SCHEDULE B.

FORM OF CONFIRMATION.

Confirmation issued under the Act 38 & 39 Vict., cap. 41.

CONFIRMATION DATIVE of *A.B.*, who resided at [*name and description of deceased*].

The said *A.B.* had pertaining and resting owing to at the time of his [*or* her] decease.

[*Take in inventory of estate to be confirmed.*]

I , Esquire, Commissary of the county of , considering that the said *A.B.* died at on , and had at the time of death his [*or* her] ordinary or principal domicile in the county of . And seeing that *C.D.*, his [widow *or* son *or* daughter, *or* her son *or* daughter] has given up, on oath, an inventory of the personal estate and effects of the said *A.B.* at the time of death, including the proceeds accrued thereon to date of oath, situated in Scotland [*England and Ireland, as the case may be*], amounting in value to , and has deponed that the whole personal estate and effects of the said *A.B.* does not exceed in value 150*l.*, which inventory, as before written, has been recorded in my court books, of date , and that has [*or* have] likewise found caution for acts and intromissions as executor [*or* executors]. Therefore I, in Her Majesty's name and authority, decern, make, constitute, ordain, and confirm the said *C.D.* executor [*or* executors] dative qua [relict *or* next of kin] to the deceased, with full power to to uplift, receive, administer, and dispose of the said personal estate and effects, and grant discharges thereof, if needful to pursue therefor, and generally every other thing concerning the same to do that to the office of executor dative qua is known to belong: Providing always, that shall render just count and reckoning for intromissions therewith, when and where the same shall be legally required.

Given under the seal of office of the commissariat of , and signed by the clerk of court at , the day of one thousand eight hundred and .

Commissary Clerk.

SCHEDULE C.

Where the whole estate and effects of the intestate shall not exceed in value twenty pounds, the sum of five shillings, and where the whole estate and effects shall exceed in value twenty pounds, the sum of five shillings and the further sum of one shilling for every ten pounds or fraction of ten pounds by which the value shall exceed twenty pounds.

CHAPTER 42.

An Act to enable certain Corporate Bodies to hold Land for Glebes in Ireland.

[19th July 1875.]

WHEREAS by the Irish Church Act, 1869, it was, amongst other things, enacted that the union between the Churches of England and Ireland should be dissolved, and that the said Church of Ireland, in the said Act and herein-after referred to as the "said church," should cease to be established by law:

And whereas in pursuance of the said Act Her Majesty was pleased to incorporate by Royal Charter the representative body of the said church, under the name of the Representative Church Body:

And whereas it is expedient to extend to the said church and the said Representative Church Body the same powers and privileges which are possessed by other religious bodies in Ireland in reference to the purchase, holding, and selling of land:

And whereas many clergymen in Ireland are prevented from obtaining suitable residences in consequence of not being able to enter into valid contracts, whereby they may deprive themselves of the right to make claims under the Landlord and Tenant (Ireland) Act, 1870, and it is expedient to alter the law in that respect:

And whereas it is expedient to give to the said Representative Church Body the same right to recover compensation for malicious injuries to churches legally vested in them, which, before the passing of the said Church Act, was possessed by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for Ireland:

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:

Title of Act.

1. This Act may be cited for all purposes as "The Glebe Lands, Representative Church Body, Ireland, Act, 1875."

Power to invest funds in purchase, &c. of lands for manses, &c., not exceeding thirty acres for each church.

2. It shall be lawful for the said Representative Church Body to invest all moneys vested in them for that purpose in the absolute purchase, or in procuring leases or fee-farm grants subject to annual or other rents, and with or without fines, of lands for the erection thereon of churches, or of glebes for the use of the clergymen of said church, or for schools or other buildings in connexion with said church buildings, or for other church purposes, the lands so to be purchased not to exceed thirty acres for each glebe, or to permit such clergymen and congregations to occupy and use the same at such rent and upon such terms and conditions as the Representative Church Body shall think fit; and the Representative Church Body may execute all such deeds, grants, leases, or other documents as may be necessary for the purpose aforesaid.

Power to vest colleges, church buildings, &c. in trustees.

3. It shall be lawful for the trustees of any college, church building, schoolhouse, glebe, or other real property, whether freehold or chattel, or any personal property held in trust for the said church or any congregation in connexion therewith, or any person or persons in whom the same may be vested, if they or he respectively shall think fit, to grant, assign, or otherwise vest in the said Representative Church Body, with their concurrence, such college, church building, schoolhouse, glebe, or other real property, whether freehold or chattel, or any personal property, to be held by the said Representative Church Body upon such trust and subject to such rights as at the time of such grant, assignment, or vesting affected the same respectively, and the former trustees shall be thereupon released from the trusts thereof respectively.

Power to hold lands for colleges, &c.

4. It shall be lawful for any person whomsoever, entitled so to do, to give, grant, devise, bequeath, or assure, by any deed, will, or other instrument sufficient in law to create or convey an estate therein, any messuages, lands, hereditaments, or any estate therein, to the said Representative Church Body for any college, or for any church, glebe, building, or schoolhouse in connexion with any congregation or church: Provided always, that under the provisions aforesaid or otherwise not more than thirty acres shall be held in trust for any congregation, nor more than one hundred acres in trust for any college: Provided always, nevertheless, that any such gift, grant, bequest, or assurance of lands in excess of the acreage hereby authorised to be held as aforesaid shall be void as to the excess only.

Power to sell surplus lands.

5. The said Representative Church Body may from time to time sell, lease, exchange, or otherwise dispose of, on such terms and in such manner as they think fit, or mortgage, any lands vested in them, and not being otherwise required for purposes of the said church or any of the colleges or congregations connected therewith, and may enter into, execute, and do all contracts, assurances, and things necessary or proper in that behalf; and every such sale or lease as aforesaid may be made either absolutely for a sum in money, or for any annual rent or rents, to be made payable as the said Representative Church Body direct, or partly for a sum of money and partly for such rent or rents as aforesaid, as the said Representative Church Body think fit, and the said Representative Church Body may afterwards sell any rent so to be made payable.

Ecclesiastical persons can contract themselves out of Landlord and Tenant (Ireland) Act, 1870.

6. It shall be lawful for any ecclesiastical person to make and enter into a good and valid contract with any lessor for the occupation of any glebe house and lands, although by such contract such ecclesiastical person may be deprived of his right to make any claim under any of the sections or provisions of the Landlord and Tenant (Ireland) Act, 1870, any restriction or provision in the said Act to the contrary notwithstanding.

Amendment of Acts 3 & 4 W. 4. c. 37. s. 72. and 4 & 5 W. 4. c. 90. s. 20.

7. In section seventy-two of Act third and fourth William the Fourth, chapter thirty-seven, and section twenty of fourth and fifth William the Fourth, chapter ninety, the words "United Church of England and Ireland" shall be held and construed as applying to "the said church" alone, and the said Acts shall be construed as if the words "Representative Church Body" had been and were substituted for the words "Ecclesiastical Commissioners," and the said sections of the said Acts so altered shall be and continue in full force and effect.

Glossary.

8. The term "glebe" in this Act shall mean and include any house, with the piece or parcel of land attached thereto, occupied or to be occupied by any ecclesiastical person while having spiritual charge of any parish or district to which such house and land shall have heretofore belonged, or for which it shall be or shall have been granted or purchased or required as a residence for such ecclesiastical person whilst having such spiritual charge; and the term "ecclesiastical person" shall mean and include any archbishop, bishop, and clergyman of the said church.

Application of Act.

9. This Act shall extend to Ireland only.

CHAPTER 43.

An Act to amend the Medical Acts so far as relates to the Royal College of Surgeons of England. [19th July 1875.]

21 & 22 Vict. c. 90.

WHEREAS by the Medical Act (herein-after called the principal Act) and Acts amending the same every person becoming possessed of any one or more of the qualifications mentioned in the said Acts is to be entitled to be registered under the principal Act, and one of such qualifications is that of fellow or member or licentiate in midwifery of the Royal College of Surgeons of England:

And whereas by the principal Act it is further provided that any two or more of the colleges and bodies in the Medical Acts in that behalf mentioned may, with the sanction and under the directions of the general council, unite and co-operate in conducting the examinations required for qualifications to be registered under the principal Act:

And whereas the Royal College of Surgeons of England is one of such bodies, but doubts are entertained whether it is able to take advantage of the herein-before recited provisions of the principal Act unless it receives further powers from Parliament, and accordingly it is expedient to amend the Medical Acts so far as relates to the said college:

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 the Royal College of Surgeons of England to make byelaws with a view to the Medical Act.

1. If in pursuance of the principal Act the Royal College of Surgeons of England unites or co-operates with any of the colleges or bodies in that behalf mentioned in the Medical Acts in conducting the examinations required for qualifications to be registered under the principal Act, then, notwithstanding anything in any statute or charter contained, it shall be lawful for the council for the time being of the said college to prescribe, by a byelaw under the common seal of the said college, that no person shall become a fellow or member or licentiate in midwifery of the said college unless (in addition to passing such examination (if any) and complying with such other conditions (if any) as may be prescribed by any byelaws in force for the time being made in pursuance of any charter of the said college) he shall have passed such examinations, herein-after called the joint examinations, for qualification to be registered under the Medical Act, and complied with such conditions relating thereto as may be agreed upon between the said college and the college or body, colleges or bodies, with whom the said college may be united or co-operating as aforesaid; and every person who shall have passed such joint examinations and complied with such conditions as aforesaid shall be entitled to receive letters testimonial