like manner as judgments or orders of the Court of Appeal in causes or matters commenced or pending in the High Court.

Power of transfer to High Court.

5.—(1.) Any cause or matter in the Lancaster Chancery Court, which but for the passing of this Act the Lancaster Chancery Court would not have been competent to try or deal with, and which if the same had been commenced in the High Court would not, under the provisions of the Supreme Court of Judicature Act, 1873, and the Acts amending it or any rules made under those Acts, have been assigned to the Chancery Division of the High Court, may at any stage be transferred from the Lancaster Chancery Court to the High Court by an order either of the Court of Appeal or of the Lancaster Chancery Court.

36 & 37 Vict. c. 66.

(2.) In the case of any such transfer all proceedings in the cause or matter shall be transmitted from the Lancaster Chancery Court to the High Court, and shall be filed there; and the cause or matter shall thereafter be proceeded with according to the practice of the High Court as if the cause or matter had been commenced in the High Court.

Procedure and fees.

6. Any rules or orders made after the passing of this Act for regulating the procedure or practice of the Lancaster Chancery Court, or the fees to be paid by suitors, or to be charged by or allowed to the officers thereof, and by or to the solicitors thereof, shall be subject to the approval of the authority for the time being empowered to make rules for the Supreme Court, and it shall no longer be necessary to obtain the advice and consent of one of the Lords Justices of Appeal in making rules or orders for the Lancaster Chancery Court.

Tenure of office of Vice-Chancellor.

7. Whenever the office of Chancellor of the Duchy and County Palatine of Lancaster becomes vacant by death, resignation, or otherwise, the person then holding the office of Vice-Chancellor of the said County Palatine shall, as well during such vacancy as after the determination thereof, unless and until any fresh appointment of Vice-Chancellor is made, continue to be such Vice-Chancellor, and to discharge the duties and exercise the powers of that office; subject, nevertheless, in all respects to the powers exerciseable in regard to that office by the succeeding Chancellor of the said Duchy and County Palatine.

CHAPTER 24.

An Act to amend the Law relating to Deeds of Arrangement. [25th July 1890.]

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:

Local registration of deeds

1.—(1.) Where the place of business or residence of a debtor who is party to a deed of arrangement, or is referred to therein, is

of arrangement in Ireland.

situate within the jurisdiction of a local court of bankruptcy in Ireland, the Registrar of Deeds of Arrangement in Ireland shall, within three clear days after registration, transmit a copy of such deed of arrangement to the registrar of the local court of bankruptcy in the district in which such place of business or residence is situate.

(2.) Every copy so transmitted shall be filed, kept, and indexed by the registrar of the local court of bankruptcy, and every person shall have the same right to search, inspect, make extracts from, and obtain copies of the registered copy, in the like manner, and upon the like terms, as to payment or otherwise, as near as may be, as in the case of deeds registered under the principal Act.

Accounts and proposals in petitions for arrangement to be registered. 20 & 21 Vict. c. 60.

2.—(1.) Copies of every petition filed in the court of bankruptcy or a local court of bankruptcy in Ireland, under the provisions of section three hundred and forty-three of the Irish Bankrupt and Insolvent Act, 1857, and of the affidavit of assets and liabilities and proceedings instituted by creditors now required from the petitioning debtor by the general orders of the court of bankruptcy or local court of bankruptcy, as the case may be, shall be filed in the bills of sale office of the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court.

(2.) Such copies shall be filed in the said office within two days after the originals have been filed in such court of bankruptcy, and shall be accompanied by an affidavit of the petitioning debtor, which shall set forth, in addition to any prescribed particulars, the place or places where his business is carried on, the title of the firm or firms under which he carries on business, and the names and addresses of his creditors.

(3.) A copy of every order confirming a resolution of creditors made in the matter of a petition filed in the court of bankruptcy or a local court of bankruptcy in Ireland in accordance with the provisions of the said section of the said Act, shall also be filed in the bills of sale office of the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court.

(4.) Such copies shall be filed by the petitioning debtor within two clear days after the making of the order confirming such resolution.

(5.) The court of bankruptcy or a local court of bankruptcy in Ireland shall not order a second sitting of creditors to be held in the matter of a petition for arrangement until it is shown to the satisfaction of the court that subsections one and two of this section have been complied with.

(6.) The seventh section of the principal Act, so far as the said section may be applicable, shall apply to every document and affidavit filed in pursuance of this section, provided always that in such application, the date of filing a petition for arrangement shall be substituted for the date of a deed of arrangement.

(7.) The several documents filed in pursuance of this section shall for the purposes thereof and of section one of this Act be deemed to be a deed of arrangement; and the provisions of section fifteen, subsection one, of the principal Act shall apply thereto, and

the eighty-fourth section of the Supreme Court of Judicature Act (Ireland), 1877, and any enactment for the time being in force amending or substituted for the said section shall apply to fees under this Act, and orders under the said section may, if need be, be made in relation to such fees accordingly. 40 & 41 Vict. c. 57.

(8.) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Irish Bankrupt and Insolvent Act, 1857, and the Bankruptcy (Ireland) Amendment Act, 1872, the eleventh and twelfth sections of the principal Act shall apply to every document and affidavit filed in the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court under this Act. 20 & 21 Vict. c. 60. 35 & 36 Vict. c. 58.

3. Rules of court shall be made for the purpose of carrying this Act into effect in accordance with the provisions of section eighteen of the principal Act. Rules of court.

4.—(1.) In the construction of this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,— Interpretation.

(*a.*) "The principal Act" shall mean the Deeds of Arrangement Act, 1887. 50 & 51 Vict. c. 57.

(*b.*) "A deed of arrangement" shall mean a deed of arrangement as defined in the principal Act.

(*c.*) "Local court of bankruptcy" shall have the same meaning as "local bankruptcy court" has in the Local Bankruptcy (Ireland) Act, 1888. 51 & 52 Vict. c. 44.

5. This Act may be cited as the Deeds of Arrangement Amendment Act, 1890. Short title.

6. This Act shall come into operation on the first day of September one thousand eight hundred and ninety. Commencement.

CHAPTER 25.

An Act to make provision for building and enlarging Barracks and Camps in the United Kingdom, and in certain Colonies, and to amend the Law relating to the acquisition of Land for Military purposes.

[25th July 1890.]

WHEREAS it is expedient to make provision for building and enlarging barracks and camps, and for facilitating the training of troops in the United Kingdom, and in certain colonies, and to make better precautions for the health and efficiency of Her Majesty's military forces (which purposes are herein-after referred to as the purposes of this Act):

And whereas by the Drill Grounds Act, 1886, and the Acts therein referred to powers are given to acquire land and rights over land for the purposes of artillery and rifle ranges, and for the purposes of drill and other military purposes of volunteer corps, or of other portions of Her Majesty's military forces, and it is expedient to extend those powers: 49 Vict. c. 5.