and offences, and it is expedient to provide for the trial and punishment of such persons, when found in the said colony, for such crimes and offences:

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:

Jurisdiction of criminal courts of Straits Settlements extended to offences committed out of the colony.

1. Crimes and offences committed out of the said colony of the Straits Settlements at any place in the Malayan Peninsula extending southward from the ninth degree of north latitude, or in any island lying within twenty miles from the coast thereof, by any of Her Majesty's subjects, or by any person being a subject of any of the native states in the said peninsula south of the said ninth degree of north latitude, but who is at the time of his committing such crime or offence resident in the said colony, or who has been so resident within six months before the commission of such crime or offence, shall be cognizable in the courts of the said colony exercising criminal jurisdiction, and shall be inquired of, tried, prosecuted, and, upon conviction, punished in such and the same manner as if the crime or offence had been committed within the said colony.

Apprehension of persons within the colony.

2. Any person known or suspected to have committed a crime or offence within the first section of this Act may be apprehended in the said colony, and kept in custody therein in like manner as if the said crime or offence had been committed within the colony.

CHAPTER 39.

An Act to provide for the exception of the Borough of Wenlock from the category of boroughs under the "Elementary Education Act, 1870."

[30th July 1874.]

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:

Wenlock not to be deemed a borough, &c.

1. That for the purposes of the "Elementary Education Act, 1870," the municipal borough of Wenlock shall not be deemed to be a borough, and the elections for school boards within the said borough shall take place and be conducted in the manner and under the regulations in such Act provided for a parish.

CHAPTER 40.

An Act to amend the powers of the Board of Trade with respect to inquiries, arbitrations, appointments, and other matters under special Acts, and to amend the Regulation of Railways Act, 1873, so far as regards the reference of differences to the Railway Commissioners in lieu of Arbitrators.

[30th July 1874.]

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:

Preliminary.

Short title.

1. This Act may be cited as the Board of Trade Arbitrations, &c. Act, 1874.

Part I.

Board of Trade Inquiries, &c.

Power of Board of Trade as to inquiry.

2. Where, under the provisions of any special Act, passed either before or after the passing of this Act, the Board of Trade are required or authorised to sanction, approve, confirm, or determine any appointment, matter, or thing, or to make any order or to do any other act or thing for the purposes of such special Act, the Board of Trade may make such inquiry as they may think necessary for the purpose of enabling them to comply with such requisition or exercise such authority.

Where an inquiry is held by the Board of Trade for the purposes of this section, or in pursuance of any general or special Act passed either before or after the passing of this Act, directing or authorising them to hold any inquiry, the Board of Trade may hold such inquiry by any person or persons duly authorised in that behalf by an order of the Board of Trade, and such inquiry if so held shall be deemed to be duly held.

Expenses connected with arbitration, sanction, &c.

3. Where application is made in pursuance of any special Act passed either before or after the passing of this Act, to the Board of Trade to be arbitrators, or to appoint any arbitrator, referee, engineer, or other person, or to hold any inquiry, or to sanction, approve, confirm, or determine, any appointment, matter, or thing, or to make any order, or to do any other act or thing for the purposes of such special Act, all expenses incurred by the Board of Trade in relation to such application and the proceedings consequent thereon, shall, to such amount as the Board of Trade may certify by their order to be due, be defrayed by the parties to such application, and (subject to any provision contained in the said special Act) shall be defrayed by such of the parties as the Board of Trade may by order direct, or if so directed by an order of the Board of Trade shall be paid as costs of the arbitration or reference.

The Board of Trade may, if they think fit, on or at any time after the making of the application, by order require the parties to the application, or any of them, to pay to the Board of Trade such sum as the Board of Trade think requisite for or on account of those expenses, or to give security to the satisfaction of the Board of Trade for the payment of those expenses on demand, and if such payment or security is not made or given may refuse to act in pursuance of the application.

All expenses directed by an order of the Board of Trade or an award in pursuance of this section to be paid may be recovered in any court of competent jurisdiction as a debt, and if payable to the Board of Trade, as a debt to the Crown, and an order of the Board of Trade shall be conclusive evidence of the amount of such expenses.

Meaning of "special Act."

4. In this part of this Act the term "special Act" means a local or local and personal Act, or an Act of a local and personal nature, and includes a provisional order of the Board of Trade confirmed by Act of Parliament and a certificate granted by the Board of Trade under the Railways Construction Facilities Act, 1864.

Order of Board of Trade may be in writing.

An order of the Board of Trade for the purposes of this part of this Act, or of any such special Act as is referred to in this part of this Act, may be made by writing under the hand of the President, or of one of the secretaries of the Board.

Repeal of 35 & 36 Vict. c. 18.

5. The Act of the session of the thirty-fifth and thirty-sixth years of the reign of Her present Majesty, chapter eighteen, intituled "An Act for regulating Inquiries by the "Board of Trade," is hereby repealed, without prejudice to anything done or suffered under that Act.

Part II.

Reference to Railway Commissioners.

Power of Board of Trade to appoint Railway Commis-

6. Where any difference to which a railway company or canal company is a party is required or authorised under the provisions of any general or special Act passed either before or after the passing of this Act, to be referred to the arbitration of or to be determined or settled by the Board of Trade, or some person or persons appointed by the Board of Trade, the Board of Trade may, if they think fit, by order in writing under the

hand of the President or one of the secretaries of the Board, refer the matter for the decision of the Railway Commissioners, and appoint them arbitrators or umpire, as the case may be, and thereupon the Commissioners for the time being shall have the same powers as if the matter had been referred to their decision in pursuance of the Regulation of Railways Act, 1873, and also any further powers which the Board of Trade, or an arbitrator or arbitrators, or umpire, appointed by the Board of Trade, would have had for the purpose of the arbitration, if the difference had not been referred to the Commissioners: Provided always, that this section shall not apply to any case in which application is made to the Board of Trade for the appointment of an umpire under the twenty-eighth section of "The Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845." sioners to be arbitrators or umpire.

7. Where any difference is referred for the decision of the Commissioners in pursuance of the Regulation of Railways Act, 1873, as amended by this part of this Act, the Commissioners shall have the same power by their decision of rescinding, varying, or adding to any award or other decision previously made by any arbitrator or arbitrators (including therein the Board of Trade) with reference to the same subject matter as any arbitrator or arbitrators would have had if the difference had been referred to him or them. Declaration as to powers of Commissioners in arbitrations.

8. This part of this Act shall be construed as one with the Regulation of Railways Act, 1873, and shall continue in force for the same time as that Act and no longer, but the expiration of this part of this Act shall not affect the validity of anything done before such expiration. Duration, &c. of part of Act, and construction with 36 & 37 Vict. c. 48.

The Regulation of Railways Act, 1873, together with this part of this Act, may be cited as the Regulation of Railway Acts, 1873 and 1874.

CHAPTER 41.

An Act to amend "The Colonial Attornies Relief Act." [30th July 1874.]

WHEREAS by the Colonial Attornies Relief Act certain provisions are made for regulating the admission of attornies and solicitors of Colonial Courts in Her Majesty's Superior Courts of Law and Equity in England in certain cases, and it is considered just and equitable to amend the said Act: 20 & 21 Vict. c. 39.

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:

1. So much of the Colonial Attornies Relief Act as enacts that no person shall be deemed qualified to be admitted as attorney or solicitor under the provisions of the said Act unless he shall pass an examination to test his fitness and capacity, and shall further make affidavit that he has ceased for the space of twelve calendar months at the least to practise as attorney or solicitor in any colonial court of law, and also so much of the said Act and of any orders and regulations made thereunder as relate to such examination, shall not apply to nor shall compliance therewith respectively be required of any person seeking to be admitted as attorney or solicitor under the provisions of the said Act who shall have been in actual practice for the period of seven years at the least as attorney and solicitor in any colony or dependency as to which an order in council has been or may be made as mentioned in the said Act, and who shall have served under articles and passed an examination previously to his admission as attorney and solicitor in any such colony or dependency. Examination and ceasing to practise dispensed with where colonial attorney and solicitor has actually practised for seven years, and passed examination previous to admission.

2. The expression "The Colonial Attornies Relief Act" shall henceforth be deemed to include this Act. Short title.