Modification as to adoption of principal Act in burghs.

2.—(1.) In burghs the principal Act may be adopted by a resolution of the magistrates and council of the burgh, and such resolution shall be substituted for a determination of the householders of the burgh in any case where such determination is required under the principal Act.

(2.) Sections four, five, and six of the principal Act are hereby repealed, so far as they relate to burghs.

Provision as to resolution of magistrates and council of burgh for adoption.

3.—(1.) A resolution under this Act shall be passed at a meeting of the magistrates and council, and one month at least before such meeting special notice thereof and of the intention to propose such resolution shall be given to every person included in the collective expression "magistrates and council," either—

(*a*) in the mode in which notices to attend meetings of the magistrates and council are usually given; or, in the option of the chief magistrate,

(*b*) by forwarding a notice by post in a prepaid letter addressed to the usual or last-known place of abode of every person entitled to notice under this section.

(2.) The resolution shall, after the passing thereof, be published at least once by advertisement in one or more newspapers circulating in the burgh, and shall come into operation at a time to be fixed in the resolution itself, being not less than one month after the publication or first publication of the advertisement thereof herein-before provided.

(3.) A copy of the newspaper or newspapers containing the advertisement shall be conclusive evidence of the resolution having been passed unless the contrary be shown; and no objection to the effect of the resolution on the ground that notice of the intention to propose the same was not duly given, or on the ground that the resolution was not sufficiently published, shall be made after three months from the publication or first publication of the advertisement.

CHAPTER 21.

An Act to amend the Bishopric of Bristol Act, 1884.

[20th July 1894.]

47 & 48 Vict. c. 66.

WHEREAS by the Bishopric of Bristol Act, 1884, provision was made for the disunion of the sees of Gloucester and Bristol, and for the constitution of a separate Bishopric of Bristol, and it was thereby, amongst other things, provided that, subject as therein mentioned, there should be transferred to the endowment fund of the Bishopric of Bristol such portion of the endowment or income of the Bishopric of Gloucester as would, if no deduction were made as therein mentioned, yield a net annual sum of five hundred pounds:

And whereas it is expedient that a further portion of the endowment or income of the Bishopric of Gloucester should be transferred to the endowment fund of the Bishopric of Bristol in accordance with this Act:

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:

Short title.

1. This Act may be cited as the Bishopric of Bristol Amendment Act, 1894.

Amendment of schedule to 47 & 48 Vict. c. 66.

2. In section four of the schedule to the Bishopric of Bristol Act, 1884, there shall by virtue of this Act be substituted for the words "five hundred pounds," the words "seven hundred pounds," and all other provisions of the said Act, and all other enactments having reference in any manner to the section aforesaid, shall be read and have effect accordingly.

CHAPTER 22.

An Act to enable police constables to cause horses and certain other animals when mortally or seriously injured to be slaughtered. [20th July 1894.]

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:

Short title.

1. This Act may be cited for all purposes as the Injured Animals Act, 1894.

Slaughter of injured animals by or by order of police.

2. If a police constable finds any horse, mule, or ass so severely injured that it cannot without cruelty be led away, he shall, if the owner is absent or refuses to consent to the destruction of the animal, at once summon a duly registered veterinary surgeon, if any such surgeon resides within a reasonable distance, and if it appears by the certificate of such veterinary surgeon that the animal is mortally injured or so severely that it is cruel to keep it alive, it shall be lawful for the police constable without the consent of the owner to slaughter the animal or cause it to be slaughtered with such instruments or appliances, and with such precautions and in such manner as to inflict as little pain and suffering as practicable.

Expenses.

3. Any reasonable expense which may be incurred by any constable in so slaughtering any such animal or causing any such animal to be slaughtered, or in removing the carcase of such animal from any street or public place for the purposes of this Act, may be recovered from the owner summarily as a civil debt. Subject as