arbitration, and the costs and expenses of the Commissioners of Public Works, and with respect to the power of a drainage board to borrow money, and to loans or advances from the Commissioners of Public Works to a drainage board, and the security and repayment thereof, and with respect to the maintenance of such works, shall apply as if the works executed by a drainage board under this Act were works executed by the board within their district in accordance with the provisions of the Drainage and Improvement of Lands (Ireland) Act, 1863. 26 & 27 Vict. c. 88.

For the purpose of providing the said expenses of executing such works, and for compensation, and all other expenses incident thereto, the Commissioners of Public Works shall, upon the completion of such works, or whenever they think fit, from time to time, make an order declaring that the amount mentioned in such order shall be charged upon the lands in the district of the drainage board which executed the works, and the proprietors thereof respectively; and in such order the Commissioners shall declare the parties by whom and the respective proportions in which the amount mentioned in such order shall be paid, and, where any moneys have been lent by the Commissioners, the time or times of repayment to the Commissioners. In making such order, the Commissioners shall have regard to the final award under the Drainage and Improvement of Lands Act (Ireland), 1863, in the district for which such order shall be made; and the Commissioners may also insert in any such order all such other determinations, matters, and things as they may think necessary and proper. 26 & 27 Vict. c. 88.

Every such order made by the Commissioners under this Act shall have all the force and validity of a charging order made by them under the Drainage Maintenance Act, 1866. 29 & 30 Vict. c. 49.

CHAPTER 28.

An Act for taking the Census in Ireland. [26th August 1880.]

WHEREAS it is expedient to take the census of Ireland in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one:

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:

1. In this Act,— Interpretation of terms.

The term "Lord Lieutenant" shall mean the Lord Lieutenant or other chief governor or governors of Ireland:

The terms "chief secretary" and "under secretary" shall mean respectively the chief secretary and under secretary to the Lord Lieutenant.

2. An account of the population of Ireland shall be taken at the time and in the manner herein-after directed. Account of population to be taken.

3. Such officers and men of the police force of Dublin metropolis, and of the Royal Irish Constabulary, as the Lord Lieutenant shall direct, together with such other competent persons as the Lord Lieutenant shall appoint to assist therein, shall, upon Monday the fourth day of April and one or more next consecutive days in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one as the said Lord Lieutenant shall fix, severally visit every house within such districts as may be assigned to them respectively, and take an account in writing, according to such instructions as may be given to them by the chief or under secretary of the number of persons who abode therein on the night of Sunday the third day of April one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, and of the sex, age, religious profession, birthplace, and occupation of all such persons; and shall also take an account of the number of inhabited houses and of uninhabited houses and of houses then building within such districts respectively; and shall also distinguish those parishes and places, or By whom the account shall be taken.

parts of parishes and places, within each district respectively, which are within the limits of any city or borough returning a member or members to serve in Parliament; and shall also take an account of all such further particulars as by such instructions they may be directed to inquire into; and all the expenses which shall be incurred by authority of such Lord Lieutenant under this Act, subject to the sanction of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, shall be paid out of such moneys as shall be provided by Parliament for that purpose.

Masters, &c. of gaols, &c. to be appointed enumerators of the inmates thereof.

4. The governor, master, or keeper of every gaol, prison, or house of correction, workhouse, hospital, or lunatic asylum, and every barrack master, and every master or keeper of every public or charitable institution which shall be determined upon by the Lord Lieutenant, shall act as the enumerator of the inmates thereof, and shall be bound to conform to such instructions as shall be sent to him by the authority of the Lord Lieutenant for obtaining the returns required by this Act, so far as may be practicable with respect to such inmates.

Forms, &c. to be furnished for their use.

5. For the more effectual obtaining of such accounts, the chief or under secretary shall prepare and cause to be printed such forms and instructions for the use of the several persons who shall be appointed as aforesaid to take or certify the said accounts as he shall deem necessary.

Power to make the inquiry.

6. The better to enable such persons to take the said accounts, they are hereby authorised and empowered to ask all such questions of all persons within their respective districts, respecting themselves or the persons constituting their respective families, and of all such further particulars as shall be necessary for the purpose of taking the said accounts.

Penalty for refusing to answer, or for giving false answers.

7. Every person refusing to answer or wilfully giving a false answer to any such questions, and every person in any way wilfully obstructing such persons in the execution of the duties required of them under this Act, shall for every such refusal, false answer, or wilful obstruction, on proof thereof being made before any justice or justices at petty sessions for the district in which such person shall reside, or, if such person shall reside within the police district of Dublin metropolis, before any of the divisional justices of such district, on the testimony of one or more credible witnesses, forfeit a sum not exceeding five pounds, at the discretion of the said justice or justices before whom such complaint shall be so made: Provided always, that no person shall be subject to such forfeiture for refusing to state his religious profession.

Penalty on persons employed if guilty of wilful default or neglect.

8. Every member of the said police force or of the Royal Irish Constabulary, or other person, who shall be so appointed to take the said accounts, or to assist therein, who shall make any wilful neglect, default, or falsification in any matters relating to the said accounts, shall for every such neglect, default, or falsification, on proof thereof being made before any justice or justices at petty sessions for the district in which he shall so act, or in case such member of the police or constabulary force, or other person, shall act for the police district of Dublin metropolis, before any of the divisional justices of such district, on the testimony of one or more credible witnesses, forfeit a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than forty shillings, at the discretion of the said justice or justices before whom such complaint shall be so made.

Proceedings how to be taken, and penalties recovered and applied.

14 & 15 Vict. c. 93.
21 & 22 Vict. c. 100.

Application of fines and penalties imposed.

9. All proceedings under this Act, as to compelling the appearance of such member of the said police force or of the Royal Irish Constabulary force, or other person, or of any witness, and as to the hearing and determination of such complaints, or any other matter relating thereto, and as to the application of fines, amerciaments, and forfeited recognizances imposed or levied under this Act at petty sessions, shall be subject in all respects to the provisions of the Petty Sessions (Ireland) Act, 1851, as the same is amended by the Petty Sessions Clerk (Ireland) Act, 1858, (when the case shall be heard in any petty sessions district,) and to the provisions of the Acts relating to the divisional police offices (when the case shall be heard in the police district of Dublin metropolis), so far as the said provisions shall be consistent with any special provisions of this Act; and when any fine or penalty is imposed at any of the divisional police offices of Dublin metropolis, under the

provisions of this Act, such fines and penalties shall be paid over to the same purposes and appropriated and applied in the same manner as is now by law authorised in respect of fines and penalties imposed at such divisional police offices respectively.

The persons taking the accounts to certify and affirm as to their correctness, and deliver them to the officer appointed to receive them. Such officer to transmit them to the office of the Chief Secretary.

10. The said several persons so appointed to take the said accounts, or to assist therein, shall sign and certify the same, and make solemn affirmation before any justice of the peace within the county, to the effect that the said account has been truly and faithfully taken by him (or them), and that to the best of his (or their) knowledge the same is correct, so far as may be known, and shall deliver the same to such officer of the said police force, or of the Royal Irish Constabulary, or other person, as may be appointed by the Lord Lieutenant to receive the same, within each county, city, town, or place; and such officer or person shall examine the same, and cause any defect or inaccuracy which may be discovered therein to be supplied or corrected, so far as may be possible, and shall certify and transmit the same to the General Register Office, in such manner and within such time as the Lord Lieutenant shall direct, and the same shall be digested and reduced into order under the direction of the chief or under secretary, by the Registrar General of Births and Deaths in Ireland, and by such other person or persons as the Lord Lieutenant shall appoint for that purpose; and an abstract thereof shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament within twelve months after the day on which the said account shall be taken, or (if Parliament be not then sitting) within the first fourteen days of the session next ensuing.

An abstract thereof to be laid before Parliament.

Punishment of persons wilfully making false affirmation or declaration.

11. Every solemn affirmation or declaration made or signed under the authority of this Act shall be of the same force and effect as if the person making such affirmation or declaration had taken an oath in the usual form, so that if the person making such affirmation or declaration shall be convicted of having therein wilfully and falsely affirmed or declared any matter or thing, he shall be subject to the same pains, penalties, and forfeitures to which persons convicted of wilful perjury are subject.

CHAPTER 29.

An Act to amend the Courts of Justice Building Act, 1865.

[26th August 1880.]

28 & 29 Vict. c. 48.

WHEREAS by the Courts of Justice Building Act, 1865, it was, among other things, provided that certain buildings erected on land formerly part of the gardens of the Honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn, under the authority of two statutes (local and personal) passed in the fifteenth year of the reign of King George the Third, chapters twenty-two and fifty-six, might, after they should have ceased to be used for the purposes authorised by the said Acts, be repurchased by the Society of Lincoln's Inn upon the terms therein mentioned, and that a certain court erected in Lincoln's Inn for the sittings of the Vice-Chancellor of England, under the authority of another Act (local and personal) passed in the fifty-sixth year of the reign of King George the Third, chapter eighty-four, should be discharged of the trusts declared by the said last-mentioned Act, and become the exclusive property of the said Society without any payment, and that the said Society should be repaid certain principal sums from time to time since the year one thousand eight hundred and forty expended out of their funds in the erection and fitting up of courts for the use of the judges of the Court of Chancery, and otherwise for the benefit of the said court; and that it should be lawful for the Lord Chancellor to settle an account with the said Society, and to order the balance of such account to be paid in the manner therein mentioned, and thereupon to make an order that the said land and buildings do vest in the trustees for the time being of the real estates of the said Society; but that this enactment should not take effect until after the Lord Chancellor should certify under his hand to the Treasury that the business conducted in the said