Power to hold inquiries in cases of loss of life from boats of fishing vessels. 42 & 43 Vict. c. 72. 17 & 18 Vict. c. 104.

12. (1.) Whenever loss of life arises by reason of any casualty happening to or on board any boat belonging to a fishing vessel, the Board of Trade may, if they think fit, cause an inquiry to be made or formal investigation to be held respecting the casualty, and all the provisions of the Merchant Shipping Acts, and of the Shipping Casualties Investigations Act, 1879, shall apply to any such inquiry or investigation, as if it had been made or held under the eighth part of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854.

(2.) This section shall extend to Scotland.

Extent of Act.

13. This Act shall not, except as expressly provided, extend to Scotland.

CHAPTER 5.

An Act to amend the law respecting the Customs Duties of the Isle of Man. [28th April 1887.]

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 Isle of Man (Customs) Act, 1887.

Power to impose duties provisionally subject to approval of Parliament.

2. If the court of Tynwald of the Isle of Man resolve that it is expedient to impose, abolish, or vary any customs duties in the Isle of Man, and that such imposition, abolition, or variation should take effect immediately, and the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury approve of such resolution, such resolution shall have full effect as from the date specified therein until the end of six months from the date of the resolution, and if Parliament is then in session until the end of the then current session of Parliament; but, save as otherwise provided by this or any other Act, shall at such date or at any earlier date at which either—

(*a*) an Act of Parliament relating to the duties of customs in the Isle of Man is passed; or

(*b*) the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury by minute declare that there is no prospect of such resolution being confirmed by Parliament;

cease to have effect without prejudice to anything previously done in pursuance thereof.

Provided that—

(*a*) if any person satisfies the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Customs that by reason of any provision of any such resolution he has paid in respect of any goods duties in excess of the duty which he would otherwise have paid, and that such goods are still in his possession at the date of the said provision ceasing as aforesaid to be of effect, the Commissioners of Customs shall repay him so much of the duty as they consider to have been so paid in excess; and

(*b*) a person may not by virtue of any provision of any such resolution pay less duty than he otherwise would pay, unless and until he gives to the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Customs such undertaking or security, by deposit or otherwise, as they may require to pay the duty which he would otherwise have paid in the event of the said provision ceasing to be of effect.

Alteration of duties on wine.

3. On a day to be fixed by the Commissioners of the Treasury the duties of Customs now payable on wine imported or brought into the Isle of Man shall cease, and in lieu thereof there shall be charged and paid the duties following (that is to say):—

	£	s.	d.
Wine not exceeding 30 degrees of proof spirit, the gallon	0	0	8
Wine exceeding 30 but not exceeding 42 degrees of proof spirit, the gallon	0	1	8
And for every degree or part of a degree beyond the highest above charged, an additional duty, the gallon	0	0	3

In this section the word "degree" does not include fractions of the next higher degree; and

"Wine" includes lees of wine.

CHAPTER 6.

An Act to amend the Supreme Court of Judicature Act (Ireland), 1877. [23rd May 1887.]

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:

Abolition of distinctions between certain judgeships.

1. From and after the passing of this Act, the office of Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and on the occasion of the first vacancy after the passing of this Act in the office of Chief Baron of the Exchequer, the said office of Chief Baron of the Exchequer, shall be reduced to an equality with the offices of the puisne judges of the High Court, by the abolition of the rank and title of Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in the first case, and Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer in the latter case, and of all other distinctions between the office of the judge who may be appointed to fill the office of Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, vacant at the time of the passing of this Act, or the office of Chief Baron of the Exchequer, when the same may become vacant, and the offices of the puisne judges of the High Court, and between the salary, pension, and patronage attached to such office, and the salaries, pensions, and patronage of the puisne judges of the High Court.

Consolidation of the Common Law Divisions.

2. The Lord Lieutenant may at any time after the passing of this Act by Order in Council direct the fusion and amalgamation of the Common Pleas Division with the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court, and may by a like Order at any time after the occurrence of a vacancy in the office of Chief Baron of the Exchequer direct the fusion and amalgamation of the Exchequer Division with the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court, and may by each such order, or by a like order from time to time, give all such further directions as may be necessary or proper for the aforesaid purposes. No such Order in Council shall come into operation until the same shall have been laid before each House of Parliament for thirty days on which that House shall have sat, nor if within such period of