distinguishing the offices in respect of which the same have been received, and accompanied by a statutory declaration under the Statutory Declarations Act, 1835, that the same is a true statement according to the best of his knowledge, information, and belief.

5 & 6 Will. 4. c. 62.

(3.) Such statement shall be submitted to the county council, who shall forthwith take the same into consideration, and assess the just amount of compensation (if any), and shall forthwith inform the claimant of their decision.

(4.) If a claimant is aggrieved by the refusal of the county council to grant any compensation, or by the amount of compensation assessed, or if not less than one third of the members of such council subscribe a protest against the amount of the compensation as being excessive, the claimant or any subscriber to such protest (as the case may be), may, within three months after the decision of the council, appeal to the Treasury, who shall consider the case and determine whether any compensation, and if so, what amount, ought to be granted to the claimant, and such determination shall be final.

(5.) Any claimant under this section, if so required by any member of the county council, shall attend at a meeting of the council and answer upon oath, which any justice present may administer, all questions asked by any member of the council touching the matters set forth in his claim, and shall further produce all books, papers, and documents in his possession or under his control relating to such claim.

(6.) The sum payable as compensation to any person in pursuance of this section shall commence to be payable at the date fixed by the council on granting the compensation, or, in case of appeal, by the Treasury, and shall be a specialty debt due to him from the county council, and may be enforced accordingly in like manner as if the council had entered into a bond to pay the same.

(7.) If a person receiving compensation in pursuance of this section is appointed to any office under the same or any other county council, or by virtue of this Act, or anything done in pursuance of or in consequence of this Act, receives any increase of emoluments of the office held by him, he shall not, while receiving the emoluments of that office, receive any greater amount of his compensation, if any, than, with the emoluments of the said office is equal to the emoluments for which compensation was granted to him, and if the emoluments of the office he holds are equal to or greater than the emoluments for which compensation was granted, his compensation shall be suspended while he holds such office.

CHAPTER 38.

An Act to enable Parish Councils to borrow Fire-engines.

[12th August 1898.]

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 of parish council as to provision of fire-engine. 30 & 31 Vict. c. 106. 3 & 4 Wm. 4. c. 90. 56 & 57 Vict. c. 73.

1.—(1.) The power of a parish council under section twenty-nine of the Poor Law Amendment Act, 1867, or section forty-four of the Lighting and Watching Act, 1833, as respectively amended by sections six and seven of the Local Government Act, 1894, to provide a fire-engine for their parish shall include power to agree with the council of any neighbouring borough or district that any

fire-engines with their appurtenances and firemen provided by the council of that borough or district shall be used for extinguishing fires in the parish.

(2.) Where a fire-engine is sent beyond the limits of a borough or district in pursuance of any such agreement, the owner of the lands or buildings where the fire occurred shall not by reason thereof be liable for any expense or charge under section thirty-three of the Town Police Clauses Act, 1847. 10 & 11 Vict. c. 89.

2. This Act may be cited as the Parish Fire-engines Act, 1898. Short title.

CHAPTER 39.

An Act to amend the Vagrancy Act, 1824.

[12th August 1898.]

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.—(1.) Every male person who— Persons trading in prostitution.

(*a*) knowingly lives wholly or in part on the earnings of prostitution; or

(*b*) in any public place persistently solicits or importunes for immoral purposes,

shall be deemed a rogue and vagabond within the meaning of the Vagrancy Act, 1824, and may be dealt with accordingly. 5 Geo. 4. c. 83.

(2.) If it is made to appear to a court of summary jurisdiction by information on oath that there is reason to suspect that any house or any part of a house is used by a female for purposes of prostitution, and that any male person residing in or frequenting the house is living wholly or in part on the earnings of the prostitute, the court may issue a warrant authorising any constable to enter and search the house and to arrest that male person.

(3.) Where a male person is proved to live with or to be habitually in the company of a prostitute and has no visible means of subsistence, he shall, unless he can satisfy the court to the contrary, be deemed to be knowingly living on the earnings of prostitution.

2.—(1.) This Act shall not extend to Scotland or Ireland. Extent, short title, and commencement.

(2.) This Act may be cited as the Vagrancy Act, 1898, and shall come into operation on the expiration of two months from the passing thereof.