million one hundred and twenty-two thousand four hundred pounds. year ending 31st March 1911.

3.—(1) The Treasury may borrow from any person, by the issue of Treasury Bills or otherwise, and the Bank of England and the Bank of Ireland may advance to the Treasury on the credit of the said sums, any sum or sums not exceeding in the whole twenty-five million twenty-four thousand and seventy-two pounds. Power for the Treasury to borrow.

(2) The date of payment of any Treasury Bills issued under this section shall be a date not later than the thirty-first day of March nineteen hundred and eleven, and section six of the Treasury Bills Act, 1877 (which relates to the renewal of bills), shall not apply with respect to those bills. 40 & 41 Vict. c. 2.

(3) Any money borrowed otherwise than on Treasury Bills shall be repaid, with interest not exceeding five pounds per cent. per annum, out of the growing produce of the Consolidated Fund, at any period not later than the next succeeding quarter to that in which the money was borrowed.

(4) Any money borrowed under this section shall be placed to the credit of the account of the Exchequer, and shall form part of the said Consolidated Fund, and be available in any manner in which such Fund is available.

4. This Act may be cited as the Consolidated Fund (No. 1) Act, 1910. Short title.

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CHAPTER 5.

An Act to empower the Secretary of State in Council of India to raise Money in the United Kingdom for Public Works purposes. [24th March 1910.]

BE it enacted by the King'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. This Act may be cited as the East India Loans (Railways and Irrigation) Act, 1910. Short title.

2. In this Act the expression "Secretary of State" means the Secretary of State in Council of India, unless the context otherwise requires. Definition.

3. It shall be lawful for the Secretary of State at any time or times to raise in the United Kingdom, as and when necessary, by the creation and issue of capital stock, bonds, debentures, or bills, or partly by one of such modes and partly by another or Power to raise 25,000,000*l.* for constructing, extending, and equipping railways in India,

for constructing irrigation works, and for other purposes.

others, any sum or sums of money not exceeding in the whole twenty-five million pounds sterling, to be applied to—

(1) The construction, extension, and equipment of railways in India by State agency, or through the agency of a company or companies under engagement with the Secretary of State;

(2) The repayment of the principal of any bonds or debentures issued by any such company under the guarantee of the Secretary of State;

(3) The discharge of any obligations incurred or arising by reason of the purchase by the Secretary of State of any railway constructed or worked in India by any such company, or on the determination of the contract of any such company with the Secretary of State;

(4) The construction of irrigation works in India.

Certain provisions of 56 & 57 Vict. c. 70 and 8 Edw. 7. c. 54 to apply.

4. Sections four to twelve inclusive, sections fourteen to seventeen inclusive, and section nineteen of the East India Loan Act, 1893, and section five of the East India Loans Act, 1908, shall be incorporated with this Act.

Saving.

5. This Act shall not prejudice or affect any power of raising or borrowing money, or of creating or issuing securities, vested in the Secretary of State at the time of passing thereof.

CHAPTER 6.

An Act to provide, during Twelve Months, for the Discipline and Regulation of the Army.

[29th April 1910.]

WHEREAS the raising or keeping of a standing army within the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in time of peace, unless it be with the consent of Parliament, is against law:

And whereas it is adjudged necessary by His Majesty and this present Parliament that a body of forces should be continued for the safety of the United Kingdom and the defence of the possessions of His Majesty's Crown, and that the whole number of such forces should consist of one hundred and eighty-four thousand two hundred, including those to be employed at the depôts in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland for the training of recruits for service at home and abroad, but exclusive of the numbers actually serving within His Majesty's Indian possessions:

And whereas it is also judged necessary for the safety of the United Kingdom, and the defence of the possessions of this