

to pass either of such two vehicles while they are passing each other, and no driver of a motor-vehicle overtaking two vehicles one of which is abreast of or passing the other shall attempt to pass either of them until they are clear of each other.

(9) No driver of any motor-vehicle shall overtake or attempt to pass any vehicle proceeding in the same direction:—

(a) At an intersection, or within a distance of 30 ft. before an intersection, if the other vehicle is travelling at a speed greater than six miles per hour:

(b) At or within 30 ft. before any point where the road traversed changes its direction by ninety or more degrees.

(10) Every driver of a motor-vehicle shall when turning to his left into another road, or when passing round the corner of a road that turns to his left, turn the corner as near to his left hand side as practicable.

(11) Every driver of a motor-vehicle intending to turn at an intersection from any road into another road to his right shall, when approaching and turning (after signalling his intention as provided in Regulation 12 hereof) either comply with the provisions of clause (12) of this regulation or maintain his position to his left of the centre-line of the road out of which he is turning until he has passed the centre-line of the road into which he is turning and shall then turn into the latter road as directly and quickly as he can with safety.

(12) Every driver of a motor-vehicle shall at all times keep to the left of any traffic-dome or other indicator placed at intersections by local authorities for the direction of traffic.

(13) Every driver of a motor-vehicle when approaching any intersection the traffic at which is not for the time being controlled by a Police Officer or Traffic Inspector, and to which any other vehicle (inclusive of trams) is approaching, so that if both continued on their course there would be a possibility of collision, shall, if such vehicle (being other than a tram) is approaching from his right, or if such vehicle (being a tram) is approaching from any direction, give way to such other vehicle, and allow the same to pass before him, and, if necessary for that purpose, stop his vehicle, and no driver of a motor-vehicle shall increase the speed of his vehicle when approaching any intersection under the circumstances set out in this clause.

(14) Nothing herein contained shall affect the validity of any by-law made by a local authority providing that any specified road shall be limited in use to traffic moving in any one specified direction.

(15) Notwithstanding anything herein contained any direction given by a Police Officer or Traffic Inspector shall override the requirements of this regulation, and it shall be a defence to any person charged with an offence which consists of failing to comply with any of the provisions of this regulation if such person proves that the offence arose from complying or seeking to comply with any direction given by a Police Officer or Traffic Inspector.

REGULATION 12.—DRIVERS' SIGNALS.

(1) Every driver of a motor-vehicle who intends and is about to stop his vehicle or reduce suddenly the speed of his vehicle or turn his vehicle to the right, within a borough or town district or in view of other traffic, shall, before so doing, give a conspicuous signal visible to traffic approaching from the front, right side, or rear in manner following:—

(a) If about to stop or so reduce speed, by bending his right forearm directly upwards, with the upper part of the arm directly outwards from the body and horizontal, at a point at least 30 ft. before the point of stopping or commencing so to reduce speed (except when stopping or reducing speed on account of traffic requirements, and in that case at a point as near to the first-mentioned point as circumstances permit) and keeping his arm in that position until he stops or commences so to reduce speed:

(b) If about to turn to the right, by extending his full right arm horizontally to the right at a point at least 30 ft. before the point of commencing to make the turn and keeping it in that position until commencing to make the turn.

(2) (a) If a motor-vehicle is equipped with suitable apparatus automatically signalling at the rear of the vehicle, by means of a red light or other means, the intention of the driver to stop or slow down, such driver may, instead of giving the signal described in paragraph (a) of the preceding clause hereof, signal his intention to stop or so reduce speed by means of the said apparatus.

(b) If, in addition to the apparatus described in the preceding paragraph of this clause, the vehicle is equipped with suitable mechanical signalling-apparatus in proper working-order, capable of giving the signal described in paragraph (b) of the last preceding clause, or a signal closely corresponding thereto (and also capable of giving a signal clearly indicating to any Police Officer or Traffic Inspector controlling traffic

the driver's intention to turn the vehicle to the left), such driver may, instead of giving the signal described in paragraph (b) of the preceding clause hereof, signal his intention to turn to the right by means of the said apparatus.

(3) No driver of any motor-vehicle shall stop such vehicle or reduce suddenly the speed of such vehicle or turn such vehicle to the right within a borough or town district or within view of other traffic, unless he has previously given the appropriate signal prescribed by this regulation.

REGULATION 13.—CONDUCT OF MOTOR-VEHICLES ON ROADS.

(1) Every driver of a motor-vehicle shall at all times observe and comply with any directions of any Police Officer or Traffic Inspector concerning—

(a) The manner of departing from or approaching any place:

(b) The manner of taking up or setting down passengers, or loading or unloading goods:

(c) The manner, method, and place of bringing such vehicle to a standstill and permitting such vehicle to remain stationary on any road:

(d) The regulation of traffic.

(2) If any Police Officer or Traffic Inspector is of opinion that any person, being the driver or apparently in charge of a motor-vehicle, is by reason of his physical or mental condition, howsoever arising, incapable for the time being of driving or being in charge of such motor-vehicle, he may forbid such person to continue to drive or be in charge of such motor-vehicle. No person shall drive or be or remain in charge of a motor-vehicle after a Police Officer or Traffic Inspector has, in exercise of the powers hereby conferred, forbidden him to drive or be in charge of such motor-vehicle, and the Police Officer or Traffic Inspector may make such arrangements for the safe disposal or placing of the motor-vehicle as may be necessary or desirable in the circumstances.

(3) No driver of any motor-vehicle shall cause the vehicle to travel backwards for a greater distance or longer time than is reasonable:

Provided that shortage of fuel shall not be a defence to any person charged with an offence against the provisions of this clause.

(4) The driver of a motor-vehicle shall at all times, when the vehicle is in motion, maintain such a position as to have full control thereof. It shall be deemed a breach of this clause if a driver does not maintain such a position as to obtain as complete a view of the road and of traffic ahead, and abreast, and (with the aid of the reflector) to the rear of the vehicle as the nature of the road and climatic conditions will allow.

(5) No driver of any motor-vehicle in motion shall, except for the purpose of detecting a defect in such motor-vehicle, allow any person to be in the vehicle in either of the following positions, and no person in any motor-vehicle in motion shall, except as aforesaid, be in the vehicle in either of the following positions, that is to say, upon the running-board thereof, or having any part of his body protruding from the side thereof:

Provided that it shall not be deemed a breach of this clause to extend the arm from the vehicle for the purpose of giving a driver's signal in accordance with Regulation 12 hereof.

(6) No person shall permit any part of a motor-vehicle or its load to be on or over any footpath, except in the case of a motor-car which is being stopped or is stationary at any place on a road established by a local authority as a stand for motor-vehicles, and the wheels of which are resting against or adjoining the kerb of a footpath.

(7) Notwithstanding the last preceding clause hereof, it shall be lawful to drive a motor-vehicle directly across any footpath at a speed not exceeding four miles an hour to or from a gateway or entrance to which there is no other access.

(8) The driver of any motor-vehicle—

(a) Shall not, while the vehicle is in motion, remove both hands at the same time from the steering wheel, lever, handlebar, or other steering control:

(b) Shall not remove either hand from the steering wheel, lever, handlebar, or other steering control unless he has the vehicle under full control, and except for the time necessary to complete the action for which he so removed his hand:

(c) Shall exercise due care to avoid so far as possible the splashing of pedestrians:

(d) Shall not interrupt the way of any funeral or duly authorized ceremonial procession:

(e) Shall not allow the vehicle to be a cause of unnecessary obstruction to other traffic on any road:

(f) Shall not use chains over tires on the vehicle while the vehicle is being used on a metalled road or on a road where the use of chains is for the time being not reasonably necessary.

9. No person shall drive any motor-vehicle (not being a vehicle in use in connection with a fire brigade) within fifteen