by the Local Government Board, and "the Local Government Board" shall be deemed to be substituted for "the Board of Trade" wherever the latter expression occurs in the said Acts. and Metropolis Water Acts, 1852 and 1871, to Local Government Board.

35 & 36 Vict. c. 79. s. 36.

All powers, duties, and acts vested in, imposed on, or required to be done by or to one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State by the several Acts of Parliament relating to highways in England and Wales, and to turnpike roads and trusts and bridges in England and Wales, shall be imposed on and be done by or to the Local Government Board, subject to the conditions, liabilities, and incidents to which such powers, duties, and acts were respectively subject immediately before the passing of the Public Health Act, 1872, or as near thereto as circumstances admit. Transfer of powers and duties of Secretary of State under Highway and Turnpike Acts to Local Government Board.

35 & 36 Vict. c. 79. s. 37.

All inspectors, clerks, and other officers who are by virtue of section thirty-seven of the Public Health Act, 1872, attached to and under the control of the Local Government Board, shall hold their offices and places upon the same terms and conditions, and shall have the same powers, privileges, and immunities with respect to the performance of their duties, as if this Act had not passed. Transfer of officers to Local Government Board.

The Local Government Board may by order distribute the business to be performed under the Local Government Board amongst such officers and persons in such manner as the Local Government Board may think expedient.

35 & 36 Vict. c. 79. s. 38.

Notwithstanding anything contained in any Act of Parliament now in force, there shall be paid out of moneys to be provided by Parliament to the medical officer of the Local Government Board such salary as the Treasury may from time to time determine. Salary of medical officer.

35 & 36 Vict. c. 79. s. 48.

Every general order of the Local Government Board, made in pursuance of the Poor Law Amendment Act, 1834, and the several Acts amending the same, shall be published in the London Gazette, and when so published shall take effect in like manner, and shall be of as much force and validity as any general order of the Poor Law Board made and sent in the manner prescribed by the last-mentioned Acts, and no further proceeding shall be necessary in such behalf; and as regards any single order of the said Board, made in pursuance of the said last-mentioned Acts, it shall not be necessary henceforth to send a copy thereof to the clerk to the justices of the petty sessions. Orders of the Local Government Board how to be published.

CHAPTER 56.

An Act to enable Grand Juries in Ireland to grant Superannuation Allowances to County Surveyors in certain cases. [11th August 1875.]

WHEREAS it is expedient that provision should be made to enable superannuation allowances to be granted by grand juries to county surveyors:

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. Any grand jury in Ireland may, at their discretion, with the consent of the Lord Lieutenant or other Chief Governor of Ireland, grant to any county surveyor in their service who shall become incapable of discharging the duties of his office with efficiency, by reason of permanent infirmity of mind or body, or of old age, upon his resigning or otherwise ceasing to hold his office, such annual allowance during his life as, having regard to the length of his service in such county, they shall think proper, and such allowance shall, after the grant of the same, from time to time, be presented without previous application at presentment sessions, and shall be levied and raised in like manner in every respect as if the same were the salary of such person as county surveyor and as if he had continued in his office: Provided always, that in estimating and awarding such annual Grand juries in Ireland, with consent of Lord Lieutenant, may grant superannuation allowances to county surveyors.

allowance, the grand jury shall proceed according to the principles laid down and subject to the limitations prescribed by the Superannuation Act, 1859.

No officer under age of 60 entitled to allowance unless he shall have served ten years.

2. No county surveyor shall be entitled to the grant by the grand jury of any county of any such allowance on the ground of age who shall not have completed the full age of sixty years, and who shall not have served as a county surveyor in such county ten years at the least; no county surveyor appointed after the passing of this Act in any county shall be entitled to the grant by the grand jury of such county of any such allowance, unless he shall after his appointment as such county surveyor have given his whole time to the service of such county.

Conditions of grant.

3. No grant shall be valid unless an application for the same shall have been made and approved of at the county at large sessions that shall be held immediately preceding the meeting of the grand jury who shall make the grant.

Superannuation allowances not to be assignable.

4. All allowances granted under this Act shall be payable to or in trust for such officer only, and shall not be assignable for nor chargeable with his debts or other liabilities.

Short title.

5. This Act shall be called "The County Surveyors Superannuation Act (Ireland), 1875."

CHAPTER 57.

An Act to institute a Pharmaceutical Society, and to regulate the Qualifications of Pharmaceutical Chemists and of Chemists and Druggists, in Ireland. [11th August 1875.]

31 G. 3. (Irish).

WHEREAS by an Act passed by the Parliament of Ireland in the thirty-first year of the reign of His Majesty George the Third, intituled "An Act for the more "effectually preserving the health of His Majesty's subjects, for erecting an Apothecaries "Hall in the city of Dublin, and regulating the profession of an apothecary throughout "the kingdom of Ireland," (in this Act referred to as "the Act of 1791,") it is enacted that no person shall open shop or practise the art and mystery of an apothecary within the kingdom of Ireland until he shall have been examined as to his qualification and knowledge of the business by the persons and in the manner by the said Act prescribed, and shall have received a certificate to open shop or follow the art and mystery of an apothecary within the kingdom of Ireland from the Governor and Directors of the Apothecaries Hall of the city of Dublin:

And whereas a great deficiency exists throughout Ireland of establishments and shops for the sale of medicines and compounding of prescriptions, and great inconvenience thereby arises to the public in many parts of the country:

And whereas to remedy such inconvenience it is expedient to amend the Act of 1791, and to enable persons who, although they do not desire to practise the art and mystery of an apothecary, desire and are qualified to open shop for the retailing, dispensing, and compounding of poisons and medical prescriptions, to keep open shop for the purposes aforesaid:

And whereas for the purposes aforesaid it is expedient that provisions such as are in this Act contained should be made for the formation of a Pharmaceutical Society in Ireland, and for the examination of persons desiring to keep open shop for the purposes aforesaid, and for the registration of such of the said persons as may be found, on examination, to possess a competent practical knowledge of pharmaceutical and general chemistry and other branches of useful knowledge, as fit persons to keep open shop for the dispensing and compounding of prescriptions of duly qualified medical practitioners: