Session and Chapter.	Title of Act.	Extent of Repeal.
1 & 2 Will. 4. c. 37.	An Act to prohibit the payment in certain trades of wages in goods or otherwise than in the current coin of the realm.	Section ten, down to "be "produced to the court "and jury" inclusive; section eleven, section twelve, section fifteen, section sixteen, section eighteen, section nineteen, in section twenty the words "or servant "in husbandry"; section twenty-one, section twenty-two, section twenty-four from "and "unless the agreement" inclusive to end of section, and section twenty-five from "all workmen" to "purposes aforesaid" both inclusive, and the schedules.

CHAPTER 47.

An Act to provide for examination into the affairs of Trustee Savings Banks, and to remove doubts as to the Law relating to the winding-up of such Banks.

[16th September 1887.]

38 & 39 Vict. c. 60.

WHEREAS under section twenty-three of the Friendly Societies Act, 1875, provision is made for the appointment of an inspector to examine into the affairs of a society subject to that Act, but no such power exists for examination into the affairs of a trustee savings bank:

And whereas it is expedient, especially having regard to the recent failure of certain trustee savings banks, to authorise such an examination:

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, &c.

1. The Act of the session of the twenty-sixth and twenty-seventh years of the reign of Her present Majesty, chapter eighty-seven, intituled "An Act to consolidate and amend the laws relating to Savings Banks," is in this Act referred to and may be cited as the Trustee Savings Banks Act, 1863.

This Act and the Trustee Savings Banks Act, 1863, may be cited together as the Trustee Savings Banks Acts, 1863 and 1887.

This Act may be cited as the Trustee Savings Banks Act,

Appointment of Commissioner to examine affairs of trustee savings bank.

2.—(1.) The Treasury may, if satisfied on the representation either of such number of the depositors in any trustee savings bank as appears to them sufficient, or of the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, that there is good reason for causing an examination to be made into the affairs of any trustee savings bank, apply ex parte to any judge of the High Court of Justice in England or Ireland, or to any judge of the Court of Session in Scotland, who, if satisfied that such examination is desirable, may thereupon appoint a master of the Supreme Court of Judicature or a barrister of not less than seven years standing in England or Ireland, or any advocate of not less than five years standing or writer to the signet of not less than five years standing in Scotland, as a Commissioner to hold a local inquiry into the affairs of that savings bank, and to report thereon: Provided that such notice of any representation by depositors under this section shall be given to the trustees of the bank as the Treasury may direct.

(2.) Every such Commissioner shall, for the purposes of the examination which he is authorised to conduct, have power—

(*a*) to require by summons under his hand a person to send a written return to any inquiry, or to attend as a witness before him, and to examine any witness on oath or affirmation, and to require any witness to take an oath or affirmation and to answer any question; and

(*b*) to require production of all books, papers, and documents which appear to him to relate to the affairs of the savings bank, and the production of which appears to him necessary.

(3.) If any person, after having had a tender made to him of the expenses (if any) to which he is entitled, fails, without lawful excuse, to comply with any requirement of the Commissioner under this section, he shall, on summary conviction, for each offence be liable to a fine not exceeding ten pounds.

(4.) Every witness shall be allowed such expenses as would be allowed to him when attending to give evidence before any superior court, and in case of dispute the amount shall be referred by the Commissioner to a master or taxing officer of the Supreme Court of Judicature in England or Ireland, or to the Queen's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer in Scotland, who, on request under the hand of the Commissioner, shall ascertain and certify the proper amount of the expenses.

(5.) If any person on examination on oath or affirmation under this section wilfully gives false evidence, he shall be liable to the penalties for perjury.

(6.) The Treasury may, if they think fit, where a representation is made by depositors, require such security for costs to be given as they think proper, but except so far as costs may be recovered under any such security, all costs incurred in or incidental to any proceeding under this section shall be paid out of moneys provided by Parliament.

Winding up of savings banks.

3. For removing doubts as to the applicability of the Companies Acts to trustee savings banks, it is hereby declared that a trustee

savings bank is an unregistered association which may be wound up under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1862, and the Acts amending the same, respecting the winding up of unregistered companies, and a petition for winding up any such bank may be presented either by any person who under those Acts is authorised to present a petition for winding up a company, or by the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, or by a Commissioner appointed under this Act.

Definitions.

4. In this Act—

The expression "Treasury" means the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury:

The expression "trustee savings bank" means a savings bank certified under the Trustee Savings Banks Act, 1863, whether it is carrying on business at the passing of this Act or not.

26 & 27 Vict. c. 87.

CHAPTER 48.

An Act to facilitate the provision of Allotments for the Labouring Classes. [16th September 1887.]

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 Allotments Act, 1887.

Duty of sanitary authority to acquire land for allotments.

2.—(1.) On a representation in writing to the sanitary authority of any urban or rural district by any six registered parliamentary electors or ratepayers resident, in the case of an urban district, in that district, and, in the case of a rural district, in some parish in that district, that the circumstances of the urban district or parish are such that it is the duty of the sanitary authority to take proceedings under this Act therein, the sanitary authority shall take such representation into consideration.

If the sanitary authority of any urban or rural district are of opinion, either after inquiry made in consequence of such representation or otherwise, that there is a demand for allotments for the labouring population in such urban district, or in any parish in such rural district, and that such allotments cannot be obtained at a reasonable rent and on reasonable conditions by voluntary arrangement between the owners of land suitable for such allotments and the applicants for the same, the sanitary authority, subject to the provisions of this Act, shall by purchase or hire acquire any suitable land which may be available, whether within or without their district or the said parish, adequate to provide a sufficient number of allotments, and shall let such land in allotments to persons belonging to the labouring population resident in the said district or parish and desiring to take the same.

(2.) A sanitary authority shall not under this Act acquire land for allotments save at such price or rent that in the opinion of the sanitary authority all expenses, except such expenses as are incurred in making roads to be used by the public, incurred by the