SCHEDULE.

SPENDING AUTHORITIES.

County councils, councils of county boroughs, councils of boroughs and other urban districts and of rural districts, boards of guardians, the receiver of the metropolitan police district, school boards, highway boards, surveyors of highways.

CHAPTER 17.

An Act to redescribe the Parliamentary Divisions of the City of Glasgow. [20th July 1896.]

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.

1. This Act may be cited as the Glasgow Parliamentary Divisions Act, 1896.

Amendment of 48 & 49 Vict. c. 23.

2. The Sixth Schedule to the Redistribution of Seats Act, 1885, in so far as it describes the areas of the several Parliamentary Divisions of the city of Glasgow, shall be read and have effect as if the Parliamentary Divisions of the said city had been therein described as set forth in the schedule to this Act.

SCHEDULE.

DESCRIPTION OF THE SEVERAL PARLIAMENTARY DIVISIONS OF THE CITY.

No. 1.—THE BRIDGETON DIVISION.

The area within a line beginning at a point in the centre of Albert Bridge, where the same intersects the centre line of the River Clyde, and thence proceeding eastwards along the centre of that river till it meets the parliamentary boundary of the city at Harvie's Dyke; thence northwards along the said parliamentary boundary to the centre of London Road; thence westwards along the centres of London Road and Canning Street to a point opposite the centre of Clyde Street; thence northwards along the centres of Clyde Street and Abercromby Street to the centre of Gallowgate; thence westwards along the centre of Gallowgate to a point opposite the centre of Saltmarket; thence southwards along the centre of Saltmarket to the centre of the River Clyde at the point first described.

No. 2.—THE CAMLACHIE DIVISION.

The area within a line beginning at the Cross of Glasgow, and thence proceeding eastwards along the centre of Gallowgate to a point opposite the centre of Abercromby Street; thence southwards along the centres of Abercromby Street and Clyde Street to the centre of Canning Street; thence eastwards along the centres of Canning Street and London Road to the eastern parliamentary boundary of the city; thence northwards, following the said boundary line, to Carntyne Road; thence westwards

along the centres of Carntyne Road and Duke Street to High Street; thence southwards along the centre of High Street to the Cross of Glasgow, the point first described.

No. 3.—THE ST. ROLLOX DIVISION.

The area within a line beginning at a point in the centre of Buchanan Street, opposite the centre of Cathedral Street, and thence proceeding eastwards along the centre of Cathedral Street to John Street; thence southwards along the centre of John Street to Rottenrow; thence eastwards along the centre of Rottenrow to the centre of the line of High Street and Castle Street; thence southwards along the centre of High Street to Duke Street, thence eastwards along the centre of Duke Street to Carntyne Road, and continuing eastwards along the centre of Carntyne Road till it is intersected by the parliamentary boundary of the city; thence north-westwards, northwards, westwards, and north-westwards along said parliamentary boundary till it joins the boundary of the Ancient Royalty, near Garngad Road; thence northwards and westwards along that boundary till it intersects Saracen Street; thence southwards along the centres of Saracen Street and Craighall Road to the canal at a point in the centre of same opposite the northern end of Ann Street; thence eastwards along the centre of the canal to a point opposite the stair leading from canal bank to Port Dundas Road; then southwards along the centre of said stair and along the centres of Port Dundas Road and Buchanan Street to the point first described.

No. 4.—THE CENTRAL DIVISION.

The area within a line beginning at a point in the centre of the River Clyde immediately opposite the centre of the River Kelvin, and thence proceeding eastwards along the centre of the River Clyde to the centre line of Victoria Bridge; thence northwards along the centre of the said bridge, Stockwell Street, and Glassford Street, to the centre of Ingram Street; thence eastwards along the centre of Ingram Street to a point opposite the centre of John Street; thence northwards along the centre of John Street to the centre of Cathedral Street; thence westwards along the centre of Cathedral Street to the centre of Buchanan Street; thence northwards along the centre of Buchanan Street to a point opposite the centre of Renfrew Street; thence westwards along the centre of Renfrew Street to the centre of Scott Street; thence southwards along the centre of Scott Street to the centre of Sauchiehall Street; thence westwards along the centre of Sauchiehall Street to the centre of Kelvingrove Street; thence southwards along the centre of Kelvingrove Street to the centre of Dumbarton Road; thence westwards along the centre of Dumbarton Road to the municipal boundary line of the city in the centre of the bridge over the River Kelvin; thence southwards along the centre of that river to the centre of the River Clyde at the point first described.

No. 5.—THE COLLEGE DIVISION.

The area within a line beginning at the centre of the bridge over the River Kelvin on the New Dumbarton Road, where the same intersects the centre of that river, and thence proceeding eastwards along the centre of said bridge and Dumbarton Road to a point opposite the centre of Kelvingrove Street; thence northwards along the centre of Kelvingrove Street to

the centre of Sauchiehall Street; thence eastwards along the centre of Sauchiehall Street to the centre of Scott Street; thence northwards along the centre of Scott Street to the centre of Renfrew Street; thence eastwards along the centre of Renfrew Street to the centre of Buchanan Street; thence northwards along the centres of Buchanan Street, Port Dundas Road, and the stair leading from Port Dundas Road to the canal; thence westwards along the centre of said canal to a point in the centre of the bridge across the canal opposite the northern end of Ann Street; thence northwards along the centre of said bridge, Craighall Road, and Saracen Street, till it reaches the parliamentary boundary of the city; thence westwards along the parliamentary boundary till it reaches the canal; thence northwards, westwards, southwards, westwards, southwards, and south-eastwards along the parliamentary boundary till it reaches the point in the centre of the River Kelvin first described.

No. 6.—THE TRADESTON DIVISION.

The area within a line beginning at a point in the centre of the River Clyde immediately opposite the centre line of Thistle Street, and proceeding thence southwards along the centre of Thistle Street to the centre line of Caledonia Road; thence eastwards along the centre of Caledonia Road to the centre line of Crown Street; thence southwards along the centre of Crown Street and Cathcart Road to a point where the said road is intersected by the southern parliamentary boundary of the city; thence following the said boundary line in a westerly, southerly, westerly, south-westerly, westerly, northerly, and north-westerly direction until it reaches the centre of the River Clyde; thence eastwards along the centre of that river till it reaches the point therein first described.

No. 7.—THE BLACKFRIARS AND HUTCHESONTOWN DIVISION.

In the first place, the area within a line beginning at a point in the centre of Albert Bridge, where the same intersects the centre of the River Clyde, northwards along the centre of that bridge, Saltmarket and High Street, to a point opposite the centre of Rottenrow; thence westwards along the centre of Rottenrow to the centre of John Street; thence southwards along the centre of John Street to the centre of Ingram Street; thence westwards along the centre of Ingram Street to a point opposite the centre of Glassford Street; thence southwards along the centres of Glassford Street, Stockwell Street, and the line of Victoria Bridge to a point where the same intersects the centre of the River Clyde; thence eastwards along the centre of the River Clyde to the centre of the line of Albert Bridge, the point first described. And, in the second place, the area within a line beginning at a point in the centre of the River Clyde immediately opposite the centre line of Thistle Street; southwards along the centre of Thistle Street to the centre of Caledonia Road; thence eastwards along the centre of Caledonia Road to the centre of Crown Street; thence southwards along the centres of Crown Street and Cathcart Road to a point where the said road is intersected by the southern parliamentary boundary of the city; thence following the said boundary in an easterly, westerly, and northerly direction till it reaches the centre of the River Clyde; thence along the centre of the River Clyde in a westerly, northerly, and westerly direction, until it reaches the point therein opposite the centre of Thistle Street first described.