provide and shall thenceforth maintain such court-houses and offices as may be required for the purposes of this Act: Provided that any court-houses and offices for the time being existing in such place and under the control of such grand jury or town council, or used for any public purpose, may be made available for the purposes of the local bankruptcy court and of this Act in such manner and upon such conditions as may be directed by Order in Council.

Construction of 35 & 36 Vict. c. 57. with reference to Act.

17. All the provisions of the Debtors Act (Ireland), 1872, relative to the punishment of fraudulent debtors, and relative to offences in relation to bankruptcy or arrangement matters, shall be applied with reference to this Act as if the local bankruptcy courts and the proceedings therein were specified in the said Debtors Act (Ireland), 1872, in addition to the Bankruptcy Court and the proceedings therein.

Orders to be submitted to Parliament.

18. Any Orders in Council made in pursuance of any of the provisions of this Act shall, from and after their publication in the Dublin Gazette, be deemed to be within the powers conferred by this Act, and be of the same force as if enacted in this Act, and be judicially noticed, and the same shall be laid before Parliament within three weeks after they are made if Parliament be then sitting, and if Parliament be not then sitting, within three weeks after the beginning of the then next session of Parliament: Provided always, that if either of the Houses of Parliament shall, within the next subsequent one hundred days on which either of the said Houses shall have sat, resolve that the whole or any part of any such Order in Council ought not to continue in force, in such case the whole or such part thereof as shall be so included in such resolution shall thereupon become void and of no effect, but without prejudice to the validity of any proceeding which may in the meantime have been taken under the same.

CHAPTER 45.

An Act to extend the privileges of the Graduates of the Victoria University. [24th December 1888.]

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:

Extension of privileges of graduates of Victoria University.

1. Wherever any office is or shall be open to graduates of the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and London, or wherever any privilege or exemption has been or shall be given by any Act of Parliament or regulation of any public authority to graduates of the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and London, graduates of

the Victoria University having the degree which would be a qualification if it had been granted by the University of Oxford, Cambridge, or London, may become candidates for and may hold any such office and shall be entitled to all such privileges as fully as graduates of any of the last-mentioned Universities.

2. This Act may be cited as the Victoria University Act, 1888. Short title.

CHAPTER 46.

An Act to amend the Law as to Oaths.

[24th December 1888.]

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. Every person upon objecting to being sworn, and stating, as the ground of such objection, either that he has no religious belief, or that the taking of an oath is contrary to his religious belief, shall be permitted to make his solemn affirmation instead of taking an oath in all places and for all purposes where an oath is or shall be required by law, which affirmation shall be of the same force and effect as if he had taken the oath; and if any person making such affirmation shall wilfully, falsely, and corruptly affirm any matter or thing which, if deposed on oath, would have amounted to wilful and corrupt perjury, he shall be liable to prosecution, indictment, sentence, and punishment in all respects as if he had committed wilful and corrupt perjury. When affirmation may be made instead of oath.

2. Every such affirmation shall be as follows:

"I, A.B., do solemnly, sincerely, and truly declare and affirm," and then proceed with the words of the oath prescribed by law, omitting any words of imprecation or calling to witness. Form of affirmation.

3. Where an oath has been duly administered and taken, the fact that the person to whom the same was administered had, at the time of taking such oath, no religious belief, shall not for any purpose affect the validity of such oath. Validity of oath not affected by absence of religious belief.

4. Every affirmation in writing shall commence "I, _____, of _____, do solemnly and sincerely affirm," and the form in lieu of jurat shall be "Affirmed at _____, this _____ day of _____, 18___. Before me." Form of affirmation in writing.

5. If any person to whom an oath is administered desires to swear with uplifted hand, in the form and manner in which an oath is usually administered in Scotland, he shall be permitted so to do, and the oath shall be administered to him in such form and manner without further question. Swearing with uplifted hand.