(*b.*) In loans—

9. On the security of any of the stocks, funds, or other property aforesaid:
10. On real or heritable security in Great Britain:
11. On debentures or mortgages of railway companies in Great Britain incorporated by Act of Parliament:
12. On bonds, debentures, or mortgages, secured on rates or taxes levied under the authority of any Act of Parliament, by municipal corporations in Great Britain authorised to borrow money on such security:
13. On Indian railway stock, debentures, bonds, or mortgages on which the interest is permanently guaranteed by the Indian Government and payable in sterling money in Great Britain.

Provided that the trustees shall not be held to be subject as defendants or respondents to the jurisdiction of any of Her Majesty's Courts of Law or Equity in England or Ireland, either as trustees or personally, in any suit for administration of the trust by reason of their having invested or lent trust funds as aforesaid;

and section five of the Trusts (Scotland) Act, 1867, is hereby repealed. Repeal.

CHAPTER 64.

An Act to consolidate and amend the Law relating to Criminal Lunatics. [14th August 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:

1. This Act may be cited as the Criminal Lunatics Act, 1884. Short titles.

The Acts mentioned in the First Schedule to this Act are in this Act referred to and may be cited by the short titles mentioned in the third column of the said Schedule

2.—(1.) Where a prisoner is certified, in manner provided in this section, to be insane, a Secretary of State may if he thinks fit, by warrant direct such prisoner to be removed to the asylum named in the warrant, and thereupon such prisoner shall be removed to and received in such asylum, and, subject to the provisions of this Act relating to conditional discharge and otherwise, shall be detained therein, or in any other asylum to which he may be transferred in pursuance of this Act, as a criminal lunatic until he ceases to be a criminal lunatic. Order for detention of insane prisoner as criminal lunatic.

(2.) A person shall cease to be a criminal lunatic if he is remitted to prison or absolutely discharged in manner provided by this Act, or if any term of penal servitude or imprisonment to which he may be subject determines.

(3.) Where it appears to any two members of the visiting committee of a prison that a prisoner in such prison, not being under sentence of death, is insane, they shall call to their assistance two legally qualified medical practitioners, and such members and

practitioners shall examine such prisoner and inquire as to his insanity, and after such examination and inquiry may certify in writing that he is insane.

(4.) In the case of a prisoner under sentence of death, if it appears to a Secretary of State, either by means of a certificate signed by two members of the visiting committee of the prison in which such prisoner is confined, or by any other means, that there is reason to believe such prisoner to be insane, the Secretary of State shall appoint two or more legally qualified medical practitioners, and the said medical practitioners shall forthwith examine such prisoner and inquire as to his insanity, and after such examination and inquiry such practitioners shall make a report in writing to the Secretary of State as to the sanity of the prisoner, and they, or the majority of them, may certify in writing that he is insane.

(5.) The powers and duties by this section conferred and imposed on any two members of the visiting committee of a prison shall be exercised in the case of a prisoner in any prison within the jurisdiction of the Directors of Convict Prisons by the said directors or one of them, and in the case of a prisoner in any prison within the jurisdiction of the Prison Commissioners may also be exercised by the said commissioners or one of them, and in the case of a prisoner in any prison not within the jurisdiction of such directors or commissioners shall be exercised by two visitors of the prison, or by two justices of the county or place in which such prison is situate.

Remitting of criminal lunatic to prison.

3. Where it is certified by two legally qualified medical practitioners that a person being a criminal lunatic (not being a person with respect to whom a special verdict has been returned that he was guilty of the act or omission charged against him, but was insane at the time when he committed the act or made the omission) is sane, a Secretary of State, if satisfied that it is proper so to do, may by warrant direct such person to be remitted to prison, to be dealt with according to law.

Periodical report of criminal lunatics.

4.—(1.) The superintendent of an asylum or other place in which any criminal lunatic is detained shall make a report to a Secretary of State at such times (not being less than once a year) and containing such particulars as the Secretary of State may require, of the condition and circumstances of every criminal lunatic in such asylum or place; and the Secretary of State shall, at least once in every three years during which a criminal lunatic is detained in any asylum or other place, take into consideration the condition, history, and circumstances of such lunatic, and determine whether he ought to be discharged or otherwise dealt with.

(2.) Where a criminal lunatic is conditionally discharged in pursuance of this Act, a report of his condition shall be made to a Secretary of State by such person at such times and containing such particulars as may be required by the warrant of discharge.

Transfer and discharge (absolute or conditional) of criminal lunatic.

[*See* 23 & 24 Vict. c. 75. s. 9;

5.—(1.) A Secretary of State may from time to time by warrant direct the transfer to an asylum of any criminal lunatic detained in any other asylum or in any other place, and such criminal lunatic shall accordingly be received and detained in the asylum to which he is so transferred.

(2.) A Secretary of State by warrant may absolutely discharge any criminal lunatic, and may also discharge any criminal lunatic

conditionally, that is to say, on such conditions as to the duration of such discharge and otherwise as the Secretary of State may think fit. [27 & 28 Vict. c. 29. s. 2; 30 Vict. c. 12. ss. 4, 5.]

(3.) Where in pursuance of this section a criminal lunatic has been discharged conditionally, if any of the conditions of such discharge appear to a Secretary of State to be broken, or the conditional discharge is revoked, the Secretary of State may by warrant direct him to be taken into custody, and to be conveyed to some asylum named in the warrant; and he may thereupon be taken in like manner as if he had escaped from such asylum, and shall be received and detained therein as if he had been removed thereto in pursuance of the foregoing provisions of this Act.

Duty of superintendent on discharge or expiration of sentence.

6. Where a person, being a criminal lunatic, is detained in any asylum or place, and either he is absolutely discharged or the term of penal servitude or imprisonment to which he is subject determines, it shall be the duty of the superintendent of such asylum or place, unless satisfied that the said person is sane, to take all reasonable means for his being placed under the care of some relation or friend, or in some asylum or place for the reception of lunatics.

Person ceasing to be criminal lunatic and becoming pauper lunatic.

7.—(1.) Where a person being a criminal lunatic is detained in an asylum or other place, or being a prisoner in any prison is certified in manner provided by this Act to be insane, but has not been directed by the Secretary of State to be removed to an asylum, and it is made to appear to any justice of the peace having jurisdiction where such asylum or place or prison is situate, or being a member of the visiting committee of such prison, by notice in writing signed by the superintendent of such asylum or place, or by the governor of such prison, either—

(*a.*) that such person is about to be absolutely discharged, or

(*b.*) that any term of penal servitude or imprisonment to which such person is subject is about to determine,

and that in the opinion of such superintendent or governor such person is insane and unfit to be at large, the said justice shall examine such person and make any inquiry and take any medical or other evidence which he may deem necessary respecting him.

(2.) The said justice, if satisfied on such examination and inquiry that such person is insane and a proper person to be detained under care and treatment, shall make an order for his detention as a lunatic in the asylum or place of confinement for lunatics named in the order; and if within one month after the date of the said notice such criminal lunatic is absolutely discharged, or such term of penal servitude or imprisonment determines, the said order shall thereupon take effect, and he shall be deemed to be a pauper lunatic.

(3.) An order under this section shall be in such form as may be prescribed by a Secretary of State, and there shall be inserted in every such order, wherever it be possible, the name and address of one or more of the relations of the lunatic.

(4.) At any time before a person for whose detention an order is made under this section is detained in an asylum or place of confinement for lunatics in pursuance thereof, such order may be amended or cancelled and a new order made by the justice who

made the original order, or, if such justice is unable to act, by any other justice having jurisdiction in the same place.

Provision as to detention of person becoming pauper lunatic.

8.—(1.) Where by virtue of an order made by a justice under this Act a person becomes a pauper lunatic, such person shall for the purposes of this Act be deemed to be primâ facie chargeable to the union or parish in the United Kingdom in which it appears to the justice making the order that the ordinary residence of such person was situate at the time when the offence in respect of which he became a criminal lunatic was alleged to have been committed, and, if such residence is not shown to the satisfaction of the said justice, then to such union or parish in the United Kingdom as follows, namely,—

(*a.*) To that in which it appears to the said justice that the said offence was alleged to have been committed; or,

(*b.*) If it appears that the offence was alleged to have been committed out of the United Kingdom, to that in which it appears to the said justice that such person was first apprehended for such offence; or,

(*c.*) If such person appears to have been so apprehended out of the United Kingdom, to that in which it appears to the said justice that such person first landed in the United Kingdom:

Provided that, if such person appears to the justice making the order to have been a man in the naval or military service of Her Majesty or to have been the wife or infant child of a man in such naval, or military service, at the time when the offence was alleged to have been committed, such person shall for the purposes of this Act be deemed to be primâ facie chargeable to the union or parish in the United Kingdom to which the man in such naval or military service appears to the said justice from the statements in the declaration made on his entry into the naval service of Her Majesty, or in his attestation paper on enlistment, or from other available information, to be by law chargeable for the purposes of the Acts relating to the relief of the poor.

(2.) Subject as herein-after mentioned, an order made by a justice under this Act for the detention of a person as a lunatic shall, on such person becoming a pauper lunatic, have the same effect as an order of a justice, and medical certificate, made in pursuance of section sixty-eight of the Lunatic Asylums Act, 1853, in the case of a lunatic found wandering at large in the union or parish to which such person is primâ facie chargeable, and all the provisions of the Lunacy Act, 1845, and of the Lunatic Asylums Act, 1853, and of any Acts amending those Acts or either of them shall apply accordingly in like manner as if such person had been sent from that union or parish:

16 & 17 Vict. c. 97.

8 & 9 Vict. c. 100.
16 & 17 Vict. c. 97.

And such person on becoming a pauper lunatic, if detained in an asylum or place of confinement to which lunatics may be sent in pursuance of the said Lunatic Asylums Act, 1853, shall be deemed to have been received therein in pursuance of the said order of detention, and if detained elsewhere shall be removed by a person named in the order, or any constable, to the asylum or place of confinement for lunatics named in the order, being one to which a justice can send a lunatic found wandering at large in the aforesaid union or parish:

Provided that if such pauper lunatic is certified by a legally qualified medical practitioner to be unfit for removal to such last-mentioned asylum or place of confinement, he may either be removed to and detained in any nearer asylum or place of confinement for lunatics willing to receive him, or may be detained in any asylum or place in which a criminal lunatic may be detained, but in either case he shall be deemed to have been sent to the asylum or place of confinement in which he is so detained, in pursuance of section sixty-eight of the Lunatic Asylums Act, 1853, and the expenses incurred in relation to such lunatic shall be defrayed, and the lunatic, when fit to be removed, may be removed accordingly, and where the lunatic is detained in any asylum or place to which lunatics cannot be sent, in pursuance of the Lunatic Asylums Act, 1853, the provisions of the above-mentioned Acts shall apply as if such asylum or place were an asylum within the meaning of the Lunatic Asylums Act, 1853, and the council of supervision or other persons having control thereof were visitors.

(3.) Provided that in any case where the union or parish to which a person will for the purposes of this Act be deemed to be primâ facie chargeable is in Scotland or Ireland, the justice making an order under this Act for the detention of such person as a lunatic shall report the same to a Secretary of State, and thereupon a Secretary of State, may, by warrant, direct the removal of such person upon his becoming a pauper lunatic to Scotland or Ireland, as the case may be, and if he is unfit to be removed shall cause the expenses incurred in relation to such person to be paid and they shall be paid by the same persons and out of the same funds as if he had been actually removed.

(4.) Where such person is removed to Scotland, he shall be removed to the general prison at Perth, and may be dealt with in the same manner as if he were a person certified to be insane in pursuance of section twenty-three of the Lunacy (Scotland) Act, 1862, and had been committed to a local prison for the place to which he is primâ facie chargeable. 25 & 26 Vict. c. 54.

(5.) Where such person is removed to Ireland he shall be removed to the central criminal lunatic asylum established in pursuance of the Central Criminal Lunatic Asylum (Ireland) Act, 1845, and shall be received in the said central criminal lunatic asylum, and may be dealt with in manner provided by section twelve of the Lunatic Asylums (Ireland) Act, 1875, as if he were a person therein confined whose sentence had expired; but he shall not, by reason only that he is for the purposes of this Act deemed to be primâ facie chargeable to any union or parish, be deemed for the purposes of the said section to belong to the district comprising such union or parish. 8 & 9 Vict. c. 107. 38 & 39 Vict. c. 67.

9. With respect to the transfer by warrant of a Secretary of State, and the removal by order of a justice under this Act, of a person from an asylum for criminal lunatics appointed by Her Majesty, in pursuance of the Criminal Lunatic Asylums Act, 1860, to an asylum within the meaning of the Lunatic Asylums Act, 1853, the following provisions shall have effect: Restriction on power of Secretary of State as regards lunatics not fit for ordinary asylum.

(1.) The Secretary of State or justice shall be satisfied either, by a certificate from a legally qualified medical practitioner, that the said person is in such a state of insanity that he can be 23 & 24 Vict. c. 75.

properly treated in an ordinary asylum, or that the committee of visitors of the asylum to which the said person is proposed to be transferred or removed consents to receive him;

(2.) If the said person becomes a pauper lunatic under this Act, and the consent to receive him of the committee of visitors of the asylum is required, and is not given, he may be removed to and detained in any asylum or place in which lunatics may be detained which is willing to receive him, and the costs of his removal to and maintenance in such asylum or place shall be defrayed by the said committee of visitors;

(3.) Where the said person has been transferred to any such asylum as a criminal lunatic, and the committee of visitors of the asylum satisfy a Secretary of State that the said criminal lunatic is in such a state of insanity that he cannot be properly treated in the said asylum, and request the Secretary of State to transfer him to some other asylum, the Secretary of State shall so transfer him, and the costs of that transfer shall be defrayed by the said committee of visitors;

(4.) Where a pauper lunatic under this section is removed to and detained in any asylum or place in consequence of the committee of visitors of an asylum not consenting to receive him, such pauper lunatic shall be deemed to have been sent to and to be detained in the said asylum or place, in pursuance of section sixty-eight of the Lunatic Asylums Act, 1853;

16 & 17 Vict. c. 97.

(5.) Any costs directed by this section to be defrayed by a committee of visitors shall be a simple contract debt of such committee of visitors, and shall be paid as part of the general expenses of the asylum.

Provision as to expenses of maintenance of criminal lunatic.

10.—(1.) Subject as in this section mentioned, all expenses incurred under this Act in relation to a criminal lunatic while detained in an asylum, and all expenses of removing a person on his becoming under this Act a pauper lunatic to an asylum or place of confinement for lunatics in any part of the United Kingdom, shall be defrayed out of moneys provided by Parliament, and the costs of maintenance of a criminal lunatic in any asylum within the meaning of the Lunatic Asylums Act, 1853, shall be at the same rate as if he was a lunatic sent from a union or parish situate elsewhere than in the county or borough to which the asylum belongs.

16 & 17 Vict. c. 97.

(2.) Where a person, being a criminal lunatic, is absolutely discharged before the expiration of any term of penal servitude or imprisonment to which he is subject, or is conditionally discharged in pursuance of this Act, the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury may from time to time contribute, out of moneys provided by Parliament, such sum or sums, on the recommendation of a Secretary of State, as they from time to time think fit towards the costs of the maintenance of such person, until the expiration of the said sentence, or so long as he continues to be subject to any conditions of discharge (as the case may be).

(3.) Section one hundred and four of the Lunatic Asylums Act, 1853, with respect to the application of the property of a lunatic for his maintenance and for the other charges in the said section mentioned, and the other sections of the Lunatic Asylums Act, 1853, which are ancillary to the said section one hundred and four, shall

extend to a criminal lunatic wherever he may be detained, and to his property, in like manner as if the said sections were herein re-enacted and in terms made applicable thereto, and any power exerciseable by justices under the said section may, for the purposes of this section, be exercised by two justices of the county or place where such lunatic is detained.

The Lord Chancellor, or other authority having power to make orders with respect to the property of a lunatic, under sections twelve, thirteen, and fourteen of the Lunacy Regulation Act, 1862, shall, if satisfied by affidavit or otherwise that a person is or has been a criminal lunatic, and continues to be insane and to be in confinement, have power to make any such order with respect to the property of such person, and the application thereof for the maintenance or benefit of him or his family, or for carrying on his trade or business, as may be made in pursuance of the said sections of the Lunacy Regulation Act, 1862. 25 & 26 Vict. c. 86.

(4.) When the criminal lunatic was a person removed from India in pursuance of the Lunatics Removal (India) Act, 1851, all expenses attending the removal of any such person from India, and his safe custody and maintenance, shall continue to be defrayed in the same manner as if this Act had not been passed. 14 & 15 Vict. c. 81.

Recapture of escaped lunatic, and punishment for rescuing or aiding to escape.

11.—(1.) Sections eleven and twelve of the Criminal Lunatic Asylums Act, 1860, shall apply to every asylum or place in which criminal lunatics are confined so far as regards those lunatics, and to the criminal lunatics in such asylum or place, in all respects as if such asylum or place were an asylum for criminal lunatics appointed by Her Majesty in pursuance of that Act, and any officer, servant, or other person committing any such offence as is mentioned in the said section twelve shall be liable to be convicted and punished accordingly.

(2.) If a person escapes while being conveyed to an asylum or place in pursuance of this Act he may be re-taken at any time, in like manner as if he had escaped from the said asylum.

Treatment of imbeciles.

12. A Secretary of State may from time to time make, and when made revoke and vary, regulations for the treatment of persons sentenced to or ordered to be kept in penal servitude or imprisonment who appear, in accordance with the said regulations, to be from imbecility of mind either unfit for penal discipline or unfit for the same penal discipline as other prisoners.

Saving of authority of Crown to make orders.

13. Nothing in this Act shall restrain or affect the authority of Her Majesty, where She may so think fit, to make any order with respect to any person for whose safe custody during Her pleasure Her Majesty is by law authorised to give order.

Provision as to existing criminal lunatics.

14.—(1.) Subject as herein-after provided, this Act shall apply to any person who at the commencement of this Act is, in pursuance of the Acts relating to criminal lunatics, detained in an asylum or place of confinement for lunatics; provided that any such person detained in pursuance of section six of the Criminal Lunatics Act, 1867, shall on the commencement of this Act be deemed to be a person who has become under this Act a pauper lunatic. 30 & 31 Vict. c. 12.

(2.) An order under this Act for the detention of any person as a pauper lunatic may be made before the commencement of this Act, but shall not take effect until such commencement.

Making and execution of warrant of Secretary of State.

15. A warrant of a Secretary of State under this Act may be under the hand of a Secretary of State or of an Under Secretary of State, and may be executed by the person to whom it is addressed, or by any constable; and such warrant when it relates to a person not in custody may be executed in like manner as if it were a warrant for the arrest of a person charged with an offence, and it shall be the duty of every constable to aid in the execution of every warrant of a Secretary of State under this Act.

Interpretation of terms.

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

"Criminal lunatic" means any of the following persons:—

(*a*) any person for whose safe custody during Her Majesty's pleasure Her Majesty or the Admiralty is authorised to give order; and

(*b*) any prisoner whom a Secretary of State or the Admiralty has in pursuance of any Act of Parliament directed to be removed to an asylum or other place for the reception of insane persons:

"Prison" means any prison or place of confinement to which a person may be committed whether on remand or for trial, safe custody, or punishment, or otherwise, under any other than civil process; and "prisoner" means any person so committed:

"Secretary of State" means one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State:

"The Admiralty" means the Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom, or any two or more of the Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom:

"Superintendent" includes any person in charge of an asylum or other place for the confinement of lunatics:

16 & 17 Vict. c. 97.

23 & 24 Vict. c. 75.

"Asylum" means an asylum within the meaning of the Lunatic Asylums Act, 1853, and an asylum for criminal lunatics appointed by Her Majesty in pursuance of the Criminal Lunatic Asylums Act, 1860, and includes a hospital registered for the reception of lunatics, but does not include a licensed house; provided that a hospital registered as aforesaid shall not be under any obligation by virtue of this Act to receive any criminal lunatic:

"Costs of maintenance" include, in relation to any lunatic, the cost of the lodging, clothing, medicine, and care of such lunatic; and "expenses incurred under this Act in relation to a criminal lunatic" shall be deemed to include the costs of his maintenance as so defined.

Repeal.

17. The Acts mentioned in the Second Schedule to this Act are hereby repealed, as from the commencement of this Act, to the extent shown in the third column of the said schedule; but this repeal shall not affect any warrant issued, or order made, or thing done in pursuance of any enactment so repealed.

Commencement and extent of Act.

18. This Act shall, save as in this Act otherwise provided, come into operation on the first day of November, one thousand eight

hundred and eighty-four, which day is in this Act referred to as "the commencement of this Act."

Save as in this Act otherwise expressly provided, this Act shall not extend to Scotland or Ireland.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

Section 1.

Session and Chapter.	Title.	Short Title.
8 & 9 Vict. c. 100. -	An Act for the regulation of the care and treatment of lunatics.	The Lunacy Act, 1845.
8 & 9 Vict. c. 107. -	An Act for the establishment of a central asylum for insane persons charged with offences in Ireland; and to amend the Act relating to the prevention of offences by insane persons, and the Acts respecting asylums for the insane poor, in Ireland; and for appropriating the lunatic asylum in the city of Cork to the purposes of a district lunatic asylum.	The Central Criminal Lunatic Asylum (Ireland) Act, 1845.
14 & 15 Vict. c. 81. -	An Act to authorise the removal from India of insane persons charged with offences, and to give better effect to inquisitions of lunacy taken in India.	The Lunatics Removal (India) Act, 1851.
23 & 24 Vict. c. 75. -	An Act to make better provision for the custody and care of criminal lunatics.	The Criminal Lunatic Asylums Act, 1860.
25 & 26 Vict. c. 54. -	An Act to make further provision respecting lunacy in Scotland.	The Lunacy (Scotland) Act, 1862.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

Section 17.

Session and Chapter.	Title or Short Title.	Extent of Repeal.
3 & 4 Vict. c. 54. -	An Act for making further provision for the confinement and maintenance of insane prisoners.	The whole Act.
6 & 7 Vict. c. 26. -	An Act for regulating the prison at Millbank.	Section twenty-one.
16 & 17 Vict. c. 96. -	An Act to amend an Act passed in the ninth year of Her Majesty "for the "regulation of the care and treatment "of lunatics."	Section thirty-eight from and including the words "save as herein-after "provided;" to the end of that section.
23 & 24 Vict. c. 75. -	An Act to make better provision for the custody and care of criminal lunatics.	Section two, the words "of the Acts herein- "before mentioned, or "under any other," and the words "or to "be unfit from imbe- "cility of mind for "penal discipline." Sections seven, nine, and ten.
25 & 26 Vict. c. 86. -	The Lunacy Regulation Act, 1862 -	Section fifteen.
27 & 28 Vict. c. 29. -	An Act to amend the Act third and fourth Victoria, chapter fifty-four, for making further provision for the confinement and maintenance of insane prisoners.	The whole Act.

Session and Chapter.	Title or Short Title.	Extent of Repeal.
29 & 30 Vict. c. 109.	The Naval Discipline Act, 1866 - -	Section eighty, so far as relates to a person imprisoned in England.
30 & 31 Vict. c. 12. -	The Criminal Lunatics Act, 1867 -	The whole Act.
32 & 33 Vict. c. 78. -	The Criminal Lunatics Act, 1869 -	The whole Act.
44 & 45 Vict. c. 58. -	The Army Act, 1881 - - -	In section one hundred and thirty so much of sub-section five as relates to a person imprisoned in England.
46 & 47 Vict. c. 38. -	The Trial of Lunatics Act, 1883 - -	Sub-section three of section two.

CHAPTER 65.

An Act to further amend the New Parishes Acts and the Church Building Acts. [14th August 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.

1. This Act may be cited as the New Parishes Acts and Church Building Acts Amendment Act, 1884.

Amendment of New Parishes Acts.

Power to dissolve district formed under New Parishes Acts. 6 & 7 Vict. c. 37. 7 & 8 Vict. c. 94. 19 & 20 Vict. c. 104.

2.—(1.) Where, under the New Parishes Acts, 1843, 1844, and 1856, or any of them, a district has been constituted, but a church has not been provided for or allotted to such district, it shall be lawful for the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, if it appears to them expedient, to submit (with the consent of the Bishop of the diocese under his hand) to Her Majesty in Council a scheme for the dissolution of such district, and for the reincorporation of its area or parts or part thereof in the parish or parishes or district or districts, out of which it was constituted, or for the addition of its area or parts or part thereof to some other parish or parishes or district or districts, as to the said Commissioners may appear most expedient.

(2.) If an endowment has been provided for the district so dissolved, any scheme under this section shall provide for its return to and revesting in the body or person who provided the same; and any such scheme may contain such other incidental or auxiliary provisions as the said Commissioners may deem necessary or proper.

(3.) The draft of any scheme made under this section must be delivered or transmitted to every incumbent or minister and patron affected thereby; and such scheme shall not be submitted to Her Majesty in Council until after the expiration of one month next after such draft shall have been so delivered or transmitted, unless every such incumbent or minister and patron shall in the meantime