CHAPTER 47.

An Act for the Union under one Government of such of the South African Colonies and States as may agree thereto, and for the Government of such Union; and for purposes connected therewith. [10th August 1877.]

WHEREAS proposals have been made for uniting under one Government under the Crown of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland those colonies and states of South Africa which may voluntarily elect to enter into such Union:

And whereas such Union would conduce to the welfare of the said colonies and states and promote the interests of the British Empire, and it is expedient to make provision for any two or more of the said colonies or states to unite at such time as may be found convenient:

And whereas it is expedient to declare and define the general principle on which the constitution of the legislative authority and of the Executive Government in the Union may be established, and to enable the details of the said constitution and of the administrative establishments thereunder to be provided for after the wishes and opinions of the said colonies and states with respect to such details have been duly represented to Her Majesty through their respective Legislatures:

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:

I.—PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be cited as The South Africa Act, 1877.

Application of provisions referring to the Queen.

2. The provisions of this Act referring to Her Majesty the Queen extend also to her heirs and successors.

II.—UNION.

Declaration of union and provision for its completion.

3. It shall be lawful for the Queen, by and with the advice of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, to declare by Order in Council that, on and after a day therein appointed, any two or more of the colonies or states of South Africa whose respective Legislatures may so agree shall be joined or confederated together in Union under one general Government and Legislature, with such name and designation as to Her Majesty may seem fit; and on and after that day the said general Government and Legislature of the Union shall have full power and effect within the said colonies or colonies and states which shall have so agreed.

It shall be lawful for the Queen, by and with the advice of Her Majesty's Privy Council, by any subsequent Order in Council issued before the first assembling of the Union Parliament, to alter or amend the said Order in Council, or to provide for any matters or things as to which Her Majesty is authorised by this Act to make provision, and which are not provided for in the said Order in Council; but no such Order in Council shall be issued under the provisions of this section after the first assembling of the Union Parliament.

In any such Order in Council as aforesaid the Queen may make provision for all or any of the matters as to which she is by this Act empowered to give directions, as well as for any other matters necessary to the due establishment of the Union, and before making such provision shall have regard to any representations that may be made to Her Majesty by or by the authority of the Legislature of any state or colony concerned, or by any committee or other body duly appointed by any two or more of the said Legislatures jointly to consider the subjects mentioned in this Act.

Construction of subsequent provisions of Act.

4. The subsequent provisions of this Act shall, unless it is otherwise expressed or implied, commence and have effect on and after the Union, that is to say, on and after the day appointed for the Union taking effect; and in the same provisions, unless it is other-

wise expressed or implied, the words "the Union" shall be taken to mean the Union of South African colonies or colonies and states provided for by this Act.

Union to be divided into provinces.

5. The Union shall be divided into such provinces, with such names and boundaries, as the Queen may direct.

III.—EXECUTIVE POWER.

Executive power vested in the Queen.

6. The Executive Government and Authority of and over the Union is hereby declared to be vested in the Queen and may be exercised on Her Majesty's behalf by the Governor General or the officer appointed to administer the Government by or by authority of Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.

Application of provisions referring to Governor General.

7. The provisions of this Act referring to the Governor General extend and apply to the Governor General for the time being of the Union, or other the Chief Executive Officer or Administrator for the time being carrying on the Government of the Union on behalf and in the name of the Queen by whatever title he is designated.

Great Seal.

8. There shall be a Great Seal for the Union, of such device as Her Majesty may approve.

Constitution of Privy Council of the Union.

9. There shall be a council to aid and advise in the government of the Union, to be styled the Privy Council of the Union; and the persons who are to be members of that council shall be from time to time chosen and summoned by the Governor General, and sworn in as privy councillors, and may be from time to time removed by the Governor General.

All powers under Acts to be exercised by Governor General with advice of Privy Council, or alone.

10. All powers, authorities, and functions which are at the Union lawfully vested in or exerciseable by the respective Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Administrator, or President of a colony or state, with the advice, or with the advice and consent of the Executive Council or other administrative body thereof, or in conjunction with such council or body, or with any number of members thereof, or by the said Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Administrator, or President individually, or by Her Majesty's High Commissioner for South Africa, shall (as far as the same continue in existence and capable of being exercised after the admission of such colony or state into the Union), in relation to the Government of the Union, be vested in and exerciseable by the Governor General, with the advice, or with the advice and consent of, or in conjunction with the Privy Council of the Union, or any members thereof, or by the Governor General individually, as the case requires, subject nevertheless to be abolished or altered by the Union Parliament.

Application of provisions referring to Governor General in Council.

11. The provisions of this Act referring to "the Governor General in Council" shall be construed as referring to the Governor General acting by and with the advice of the Privy Council of the Union, and where "the Governor General" alone is mentioned the provision shall be construed as referring to the Governor General acting on his own discretion and without such advice.

Power to Her Majesty to authorise Governor General to appoint deputies.

12. It shall be lawful for the Queen, if Her Majesty thinks fit, to authorise the Governor General from time to time to appoint any person or any persons jointly or severally to be his deputy or deputies within any part or parts of the Union, and in that capacity to exercise during the pleasure of the Governor General such of the powers, authorities, and functions of the Governor General as he may deem it necessary or expedient to assign to him or them, subject to any limitations or directions expressed or given by the Queen in conformity with the constitutional laws of the Union; but the appointment of such a deputy or deputies shall not affect the exercise by the Governor General himself of any power, authority, or function.

Command of armed forces.

13. The command-in-chief of the land and naval militia, and of all naval and military forces, of and in the Union, is hereby declared to be vested in the Queen.

Seat of Government.

14. The seat of Government of the Union shall be such place as the Queen may direct.

IV.—LEGISLATIVE POWER.

Constitution of Union Parliament.

15. There shall be one general Legislature for the Union (in this Act called "the Union Parliament"), consisting of the Queen, an Upper House herein-after styled the Legislative Council, and a House of Representatives herein-after styled the House of Assembly; provided that either of the said Houses may receive such other designation as the Queen may direct.

Definition of privileges, &c. of Legislative Council and House of Assembly.

16. The privileges, immunities, and powers to be held, enjoyed, and exercised by the Legislative Council and by the House of Assembly and by the members thereof respectively shall be such as are from time to time defined by Act of the Union Parliament, but so that the same shall never exceed those at the time of the passing of such Act held, enjoyed, and exercised by the Commons House of Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and by the members thereof; and until the passing of such Act the said privileges, immunities, and powers shall be the same as those at the time of the passing of this Act held, enjoyed, and exercised by the Commons House of Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and by the members thereof.

First session of the Parliament.

17. The Union Parliament shall be called together not later than twelve months after the Union.

The Legislative Council.

Number and constitution of Legislative Council.

18. The Legislative Council shall, subject to the provisions of this Act, consist of such number of members, representing such divisions of the Union, and shall be so constituted, as the Queen may direct.

The House of Assembly.

Constitution of House of Assembly.

19. The House of Assembly shall, subject to the provisions of this Act, consist of elected members, representing in fair proportions the various provinces of the Union; and until the Union Parliament otherwise provides, the provinces shall for the purposes of the election of members to serve in the House of Assembly be divided into such electoral districts returning such number of members respectively, and the electors and members shall have such qualifications, and the elections shall be conducted according to such rules and regulations, as the Queen may direct: Provided always, that in the apportionment of members, and in the determination of the qualifications of electors and members, provision shall be made for the due representation of the natives in the Union Parliament and in the Provincial Councils, in such manner as shall be deemed by Her Majesty to be without danger to the stability of the Government.

Summoning of House of Assembly.

20. The Governor General shall from time to time, but at least once a year, in the Queen's name, by instrument under the Great Seal of the Union, summon and call together the House of Assembly.

Decennial re-adjustment of representation.

21. A census of the Union shall be taken in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one, and at the end of each subsequent period of ten years, and on the completion of every such decennial census, the representation of the provinces may be re-adjusted by such authority, in such manner, and from such times as the Union Parliament from time to time provides, subject and according to such rules as the Queen may direct.

Such re-adjustment shall not take effect until the termination of the then existing Parliament.

As to increase of members of House of Assembly.

22. The number of members of the House of Assembly may be from time to time increased by the Union Parliament, provided that the proportionate representation for the time being in force of the provinces is not thereby disturbed.

Money Votes, Royal Assent.

Appropriation and Tax Bills.

23. Bills for appropriating any part of the public revenue, or for imposing any tax or impost, shall originate in the House of Assembly.

Recommendation of money votes by Governors General.

24. It shall not be lawful for the House of Assembly to adopt or pass any vote, resolution, address, or Bill for the appropriation of any part of the public revenue, or of any tax or impost, to any purpose that has not been first recommended to that House by message from the Governor General in the session in which such vote, resolution, address, or Bill is proposed.

Royal Assent to *Bills, &c.*

25. Where a Bill passed by the Houses of the Union Parliament is presented to the Governor General for the Queen's Assent, he shall declare, according to his discretion, but subject to the provisions of this Act and to Her Majesty's instructions, either that he assents thereto in the Queen's name, or that he withholds such assent, or that he reserves the Bill for the signification of the Queen's pleasure, or that he will be prepared to assent thereto, subject to certain amendments to be specified by him.

Disallowance by Queen in Council of Act assented to by Governor General.

26. Where the Governor General assents to a Bill in the Queen's name, he shall, by the first convenient opportunity, send an authentic copy of the Act to one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and if the Queen in Council, within two years after receipt thereof by the Secretary of State, thinks fit to disallow the Act, such disallowance (with a certificate of the Secretary of State of the day on which the Act was received by him) being signified by the Governor General, by speech or message to each of the Houses of the Union Parliament or by proclamation, shall annul the Act from and after the day of such signification.

Signification of Queen's pleasure on Bill reserved.

27. A Bill reserved for the signification of the Queen's pleasure shall not have any force unless and until, within two years from the day on which it was presented to the Governor General for the Queen's Assent, the Governor General signifies, by speech or message to each of the Houses of the Union Parliament or by proclamation, that it has received the assent of the Queen in Council.

An entry of every such speech, message, or proclamation shall be made in the Journal of each House, and a duplicate thereof duly attested shall be delivered to the proper officer to be kept among the records of the Union.

V.—PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT.

Appointment of Presidents of provinces.

28. Each province shall be presided over by a Chief Executive Officer bearing such title and appointed and removable in such manner as the Queen may direct.

Salaries of Presidents.

29. Until altered by Act of the Union Parliament, the salaries of such officers shall be such as the Queen may direct.

Oaths, &c. of Presidents.

30. Every such officer shall, before assuming the duties of his office, make and subscribe before the Governor General, or some person authorised by him, oaths of allegiance and office similar to those taken by the Governor General.

Application of provisions referring to Presidents.

31. The provisions of this Act referring to such officer shall extend and apply to the Chief Executive Officer or Administrator for the time being carrying on the Government of any province, by whatever title he is designated.

Provincial Councils.

Council for each province.

32. There shall be a Council or Parliament for each province, consisting of the Chief Executive Officer and a House or two Houses of Legislature, and of such number of councillors, or councillors and members of Assembly, elected in such manner and for such term as the Queen may direct.

VI.—DISTRIBUTION OF LEGISLATIVE POWERS.

Powers of the Union Parliament.

Legislative authority of Parliament.

33. It shall be lawful for the Queen, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly, to make laws for the peace, order, and good government of the Union, in relation to all matters not coming within the classes of subjects by this Act assigned to the councils of the provinces; and for greater certainty

it is hereby declared that (notwithstanding anything in this Act) the legislative authority of the Union Parliament extends to all matters coming within the classes of subjects next herein-after enumerated; that is to say,

1. The qualification of electors and members of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly, and other questions relating to the constitution, privileges, and proceedings of either of the said bodies, but always subject to the provisions of this Act relating to the representation of natives.
2. The public debt and property.
3. The regulation of trade and commerce.
4. The raising of money by any mode or system of taxation.
5. The borrowing of money on the public credit of the Union.
6. Postal service and telegraphs.
7. The census and statistics.
8. Militia, military and naval service, and defence, saving all matters and things relating to the troops, ships, property, and prerogatives of the Crown not heretofore placed under the jurisdiction of the Colonial Governments.
9. The fixing of and providing for the salaries and allowances of civil and other officers of the Government of the Union.
10. Beacons, buoys, lighthouses.
11. Navigation and shipping.
12. Quarantine and the establishment and maintenance of marine hospitals.
13. Fisheries.
14. Bridges or ferries between a province and a foreign state or between two provinces.
15. Currency and coinage.
16. Banking, incorporation of banks, and the issue of paper money.
17. Savings banks.
18. Weights and measures.
19. Bills of exchange and promissory notes.
20. Interest.
21. Legal tender.
22. Bankruptcy and insolvency.
23. Patents of invention and discovery.
24. Copyrights.
25. Affairs of native tribes or peoples who are not included under the laws applicable to the general community.
26. Naturalization and aliens.
27. Marriage and divorce.
28. The criminal law.
29. The establishment, maintenance, and management of gaols, hospitals, asylums, and other public institutions for the use of the Union generally.
30. Such classes of subjects as are expressly excepted in the enumeration of the classes of subjects by this Act assigned exclusively to the councils of the provinces.
31. Such other subjects herein assigned to the councils of the provinces as the council of any province may by law declare to be within the competency of the Union Parliament in respect of such province.

Exclusive Powers of Provincial Councils.

Subjects of exclusive provincial legislation.

34. In each province the council may exclusively make laws in relation to matters coming within the classes of subjects next herein-after enumerated, and not included among the subjects herein-before assigned to the Union Parliament; that is to say,

1. The qualification of electors and members of the Provincial Council, but always subject to the provisions of this Act relating to the representation of natives.
2. Direct taxation within the province in order to the raising of a revenue for provincial purposes.
3. The borrowing of money on the sole credit of the province.
4. The establishment and tenure of provincial offices and the appointment and payment of provincial officers.

5. The management and sale of the public lands belonging to the province, and of the timber and wood thereon.
6. Education.
7. The establishment, maintenance, and management of public and reformatory prisons in and for the province.
8. The establishment, maintenance, and management of hospitals, asylums, charities, and eleemosynary institutions in and for the province other than marine hospitals.
9. Municipal institutions in the province.
10. Licenses for trading and other purposes in order to the raising of a revenue for provincial, local, or municipal purposes.
11. Local works and undertakings other than such as are of the following classes:
    a. Lines of steam or other ships, railways, canals, telegraphs, and other works and undertakings connecting the province with any other or others of the provinces, or extending beyond the limits of the province:
    b. Lines of steamships between theprovince and any British or foreign country:
    c. Such works as, although wholly situate within the province, are before or after their execution declared by the Union Parliament to be for the general advantage of the Union or for the advantage of two or more of the provinces.
12. The incorporation of companies with provincial objects.
13. The solemnization of marriage in the province.
14. Property and civil rights in the province.
15. The administration of justice in the province, including the constitution, maintenance, and organization of provincial courts, both of civil and of criminal jurisdiction, and including procedure in civil matters in those courts.
16. The imposition of punishment by fine, penalty, or imprisonment for enforcing any law of the province made in relation to any matter coming within any of the classes of subjects enumerated in this section.
17. The registration of titles to land.
18. Generally all matters of a merely local or private nature in the province.

Concurrent powers of legislation respecting immigration.

35. In each province the council may make laws in relation to immigration into the province; and it is hereby declared that the Union Parliament may from time to time make laws in relation to immigration into all or any of the provinces; and any law of a provincial council relative to immigration shall have effect in and for the province as long and as far only as it is not repugnant to any Act of the Union Parliament.

As to votes, &c. for appropriation of provincial revenue.

36. It shall not be lawful for the council of any province to adopt or pass any vote, resolution, address, or law for the appropriation of any part of the provincial revenue, or of any tax or impost, to any purpose that has not first been recommended to the council by the chief executive officer.

Distribution of legislative powers may be varied.

37. The distribution of legislative powers between the Union Parliament and the councils of the provinces provided in the four last preceding sections of this Act may be varied by any Order in Council issued in pursuance of section three of this Act, and nothing in this Act shall be deemed to affect or limit in any way the power of the Queen, with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the Commons, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in Parliament assembled, to make any law relating to the Union.

Allowance or disallowance of provincial laws.

38. Every law made by a provincial council shall be forthwith transmitted to the Governor General, who shall proceed with regard to such law in the same manner as is herein-before provided with respect to Bills passed by the Union Parliament.

VII.—REVENUES; DEBTS; ASSETS; TAXATION.

Creation of Consolidated Revenue Fund.

39. All duties and revenues lawfully raised within the Union, except such portions thereof as are reserved to the respective councils of the provinces, or are raised by them in accordance with the special powers conferred on them, shall form one Consolidated

Revenue Fund, to be appropriated for the public service of the Union in the manner and subject to the charges in this Act provided.

Expenses of collection, &c.

40. The Consolidated Revenue Fund of the Union shall be permanently charged with the costs, charges, and expenses incident to the collection, management, and receipt thereof, and the same shall form the first charge thereon, subject to be reviewed and audited in such manner as shall be ordered by the Governor General in Council until the Union Parliament otherwise provides.

Interest of provincial public debts.

41. The annual interest of the public debts of each colony or state joining the Union shall, so far as they are in this Act declared to be a charge upon the Union, form the second charge on the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the Union.

Salary of Governor General.

42. Unless altered by Act of the Union Parliament, the salary of the Governor General shall be not less than eight nor more than ten thousand pounds per annum sterling money of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, payable out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the Union, and the same shall form the third charge thereon.

Appropriation of revenue.

43. Subject to the several payments by this Act charged on the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the Union, the same shall be appropriated by the Union Parliament for the public service.

After due provision has been made for the public service of the Union, any surplus of the consolidated revenue of the Union which may in any year be so appropriated by the Union Parliament shall be divided among the provinces in such proportions as the Queen may direct, or the Union Parliament may provide.

Union may become liable to provincial debts.

44. The Union shall be liable for so much of the public debt of each province existing at the Union as the Queen may direct, and the said provincial debts may, by Act of the Union Parliament, be consolidated into one stock.

Property for defence.

45. The Union may assume any lands or public property required for fortifications or for the defence of the country.

Form of payments under Act.

46. All payments to be made under this Act, or in discharge of liabilities created under any law of the colonies, states, or province respectively, and assumed by the Union, shall, until the Union Parliament otherwise enacts, be made in such form and manner as may from time to time be ordered by the Governor General in Council.

Articles duty free within the Union.

47. All articles of the growth, produce, or manufacture of any one of the provinces shall, from and after the Union, be admitted free into each of the other provinces.

Provincial Consolidated Revenue Fund.

48. All duties and revenues raised or received by the respective governments or councils of the provinces, in accordance with the special powers conferred upon them by this Act, shall in each province form one Consolidated Revenue Fund to be appropriated for the public service of the province.

VIII.—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

Oath of allegiance by members, &c.

49. Every member of the Legislative Council or House of Assembly of the Union, and every member of a council of any province, shall, before taking his seat therein, take and subscribe before the Governor General or some person authorised by him, the oath of allegiance contained in the schedule to this Act.

Continuance of existing laws, courts, officers, &c.

50. Except as otherwise provided by this Act, or by any Order in Council issued under section three of this Act, all laws in force in the colonies and states respectively at the Union, and all courts of civil and criminal jurisdiction, and all legal commissions, powers, and authorities, and all officers, judicial, administrative, and ministerial, existing therein at the Union, shall continue in the provinces situate within what at the said Union are the boundaries of those colonies and states respectively, as if the Union had not been made; subject nevertheless to be repealed, abolished, or altered by the Union Parliament, or by the council of the respective province, according to the authority of the Parliament or of that council under this Act.

General Court of Appeal, &c.

51. The Union Parliament may, notwithstanding anything in this Act, from time to time provide for the constitution, maintenance, and organisation of a Supreme Court of Judicature and of a General Court of Appeal for the Union and for the establishment of any additional courts for the better administration of the laws of the Union: Provided always, that no Act of the said Union Parliament shall extend or be construed to extend to take away or abridge the undoubted right and authority of Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, upon the humble petition of any person or persons aggrieved by any judgment, decree, order, or sentence of the said General Court of Appeal, to admit his, her, or their appeal to Her Majesty in Council from any rule, judgment, decree, order, or sentence upon such terms and securities, limitations, restrictions, and regulations as Her Majesty in Council, her heirs and successors, shall think fit.

Transfer of officers to the Union.

52. Until the Union Parliament otherwise provides, all officers of the several provinces having duties to discharge in relation to matters other than those coming within the classes of subjects by this Act assigned exclusively to the councils of the provinces shall be officers of the Union, and shall continue to discharge the duties of their respective offices under the same liabilities, responsibilities, and penalties as if the Union had not been made.

Appointment of new officers.

53. Until the Union Parliament otherwise provides, the Governor General in Council may from time to time appoint such officers as the Governor General in Council deems necessary or proper for the effectual administration of the affairs of the Union in accordance with this Act.

Treaty obligations with foreign countries.

54. The Parliament and Government of the Union shall have all powers necessary or proper for performing the obligations of the Union or of any province thereof, as part of the British Empire, towards foreign countries, arising under treaties between the Empire and such foreign countries.

Laws respecting natives to be reserved for Her Majesty's pleasure.

55. All laws passed by the Union Parliament or by the Provincial Councils relating to the natives or to native affairs, or relating to immigration, and all laws passed by the Provincial Councils relating to the tenure of land, shall be reserved by the Governor General for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure thereon, unless, owing to some urgent emergency, it is necessary for any such law to have immediate operation; but in such case the law shall be transmitted for Her Majesty's pleasure thereon at the earliest possible opportunity.

Amendment of Act, or Order made thereunder.

56. No Act of the Union Parliament shall be deemed to be void or inoperative on the ground that it is repugnant to this Act or to any Order in Council made hereunder, but any such Act containing provisions differing from the provisions of this Act shall be reserved for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure thereon, and shall not have effect until Her Majesty's pleasure in that behalf has been duly signified.

Power to Her Majesty to admit new members into the Union.

57. It shall be lawful for the Queen, by and with the advice of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, on addresses from the Houses of the Union Parliament, and from the Legislature of any colony, state, or province not at the date of such addresses included in the Union, to admit that colony, state, or province into the Union, and on address from the Houses of the Union Parliament to admit any territory, not at the date of such addresses included in any colony, state, or province, into the Union, on such terms and conditions expressed in the addresses as the Queen thinks fit to approve, subject to the provisions of this Act; and the provisions of any Order in Council in that behalf shall have effect as if they had been contained in this Act.

Power to Her Majesty to authorise annexation to the Cape of certain territories.

58. It shall be lawful for the Queen, by and with the advice of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, to authorise the Governor for the time being of the Cape of Good Hope by proclamation, to declare that the whole or any portion or portions of any territories in South Africa forming part of Her Majesty's possessions, but not already included in that colony, shall be annexed to and form part of such colony, and the said territories or portions shall be annexed accordingly; provided always, that no such proclamation shall be issued until the Legislature of the Cape of Good Hope shall have passed a law providing that the said territories shall become part of the colony.

59. In case of the admission into the Union of any colony, state, or province not originally included in the Union, it shall be entitled to a representation in the Legislative Council and in the House of Assembly proportioned to the representation granted under this Act to the other provinces of the union, and calculated in the same manner. As to representation of new members of Union.

60. The powers hereby conferred upon Her Majesty with reference to the first establishment of the Union shall not be exercised after the first day of August one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, and no such Order in Council made in pursuance of this Act shall have any force or effect unless duly published in the "London Gazette" on or before that date. Powers conferred upon Her Majesty as to first establishment of Union not to be exercised after 1 Aug. 1882.

61. In this Act— Interpretation.

The words "as the Queen may direct" mean as Her Majesty may direct by any Order in Council issued in pursuance of section three of this Act, but not otherwise.

SCHEDULE.

OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.

I, *A.B.*, do swear, That I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to Her Majesty Queen Victoria.

NOTE.—*The name of the Sovereign of the United Kingdom of Great Britain or Ireland for the time being is to be substituted from time to time with proper terms of reference thereto.*

CHAPTER 48.

An Act to make further Provision respecting the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge and the Colleges therein. [10th August 1877.]

WHEREAS the revenues of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge are not adequate to the full discharge of the duties incumbent on them respectively, and it is therefore expedient that provision be made for enabling or requiring the Colleges in each University to contribute more largely out of their revenues to University purposes, especially with a view to further and better instruction in art, science, and other branches of learning, where the same are not taught, or not adequately taught, in the University:

And whereas it may be requisite, for the purposes aforesaid, as regards each University, to attach fellowships and other emoluments held in the Colleges to offices in the University:

And whereas it is also expedient to make provision for regulating the tenure and advantages of fellowships not so attached, and for altering the conditions on which the same are held, and to amend in divers other particulars the law relating to the Universities and Colleges:

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:

Preliminary.

1. This Act may be cited as The Universities of Oxford and Cambridge Act, 1877; and the Acts described in the schedule to this Act may respectively be cited by the short titles therein mentioned. Short titles.

2. In this Act— Interpretation.

"The University" means the University of Oxford and the University of Cambridge respectively, or one of them separately (as the case may require):

"The Senate" means the Senate of the University of Cambridge: