On failure to concur in nomination of single arbiter, court may appoint.

2. Should one of the parties to an agreement to refer to a single arbiter refuse to concur in the nomination of such arbiter, and should no provision have been made for carrying out the reference in that event, or should such provision have failed, an arbiter may be appointed by the court, on the application of any party to the agreement, and the arbiter so appointed shall have the same powers as if he had been duly nominated by all the parties.

On failure of one party to nominate arbiter, court may appoint.

3. Should one of the parties to an agreement to refer to two arbiters refuse to name an arbiter, in terms of the agreement, and should no provision have been made for carrying out the reference in that event, or should such provision have failed, an arbiter may be appointed by the court, on the application of the other party, and the arbiter so appointed shall have the same powers as if he had been duly nominated by the party so refusing.

Arbiters may devolve on oversmen unless otherwise agreed.

4. Unless the agreement to refer shall otherwise provide, arbiters shall have power to name an oversman on whom the reference shall be devolved in the event of their differing in opinion. Should the arbiters fail to agree in the nomination of an oversman, the court may on the application of any party to the agreement, appoint an oversman. The decision of such oversman, whether he has been named by the arbiters or appointed by the court, shall be final.

Act not to apply to certain agreements.

5. This Act shall not apply to any agreement, made before its passing, to refer to an arbiter not named or to be named by another person or merely described as the holder for the time being of an office or appointment, if any party to such agreement shall, before the passing of this Act, or within six months thereafter, have intimated to the other party by writing that he declines to be bound by such agreement.

Interpretation.

6. For the purposes of this Act the expression "the court" shall mean any sheriff having jurisdiction or any Lord Ordinary of the Court of Session.

Extent of Act and short title.

7. This Act shall apply to Scotland only, and may be cited as the Arbitration (Scotland) Act, 1894.

CHAPTER 14.

An Act to extend the powers of the Fishery Board for Scotland in relation to Harbours and Piers.

[3rd July 1894.]

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:

Power to apply Parliamentary grant.

1. The Fishery Board may use and apply the grant heretofore made by Parliament for the building, making, or repairing of piers or quays in Scotland under the Act of the fifth year of King George the Fourth, chapter sixty-four, or any part thereof, in providing

collateral security for any loan made by the Public Works Loan Commissioners, with the approval of the Fishery Board, for the construction or improvement of harbours in Scotland, and may charge such grant with the repayment of any such loan or any part thereof with the interest thereon for such period and on such terms as may be agreed upon between the Fishery Board and the Public Works Loan Commissioners.

2. This Act may be cited as the Fishery Board (Scotland) Extension of Powers Act, 1894. Short title.

CHAPTER 15.

An Act to amend the Law as regards Music and Dancing Licences in Middlesex. [3rd July 1894.]

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 for all purposes as the Music and Dancing Licences (Middlesex) Act, 1894. Short title.

2. For the regulation of places ordinarily used for public dancing or music, or other public entertainment of the like kind, the following provisions shall have effect in the administrative county of Middlesex; namely, Music and dancing licences.

(1.) After the thirty-first day of December one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four, a house, room, garden, or other place, whether licensed or not for the sale of wines, spirits, beer, or other fermented or distilled liquors, shall not be kept or used for public dancing, singing, music, or other public entertainment of the like kind, without a licence for the purpose or purposes for which the same respectively is to be used first obtained from the County Council of Middlesex and for the registration thereof a fee of five shillings shall be paid by the person applying therefor; provided that such fee shall in no case be payable by any applicant in respect of any licence granted for the purpose of a charitable or other like entertainment:

(2.) The County Council may at any meeting convened with fourteen days' previous notice, or at any adjournment thereof, grant licences to such persons as they think fit to keep or use houses, rooms, gardens, or places for all or any of the purposes aforesaid upon such terms and conditions, and subject to such restrictions, as they by the respective licences determine, and every licence shall be in force for one year or for such shorter period as the County Council on the grant of the licence shall determine, unless the same shall have been previously revoked as herein-after provided: