1. It shall be lawful for the trustees or other governing body of any such church or chapel as aforesaid, by instrument under their hands, to transfer to the representative church body of the said church (with its consent) all or any part of the property vested in them for the purposes of such church or chapel, and thereupon the same shall vest in and be held by the said representative body upon the trusts for the time being applicable thereto. Power for trustees to transfer church property to representative church body.

2. It shall be lawful for any such trustees or other governing body as aforesaid by any unanimous resolution to put an end to any trust now or for the time being subsisting with respect to such church or chapel, and to vest the same and any other property subject to such trust in the said representative body, or any other person or persons or body corporate, and to define the future trusts thereof, either by assimilating the same to the regulations affecting other similar property in the same diocese, or in any other manner for the benefit of the said Irish. Church which may be sanctioned by the chief legislative authority for the time being of the said church. Power to vest trust property in representative church body, and to vary trusts, by unanimous resolution.

3. No such resolution shall be valid until it shall have been accepted and recorded in such manner as the said chief legislative authority may direct; and no such resolution which affects or purports to affect any right of patronage or presentation to any such church or chapel shall be so accepted or recorded without the consent in writing of the patron or patrons thereof. Resolutions invalid until accepted and recorded by legislative authority of church.

4. Every such resolution when duly accepted and recorded shall be applicable to the said church or chapel and the property and affairs thereof, and shall be valid and binding to all intents and purposes, anything in the said recited Acts of Parliament, or any of them, or in the instrument forming the trusts relating to such church or chapel or property, to the contrary notwithstanding. Resolutions, when recorded, to have force of law.

5. Nothing contained in this Act shall affect any power of revocation attached to any trust to which this Act applies, or prevent any person having such power, or having a right to take or resume the possession of any property affected by such trust, from exercising such power or right. Saving for power of revocation.

6. This Act may be cited for all purposes as the Trustee Churches (Ireland) Act, 1884. Short title.

CHAPTER 11.

An Act for the further Protection of Fish other than Salmon in Fresh Waters. [19th May 1884.]

WHEREAS it is expedient to extend the powers of boards of conservators in fishery districts for the better protection of freshwater fish:

Be it therefore 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:

Fishery board may make byelaws for determining mesh of nets.

1. (1.) In any fishery district subject to a board of conservators, the conservators may from time to time make byelaws for all or any of the following purposes; that is to say,

(i.) For determining the minimum size of the mesh of nets for catching freshwater fish which may be lawfully used within the district of such board, so that such mesh shall not be less than one inch from knot to knot, measured when wet, and so that no person shall be compelled to use a mesh larger than three inches from knot to knot measured when wet; and so that such byelaw shall not extend to any casting or dip net lawfully used for catching fish for bait;

(ii.) For determining the length and size and description of nets for catching freshwater fish, which may be lawfully used within the district of such board, and the manner of using the same; and

(iii.) For prohibiting the use of any mode or instrument of fishing for freshwater fish within the district of such board, where such mode or instrument appears to be prejudicial to the fisheries;

and may by any such byelaw impose a penalty not exceeding five pounds for each offence against any such byelaw, and provide for the seizure and for the forfeiture, on summary conviction, of nets, instruments, and devices used in contravention of any such byelaw, and of fish found in the possession of a person contravening any such byelaw, and of fish caught by any such means, or in any such manner, as is contrary to any such byelaw, and such fish shall be deemed to be illegally caught, and any such forfeiture may be enforced by a court of summary jurisdiction.

Provided that no byelaw made under the authority of this section shall apply to any fixed nets for taking eels or to a landing net used as auxiliary to angling with a rod and line.

36 & 37 Vict. c. 71.

(2.) Sections thirty-nine to forty-five, both inclusive, and section sixty-two of the Salmon Fishery Act, 1873 (which sections relate to byelaws under that Act, and to the recovery, payment, and application of penalties under those byelaws), shall apply as if the said sections were herein re-enacted and in terms made applicable to byelaws under this Act and to the penalties thereby imposed.

Power to form board for coarse fish district.

28 & 29 Vict. c. 121.

2. Fishery districts may be formed, and conservators appointed, for water frequented by any freshwater fish, and section six of the Freshwater Fisheries Act, 1878, shall apply as if "freshwater fish" were therein substituted for "trout or char," and "salmon trout or char," and section twenty-seven of the Salmon Fishery Act, 1865, shall apply as if "freshwater fish" were therein substituted for "salmon," and any conservators so appointed shall have the powers conferred on conservators by the Salmon Fishery Act, 1876.

Powers of water-bailiffs.

3. In substitution for section eight of the Freshwater Fisheries Act, 1878, which shall be repealed, it is hereby enacted that section thirty-one of the Salmon Fishery Act, 1865, and sections thirty-six, thirty-seven, and thirty-eight of the Salmon Fishery Act, 1873 (which sections relate to the powers of water bailiffs), shall

extend to all waters within the limits of this Act in like manner as if those sections were re-enacted in this Act, with the substitution of "freshwater fish" for "salmon," and of "waters frequented by freshwater fish" for "salmon river," and with a reference to the Freshwater Fisheries Act, 1878, and this Act, in substitution for the reference to the Salmon Fishery Acts, 1861 to 1873, or any of them.

Explanation of 41 & 42 Vict. c. 39. s. 5.

4. In the application of section sixty-four of the Salmon Fishery Act, 1865, to trout and char in waters within the limits of the Freshwater Fisheries Act, 1878, the words "salmon river situate in "a fishery district which is subject to a board of conservators "appointed under this Act" shall be construed to mean "waters "frequented by trout or char."

Limitations of exemptions in 41 & 42 Vict. c. 39. s. 11.

5. Sub-heads (c.) and (d.) of sub-section three of section eleven of the Freshwater Fisheries Act, 1878, shall be read and construed as if, after the word "taking," in each of the said sub-heads, were inserted the words "in any several fishery, with the leave of the "owner of such fishery, or in any public fishery, except where "such taking in a public fishery is prohibited by a byelaw of any "conservators."

Short title and construction of Act.

6. This Act shall be construed as one with the Freshwater Fisheries Act, 1878, and that Act and this Act may together be cited as the Freshwater Fisheries Acts, 1878 and 1884, and this Act may be cited alone as the Freshwater Fisheries Act, 1884.

In the construction of this Act, the expression "freshwater fish" means any fish living permanently or temporarily in fresh water, exclusive of salmon.

Prohibition of the use of poison and noxious substances for destruction of fish.

7. Any person who unlawfully and maliciously puts any poison, lime, or noxious material in any water frequented by freshwater fish with intent thereby to destroy any of the fish that may then be or may thereafter be put therein shall be liable, on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding twenty pounds or to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding two months.

Nothing in this section shall prevent a person being punished under any other Act, so that he be not punished twice for the same offence.

Application of Acts to Norfolk and Suffolk.

8. This Act and the Freshwater Fisheries Act, 1878, with the exception of sub-sections one, two, and three of section eleven of the latter Act, shall apply to the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk and the county of the city of Norwich, subject as follows:—

40 & 41 Vict. c. xcviii.

(*a.*) They shall apply to the waters to which the Norfolk and Suffolk Fisheries Act, 1877, applies in like manner as if those waters had been formed into a fishery district under this Act, and the conservators of the Norfolk and Suffolk Fisheries appointed under the Norfolk and Suffolk Fisheries Act, 1877, were a board of conservators appointed under this Act:

(*b.*) If in pursuance of this Act, and the enactments applied by this Act, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, on application made to him, forms all or any of the waters to which the Norfolk and Suffolk Fisheries Act, 1877, does not apply in the said counties into a fishery district, the conservators of

the Norfolk and Suffolk Fisheries shall be the board of conservators for the said district, in like manner as if they were appointed in accordance with the said enactments, and such of the said enactments as relate to the mode of appointing a board of conservators shall not apply.

So much of section three of the Freshwater Fisheries Act, 1878, as relates to the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk, or the county of the city of Norwich, is hereby repealed.

Extent of Act.

9. This Act shall not extend to Scotland or Ireland.

CHAPTER 12.

An Act to amend the Public Health Act, 1875, so far as relates to the Confirmation of Byelaws.

[19th May 1884.]

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:

Short title and construction.

1. This Act may be cited as the Public Health (Confirmation of Byelaws) Act, 1884, and shall be construed as one with the Public Health Act, 1875.

Definitions.

2. In this Act, if not inconsistent with the context, the following expressions have the meanings herein-after respectively assigned to them; (that is to say,)

"Incorporated enactments" means section one hundred and twenty-eight of the Towns Improvement Clauses Act, 1847, ([1]) sections sixty-eight and sixty-nine of the Town Police Clauses Act, 1847, ([2]) and section forty-two of the Markets and Fairs Clauses Act, 1847, ([3]) which Acts are herein-after referred to as the incorporated Acts:

([1]) 10 & 11 Vict. c. 34. s. 128. Byelaws as to Slaughter-houses.

([2]) 10 & 11 Vict. c. 89. ss. 68, 69. Byelaws as to Hackney Carriages and Public Bathing.

([3]) 10 & 11 Vict. c. 14. s. 42. Byelaws as to Markets.

"Confirming authority" means, as regards byelaws, rules, and regulations confirmed prior to the nineteenth day of August one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, or made under any of the incorporated enactments by reason of the incorporation thereof with any Local Act and confirmed prior to the tenth day of August one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State; and as regards other byelaws, rules, and regulations, the Local Government Board.

Confirmation of byelaws.

3. Every byelaw made or to be made under any of the incorporated enactments by reason of the incorporation thereof with the Public Health Act, 1848, the Local Government Act, 1858, or the Public Health Act, 1875, or any Local Act, or any Provisional Order or any Act confirming such Provisional Order, and every rule and regulation made or to be made by an urban authority under section forty-eight of the Tramways Act, 1870, shall be deemed to have required or to require the confirmation of the confirming authority, and not to have required, or to require any other confirmation, allowance, or approval.