pending on such writs, or, except in so far as herein expressly provided, interfere with the operation of any order of the said Commissioners.

2. This Act may be cited for all purposes as the Registration of Certain Writs (Scotland) Act, 1891. Short title.

CHAPTER 10.

An Act to make temporary Provision for the business of the Middlesex Registry of Deeds. [11th May 1891.]

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. All powers by the Act of the seventh year of Queen Anne, chapter twenty, and the Acts amending it, vested or exerciseable in or by the registrars or masters therein mentioned collectively, or in or by any of them individually, shall be transferred to and may be exercised by the registrar of the Land Registry, and rules may be made by the Lord Chancellor for carrying this Act into effect. Transfer of registrar's duties.

2. This Act may be cited as the Middlesex Registry Act, 1891; and the Act of the seventh year of Queen Anne, chapter twenty, may be cited as the Middlesex Registry Act, 1708. Short titles.

CHAPTER 11.

An Act to remove certain Disabilities of Persons by reason of absence to be registered as Voters at Parliamentary and Local Elections. [11th May 1891.]

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. This Act may be cited as the Electoral Disabilities Removal Act, 1891. Short title.

2. A person shall not be disqualified from being registered— Temporary absence of person in performance of duty not to disqualify as elector.

(*a.*) in the parliamentary register of electors for a county or borough in respect of his inhabitant occupation of a dwelling-house or lodgings or his occupation of any land or tenement; or

(*b.*) in the local government register of electors for a county or borough in respect of his occupation of any house, warehouse, counting-house, shop, building, land, or tenement,

by reason only that during part of the qualifying period not exceeding four months at any one time, he has in the performance of any duty arising from or incidental to any office, service, or employment held or undertaken by him been absent from his dwelling-house or lodgings, or not resided in or within the required distance from such county or borough.

CHAPTER 12.

An Act to remove doubts as to the Powers of Public Bodies in reference to Provisional Order Bills under the Railway and Canal Traffic Act, 1888. [11th May 1891.]

35 & 36 Vict. c. 91.

WHEREAS by an Act of the thirty-fifth and thirty-sixth years of the reign of Her present Majesty, chapter ninety-one, intituled "An Act to authorise the application of funds of municipal "corporations and other governing bodies in certain cases," hereinafter referred to as the Borough Funds Act, authority is given to the council of any municipal borough, the board of health, local board, commissioners, trustees, or other body acting under any general or local Act of Parliament for the management, improvement, cleansing, paving, lighting, and otherwise governing places or districts, to apply the borough fund or rate, or other the public funds or rates under the control of any such governing body, to the payment of the costs, charges, and expenses of promoting or opposing any local and personal Bill or Bills in Parliament:

51 & 52 Vict. c. 41. 52 & 53 Vict. c. 50.

And whereas by the Local Government Act, 1888, and the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1889, the county council of an administrative county has the same powers of opposing Bills in Parliament as are conferred on the council of a municipal borough by the above-recited Act of the thirty-fifth and thirty-sixth years of Victoria, chapter ninety-one:

51 & 52 Vict. c. 53.

And whereas by the Borough Funds (Ireland) Act, 1888, similar powers were conferred upon governing bodies in Ireland:

51 & 52 Vict. c. 25.

And whereas by the Railway and Canal Traffic Act, 1888, it was, among other things, provided that if while any Bill to confirm a Provisional Order by the Board of Trade under section twenty-four of that Act be pending in either House of Parliament a petition be presented against the Bill, or any classification and schedule comprised therein, the Bill, so far as it relates to the matter petitioned against, should be referred to a select committee, or, if the two Houses of Parliament think fit so to order, to a joint committee of such Houses, and the petitioner should be allowed to appear and oppose as in the case of a private Bill; and further, it was by the said Act provided that the Act of Parliament confirming any Provisional Order made under that section should be a public general Act:

And whereas doubts have been entertained whether in view of the said enactment governing bodies as defined by the Borough Funds Act and the Borough Funds (Ireland) Act, 1888, respectively