully alters a measuring instrument so stamped in such a manner as to increase or diminish the quantity or quantities that it delivers or to falsify its indications of measurement he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty pounds.

Any person who knowingly uses, sells, utters, disposes of, or exposes for sale any measuring instrument with such forged or counterfeit stamp thereon or a measuring instrument so altered shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten pounds.

All measuring instruments or any parts thereof with any such forged or counterfeit stamps shall be liable to be forfeited.

[Weights and Measures Act, 1878 [41 & 42 Vict. ch. 49], Section 32, and Weights and Measures Act, 1904 [4 Edw. 7. ch. 28], Section 10 (2)].

Supplemental Provision.

Any person who replaces on any measuring instrument any stamp used by an inspector of weights and measures under these Regulations which has been removed from the instrument for any purpose shall be deemed to have committed an offence under this provision.

Verification of measuring instruments.

5.—(1) Every measuring instrument used for trade shall be verified and stamped by an inspector of weights and measures as required by these Regulations.

(2) Every person who, after the first day of April, 1932, uses or has in his possession for use for trade any measuring instrument not stamped as required by these Regulations, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two pounds, or in the case of a second offence five pounds.

[Weights and Measures Act, 1889 [52 & 53 Vict. ch. 21], Section 1 (1) and 1 (2).]

Supplemental Provision.

Where a measuring instrument is required by these Regulations to be stamped in more than one place the obliteration or destruction of any one of such stamps shall render the instrument an unstamped instrument within the meaning of this provision.

Power to inspect measuring instruments and to enter any place for that purpose.

6. Every inspector of weights and measures also every justice of the peace, may at all reasonable times inspect all measuring instruments within his jurisdiction which are used or in the possession of any person or on any premises for use for trade, and may examine and test such instruments by comparison with local or working standards and may seize and detain any measuring instrument or part thereof which is liable to be forfeited in pursuance of any provisions of the Weights and Measures Acts applied to such instrument by these Regulations, and may for

the purpose of such inspection enter any place, whether a building or in the open air, whether open or enclosed, where he has reasonable cause to believe that there is any measuring instrument which he is authorised by this section to inspect.

Any person who neglects or refuses to produce for such inspection all measuring instruments in his possession or on his premises, or refuses to permit the justice or inspector to examine the same or any of them, or obstructs the entry of the justice or inspector under this section, or otherwise obstructs or hinders a justice or inspector acting under this section, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five pounds, or in the case of a second offence ten pounds.

[Weights and Measures Act, 1878 [41 & 42 Vict. ch. 49], Sections 48 and 81.]

Supplemental Provision.

Any liquid fuel or lubricating oil withdrawn from any tank or container for the purpose of an inspector's tests of a measuring instrument shall be forthwith returned to the tank or container from which it was withdrawn, and the inspector shall if requested furnish to the person in charge of the instrument a signed statement of the quantities so withdrawn and returned.

An inspector shall be entitled to open any locked or sealed tank or container from which liquid fuel or lubricating oil may have been withdrawn for the purpose of his tests, in order to return the said liquid fuel or lubricating oil thereto, and immediately after the said liquid fuel or lubricating oil has been so returned, he shall securely re-fasten the said tank or container, and for this purpose he shall replace any seal or link broken by him in opening the said tank or container with a seal of a uniform design prescribed by the Ministry of Commerce.

It shall be deemed to be obstruction within the meaning of the above provisions—

(*a*) for any person to refuse to an inspector of weights and measures the use of such liquid fuel or lubricating oil as he may require for the purpose of testing any measuring instrument;

(*b*) for any person responsible for causing any tank or container connected with a measuring instrument to be locked or sealed to fail within three days after the locking or sealing to provide the inspector of weights and measures for the area in which the said instrument is situated with a suitable key or to make such other arrangements as may be necessary to enable him at all reasonable times without notice to open the said tank or container.

The inspector shall be personally responsible for the safe custody of all keys so entrusted to his charge, and shall not use them, nor allow any other person to use them, otherwise than as required by this provision.

Evidence as to possession.

7. Where any measuring instrument is found in the possession of any person carrying on trade within the meaning of the Weights and Measures Acts or on the premises of any person which, whether a building or in the open air, whether open or enclosed, are used for trade within the meaning of those Acts, such person shall be deemed, until the contrary is proved, to have such instrument in his possession for use for trade.

[Weights and Measures Act, 1878 [41 & 42 Vict. ch. 49], Section 59.]

Provision of local standards by local authority.

8. The local authority from time to time shall provide such local standards of measure as the Ministry of Commerce deems requisite for the purpose of the comparison by way of verification or inspection, in accordance with the requirements of these Regulations, of all measuring instruments in use within their area.

The said local authority shall also provide from time to time proper means for verifying such measuring instruments by comparison with the local standards of such authority and for stamping the measuring instruments so verified.

[Weights and Measures Act, 1878 [41 & 42 Vict. ch. 49], Section 40.]

Working standards.

9. Any local authority may, and if so directed by the Ministry of Commerce shall, provide for the use of the inspectors of Weights and Measures working standards of measure of such material and in such form as the Ministry of Commerce may approve, and those standards may, if verified in such manner as the Ministry of Commerce from time to time directs, be used for the inspection and verification of measuring instruments as if they were local standards.

[Weights and Measures Act, 1889 [52 & 53 Vict. ch. 21], Section 7, as amended by Weights and Measures Act, 1904 [4 Edw. 7. ch. 28], Section 13 (4).]

Verification and stamping by inspectors of weights and measures.

10. The inspector shall attend with the local or working standards in his custody at each time and place fixed, and shall examine every measuring instrument which is brought to him for the purpose of verification and shall verify the same by comparison with his standards, and if he find such instrument correct and comformable to these Regulations shall stamp it with a stamp or stamps of verification in the manner prescribed in these Regulations.

He shall also enter in a book kept by him minutes of every such verification and give, if required, a certificate under his hand of every such stamping.

[Weights and Measures Act, 1878 [41 & 42 Vict. ch. 49], Section 44, and Weights and Measures Act, 1904 [4 Edw. 7. ch. 28], Section 12.]

Supplemental Provision.

An inspector upon request shall attend as soon as practicable at any place within the district for which he is appointed where a measuring instrument of fixed type has been erected for use for trade and shall examine and verify such instrument by comparison with his local or working standards, and if he find such instrument correct and conformable to these Regulations shall stamp it with a stamp or stamps of verification in the manner prescribed in these Regulations.

He shall also enter in a book kept by him records of every such verification and give, if required, a certificate under his hand of every such stamping. Any person who submits a measuring instrument to an inspector of weights and measures for verification shall if required by the inspector provide for his use such liquid fuel or lubricating oil as may be necessary for the purpose of his tests.

Penalty on Inspector for misconduct.

11. If an inspector stamps a measuring instrument in contravention of any requirement of these Regulations, or without duly verifying the same by comparison with local or working standards, or is guilty of a breach of any duty imposed on him by these Regulations, or otherwise misconducts himself in the execution of his office, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five pounds for each offence.

[Weights and Measures Act, 1878 [41 & 42 Vict. ch. 49], Section 49.]

Liability to imprisonment in cases of fraud.

12. Where a person is convicted under any provision in this Schedule and the court by which he is convicted is of opinion that such an offence was committed with intent to defraud, he shall be liable, in addition to or in lieu of any fine, to be imprisoned with or without hard labour for a term not exceeding two months

[Weights and Measures Act, 1889 [52 & 53 Vict. ch. 21], Section 4. as amended by Weights and Measures Act, 1904 [4 Edw. 7. ch. 28], Section 13 (3).]

THE MEASURING INSTRUMENTS (LIQUID FUEL AND LUBRICATING OIL) ADDITIONAL REGULATIONS (NORTHERN IRELAND), 1931, DATED MARCH 26TH, 1931, MADE BY THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE FOR NORTHERN IRELAND UNDER SECTION 5 OF THE WEIGHTS AND MEASURES ACT, 1904 (4 EDW. 7, CH. 28) AND SECTION 2 OF THE WEIGHTS AND MEASURES (AMENDMENT) ACT (NORTHERN IRELAND), 1930 (20 & 21 GEO. 5, CH. 16).

1931. No. 28.

The Ministry of Commerce in exercise of the powers conferred upon them in this behalf by Section 5 of the Weights and Measures Act, 1904 (4 Edw. 7, ch. 28), and Section 2 of the Weights and Measures (Amendment) Act (Northern Ireland) 1930 (20 & 21 Geo. 5, ch. 16), and of all other powers, if any, in that behalf, do hereby make the following Regulations, viz. :—

1.—(*a*) These Regulations may be cited as the Measuring Instruments (Liquid Fuel and Lubricating Oil) Additional Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1931.