authority to impose and levy the rate authorised by the principal Act notwithstanding such limit.

Supplemental Provisions.

Adjustment of interests on termination of agreement.

10. Any agreement under this Act between two or more urban authorities, or between an urban authority and any other body, may provide that on the termination of the agreement an adjustment shall be made of the interests of the several parties thereto in any property to the provision of which they have contributed, and as to the mode in which the adjustment shall be arrived at, and in the event of any dispute the adjustment shall, on the application of any of the parties, be made by an arbitrator appointed by the Local Government Board.

Power to make rules.

11. The Local Government Board may make rules for carrying into effect the objects of this Act, and those rules shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament as soon as may be after they are made, and shall be judicially noticed and have effect as if enacted by this Act.

Definitions.

12. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—

The expression "urban district" means an incorporated borough or a town as defined by the principal Act:

The expression "urban authority" means, in the case of an incorporated borough, the council or board of municipal commissioners, and in the case of a town the town commissioners as defined by the principal Act:

The expression "voter" means a person who is registered as a parliamentary voter in respect of the ownership or occupation of property, or in respect of lodgings within the district in connexion with which the voter is mentioned, and in the case of a borough includes a freeman thereof:

The expression "the Local Government Board" means the Local Government Board for Ireland:

The expression "prescribed" means prescribed by rules made by the Local Government Board under this Act.

Short title.

13. This Act may be cited as the Public Libraries (Ireland) Act, 1894.

CHAPTER 39.

An Act to make further provision for the establishment of Prize Courts, and for other purposes connected therewith. [17th August 1894.]

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 Prize Courts Act, 1894.

Constitution of prize courts in British possessions.

2.—(1.) Any commission, warrant, or instructions from Her Majesty the Queen or the Admiralty for the purpose of commissioning or regulating the procedure of a prize court at any place in a British possession may, notwithstanding the existence of peace, be issued at any time, with a direction that the court shall act only upon such proclamation as herein-after mentioned being made in the possession.

(2.) Where any such commission, warrant, or instructions have been issued, then, subject to instructions from Her Majesty, the Vice-Admiral of such possession may, when satisfied by information from a Secretary of State or otherwise, that war has broken out between Her Majesty and any foreign State, proclaim that war has so broken out, and thereupon the said commission, warrant, and instructions shall take effect as if the same had been issued after the breaking out of such war and such foreign State were named therein.

(3.) The said commission and warrant may authorise either a Vice-Admiralty Court or a Colonial Court of Admiralty, within the meaning of the Colonial Courts of Admiralty Act, 1890, to act as a prize court, and may establish a Vice-Admiralty Court for that purpose. 53 & 54 Vict. c. 27.

(4.) Any such commission, warrant, or instructions may be revoked or altered from time to time.

(5.) A court duly authorised to act as a prize court during any war shall after the conclusion of the war continue so to act in relation to, and finally dispose of, all matters and things which arose during the war, including all penalties and forfeitures incurred during the war.

Rules of court for and fees in prize courts. 27 & 28 Vict. c. 25.

3.—(1.) Her Majesty the Queen in Council may make rules of court for regulating, subject to the provisions of the Naval Prize Act, 1864, and this Act, the procedure and practice of prize courts within the meaning of that Act, and the duties and conduct of the officers thereof, and of the practitioners therein, and for regulating the fees to be taken by the officers of the courts, and the costs, charges, and expenses to be allowed to the practitioners therein.

(2.) Every rule so made shall, whenever made, take effect at the time therein mentioned, and shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament, and shall be kept exhibited in a conspicuous place in each court to which it relates.

(3.) This section shall be substituted for section thirteen of the Naval Prize Act, 1864, which section is hereby repealed. 27 & 28 Vict. c. 25.

(4.) If any Colonial Court of Admiralty within the meaning of the Colonial Courts of Admiralty Act, 1890, is authorised under this Act or otherwise to act as a prize court, all fees arising in respect of prize business transacted in the court shall be fixed, collected, and applied in like manner as the fees arising in respect of the Admiralty business of the court under the said Act. 53 & 54 Vict. c. 27.

As to Vice-Admiralty Courts.

4. Her Majesty the Queen in Council may make rules of court for regulating the procedure and practice, including fees and costs, in a Vice-Admiralty Court, whether under this Act or otherwise.

Repeal of 39 & 40 Geo. 3. c. 79. s. 25.

5. Section twenty-five of the Government of India Act, 1800, is hereby repealed.

CHAPTER 40.

An Act to provide for the attendance of Assessors at the trial and hearing of Maritime Causes in the Court of Session and Sheriff Courts in Scotland, and in Appeals to the House of Lords. [17th August 1894.]

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 Nautical Assessors (Scotland) Act, 1894, and shall apply to Scotland only.

Appointment of assessors in Court of Session or Sheriff Court.

2. In any action or proceeding in the Court of Session or in the Sheriff Court arising out of or relating to collision at sea, salvage, towage, or any other maritime matter, the Court, if it thinks fit, may, and on the application of any party, shall, summon to its assistance at the trial, or at any subsequent hearing, whether on reclaiming note, appeal or otherwise, one or more persons of nautical skill and experience, who may be willing to sit with the Court and act as assessor or assessors, but, where it is proposed to summon any person as an assessor, objection to him, either personally or in respect of his qualification, may be stated by any party to the action or proceeding, and shall be disposed of by the Court.

Note to be made of questions submitted to assessors.

3. The judge before whom any cause is tried with the assistance of an assessor or assessors summoned under the provisions of this Act, shall make a note of the questions submitted by him to such assessor or assessors, and of the answer or answers thereto.

List of assessors to be kept.

4. The assessors shall be appointed from a list of persons approved for the purpose, as regards the Court of Session by the Lord President, and as regards the Sheriff Court by the Sheriff of the Sheriffdom. Such lists shall be published as the Lord President, or the Sheriff, as the case may be, shall direct, and shall be in force for three years only, but persons entered in any such list may be again approved in any subsequent list. It shall be lawful for the Sheriff to defer the preparation of such a list until an application has been made to summon an assessor or assessors in an action depending in one of the courts of his sheriffdom.

Court of Session may frame Act of Sederunt.

5. The Court of Session may, by Act of Sederunt, prescribe such rules as it shall think fit with regard to the summoning and duties of assessors under this Act, and to their remuneration, and such remuneration shall be treated as expenses in the action or proceeding, unless otherwise ordered by the Court.