standing such repeal, continue in force and apply so far as they affect chargeability in respect of relief given or to be given to any person in the first instance in pursuance of such application as aforesaid.

Expenses of deaf-and-dumb, and blind, to be charged upon union.

4. The expenses incurred by the guardians of any poor law union in Ireland in respect of the maintenance of any destitute poor deaf and dumb or blind person in the workhouse, and in the conveyance of any destitute poor deaf and dumb or blind person to any deaf and dumb or blind asylum, and of the maintenance therein of any such person, shall be borne by and charged against the whole union.

Limitation of rate upon electoral divisions in certain cases.

5. The guardians of a poor law union, when making any rate for the purpose of defraying the expenses incurred by them in the execution of the Poor Law Acts, shall have regard to the following provisions:—

The sum to be charged upon any electoral division in each half year in respect of its proportion of the indoor relief expenses under the Poor Law Acts as amended by this Act shall in no case exceed the amount which would be raised by a poundage rate, limited in manner herein-after prescribed, upon all the hereditaments rated to the relief of the poor in such electoral division; and any further moneys necessary to make up the amount chargeable against such electoral division in respect of such indoor relief expenses shall be borne by and be charged against the whole union:

Such poundage rate, in the case of any electoral division forming part of a union in which the average union rate does not exceed fourpence, shall not exceed sixpence, and in the case of any electoral division forming part of a union in which the average union rate does exceed fourpence shall not exceed the average union rate together with one half of such average union rate:

The term "average union rate" in this section shall at the time of the making of any rate be taken to mean the poundage rate upon the several hereditaments rated to the relief of the poor in such union which would be necessary for raising the amount then required to defray the indoor relief expenses chargeable against the several electoral divisions constituting such union, if the same, instead of being so chargeable as aforesaid, were charged against the whole union.

Local Government Board to prescribe mode of carrying Act into effect.

6. For the purpose of carrying this Act into effect, the books and accounts of the several poor law unions in Ireland shall be kept, and all other necessary acts shall be done by the guardians of the several poor law unions and their officers, in such manner and form in all respects as the Local Government Board shall by order from time to time prescribe.

CHAPTER 51.

An Act to amend the Acts relating to Cattle Disease in Ireland.

[11th August 1876.]

WHEREAS it is expedient to make further provisions to prevent the introduction into Ireland and the occurrence or spreading therein of cattle plague or rinderpest pleuro-pneumonia sheep-pox and glanders, and for such purpose to amend the Cattle Disease Act (Ireland), 1866, and the Acts amending the same:

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:

Preliminary.

Short title.

1. This Act may be cited for all purposes as The Cattle Disease (Ireland) Act, 1876.

Interpretation.

2. The term "principal Acts" in this Act shall mean the Cattle Disease (Ireland) Acts, 1866–1874; and the term "animal" in this Act shall, in addition to the meaning assigned to the same term by the principal Acts, include horse.

3. The principal Acts, as amended by this Act, and this Act shall be construed together as one Act. Construction of Act.

Orders by Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council.

4. In addition to the purposes for which the Lord Lieutenant, by and with the advice of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, is empowered by the principal Acts to make orders, he may, with the like advice, from time to time, in case cattle plague or rinderpest pleuro-pneumonia sheep-pox or glanders shall, to his satisfaction, be shown to exist within the area of any poor law union in Ireland, make an order for all or any of the purposes following: Power to Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council to make orders.

For authorising and directing the board of guardians of such poor law union to provide for the compulsory slaughter and burial of animals affected with any of the said diseases, or in the case of animals that have been in contact with animals affected with cattle plague, or with any disease supposed to be cattle plague, for the compulsory slaughter and burial of such animals;

For the appointment by the board of guardians of such poor law union of inspectors and valuers for the purposes of this Act;

For defining the qualifications and powers of and regulating the duties to be performed by such inspectors and valuers respectively;

For fixing the period or periods for which such inspectors and valuers shall be appointed, and the remuneration and allowances to be paid to them respectively;

For fixing the amount of compensation to be paid in respect of animals slaughtered in pursuance of the principal Acts or this Act;

For regulating the proceedings before valuers under this Act for ascertaining the amount of compensation payable in respect of animals slaughtered in pursuance of such orders, and generally for such purposes as he may, with the like advice, think expedient for the due execution of this Act;

and the provisions of the principal Acts with respect to orders made in pursuance thereof shall, so far as they may be applicable, extend and apply to any orders made under the authority of this Act. The powers conferred by this section shall be in addition to, and not in diminution of, the powers conferred by the principal Acts upon the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council, and no order made under the authority of this Act shall interfere with the maintenance of an efficient inspection and examination before embarkation, under the control of the Lord Lieutenant and by officers appointed by him, of animals shipped from any port in Ireland, or shall compel the board of guardians of any poor law union in which such port may be situated to defray the expenses connected with such inspection and examination out of union funds.

5. So much of section twelve of "The Cattle Disease Act (Ireland), 1866," and of any Act extending the same, as limits the amounts to be paid by way of compensation in certain cases therein specified in respect of animals slaughtered to twenty pounds and to twenty-five pounds respectively, shall be and the same is hereby repealed; and from and after the passing of this Act the limits of the amounts payable in the said cases respectively shall be such as may from time to time be fixed by the Lord Lieutenant, by and with the advice of the Privy Council in Ireland, at any time after the passing of this Act. Repeal of s. 12 of "The Cattle Disease Act (Ireland), 1866."

Provided always, that in the case of cattle affected with pleuro-pneumonia the amount to be paid by way of compensation may amount to but shall not be greater than three fourths of the actual value thereof immediately before being attacked by the disease, but in no case shall exceed the amount for each animal fixed for the time being by order of the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council under this Act, and in case of such cattle being insured and the insurance receivable by the owner, no more than the difference, if any, between the three fourths of such actual value as limited by such order and the amount of insurance so receivable.

6. Where any order has been made under the authority of this Act, the following provisions of this Act shall be in force and apply, and the terms "the guardians" and "the union" therein used shall be construed to mean the board of guardians for the poor law union to which such order relates and such union respectively. Effect of order.

Proceedings of Guardians after Order.

Proceedings of guardians.

7. The proceedings of the guardians under this Act shall, except where by this Act otherwise expressly prescribed, be regulated by the provisions of the laws for the time being in force for the relief of the poor in Ireland relating to proceedings of boards of guardians of poor law unions; and, save as aforesaid, the guardians shall, in the execution of this Act, act as guardians of such poor law union, but with the additional powers and subject to the additional duties by this Act conferred and imposed upon them.

Appointment of committees.

8. The guardians may form a committee or committees, and may delegate to any such committee all or any powers conferred on them by this Act, and they may from time to time revoke or alter any power given by them to a committee.

The guardians may appoint and designate any such committee as their executive committee for the purposes of this Act.

Such an executive committee shall have all the powers of the guardians under this Act, and may appoint a sub-committee or sub-committees, and delegate to them all or any powers of the executive committee, with or without conditions or restrictions, and from time to time revoke or alter any such delegation, and fix the quorum, and add to or diminish the number of the members, or otherwise alter the constitution of a sub-committee, and lay down rules for the guidance of a sub-committee, who shall act accordingly.

Proceedings of a committee or sub-committee shall not be invalidated by any vacancy in the committee or sub-committee.

In case of the formation of two or more committees, they shall act according to rules laid down for their guidance by such guardians.

A committee appointed by the guardians and a sub-committee of an executive committee may elect a chairman of their meetings.

If no chairman is elected, or if the chairman elected is not present at the time appointed for the holding of a meeting, the members then present shall choose one of their number to be chairman of the meeting.

A committee or sub-committee may meet and adjourn as they think proper.

Every question at a meeting of a committee or sub-committee shall be determined by a majority of votes of the members present and voting on the question, and in case of an equal division of votes the chairman shall have a second or casting vote.

Appointment of inspectors and other officers.

9. The guardians shall from time to time when required by the Lord Lieutenant appoint such persons as they think fit to fill the offices of inspectors and valuers in accordance with the directions in the order in that behalf contained, and shall assign them such duties and award them such remuneration and allowances as, subject to the terms of the order in that behalf, they may think fit, and they may at any time revoke any appointment so made, but so that so long as required by the Lord Lieutenant they shall after such revocation make another appointment.

Removal of inspectors.

10. The Lord Lieutenant, if satisfied on inquiry that an inspector so appointed as aforesaid is incompetent, or has been guilty of misconduct or neglect in the discharge of his duty, may, if he think fit, direct his removal, and thereupon he shall cease to be inspector for the purposes of this Act.

Reports to Lord Lieutenant.

11. The guardians, and every inspector appointed by them, shall make such reports to the Lord Lieutenant as the Lord Lieutenant may from time to time require.

Reservation for experimental treatment.

12. The Lord Lieutenant, by and with the advice of the Privy Council, may make an order reserving for experimental treatment any animal liable to be slaughtered under the authority of this Act, but compensation shall be payable in respect thereof as if this section had not been enacted.

Record respecting slaughter.

13. The guardians shall keep, in such manner and form as the Lord Lieutenant and the Privy Council from time to time by order direct or approve, a record relative to proceedings under this Act, stating the date of any order for slaughter, and the execution of the order, or the reservation of any cattle for experimental treatment (as the case may

be), and other proper particulars; and such record shall be evidence if any question arises concerning an order for the slaughter of any animal, or concerning compensation in respect thereof.

Expenses.

Mode of payment of compensation.

14. The remuneration and allowances from time to time payable to any inspector and valuer appointed under the authority of this Act by the guardians, and all sums payable to any person by way of compensation in respect of animals slaughtered by direction of the guardians, or of any inspector appointed by them under any order under the authority of this Act in the union, shall, when due, be paid to such inspector, valuer, and person respectively by the treasurer of such union out of union funds, that is to say, out of any moneys in his hands to the credit of the guardians of such union, and if there shall be then no sufficient assets in his hands out of the moneys next received by him, and placed to the credit of the guardians; and such treasurer, on proof to the satisfaction of the Chief or Under Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of the payment of any moneys for such purposes as aforesaid, in accordance with the provisions of this Act, shall be entitled to a certificate to that effect, and to an order, signed by such Chief or Under Secretary, for the payment out of the moneys for the time being in the Bank of Ireland to the credit of the Cattle Plague Account, under the principal Acts, of one half of the moneys so certified to have been paid, and thereupon the amount stated in such order shall be paid out of such moneys as aforesaid to such treasurer, and the same shall when so paid be by him carried to the credit of such union: Provided always, that in case it is proved to the satisfaction of the said Chief or Under Secretary that any animal in respect of which compensation has been paid by the treasurer of any union was, within seven days immediately preceding its slaughter, brought into such union solely for the purpose of being shipped to some place out of Ireland, or sold at a fair, and that the owner or person in charge of such animal has not been guilty in relation to such animal of any act in contravention of any order, regulation, or license made or granted under the principal Act or this Act, then such Chief or Under Secretary shall, by order, direct payment to such treasurer out of the moneys for the time being in the Bank of Ireland, to the credit of the Cattle Plague Account, of the whole of the moneys certified to have been paid by way of compensation in respect of such animal.

Proceedings in case of default.

15. In case the guardians fail to comply with the terms of any order under this Act, and the Lord Lieutenant, by and with the advice of the Privy Council, shall, under the authority of the principal Acts, make any order for compulsory slaughter of animals in the union, then and in such case half the amount of the expenses incurred in carrying such order into effect (including compensation paid in respect of animals slaughtered in pursuance thereof) shall, on the order of the Chief or Under Secretary, be paid into the Bank of Ireland to the credit of the Cattle Plague Account under the principal Acts by the treasurer of the union out of any moneys in his hands to the credit of the guardians, and if there shall be then no sufficient assets in his hands, out of the moneys next received by him and placed to the credit of the guardians.

CHAPTER 52.

An Act to amend the Law respecting the Powers and Duties vested in the Barrister appointed to certify the Rules of Savings Banks.

[11th August 1876.]

26 & 27 Vict. c. 87. s. 66.

WHEREAS under the Act relating to savings banks the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt are authorised to appoint a barrister to certify the rules of savings banks, and by the said Act and the Acts relating to Post Office Savings Banks, and to the National Debt Commissioners, certain powers and duties are vested in the said barrister, and it is expedient to make further provision respecting such powers and duties: