Session and Chapter.	Short Title.	Extent of Repeal.
38 & 39 Vict. c. 49. -	The Artizans and Labourers Dwellings Improvement (Scotland) Act, 1875.	The whole Act.
42 & 43 Vict. c. 63. -	The Artizans and Labourers Dwellings Improvement Act, 1879.	The whole Act.
42 & 43 Vict. c. 64. -	The Artizans and Labourers Dwellings Act (1868) Amendment Act, 1879.	The whole Act.
42 & 43 Vict. c. 77. -	The Public Works Loans Act, 1879.	Section six.
43 Vict. c. 2. - -	The Artizans and Labourers Dwellings Improvement (Scotland) Act, 1880.	The whole Act.
43 Vict. c. 8. - -	An Act to explain and amend the twenty-second section of the Artizans and Labourers Dwellings Act (1868) Amendment Act, 1879.	The whole Act.
45 & 46 Vict. c. 54. -	The Artizans Dwellings Act, 1882.	The whole Act.
48 & 49 Vict. c. 72. -	The Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1885.	The whole Act except sections three and seven to nine, and except section ten so far as it relates to byelaws authorised by those sections.

CHAPTER 71.

An Act to amend the Law of Bankruptcy.

[18th August 1890.]

46 & 47 Vict. c. 52.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Bankruptcy Act, 1883 (herein-after referred to as the principal Act), and other enactments relating to bankruptcy.

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 present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

Acts of bankruptcy.

1. A debtor commits an act of bankruptcy if execution against him has been levied by seizure of his goods under process in an action in any court, or in any civil proceeding in the High Court,

and the goods have been either sold or held by the sheriff for twenty-one days.

Provided that, where an interpleader summons has been taken out in regard to the goods seized, the time elapsing between the date at which such summons is taken out and the date at which the sheriff is ordered to withdraw, or any interpleader issue ordered thereon is finally disposed of, shall not be taken into account in calculating such period of twenty-one days.

Any person who is for the time being entitled to enforce a final judgment shall be deemed a creditor who has obtained a final judgment within the meaning of section four of the principal Act.

Public examination of debtor.

2.—(1.) The notes taken of a debtor's public examination in pursuance of section seventeen of the principal Act shall be read over either to or by the debtor.

(2.) Where the debtor is a lunatic or suffers from any such mental or physical affliction or disability as in the opinion of the court makes him unfit to attend his public examination, the court may make an order dispensing with such examination, or directing that the debtor be examined on such terms, in such manner, and at such place as to the court seems expedient.

Compositions and schemes of arrangement.

3.—(1.) Where a debtor intends to make a proposal for a composition in satisfaction of his debts, or a proposal for a scheme of arrangement of his affairs, he shall, within four days of submitting his statement of affairs, or within such time thereafter as the official receiver may fix, lodge with the official receiver a proposal in writing, signed by him, embodying the terms of the composition or scheme which he is desirous of submitting for the consideration of his creditors, and setting out particulars of any sureties or securities proposed.

(2.) In such case the official receiver shall hold a meeting of creditors, before the public examination of the debtor is concluded, and send to each creditor, before the meeting, a copy of the debtor's proposal with a report thereon; and if at that meeting a majority in number and three fourths in value of all the creditors who have proved resolve to accept the proposal, the same shall be deemed to be duly accepted by the creditors, and when approved by the court shall be binding on all the creditors.

(3.) The debtor may at the meeting amend the terms of his proposal, if the amendment is, in the opinion of the official receiver, calculated to benefit the general body of creditors.

(4.) Any creditor who has proved his debt may assent to or dissent from the proposal by a letter, in the prescribed form, addressed to the official receiver so as to be received by him not later than the day preceding the meeting, and any such assent or dissent shall have effect as if the creditor had been present and had voted at the meeting.

(5.) The debtor or the official receiver may, after the proposal is accepted by the creditors, apply to the court to approve it, and notice of the time appointed for hearing the application shall be given to each creditor who has proved.

(6.) The application shall not be heard until after the conclusion of the public examination of the debtor. Any creditor who has proved may be heard by the court in opposition to the application, notwithstanding that he may at a meeting of creditors have voted for the acceptance of the proposal.

(7.) The court shall, before approving the proposal, hear a report of the official receiver as to the terms thereof, and as to the conduct of the debtor, and any objections which may be made by or on behalf of any creditor.

(8.) If the court is of opinion that the terms of the proposal are not reasonable, or are not calculated to benefit the general body of creditors, or in any case in which the court is required where the debtor is adjudged bankrupt to refuse his discharge, the court shall refuse to approve the proposal.

(9.) If any facts are proved on proof of which the court would be required either to refuse, suspend, or attach conditions to the debtor's discharge were he adjudged bankrupt, the court shall refuse to approve the proposal, unless it provides reasonable security for payment of not less than seven shillings and sixpence in the pound on all the unsecured debts provable against the debtor's estate.

(10.) In any other case the court may either approve or refuse to approve the proposal.

(11.) If the court approves the proposal, the approval may be testified by the seal of the court being attached to the instrument containing the terms of the proposed composition or scheme, or by the terms being embodied in an order of the court.

(12.) A composition or scheme accepted and approved in pursuance of this section shall be binding on all the creditors so far as relates to any debts due to them from the debtor and provable in bankruptcy, but shall not release the debtor from any liability under a judgment against him in an action for seduction, or under an affiliation order, or under a judgment against him as a co-respondent in a matrimonial cause, except to such an extent and under such conditions as the court expressly orders in respect of such liability.

(13.) A certificate of the official receiver that a composition or scheme has been duly accepted and approved shall, in the absence of fraud, be conclusive as to its validity.

(14.) The provisions of a composition or scheme under this section may be enforced by the court on application by any person interested, and any disobedience of an order of the court made on the application shall be deemed a contempt of court.

(15.) If default is made in payment of any instalment due in pursuance of the composition or scheme, or if it appears to the court, on satisfactory evidence, that the composition or scheme cannot, in consequence of legal difficulties, or for any sufficient cause, proceed without injustice or undue delay to the creditors or to the debtor, or that the approval of the court was obtained by fraud, the court may, if it thinks fit, on application by the official receiver or the trustee, or by any creditor, adjudge the debtor bankrupt, and annul the composition or scheme, but without prejudice to the validity of any sale, disposition, or payment duly made, or thing duly done, under or in pursuance of the com-

position or scheme. Where a debtor is adjudged bankrupt under this sub-section, any debt provable in other respects, which has been contracted before the adjudication, shall be provable in the bankruptcy.

(16.) If under or in pursuance of a composition or scheme a trustee is appointed to administer the debtor's property or manage his business, or to distribute the composition, section twenty-seven and Part V. of the principal Act shall apply as if the trustee were a trustee in a bankruptcy, and as if the terms "bankruptcy," "bankrupt," and "order of adjudication," included respectively a composition or scheme of arrangement, a compounding or arranging debtor, and order approving the composition or scheme.

(17.) Part III. of the principal Act shall, so far as the nature of the case and the terms of the composition or scheme admit, apply thereto, the same interpretation being given to the words "trustee," "bankruptcy," "bankrupt," and "order of adjudication," as in the last preceding sub-section.

(18.) No composition or scheme shall be approved by the court which does not provide for the payment in priority to other debts of all debts directed to be so paid in the distribution of the property of a bankrupt.

(19.) The acceptance by a creditor of a composition or scheme shall not release any person who under the principal Act and this Act would not be released by an order of discharge if the debtor had been adjudged bankrupt.

Appointment of trustee.

4. A person shall be deemed not fit to act as trustee of the property of a bankrupt where he has been previously removed from the office of trustee of a bankrupt's property for misconduct or neglect of duty.

Committee of inspection.

5. Sub-section one of section twenty-two of the principal Act (relating to the committee of inspection) shall be read and construed as if the words "from among the creditors" were substituted for the words "from among the creditors qualified to vote." Provided that a creditor who is appointed a member of a committee of inspection shall not be qualified to act until he has proved his debt and the proof has been admitted.

Resolution for acceptance of composition or scheme.

6. The resolution required for accepting a proposal for a composition or scheme in pursuance of section twenty-three of the principal Act shall be the like resolution as is required for accepting a like proposal made by a debtor before an adjudication of bankruptcy.

Arrest of absconding debtor.

7. Section twenty-five of the principal Act (relating to the arrest of a debtor under certain circumstances) shall be read and construed as if the words "believing that he has absconded, or is about to abscond," were substituted for the words "believing that he is about to abscond."

Discharge of bankrupt.

8.—(1.) A bankrupt may, at any time after being adjudged bankrupt, apply to the court for an order of discharge, and the court shall appoint a day for hearing the application, but the application shall not be heard until the public examination of the bankrupt is concluded. The application shall be heard in open court.

(2.) On the hearing of the application the court shall take into consideration a report of the official receiver as to the bankrupt's conduct and affairs (including a report as to the bankrupt's conduct during the proceedings under his bankruptcy), and may either grant or refuse an absolute order of discharge, or suspend the operation of the order for a specified time, or grant an order of discharge subject to any conditions with respect to any earnings or income which may afterwards become due to the bankrupt, or with respect to his after-acquired property: Provided that the court shall refuse the discharge in all cases where the bankrupt has committed any misdemeanor under the Debtors Act, 1869, or the principal Act, or any other misdemeanor connected with his bankruptcy, or any felony connected with his bankruptcy, unless for special reasons the court otherwise determines, and shall, on proof of any of the facts herein-after mentioned, either—

32 & 33 Vict. c. 62.

(i) refuse the discharge; or

(ii) suspend the discharge for a period of not less than two years; or

(iii) suspend the discharge until a dividend of not less than ten shillings in the pound has been paid to the creditors; or

(iv) require the bankrupt as a condition of his discharge to consent to judgment being entered against him by the official receiver or trustee for any balance or part of any balance of the debts provable under the bankruptcy which is not satisfied at the date of the discharge, such balance or part of any balance of the debts to be paid out of the future earnings or after acquired property of the bankrupt in such manner and subject to such conditions as the court may direct; but execution shall not be issued on the judgment without leave of the court, which leave may be given on proof that the bankrupt has since his discharge acquired property or income available towards payment of his debts.

Provided, that if at any time after the expiration of two years from the date of any order made under this section the bankrupt shall satisfy the court that there is no reasonable probability of his being in a position to comply with the terms of such order, the court may modify the terms of the order, or of any substituted order, in such manner and upon such conditions as it may think fit.

(3.) The facts herein-before referred to are:—

(*a.*) That the bankrupt's assets are not of a value equal to ten shillings in the pound on the amount of his unsecured liabilities, unless he satisfies the court that the fact that the assets are not of a value equal to ten shillings in the pound on the amount of his unsecured liabilities has arisen from circumstances for which he cannot justly be held responsible:

(*b.*) That the bankrupt has omitted to keep such books of account as are usual and proper in the business carried on by him and as sufficiently disclose his business transactions and financial position within the three years immediately preceding his bankruptcy:

(*c.*) That the bankrupt has continued to trade after knowing himself to be insolvent

(*d.*) That the bankrupt has contracted any debt provable in the bankruptcy without having at the time of contracting it any reasonable or probable ground of expectation (proof whereof shall lie on him) of being able to pay it:

(*e.*) That the bankrupt has failed to account satisfactorily for any loss of assets or for any deficiency of assets to meet his liabilities:

(*f.*) That the bankrupt has brought on, or contributed to, his bankruptcy by rash and hazardous speculations, or by unjustifiable extravagance in living, or by gambling, or by culpable neglect of his business affairs:

(*g.*) That the bankrupt has put any of his creditors to unnecessary expense by a frivolous or vexatious defence to any action properly brought against him:

(*h.*) That the bankrupt has within three months preceding the date of the receiving order incurred unjustifiable expense by bringing a frivolous or vexatious action:

(*i.*) That the bankrupt has within three months preceding the date of the receiving order, when unable to pay his debts as they become due, given an undue preference to any of his creditors:

(*j.*) That the bankrupt has within three months preceding the date of the receiving order incurred liabilities with a view of making his assets equal to ten shillings in the pound on the amount of his unsecured liabilities:

(*k.*) That the bankrupt has on any previous occasion been adjudged bankrupt, or made a composition or arrangement with his creditors:

(*l.*) That the bankrupt has been guilty of any fraud or fraudulent breach of trust.

(4.) For the purposes of this section a bankrupt's assets shall be deemed of a value equal to ten shillings in the pound on the amount of his unsecured liabilities when the court is satisfied that the property of the bankrupt has realised, or is likely to realise, or with due care in realisation might have realised, an amount equal to ten shillings in the pound on his unsecured liabilities, and a report by the official receiver or the trustee shall be primâ facie evidence of the amount of such liabilities.

(5.) For the purposes of this section the report of the official receiver shall be primâ facie evidence of the statements therein contained.

(6.) Notice of the appointment by the court of the day for hearing the application for discharge shall be published in the prescribed manner, and sent fourteen days at least before the day so appointed to each creditor who has proved, and the court may hear the official receiver and the trustee, and may also hear any creditor. At the hearing the court may put such questions to the debtor and receive such evidence as it may think fit.

(7.) The powers of suspending and of attaching conditions to a bankrupt's discharge may be exercised concurrently.

(8.) A discharged bankrupt shall, notwithstanding his discharge, give such assistance as the trustee may require in the realization

and distribution of such of his property as is vested in the trustee, and if he fails to do so he shall be guilty of a contempt of court; and the court may also, if it thinks fit, revoke his discharge, but without prejudice to the validity of any sale, disposition, or payment duly made or thing duly done subsequent to the discharge but before its revocation.

Disqualification of bankrupt.

9. No disqualification arising by virtue of section thirty-two of the principal Act shall exceed a period of five years from the date of any discharge which may have been, or may hereafter be, granted under and by virtue of the principal Act, or of this Act. It is hereby declared that the disqualifications arising by virtue of the said section include disqualification for being elected to, or holding or executing the office of, a member of a county council.

Effect of order of discharge.

10. An order of discharge shall not release the bankrupt from any liability under a judgment against him in an action for seduction, or under an affiliation order, or under a judgment against him as a co-respondent in a matrimonial cause, except to such an extent and under such conditions as the court expressly orders in respect of such liability.

Duties of sheriff as to goods taken in execution.

11.—(1.) Where any goods of a debtor are taken in execution and before the sale thereof, or the completion of the execution by the receipt or recovery of the full amount of the levy, notice is served on the sheriff that a receiving order has been made against the debtor, the sheriff shall, on request, deliver the goods and any money seized or received in part satisfaction of the execution to the official receiver, but the costs of the execution shall be a first charge on the goods or money so delivered, and the official receiver or trustee may sell the goods, or an adequate part thereof, for the purpose of satisfying the charge.

(2.) Where under an execution in respect of a judgment for a sum exceeding twenty pounds, the goods of a debtor are sold or money is paid in order to avoid sale, the sheriff shall deduct his costs of the execution from the proceeds of sale or the money paid, and retain the balance for fourteen days, and if within that time notice is served on him of a bankruptcy petition having been presented against or by the debtor, and a receiving order is made against the debtor thereon or on any other petition of which the sheriff has notice, the sheriff shall pay the balance to the official receiver or, as the case may be, to the trustee, who shall be entitled to retain the same as against the execution creditor.

Sale of assets by sheriff.

12. Where any goods of a debtor are taken in execution, and the sheriff has notice of another execution or other executions, the court shall not consider an application for leave to sell privately until the notice directed by rules of court has been given to the other execution creditor or creditors, who may appear before the court and be heard upon the application.

Disclaimer.

13. The period of twelve months shall be substituted for each of the periods of three months and two months limited by sub-section one of section fifty-five of the principal Act, and such period of twelve months may be extended by the court.

The court may, if it thinks fit, modify the terms prescribed by the proviso in sub-section six of the same section so as to make the

person in whose favour the vesting order may be made subject only to the same liabilities and obligations as if the lease had been assigned to him at the date when the bankruptcy petition was filed, and (if the case so requires) as if the lease had comprised only the property comprised in the vesting order.

Deputy of official receiver.

14. The Board of Trade may by order, for reasons to be stated therein, direct in any special case that any of its officers mentioned in the order shall be capable of discharging any portion of the duties of the official receiver for the performance of which it is in the opinion of the Board expedient that some person other than the official receiver be appointed, provided that no additional expense be thereby incurred.

Remuneration of trustee, &c.

15.—(1.) The part of the trustee's remuneration to be payable in pursuance of section seventy-two of the principal Act on the amount realised shall be payable only on the amount realised by the trustee.

(2.) Where a trustee acts without remuneration he shall be allowed out of the bankrupt's estate such proper expenses incurred by him in or about the proceedings of the bankruptcy as the creditors may, with the sanction of the Board of Trade, approve.

(3.) The sanction required under section seventy-three of the principal Act for the employment of solicitors and other persons must be a sanction obtained before the employment, except in cases of urgency, and in such cases it must be shown that no undue delay took place in obtaining the sanction.

Trustee to furnish list of creditors.

16. The trustee or official receiver shall, whenever required by any creditor so to do, furnish and transmit to such creditor by post a list of the creditors, showing in such list the amount of the debt due to each of such creditors. The trustee or official receiver shall be entitled to charge for such list the sum of threepence per folio of seventy-two words, together with the cost of the postage thereof.

Statement of accounts.

17. It shall be lawful for any creditor, with the concurrence of one-sixth of the creditors (including himself), at any time to call upon the trustee or official receiver to furnish and transmit to the creditors a statement of the accounts up to the date of such notice, and the trustee shall, upon receipt of such notice, furnish and transmit such statement of the accounts. Provided, the person at whose instance the accounts are furnished shall deposit with the trustee or official receiver, as the case may be, a sum sufficient to pay the costs of furnishing and transmitting the accounts, such sum to be repaid to him out of the estate if the creditors or the court so direct.

Summons of meeting.

18. It shall be lawful for any creditor, with the concurrence of one-sixth in value of the creditors (including himself), at any time to request the trustee or official receiver to call a meeting of the creditors, and the trustee or official receiver shall call such meeting accordingly within fourteen days.

Provided that the person at whose instance the meeting is summoned shall deposit with the trustee or official receiver as the case may be a sum sufficient to pay the costs of summoning the meeting such sum to be repaid to him out of the estate if the creditors or the court so direct.

Removal of trustee.

19. The power of the Board of Trade to remove a trustee under section eighty-six of the principal Act shall extend to any case in which the Board are of opinion that the trustee is, by reason of lunacy, or continued sickness, or absence, incapable of performing his duties, or that his connexion with or relation to the bankrupt, or his estate, or any particular creditor, might make it difficult for him to act with impartiality in the interest of the creditors generally, or where in any other matter he has been removed from office on the ground of misconduct.

Relation back in case of receiving order against judgment debtor.

20. Where a receiving order is made against a judgment debtor in pursuance of section one hundred and three of the principal Act, the bankruptcy of the debtor shall be deemed to have relation back to and to commence at the time of the order, or, if the bankrupt is proved to have committed any previous act of bankruptcy, then to have relation back to and to commence at the time of the first of the acts of bankruptcy proved to have been committed by the debtor within three months next preceding the date of the order; and section forty-eight of the principal Act shall apply as if the debtor had been adjudged bankrupt on a bankruptcy petition presented at the date of the receiving order.

Administration in bankruptcy of estate of person dying insolvent.

21.—(1.) An order for the administration of a deceased person's estate may be made under section one hundred and twenty-five of the principal Act before the expiration of two months from the date of the grant of probate or letters of administration without the concurrence or proof mentioned in sub-section three of that section.

(2.) The power under the same section to transfer to a court exercising jurisdiction in bankruptcy proceedings commenced in any other court for the administration of a deceased debtor's estate may be exercised without the application of any creditor, and whenever the latter court is satisfied that the estate is insufficient to pay its debts.

(3.) In cases of administration in bankruptcy, in pursuance of section one hundred and twenty-five of the principal Act and this section, of estates of persons dying insolvent, the creditors shall have the same powers as to appointment of trustees and committees of inspection as they have in other cases where the estate of a debtor is being administered or dealt with in bankruptcy, and the provisions of the principal Act and this Act, relating to trustees and committees of inspection, shall apply to trustees and committees of inspection appointed under the power conferred by this section.

Proxies.

22.—(1.) Every instrument of proxy shall be in the prescribed form, and shall be issued by the official receiver of the debtor's estate, or by some other official receiver, or, after the appointment of a trustee, by the trustee, and every insertion therein shall be in the handwriting of the person giving the proxy, or of any manager or clerk, or other person in his regular employment, or of any commissioner to administer oaths in the Supreme Court.

(2.) General and special forms of proxy shall be sent to the creditors, together with a notice summoning a meeting of creditors, and neither the name nor the description of the official receiver, or of any other person, shall be printed or inserted in the body of any instrument of proxy before it is so sent.

(3.) A creditor may give a special proxy to any person to vote at any specified meeting or adjournment thereof on all or any of the following matters:—

(*a.*) For or against any specific proposal for a composition or scheme of arrangement:

(*b.*) For or against the appointment of any specified person as trustee at a specified rate of remuneration, or as member of the committee of inspection, or for or against the continuance in office of any specified person as trustee or member of a committee of inspection:

(*c.*) On all questions relating to any matter, other than those above referred to, arising at any specified meeting or adjournment thereof.

Interest on debts.

23. Where a debt has been proved upon a debtor's estate under the principal Act, and such debt includes interest, or any pecuniary consideration in lieu of interest, such interest or consideration shall, for the purposes of dividend, be calculated at a rate not exceeding five per centum per annum, without prejudice to the right of a creditor to receive out of the estate any higher rate of interest to which he may be entitled after all the debts proved in the estate have been paid in full.

Swearing of affidavits in England and Wales.

24. Any affidavit to be used in a bankruptcy court may be sworn not only before the persons named in section one hundred and thirty-five of the principal Act, but also in England and Wales before a justice of the peace for the county or place where it is sworn.

Returns to Board of Trade of receipts and expenditure under 50 & 51 Vict. c. 57.

25.—(1.) The general annual report which, by section one hundred and thirty-one of the principal Act, the Board of Trade is required to cause to be prepared and laid before Parliament, shall include a report of proceedings under the Deeds of Arrangement Act, 1887.

(2.) For the purposes of such report—

(*a*) The registrar of bills of sale shall make to the Board of Trade such returns of the registration of deeds of arrangement, at such times, and in such manner and form, as may be prescribed;

(*b*) Every trustee under any deed of arrangement, as defined by section four of the Deeds of Arrangement Act, 1887, shall, within thirty days of the first day of January in each year, transmit to the Board of Trade, or as they direct, an account of his receipts and payments as such trustee, in the prescribed form, and verified in the prescribed manner. If any trustee fails to transmit such account, the judge of the High Court to whom bankruptcy business has been assigned may, for the purpose of enforcing the provisions of this section, exercise, on the application of the Board of Trade in the matter, all the powers conferred on the court by sub-section five of section one hundred and two of the principal Act in cases of bankruptcy.

The term "trustee" in this section shall include any person appointed to distribute a composition or to act in any fiduciary capacity under any deed of arrangement.

(3.) The accounts transmitted to the Board of Trade in pursuance of this section shall be open to inspection by any creditor on payment of the prescribed fee.

Penal provisions of 32 & 33 Vict. c. 62.

26. Section eleven of the Debtors Act, 1869, shall have effect as if there were substituted therein for the words "if within four "months next before the presentation of a bankruptcy petition "against him" the words "if within four months next before the "presentation of a bankruptcy petition by or against him, or in "case of a receiving order made under section one hundred and "three of the Bankruptcy Act, 1883, before the date of the order."

Amendment of 24 & 25 Vict. c. 96. s. 85.

27.—(1.) There shall be repealed so much of section eighty-five of the Act of the session held in the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth years of Her present Majesty, chapter ninety-six, intituled "An Act to consolidate and amend the statute law of England "and Ireland relating to larceny and other similar offences," as provides that no person shall be liable to be convicted of any of the misdemeanors mentioned in sections seventy-five to eighty-four of that Act (being frauds by agents, bankers, or factors) if he shall have first disclosed the same in any compulsory examination or deposition before any court on the hearing of any matter in bankruptcy or insolvency.

(2.) A statement or admission made by any person in any compulsory examination or deposition before any court on the hearing of any matter in bankruptcy shall not be admissible as evidence against that person in any proceeding in respect of any of the misdemeanors referred to in the said section eighty-five.

Amendment of 46 & 47 Vict. c. 52. s. 42.

28. Section forty-two of the principal Act, relating to the power of a landlord to distrain for rent, shall be read and construed as if the words "six months rent" were substituted for the words "one year's rent."

Repeal.

29. The enactments mentioned in the schedule to this Act are hereby repealed to the extent mentioned in the third column of that schedule.

Commencement of Act.

30. This Act shall come into operation on the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one.

Short title and construction.

31.—(1.) This Act may be cited as the Bankruptcy Act, 1890; and the principal Act and this Act may be cited collectively as the Bankruptcy Acts, 1883 and 1890.

(2.) This Act and the principal Act shall be construed as one Act.

SCHEDULE.

Section 29.

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

Session and Chapter.	Title or Short Title.	Extent of Repeal.
24 & 25 Vict. c. 96.	An Act to consolidate and amend the statute law of England and Ireland relating to larceny and other similar offences.	In section eighty-five, the words "or if he shall "have first disclosed the "same in any compul- "sory examination or "deposition before any "court upon the hearing "of any matter in bank- "ruptcy or insolvency."

Session and Chapter.	Title or Short Title.	Extent of Repeal.
46 & 47 Vict. c. 52.	The Bankruptcy Act, 1883.	In sub-section one of section four, the paragraph marked (*e*). Section eighteen. In section twenty-three, the words "by special resolution." Section twenty-eight. In section forty-six, sub-sections one and two. Sub-section four of section seventy-two. Sub-section three of section one hundred and twenty-five, and in sub-section four of that section the words "in such case, on "the application of any "creditor and." Rules sixteen and eighteen of the first schedule.

CHAPTER 72.

An Act to apply a sum out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the year ending on the thirty-first day of March one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one, and to appropriate the Supplies granted in this Session of Parliament. [18th August 1890.]

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE, Your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament assembled, towards making good the supply which we have cheerfully granted to Your Majesty in this session of Parliament, have resolved to grant unto Your Majesty the sum herein-after mentioned; and do therefore most humbly beseech Your Majesty that it may be enacted; and 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:

Grant out of Consolidated Fund.

Issue of £31,057,732 out of the Consolidated Fund.

1. The Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury for the time being may issue out of the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and apply towards making good the supply granted to Her Majesty for the service of the year ending on the thirty-first day of March one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one, the sum of thirty-one million fifty-seven thousand seven hundred and thirty-two pounds.