of the register in which such memorandum shall be entered as aforesaid of the extract so presented for registration.

7. Whereas, in terms of the twelfth section of the Act passed in the forty-ninth year of the reign of His Majesty King George the Third, chapter forty-two, the volumes of records of the Books of Council and Session are, along with the warrants thereof, periodically transmitted by the keeper of the register of deeds and probative writs and protests in the Books of Council and Session, to the Lord Clerk Register or his deputies; be it enacted, that the deputy keeper of the records or any officer holding a commission to that effect from the Lord Clerk Register may, at any time, issue extracts of one or more of any writ, deed, or other document registered in said volumes of records transmitted as aforesaid, in the same or in a similar form to the extracts of such writs, deeds, or other documents which might have been issued previous to such transmission. And all such extracts and the warrants of execution therein contained shall have all the like force and effect as any extract from the Books of Council and Session, made and issued previous to such transmission, or as any warrant of execution contained in or appended to such extract; and in all extracts issued as aforesaid, and also in all extracts issued of writs contained in any record in the custody of the Lord Clerk Register, it shall be sufficient that the last page thereof shall be signed by the said deputy keeper of the records or by any officer duly commissioned by the Lord Clerk Register to that effect, and no further signature on any other page of such extracts shall be necessary, but each sheet of all such extracts shall be impressed with an office seal or stamp to be kept in the office of the Lord Clerk Register; provided that it shall be necessary and sufficient in the case of marginal additions occurring in any such extract that the same shall be authenticated by the signature of the officer certifying such extract.

After transmission of volumes of records of Books of Council and Session to the Lord Clerk Register, the deputy keeper of records may issue extracts of any deeds recorded in said volumes, and authenticate the same as well as other extracts.

8. This Act shall take effect from and after the first day of October one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven, and shall apply to Scotland only.

Commencement and extent of Act.

SCHEDULE.

At the day of One thousand eight hundred and , the deed herein-after engrossed was presented for registration in the Books of the Lords of Council and Session (*or* Sheriff Court Books of the county of) for preservation (*or* for preservation and execution), and is registered in the said books as follows:—

(*Insert full copy of the deed; and where the deed is registered for execution, insert warrant for execution as follows*):—

And the said Lords grant (*or* the Sheriff grants, *as the case may be*) warrant for all lawful execution hereon.

Extracted, *&c.*

CHAPTER 41.

An Act for making Provision with respect to the Preparation and Authentication of Commissions and other Documents issued from the Office of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery; and for other purposes.

[10th August 1877.]

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.

1. This Act may be cited for all purposes as the Crown Office Act, 1877.

Short title of Act.

2. This Act shall come into operation on the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight, which day is in this Act referred to as the commencement of this Act.

Commencement of Act.

Rules by Queen in Council as to language of documents to which Act applies.

3. Her Majesty may, by Order in Council, make, and when made from time to time revoke, add to, or alter rules—

(1.) Prescribing the form in which documents to which this Act applies, or any of them, are to be worded; and

(2.) Making regulations as to the publication of royal proclamations, and as to the towns to which copies of such proclamations are to be sent, and generally as to the best mode of making such proclamations known to the public:

Provided that—

(1.) Acts of or Bills in Parliament may in all cases be cited by their short titles; and

(2.) Whenever convenient, the enumeration of Acts of or Bills in Parliament, of names of persons, or other matters, shall be contained in a schedule or schedules, and in particular in the case of commissions of the peace the names of the justices shall, so far as seems to Her Majesty convenient, be placed in a schedule with space for additions to be made of the names of justices to be appointed after the issue of such commission; and

(3.) Any royal proclamation shall be valid in law if published as follows:

As respects England, in the London Gazette; and

As respects Scotland, in the Edinburgh Gazette; and

As respects Ireland, in the Dublin Gazette.

Any rule purporting to be made in pursuance of this section shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament within one month after it is made, if Parliament be then sitting, or if not then sitting, within one month after the commencement of the then next session of Parliament, and shall be judicially noticed, and shall be of the same validity as if it had been enacted by Parliament.

Wafer seals to be framed in certain cases.

4. A committee of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, consisting of the Lord Chancellor of Great Britain for the time being, the Lord Privy Seal for the time being, and one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State (in this Act referred to as the Committee of Council), acting in case of difference according to the opinion of any two of them, may from time to time direct impressions with the same device as the Great Seal and of the Privy Seal to be taken in such manner and of such size or sizes as they may from time to time prescribe, on embossed paper, wax, wafer, or any other material; and any such impressions, in this Act respectively called a Wafer Great Seal and a Wafer Privy Seal, shall be in the same custody as the seals of which they are impressions, and when attached to or embossed on any document required to be or usually authenticated by or passed under the Great Seal or Privy Seal, shall confer on that document the same validity in all respects as if the document itself had been authenticated by or passed under the Great Seal or Privy Seal.

Rules by Committee of Council as to preparation and authentication of documents to which Act applies.

5. The Committee of Council aforesaid, acting in case of difference according to the opinion of any two of them, may by order make, and when made from time to time revoke, add to, or alter rules—

(1.) Providing for a record to be kept at the Crown Office of all justices of the peace appointed in pursuance of any commission of the peace issued by Her Majesty, and for the rectification of such record from time to time; and

(2.) Prescribing the documents to which the Wafer Great Seal and the Wafer Privy Seal respectively are to be attached; and

(3.) Prescribing the mode in which documents to which this Act applies are to be prepared, whether to be printed or written, or partly printed and partly written, and whether to be printed or written on paper, parchment, or any other fitting material: Provided that—

(*a.*) It shall not be necessary to the validity of any document to or on which a Wafer Great Seal or Wafer Privy Seal is attached or embossed to prove that the attachment or embossing of such wafer seals respectively was authorised, and no evidence to the contrary shall be received; and

(*b.*) Engrossing may in all cases be dispensed with, and, so far as seems to the Committee of Council convenient, printing shall be adopted in place of writing.

Any rule purporting to be made in pursuance of this section shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament within one month after it is made, if Parliament be then sitting, or if not then sitting, within one month after the commencement of the then next session of Parliament, and shall be judicially noticed, and shall be of the same validity as if it had been enacted by Parliament.

General saving.

6. Nothing in this Act shall abridge or affect the prerogative of the Crown in relation to the grant or withholding the grant of any document.

Definitions.

7. In this Act, if not inconsistent with the context, the following expressions have the meanings herein-after respectively assigned to them:

"Great Seal" means the Great Seal of the United Kingdom:

"Document to which this Act applies" means any writ, commission, letters patent, letters close, or document of such a character, or belonging to such a class, as would at the date of the passing of this Act, be required to be or usually would be authenticated by being passed under the Great Seal.

"Crown Office" means the office of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery.

CHAPTER 42.

An Act to amend the Law relating to the Fisheries of Oysters, Crabs, and Lobsters, and other Sea Fisheries. [10th August 1877.]

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 Fisheries (Oyster, Crab, and Lobster) Act, 1877.

Commencement of Act.

2. This Act shall come into operation on the first day of September one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven (which day is in this Act referred to as the commencement of this Act).

PART I.

Oysters.

This part of Act not to apply to Ireland.

3. This part of this Act shall not apply to Ireland or to any oyster bed or bank within the jurisdiction of the Inspectors of Irish Fisheries.

Prohibition on sale of oysters between certain dates.

4. A person shall not sell, expose for sale, consign for sale, or buy for sale,—

(1.) Any oysters known at the passing of this Act in the oyster trade as "deep-sea oysters," between the fifteenth day of June in any year and the following fourth day of August; or

(2.) Any description of oysters other than those aforesaid, between the fourteenth day of May in any year and the following fourth day of August.

Every person who acts in contravention of this section shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two pounds for the first offence, and ten pounds for the second or any subsequent offence, and also to forfeit all oysters exposed for sale, consigned for sale, or bought for sale in contravention of this section:

Provided that a person shall not be guilty of an offence under this section if he satisfies the court that the oysters alleged to have been sold, exposed for sale, consigned for sale, or bought for sale,—

(1.) Were taken within the waters of some foreign state; or

(2.) Were preserved in tins or otherwise cured; or

(3.) Were intended for the purpose of oyster cultivation within the same district in which the oysters were taken, or were taken from any place for cultivation with