CHAPTER 35.

An Act to provide for the compulsory closing of hairdressers' and barbers' shops on Sundays.

[1st August 1930.]

BE it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

Business of hairdresser or barber not to be carried on on Sunday.

1. Subject to the provisions of this Act, it shall not be lawful for any person to carry on the business of a hairdresser or barber on Sunday.

Exemption as respects hairdressers or barbers attending certain persons.

2. Notwithstanding anything in this or any other Act, any person carrying on the business of a hairdresser or barber may, at any time, for the purposes of that business attend any person—

(*a*) in any place, if that person is unable, by reason of bodily or mental infirmity, to go to the place where such business as aforesaid is carried on; or

(*b*) in any hotel, if that person is resident therein; or

(*c*) in any sea-going ship:

Provided that nothing in this section shall authorise the employment of any shop assistant in or about the business of a shop at any time when it would, under the Shops Acts, 1912 to 1928, be unlawful for him to be so employed.

Exemption as respects Jewish hairdressers and barbers.

3.—(1) Notwithstanding anything in this or any other Act, any person of the Jewish religion may carry on the business of a hairdresser or barber on Sunday on condition that he complies with the following provisions (that is to say):—

(*a*) he shall not carry on the business on Saturday; and

(*b*) he shall previously give notice to the local authority of his intention to carry on the business on Sunday; and

(*c*) if he carries on the business in any shop, he shall cause to be kept conspicuously posted in the shop a notice stating that it is open on Sunday for the purposes of the business, but is not open on Saturday for those purposes.

(2) As respects any shop in which any such person carries on the said business on Sunday in compliance with the provisions of the foregoing subsection, the Shops Act, 1912, shall have effect subject to the following modifications (that is to say):— 2 & 3 Geo. 5. c. 3.

(*a*) subsection (1) of section one of that Act (which relates to the hours of employment of shop assistants) shall have effect as if it required a shop assistant not to be employed about the business of a shop after half-past one o'clock in the afternoon on at least one day in every week other than Saturday; and

(*b*) section four of that Act (which relates to the closing of shops on weekly half-holidays) shall have effect as if—

(i) subsection (1) required every shop to be closed for the serving of customers not later than one o'clock in the afternoon on one day in every week other than Saturday; and

(ii) in subsection (2) the word "Friday" were substituted for the word "Saturday" wherever the last mentioned word occurs.

Penalties and enforcement of Act.

4.—(1) Any person who contravenes the provisions of this Act shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding in the case of a first offence two pounds, and in the case of a second or subsequent offence twenty pounds.

(2) Sections thirteen and fourteen of the Shops Act, 1912 (which relate to the enforcement of that Act), shall apply with respect to the provisions of this Act as they apply with respect to the provisions of that Act.

Interpretation.

5. In this Act the expressions "local authority," "shop" and "shop assistant" have respectively the same meanings as in the Shops Act, 1912.

Short title, commencement and extent.

6.—(1) This Act may be cited as the Hairdressers' and Barbers' Shops (Sunday Closing) Act, 1930, and shall come into operation on the first day of January, nineteen hundred and thirty-one.

(2) This Act shall not extend to Northern Ireland.

CHAPTER 36.

An Act to enable education authorities in Scotland to incur expenditure in supplying milk to children attending schools within their area.

[1st August 1930.]

BE it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

Education authorities to have power to supply milk to pupils.

1. It shall be lawful for an education authority, if they think fit, in addition to any powers already vested in them, to incur expenditure and to defray the same out of the education fund in supplying milk in accordance with a scheme approved by the Scottish Education Department and the Department of Health for Scotland to pupils attending schools within their area, and any such scheme shall provide for the exemption from it by the education authority of pupils whose parents may apply for exemption on grounds which may be approved by the education authority, and may contain provision for the recovery from the parents of the pupils so supplied of the cost thereby incurred or, in the case of parents unable by reason of poverty to pay the whole of such cost, of such part thereof, if any, as they may in the opinion of the education authority be able to pay:

Provided that the milk to be supplied under any such scheme shall be certified milk, or failing that milk, milk of the best grade available in the area.