horseflesh is proved to have been exposed for sale to the public in any shop, stall, or eating-house other than such shop, stall, or place as in the first section mentioned, without anything to show that it was not intended for sale for human food, the onus of proving that it was not so intended shall rest upon the person exposing it for sale.

Definition of "horseflesh."

**7.** For the purposes of this Act "horseflesh" shall include the flesh of asses and mules, and shall mean horseflesh, cooked or uncooked, alone or accompanied by or mixed with any other substance.

Local authorities for purposes of Act.

**8.** For the purposes of this Act the local authorities shall be, in the City of London and the liberties thereof, the Commissioners of Sewers, and in the other parts of the county of London the vestries and district boards acting in the execution of the Metropolis Local Management Acts, and in other parts of England the urban and rural sanitary authorities, and in Ireland the urban and rural sanitary authorities under the Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1878. 41 & 42 Vict. c. 52.

Application to Scotland.

**9.** In the application of this Act to Scotland the expression "justice" shall include sheriff and sheriff substitute, and the expression "local authority" shall mean any local authority authorised to appoint a public analyst under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1875, and the procedure for the enforcement of this Act shall be in the manner provided in the thirty-third section of the said Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1875. 38 & 39 Vict. c. 63.

Short title.

**10.** This Act may be cited as the Sale of Horseflesh, &c. Regulation Act, 1889.

Commencement of Act.

**11.** This Act shall come into operation on the twenty-ninth day of September one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine.

## CHAPTER 12.

An Act to relieve the Courts of Assize from the Trial of Persons charged with Offences triable at Quarter Sessions. [24th June 1889.]

BE it enacted by the Queen'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:

Trial of persons charged with offences triable at quarter sessions.

**1.**—(1.) Whenever any person has been committed to gaol or admitted to bail by a justice or justices of the peace, in pursuance of section twenty-two or section twenty-five of the Act of the session of the eleventh and twelfth years of the reign of Her present Majesty, chapter forty-two, charged with an indictable offence triable at quarter sessions, the persons bound over to prosecute and give evidence shall be bound over to attend for that purpose at the next practicable court of quarter sessions having jurisdiction to try such person for such offence, unless such justice or justices for special reasons think fit otherwise to direct; and

where the persons are so bound over, the person charged shall be tried at the said court of quarter sessions, and a court of oyer and terminer or general gaol delivery shall not be required to deliver such person from gaol unless the High Court of Justice shall by order direct that such person shall be indicted and tried at a court of oyer and terminer or general gaol delivery having jurisdiction to try him for such offence.

(2.) If such direction is given by the High Court, the Court shall cause to be given to the persons so bound over as aforesaid notice in writing to attend at the court of oyer and terminer or general gaol delivery at the time and place mentioned in the notice, and the recognizance binding over such persons shall have effect as if the court, time, and place mentioned in the notice were substituted for those mentioned in the recognizance.

Notice by justices to gaoler.

**2.** Every justice of the peace by whom a person is committed to gaol to await his trial for any offence triable at quarter sessions shall, by endorsement on the commitment or other notice in writing, inform the governor of such gaol whether the persons bound over to prosecute and give evidence at such trial are bound over to attend at a court of quarter sessions or at a court of oyer and terminer or general gaol delivery; and a court making under this Act an order for the trial of a prisoner at a court of oyer and terminer or general gaol delivery shall cause notice in writing of the order to be given to the governor of the gaol in which the prisoner is confined.

Proceedings for discharge of prisoner where he is not tried at the next quarter sessions.

**3.**—(1.) Where a prisoner has been committed to gaol on a charge for an indictable offence, and persons have been bound over to prosecute and give evidence at a court of quarter sessions for any county or place, and the prisoner is not tried at that court, then the next court of oyer and terminer or general gaol delivery having jurisdiction in such county or place shall, on his application (unless there are such special reasons to the contrary as are hereinafter mentioned), either cause him to be tried at that court, or discharge him from his imprisonment, and if there are such special reasons may admit him to bail.

(2.) If he is not so tried or discharged, and he is not tried before the holding of the then next subsequent court of oyer and terminer or gaol delivery having jurisdiction in such county or place, that court shall try him or discharge him from his imprisonment.

(3.) The said special reasons may be the removal of the indictment into another court, the impossibility of producing the witnesses for the prosecution at the said court of quarter sessions, or other special reasons for postponing the trial.

Exercise of jurisdiction.

**4.** The jurisdiction vested by this Act in the High Court may be exercised either in court or in chambers by any judge of the High Court.

The jurisdiction vested by this Act in a court of oyer and terminer or general gaol delivery may be exercised by any judge or commissioner of that court.

Not to affect certiorari, &c.

**5.** Nothing in this Act shall affect any existing right or power in the High Court of Justice, or any judge thereof, to remove by

certiorari or otherwise any indictment found at any court of quarter sessions, or shall affect any existing right or power in any court of quarter sessions to remit any indictment found at such quarter sessions, for trial at a court of oyer and terminer or general gaol delivery.

Rules may be made by rule committee of judges.

**6.** Rules of court for the purpose of carrying into effect this Act may be made by the same persons, and laid before Parliament, and be subject to be annulled in like manner as rules of court for the purpose of the Supreme Court of Judicature Act, 1875, and the Acts amending the same.

Definitions.

**7.** In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—

The expression "High Court" means Her Majesty's High Court of Justice:

The expression "court of oyer and terminer or general gaol delivery" includes a court of assize and the Central Criminal Court:

The expression "court of quarter sessions" means the justices of a county, riding, division, or liberty in general or quarter sessions assembled, and includes the recorder of a borough:

The expression "gaol" includes house of correction.

Extent of Act.

**8.** This Act shall extend to England and Wales only.

Short title.

**9.** This Act may be cited as the Assizes Relief Act, 1889.

## CHAPTER 13.

### An Act to amend the Purchase of Land (Ireland) Act, 1885, and the Acts amending the same.

[24th June 1889.]

48 & 49 Vict. c. 73.

WHEREAS in some cases it is desirable to enable tenants about to purchase, under the Purchase of Land (Ireland) Act, 1885, and the Acts amending the same, to increase the size of their holdings by purchasing additional lands which are reasonable adjuncts to such holdings:

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

Land Commission may advance money to tenants to purchase lands to increase the size of their holdings.

**1.** Where the sale of a holding is about to be made by a landlord to a tenant under the Purchase of Land (Ireland) Act, 1885, and the Acts amending the same, and such tenant is desirous of purchasing additional land which either adjoins such holding or is in the opinion of the Land Commission under the special circumstances of the case reasonably required for the suitable and convenient use and enjoyment of such holding, the Land Commission may, if it thinks fit, advance to the tenant, for the purpose of purchasing such additional land, the principal money, to be paid in like manner as if the purchaser had been tenant of such additional land at the time of the purchase and was about to purchase the