trustees of the trade union or any other officer who may sue or be sued on behalf of such trade union notwithstanding its new name.

Amalgamation.

12. Any two or more trade unions may, by the consent of not less than two thirds of the members of each or every such trade union, become amalgamated together as one trade union, with or without any dissolution or division of the funds of such trade unions, or either or any of them; but no amalgamation shall prejudice any right of a creditor of either or any union party thereto.

Registration of changes of names and amalgamations.

13. Notice in writing of every change of name or amalgamation signed, in the case of a change of name, by seven members, and countersigned by the secretary of the trade union changing its name, and accompanied by a statutory declaration by such secretary that the provisions of this Act in respect of changes of name have been complied with, and in the case of an amalgamation signed by seven members, and countersigned by the secretary of each or every union party thereto, and accompanied by a statutory declaration by each or every such secretary that the provisions of this Act in respect of amalgamations have been complied with, shall be sent to the central office established by the Friendly Societies Act, 1875, and registered there, and until such change of name or amalgamation is so registered the same shall not take effect.

Dissolution.

14. The rules of every trade union shall provide for the manner of dissolving the same, and notice of every dissolution of a trade union under the hand of the secretary and seven members of the same, shall be sent within fourteen days thereafter to the central office herein-before mentioned, or, in the case of trade unions registered and doing business exclusively in Scotland or Ireland, to the assistant registrar for Scotland or Ireland respectively, and shall be registered by them: Provided, that the rules of any trade union registered before the passing of this Act shall not be invalidated by the absence of a provision for dissolution.

Penalty for failure to give notice.

15. A trade union which fails to give any notice or send any document which it is required by this Act to give or send, and every officer or other person bound by the rules thereof to give or send the same, or if there be no such officer, then every member of the committee of management of the union, unless proved to have been ignorant of, or to have attempted to prevent the omission to give or send the same, is liable to a penalty of not less than one pound and not more than five pounds, recoverable at the suit of the chief or any assistant registrar of Friendly Societies, or of any person aggrieved, and to an additional penalty of the like amount for each week during which the omission continues.

Definition of "trade union" altered.

16. So much of section twenty-three of the principal Act as defines the term trade union, except the proviso qualifying such definition, is hereby repealed, and in lieu thereof be it enacted as follows:

The term "trade union" means any combination, whether temporary or permanent, for regulating the relations between workmen and masters, or between workmen and workmen, or between masters and masters, or for imposing restrictive conditions on the conduct of any trade or business, whether such combination would or would not, if the principal Act had not been passed, have been deemed to have been an unlawful combination by reason of some one or more of its purposes being in restraint of trade.

CHAPTER 23.

An Act to amend the Prevention of Crimes Act, 1871. [13th July 1876.]

WHEREAS by the Prevention of Crimes Act, 1871, all persons convicted of crime in the United Kingdom are required to be registered and photographed, and unnecessary expense is thereby incurred:

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:

Short title of Act.

1. This Act may be cited for all purposes as the Prevention of Crimes Amendment Act, 1876.

Restriction on obligation to register and photograph criminals.

2. In Great Britain the Secretary of State, and in Ireland the Lord Lieutenant, may from time to time by order prescribe the class or classes of prisoners to which the enactments of the Prevention of Crimes Act, 1871, relating to registry and photographing are for the time being to apply; and such enactments shall, so long as any such orders are in force, be deemed to apply to the prescribed class or classes of prisoners only, and not to all persons convicted of crime.

CHAPTER 24.

An Act for the Relief of the Executors of Testates in Scotland where the Personal Estate is of small Value. [13th July 1876.]

WHEREAS many poor persons die testate in Scotland possessed of personal estate of small amount, and it is desirable to increase the facilities for expeding confirmation to such estate and effects, and to reduce the expense attending the same:

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:

Short title.

1. This Act may be cited for all purposes as "The Small Testate Estates (Scotland) Act, 1876."

Extent of Act.

2. This Act shall extend to Scotland only.

Where estate does not exceed 150*l.* executor may apply to commissary clerk to fill up inventory and expede confirmation.

3. Where the whole real and personal estate and effects of a testate dying domiciled in Scotland shall not exceed in value the sum of one hundred and fifty pounds, the executor of such testate may apply to the commissary clerk of the county within which such testate was domiciled at the time of death; and the said commissary clerk, on production of the will or other writing of the testate containing the nomination of an executor, shall prepare and fill up an inventory and relative oath, as nearly as may be in the form of Schedule A. appended to this Act, and, upon such inventory being duly sworn to by the executor, shall proceed to record said will or other writing and inventory and expede confirmation in the form as nearly as may be of Schedule B. annexed to this Act, and shall deliver the same to the executor without the payment of any fee therefor save as is provided in Schedule C. annexed to this Act; and such confirmation shall have the same force and effect as that prescribed in Schedule E. annexed to the Act of the twenty-first and twenty-second Victoria, chapter fifty-six; and where such confirmation shall contain English or Irish estate the registrar of any probate court in England or Ireland shall affix the seal of the said court thereto on the confirmation being sent to him by the commissary clerk for that purpose, enclosing a fee of two shillings and sixpence.

Proof of identity.

4. The commissary clerk of the county may require such proof as he may think sufficient to establish the identity of the executor.

Commissary clerk must be satisfied that whole estate is under 150*l.*

5. If the commissary clerk of the county has reason to believe that the whole real and personal estate and effects of which the testate died possessed exceed in value one hundred and fifty pounds, he shall refuse to proceed with the application until he is satisfied as to the true value thereof.

Who may administer oath.

6. Oaths or affirmations under this Act or under the Intestates Widows and Children's (Scotland) Act, 1875, shall, notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the last-mentioned Act, be administered in the manner provided by section 11 of the Confirmation and Probate Act, 1858.