(*c*.) The following parishes in the county of Somerset, heretofore in the diocese of Bath and Wells; that is to say,
Easton in Gordano with Pill, and
Portbury, and
Portishead.

3. The cathedral church of Bristol to be the cathedral church.

4. Subject to the rights enjoyed by any person at the passing of this Act, there shall be transferred to the endowment fund of the bishopric of Bristol, such portion of the endowment or income of the bishopric of Gloucester as would if no deduction were made for first-fruits and tenths, yield a net annual sum of five hundred pounds, but such transfer shall be subject to the payment by the Bishop of Bristol of a proportionate part of the first-fruits and tenths payable by the Bishop of Gloucester.

5. The bishop to be subject to the metropolitan jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

CHAPTER 67.

An Act to prohibit charges for Improvements upon Ecclesiastical Lands otherwise than with the consent of the Patron and Bishop. [14th August 1884.]

WHEREAS by the Improvement of Land Act, 1864, the Inclosure Commissioners for England and Wales (herein-after referred to as "the Commissioners") are empowered upon application of corporations to sanction the charging of their lands with moneys borrowed for the improvement thereof, and it is provided (section twenty) that when the land to which the application relates, or any part of such land, is held in right of any church, chapel, or other ecclesiastical benefice, the Commissioners shall not sanction any improvement of such land or of so much thereof as is so held unless and until the patron of the benefice and (in England) the bishop of the diocese shall signify to the Commissioners by writing under their hands their respective consents to such application: 27 & 28 Vict. c. 114.

And whereas there are in force certain Acts which have been passed as local and personal Acts, constituting companies with powers to advance moneys for the improvement of lands, under some of which Acts powers exist whereby the incumbents of benefices can charge their lands with moneys borrowed for the improvement thereof without such consent, and it is expedient to extend to all such cases similar provisions to that contained in the said section twenty of the Lands Improvement Act, 1864:

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:

1. The Commissioners shall not sanction any improvement of any land held in right of any church, chapel, or other ecclesiastical benefice unless and until the patron of such benefice, and the bishop of the diocese in which such lands are situate, shall signify to the Commissioners by writing under their hands their consent respectively to such application, nor shall any charge upon any such land of money expended, or purporting to be expended, for the improvement thereof, whether under any general or local Act, Ecclesiastical lands not to be charged for improvement without consent of patron and bishop.

or any contract or agreement, be valid or effectual, and whether with or without the sanction of the Commissioners, unless and until the patron of the benefice and the bishop of the diocese shall have respectively signified their consent in writing thereto. Provided that nothing herein contained shall invalidate, or prejudicially affect, any charge which may have been validly and effectually made before the passing of this Act.

Short title.

2. This Act may be cited as the Improvement of Lands (Ecclesiastical Benefices) Act, 1884.

CHAPTER 68.

An Act to amend the Matrimonial Causes Acts.

[14th August 1884.]

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law as to the restitution of conjugal rights in England:

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 Matrimonial Causes Act, 1884.

Periodical payments in lieu of attachment.

2. From and after the passing of this Act a decree for restitution of conjugal rights shall not be enforced by attachment, but where the application is by the wife the Court may, at the time of making such decree, or at any time afterwards, order that in the event of such decree not being complied with within any time in that behalf limited by the Court, the respondent shall make to the petitioner such periodical payments as may be just, and such order may be enforced in the same manner as an order for alimony in a suit for judicial separation. The Court may, if it shall think fit, order that the husband shall, to the satisfaction of the Court, secure to the wife such periodical payment, and for that purpose may refer it to any one of the Conveyancing Counsel of the Court to settle and approve of a proper deed or instrument to be executed by all necessary parties.

Settlement of wife's property.

3. Where the application for restitution of conjugal rights is by the husband, if it shall be made to appear to the Court that the wife is entitled to any property, either in possession or reversion, or is in receipt of any profits of trade or earnings, the Court may, if it shall think fit, order a settlement to be made to the satisfaction of the Court of such property, or any part thereof, for the benefit of the petitioner and of the children of the marriage, or either or any of them, or may order such part as the Court may think reasonable of such profits of trade or earnings to be periodically paid by the respondent to the petitioner for his own benefit, or to the petitioner or any other person for the benefit of the children of the marriage, or either or any of them.

Power to vary orders.

4. The Court may from time to time vary or modify any order for the periodical payment of money, either by altering the times of payment or by increasing or diminishing the amount, or may tem-