

A COLLECTION
OF THE
PUBLIC GENERAL ACTS

RELATING TO

Railways in Scotland :

INCLUDING

THE COMPANIES, LANDS, AND RAILWAYS CLAUSES
CONSOLIDATION (SCOTLAND) ACTS.

1830—1861.

WITH GENERAL INDEX.

Fifth Edition,

AS AMENDED TO CLOSE OF SESS. 1861.



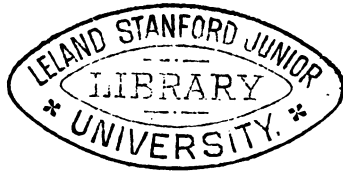
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P R E F A C E.

THIS Collection of Scottish Railway Acts was first published in the year 1845, and has since passed through several editions. The volume now published contains the Public Statutes for the Regulation of Railways in Scotland, in force at the close of 24 and 25 Vict., Sess. 1861.

In this Edition three statutes have been omitted—viz., the 9 and 10 Vict. c. 28, “to facilitate the Dissolution of certain Railway Companies,” the operation of which Act was limited to Projected Railway Companies, in respect of which an Act had not been obtained before the 3rd July, 1846: the 9 & 10 Vict. c. 105, “for constituting Commissioners of Railways,” which act was repealed by the 14 & 15 Vict. c. 64, s. 1: and the 11 & 12 Vict. c. 3, “to give further time for making certain Railways,” which Act empowered the Commissioners of Railways, upon an application made before the 20th February, 1848, to extend for two years the time limited by Special Acts for the Compulsory Purchase of Lands and the Completion of Works.

With respect to the 13 & 14 Vict. c. 83, “to Facilitate the Abandonment of Railways, and the Dissolution of Railway Companies in certain cases,” it is stated in the Register of Public Acts, prepared for the late Statute Law Commission, that “this act must, it seems, from its nature be temporary; but when it can be said to have ceased to operate appears doubtful.” This act has been carefully examined to ascertain whether it could be safely omitted, but the editor of this volume is of opinion that under its provisions (as amended by the 14 & 15 Vict. c. 64, s. 1) it is com-

petent for a railway company incorporated previously to the 14th August, 1850, to apply "at any time" to the Board of Trade to be allowed to abandon their railway, "or some part thereof; and if it were admitted that the exercise hereafter of the power of this Act with respect to the whole of any railway is improbable it is yet possible that circumstances may arise which may lead to their being used for the purpose of abandoning a branch line; and in all events it is submitted that while the power to apply to the Board of Trade exists, this act must be considered as still in force.

This Edition contains several Statutes and parts of Statute which have not appeared in any previous volume. The object of the Editor has been to render this work a complete collection of the Existing Enactments relating to Railways in Scotland; and in order to facilitate ready reference to their Provisions, the Index has been recompiled, and greatly extended.

Information respecting Repeals or Amendments made subsequently to the publication of this Volume, may at any future period be readily obtained by applying to the Editor in the manner specified in the Prospectus of the "Register of Amendments to Public Statutes," a copy of which is inserted at the end of the Volume.

JAMES BIGG.

June, 1862.

CONTENTS.

[The letters UK; GB; and S, denote as follows—UK, that the Act applies to England, Scotland, and Ireland; GB, that it applies only to England and Scotland; and S, that it applies to Scotland only.]

	PAGE
1 WILL. 4, CAP. 68.—An Act for the more effectual Protection of Mail Contractors, Stage Coach Proprietors, and other Common Carriers for Hire, against the loss of, or Injury to Parcels or Packages delivered to them for Conveyance or Custody, the value and Contents of which shall not be declared to them by the Owners thereof (UK)	1
1 & 2 VICT., CAP. 98.—An Act to Provide for the Conveyance of the Mails by Railways (UK)	5
3 & 4 VICT., CAP. 97.—An Act for Regulating Railways .. (UK)	14
5 & 6 VICT., CAP. 55.—An Act for the better Regulation of Railways, and for the Conveyance of Troops (UK)	21
5 & 6 VICT. CAP. 79.—An Act to repeal the Duties payable on Stage Carriages and on Passengers conveyed upon Railways, and certain other Stamp Duties in Great Britain, and to grant other Duties in lieu thereof; and also to amend the laws relating to the Stamp Duties. (So far as relates to Railways.) (GB)	31
7 & 8 VICT., CAP. 85.—An Act to attach certain Conditions to the Construction of future Railways authorized or to be authorized, by any Act of the present or succeeding Sessions of Parliament, and for other Purposes in relation to Railways (UK)	37
8 VICT., CAP. 17.—An Act for Consolidating in One Act certain Provisions usually inserted in Acts with respect to the Constitution of Companies incorporated for carrying on Undertakings of a Public Nature in Scotland (S)	49
8 VICT., CAP. 19.—An Act for Consolidating in One Act certain Provisions usually inserted in Acts authorizing the taking of Lands for Undertakings of a Public Nature in Scotland (S)	92
8 & 9 VICT., CAP. 33.—An Act for Consolidating in One Act certain Provisions usually inserted in Acts authorizing the making of Railways in Scotland (S)	139
8 & 9 VICT., CAP. 96.—An Act to restrict the Powers of selling or leasing Railways contained in certain Acts of Parliament relating to such Railways (UK)	189
9 VICT., CAP. 20.—An Act to Amend an Act of the Second Year of her present Majesty, for providing for the Custody of certain Monies paid, in pursuance of the Standing Orders of either House of Parliament, by Subscribers to Works or Undertakings to be effected under the Authority of Parliament (UK)	190
9 & 10 VICT., CAP. 57.—An Act for Regulating the Gauge of Railways (UK)	195

	PAGE
10 & 11 VICT., CAP. 85.—An Act for giving further Facilities for the Transmission of Letters by Post, and for the regulating the Duties of Postage thereon, and for other Purposes relating to the Post Office (so far as relates to Railways) .. (UK)	198
13 VICT., CAP. 21.—An Act for shortening the Language used in Acts of Parliament (UK)	199
13 & 14 VICT., CAP. 33, (local).—An Act for regulating Legal Proceedings by or against the Committee of Railway Companies associated under the Railway Clearing System, and for other purposes (GB)	200
13 & 14 VICT., CAP. 83.—An Act to facilitate the Abandonment of Railways, and the Dissolution of Railway Companies, in certain Cases (UK)	208
14 & 15 VICT., CAP. 64.—An Act to repeal the Act for constituting Commissioners of Railways (UK)	223
16 & 17 VICT., CAP. 69.—An Act to make better Provision concerning the Entry and Service of Seamen, and otherwise to amend the Laws concerning Her Majesty's Navy, (so far as relates to Railways) (UK)	224
17 & 18 VICT., CAP. 31.—An Act for the better Regulation of the Traffic on Railways and Canals (UK)	225
20 & 21 VICT., CAP. 56.—An Act to regulate the Distribution of Business in the Court of Session in Scotland, (so far as relates to Railways) (S)	231
21 & 22 VICT., CAP. 65.—An Act to amend an Act of the last Session, to render more effectual the Police in Counties and Burghs in Scotland (S)	233
21 & 22 VICT., CAP. 75.—An Act to amend the Law relating to cheap Trains, and to restrain the exercise of certain Powers by Canal Companies being also Railway Companies .. (UK)	235
22 & 23 VICT., CAP. 59.—An Act to enable Railway Companies to settle their differences with other Companies by Arbitration (UK)	237
23 VICT., CAP. 14.—An Act for granting to Her Majesty Duties on Profits arising from Property, Professions, Trades and Offices, (so far as relates to Railways) (UK)	242
23 VICT., CAP. 22.—An Act to amend the Laws relating to the Customs (so far as relates to Railways) (UK)	243
23 & 24 VICT., CAP. 106.—An Act to amend the Lands Clauses Consolidation Acts (1845) in regard to sales and compensation for Land by way of a Rent charge, Annual Feu Duty, or Ground Annual, and to enable Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the War Department to avail himself of the Powers and Provisions contained in the same Acts (UK)	247
24 & 25 VICT., CAP. 50.—An Act for facilitating the transfer of Mortgages and Bonds granted by Railway Companies in Scotland (S)	251
24 & 25 VICT., CAP. 70.—An Act for Regulating the Use of Locomotives on Turnpike and other Roads, and the Tolls to be levied on such Locomotives and on the Waggons and Carriages drawn or propelled by the same (so far as relates to Railways) (GB)	253
GENERAL INDEX	255

**PROVISIONS IN PUBLIC ACTS,
WHICH HAVE BEEN AMENDED OR REPEALED.**

- 2 & 3 WILL. 4, c. 128.** (Duties on Passengers upon Railways.)—Repealed by 5 & 6 Vict. c. 79, s. 1.
- 1 & 2 VICT. c. 98, s. 1.** (So far as relates to the Conveyance of Mails with Guards and other Officers of the Post Office.)—By the Post-Office Act 10 & 11 Vict. c. 85, s. 16 Power is given to send Mails in manner prescribed by this Act, notwithstanding any Guard or other officer shall not be sent in charge thereof.
- (So far as relates to the Rate of Speed of Mail Trains.)—Amended by the 7 & 8 Vict. c. 85, s. 11.
- 3 & 4 VICT. c. 97, ss. 1 & 2.** (Opening of Railways.)—Repealed by the 5 & 6 Vict. c. 55, s. 3.
- s. 5. (Officers of Railway Company ineligible to the Appointment as Inspectors of Railways.)—Repealed by the 7 & 8 Vict. c. 85, s. 15.
- ss. 11 & 12. (Prosecutions to enforce Provisions of Railway Acts.)—Repealed by the 7 & 8 Vict. c. 85, ss. 16 & 18.
- s. 13. (Railway Servants guilty of Misconduct.)—Amended by the 5 & 6 Vict. c. 55, s. 17.
- s. 15. (Punishment of Persons obstructing Engines or Carriages.) Repealed as to England and Ireland by 24 & 25 Vict. c. 95.
- 5 & 6 VICT. c. 55, s. 20.** (Conveyance of Military and Police.)—Amended by the 7 & 8 Vict. c. 85, s. 12.
- 5 & 6 VICT. c. 79, s. 2.** (Duties on Passengers upon Railways.)—As to Passengers by Cheap Trains, see 7 & 8 Vict. c. 85, s. 9.
- 7 & 8 VICT. c. 85, s. 6.** (Fares by Cheap Trains for Fractions of a Mile.)—Amended by 21 & 22 Vict. c. 75, s. 1.
- s. 12. (Conveyance of Military and Police.)—By the Entry of Seamen Act, 16 & 17 Vict. c. 69, s. 18, the Naval Forces are to be conveyed by Railway upon the same terms as by this Act is provided for Military and Police.
- 8 VICT. c. 3.** (Appointment of Constables near Public Works in Scotland.)—Repealed by 20 & 21 Vict. c. 72, s. 9.
- 8 VICT. c. 17, schedule E.** (Mortgages and Bonds.)—When transferred by Endorsement, see Form in Schedule to 24 & 25 Vict. c. 50.
- 8 VICT. c. 19.** (Petitions and Applications to Court of Session under this Act.) See 20 & 21 Vict. c. 56, ss. 4 to 6.
- ss. 10, 11. (Sale of lands in consideration of Feu Duty or Ground Annual.) Extended by 23 & 34 Vict. c. 106, s. 3, 4.

- 9 & 10 VICT. c. 28. (Dissolution of certain Railway Companies.)—Spent.
- 9 & 10 VICT. c. 105. (Commissioners of Railways.)—Repealed by the 14 & 15 Vict. c. 64, s. 1.
- 11 & 12 VICT. c. 3. (Extension of Time for making certain Railways.)—Expired.
- 13 & 14 VICT. c. 83. (Railways Abandonment.)—The Powers by this Act granted to the Commissioners of Railways are transferred to the Board of Trade by the 14 & 15 Vict. c. 64, s. 1.
- 20 & 21 VICT. c. 72, s. 8. (Appointment of Additional Constables to keep the Peace on Public Works.)—Repealed by 21 & 22 Vict. c. 65, s. 1.
- 21 & 22 VICT. c. 75. (Railway Cheap Trains.)—Made perpetual by 23 & 24 Vict. c. 41.

The Provisions which have been Amended or Repealed, are printed in Italic Type.

PROVISIONS IN SPECIAL ACTS,

AMENDED OR REPEALED BY PUBLIC ACTS.

- BRANCH RAILWAYS.**—Provisions empowering Justices to decide Disputes.—Repealed by the 3 & 4 Vict. c. 97, s. 18.
- BYE LAWS.**—Provisions requiring the approval or concurrence of any Justice of the Peace, Court of Quarter Sessions, &c.—Repealed by the 3 & 4 Vict. c. 97, s. 10.
- CARRIAGES.**—Provisions restricting the Weight to Four Tons.—Repealed by the 5 & 6 Vict. c. 55, s. 16.
- COMMISSIONERS OF RAILWAYS.**—The powers granted to the Commissioners of Railways since the 28th August, 1846, to be transferred to the Board of Trade.—14 & 15 Vict. c. 64, s. 1.
- LEASING OF CANALS OR RAILWAYS.**—Restricted by the 21 & 22 Vict. c. 75, s. 3.
- LEVEL CROSSINGS.**—Provisions requiring Gates to be kept closed across the Railway.—Repealed by the 5 & 6 Vict. c. 55, s. 9.
- SELLING OR LEASING RAILWAYS.**—Restricted by the 8 & 9 Vict. c. 96, s. 1.

PUBLIC GENERAL ACTS

RELATING TO

RAILWAYS.

1 WILLIAM IV., cap. 68.

An Act for the more effectual Protection of Mail Contractors, Stage Coach Proprietors, and other Common Carriers for Hire, against the Loss of or Injury to Parcels or Packages delivered to them for Conveyance or Custody, the Value and Contents of which shall not be declared to them by the Owners thereof. [23d July, 1830.]

WHEREAS by reason of the frequent practice of bankers and others of sending by the public mails, stage coaches, waggons, vans, and other public conveyances by land for hire, parcels and packages containing money, bills, notes, jewellery, and other articles of great value in small compass, much valuable property is rendered liable to depredation, and the responsibility of mail contractors, stage coach proprietors, and common carriers for hire is greatly increased: and whereas through the frequent omission by persons sending such parcels and packages to notify the value and nature of the contents thereof, so as to enable such mail contractors, stage coach proprietors, and other common carriers, by due diligence, to protect themselves against losses arising from their legal responsibility, and the difficulty of fixing parties with knowledge of notices published by such mail contractors, stage coach proprietors, and other common carriers, with the intent to limit such responsibility, they have become exposed to great and unavoidable risks, and have thereby sustained heavy losses.

1. Be it therefore enacted, by the King'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, that from and after the passing of this Act no mail contractor, stage coach proprietor, or other common carrier by land for hire shall be liable for the loss of or

Preamble.

Mail contractors; coach proprietors, and carriers not to be liable for

loss of certain goods above the value of 10*l.*, unless delivered as such, and increased charge accepted, injury to any article or articles or property of the descriptions following; (that is to say,) gold or silver coin of this realm or of any foreign state, or any gold or silver in a manufactured or unmanufactured state, or any precious stones, jewellery, watches, clocks, or time-pieces of any description, trinkets, bills, notes of the governor and company of the banks of England, Scotland, and Ireland respectively, or of any other bank in Great Britain or Ireland, orders, notes, or securities for payment of money, English or foreign, stamps, maps, writings, title deeds, paintings, engravings, pictures, gold or silver plate or plated articles, glass, china, silks in a manufactured or unmanufactured state, and whether wrought up or not wrought up with other materials, furs, or lace, or any of them, contained in any parcel or package which shall have been delivered, either to be carried for hire or to accompany the person of any passenger in any mail or stage coach or other public conveyance, when the value of such article or articles or property aforesaid contained in such parcel or package shall exceed the sum of ten pounds, unless at the time of the delivery thereof at the office, warehouse, or receiving house of such mail contractor, stage coach proprietor, or other common carrier, or to his, her, or their book-keeper, coachman, or other servant, for the purpose of being carried or of accompanying the person of any passenger as aforesaid, the value and nature of such article or articles or property shall have been declared by the person or persons sending or delivering the same, and such increased charge as herein-after mentioned, or an engagement to pay the same, be accepted by the person receiving such parcel or package.

When any parcel shall be so delivered an increased rate of charge may be demanded. Notice of the same to be affixed in offices or warehouses.

2. And be it further enacted, that when any parcel or package containing any of the articles above specified shall be so delivered, and its value and contents declared as aforesaid, and such value shall exceed the sum of ten pounds, it shall be lawful for such mail contractors, stage coach proprietors, and other common carriers to demand and receive an increased rate of charge, to be notified by some notice affixed in legible character in some public and conspicuous part of the office, warehouse, or other receiving house where such parcels or packages are received by them for the purpose of conveyance, stating the increased rates of charge required to be paid over and above the ordinary rate of carriage as a compensation for the greater risk and care to be taken for the safe conveyance of such valuable articles; and all persons sending or delivering parcels or packages containing such valuable articles as aforesaid at such office shall be bound by such

notice, without further proof of the same having come to their knowledge.

3. Provided always, and be it further enacted, that Carriers when the value shall have been so declared, and the increased rate of charge paid, or an engagement to pay the same shall have been accepted as herein-before mentioned, the person receiving such increased rate of charge, or accepting such agreement shall, if thereto required, sign a receipt for the package or parcel, acknowledging the same to have been insured, which receipt shall not be liable to any stamp duty; and if such receipt shall not be given when required, or such notice as aforesaid shall not have been affixed, the mail contractor, stage coach proprietor, or other common carrier as aforesaid shall not have or be entitled to any benefit or advantage under this act, but shall be liable and responsible as at the common law, and be liable to refund the increased rate of charge.

Carriers to give receipts acknowledging increased rate.
In case of neglect not to be entitled to benefit of this act.

4. Provided always, and be it enacted, that from and after the first day of September now next ensuing no public notice or declaration heretofore made or hereafter to be made shall be deemed or construed to limit or in anywise affect the liability at common law of any such mail contractors, stage coach proprietors, or other public common carriers as aforesaid for or in respect of any articles or goods to be carried and conveyed by them; but that all and every such mail contractors, stage coach proprietors, and other common carriers as aforesaid shall from and after the said first day of September be liable, as at the common law, to answer for the loss of any injury to any articles and goods in respect whereof they may not be entitled to the benefit of this act, any public notice or declaration by them made and given contrary thereto, or in anywise limiting such liability, notwithstanding.

Publication of notices not to limit the liability of proprietors, &c., in respect of any other goods conveyed.

5. And be it further enacted, that for the purposes of this act every office, warehouse, or receiving house which shall be used or appointed by any mail contractor or stage coach proprietor, or other such common carrier as aforesaid for the receiving of parcels to be conveyed as aforesaid, shall be deemed and taken to be the receiving house, warehouse, or office of such mail contractor, stage coach proprietor, or other common carrier; and that any one or more of such mail contractors, stage coach proprietors, or common carrier shall be liable to be sued by his, her, or their name or names only; and that no action or suit commenced to recover damages for loss or injury to any parcel, package, or person shall abate for the want of

Every office used to be deemed a receiving-house;
and anyone and anyone coach proprietor or carrier shall be liable to be sued.

of joining any co-proprietor or co-partner in such mail, stage coach, or other public conveyance by land for hire as aforesaid:

Act not to affect contracts.

6. Provided always, and be it further enacted, that nothing in this act contained shall extend or be construed to annul or in anywise affect any special contract between such mail contractor, stage coach proprietor, or common carrier, and any other parties, for the conveyance of goods and merchandises.

Parties entitled to damages may also recover extra charges.

7. Provided also, and be it further enacted, that where any parcel or package shall have been delivered at any such office, and the value and contents declared as aforesaid, and the increased rate of charges been paid, and such parcels or packages shall have been lost or damaged, the party entitled to recover damages in respect of such loss or damage shall also be entitled to recover back such increased charges so paid as aforesaid, in addition to the value of such parcel or package.

Act not to protect felonious acts.

8. Provided also, and be it further enacted, that nothing in this act shall be deemed to protect any mail contractor, stage coach proprietor, or other common carrier for hire from liability to answer for loss or injury to any goods or articles whatsoever arising from the felonious acts of any coachman, guard, book-keeper, porter, or other servant in his or their employ, nor to protect any such coachman, guard, book-keeper, or other servant from liability for any loss or injury occasioned by his or their own personal neglect or misconduct.

Coach proprietors and carriers liable only to such damages as are proved.

9. Provided also, and be it further enacted, that such mail contractors, stage coach proprietors, or other common carriers for hire shall not be concluded as to the value of any such parcel or package by the value so declared as aforesaid, but that he or they shall in all cases be entitled to require, from the party suing in respect of any loss or injury, proof of the actual value of the contents by the ordinary legal evidence, and that the mail contractors, stage coach proprietors, or other common carriers as aforesaid shall be liable to such damages only as shall be so proved as aforesaid, not exceeding the declared value, together with the increased charges as before mentioned.

Money may be paid into court in all actions for loss of goods.

10. And be it further enacted, that in all actions to be brought against any such mail contractor, stage coach proprietor, or other common carrier as aforesaid, for the loss of or injury to any goods delivered to be carried, whether the value of such goods shall have been declared or not, it shall be lawful for the defendant or defendants to pay money into court in the same manner and with

the same effect as money may be paid into court in any other action.

11. And be it further enacted, that this act shall be deemed and taken to be a public act, and shall be judicially taken notice of as such by all judges, justices, and others, without being specially pleaded.

I & 2 VICT. CAP. 98.

An Act to provide for the Conveyance of the Mails by Railways. [14th August, 1838.]

WHEREAS it is expedient that provision should be made by law for the conveyance of the mails by railways at a reasonable rate of charge to the public:

1. 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, That in all cases of railways already made or in progress, or to be hereafter made within the United Kingdom, by which passengers or goods shall be conveyed in or upon carriages drawn or impelled by the power of steam, or by any locomotive or stationary engines, or animal or other power whatever, it shall be lawful for the Postmaster-General, by notice in writing under his hand delivered to the company of proprietors of any such railway, to require that the mails or post letter bags shall, from and after the day to be named in any such notice, (being not less than twenty-eight days from the delivery thereof,) be conveyed and forwarded by such company on their railway, either by the ordinary trains of carriages, or by special trains, as need may be, at such hours or times in the day or night as the Postmaster-General shall direct, together with the guards appointed and employed by the Postmaster-General in charge thereof, and any other officers of the post-office; and thereupon the said company shall, from and after the day to be named in such notice, at their own costs, provide sufficient carriages and engines on such railways for the conveyance of such mails and post letter bags to the satisfaction of the Postmaster-General, and receive, take up, carry, and convey by such ordinary or special trains of carriages or otherwise, as need may be, all such mails or post letter bags as shall for that purpose be tendered to them, or any of their officers, servants, or agents, by any officer of the post-office, and also receive, take up, carry,

Conveyance of Mails.

Postmaster General may require company to convey the mails on their railway. See 7 & 8 Vict. c. 85, s. 11.

By the Post Office Act, 10 & 11 Vict. c. 85, s. 16, power is given to send mails without a guard.

Conveyance of Mails. and convey, in and upon the carriages carrying such mails or post letter bags, the guards in charge thereof, and any other officers of the post-office, and shall receive, take up, deliver, and leave such mails or post letter bags, guards, and officers at such places in the line of such railway, on such days, at such hours or times in the day or night, and subject to all such reasonable regulations and restrictions as to speed of travelling, places, times, and duration of stoppages, and times of arrival, as the Postmaster-General shall in that behalf from time to time order or direct: *Provided always, that the rate of speed to be required shall in no case exceed the maximum rate of speed prescribed by the directors of such railway or railways for the conveyance of passengers by their first class trains; but that no alteration in the rate of speed of any train by which the mails shall be conveyed shall be made until six calendar months previous notice shall be given to the Postmaster-General of any such intended alteration.*

Amended by the 7 & 8 Vict. c. 85, s. 11.

Carriages to be exclusively appropriated. 2. And be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for the Postmaster-General (if he shall see fit) to require that the whole of the inside of any carriage used on any railway for the conveyance of mails or post letter bags shall be exclusively appropriated for the purpose of carrying the mails.

Separate carriages for sorting letters, to be provided by the company. 3. And be it enacted, That the company of proprietors of any such railway shall, on being required so to do by the Postmaster-General, provide and furnish (in addition to the carriages aforesaid) a separate carriage or separate carriages, fitted up as the Postmaster-General, or such person as he shall nominate in that behalf, shall direct, for the purpose of sorting letters therein, and shall forward the same carriage or carriages by their railway, at such hours or times, and subject to all such reasonable regulations as aforesaid, as the Postmaster-General shall in that behalf order or direct; and such company of proprietors shall receive, take up, carry, and convey in any such last-mentioned carriage or carriages all such post letter bags and officers of the post-office as the Postmaster-General shall reasonably require, and shall deliver and leave any post letter bags and officers of the post-office at such places on the line of the railway as the Postmaster-General shall in that behalf from time to time reasonably order and direct.

Mail coaches and carts to be conveyed railway.

4. And be it enacted, That in case the Postmaster-General shall at any time be desirous of sending by any such railway any of her Majesty's mail coaches or mail carts, with the mails or post letter bags and guards thereof, and carriages for sorting letters, with any officers of the post-office therein, instead of sending the said mails or

post letter bags, guards, and officers of the post-office by carriages to be provided by such railway company as aforesaid, then and in any such case such railway company shall, at the request of the Postmaster-General, signified by such notice as aforesaid, cause such mail coaches or mail carts, with the mails or post letter bags and guards thereof, and carriages for sorting letters, with any officers of the post-office therein, to be conveyed by the usual or proper trucks or frames on their said railway, subject to such regulations and restrictions of the Postmaster-General as hereinbefore mentioned.

5. And be it enacted, That for the greater security of the mails or post letter bags so to be carried or conveyed by railways, the company of proprietors of such respective railways along which such mails or post letter bags, mail coaches, or carts and carriages for sorting letters, shall be so required by the Postmaster-General to be conveyed, and their respective officers, servants, and agents, shall obey, observe, and perform all such reasonable regulations respecting the conveyance, delivering, and leaving of such mails and post letter bags, guards and officers of the post-office, mail coaches, or carts and carriages, on any such railways, or on the line thereof, as the Postmaster-General, or such officer of the post-office as he shall nominate in that behalf, shall in his discretion from time to time give or make: Provided always, that it shall not be lawful for any officer or servant of the post-office to interfere with or give orders to the engineer or other person having the charge of any engine upon any railway along which mails or post letter bags shall be conveyed; but if any cause of complaint shall arise, the same shall be stated to the conductor or other officer of the railway company having the charge of the train, or to the chief officer at any station upon the railway; and in case of any default or neglect on the part of any officers or servants of the railway company to comply with any of the regulations of the Postmaster-General or other officer of the post-office so to be nominated as aforesaid, the railway company shall be wholly responsible for the same.

6. And be it enacted, That every company of proprietors of any railway along which such mails or post letter bags, mail coaches, carts, or carriages shall be so required by the Postmaster-General to be conveyed, shall be entitled to such reasonable remuneration to be paid by the Postmaster-General to any such company of proprietors for the conveyance of such mails, post letter bags, mail guards, and other officers of the post-office, mail coaches, carts, and carriages, in manner required by such Postmaster-General, or by such officer of the post-office as he shall in

Conveyance
of Mails.

Regulations
of Postmas-
ter-General,
to be ob-
served by
company.

Officer of
post-office
not to in-
terfere with
person hav-
ing charge
of engine.

Remunera-
tion to com-
pany for
conveyance
of mails.

**Conveyance
of Mails.**

that behalf nominate as aforesaid, as shall (either prior to or after the commencement of such service) be fixed and agreed on between the Postmaster-General and such company of proprietors, or in case of difference of opinion between them, then as shall be determined by arbitration as hereinafter provided, but so that the services which may be required by the Postmaster-General, or by such officer of the post-office as he in that behalf shall nominate as aforesaid, to be performed by any such company of proprietors, be not suspended, postponed, or deferred by reason of such remuneration not having been then fixed or agreed on between the said Postmaster-General and such company of proprietors, or by reason of the award on any reference to arbitration to determine the remuneration not having been then made.

**Agreements
as to remuneration,
&c., to be
altered in
case of addition to, or
discontinuance of, any
part of services of
company.**

7. And be it enacted, That notwithstanding any agreement entered into between the Postmaster-General and any such company, or any award to be made on any such reference as aforesaid, fixing the amount of remuneration to be paid to such company for any services to be rendered by them as aforesaid, it shall be lawful and competent to and for the Postmaster-General, by notice in writing, to require, from and after the day to be named in any such notice, not being less than twenty-eight days from the delivery thereof, any addition to be made to the services in respect of which such agreement shall be entered into or award made; and in any such case, and also in case of a discontinuance of any part of such services as hereinafter provided, a fresh agreement shall be entered into between the Postmaster-General and such company, regulating the future amount of remuneration to be paid by the Postmaster-General to such company for such increased or diminished services, as the case may be; or if the parties cannot agree on such amount, the same shall be referred to arbitration in like manner as hereinbefore is mentioned and hereinafter provided as to any original agreement; and such arbitrators shall have power to award any compensation they may consider reasonable to be paid to any railway company for any loss that may have been occasioned to them by the discontinuance or alteration of the services previously agreed to be performed by them by any train or carriage specially required by the Postmaster-General to be forwarded for the conveyance of the mails, but so that nevertheless such increased or diminished services shall not be suspended, postponed, or deferred by reason of the amount of such increased or diminished remuneration not having been then fixed or agreed on between the Postmaster-General and such company of proprietors, or by reason of the award on any reference to

arbitration to determine the amount of such increased or diminished remuneration not having been then made. *Conveyance of Mails.*

8. And be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for the Postmaster-General and he is hereby authorized, at any time during the continuance of the services of any company of proprietors as aforesaid, to give to such company, by writing under his hand, six calendar months' previous notice that such services or any part thereof shall cease and determine; and thereupon, at the expiration of such six calendar months' notice, the said services, or such part thereof as aforesaid, and the remuneration for the same, shall cease and determine.

9. And be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for the Postmaster-General at any time during the continuance of the services of any company of proprietors as aforesaid, may terminate by notice in writing under his hand, absolutely to determine and put an end to the same or any part thereof, without giving any previous notice, or on giving any notice less than six calendar months in respect thereof, and thereupon the said services shall cease and determine accordingly: Provided nevertheless, that in case the Postmaster-General shall, without giving six calendar months' notice as aforesaid, at any time determine the services to be required by the Postmaster-General of any company of proprietors, or any part of such services, without any cause whatever, or for any cause other than the default by such company of proprietors in the performance of any of the services to be required of them by the Postmaster-General, or the breach by such company of proprietors of any of their engagements with the Postmaster-General, then and in any such case the Postmaster-General shall make to such company a full and fair compensation for all loss thereby occasioned, the amount whereof in case the parties differ about the same shall be ascertained by arbitration as hereinafter mentioned.

10. And be it enacted, That on all carriages to be provided for the service of the post-office on any such railway, there shall on the outside be painted the royal arms, in lieu of the name of the owner and of the number of the carriage, and of all other requisites, if any, prescribed by law in respect of carriages passing on any such railway; but the want of such royal arms on any carriage belonging to or used by the post-office shall not form an objection to such carriage running on any railway, anything to the contrary notwithstanding.

11. And be it enacted, That it shall not be competent or lawful to or for the company of proprietors of any railway to make any bye-laws, orders, rules, or regulations which shall militate against or be contrary or repugnant to

Conveyance of Mails.

provisions of this Act.

pugnant to any of the enactments herein contained; and that if any company of proprietors shall make or shall have made any such bye-laws, orders, rules, or regulations, either prior or subsequently to the Postmaster-General signifying to the said company his intention that the mails or post letter bags, mail coaches, carts, or carriages shall be conveyed by such railway, all such bye laws, orders, rules, and regulations, so far as they shall militate against or be contrary or repugnant to any of the enactments herein contained, shall be and be deemed absolutely void and of no effect, in like manner as if such bye-laws, orders, rules, or regulations, had never been made or passed, anything to the contrary in anywise notwithstanding.

Penalty for refusing or neglecting to convey mails,

12. And be it enacted, That if the company of proprietors of any railway, or any of their respective officers, servants, or agents, shall refuse or neglect to carry or convey any mails or post letter bags, when tendered to them for such purpose by the Postmaster-General or any officer of the post-office, or shall refuse to carry on their railway any mail coaches, carts, or carriages as hereinbefore provided, when so required by the Postmaster-General, or shall refuse or neglect to receive, take up, deliver, and leave any such mails or post letter bags, mail guards, or other officers of the post-office, mail coaches, carts, or carriages, at such places, at such times, on such days, and subject to such regulations and restrictions as to speed of travelling, places, times, and duration of stoppages, as the Postmaster-General shall from time to time reasonably direct or appoint, as hereinbefore provided, or shall not obey, observe, and perform all such regulations respecting the conveyance of the mails and post letter bags, mail coaches, carts, and carriages on any such railways as the Postmaster-General or such officer of the post-office as he shall nominate in that behalf, shall make for the purposes aforesaid, then and in any such case the company of proprietors who, or whose officer, servant, or agent, shall so offend in the premises, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding twenty pounds; provided nevertheless, that the payment of or liability to such penalty shall not in any manner lessen or affect the liability of any such company under any bond which may have been given by them under the provisions hereinafter contained.

or to observe regulations of Postmaster General.

Company to give security by bond when required

13. And be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for the Postmaster-General, if he shall so think fit, to require the company of proprietors of any railway already made or in progress, or to be hereafter made within the United Kingdom, to give security by bond to her Majesty, her heirs

and successors, conditioned to be void if such company shall from time to time carry or convey, or cause to be carried or conveyed, all such mails or post letter bags, mail guards, and other officers of the post-office, mail coaches, carts, and carriages in manner hereinbefore mentioned, when thereunto required by the Postmaster-General, or any officer of the post-office duly authorized for that purpose, and shall receive, take up, deliver, and leave all such mails or post letter bags, guards and officers, mail coaches, carts, and carriages, at such places, at such times, on such days, and subject to such regulations and restrictions as to speed of travelling, places, times, and duration of stoppages, as hereinbefore mentioned, and shall obey, observe, and perform all such regulations respecting the same as the Postmaster-General shall reasonably make, and shall well and truly do and perform, and cause to be done and performed, all such other acts, matters, and things, as by this Act are required or directed to be done or performed by or on the part or behalf of such company, their officers, servants, and agents; and every such bond shall be taken in such sum and in such form as the Postmaster-General shall think proper; and every such security shall be renewed from time to time whenever and so often as such bond shall be forfeited, and also whenever and so often as the Postmaster-General shall in his discretion require the same to be renewed; and if any company of proprietors of any such railway as aforesaid shall, when so required as aforesaid, refuse or neglect, for the space of one calendar month next after the delivery of any notice for such purpose to them given by or from the Postmaster-General, to execute to her Majesty, her heirs and successors, such bond to the effect and in manner aforesaid, or shall at any time refuse or neglect to renew such bond whenever and so often as the same shall, by or in pursuance of this Act, be required to be renewed, such company of proprietors shall forfeit one hundred pounds for every day during the period for which there shall be any refusal, neglect, or default to give or renew such security as aforesaid, after the expiration of the said one calendar month.

*Conveyances
of Mails.*

Such security to be renewed from time to time.

14. Provided always, and be it enacted, That in all cases in which any railway or part of a railway may, previous to the passing of this Act, have been demised or let by the company of proprietors thereof, the body corporate or company, or other persons to whom the same shall have been so demised or let, their successors, executors, administrators, or assigns, shall during the continuance of such lease be liable to all the provisions of this Act for or in respect of such railway or part of a railway, in lieu of

Lessees not being a body corporate or company not to be required to give security above 1000*l.*

Conveyance of Mails. such company of proprietors, but so that such lessees, (not being a body corporate or company,) their executors, administrators, or assigns, shall not be required in respect of any such railway or part of a railway to give security under the foregoing enactment to any amount in any one bond exceeding the sum of one thousand pounds, and shall not in any one year be liable in damages to be recovered upon any bonds which they may have given to any amount exceeding the sum of one thousand pounds and costs of suit.

Service of notices. 15. And be it enacted, That all notices under the provisions of this Act by or on behalf of the Postmaster-General to any company of proprietors of any railway as aforesaid, shall be considered as duly served on any company of proprietors in case the same shall be given or delivered to any one or more of the directors of such company, or to the secretary or clerk of such company, or be left at any station belonging to such company.

Differences between Postmaster General and company to be settled by arbitration. 16. And be it enacted, That in all cases in which the Postmaster-General and any company of proprietors of any railway shall not be able to agree on the amount of remuneration or compensation to be paid by the Postmaster-General to such company of proprietors for any services performed or to be performed by them as hereinbefore mentioned, the same shall be referred to the award of two persons, one to be named by the Postmaster-General, and the other by such company; and if such two persons cannot agree on the amount of such remuneration or compensation, then to the umpirage of some third person, to be appointed by such two first-named persons previously to their entering upon the inquiry; and the said award or umpirage, as the case may be, shall be binding and conclusive on the said parties, and their respective successors and assigns.

After contracts have existed three years, company may refer them to arbitrators to decide as to their continuance. 17. And be it enacted, That after any contract entered into or award made under the authority of this Act shall have continued in operation for a period of three years, it shall be competent for any railway company who may consider themselves aggrieved by the terms of remuneration fixed by such contract or award, by notice under their common seal, to require that it shall be referred to arbitrators to determine whether any and what alteration ought to be made therein; and thereupon such arbitrators or umpire to be appointed as hereinbefore mentioned shall proceed to inquire into the circumstances, and make their award therein, as in the case of an original agreement: Provided always, that the services performed by such railway company for the post-office shall in nowise be interrupted or impeded thereby.

18. And be it enacted, That in all references to be made under the authority of this act, the Postmaster-General, or the railway company, as the case may be, shall nominate his or their arbitrator within fourteen days after notice from the other party, or in default it shall be lawful for the arbitrator appointed by the party giving notice to name the other arbitrator; and such arbitrators shall proceed forthwith in the reference, and make their award therein within twenty-eight days after their appointment, or otherwise the matter shall be left to be determined by the umpire; and if such umpire shall refuse or neglect to proceed and make his award for the space of twenty-eight days after the matter shall have been referred to him, then a new umpire shall be appointed by the two first-named arbitrators, who shall in like manner proceed and make his award within twenty-eight days, or in default be superseded, and so "toties quoties."

Conveyance of Mails.

Arbitrators to be nominated within 14 days after notice.

19. And be it enacted, That whenever the term "company of proprietors," or "railway company," or "company" is used in this act, the same shall extend to and be construed to include the proprietors for the time being of any railway, whether a body corporate or individuals, and also (during the continuance of any demise or lease as aforesaid) any person, whether a body corporate or company or individuals, to whom any railway or part of a railway may previous to the passing of this act have been demised or let, and their successors, executors, administrators, and assigns, unless the subject or context be otherwise repugnant to such construction; and that the provisions of this act shall be construed according to the respective interpretations of the terms and expressions contained in an act passed in the first year of the reign of her present Majesty, intituled "An Act for consolidating the laws relative to Offences against the Post-office of the United Kingdom, and for regulating the judicial administration of the Post-office Laws, and for explaining certain terms and expressions employed in those laws," so far as those interpretations are not repugnant to the subject or inconsistent with the context of such provisions; and that this present act shall be deemed and construed to be a post-office act within the intent and meaning of the said last-mentioned act; and the pecuniary penalties hereby imposed shall be recovered and recoverable in the manner and form therein particularly mentioned and expressed with reference to the pecuniary penalties imposed by the post-office acts: Provided nevertheless, that any justice of the peace having jurisdiction for any county through which any railway shall pass, in respect of which any penalty or forfeiture under this act shall have been in-

Interpretation of Words.

"Company of Proprietors,"
"Railway Company,"
"Company"

and according to the 1 Vict. c. 36.

Proviso.

*Conveyance
of Mails.*

Act may be
amended or
repealed.

curréd, shall and may hear and determine any offence against this act which may subject any company to a pecuniary penalty not exceeding twenty pounds; and a summons issued under the post-office acts by any such justice against any railway company for the recovery of any such penalty shall be deemed to be sufficiently served in case either the summons or a copy thereof be delivered to any officer, servant, or agent of such company, or be left at any station belonging to such company.

20. And be it enacted, That this act may be amended or repealed by any act to be passed in the present session of Parliament.

3 & 4 VICT. cap. 97.

An Act for regulating Railways.

[10th August, 1840.]

Preamb.e. WHEREAS it is expedient for the safety of the public to provide for the due supervision of railways :

*Opening of
Railways.* 1. 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

Repealed by 5 & 6 Vict. c. 55, s. 3. same, *That, after two months from the passing of this act, no railway, or portion of any railway, shall be opened for the public conveyance of passengers or goods until one calendar month after notice in writing of the intention of opening the same shall have been given by the company to whom such railway shall belong, to the lords of the committee of her Majesty's privy council appointed for trade and foreign plantations.*

Repealed by 5 & 6 Vict. c. 55, s. 3. 2. *And be it enacted, That if any railway, or portion of any railway, shall be opened without due notice as aforesaid, the company to whom such railway shall belong shall forfeit to her Majesty the sum of twenty pounds for every day during which the same shall continue open, until the expiration of one calendar month after the company shall have given the like notice as is hereinbefore required before the opening of the railway; and any such penalty may be recovered in any of her Majesty's courts of record.*

*Returns to
be made by
Company.* 3. And be it enacted, That the lords of the said committee may order and direct every railway company to make up and deliver to them returns, according to a form to be provided by the lords of the said committee, of the

aggregate traffic in passengers, according to the several classes, and of the aggregate traffic in cattle and goods respectively, on the said railway, as well as of all accidents which shall have occurred thereon attended with personal injury, and also a table of all tolls, rates, and charges from time to time levied on each class passengers, and on cattle and goods, conveyed on the said railway; and if the returns herein specified shall not be delivered within thirty days after the same shall have been required, every such company shall forfeit to her Majesty the sum of twenty pounds for every day during which the said company shall wilfully neglect to deliver the same; and every such penalty may be recovered in any of her Majesty's courts of record: Provided always, that such returns shall be required, in like manner and at the same time, from all the said companies, unless the lords of the said committee shall specially exempt any of the said companies, and shall enter the grounds of such exemption in the minutes of their proceedings.

4. And be it enacted, That every officer of any company who shall wilfully make any false return to the lords of the said committee shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

5. And be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for the lords of the said committee, if and when they shall think fit, to authorize any proper person or persons to inspect any railway; and it shall be lawful for every person so authorized, at all reasonable times, upon producing his authority, if required, to enter upon and examine the said railway, and the stations, works, and buildings, and the engines and carriages belonging thereto: *Provided always, that no person shall be eligible to the appointment as inspector as aforesaid who shall within one year of his appointment have been a director or have held any office of trust or profit under any railway company.*

6. And be it enacted, That every person wilfully obstructing any person, duly authorized as aforesaid, in the execution of his duty, shall, on conviction before a justice of the peace having jurisdiction in the place where the offence shall have been committed, forfeit and pay for every such offence any sum not exceeding ten pounds; and on default of payment of any penalty so adjudged, immediately or within such time as the said justice of the peace shall appoint, the same justice, or any other justice having jurisdiction in the place where the offender shall be or reside, may commit the offender to prison for any period not exceeding three calendar months; such commitment to be determined on payment of the amount of the penalty; and every such penalty shall be returned to

Board of Trade may require returns of traffic and accidents, and a table of tolls.

Penalty for making false returns.

Inspectors of Railways.

Appointment of, by Board of Trade.

Repealed by 7 & 8 Vict. c. 85, s. 15

Penalty for obstructing inspector.

the next ensuing Court of Quarter Sessions in the usual manner.

Bye-Laws.

made
before the
passing of
this act, to
be laid be-
fore Board
of Trade,

otherwise
to be void.

Bye-laws
hereafter
made to be
approved of
by Board of
Trade.

Board of
Trade may
disallow
bye-laws.

Provisions
requiring
confirma-

7. And whereas many railway companies are or may hereafter be empowered by act of parliament to make bye-laws, orders, rules, or regulations, and to impose penalties for the enforcement thereof, upon persons other than the servants of the said companies, and it is expedient that such powers should be under proper control; be it enacted, That true copies of all such bye-laws, orders, rules, and regulations made under any such powers by every such company before the passing of this act, certified in such manner as the lords of the said committee shall from time to time direct, shall, within two calendar months after the passing of this act, be laid before the lords of the said committee; and that every such bye-law, order, rule, or regulation, not so laid before the lords of the said committee within the aforesaid period, shall, from and after that period, cease to have any force or effect, saving in so far as any penalty may have been then already incurred under the same.

8. And be it enacted, That no such bye-law, order, rule, or regulation made under any such power, and which shall not be in force at the time of the passing of this act, and no order, rule, or regulation annulling any such existing bye-law, rule, order, or regulation which shall be made after the passing of this act, shall have any force or effect until two calendar months after a true copy of such bye-law, order, rule, or regulation, certified as aforesaid, shall have been laid before the lords of the said committee, unless the lords of the said committee shall, before such period, signify their approbation thereof.

9. And be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for the lords of the said committee, at any time either before or after any bye-law, order, rule, or regulation shall have been laid before them as aforesaid shall have come into operation, to notify to the company who shall have made the same their disallowance thereof, and, in case the same shall be in force at the time of such disallowance, the time at which the same shall cease to be in force; and no bye-law, order, rule, or regulation which shall be so disallowed shall have any force or effect whatsoever, or, if it shall be in force at the time of such disallowance, it shall cease to have any force or effect at the time limited in the notice of such disallowance, saving in so far as any penalty may have been then already incurred under the same.

10. And be it enacted, That so much of every clause, provision, and enactment in any act of parliament heretofore passed as may require the approval or concurrence

of any justice of the peace, court of quarter sessions, or other person or persons, other than members of the said companies, to give validity to any bye-laws, orders, rules, or regulations made by any such company, shall be repealed.

11. *And be it enacted, That whenever it shall appear to the lords of the said committee that any of the provisions of the several acts of parliament regulating any of the said companies, or the provisions of this act, have not been complied with on the part of any of the said companies, or any of their officers, and that it would be for the public advantage that the due performance of the same should be enforced, the lords of the said committee shall certify the same to her Majesty's Attorney-General for England, or Ireland, or to the Lord-Advocate for Scotland, as the case may require; and thereupon the said Attorney-General or Lord-Advocate shall, by information, or by action, bill, plaint, suit at law or in equity, or other legal proceeding, as the case may require, proceed to recover such penalties and forfeitures, or otherwise to enforce the due performance of the said provisions, by such means as any person aggrieved by such non-compliance, or otherwise authorized to sue for such penalties, might employ under the provisions of the said acts: provided always, that no such certificate as aforesaid shall be given by the lords of the said committee until twenty-one days after they shall have given notice of their intention to give the same to the company against or in relation to whom they shall intend to give the same.*

Prosecutions to enforce provisions of railway acts.

Repealed by 7 & 8 Vict. c. 85, s. 16.

12. *And be it enacted, That no legal proceedings shall be commenced under the authority of the lords of the said committee against any railway company for any offence against this act, or any of the several acts of parliament relating to railways, except upon such certificate of the lords of the said committee as aforesaid, and within one year after such offence shall have been committed.*

Amended by 7 & 8 Vict. c. 85, s. 18.

13. *And be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for any officer or agent of any railway company, or for any special constable duly appointed, and all such persons as they may call to their assistance, to seize and detain any engine driver, guard, porter, or other servant in the employ of such company who shall be found drunk while employed upon the railway, or commit any offence against any of the bye-laws, rules, or regulations of such company, or shall wilfully, maliciously, or negligently do or omit to do any act whereby the life or limb of any person passing along or being upon the railway belonging to such company, or the works thereof respectively, shall be or might be injured or endangered, or whereby the passage of any of the engines, carriages, or trains shall be or might be obstructed or im-*

Railway servants guilty of misconduct.

Amended by 5 & 6 Vict. c. 55, s. 17.

Railway servants guilty of misconduct.

peded, and to convey such engine driver, guard, porter, or other servant so offending, or any person counselling, aiding, or assisting in such offence, with all convenient despatch, before some justice of the peace for the place within which such offence shall be committed, without any other warrant or authority than this act; and every such person so offending, and every person counselling, aiding, or assisting therein as aforesaid, shall, when convicted before such justice as aforesaid, (who is hereby authorized and required, upon complaint to him made, upon oath, without information in writing, to take cognizance thereof, and to act summarily in the premises,) in the discretion of such justice, be imprisoned, with or without hard labour, for any term not exceeding two calendar months, or, in the like discretion of such justice, shall for every such offence forfeit to her Majesty any sum not exceeding ten pounds, and in default of payment thereof shall be imprisoned, with or without hard labour as aforesaid, for such period, not exceeding two calendar months, as such justice shall appoint; such commitment to be determined on payment of the amount of the penalty; and every such penalty shall be returned to the next ensuing court of quarter sessions in the usual manner.

Justice may send any case to be tried at the quarter sessions

14. Provided always, and be it enacted, That (if upon the hearing of any such complaint he shall think fit) it shall be lawful for such justice, instead of deciding upon the matter of complaint summarily, to commit the person or persons charged with such offence for trial for the same at the quarter sessions for the county or place wherein such offence shall have been committed, and to order that any such person so committed shall be imprisoned and detained in any of her Majesty's gaols or houses of correction in the said county or place in the meantime, or to take bail for his appearance, with or without sureties, in his discretion; and every such person so offending, and convicted before such court of quarter sessions as aforesaid (which said court is hereby required to take cognizance of and hear and determine such complaint), shall be liable, in the discretion of such court, to be imprisoned, with or without hard labour, for any term not exceeding two years.

Obstructions.

Repealed (as to England and Ireland) by 24 & 25 Vict. c. 95.

15. *And be it enacted, That from and after the passing of this act every person who shall wilfully do or cause to be done anything in such manner as to obstruct any engine or carriage using any railway, or to endanger the safety of persons conveyed in or upon the same, or shall aid or assist therein, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and being convicted thereof shall be liable, at the discretion of the court before which he shall have been convicted, to be imprisoned, with or without hard labour, for any term not exceeding two years.*

16. And be it enacted, That if any person shall wilfully obstruct or impede any officer or agent of any railway company in the execution of his duty upon any railway, or upon or in any of the stations or other works or premises connected therewith, or if any person shall wilfully trespass upon any railway, or any of the stations or other works or premises connected therewith, and shall refuse to quit the same upon request to him made by any officer or agent of the said company, every such person so offending, and all others aiding or assisting therein, shall and may be seized and detained by any such officer or agent, or any person whom he may call to his assistance, until such offender or offenders can be conveniently taken before some justice of the peace for the county or place wherein such offence shall be committed, and when convicted before such justice as aforesaid (who is hereby authorized and required, upon complaint to him upon oath, to take cognizance thereof, and to act summarily in the premises), shall, in the discretion of such justice, forfeit to her Majesty any sum not exceeding five pounds, and in default of payment thereof shall or may be imprisoned for any term not exceeding two calendar months, such imprisonment to be determined on payment of the amount of the penalty.

Obstructions.

—
Punishment of persons obstructing officers of railway, or trespassing.

17. And be it enacted, That no proceeding to be had and taken in pursuance of this act shall be quashed or vacated for want of form, or be removed by certiorari, or by any other writ or process whatsoever, into any of her Majesty's courts of record at Westminster or elsewhere, any law or statute to the contrary notwithstanding.

Proceedings not to be quashed for want of form, &c.

18. And whereas many railway companies are bound by the provisions of the acts of parliament by which they are incorporated or regulated, to make, at the expense of the owner or occupier of lands adjoining the railway, openings in the ledges or flanches thereof (except at certain places on such railway in the said acts specified), for effecting communications between such railway and any collateral or branch railway to be laid down over such lands, and any disagreement or difference which shall arise as to the proper places for making any such openings in the ledges or flanches is by such acts directed to be referred to the decision of any two justices of the peace within their respective jurisdictions: and whereas it is expedient that so much of every clause, provision, and enactment in any act of parliament heretofore passed, as gives to any justice or justices the power of hearing or deciding upon any such disagreement or difference as to the proper places for any such openings in the ledges or flanches of any railway, should be repealed; be it there-

Branch Railways.

—
Repeal of provisions in railway acts empowering justices to decide disputes.

Branch Railways. fore enacted, That so much of every such clause, provision, and enactment as aforesaid shall be repealed.

Board of Trade to determine such disputes in future. 19. And be it enacted, That in case any disagreement or difference shall arise between any such owner or occupier or other persons, and any railway company, as to the proper places for any such openings in the ledges or flanches of any railway (except at such places as aforesaid), for the purpose of such communication, then the same shall be left to the decision of the lords of the said committee, who are hereby empowered to hear and determine the same in such way as they shall think fit, and their determination shall be binding on all parties.

Service of notices. 20. And be it enacted, That all notices, returns, and other documents required by this act to be given to or laid before the lords of the said committee, shall be delivered at or sent by the post to the office of the lords of the said committee; and all notices, appointments, requisitions, certificates, or other documents in writing, signed by one of the secretaries of the said committee, or by some officer appointed for that purpose by the lords of the said committee, and purporting to be made by the lords of the said committee, shall, for the purposes of this act, be deemed to have been made by the lords of the said committee; and service of the same upon any one or more of the directors of any railway company, or on the secretary or clerk of the said company, or by leaving the same with the clerk or officer at one of the stations belonging to the said company, shall be deemed good service upon the said company.

Interpretation of words. 21. And be it enacted, That wherever the word "railway" is used in this act it shall be construed to extend to all railways constructed under the powers of any act of parliament, and intended for the conveyance of passengers in or upon carriages drawn or impelled by the power of steam or by any other mechanical power; and wherever "Railway." the word "company" is used in this act, it shall be construed to extend to and include the proprietors for the time being of any such railway, whether a body corporate or individuals, and their lessees, executors, administrators, and assigns, unless the subject or context be repugnant to such construction.

Act may be amended or repealed. 22. And be it enacted, That this act may be amended or repealed by any act to be passed in the present session of parliament.

5 & 6 VICT. cap. 55.

*An Act for the better Regulation of Railways,
and for the Conveyance of Troops.*

[30th July, 1842.]

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the third and fourth Preamble
years of the reign of her present Majesty, intituled, "An 3 & 4 Vict.
Act for Regulating Railways," provision was made for the c. 97.
supervision of railways: and whereas it is expedient for the
safety of the public to make further provision for that
purpose;

1. Be it enacted by the Queen's most excellent Majesty, Commence-
by and with the advice and consent of the Lords spiritual and ment of this
and temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament act.
assembled, and by the authority of the same, That this
act shall come into operation on the passing thereof.

2. And be it enacted, That the provisions of the said 3 & 4 Vict.
recited act and of this act shall be construed together as one c. 97, & this
act, except so far as the provisions of the said recited act to be
are hereby repealed, or shall be inconsistent with the provisions construed
of this act. together.

3. And whereas by the said recited act it is enacted, Opening of
that after two months from the passing of the said recited railways.
act no railway, or portion of any railway, shall be opened
for the public conveyance of passengers or goods until one
calendar month after notice in writing of the intention of
opening the same shall have been given, by the company
to whom such railway shall belong, to the lords of the
committee of her Majesty's privy council appointed for
trade and foreign plantations: and whereas by the said
recited act it is also enacted, that if any railway or por-
tion of any railway shall be opened without due notice
as aforesaid, the company to whom such railway shall be-
long shall forfeit to her Majesty the sum of twenty pounds
for every day during which the same shall continue open,
until the expiration of one calendar month after the com-
pany shall have given the like notice as is hereinbefore
required before the opening of the railway, and any such
penalty may be recovered in any of her Majesty's courts
of record; be it enacted, That the said recited provisions
of the said act shall be and they are hereby repealed.

4. And be it enacted, That no railway or portion of any Notice of
railway shall be opened for the public conveyance of pas- intended
sengers until one calendar month after notice in writing opening to
of the intention of opening the same shall have been given, be given

Opening of railways. by the company to whom such railway shall belong, to the lords of the committee of her Majesty's privy council appointed for trade and foreign plantations, and until ten days after notice in writing shall have been given by the said company to the lords of the said committee of the time when the said railway or portion of railway will be, in their opinion, sufficiently completed for the safe conveyance of passengers, and ready for inspection.

Board of Trade. **Penalty for opening without notice.** 5. And be it enacted, That if any railway or portion of any railway shall be opened without such notice as aforesaid, the company to whom such railway shall belong shall forfeit to her Majesty the sum of twenty pounds for every day during which the same shall continue open until the said notices shall have been duly given and shall have expired; and every such penalty may be recovered in any of her Majesty's courts of record, or in the court of session, or in any of the sheriffs' courts in Scotland.

Board of Trade may postpone the opening if inspector report that the same would be attended with danger. 6. And be it enacted, That if the officer or officers appointed by the lords of the said committee to inspect any such railway or portion of railway shall, after inspection thereof, report in writing to the lords of the said committee that, in his or their opinion, the opening of the same would be attended with danger to the public using the same, by reason of the incompleteness of the works or permanent way, or the insufficiency of the establishment for working such railway, together with the grounds of such opinion, it shall be lawful for the lords of the said committee, and so from time to time, as often as such officers shall after further inspection thereof so report, to order and direct the company to whom such railway shall belong to postpone such opening for any period not exceeding one calendar month at any one time, until it shall appear to the lords of the said committee that such opening may take place without danger to the public; and if any such railway, or any portion thereof, shall be opened contrary to any such order and direction of the lords of the said committee, the company to whom such railway shall belong shall forfeit to her Majesty the sum of twenty pounds for every day during which the same shall continue open contrary to such order and direction; and any such penalty may be recovered in any of her Majesty's courts of record, or in the court of session, or in any of the sheriffs' courts in Scotland: provided always, that no such order as aforesaid shall be binding upon any railway company unless therewith shall be delivered to the said company a copy of the report of the officer or officers on which such order shall be founded.

Proviso.

7. And be it enacted, That every railway company shall, within forty-eight hours after the occurrence upon the railway belonging to such company of any accident attended with serious personal injury to the public using the same, give notice thereof to the lords of the said committee; and if any company shall wilfully omit to give such notice, every such company shall forfeit to her Majesty the sum of five pounds for every day during which the omission to give the same shall continue; and every such penalty may be recovered in any of her Majesty's courts of record, or in the court of session, or in any of the sheriffs' courts in Scotland.

Accidents.
—
when attended with personal injury, notice of, to be given to Board of Trade.

8. And be it enacted, That the lords of the said committee may order and direct any railway company to make up and deliver to them returns of serious accidents occurring in the course of the public traffic upon the railway belonging to such company, whether attended with personal injury or not, in such form and manner as the lords of the said committee shall deem necessary and require for their information with a view to the public safety; and if any such returns shall not be so delivered within fourteen days after the same shall have been required, every such company shall forfeit to her Majesty the sum of five pounds for every day during which the said company shall neglect to deliver the same; and every such penalty may be recovered in any of her Majesty's courts of record, or in the courts of session or in any of the sheriffs' courts in Scotland: provided always, that all such returns shall be privileged communications, and shall not be evidence in any court whatsoever.

Board of Trade may direct returns of accidents, whether attended with personal injury or not.

Proviso.

9. And whereas by an Act passed in the second and third years of her present Majesty, and intituled, "An Act to amend an Act of the fifth and sixth years of his late Majesty King William the Fourth relating to Highways," it was enacted, that whenever a railway crosses or shall hereafter cross any turnpike road, or any other highway or statute labour road for carts or carriages in Great Britain, the proprietors or directors of the said railway shall make and maintain good and sufficient gates across each end of such turnpike or other road at each end of the said crossings, and shall employ good and proper persons to open and shut such gates, so that the persons, carts, or carriages passing along such turnpike or other road shall not be exposed to any danger or damage by the passing of any carriages or engines along the said railway: and whereas by the acts relating to certain railways it is provided that such gates shall be kept constantly closed across the railway except during the time when carriages or engines passing along the railway shall have to cross

Gates at level crossings.

2 & 3 Vict. c. 45, s. 1.

Gates at level crossings.

Gates to be kept closed across the road.

Board of Trade may order that gates be kept closed across the railway.

Fences.

Company to erect and maintain throughout the whole of the line.

Disputes between connecting railways

to be decided by the Board of Trade.

such turnpike or other road : and whereas experience has shown that it is more conducive to safety that such gates should be kept closed across the turnpike or other road instead of across the railway ; be it therefore enacted, That, notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in any act of parliament heretofore passed, such gates shall be kept constantly closed across each end of such turnpike or other roads, in lieu of across the railway, except during the time when horses, cattle, carts, or carriages passing along such turnpike or other road shall have to cross such railway ; and such gates shall be of such dimensions and so constructed as, when closed across the ends of such turnpike or other roads, to fence in the railway, and prevent cattle or horses passing along the road from entering upon the railway while the gates are closed : provided always, that it shall be lawful for the lords of the said committee, in any case in which they are satisfied that it will be more conducive for the public safety that the gates at any level crossing over any such turnpike or other road should be kept closed across the railway, to order and direct that such gates shall be kept so closed, instead of across the road ; and such order of the lords of the said committee shall be a sufficient authority for the directors or proprietors of any railway company to whom such order is addressed for keeping such gates closed, in the manner directed by the lords of the said committee.

10. And whereas it is expedient that further provision be made for the safety of the public in respect of the fences of railways ; be it enacted, That all railway companies shall be under the same liability of obligation to erect, and to maintain and repair, good and sufficient fences throughout the whole of their respective lines, as they would have been if every part of such fences had been originally ordered to be made under an order of justices by virtue of the provisions to that effect in the acts of parliament relating to such railways respectively.

11. And be it enacted, That where two or more railway companies whose railways have a common terminus or a portion of the same line of rails in common, or which form separate portions of one continued line of railway communication, shall not be able to agree upon arrangements for conducting at such common terminus, or at the point of junction between them, their joint traffic with safety to the public, it shall be lawful for the lords of the said committee, upon the application of either of the parties, to decide the questions in dispute between them, so far as the same relate to the safety of the public, and to order and determine whether the whole or what proportion of the expenses attending on such arrangements shall be borne

by either of the parties respectively; and if any railway company shall refuse or wilfully neglect to obey any such order made upon or against such company by the lords of the said committee pursuant to this provision, such company shall forfeit to her Majesty the sum of twenty pounds per day for every day during which such refusal or neglect shall continue; and every such penalty may be recovered in any of her Majesty's courts of record, or in the court of session or in any of the sheriffs courts in Scotland.

Disputes between connecting railways.

12. And whereas powers of laying down branch lines opening into the ledges or flanches of main lines of railway, and of entering upon and passing along such main lines with carriages and waggons drawn by locomotive engines, or by other mechanical or animal power, and also powers to form roads or railways across existing railways on a level, have been given by various acts relative to railways to the owners or occupiers of lands adjoining the railway, and to other persons with their consent: and whereas experience has shown that the exercise of such powers without limitation would in many cases be attended with danger to the public using such railway; be it therefore enacted, That if, in the case of any railway on which passengers are conveyed by steam or other mechanical power, it shall appear to the lords of the said committee that such power as aforesaid cannot be so exercised without seriously endangering the public safety, and that an arrangement may be made with a due regard to existing rights of property, it shall be lawful for the lords of the said committee to order and direct that such powers shall only be exercised subject to such conditions as the lords of the said committee shall direct: provided always, that no railway shall be considered a passenger railway if two-thirds or more of the gross annual revenue of such railway shall be derived from the carriage thereon of coals, ironstone, or other metals or minerals.

Branch Railways.

Powers of making, to be regulated by Board of Trade.

13. And whereas in many cases railways have been made to cross turnpike roads, highways, and private roads and tramways on the level, and the companies to whom such railways belong would in some cases be willing, at their own expense, to carry such roads and tramways over or under such railways by means of a bridge or archway for the greater safety of the public, but have no authority so to do: and whereas it would promote the public safety if railway companies were enabled, under the sanction and authority of the lords of the said committee, to substitute bridges or archways for such level crossings as aforesaid; be it therefore enacted, That in all cases where any railway company shall be willing, at their own expense, to carry any turnpike road,

Alteration of level crossings.

Board of Trade may authorize company to carry roads over or under railway.

*Alteration
of level
crossings.*

highway, or private road or tramway over or under their railway by means of a bridge or arch in lieu of crossing the same on the level, it shall be lawful for the lords of the said committee, on the application of the said company, and after hearing the several parties interested, if it shall appear to the lords of the said committee that such level crossing endangers the public safety, and that the proposal of the company does not involve any violation of existing rights or interests without adequate compensation, to give the said company full power and authority for removing the danger at their own expense, either by building a bridge, or by such other arrangement as the nature of the case shall require, subject to such conditions as the lords of the said committee shall direct.

*Entry upon
adjoining
lands.*

Board of
Trade may
authorize
company to
enter upon
adjoining
lands, to re-
pair or pre-
vent acci-
dents.

14. And whereas it is essential for the public safety, and also for the proper maintenance of railways in a state of efficiency for the public service, that railway companies should have the power, in case of accidents or slips happening or being apprehended to their cuttings and embankments or other works, to enter upon the lands adjoining their respective railways, for the purpose of repairing or renewing the same, and to do such works as may be necessary for the purpose; be it therefore enacted, That it shall be lawful for the lords of the said committee to empower any railway company, in case of any accident or slip happening or being apprehended to any cutting, embankment, or other work belonging to them, to enter upon any lands adjoining their railway for the purpose of repairing or preventing such accident, and to do such works as may be necessary for the purpose: provided always, that in case of necessity it shall be lawful for any railway company to enter upon such lands and do such works as aforesaid, without having obtained the previous sanction of the lords of the said committee; but in every such case such railway company shall, within forty-eight hours after such entry, make a report to the lords of the said committee, specifying the nature of such accident or apprehended accident, and of the works necessary to be done, and such powers shall cease and determine if the lords of the said committee shall, after considering the said report, certify that their exercise is not necessary for the public safety: provided also, that such works shall be as little injurious to the said adjoining lands as the nature of the accident or apprehended accident will admit of, and shall be executed with all possible despatch; and full compensation shall be made to the owners and occupiers of such lands for the loss or injury or inconvenience sustained by them respectively by reason of such works, the amount of which compensation, in case of any dispute about the same, shall

*Compensa-
tion to own-
ers and
occupiers.*

be settled in the same manner as cases of disputed compensation are directed to be settled by the acts relating to the railway on which such works may become necessary : provided always, that no land shall be taken permanently by any railway company for such works without a certificate from the lords of the said committee as hereinafter described.

Entry upon adjoining lands.

15. And whereas by various acts relating to railways compulsory powers are given to railway companies of purchasing and taking lands for the construction of such railways, and it is provided that such compulsory powers shall not be exercised after the expiration of certain limited periods from the passing of the said acts : and whereas it is sometimes found necessary for the public safety that additional land should be taken after the expiration of such periods for the purpose of giving increased width to the embankments and inclination to the slopes of railways, or for making approaches to bridges or archways, or for doing such works for the repair or prevention of accidents as are hereinbefore described ; be it therefore enacted, That, in every case in which the lords of the said committee shall certify that the public safety requires additional land to be taken by any railway company for such purposes as aforesaid, the compulsory powers of purchasing and taking land contained in the act or acts of such railway company, together with all the clauses and provisions relative thereto, shall, as regards such portion or portions of land as are mentioned in the certificate of the lords of the said committee, revive and be in full force for such further period as shall be mentioned in such certificate :

Compulsory powers of taking land.

Board of Trade may extend the, if thought necessary for safety.

provided always, that any railway company applying to the lords of the said committee for any such certificate shall give fourteen days' notice in writing, in the manner prescribed by the act or acts of such company for serving notices on land owners, of their intention to make such application to all the parties interested in such lands, or such of them as shall be known to the company, and shall state in such notice the particulars of the lands required ; and if any of such parties interested shall apply within the said period of fourteen days to the lords of the said committee, such party shall be heard by them before any such certificate is given : provided also, that where any such application shall have been made by any railway company to the lords of the said committee, upon which application any such certificate shall have been refused, the directors of such railway company shall, if required by the lords of the said committee, repay to the party resisting such application any expenses which he or they may have incurred in resisting such application.

Company applying to Board of Trade to give notice to owners, and state particulars of lands required.

Carriages.

Repeal of provisions restricting weight of carriages to four tons,

may be used of a greater weight.

Railway servants guilty of misconduct.

Punishment of persons employed on railways guilty of misconduct.

See 3 & 4 Vict. c. 97, s. 13 & 14.

16. And whereas by various acts relating to railways it is enacted, that no carriage or waggon shall carry or bear at any one time upon the railway (including the weight of such carriage) more than four tons, and experience has shown that it is in many cases more conducive to safety to use a heavier description of carriage or waggon upon railways than was originally contemplated; be it therefore enacted, That every provision contained in any such act or acts respectively limiting the weight to be carried or borne at any one time in any carriage or waggon upon any railway (including the weight of such carriage or waggon) to four tons shall be and the same is hereby repealed, and that, notwithstanding any thing in any act contained, it shall be lawful for any railway company to use and to permit to be used upon any railway carriages or waggons carrying or bearing (including the weight of such carriage) a greater weight than four tons, subject to such regulations as may from time to time be made and be in force pursuant to any act or acts of parliament already or hereafter to be passed in that behalf.

17. And whereas by the said recited act for regulating railways provision is made for the punishment of servants of railway companies guilty of misconduct, and it is expedient to extend such provision; be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for any officer or agent of any railway company, or for any special constable duly appointed, and all such persons as they may call to their assistance, to seize and detain any engine driver, waggon driver, guard, porter, servant, or other person employed by the said or by any other railway company, or by any other company or person, in conducting traffic upon the railway belonging to the said company, or in repairing and maintaining the works of the said railway, who shall be found drunk while so employed upon the said railway, who shall commit any offence against any of the bye-laws, rules, or regulations of the said company, or who shall wilfully, maliciously, or negligently do or omit to do any act whereby the life or limb of any person passing along or being upon such railway or the works thereof respectively shall be or might be injured or endangered, or whereby the passage of any engines, carriages, or trains shall be or might be obstructed or impeded, and to convey such engine driver, guard, porter, servant, or other person so offending, or any person counselling, aiding, or assisting in such offence, with all convenient despatch before some justice of the peace for the place within which such offence shall be committed, without any other warrant or authority than this act; and every such person so offending, and every person counselling, aiding, or assisting therein, as aforesaid,

shall, when convicted upon the oath of one or more credible witness or witnesses before such justice as aforesaid, (who is hereby authorized and required, upon complaint to him made upon oath, without information in writing, to take cognizance thereof, and to act summarily in the premises,) in the discretion of such justice, be imprisoned, with or without hard labour, for any term not exceeding two calendar months, or, in the like discretion of such justice, shall for every such offence forfeit to her Majesty any sum not exceeding ten pounds, and in default of payment thereof shall be imprisoned, with or without hard labour, as aforesaid, for such period, not exceeding two calendar months, as such justice shall appoint, such commitment to be determined on payment of the amount of the penalty; and every such penalty shall be returned to the next ensuing court of quarter sessions in the usual manner.

*Railway
servants
guilty of
misco-
duct.*

18. And be it enacted, That in all cases in which If offence by the present or the said recited act for regulating rail- committed ways it is provided that offenders shall be taken be- in Scotland, fore one or more justices of the peace for the place within sheriffs to which the offence was committed, it shall be lawful, in have juris- case the offence is committed in Scotland, to take such diction. offenders before the sheriff of the county, or other magis- trate acting for the district within which such offence shall be committed, or where such offender shall be apprehended, without any warrant or authority other than this act; and such sheriff or magistrate is hereby empowered and required, on the application of the railway company, to proceed in all respects as if the words "sheriff or magistrate" had been substituted for the word "justice" in the said acts, and shall be entitled summarily, and without a jury, to execute the powers thereby and hereby committed to him.

19. And be it enacted, That all notices, returns, and other documents required by this act or by the said recited act to be given to or laid before the lords of the said committee shall be delivered at or sent by the post to the office of the lords of the said committee; and all notices, requisitions, orders, regulations, appointments, certificates, certified copies, and other documents in writing, signed by one of the secretaries of the said committee, or by some officer appointed for that purpose by the lords of the said committee, and purporting to be made by the lords of the said committee, shall, for the purposes of this and of the said recited act, be deemed to have been made by the lords of the said committee, and that in the absence of evidence to the contrary, without proof of the authority of the person signing the same or of the signature thereto;

*Service of
notices,
—
to Board of
Trade.*

Service of notices,
—
on company.

and service of the same at one of the terminal offices of any railway company on the secretary or clerk of the said company, or by sending the same by post addressed to him at such office, shall be deemed good service upon the said company.

Conveyance of military and police.

Amended by 7 & 8 Vict. c. 85, s. 12.

20. *And be it enacted, That whenever it shall be necessary to move any of the officers or soldiers of her Majesty's forces of the line, ordnance corps, marines, militia, or the police force, by any railway, the directors thereof shall and are hereby required to permit such forces respectively, with their baggage, stores, arms, ammunition, and other necessaries and things, to be conveyed at the usual hours of starting, at such prices or upon such conditions as may from time to time be contracted for between the secretary at war and such railway companies for the conveyance of such forces, on the production of a route or order for their conveyance signed by the proper authorities.*

Interpretation of words.

“Railway.”
“Company”

21. *And be it enacted, That whenever the word “railway” is used in this or in the said recited act it shall be construed to apply to all railways used or intended to be used for the conveyance of passengers in or upon carriages drawn or impelled by the power of steam or by any other mechanical power; and whenever the word “company” is used in this or in the said recited act it shall be construed to extend to and include the proprietors for the time being of any such railway, whether a body corporate or individuals, and their lessees, executors, administrators, and assigns, unless, in either of the above cases, the subject or context be repugnant to such construction.*

Application of penalties.

22. *And be it enacted, That all penalties under this act, for the application of which no special provision is made, shall be recovered in the name and for the use of her Majesty, in the manner provided by the said recited act for regulating railways.*

Act may be amended or repealed.

23. *And be it enacted, That this act may be amended or repealed by any act to be passed in the present session of parliament.*

5 & 6 VICT. cap. 79.

An Act to repeal the Duties payable on Stage Carriages and on Passengers conveyed upon Railways, and certain other Stamp Duties in Great Britain, and to grant other Duties in lieu thereof; and also to amend the Laws relating to the Stamp Duties (so far as relates to Railways). [5th August, 1842.]

WHEREAS (inter alia) by an act passed in the second and third years of the reign of his late majesty king William the fourth, intituled "An Act to repeal the Duties under the Management of the Commissioners of Stamps on Stage Carriages, and on Horses let for Hire in Great Britain, and to grant other Duties in lieu thereof; and also to consolidate and amend the Laws relating thereto," certain duties contained in the schedule (A.) to the last-mentioned act annexed were granted for and in respect of all passengers conveyed for hire along any railway in Great Britain in or upon carriages drawn or impelled by the power of steam or otherwise; and it is expedient that all the said duties should be repealed, and others granted in lieu thereof; 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:

2 & 3 W.
4, c. 120

1. That from and after the commencement of this act the aforesaid duties granted and imposed by the said act passed in the second and third years of her majesty's reign, for and in respect of passengers conveyed for hire along any railway in Great Britain, shall severally cease and determine, and the same shall be and are hereby repealed.

2. And be it enacted, That in lieu of the duties by this act repealed there shall be raised, levied, collected, and paid, unto and for the use of her majesty, her heirs and successors, in and throughout Great Britain, for and in respect of the passengers conveyed upon any railway, the several duties or sums of money set down in figures against the same respectively, or otherwise specified and set forth in the same schedule; and that

New duties to be levied. [See 7 & 8 Vict. c. 85, s. 9, as to passengers by cheap trains.]

the said schedule shall be deemed and taken to be a part of this act.

Accounts to be kept of money received for the conveyance of passengers on railways;

and of money paid by the persons carrying such passengers to the proprietors of railways, on account of fares received for the use of the railway.

Copies of the accounts to be delivered to the com-

4. And be it enacted, That the proprietor or company of proprietors of every railway in Great Britain, and every other person who shall carry or convey, or cause to be carried or conveyed, any passenger for hire in or upon any railway in Great Britain, shall, from time to time and at all times, keep and enter or cause to be entered in a book or books to be kept for that purpose, in such manner and form as the commissioners of stamps and taxes shall direct or approve, a just and true account of all and every sum and sums of money which shall be received or charged daily by or for such proprietor or company or other person for the hire, fare, or conveyance of all such passengers as aforesaid, whether the same shall be received for the conveyance of passengers on the railway of such proprietor or company or other person only, or on such last-mentioned railway and any other railway, or on any such other railway only, and for or in respect of all which sums of money the duties charged by this act shall, in manner herein-after directed, be paid by the said proprietor or company or other person so receiving or charging the same as aforesaid, without any deduction or abatement thereout on any account or pretence whatever; and the proprietor or company of proprietors of any railway so receiving or charging any such sums of money as aforesaid shall also in like manner keep and enter or cause to be entered an account of all sums of money paid or accounted for, or to be paid or accounted for, by such proprietor or company to the proprietor or company of proprietors of any other railway (specifying the same) upon which any of such passengers shall be carried or conveyed, as his or their share or proportion of any of such sums of money so received or charged as aforesaid, or as or for or in the nature of toll or otherwise for the use of such last-mentioned railway, in the conveyance of such passengers; and the proprietor or company of proprietors of every such last-mentioned railway shall in like manner keep and enter or cause to be entered an account of all sums of money so paid or accounted for to him or them as last aforesaid, and for or in respect of which the duties shall or ought to have been paid as aforesaid by such first-mentioned proprietor or company; and every such proprietor and company and other person and persons respectively shall, within five days after the first Monday in every calendar month, deliver to the commissioners of stamps and taxes, or to the proper officer appointed for receiving

the same, a true copy or true copies of the account or accounts by this act directed to be kept, so far as the same shall relate to all sums of money received or charged and paid or accounted for as aforesaid during the preceding four or five weeks, as the case may be; (that is to say,) from and including the first Monday in the preceding month up to the first Monday of the month in which such account shall be rendered or ought to be rendered as aforesaid; and to and with every such account there shall be annexed and delivered an affidavit (to be taken before any one of her majesty's justices of the peace) of such proprietor or other person as aforesaid, or of the secretary, chief clerk, or accountant of such proprietor or company or other person, stating that the deponent is well acquainted with the books and accounts of the said proprietor, company, or other person, and that he has examined and checked the same, and also the account to which such affidavit is annexed, and that to the best of his knowledge, information, and belief such last-mentioned account doth contain and is a true and faithful account of all and every sum and sums of money received or charged by or for such proprietor or company or other person aforesaid for the hire, fare, or conveyance of passengers on any railway during the period comprised in such account, and of all other matters and things required by this act to be contained in such account; and such proprietor or company or other person shall, at the time of delivering every such account, pay or cause to be paid to the receiver general of stamps and taxes, or to the officer authorized by the said commissioners to receive the same, for the use of her majesty, the duties chargeable under this act for or in respect of all and every the sum and sums of money so received or charged as aforesaid, and contained or which ought to be contained in such account.

5. Provided always, and be it enacted, That it shall be lawful (where there shall be no express contract or agreement between the parties to the contrary) for any such proprietor or company to deduct from and retain out of the monies to be paid over to any such other proprietor or company as aforesaid, the amount of the duties by this act chargeable thereon, and which such proprietor or company receiving such monies shall have paid or be liable to pay.

6. And be it enacted, That all and every the book and books of every such proprietor or company or other person, in which any account relating to such passengers, or to the money received or charged for the hire,

missioners of inland revenue, verified by affidavit, and duties paid thereon monthly.

Proprietors of railways to deduct the duties on the sums to be paid over to other proprietors.

Books containing any such accounts to

34 *Duties on Passengers upon Railways.* [5 & 6 Viet.

be open to inspection of officers of stamps.

Penalty for refusing to permit inspection.

Railway proprietors to give bond for securing the duties.

fare, or conveyance of the same, or to any money received from or paid or accounted for to any other proprietor or company for such hire, fare, or conveyance as aforesaid, or a proportion thereof, or as or for such toll as aforesaid, shall be entered or kept, shall be open for the inspection and examination at all reasonable times of any officer or officers of stamp duties authorized by the commissioners of stamps and taxes in that behalf; and every such officer shall be at liberty to take copies of or extracts from any such book or account as aforesaid; and if any such proprietor or other person, or the secretary or accountant, or any clerk or officer of any such proprietor or company or person, having or keeping the custody or possession of any such book, or having power to produce the same, shall, upon demand made by any such officer, and upon producing and showing his authority, refuse to permit such officer of stamp duties to inspect and examine such book, or to take copies thereof or extracts therefrom, or of or from any account entered or contained therein, or shall refuse to produce such book to such officer of stamp duties for his inspection and examination, every such person so offending shall for every such offence forfeit the sum of fifty pounds.

7. And be it enacted, That the proprietor or company of proprietors of every such railway, and every other person, before any passengers shall be conveyed or caused to be conveyed by him or them on any railway as aforesaid, shall give security, by bond, to her majesty, her heirs and successors, with a condition that such proprietor or company, or other person as aforesaid, shall from time to time enter and keep, and cause to be kept and rendered, in the manner directed by this act, the accounts by this act required to be kept and rendered by such proprietor and company and persons respectively, containing and setting forth justly, truly, and faithfully all the several matters and things by this act required to be contained and set forth therein; and that such proprietor or company or person, and his or their secretary, accountant, and clerk, and every other person under or subject to his or their order, direction, or control, having the custody or possession of any books or book of such proprietor or company or other person as aforesaid, in which any account relating to any passengers conveyed upon any railway, or the money received, charged, accounted for, or paid for the hire, fare, or conveyance of the same, shall be contained or entered, shall from time to time, upon every reasonable request of any officer of stamp duties authorized as aforesaid, produce and show to such officer, and per-

mit him to inspect and examine the same, and to take copies thereof or extracts therefrom, and of from any account entered or contained therein; and that such proprietor or company or other person aforesaid shall and will well and truly pay or cause to be paid, for the use of her majesty, her heirs and successors, at the times and in manner directed by this act, all and every the duties which shall from time to time become chargeable under this act, and payable by him or them upon or for or in respect of the passengers, or the hire or fare or conveyance of the passengers, which shall be so conveyed as aforesaid along any railway; and that such proprietor or company, or other person aforesaid, shall well and truly do and perform, and cause to be done and performed, all such acts, matters, and things as by this act are required or directed to be done or performed by or on the part or behalf of such proprietors or company or other person; and every such bond shall be taken with sufficient surties to the satisfaction of the commissioners of stamps and taxes, and in such sum as the said commissioners may judge to be reasonable and proper; and every such security shall be renewed from time to time, whenever and so often as such bond shall be forfeited, or as the parties to the same or any of them shall die, or become bankrupt or insolvent, or reside in parts beyond the seas, and also whenever and so often as the said commissioners shall in their discretion require the same to be renewed; and if any proprietor or company of proprietors of any such railway, or other person as aforesaid, shall convey or cause to be conveyed upon any railway any passengers for hire, without having first given such security by bond to her majesty, in manner herein-before directed, or if any proprietor or company of proprietors of any railway shall permit or suffer any passengers to be conveyed for hire upon such last-mentioned railway, by any other person or company, before such other person or company shall have given security as aforesaid, and before a certificate, signed by the proper officer of stamp duties in that behalf, (which certificate such officer is hereby authorized and required to give,) that such security hath been given, shall have been issued, or after notice in writing, signed by any authorized officer of stamp duties, and delivered to the secretary or chief clerk of the proprietor or company of proprietors of such railway, or left at the office of such railway with any clerk or officer there, that any such security ought, in pursuance of this act, to be renewed, or is required to be renewed, and before a certificate, signed as aforesaid, that the

36 *Duties on Passengers upon Railways.* [5 & 6 Vict. c. 79.]

Penalty. same has been renewed, shall have been issued; or if any such proprietor or company of proprietors, or other person, shall refuse or neglect to renew such security, whenever and so often as the same is or shall by or in pursuance of this act be required to be renewed, such proprietor or company or person shall forfeit the sum of one hundred pounds, and the further sum of one hundred pounds for every day during the period for which there shall be any refusal, neglect, or default to give or renew such security as aforesaid, or for every day on which any such passengers shall be permitted to be conveyed before such security shall be given or renewed, and a certificate thereof issued as aforesaid, according to the true intent and meaning of this act.

Commence-
ment of act. 26. And be it enacted, that this act shall commence and take effect on the respective days herein-after mentioned; (that is to say,) so much thereof as relates to the duties on passengers conveyed on railways shall commence and take effect on the first day of August in this present year one thousand eight hundred and forty-two.

SCHEDULE.

The DUTIES in respect of PASSENGERS conveyed for Hire by CARRIAGES travelling upon RAILWAYS; (that is to say,)

For and in respect of all passengers conveyed for hire upon or along any railway, a duty at and after the rate of 5*l.* for 100*l.* upon all sums received or charged for the hire, fare, or conveyance of all such passengers.

7 & 8 VICT. cap. 85.

An Act to attach certain Conditions to the Construction of Future Railways, authorized or to be authorized by any Act of the present or succeeding Sessions of Parliament; and for other purposes in relation to Railways.

[9th August, 1844.]

WHEREAS it is expedient that the concession of powers Preamble: for the establishment of new lines of railway should be subjected to such conditions as are hereinafter contained for the benefit of the public :

1. 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, That if at any time after the end of twenty-one years from and after the first day of January next after the passing of any act of the present or of any future session of parliament for the construction of any new line of passenger railway, whether such new line be a trunk, branch, or junction line, and whether such new line be constructed by a new company incorporated for the purpose or by any existing company, the clear annual profits divisible upon the subscribed and paid-up capital stock of the said railway, upon the average of the three then last preceding years, shall equal or exceed the rate of ten pounds for every hundred pounds of such paid-up capital stock, it shall be lawful for the lords commissioners of her Majesty's treasury, subject to the provisions hereinafter contained, upon giving to the said company three calendar months' notice in writing of their intention so to do, to revise the scale of tolls, fares, and charges limited by the act or acts relating to the said railway, and to fix such new scale of tolls, fares, and charges applicable to such different classes and kinds of passengers, goods, and other traffic on such railway, as in the judgment of the said lords commissioners, assuming the same quantities and kinds of traffic to continue, shall be likely to reduce the said divisible profits to the said rate of ten pounds in the hundred : provided always, that no such revised scale shall take effect, unless accompanied by a guarantee to subsist as long as any such revised scale of tolls, fares, and charges shall be in force, that the

Options of revision and purchase.

Treasury may revise the scale of tolls of future railways, and fix a new scale

Proviso.

Options of
revision
and pur-
chase.

said divisible profits, in case of any deficiency therein, shall be annually made good to the said rate of ten pounds for every hundred pounds of such capital stock : provided also, that such revised scale shall not be again revised or such guarantee withdrawn, otherwise than with the consent of the company, for the further period of twenty-one years.

Treasury
may pur-
chase
future rail-
ways.

2. And be it enacted, That whatever may be the rate of divisible profits on any such railway, it shall be lawful for the said lords commissioners, if they shall think fit, subject to the provisions hereinafter contained, at any time after the expiration of the said term of twenty-one years, to purchase any such railway, with all its hereditaments, stock, and appurtenances, in the name and on behalf of her Majesty, upon giving to the said company three calendar months' notice in writing of their intention, and upon payment of a sum equal to twenty-five years' purchase of the said annual divisible profits, estimated on

Proviso.

the average of the three then next preceding years : provided that if the average rate of profits for the said three years shall be less than the rate of ten pounds in the hundred, it shall be lawful for the company, if they shall be of opinion that the said rate of twenty-five years' purchase of the said average profits is an inadequate rate of purchase of such railway, reference being had to the prospects thereof, to require that it shall be left to arbitration, in case of difference, to determine what (if any) additional amount of purchase money shall be paid to the said company : provided also, that such option of purchase shall not be exercised, except with the consent of the company, while any such revised scale of tolls, fares, and charges shall be in force.

Proviso

Options not
to be ap-
plied to ex-
isting rail-
ways.

3. Provided always, and be it enacted, That the option of revision or purchase shall not be applied to any railway made or authorized to be made by any act previous to the present session ; and that no branch or extension of less than five miles in length of any such line of railway shall be taken to be a new railway within the provisions of this act ; and that the said option of purchase shall not be exercised as regards any branch or extension of any railway, without including such railway in the purchase, in case the proprietors thereof shall require that the same be so included.

Options not
to be exer-
cised by
any
author-

4. And whereas it is expedient that the policy of revision or purchase should in no manner be prejudged by the provisions of this act, but should remain for the future consideration of the legislature, upon grounds of general and national policy : and whereas it is not the intention ~~not~~ that under the said powers of revision or pur-

chase, if called into use, the public resources should be employed to sustain an undue competition against any independent company or companies; be it enacted, That no such notice as hereinbefore mentioned, whether of revision or purchase, shall be given until provision shall have been made by parliament, by an act or acts to be passed in that behalf, for authorizing the guarantee or the levy of the purchase money hereinbefore mentioned, as the case may be, and for determining, subject to the conditions hereinbefore mentioned, the manner in which the said options or either of them shall be exercised; and that no bill for giving powers to exercise the said options, or either of them, shall be received in either house of parliament unless it be recited in the preamble to such bill that three months' notice of the intention to apply to parliament for such powers has been given by the said lords commissioners to the company or companies to be affected thereby.

*Options of
revision
and purchase.*

5. And be it enacted, That, from and after the commencement of the period of three years next preceding the period at which the option of revision or purchase becomes available, full and true accounts shall be kept of all sums of money received and paid on account of any railway within the provisions hereinbefore contained, (distinguishing, if the said railway shall be a branch railway or one worked in common with other railways, the receipts, and giving an estimate of the expenses on account of the said railway, from those on account of the trunk, line, or other railways,) by the directors of the company to whom such railway belongs or by whom the same may be worked; and every such railway company shall once in every half year, during the said period of three years, cause a half-yearly account in abstract to be prepared, showing the total receipt and expenditure on account of the said railway for the half-year ending the thirtieth day of June and the thirty-first day of December respectively, or such other convenient days as shall in each case be directed by the said lords commissioners, under distinct heads of receipt and expenditure, with a statement of the balance of such account, duly audited and certified under the hands of two or more directors of the said railway company, and shall send a copy of the said account to the said lords commissioners on or before the last days of August and February respectively, or such other days as shall in each case be directed by the said lords commissioners, in each year; and it shall be lawful for the said lords commissioners, if and when they shall think fit, to appoint any proper person or persons to inspect the accounts and books of the said company during the said

*Companies
liable to the
options to
keep ac-
counts and
send copy
of balance-
sheet to the
Treasury.*

Options of revision and purchase. — period of three years; and it shall be lawful for any person so authorized, at all reasonable times, upon producing his authority, to examine the books, accounts, vouchers, and other documents of the company at the principal office or place of business of the company, and to take copies or extracts therefrom.

Cheap Trains. — 6. And whereas it is expedient to secure to the poorer class of travellers the means of travelling by railway at moderate fares, and in carriages in which they may be protected from the weather; be it enacted, That on and after the several days hereinafter specified all passenger railway companies which shall have been incorporated by any act of the present session, or which shall be hereafter incorporated, or which by any act of the present or any future session have obtained or shall obtain, directly or indirectly, any extension or amendment of the powers conferred on them respectively by their previous acts, or have been or shall be authorized to do any act unauthorized by the provisions of such previous acts, shall, by means of one train at the least to travel along their railway from one end to the other of each trunk, branch, or junction line belonging to or leased by them, so long as they shall continue to carry other passengers over such trunk, branch, or junction line, once at the least each way on every week-day, except Christmas-day and Good Friday (such exception not to extend to Scotland), provide for the conveyance of third-class passengers to and from the terminal and other ordinary passenger stations of the railway, under the obligations contained in their several acts of parliament, and with the immunities applicable by law to carriers of passengers by railway; and also under the following conditions; (that is to say,)

Hours of starting. Such train shall start at an hour to be from time to time fixed by the directors, subject to the approval of the lords of the committee of privy council for trade and plantations :

Rate of speed. Such train shall travel at an average rate of speed not less than twelve miles an hour for the whole distance travelled on the railway, including stoppages :

Stoppages. Such train shall, if required, take up and set down passengers at every passenger station which it shall pass on the line :

Carriages. The carriages in which passengers shall be conveyed by such train shall be provided with seats, and shall be protected from the weather, in a manner satisfactory to the lords of the said committee :

Fares. The fare or charge for each third-class passenger by such train shall not exceed one penny for each mile travelled :

See 21 & 22
Vict. c. 75,
a. 1.

Each passenger by such train shall be allowed to take with him half a hundred weight of luggage, not being merchandize or other articles carried for hire or profit, without extra charge; and any excess of luggage shall be charged by weight, at a rate not exceeding the lowest rate of charge for passengers' luggage by other trains:

*Cheap
Trains.*
—
Luggage.

Children under three years of age accompanying passengers by such train shall be taken without any charge, and children of three years and upwards, but under twelve years of age, at half the charge for an adult passenger:

Children.

And with respect to all railways subject to these obligations which shall be open on or before the first day of November next, these obligations shall come into force on the said first day of November; and with respect to all other railways subject to these obligations, they shall come into force on the day of opening of the railway, or the day after the last day of the session in which the act shall be passed by reason of which the company will become subject thereunto, which shall first happen.

When these obligations commence.

7. And be it enacted, That if any railway company shall refuse or wilfully neglect to comply with the provisions of this act as to the said cheap trains within a reasonable time, or shall attempt to evade the operation of such order, such company shall forfeit to her Majesty a sum not exceeding twenty pounds for every day during which such refusal, neglect, or evasion shall continue.

Penalty for non-compliance.

8. Provided always, and be it enacted, That, except as to the amount of fare or charge for each passenger by such cheap trains, which shall in no case exceed the rates hereinbefore in such case provided, the lords of the said committee shall have a discretionary power, upon the application of any railway company, of dispensing with any of the conditions hereinbefore required in regard to the conveyance of passengers by such cheap trains as aforesaid, in consideration of such other arrangements, either in regard to speed, covering from the weather, seats, or other particulars, as to the lords of the said committee shall appear more beneficial and convenient for the passengers by such cheap trains under the circumstances of the case, and shall be sanctioned by them accordingly; and any railway company which shall conform to such other conditions as shall be so sanctioned by the lords of the said committee shall not be liable to any penalty for not observing the conditions which shall have been so dispensed with by the lords of the said committee in regard to the said cheap trains and the passengers conveyed thereby.

Board of Trade may dispense with conditions hereinbefore required in consideration of other arrangements more beneficial.

9. And be it enacted, That no tax shall be levied upon No passen-

ger tax to be levied on receipts. the receipts of any railway company from the conveyance of passengers at fares not exceeding one penny for each mile by any such cheap train as aforesaid.

If company run trains on Sundays, cheap trains to be likewise provided. 10. And be it enacted, That whenever any railway company subject to the hereinbefore mentioned obligation of running cheap trains shall, from and after the days hereinbefore specified on which the said obligation is to accrue, run any train or trains on Sundays for the conveyance of passengers, it shall, under the obligations contained in its act or acts of parliament, and with the immunities applicable by law to carriers of passengers by railway, by such train each way, on every Sunday, as shall stop at the greatest number of stations, provide sufficient carriages for the conveyance of third class passengers at the terminal and other stations at which such Sunday train may ordinarily stop; and the fare or charge for each third class passenger by such train shall not exceed one penny for each mile travelled.

Conveyance of mails.

See 1 & 2 Vict. c. 98.

Rate of speed.

Mails by trains other than a mail train.

Conveyance of military and police.

11. And whereas by an act passed in the second year of the reign of her Majesty, intituled "An act to provide for the conveyance of the Mails by Railways," provision was made for the transmission of the mails by railway, and it is expedient that such provision should be extended, be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for the Postmaster-General to require, in the manner and subject to the conditions as to payment for service performed prescribed by the said act, that the mails be forwarded upon any such railway as is hereinbefore last mentioned at any rate of speed which the inspector-general of railways for the time being shall certify to be safe, not exceeding twenty-seven miles in the hour including stoppages; and it shall be also lawful for the Postmaster-General to send any mail guard with bags not exceeding the weight of luggage allowed to any other passenger (or subject to the general rules of the company for any excess of that weight) by any trains other than a mail train, upon the same conditions as any other passenger; provided that in such last-mentioned case nothing herein or in the last-recited act contained shall be construed to authorize the Postmaster-General to require the conversion of a regular mail train into an ordinary train, or to exercise any control over the company in respect of any ordinary train, nor shall the company be responsible for the safe custody or delivery of any mail bags so sent.

12. And whereas by an act passed in the sixth year of the reign of her Majesty, intituled "An Act for the better regulation of Railways, and for the conveyance of Troops," it was among other things enacted, that whenever it shall be necessary to move any of the officers or soldiers of her

Majesty's forces of the line, ordnance corps, marines, militia, or the police force, by any railway, the directors thereof shall and are hereby required to permit such forces respectively, with their baggage, stores, arms, ammunition, and other necessaries and things, to be conveyed at the usual hours of starting, at such prices or upon such conditions as may from time to time be contracted for between the secretary at war and such railway companies for the conveyance of such forces, on the production of a route or order for their conveyance signed by the proper authorities: and whereas it is expedient to amend such provision in regard to the prices and conditions of conveyance by any new railway or any railway obtaining new powers from parliament; be it enacted, That all railway companies which have been or shall be incorporated by any act of the present or any future session, or which, by any act of the present or any future session shall have obtained or shall obtain any extension or amendment of the powers conferred by their previous acts or any of them, or have been or shall be authorized to do any act unauthorized by the provisions of such previous acts, shall be bound to provide such conveyance as aforesaid for the said military, marine, and police forces, at fares not exceeding twopence per mile for each commissioned officer proceeding on duty, such officer being entitled to conveyance in a first-class carriage, and not exceeding one penny for each mile for each soldier, marine, or private of the militia or police force, and also for each wife, widow, or child above twelve years of age of a soldier entitled by act of parliament or by competent authority to be sent to their destination at the public expense, children under three years of age so entitled being taken free of charge, and children of three years of age or upwards, but under twelve years of age, so entitled, being taken at half the price of an adult; and such soldiers, marines, and privates of the militia or police force, and their wives, widows, and children so entitled, being conveyed in carriages which shall be provided with seats, with sufficient space for the reasonable accommodation of the persons conveyed, and which shall be protected against the weather; provided that every officer conveyed shall be entitled to take with him one hundred weight of personal luggage without extra charge, and every soldier, marine, private, wife, or widow shall be entitled to take with him or her half a hundred weight of personal luggage without extra charge, all excess of the above weights of personal luggage being paid for at the rate of not more than one halfpenny per pound, and all public baggage, stores, arms, ammunition, and other necessaries and things, (except

Conveyance of military and police.

See 5 & 6 Vict. c. 55, s. 20.

Prices and conditions of conveyance.

By the entry of Seamen Act, 16 & 17 Vict. c. 69, s. 18, naval forces are to be conveyed upon the same terms as military and police.

Carriages to be provided with seats and protected against the weather.

*Convey-
ance of
military
and police.*

gunpowder and other combustible matters, which the company shall only be bound to convey at such prices and upon such conditions as may be from time to time contracted for between the secretary at war and the company,) shall be conveyed at charges not exceeding twopence per ton per mile, the assistance of the military or other forces being given in loading and unloading such goods.

*Electrical
Tele-
graphs.*

*Company to
allow lines
to be esta-
blished.*

13. And whereas electrical telegraphs have been established on certain railways, and may be more extensively established hereafter, and it is expedient to provide for their due regulation; be it enacted, That every railway company, on being required so to do by the lords of the said committee, shall be bound to allow any person or persons authorized by the lords of the said committee, with servants and workmen, at all reasonable times to enter into or upon their lands, and to establish and lay down upon such lands adjoining the line of such railway a line of electrical telegraph for her Majesty's service, and to give to him and them every reasonable facility for laying down the same, and for using the same for the purpose of receiving and sending messages on her Majesty's service, subject to such reasonable remuneration to the company as may be agreed upon between the company and the lords of the said committee, or, in case of disagreement, as may be settled by arbitration: provided always, that, subject to a prior right of use thereof for the purposes of her Majesty, such telegraph may be used by the company for the purposes of the railway, upon such terms as may be agreed upon between the parties, or, in the event of difference, as may be settled by arbitration.

*Lines esta-
blished by
private par-
ties to be
open to the
public.*

14. And be it enacted, That where a line of electrical telegraph shall have been established upon any railway by the company to whom such railway belongs, or by any company, partnership, person or persons, otherwise than exclusively for her Majesty's service, or exclusively for the purposes of the railway, or jointly for both, the use of such electrical telegraph, for the purpose of receiving and sending messages, shall, subject to the prior right of use thereof for the service of her Majesty and for the purposes of the company, and subject also to such equal charges and to such reasonable regulations as may be from time to time made by the said railway company, be open for the sending and receiving of messages by all persons alike, without favour or preference.

*Inspectors
of rail-
ways.*

15. And whereas by an act passed in the fourth year of the reign of her Majesty, intituled "An Act to regulate Railways," power is given to the lords of the said committee to appoint any proper person or persons to inspect any

railway, and the stations, works, and buildings, and the engines and carriages belonging thereto; and in order to carry the provisions of this act into execution it is expedient that the said power be extended; be it enacted, That the said power given to the lords of the said committee of appointing proper persons to inspect railways shall extend to authorize the appointment by the lords of the said committee of any proper person or persons, for such purposes of inspection as are by the said act authorized, and also for the purpose of enabling the lords of the said committee to carry the provisions of this and of the said act, and of any general act relating to railways, into execution; and that so much of the last-recited act as provides that no person shall be eligible to the appointment as inspector who shall, within one year of his appointment, have been a director, or have held any office of trust or profit under any railway company, shall be repealed: provided always, that no person to be appointed as aforesaid shall exercise any powers of interference in the affairs of the company.

16. And whereas by the said act of the fourth year of the reign of her Majesty, intituled "An Act for regulating Railways," it is among other things enacted, that whenever it shall appear to the lords of the said committee that any of the provisions of the several acts of parliament regulating any railway companies, or the provisions of that act, have not been complied with on the part of any of the said companies or any of their officers, and that it would be for the public advantage that the due performance of the same should be enforced, the lords of the said committee shall certify the same to her Majesty's attorney-general for England or Ireland, or to the lord-advocate for Scotland, as the case may require; and thereupon the said attorney-general or lord-advocate shall, by information, or by action, bill, plaint, suit at law or in equity, or other legal proceeding (as the case may require), proceed to recover such penalties and forfeitures, or otherwise to enforce the due performance of the said provisions, by such means as any person aggrieved by such non-compliance, or otherwise authorized to sue for such penalties, might employ under the provisions of the said acts; provided always, that no such certificate as aforesaid shall be given by the lords of the said committee until twenty-one days after they shall have given notice of their intention to give the same to the company against or in relation to whom they shall intend to give the same: and whereas it is expedient that more effectual provision should be made, not only for enforcing a compliance on the part of railway companies with the provisions of their acts, but also for restraining

Inspectors of railways.

See 3 & 4 Vict. c. 97, s. 5.

Extension of power of appointment of, by Board of Trade.

Repeal of proviso to 3 & 4 Vict. c. 97, s. 5.

Prosecutions to enforce provisions of railway acts.

Repeal of 3 & 4 Vict. c. 97, s. 11.

Prosecutions to enforce provisions of railway acts,

may be directed by the Board of Trade,

in cases of non-compliance with provisions of acts.

In cases of commission of acts unauthorized by law.

Notice of, to be given to the company.

railway companies from performing acts unauthorized by such provisions; be it enacted, That so much of the said act as is hereinbefore recited shall be repealed.

17. And be it enacted, that whenever it shall appear to the lords of the said committee that any of the provisions of the several acts of parliament regulating any railway company, or the provisions of this act or of any general act relating to railways, have not been complied with on the part of any railway company or any of its officers, or that any railway company has acted or is acting in a manner unauthorized by the provisions of the act or acts of parliament relating to such railway, or in excess of the powers given and objects defined by the said act or acts, and it shall also appear to the lords of the said committee that it would be for the public advantage that the company should be restrained from so acting, the lords of the said committee shall certify the same to her Majesty's attorney-general for England or Ireland, or to the lord-advocate for Scotland, as the case may require; and thereupon the said attorney-general or lord-advocate shall, in case such default of the railway company shall consist of non-compliance with the provisions of the act or acts relating thereto, or of this act, or of any general act relating to railways, proceed by information, or by action, bill, plaint, suit at law or in equity, or other legal proceeding, as the case may require, to recover such penalties and forfeitures, or otherwise to enforce the due performance of the said provisions, by such means as any person aggrieved by such non-compliance, or otherwise authorized to sue for such penalties, might employ under the provisions of the said acts; and in case the default of the railway company shall consist in the commission of some act or acts unauthorized by law, then the said attorney-general or lord-advocate, upon receiving such certificate as aforesaid, shall proceed by suit in equity, or such other legal proceeding as the nature of the case may require, to obtain an injunction or order (which the judge in equity or other judge to whom the application is made shall be authorized and required to grant, if he shall be of opinion that the act or acts of the railway company complained of is or are not authorized by law,) to restrain the company from acting in such illegal manner, or to give such other relief as the nature of the case may require.

18. Provided always, and be it enacted, That no such certificate as aforesaid shall be given by the lords of the said committee until twenty-one days after they shall have given notice to the company against or in relation to whom they shall intend to give such certificate of their intention to give such certificate, and that no legal pro-

ceedings shall be commenced under the authority of the lords of the said committee against any railway company for any offence against any of the several acts relating to railways, except upon such certificate of the lords of the said committee as aforesaid, and within one year after such offence shall have been committed.

19. And whereas many railway companies have borrowed money in a manner unauthorized by their acts of incorporation or other acts of parliament relating to the said companies, upon the security of loan notes or other instruments purporting to give a security for the repayment of the principal sums borrowed at certain dates, and for the payment of interest thereon in the meantime: and whereas such loan notes or other securities issued otherwise than under the provision of some act or acts of parliament have no legal validity, and it is expedient that the issue of such illegal securities should be stopped; but such loan notes or other securities having been issued and received in good faith as between the borrower and lender, and for the most part for the lawful purposes of the undertaking, and in ignorance of their legal invalidity, it is expedient to confirm such as have been already issued; be it enacted, That from and after the passing of this act any railway company issuing any loan note or other negotiable or assignable instrument purporting to bind the company as a legal security for money advanced to the said railway company otherwise than under the provisions of some act or acts of parliament authorizing the said railway company to raise such money and to issue such security, shall for every such offence forfeit to her Majesty a sum equal to the sum for which such loan note or other instrument purports to be such security: provided always, that any company may renew any such loan note or other instrument issued by them prior to the passing of this act for any period or periods not exceeding five years from the passing of this act.

20. And be it enacted, That where any railway company before the twelfth day of July one thousand eight hundred and forty-four, shall have issued or contracted to issue any such loan notes or other unauthorized instruments, the company may and shall pay off such loan notes or other instruments as the same may fall due, subject as hereinbefore provided; and until the same shall be so paid off the said loan notes or other instruments shall entitle the holders thereof to the payment by the company of the principal sum and interest thereby agreed to be paid.

21. And be it enacted, That a register of all such loan notes or other instruments shall be kept by the secretary;

Prosecutions to be within one year after the offence.

Loan Notes.

Issue of, prohibited in future.

Already issued may be renewed.

Already issued to be paid when due.

Register of to be kept.

Loan Notes. and such register shall be open, without fee or reward, at all reasonable times, to the inspection of any shareholder or auditor of the undertaking, and of every person interested in any such loan note or other instrument, desirous of inspecting the same.

Tithe Rent. 22. And whereas the remedies now in force for the recovery of tithe commutation rent-charges are in many instances ineffectual for such parts thereof as are charged upon lands taken for the purposes of a railway, and it is therefore expedient to extend the said remedies when the said rent-charges may have been duly apportioned; be it enacted, That in all cases in which any such rent-charge, or part of any rent-charge, has been or hereafter shall be duly apportioned under the provisions of the acts for the commutation of tithes in England and Wales, upon lands taken or purchased by any railway company for the purposes of such company, or upon any part of such lands, it shall be lawful for every person entitled to the said rent-charge or parts of such rent-charge, in case the same has been or shall be in arrear and unpaid for the space of twenty-one days next after any half-yearly day fixed for the payment thereof, to distrain for all arrears of the said rent-charge upon the goods, chattels, and effects of the said company, whether on the land charged therewith, or any other lands, premises, or hereditaments of such company, whether situated in the same parish or elsewhere, and to dispose of the distress when taken, and otherwise to demean himself in relation thereto, as any landlord may for arrears of rent reserved on a lease for years: provided always, that nothing herein contained shall give or be construed to give a legal right to such rent-charge, when but for this act such rent-charge was not or could not be duly apportioned.

Proviso.

Service of notices,

**o n com-
pany**

23. And be it enacted, That all notices, requisitions, orders, regulations, appointments, certificates, certified copies, and other documents in writing, signed by some officer appointed for that purpose by the lords of the said committee, shall for the purposes of this act be deemed to have been made by the lords of the said committee; and all certificates of any thing done by the lords of the said committee in relation to this act, and certified copies of the minutes of proceedings or correspondence of the lords of the said committee in relation thereto, signed by such officer, shall be deemed sufficient evidence thereof, and that in the absence of evidence to the contrary, without proof of the authority of the person signing the same or of the signature thereto, and service of the same at one of the principal offices of any railway company on the secretary or clerk of the said company, or by sending the same

by post, addressed to him at such office, shall be deemed good service upon the said company; and all notices, returns, and other documents required by this act to be given to or laid before the lords of the said committee, shall be delivered at or sent by post addressed to the office of the lords of the said committee.

Service of notices
to Board of Trade.

24. And be it enacted, That all penalties under this act for the application of which no special provision is made shall be recovered in the name and for the use of her Majesty, and may be recovered in any of her Majesty's courts of record, or in the court of session or in any of the sheriff courts in Scotland.

Recovery of penalties.

25. And be it enacted, That where the word "railway" is used in this act it shall be construed to extend to railways constructed under the powers of any act of parliament; and when the words "passenger railway" are used in this act, they shall be construed to extend to railways constructed under the powers of any act of parliament upon which one-third or more of the gross annual revenue is derived from the conveyance of passengers by steam or other mechanical power; and whenever the word "company" is used in this act it shall be construed to extend to include the proprietors for the time being of any such railway; and that where a different sense is not expressly declared, or does not appear by the context, every word importing the singular number or the masculine gender shall be taken to include females as well as males, and several persons and things as well as one person or thing.

Interpretation of words.

"Railway."
"Passenger Railway."

"Company"

26. And be it enacted, That this act may be amended or repealed by any act to be passed in this session of parliament.

Act may be amended or repealed.

8 VICT. cap. 17.

An Act for consolidating in One Act certain Provisions usually inserted in Acts with respect to the Constitution of Companies incorporated for carrying on Undertakings of a Public Nature in Scotland.
[8th May 1845.]

WHEREAS it is expedient to comprise in one general act sundry provisions relating to the constitution and management of joint stock companies, usually introduced into acts of parliament authorizing the execution of undertakings of a public nature by such companies in Scotland,

Preamble.

Preamble. and that as well for the purpose of avoiding the necessity of repeating such provisions in each of the several acts relating to such undertakings as for ensuring greater uniformity in the provisions themselves,

Act to apply to all companies incorporated by acts hereafter to be passed. 1. 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, That this act shall apply to every joint stock company in Scotland which shall by any act of Parliament which shall hereafter be passed be incorporated for the purpose of carrying on any undertaking, and this act shall be incorporated with such act; and all the clauses and provisions of this act, save so far as they shall be varied or excepted by any such act, shall apply to the company which shall be incorporated by any act, and to the undertaking for carrying on which such company shall be incorporated, so far as the same shall be applicable thereto respectively; and such enactments and provisions, as well as the enactments and provisions of every other act which shall be incorporated with such act, shall, save as aforesaid, form part of such act, and be construed together therewith as forming one act.

Interpretations in this act. 2. And with respect to the construction of this act, and of other acts to be incorporated therewith, be it enacted as follows:—

"The special act." The expression "the special act" used in this act shall be construed to mean any act which shall be hereafter passed incorporating or constituting a joint stock company for the purpose of carrying on any undertaking, and with which this act shall be so incorporated as aforesaid; and

"Prescribed." the word "prescribed" used in this act, in reference to any matter herein stated, shall be construed to refer to such matter as shall be prescribed or provided for in the special act; and the sentence in which such word shall occur shall be construed as if instead of the word "prescribed" the expression "prescribed for that purpose in the special act" had been used; and the expression "the undertaking" shall mean the undertaking or works, of whatever nature, which shall by the special act be authorized to be executed.

Interpretations in this and the special act. 3. The following words and expressions both in this and the special act shall have the several meanings hereby assigned to them, unless there be something in the subject or the context repugnant to such construction; (that is to say,)

Number. Words importing the singular number only shall include the plural number; and words importing the plural number only shall include the singular number:

Words importing the masculine gender only shall include females: Gender.

The word "lands" shall extend to houses, lands, tenements, and heritages of any description or tenure: "Lands."

The word "lease" shall include a missive or an agreement for a lease: "Lease."

The word "month" shall mean calendar month: "Month."

The "lord-ordinary" shall mean the lord-ordinary of the court of session in Scotland officiating on the bills in time of vacation, or the junior lord-ordinary, if in time of session, as the case may be: "Lord-Ordinary."

The word "sheriff" shall include the sheriff substitute: "Sheriff."

The word "oath" shall include affirmation in the case of quakers, or other declaration lawfully substituted for an oath in the case of any other persons, exempted by law from the necessity of taking an oath: "Oath."

The word "county" shall include any ward or other like division of a county: "County."

The word "justice" shall mean justice of the peace acting for the county, city, or place where the matter requiring the cognizance of any such justice shall arise, and who shall not be interested in the matter; and where any matter shall be authorized or required to be done by two justices the expression "two justices" shall be understood to mean two or more justices assembled and acting together: "Justice." "Two justices."

The expression "the company" shall mean the company constituted by the special act: "The company."

The expression "the directors" shall mean the directors of the company, and shall include all persons having the direction of the undertaking, whether under the name of directors, managers, committee of management, or under any other name: "Directors."

The word "shareholder" shall mean shareholder, proprietor, or member of the company; and in referring to any such shareholder, expressions properly applicable to a person shall be held to apply to a corporation: and "Shareholder."

The expression "the secretary" shall mean the secretary of the company, and shall include the word "clerk": "Secretary."

4. And be it enacted, That in citing this act in other acts of parliament and in legal instruments it shall be sufficient to use the expression "The Companies' Clauses Consolidation (Scotland) Act, 1845." Short title of the act.

5. And whereas it may be convenient in some cases to incorporate with acts hereafter to be passed some portion only of the provisions of this act; be it therefore enacted, That for the purpose of making any such incorporation it shall be sufficient in any such act to enact Form in which portions of this act may be incorporated.

rated with
other acts.

that the clauses and provisions of this act, with respect to the matter so proposed to be incorporated (describing such matter as it is described in this act in the words introductory to the enactment with respect to such matter), shall be incorporated with such act; and thereupon all the clauses and provisions of this act with respect to the matter so incorporated shall, save so far as they shall be expressly varied or excepted by such act, form part of such act, and such act shall be construed as if the substance of such clauses and provisions were set forth therein with reference to the matter to which such act shall relate.

*Distribu-
tion of
capital.*

And with respect to the distribution of the capital of the company into shares, be it enacted as follows:

Capital to
be divided
into shares.

6. The capital of the company shall be divided into shares of the prescribed number and amount; and such shares shall be numbered in arithmetical progression, beginning with number one; and every such share shall be distinguished by its appropriate number.

Shares to be
personal
estate.

7. All shares in the undertaking shall be personal estate, and transmissible as such, and shall not be of the nature of real estate.

Persons
who sub-
scribe to be
share-
holders.

8. Every person who shall have subscribed the prescribed sum or upwards to the capital of the company, or shall otherwise have become entitled to a share in the company, and whose name shall have been entered on the register of shareholders hereinafter mentioned, shall be deemed a shareholder of the company and shall be entitled to have one share therein allotted to him in respect of every sum of the prescribed amount so subscribed by him.

Register of
sharehold-
ers to be
kept.

9. The company shall keep a book, to be called the "register of shareholders;" and in such book shall be fairly and distinctly entered, from time to time, the names of the several corporations, and the names and additions of the several persons entitled to shares in the company, together with the number of shares to which such shareholders shall be respectively entitled, distinguishing each share by its number, and the amount of the subscriptions paid on such shares, and the surnames or corporate names of the said shareholders shall be placed in alphabetical order; and such book shall be authenticated by the common seal of the company being affixed thereto; and such authentication shall take place at the first ordinary meeting, or at the next subsequent meeting of the company, and so from time to time at each ordinary meeting of the company.

and au-
thenticated.

Sharehold-
ers' address-
book to be
*;

10. In addition to the said register of shareholders, the company shall provide a book, to be called the "shareholders' address-book," in which the secretary shall from time to time enter, in alphabetical order, the corporate

names and places of business of the several shareholders of the company, being corporations, and the surnames of the several other shareholders with their respective christian names, places of abode, and descriptions, so far as the same shall be known to the company; and every shareholder, or if such shareholder be a corporation the clerk or agent of such corporation, may at all convenient times peruse such book gratis, and may require a copy thereof of any part thereof; and for every hundred words so required to be copied, the company may demand a sum not exceeding sixpence.

*Distribu-
tion of
capital.*

11. On demand of the holder of any share the company shall cause a certificate of the proprietorship of such share to be delivered to such shareholder; and such certificate shall have the common seal of the company affixed thereto; and such certificate shall specify the share in the undertaking to which such shareholder is entitled; and the same may be according to the form in the schedule (A.) to this act annexed, or to the like effect; and for such certificate the company may demand any sum not exceeding the prescribed amount, or if no amount be prescribed, then a sum not exceeding two shillings and sixpence.

*Certificates
of shares to
be issued to
the share-
holders.*

Form.

Fee.

12. The said certificate shall be admitted in all courts as *prima facie* evidence of the title of such shareholder, his executors, administrators, successors, or assigns, to the share therein specified; nevertheless the want of such certificate shall not prevent the holder of any share from disposing thereof.

*Certificate
to be evi-
dence.*

13. If any such certificate be worn out or damaged, upon the same being produced at some meeting of the directors, such directors may order the same to be cancelled, and thereupon another similar certificate shall be given to the party in whom the property of such certificate, and of the share therein mentioned, shall be at the time vested; or if such certificate be lost or destroyed, then, upon proof thereof to the satisfaction of the directors, a similar certificate shall be given to the party entitled to the certificate so lost or destroyed; and in either case a similar certificate so given or exchanged the company may demand any sum not exceeding the prescribed amount, or if no amount be prescribed, then a sum not exceeding two shillings and sixpence.

*Certificate
to be re-
newed when
lost or de-
stroyed.*

*Entry in
register of
share-
holders.*

Fee.

And with respect to the transfer or transmission of shares, be it enacted as follows:

*Transfer of
Shares.*

14. Subject to the regulations herein or in the special act contained, every shareholder may sell and transfer all shares he is entitled to.

*Sharehold-
ers may*

transfer
shares by
deed.

Form.

Transfers
of shares
may be ex-
ecuted ac-
cording to
the form
used in
England or
Scotland.

Memorials
of transfers
to be enter-
ed in regis-
ter of trans-
fers.

Fee.

Until regis-
tered, ven-
dor liable
for calls.
Purchaser
not entitled
to profits.

Transfer
not to be
made until
calls paid.

Closing of
transfer
books.

or any of his shares in the undertaking, or all or any part of his interest in the capital stock of the company, in case such shares shall, under the provisions hereinafter contained, be consolidated into capital stock; and every such transfer shall be by deed duly stamped, in which the consideration shall be truly stated; and such deed may be according to the form in the schedule (B.) to this act annexed, or to the like effect.

15. Whereas there may be hereafter many shareholders of the company who reside in England, and sales of shares are frequently made by persons in England to persons in Scotland, and vice versa, and it would be attended with inconvenience if all transfers of shares were required to be executed according to the forms of the law of Scotland; all transfers of shares of the said company shall be valid and effectual if executed according to the usual mode of executing such instruments either in England or Scotland, or partly according to the one and partly according to the other.

16. The said deed of transfer (when duly executed) shall be delivered to the secretary, and be kept by him; and the secretary shall enter a memorial thereof in a book to be called the "Register of Transfers," and shall endorse such entry on the deed of transfer, and shall, on demand, deliver a new certificate to the purchaser; and for every such entry, and endorsement and certificate, the company may demand any sum not exceeding the prescribed amount, or if no amount be prescribed, then a sum not exceeding two shillings and sixpence; and on the request of the purchaser of any share an endorsement of such transfer shall be made on the certificate of such share, instead of a new certificate being granted; and such endorsement, being signed by the secretary, shall be considered in every respect the same as a new certificate; and until such transfer has been so delivered to the secretary as aforesaid the vendor of the share shall continue liable to the company for any calls that may be made upon such share, and the purchaser of the share shall not be entitled to receive any share of the profits of the undertaking, or to vote in respect of such share.

17. No shareholder shall be entitled to transfer any share, after any call shall have been made in respect thereof, until he shall have paid such call, nor until he shall have paid all calls for the time being due on every share held by him.

18. It shall be lawful for the directors to close the register of transfers for the prescribed period, or if no period be prescribed, then for a period not exceeding four-

teen days previous to each ordinary meeting, and they may fix a day for the closing of the same, of which seven days' notice shall be given by advertisement in some newspaper as after mentioned; and any transfer made during the time when the transfer books are so closed shall, as between the company and the party claiming under the same, but not otherwise, be considered as made subsequently to such ordinary meeting.

19. If the interest in any share have become transmitted in consequence of the death or bankruptcy or insolvency of any shareholder, or in consequence of the marriage of a female shareholder, or by any other lawful means than by a transfer according to the provisions of this or the special act, such transmission shall be authenticated by a declaration in writing as hereinafter mentioned, or in such other manner as the directors shall require; and every such declaration shall state the manner in which and the party to whom such share shall have been so transmitted, and shall be made and signed by some credible person before a sheriff or justice, and such declaration shall be left with the secretary, and thereupon he shall enter the name of the person entitled under such transmission in the register of shareholders; and for every such entry the company may demand any sum not exceeding the prescribed amount, and where no amount shall be prescribed then not exceeding five shillings; and until such transmission has been so authenticated no person claiming by virtue of any such transmission shall be entitled to receive any share of the profits of the undertaking, nor to vote in respect of any such share as the holder thereof.

20. If such transmission be by virtue of the marriage of a female shareholder, the said declaration shall contain a copy of the register of such marriage, or other particulars of the celebration or effecting thereof, and shall declare the identity of the wife with the holder of such share; and if such transmission have taken place by virtue of any testamentary instrument, or by intestacy, the probate of the will or the letters of administration, or an official extract therefrom, obtained from any prerogative court if granted in England, or a testamentary or testamentary or testamentary dative if expedite in Scotland or an official extract thereof, shall, together with such declaration, be produced to the secretary; and upon such production in either of the cases aforesaid the secretary shall make an entry of the declaration in the said register of transfers.

21. The company shall not be bound to see to the execution of any trust, whether express, implied, or constructive, to which any of the said shares may be subject; and the receipt of the party in whose name any such share

Transfer of shares.

Notice.

Transmis-
sion of
shares by
other means
than trans-
fer to be
authenti-
cated by a
declaration.

Entry in
register of
share-
holders.

Until au-
thenticated
not entitled
to profits.

Transmis-
sion by mar-
riage, will,
&c., to be
proved by
production
of register
or probate.

Entry in
register of
transfers.

Company
not bound
to regard
trusts.

Transfer of shares. shall stand in the books of the company, or if it stands in the names of more parties than one, the receipt of the party first named in the register of shareholders and then surviving, shall from time to time be a sufficient discharge to the company for any dividend or other sum of money payable in respect of such share, notwithstanding any trust to which such share may then be subject, and whether or not the company have had notice of such trusts; and the company shall not be bound to see to the application of the money paid upon such receipt.

Receipt of party named in register of shareholders a sufficient discharge.

Payment of calls. And with respect to the payment of subscriptions and the means of enforcing the payment of calls, be it enacted as follows :

Subscriptions to be paid when called for.

22. The several persons who have subscribed any money towards the undertaking, or their legal representatives, respectively, shall pay the sums respectively so subscribed, or such portions thereof as shall from time to time be called for by the company, at such times and places as shall be appointed by the company; and with respect to the provisions herein or in the special act contained for enforcing the payment of calls, the word "shareholder" shall extend to and include the legal personal representatives of such shareholder.

Power to make calls.

23. It shall be lawful for the company from time to time to make such calls of money upon the respective shareholders, in respect of the amount of capital respectively subscribed or owing by them, as they shall think fit, provided that twenty-one days' notice at the least be given of each call, and that no call exceed the prescribed amount, if any, and that successive calls be not made at less than the prescribed interval, if any, and that the aggregate amount of calls made in any one year do not exceed the prescribed amount, if any; and every shareholder shall be liable to pay the amount of the calls so made, in respect of the shares held by him, to the persons and at the times and places from time to time appointed by the company.

Notice.

Interval.

Prescribed amount.

Interest to be paid on calls unpaid.

24. If, before or on the day appointed for payment, any shareholder do not pay the amount of any call to which he is liable, then such shareholder shall be liable to pay interest for the same at the rate allowed by law from the day appointed for the payment thereof to the time of the actual payment.

Interest may be allowed on payment before call.

25. It shall be lawful for the company, if they think fit, to receive from any of the shareholders willing to advance the same all or any part of the monies due upon their respective shares beyond the sums actually called for; and upon the principal monies so paid in advance, or so much thereof as from time to time shall exceed the

amount of the calls then made upon the shares in respect of which such advance shall be made, the company may pay interest at such rate, not exceeding the legal rate of interest for the time being, as the shareholder paying such sum in advance and the company shall agree upon.

Payment of calls.

26. If at the time appointed by the company for the payment of any call any shareholder fail to pay the amount of such call, it shall be lawful for the company to sue such shareholder for the amount thereof, in any court of law or equity having competent jurisdiction, and to recover the same, with lawful interest, from the day on which such call was payable.

Payment of calls may be enforced by action.

27. In any action or suit to be brought by the company against any shareholder to recover any money due for any call it shall not be necessary to set forth the special matter, but it shall be sufficient for the company to aver that the defender is the holder of one share or more in the company (stating the number of shares), and is indebted to the company in the sum of money to which the calls in arrear shall amount in respect of one call or more upon one share or more (stating the number and amount of each of such calls), whereby an action hath accrued to the company by virtue of this and the special act.

Declaration in action for calls.

28. On the trial or hearing of such action or suit it shall be sufficient to prove that the defender at the time of making such call was a holder of one share or more in the undertaking, and that such call was in fact made, and such notice thereof given as is directed by this or the special act; and it shall not be necessary to prove the appointment of the directors who made such call, nor any other matter whatsoever; and thereupon the company shall be entitled to recover what shall be due upon such call, with interest thereon, unless it shall appear either that any such call exceeds the prescribed amount, or that due notice of such call was not given, or that the prescribed interval between two successive calls had not elapsed, or that calls amounting to more than the sum prescribed for the total amount of calls in one year had been made within that period.

Matter to be proved in action for calls.

29. The production of the register of shareholders shall be *prima facie* evidence of such defender being a shareholder, and of the number and amount of his shares.

Register to be evidence

And with respect to the forfeiture of shares for non-payment of calls, be it enacted as follows:

Forfeiture of shares.

30. If any shareholder fail to pay any call payable by him, together with the interest, if any, that shall have accrued thereon, the directors at any time after the expiration of two months from the day appointed for payment

If calls unpaid shares may be declared for feited.

Forfeiture of shares. of such call, may declare the share in respect of which such call was payable forfeited, and that whether the company have sued for the amount of such call or not.

Notice of forfeiture to be given before declaration thereof. 31. Before declaring any share forfeited the directors shall cause notice of such intention to be left at or transmitted by the post to the usual or last place of abode of the person appearing by the register of shareholders to be the proprietor of such share; and if the holder of any such share be abroad, or if his usual or last place of abode be not known to the directors, by reason of its being imperfectly described in the shareholders' address book, or otherwise, or if the interest in any such share shall be known by the directors to have become transmitted otherwise than by transfer, as hereinbefore mentioned, but a declaration of such transmission shall not have been registered as aforesaid, and so the address of the parties to whom the same may have been transmitted, or may for the time being belong, shall not be known to the directors, the directors shall give public notice of such intention in the *Edinburgh Gazette*, and also in some newspaper, as after mentioned; and the several notices aforesaid shall be given twenty-one days at least before the directors shall make such declaration of forfeiture.

Declaration of forfeiture to be confirmed by a general meeting. 32. The said declaration of forfeiture shall not take effect so as to authorize the sale or other disposition of any share until such declaration have been confirmed at some general meeting of the company to be held after the expiration of two months at the least from the day on which such notice of intention to make such declaration of forfeiture shall have been given; and it shall be lawful for the company to confirm such forfeiture at any such meeting, and by an order at such meeting, or at any subsequent general meeting, to direct the share so forfeited to be sold or otherwise disposed of.

When declaration confirmed, forfeited shares may be sold. 33. After such confirmation as aforesaid it shall be lawful for the directors to sell the forfeited share, either by public auction or private contract, and if there be more than one such forfeited share, then either separately or together, as to them shall seem fit; and any shareholder may purchase any forfeited share so sold.

Evidence as to forfeiture of shares. 34. A declaration in writing, by some credible person not interested in the matter, made before any sheriff or justice, that the call in respect of a share was made, and notice thereof given, and that default in payment of the call was made, and that the forfeiture of the share was declared and confirmed in manner hereinbefore required, shall be sufficient evidence of the facts therein stated;

Declaration and receipt and such declaration, and the receipt of the treasurer of the company for the price of such share, shall consti-

tute a good title to such share; and a certificate of pro-a good title priorship shall be delivered to such purchaser, and there- upon he shall be deemed the holder of such share, dis- charged from all calls due prior to such purchase; and he shall not be bound to see to the application of the purchase money, nor shall his title to such share be affected by any irregularity in the proceedings in reference to such sale.

35. The company shall not sell or transfer more of the shares of any such defaulter than will be sufficient, as nearly as can be ascertained at the time of such sale, to pay the arrears then due from such defaulter on account of any calls, together with interest, and the expenses attending such sale and declaration of forfeiture; and if the money produced by the sale of any such forfeited shares be more than sufficient to pay all arrears of calls and interest thereon due at the time of such sale, and the expenses attending the declaration of forfeiture and sale thereof, the surplus shall, on demand, be paid to the defaulter.

36. If payment of such arrears of calls and interest and expenses be made before any share so forfeited and vested in the company shall have been sold, such share shall revert to the party to whom the same belonged before such forfeiture, in such manner as if such calls had been duly paid.

37. If the said company shall be incorporated, no person or corporation, nor the estate, real or personal, of any such person or corporation, who is or shall be a proprietor of the said incorporated company, shall be liable for or charged with the payment of any debt or demand whatsoever due or to become due by or from the said company beyond the extent of his or their share in the capital of the said company.

And with respect to the remedies of creditors of the company against the shareholders, be it enacted as follows

38. If any legal diligence or execution shall have been issued against the property or effects of the company, and if there cannot be found sufficient whereon to levy under such diligence or execution, then such diligence or execution may be used against any of the shareholders to the extent of their shares respectively in the capital of the company not then paid up; and for the purpose of ascertaining the names of the shareholders, and the amount of capital remaining to be paid upon their respective shares, it shall be lawful for any person entitled to any such execution, at all reasonable times, to inspect the register of shareholders without fee.

39. If by means of any such diligence or execution any

Reimburse-
ment of
calls before
sale, shares
to revert.

No more
shares to be
sold than
sufficient to
pay calls,
interest, &
expenses.

Limiting
responsibili-
ty of
share-
holders of
incorpora-
ted com-
panies.

Remedies
against
sharehold-
ers.

Execution
may be is-
sued to the
extent of
shares in
capital not
paid up.

ment of
sharehold-
ers.

shareholder shall have paid any sum of money beyond the amount then due from him in respect of calls, he shall forthwith be reimbursed such additional sum by the directors out of the funds of the company.

*Borrowing
of money.*

And with respect to the borrowing of money by the company on mortgage or bond, be it enacted as follows :

Company
may borrow
such sums
as shall be
authorized
by a general
meeting.

40. If the company be authorized by the special act to borrow money on mortgage or bond, it shall be lawful for them, subject to the restrictions contained in the special act, to borrow on mortgage or bond such sums of money as shall, from time to time, by an order of a general meeting of the company, be authorized to be borrowed, not exceeding in the whole the sum prescribed by the special act, and for securing the repayment of the money so borrowed, with interest, to mortgage the undertaking, and the future calls on the shareholders, or to give bonds in manner hereinafter mentioned.

If borrowed
money be
repaid, com-
pany may
again bor-
row.

41. If, after having borrowed any part of the money so authorized to be borrowed on mortgage or bond, the company pay off the same, it shall be lawful for them again to borrow the amount so paid off, and so from time to time ; but such power of re-borrowing shall not be exercised without the authority of a general meeting of the company, unless the money be so re-borrowed in order to pay off any existing bond or security.

Evidence of
authority
for borrow-
ing.

42. Where by the special act the company shall be restricted from borrowing any money on mortgage or bond until a definite portion of their capital shall be subscribed or paid up, or where by this or the special act the authority of a general meeting is required for such borrowing, the certificate of a sheriff that such definite portion of the capital has been subscribed or paid up, and a copy of the order of a general meeting of the company authorizing the borrowing of any money, certified by one of the directors or by the secretary to be a true copy, shall be sufficient evidence of the fact of the capital required to be subscribed or paid up having been so subscribed or paid up, and of the order for borrowing money having been made ; and upon production to any sheriff of the books of the company, and of such other evidence as he shall think sufficient such sheriff shall grant the certificate as aforesaid.

Certificate
of sheriff.
Order of
general
meeting.

Mortgages
and bonds
to be by
deed.

43. Every mortgage and bond for securing money borrowed by the company shall be by deed under the common seal of the company, duly stamped, and wherein the consideration shall be truly stated ; and every such mortgage deed or bond may be according to the form in the schedule (C.) or (D.) to this act annexed, or to the like effect, and every such mortgage deed shall have the full effect of an assignment in security duly completed.

Form.

44. The respective mortgagees shall be entitled one with another to their respective proportions of the tolls, sums, and premises comprised in such mortgages, and of the future calls payable by the shareholders, if comprised therein, according to the respective sums in such mortgages mentioned to be advanced by such mortgagees respectively, and to be repaid the sums so advanced, with interest, without any preference one above another by reason of priority of the date of any such mortgage, or of the meeting at which the same was authorized.

Borrowing of money.
Mortgagees entitled to proportions of tolls, &c., without preference.

45. No such mortgage (although it should comprise future calls on the shareholders) shall, unless expressly so provided, preclude the company from receiving and applying to the purposes of the company any calls to be made by the company.

Mortgage not to preclude receipt of calls.

46. All mortgages and money lent on mortgage to the company shall be personal estate, and transmissible as such, and shall not be of the nature of real estate.

Mortgages. personal estate.

47. The respective obligees in such bonds shall, proportionally according to the amount of the monies secured thereby, be entitled to be paid, out of the tolls or other property or effects of the company, the respective sums in such bonds mentioned, and thereby intended to be secured, without any preference one above another by reason of priority of date of any such bond, or of the meeting at which the same was authorized, or otherwise howsoever.

Obligees in bonds entitled to proportion of tolls, &c., without preference.

48. A register of mortgages and bonds shall be kept by the secretary, and within fourteen days after the date of any such mortgage or bond an entry or memorial, specifying the number and date of such mortgage or bond, and the sums secured thereby, and the names of the parties thereto, with their proper additions, shall be made in such register; and such register may be perused at all reasonable times by any of the shareholders, or by any mortgagee or bond creditor of the company, or by any person interested in any such mortgage or bond, without fee or reward.

Register of mortgages and bonds to be kept.

Inspection.

49. Any party entitled to any such mortgage or bond may from time to time transfer his right and interest therein to any other person; and every such transfer shall be by deed duly stamped, wherein the consideration shall be truly stated; and every such transfer may be according to the form in the schedule (E.) to this act annexed, or to the like effect.

Transfers of mortgages and bonds to be by deed. Form.

50. Within thirty days after the date of every such transfer, if executed within the united kingdom, or otherwise within thirty days after the arrival thereof in the united kingdom, it shall be produced to the secretary, and

Transfers of mortgages and bonds to be registered.

- Borrowing of money.* thereupon the secretary shall cause an entry or memorial thereof to be made in the same manner as in the case of the original mortgage; and after such entry every such transfer shall entitle the transferee to the full benefit of the original mortgage or bond in all respects; and no party, having made such transfer, shall have power to make void, release, or discharge the mortgage or bond so transferred, or any money thereby secured; and for such entry the company may demand a sum not exceeding the prescribed sum, or, where no sum shall be prescribed, the sum of two shillings and sixpence; and until such entry the company shall not be in any manner responsible to the transferee in respect of such mortgage.
- Fee.*
- Payment of interest on monies borrowed.* 51. The interest of the money borrowed upon any such mortgage or bond shall be paid at the periods appointed in such mortgage or bond, and if no period be appointed, half-yearly, to the several parties entitled thereto, and in preference to any dividends payable to the shareholders of the company.
- Transfers of interest.* 52. The interest on any such mortgage or bond shall not be transferable, except by deed duly stamped.
- Money borrowed to be repaid at time fixed.* 53. The company may, if they think proper, fix a period for the repayment of the principal money so borrowed, with the interest thereof, and in such case the company shall cause such period to be inserted in the mortgage deed or bond; and upon the expiration of such period the principal sum, together with the arrears of interest thereon, shall, on demand, be paid to the party entitled to such mortgage or bond; and if no other place of payment be inserted in such mortgage deed or bond, such principal and interest shall be payable at the principal office or place of business of the company.
- Place of payment.*
- If no time fixed, money borrowed to be repaid at six months' notice.* 54. If no time be fixed in the mortgage deed or bond for the repayment of the money so borrowed, the party entitled to the mortgage or bond may, at the expiration or at any time after the expiration of twelve months from the date of such mortgage or bond, demand payment of the principal money thereby secured, with all arrears of interest, upon giving six months' previous notice for that purpose; and in the like case the company may at any time pay off the money borrowed, on giving the like notice; and every such notice shall be in writing or print, or both, and if given by a mortgagee or bond creditor shall be delivered to the secretary or left at the principal office of the company, and if given by the company shall be given either personally to such mortgagee or bond creditor or left at his residence, or if such mortgagee or bond creditor be unknown to the directors, or cannot be found after diligent inquiry, such notice shall be given by
- Notice to company.*
- Notice by company.*

advertisement in the Edinburgh Gazette, and in some newspaper as after mentioned.

55. If the company shall have given notice of their intention to pay off any such mortgage or bond at a time when the same may lawfully be paid off by them, then at the expiration of such notice all further interest shall cease to be payable on such mortgage or bond, unless, on demand of payment made pursuant to such notice, or at any time thereafter, the company shall fail to pay the principal and interest due at the expiration of such notice on such mortgage or bond.

Borrowing of money.

Interest to cease on expiration of notice to pay off mortgage or bond.

56. Where by the special act the mortgagees of the company shall be empowered to enforce the payment of the arrears of interest, or the arrears of principal and interest, due on such mortgages, by the appointment of a judicial factor, then, if within thirty days after the interest accruing upon any such mortgage or bond has become payable, and after demand thereof in writing, the same be not paid, the mortgagee may, without prejudice to his right to sue for the interest so in arrear in any competent court, require the appointment of a judicial factor, by an application to be made as hereinafter provided; and if within six months after the principal money owing upon any such mortgage or bond has become payable, and after demand thereof in writing, the same be not paid, the mortgagee, without prejudice to his right to sue for such principal money, together with all arrears of interest, in any competent court, may, if his debt amount to the prescribed sum alone, or if his debt does not amount to the prescribed sum, he may, in conjunction with other mortgagees whose debts, being so in arrear, after demand as aforesaid, shall, together with his, amount to the prescribed sum, require the appointment of a judicial factor, by an application to be made as hereinafter provided.

Arrears of interest, when to be enforced by appointment of a judicial factor.

Arrears of principal and interest.

Joint mortgagees.

57. Every application for a judicial factor in the cases aforesaid shall be made to the court of session, and on any such application so made, and after hearing the parties it shall be lawful for the said court, by order in writing, to appoint some person to receive the whole or a competent part of the tolls or sums liable to the payment of such interest, or such principal and interest, as the case may be, until such interest, or until such principal and interest, as the case may be, together with all costs, including the charges of receiving the tolls or sums aforesaid, be fully paid; and upon such appointment being made, all such tolls and sums of money as aforesaid shall be paid to and received by the person so to be appointed; and the money so to be received shall be so much money received by or to the use of the party to whom such in-

Judicial factor to be appointed by court of session.

Tolls &c. to be paid to judicial factor.

Borrowing of money.

When power of judicial factor to cease.

Access to books by mortgagees.

Conversion of borrowed money into capital.

Sum authorized to be borrowed may be raised by creating new shares.

New shares to be subject to same provisions as original shares.

If old shares at premium, new shares to be offered to the shareholders.

terest, or such principal and interest, as the case may be, shall be then due, and on whose behalf such judicial factor shall have been appointed; and after such interest and costs, or such principal, interest, and costs, have been so received, the power of such judicial factor shall cease, and he shall be bound to account to the company for his intromissions, or the sums received by him, and to pay over to their treasurer any balance that may be in his hands.

58. At all reasonable times the books of account of the company shall be open to the inspection of the respective mortgagees and bond creditors thereof, with liberty to take extracts therefrom without fee or reward.

And with respect to the conversion of the borrowed money into capital, be it enacted as follows:—

59. It shall be lawful for the company, if they think fit, unless it be otherwise provided by the special act, to raise the additional sum so authorized to be borrowed, or any part thereof, by creating new shares of the company, instead of borrowing the same, or having borrowed the same, to continue at interest only a part of such additional sum, and to raise part thereof by creating new shares; but no such augmentation of capital as aforesaid shall take place without the previous authority of a general meeting of the company.

60. The capital so to be raised by the creation of new shares shall be considered as part of the general capital, and shall be subject to the same provisions in all respects, whether with reference to the payment of calls, or the forfeiture of shares on nonpayment of calls, or otherwise, as if it had been part of the original capital, except as to the times of making calls for such additional capital, and the amount of such calls, which respectively it shall be lawful for the company from time to time to fix as they shall think fit.

61. If at the time of any such augmentation of capital taking place by the creation of new shares the then existing shares be at a premium, or of greater actual value than the nominal value thereof, then, unless it be otherwise provided by the special act, the sum so to be raised shall be divided into shares of such amount as will conveniently allow the same to be apportioned among the then shareholders in proportion to the existing shares held by them respectively; and such new shares shall be offered to the then shareholders in the proportion aforesaid; and such offer shall be made by letter under the hand of the secretary given to or sent by post, addressed to each shareholder according to his address in the shareholders' address-book, or left at his usual or last place of abode.

62. The said new shares shall vest in and belong to the shareholders who shall accept the same, and pay the value thereof to the company at the time and by the instalments which shall be fixed by the company; and if any shareholder fail for one month after such offer of new shares to accept the same, and pay the instalments called for in respect thereof, it shall be lawful for the company to dispose of such shares in such manner as they shall deem most for the advantage of the company.

Shares to vest in the parties accepting; otherwise to be disposed of by the directors.

63. If at the time of such augmentation of capital taking place the existing shares be not at a premium, then such new shares may be of such amount, and may be issued in such manner, and on such terms, as the company shall think fit.

If not at a premium, to be issued as company think fit.

And with respect to the consolidation of the shares into stock, be it enacted as follows :

Consolidation of shares.

64. It shall be lawful for the company from time to time, with the consent of three-fifths of the votes of the shareholders present in person, or by proxy, at any general meeting of the company, when due notice for that purpose shall have been given, to convert or consolidate all or any part of the shares then existing in the capital of the company, and in respect whereof the whole money subscribed shall have been paid up, into a general capital stock, to be divided amongst the shareholders according to their respective interests therein.

Company may consolidate shares into stock.

65. After such conversion or consolidation shall have taken place, all the provisions contained in this or the special act which require or imply that the capital of the company shall be divided into shares of any fixed amount, and distinguished by numbers, shall, as to so much of the capital as shall have been so converted or consolidated into stock, cease and be of no effect, and the several holders of such stock may thenceforth transfer their respective interests therein, or any parts of such interests, in the same manner and subject to the same regulations and provisions as or according to which any shares in the capital of the company might be transferred under the provisions of this or the special act; and the company shall cause an entry to be made in some book to be kept for that purpose, of every such transfer; and for every such entry they may demand any sum not exceeding the prescribed amount, or if no amount be prescribed, a sum not exceeding two shillings and sixpence.

After consolidation, provisions requiring capital to be divided into shares to cease.

Transfer of stock.

Registry of transfer.

66. The company shall from time to time cause the names of the several parties who may be interested in any such stock as aforesaid, with the amount of the interest therein possessed by them respectively, to be entered in a book to be kept for the purpose, and to be called "The

Register of holders of consolidated stock to be kept.

inspection. Register of Holders of Consolidated Stock ;" and such book shall be accessible at all seasonable times to the several holders of shares or stock in the undertaking.

Proprietors of stock entitled to dividends, 67. The several holders of such stock shall be entitled to participate in the dividends and profits of the company, according to the amount of their respective interests in such stock, and such interests shall, in proportion to the amount thereof, confer on the holders thereof respectively

and same privileges as conferred by shares of equal amount.

the same privileges and advantages, for the purpose of voting at meetings of the company, qualification for the office of directors, and for other purposes, as would have been conferred by shares of equal amount in the capital of the company, but so that none of such privileges or advantages, except the participation in the dividends and profits of the company shall be conferred by any aliquot part of such amount of consolidated stock as would not, if existing in shares, have conferred such privileges or advantages respectively.

Application of capital.

68. And be it enacted, That all the money raised by the company, whether by subscriptions of the shareholders, or by loan or otherwise, shall be applied, firstly, in paying the costs and expenses incurred in obtaining the special act, and all expenses incident thereto, and, secondly, in carrying the purposes of the company into execution.

General meetings.

And with respect to the general meetings of the company, and the exercise of the right of voting by the shareholders, be it enacted as follows :

Ordinary meetings to be held half-yearly.

69. The first general meeting of the shareholders of the company shall be held within the prescribed time, or if no time be prescribed, within one month after the passing of the special act, and the future general meetings shall be held at the prescribed periods, and if no periods be prescribed, in the months of February and August in each year, or at such other stated periods as shall be appointed for that purpose by an order of a general meeting ; and the meetings so appointed to be held as aforesaid shall be called " ordinary meetings ;" and all meetings, whether ordinary or extraordinary, shall be held in the prescribed place, if any, and if no place be prescribed, then at some place to be appointed by the directors.

Place of meeting.

Business at ordinary meetings.

70. No matters, except such as are appointed by this or the special act to be done at an ordinary meeting, shall be transacted at any such meeting, unless special notice of such matters have been given in the advertisement convening such meeting.

Extraordinary meet-

71. Every general meeting of the shareholders, other than an ordinary meeting, shall be called an " extraordinary meeting ;" and such meetings may be convened by the directors at such times as they think fit.

72. No extraordinary meeting shall enter upon any business not set forth in the notice upon which it shall have been convened.

73. It shall be lawful for the prescribed number of shareholders, holding in the aggregate shares to the prescribed amount, or, where the number of shareholders or amount of shares shall not be prescribed, it shall be lawful for twenty or more shareholders holding in the aggregate not less than one-tenth of the capital of the company, by writing under their hands, at any time to require the directors to call an extraordinary meeting of the company; and such requisition shall fully express the object of the meeting required to be called, and shall be left at the office of the company, or given to at least three directors, or left at their last or usual places of abode; and forthwith upon the receipt of such requisition, the directors shall convene a meeting of the shareholders; and if for twenty-one days after such notice the directors fail to call such meeting, the prescribed number of shareholders, or such other number as aforesaid, qualified as aforesaid, may call such meeting, by giving fourteen days' public notice thereof.

74. Ten days' public notice at the least of all meetings, whether ordinary or extraordinary, shall be given by advertisement, which shall specify the place, the day, and the hour of meeting; and every notice of an extraordinary meeting, or of an ordinary meeting, if any other business than the business hereby or by the special act appointed for ordinary meetings is to be done thereat, shall specify the purpose for which the meeting is called.

75. In order to constitute a meeting (whether ordinary or extraordinary) there shall be present, either personally or by proxy, the prescribed quorum, and if no quorum be prescribed, then shareholders holding in the aggregate not less than one-twentieth of the capital of the company, and being in number not less than one for every five hundred pounds of such required proportion of capital, unless such number would be more than twenty, in which case twenty shareholders holding not less than one-twentieth of the capital of the company, shall be the quorum; and if within one hour from the time appointed for such meeting said quorum be not present no business shall be transacted at the meeting, other than the declaring of a dividend, in case that shall be one of the objects of the meeting, but such meeting shall, except in the case of a meeting for the election of directors, hereinafter mentioned, be held to be adjourned "sine die."

76. At every meeting of the company one or other of the following persons shall preside as chairman, that is to say, the chairman of the directors, or in his absence the

Notice of business.

Shareholders may require directors to call an extraordinary meeting.

Requisition to state object of meeting.

On failure of directors shareholders may call meeting.

Notice of meetings to be given by advertisement.

Quorum for meeting.

If quorum not present, meeting to be adjourned.

Chairman of meetings.

General Meetings.

deputy chairman (if any), or in the absence of the chairman and deputy chairman some one of the directors of the company to be chosen for that purpose by the meeting, or in the absence of the chairman and deputy chairman and of all the directors, any shareholder to be chosen for that purpose by a majority of the shareholders present at such meeting.

Business at meetings and adjournments.

77. The shareholders present at any such meeting shall proceed in the execution of the powers of the company with respect to the matters for which such meeting shall have been convened, and those only; and every such meeting may be adjourned from time to time, and from place to place; and no business shall be transacted at any adjourned meeting other than the business left unfinished at the meeting from which such adjournment took place.

Votes of shareholders.

78. At all general meetings of the company every shareholder shall be entitled to vote according to the prescribed scale of voting, and where no scale shall be prescribed every shareholder shall have one vote for every share up to ten, and he shall have an additional vote for every five shares beyond the first ten shares held by him up to one hundred, and an additional vote for every ten shares held by him beyond the first hundred shares: provided always, that no shareholder shall be entitled to vote at any meeting unless he shall have paid all the calls then due upon the shares held by him.

Manner of voting.

79. The votes may be given either personally or by proxies, being shareholders, authorized by writing according to the form in the schedule (F.) to this act annexed, or in a form to the like effect, under the hand of the shareholder nominating such proxy, or if such shareholder be a corporation, then under their common seal; and every proposition at any such meeting shall be determined by the majority of votes of the parties present, including proxies, the chairman of the meeting being entitled to vote, not only as a principal and proxy, but to have a casting vote if there be an equality of votes.

Regulations as to proxies.

80. No person shall be entitled to vote as a proxy unless the instrument appointing such proxy have been transmitted to the secretary of the company within the prescribed period, or, if no period be prescribed, not less than forty-eight hours before the time appointed for holding the meeting at which such proxy is to be used.

Votes of joint shareholders.

81. If several persons be jointly entitled to a share, the person whose name stands first in the register of shareholders as one of the holders of such share shall, for the purpose of voting at any meeting, be deemed the sole proprietor thereof; and on all occasions the vote of such first-named shareholder, either in person or by proxy,

shall be allowed as the vote in respect of such share, without proof of the concurrence of the other holders thereof. *General meetings.*

82. If any shareholder be a lunatic or idiot, fatuous or furious person, such lunatic or idiot, fatuous or furious person may vote by his tutor, curator, or other person appointed to manage his estate; and if any shareholder be a minor he may vote by his tutors or curators or any one of them; and every such vote may be given either in person or by proxy. *Votes of lunatics and minors &c.*

83. Whenever in this or the special act the consent of any particular majority of votes at any meeting of the company is required in order to authorize any proceeding of the company, such particular majority shall only be required to be proved in the event of a poll being demanded at such meeting; and if such poll be not demanded, then a declaration by the chairman that the resolution authorizing such proceeding has been carried, and an entry to that effect in the book of proceedings of the company, shall be sufficient authority for such proceeding, without proof of the number or proportion of votes recorded in favour of or against the same. *Proof of a particular majority of votes only required in the event of a poll being demanded*

And with respect to the appointment and rotation of directors, be it enacted as follows: *Appointment of directors.*

84. The number of directors shall be the prescribed number. *Appointment of directors.*

85. Where the company shall be authorized by the special act to increase or to reduce the number of the directors it shall be lawful for the company, from time to time, in general meeting, after due notice for that purpose, to increase or reduce the number of the directors within the prescribed limits, if any, and to determine the order of rotation in which such reduced or increased number shall go out of office, and what number shall be a quorum of their meetings. *Company in general meeting may vary the number of directors.*

86. The directors appointed by the special act shall, unless thereby otherwise provided, continue in office until the first ordinary meeting to be held in the year next after that in which the special act shall have passed; and at such meeting the shareholders present, personally or by proxy, may either continue in office the directors appointed by the special act, or any number of them, or may elect a new body of directors, or directors to supply the places of those not continued in office, the directors appointed by the special act being eligible as members of such new body, and at the first ordinary meeting to be held every year thereafter the shareholders present, personally or by proxy, shall elect persons to supply the places of the directors then retiring from office, agreeably to the provisions *Directors appointed by special act to continue in office for one year. Election of new directors.*

Appointment of directors.

Existing directors continued on failure of meeting or election of directors.

Qualification of directors.

Cases in which office of director shall become vacant.

Shareholder of an incorporated joint stock company not disqualified.

Rotation of directors.

hereinafter contained; and the several persons elected a any such meeting, being neither removed nor disqualified, nor having resigned, shall continue to be directors until others are elected in their stead, as hereinafter mentioned.

87. If at any meeting at which an election of directors ought to take place the prescribed quorum shall not be present within one hour from the time appointed for the meeting no election of directors shall be made, but such meeting shall stand adjourned till the following day at the same time and place; and if at the meeting so adjourned the prescribed quorum be not present within one hour from the time appointed for the meeting, the existing directors shall continue to act and retain their powers until new directors be appointed at the first ordinary meeting of the following year.

88. No person shall be capable of being a director unless he be a shareholder, nor unless he be possessed of the prescribed number, if any, of shares; and no person holding an office or place of trust or profit under the company, or interested in any contract with the company, shall be capable of being a director; and no director shall be capable of accepting any other office or place of trust or profit under the company, or of being interested in any contract with the company, during the time he shall be a director.

89. If any of the directors at any time subsequently to his election accept or continue to hold any other office or place of trust or profit under the company, or be either directly or indirectly concerned in any contract with the company, or participate in any manner in the profits of any work to be done for the company, or if such director at any time cease to be a holder of the prescribed number of shares in the company, then in any of the cases aforesaid the office of such director shall become vacant, and thenceforth he shall cease from voting or acting as a director.

90. Provided always, that no person, being a shareholder or member of any incorporated joint stock company, shall be disqualified or prevented from acting as a director by reason of any contract entered into between such joint stock company and the company incorporated by the special act; but no such director, being a shareholder or member of such joint stock company, shall vote on any question as to any contract with such joint stock company.

91. The directors appointed by the special act, and continued in office as aforesaid, or the directors elected to supply the places of those retiring as aforesaid, shall, subject to the provision hereinbefore contained for increasing or reducing the number of directors, retire from office at the times and in the proportions following, the individual's

to retire being in each instance determined by ballot among the directors, unless they shall otherwise agree; (that is to say,)

*Appoint-
ment and
rotation of
directors.*

At the end of the first year after the first election of directors the prescribed number, and if no number be prescribed one-third of such directors, to be determined by ballot among themselves, unless they shall otherwise agree, shall go out of office :

At the end of the second year the prescribed number, and if no number be prescribed one-half of the remaining number of such directors, to be determined in like manner, shall go out of office :

At the end of the third year the prescribed number, and if no number be prescribed the remainder of such directors, shall go out of office :

And in each instance the places of the retiring directors shall be supplied by an equal number of qualified shareholders ; and at the first ordinary meeting in every subsequent year the prescribed number, and if no number be prescribed one-third of the directors, being those who have been longest in office, shall go out of office, and their places shall be supplied in like manner ; nevertheless every director so retiring from office may be re-elected immediately or at any future time, and after such re-election shall, with reference to the going out by rotation, be considered as a new director : provided always, that if the prescribed number of directors be some number not divisible by three, and the number of directors to retire be not prescribed, the directors shall in each case determine what number of directors, as nearly one-third as may be, shall go out of office, so that the whole number shall go out of office in three years.

92. If any director die, or resign, or become disqualified or incompetent to act as a director, or cease to be a director by any other cause than that of going out of office by rotation as aforesaid, the remaining directors, if they think proper so to do, may elect in his place some other shareholder, duly qualified, to be a director ; and the shareholder so elected to fill up any such vacancy shall continue in office as a director so long only as the person in whose place he shall have been elected would have been entitled to continue if he had remained in office.

*Directors
may supply
occasional
vacancies
in their
body.*

And with respect to the powers of the directors, and the powers of the company to be exercised only in general meetings, be it enacted as follows :

*Powers of
directors.*

93. The directors shall have the management and superintendence of the affairs of the company, and they may lawfully exercise all the powers of the company, except as to such matters as are directed by this or

*Powers to
be exercised
by the di-
rectors.*

Powers of directors.

the special act to be transacted by a general meeting of the company, but all the powers so to be exercised shall be exercised in accordance with and subject to the provisions of this and the special act; and the exercise of all such powers shall be subject also to the control and regulation of any general meeting specially convened for the purpose, but not so as to render invalid any act done by the directors prior to any resolution passed by such general meeting.

Powers of the company to be exercised only at a general meeting.

94. Except as otherwise provided by the special act, the following powers of the company, (that is to say,) the choice and removal of the directors, except as hereinbefore mentioned, and the increasing or reducing of their number where authorized by the special act, the choice of auditors, the determination as to the remuneration of the directors, auditors, treasurer, and secretary, the determination as to the amount of money to be borrowed on mortgage, the determination as to the augmentation of capital, and the declaration of dividends, shall be exercised only at a general meeting of the company.

Proceedings of directors.

And with respect to the proceedings and liabilities of the directors, be it enacted as follows:

Meetings of directors,

to be called by the secretary.

*Quorum.**Votes.**Directors to elect permanent chairman.**Deputy chairman.*

95. The directors shall hold meetings at such times as they shall appoint for the purpose, and they may meet and adjourn as they think proper, from time to time, and from place to place; and at any time any two of the directors may require the secretary to call a meeting of the directors, and in order to constitute a meeting of directors there shall be present at the least the prescribed quorum, and when no quorum shall be prescribed there shall be present at least one-third of the directors; and all questions at any such meeting shall be determined by the majority of votes of the directors present, and in case of an equal division of votes the chairman shall have a casting vote in addition to his vote as one of the directors.

96. At the first meeting of directors held after the passing of the special act, and at the first meeting of the directors held after each annual appointment of directors, the directors present at such meeting shall choose one of the directors to act as chairman of the directors for the year following such choice, and shall also, if they think fit, choose another director to act as deputy chairman for the same period; and if the chairman or deputy chairman die or resign, or cease to be a director, or otherwise become disqualified to act, the directors present at the meeting next after the occurrence of such vacancy shall choose some other of the directors to fill such vacancy; and every such chairman or deputy chairman so elected as last aforesaid shall continue in office so long only as the

person in whose place he may be so elected would have been entitled to continue if such death, resignation, removal, or disqualification had not happened.

Proceedings of directors.

97. If at any meeting of the directors neither the chairman nor deputy chairman be present the directors present shall choose some one of their number to be chairman of such meeting.

Occasional chairman of directors.

98. It shall be lawful for the directors to appoint one or more committees, consisting of such number of directors as they think fit, within the prescribed limits, if any, and they may grant to such committees respectively power on behalf of the company to do any acts relating to the affairs of the company which the directors could lawfully do, and which they shall from time to time think proper to intrust to them.

Committees of directors.

Powers of committees.

99. The said committees may meet from time to time, and may adjourn from place to place, as they think proper, for carrying into effect the purposes of their appointment; and no such committee shall exercise the powers intrusted to them except at a meeting at which there shall be present the prescribed quorum, or if no quorum be prescribed then a quorum to be fixed for that purpose by the general body of directors; and at all meetings of the committees one of the members present shall be appointed chairman; and all questions at any meeting of the committees shall be determined by a majority of votes of the members present, and in case of an equal division of votes the chairman shall have a casting vote in addition to his vote as a member of the committee.

Meetings of committees.

Quorum.

Chairman.

Votes.

Casting vote.

100. The power which may be granted to any such committee to make contracts, as well as the power of the directors to make contracts on behalf of the company, may lawfully be exercised as follows; (that is to say,)

Power to make contracts.

With respect to any contract which, if made between private persons, would be by law required to be by deed or by agreement in writing, and signed by the parties to be charged therewith, then such committee or the directors may make such contract on behalf of the company in writing, either under the common seal of the company or signed by such committee or any two of them, or any two of the directors, and in the same manner may vary or discharge the same :

Contracts in writing.

With respect to any contract which, if made between private persons, would be valid, although made by parol only, and not reduced into writing, such committee or the directors may make such contract on behalf of the company by parol only, without writing, and in the same manner may vary or discharge the same :

Contracts by parol only, without writing.

Accounts.

And with respect to the keeping of accounts, and the right of inspection thereof by the shareholders, be it enacted as follows :

Accounts to be kept of all money received or expended.

118. The directors shall cause full and true accounts to be kept of all sums of money received or expended on account of the company by the directors, and all persons employed by or under them, and of the matters and things for which such sums of money shall have been received or disbursed and paid.

Books to be balanced and balance sheet made up.

119. The books of the company shall be balanced at the prescribed periods, and if no periods be prescribed, fourteen days at least before each ordinary meeting ; and forthwith on the books being so balanced an exact balance sheet shall be made up, which shall exhibit a true statement of the capital stock, credits, and property of every description belonging to the company, and the debts due by the company at the date of making such balance sheet, and a distinct view of the profit or loss which shall have arisen on the transactions of the company in the course of the preceding half year : and previously to each ordinary meeting such balance sheet shall be examined by the directors, or any three of their number, and shall be signed by the chairman or deputy chairman of the directors.

Books and balance sheet to be open for the inspection of shareholders at stated times.

120. The books so balanced, together with such balance sheet as aforesaid, shall for the prescribed periods, and if no periods be prescribed for fourteen days previous to each ordinary meeting, and for one month thereafter, be open for the inspection of the shareholders at the principal office or place of business of the company ; but the shareholders shall not be entitled at any time, except during the periods aforesaid, to demand the inspection of such books, unless in virtue of a written order signed by three of the directors.

Balance sheet to be produced at meeting.

121. And be it enacted, that the directors shall produce to the shareholders assembled at such ordinary meeting the said balance sheet as aforesaid, applicable to the period immediately preceding such meeting, together with the report of the auditors thereon, as hereinbefore provided.

Directors to appoint book-keeper, who shall allow inspection of accounts at appointed times.

122. The directors shall appoint a book-keeper to enter the accounts aforesaid in books to be provided for the purpose ; and every such book-keeper shall permit any shareholder to inspect such books, and to take copies or entries therefrom, at any reasonable time during the prescribed periods, and if no periods be prescribed during one fortnight before and one month after every ordinary meeting ; and if he fail to permit any such shareholder to inspect such books, or take copies or extracts therefrom, during the periods aforesaid, he shall forfeit to such share-

nalty.

holder for every such offence a sum not exceeding five pounds.

And with respect to the making of dividends, be it *Dividends.*
enacted as follows:

123. Previously to every ordinary meeting at which a dividend is intended to be declared the directors shall cause a scheme to be prepared, showing the profits, if any, of the company for the period current since the preceding ordinary meeting at which a dividend was declared, and apportioning the same, or so much thereof as they may consider applicable to the purposes of dividend, among the shareholders, according to the shares held by them respectively, the amount paid thereon, and the periods during which the same may have been paid, and shall exhibit such scheme at such ordinary meeting, and at such meeting a dividend may be declared according to such scheme.

A scheme to be prepared showing the profits of the company. Dividend may be declared according to such scheme.

124. The company shall not make any dividend whereby their capital stock will be in any degree reduced: provided always, that the word "dividend" shall not be construed to apply to a return of any portion of the capital stock, with the consent of all the mortgagees and bond creditors of the company, due notice being given for that purpose at an extraordinary meeting to be convened for that object.

Dividend not to be made so as to reduce capital.

125. Before apportioning the profits to be divided among the shareholders the directors may, if they think fit, set aside thereout such sum as they may think proper to meet contingencies, or for enlarging, repairing, or improving the works connected with the undertaking, or any part thereof, and may divide the balance only among the shareholders.

Directors may set apart a fund for contingencies.

126. No dividend shall be paid in respect of any share until all calls then due in respect of that and every other share held by the person to whom such dividend may be payable shall have been paid.

Dividend not to be paid unless calls paid.

And with respect to the making of bye-laws, be it *Bye Laws.*
enacted as follows:

127. It shall be lawful for the company from time to time to make such bye-laws as they think fit, for the purpose of regulating the conduct of the officers and servants of the company, and for providing for the due management of the affairs of the company in all respects whatsoever, and from time to time to alter or repeal any such bye-laws, and make others, provided such bye-laws be not repugnant to the laws of that part of the United Kingdom where the same are to have effect, or to the provisions of this or the special act; and such bye-laws shall be reduced into writing, and shall have affixed thereto

Company may make bye-laws for regulating the conduct of their officers and servants.

Copies to be given to officers &c. the common seal of the company; and a copy of such bye-laws shall be given to every officer and servant of the company affected thereby.

Fines may be imposed for breach of such bye-laws. 128. It shall be lawful for the company, by such bye-laws, to impose such reasonable penalties upon all persons, being officers or servants of the company, offending against such bye-laws, as the company think fit, not exceeding five pounds for any one offence.

Bye-laws to be so framed that penalties may be mitigated. 129. All the bye-laws to be made by the company shall be so framed as to allow the sheriff or justices before whom any penalty imposed thereby may be sought to be recovered to order a part only of such penalty to be paid, if such sheriff shall think fit.

Evidence of bye-laws. 130. The production of a written or printed copy of the bye-laws of the company, having the common seal of the company affixed thereto, shall be sufficient evidence of such bye-laws in all cases of prosecution under the same.

Arbitration.

Where questions are to be determined by arbitration, arbitrators to be appointed within fourteen days after notice

On failure of one party the other may appoint arbitrator to act on behalf of both.

If any arbitrator die or refuse to act, another may be nominated.

And with respect to the settlement of disputes by arbitration, be it enacted as follows:

131. When any dispute directed by this or the special act, or any act incorporated therewith, to be settled by arbitration, shall have arisen, then, unless both parties shall concur in the appointment of a single arbitrator, each party, on the request of the other party, shall by writing under his hand nominate and appoint an arbitrator to whom such dispute shall be referred; and after any such appointment shall have been made neither party shall have power to revoke the same without the consent of the other, nor shall the death of either party operate as such revocation; and if for the space of fourteen days after any such dispute shall have arisen, and after a request in writing shall have been served by the one party on the other party to appoint an arbitrator, such last-mentioned party fail to appoint such arbitrator, then upon such failure the party making the request, and having himself appointed an arbitrator, may appoint such arbitrator to act on behalf of both parties, and such arbitrator may proceed to hear and determine the matters which shall be in dispute; and in such case the award or determination of such single arbitrator shall be final.

132. If before the matters so referred shall be determined any arbitrator appointed by either party die, or become incapable or refuse or for seven days neglect to act as arbitrator, the party by whom such arbitrator was appointed may nominate and appoint in writing some other person to act in his place; and if for the space of seven days after notice in writing from the other party for that purpose he fail to do so the remaining or other arbitrator

may proceed *ex parte*; and every arbitrator so to be substituted as aforesaid shall have the same powers and authorities as were vested in the former arbitrator at the time of such his death, refusal, or disability as aforesaid.

133. Where more than one arbitrator shall have been appointed such arbitrators shall, before they enter upon the matters so referred to them, nominate and appoint by writing under their hands an umpire to decide on any such matters on which they shall differ; and if such umpire shall die, or refuse or for seven days neglect to act, they shall forthwith after such death, refusal, or neglect appoint another umpire in his place; and the decision of every such umpire on the matters so referred to him shall be final.

134. If in either of the cases aforesaid the said arbitrators shall refuse, or shall, for seven days after request of either party to such arbitration, neglect to appoint an umpire, it shall be lawful for the lord ordinary, on the application of either party to such arbitration, to appoint an umpire; and the decision of such umpire on the matters on which the arbitrators shall differ shall be final.

135. The said arbitrators or their umpire may call for the production of any documents in the possession or power of either party which they or he may think necessary for determining the question in dispute, and may examine the parties or their witnesses on oath, and administer the oaths necessary for that purpose, and may also grant diligence for the recovery of such documents as either party may require, or for citing witnesses; and, on application to the lord ordinary, letters of supplement, or such other writ as may be necessary, shall be issued by the lord ordinary, in support of such diligence.

136. Except where by this or the special act, or any act incorporated therewith, it shall be otherwise provided, the costs of and attending every such arbitration to be determined by the arbitrators shall be in the discretion of the arbitrators or the umpire, as the case may be.

And with respect to the giving of notices, be it enacted as follows:

137. Any summons or notice, or any writ, or other proceeding, at law or in equity, requiring to be served upon the company, may be served by the same being left at, or transmitted through the post directed to the principal office of the company, or one of their principal offices, where there shall be more than one, or being given personally to the secretary, or in case there be no secretary then by being given to any one director of the company.

138. Notices requiring to be served by the company upon the shareholders may, unless expressly required to

On failure, the remaining arbitrator may act.

Arbitrators to appoint umpire.

If umpire die or refuse to act, another to be appointed.

In the case of railways, lord ordinary may appoint an umpire.

Arbitrators may call for documents and administer oaths.

Costs to be in the discretion of the arbitrators.

Notices..

Service of notices upon company.

Service of notices by.

company on be served personally, be served by the same being transmitted through the post directed according to the registered address or other known address of the shareholder, within such period as to admit of its being delivered in the due course of delivery within the period (if any) prescribed for the giving of such notice; and in proving such service it shall be sufficient to prove that such notice was properly directed, and that it was so put into the post-office.

139. All notices directed to be given to the shareholders shall, with respect to any share to which persons are jointly entitled, be given to whichever of the said persons shall be named first in the register of shareholders; and notice so given shall be sufficient notice to all the proprietors of such share.

140. All notices required by this or the special act, or any act incorporated therewith, to be given by advertisement, shall be advertised in the prescribed newspaper, or if no newspaper be prescribed, or if the prescribed newspaper cease to be published, in a newspaper circulating in the district within which the company's principal place of business shall be situated.

141. Every summons, demand, or notice, or other such document requiring authentication by the company, may be signed by two directors, or by the treasurer or the secretary of the company, and need not be under the common seal of the company, and the same may be in writing or in print, or partly in writing and partly in print.

142. And be it enacted, That if any person against whom the company shall have any claim or demand become bankrupt, or take the benefit of any act for the relief of insolvent debtors, it shall be lawful for the secretary or treasurer of the company, in all proceedings against the estate of such bankrupt or insolvent, or under any fiat, sequestration, or act, of insolvency against such bankrupt or insolvent, to represent the company, and act in their behalf, in all respects as if such claim or demand had been the claim or demand of such secretary or treasurer, and not of the company.

143. And be it enacted, That if any party shall have committed any irregularity, trespass, or other wrongful proceeding in the execution of this or the special act, or by virtue of any power or authority thereby given, and if, before action brought in respect thereof, such party make tender of sufficient amends to the party injured, such last-mentioned party shall not recover in any such action; and if no such tender shall have been made it shall be lawful for the defender, by leave of the court where such

Secretary or treasurer may act on behalf of company

Tender of amends.

After tender of sufficient amends, party not to recover in any action.

action shall be pending, at any time before the record is closed, to pay into court such sum of money as he shall think fit; and thereupon such proceedings shall be had as in other cases where defenders are allowed to pay money into court.

And with respect to the recovery of damages not specially provided for, be it enacted as follows:

144. In all cases where any damages, costs, or expenses are by this or the special act, or any act incorporated therewith, directed to be paid, and the method of ascertaining the amount or enforcing the payment thereof is not provided for, such amount, in case of dispute, shall be ascertained and determined by the sheriff; and if the amount so ascertained be not paid by the company or other party liable to pay the same within seven days after demand, the amount may be recovered by pointing and sale of the goods of the company or other party liable as aforesaid; and the sheriff shall, on application, issue his warrant accordingly.

Recovery of damages and penalties.

Damages not otherwise provided for, may be ascertained by sheriff.

145. If sufficient goods of the company cannot be found whereon to levy any such damages, costs, or expenses, payable by the company, the same may, if the amount thereof do not exceed twenty pounds, be recovered by pointing and sale of the goods of the treasurer of the company; and the sheriff, on application, shall issue his warrant accordingly; but no such pointing and sale shall be executed against the goods of such treasurer unless seven days' previous notice in writing, stating the amount so due, and demanding payment thereof, have been given to such treasurer, or left at his residence; and if such treasurer pay any money under such distress or pointing and sale as aforesaid, he may retain the amount so paid by him, and all costs and expenses occasioned thereby, out of any money belonging to the company coming into his custody or control, or he may sue the company for the same.

If goods of company cannot be found, then by sale of goods of treasurer.

Notice to treasurer.

Treasurer may sue the company.

146. Where, in this or the special act, or any act incorporated therewith, any question of expenses, charges, or damages is referred to the determination of any sheriff or justices, it shall be lawful for the sheriff or any justice, upon the application of either party, to summon the other party to appear before such sheriff, or before two justices, as the case may require, at a time and place to be named in such summons; and upon the appearance of such parties, or, in the absence of any of them, upon proof of due service of the summons, it shall be lawful for such sheriff, or such two justices, as the case may be, to hear and determine such question, and for that purpose to examine such parties or any of them, and their witnesses, on

Proceedings before sheriff or justices in questions of damages, &c.

oath; and the costs of every such inquiry shall be in the discretion of such sheriff or justices, and he or they shall determine the amount thereof.

Company to publish short particulars of offences for which any penalty is imposed, and affix in conspicuous places,

147. The company shall publish the short particulars of the several offences for which any penalty is imposed by this or the special act, or any act incorporated therewith, or by any bye-law of the company affecting other persons than the shareholders, officers, or servants of the company, and of the amount of every such penalty, and shall cause such particulars to be painted on a board, or printed upon paper and pasted thereon, and shall cause such board to be hung up or affixed on some conspicuous part of the principal place of business of the company, and where any such penalties are of local application shall cause such boards to be affixed in some conspicuous place in the immediate neighbourhood to which such penalties are applicable or have reference; and such particulars shall be renewed as often as the same or any part thereof is obliterated or destroyed; and no such penalty shall be recoverable unless it shall have been published and kept published in the manner hereinbefore required.

and renew when obliterated.

Penalty for defacing boards used for such publication.

148. If any person pull down or injure any board put up or affixed as required by this or the special act, or any act incorporated therewith, for the purpose of publishing any bye-law or penalty, or shall obliterate any of the letters or figures thereon, he shall forfeit for every such offence a sum not exceeding five pounds, and shall defray the expenses attending the restoration of such board.

Penalties may be recovered before sheriff or two justices.

149. Every penalty or forfeiture imposed by this or the special act, or by any bye-law made in pursuance thereof, the recovery of which is not otherwise provided for, may be recovered by summary proceeding before the sheriff or two justices; and on complaint being made to any sheriff or justice he shall issue an order requiring the party complained against to appear before himself, if the order be issued by a sheriff, or before two or more justices, if the order be issued by a justice, at a time and place to be named in such order; and every such order shall be served on the party offending, either in person or by leaving the same with some inmate at his usual place of abode; and upon the appearance of the party complained against, or in his absence, after proof of the due service of such order, it shall be lawful for any sheriff or two justices to proceed to the hearing of the complaint; and upon proof of the offence, either by the confession of the party complained against, or upon the oath of one credible witness or more, it shall be lawful for such sheriff or justices to convict the offender, and upon such conviction to adjudge the offender to pay the penalty or forfeiture incurred, as well as such

Upon appearance or proof of service of order, sheriff or jus-

costs attending the conviction, as such sheriff or justices shall think fit. ties may convict.

150. If forthwith, upon any such adjudication as aforesaid the amount of the penalty or forfeiture, and of such costs as aforesaid, be not paid, the amount of such penalty and costs shall be levied by pouncing and sale; and such sheriff or justices, or either of them, shall issue his or their warrant of pouncing and sale accordingly. Penalties may be levied by pouncing and sale.

151. It shall be lawful for any such sheriff or justices to order any offender so convicted as aforesaid to be detained and kept in safe custody until return can be conveniently made to the warrant of pouncing and sale to be issued for levying such penalty or forfeiture, and costs, unless the offender give sufficient security, by way of recognizance or otherwise, to the satisfaction of the sheriff or justices, for his appearance before him on the day appointed for such return, such day not being more than eight days from the time of taking such security; but if before issuing such warrant of pouncing and sale it shall appear to the sheriff or justices, by the admission of the offender or otherwise, that no sufficient pouncing and sale can be had within the jurisdiction of such sheriff or justices whereon to levy such penalty or forfeiture, and costs, he or they may, if he or they think fit, refrain from issuing such warrant; and in such case, or if such warrant shall have been issued, and upon the return thereof such insufficiency as aforesaid shall be made to appear to the sheriff or justices, then such sheriff or justices shall, by warrant, cause such offender to be committed to gaol, there to remain without bail for any term not exceeding three months, unless such penalty or forfeiture, and costs, be sooner paid and satisfied. Sheriff or justices may detain offenders until return be made to warrant of pouncing and sale. If no sufficient pouncing and sale can be had, offenders may be imprisoned.

152. Where in this or the special act, or any act incorporated therewith, any sum of money, whether in the nature of penalty or otherwise, is directed to be levied by pouncing and sale, such sum of money shall be levied by pouncing and sale of the goods and effects of the party liable to pay the same, and the overplus arising from the sale of such goods and effects, after satisfying such sum of money and the expenses of the pouncing and sale, shall be returned, on demand, to the party whose goods shall have been seized. Penalties, &c., to be levied by pouncing and sale of the goods and effects of offender.

153. No pouncing and sale made by virtue of this or the special act, or any act incorporated therewith, shall be deemed unlawful, nor shall any party making the same be deemed a trespasser or wrongdoer, on account of any defect or want of form in the summons, conviction, warrant, or other proceeding relating thereto; but all persons aggrieved by such defect or irregularity may recover full and sale not unlawful for want of form.

satisfaction for the special damage in an action before the sheriff court.

Sheriff or justices may divide penalties between informer and kirk session.

154. The sheriff or justices by whom any such penalty or forfeiture shall be imposed, where the application thereof is not otherwise provided for, may award not more than one half thereof to the informer, and shall award the remainder to the kirk session of the parish in which the offence shall have been committed, for the benefit of the poor of such parish.

Penalties to be sued for within six months.

155. No person shall be liable to the payment of any penalty or forfeiture imposed by virtue of this or the special act, or any act incorporated therewith, for any offence made cognizable before the sheriff or justices, unless the complaint respecting such offence shall have been made before such sheriff or some justice within six months next after the commission of such offence.

Damage to property of company to be made good in addition to penalty.

156. If, through any act, neglect, or default on account whereof any person shall have incurred any penalty imposed by this or the special act, or any act incorporated therewith, any damage to the property of the company shall have been committed by such person, he shall be liable to make good such damage, as well as to pay such penalty; and the amount of such damages shall, in case of dispute, be determined by the sheriff or justices by whom the party incurring such penalty shall have been convicted; and on nonpayment of such damages, on demand, the same shall be levied by poinding and sale, and such sheriff or justices shall issue his or their warrant accordingly.

Sheriff or justices may summon witnesses.

157. It shall be lawful for any sheriff or justice to summon any person to appear before him as a witness in any matter in which such sheriff or justice, or two or more justices, shall have jurisdiction, under the provisions of this or the special act, or any act incorporated therewith, at a time and place mentioned in such summons, and to administer to him an oath to testify the truth in such matter; and if any person so summoned shall, without reasonable excuse, refuse or neglect to appear at the time and place appointed for that purpose, having been paid or tendered a reasonable sum for his expenses, or if any person appearing shall refuse to be examined upon oath or to give evidence before such sheriff or justice, or justices, every such person shall forfeit a sum not exceeding five pounds for every such offence.

Witnesses making default to forfeit not exceeding five pounds.

Officers of company may detain offenders whose

158. It shall be lawful for any officer or agent of the company, and all persons called by him to his assistance, to seize and detain any person who shall be found committing any offence against the provisions of this or the special act, or any act incorporated therewith, and whose

name and residence shall be unknown to such officer or agent, and convey him, with all convenient despatch, before the sheriff or a justice, without any warrant or other authority than this or the special act; and such sheriff or justice shall proceed, with all convenient despatch, in the matter of the complaint against such offender.

159. Any sheriff to whom any application is authorized to be made, and before whom any judicial proceedings shall in consequence take place or become necessary, or by virtue of this or the special act, or any act incorporated therewith, shall, and he is hereby authorized and required summarily to call before him all parties who appear to him to be interested therein, and to proceed forthwith to hear, *vivá voce*, and pronounce judgment regarding the matters mentioned in such application or proceeding, or to do the several matters and things required by this act to be done by him, without waiting the ordinary course of the roll of causes before him, and without written pleadings, or a written record, or reducing any evidence which may be led by either of the parties to writing, unless and except where the said sheriff shall consider that the matters mentioned in such application or proceedings can with more advantage be decided with written pleadings and with a written record, in which case he shall proceed to make up a record, and bring the said matters to a conclusion with all convenient despatch; and the orders and judgments of the said sheriff, when pronounced without a record, shall be final and conclusive, and not subject to review by suspension or advocacy, or to reduction, on any ground whatever.

160. The sheriff or justice, or justices, before whom any person shall be convicted of any offence against this or the special act, or any act incorporated therewith, may cause the conviction to be drawn up according to the form in the schedule (G.) to this act annexed.

161. No proceeding in pursuance of this or the special act, or any act incorporated therewith, shall be quashed or vacated for want of form, nor shall the same be moved by suspension or otherwise into any superior court.

162. In all cases which may come before any sheriff substitute under this or the special act, or any act incorporated therewith, in which written pleadings shall have been allowed, and a written record shall have been made up, and where the evidence which has been led by the parties shall have been reduced to writing, but in no other case whatever, it shall be competent for any of the parties thereto, within seven days after a final judgment shall have been pronounced by such sheriff substitute, to appeal

names and residence shall be unknown.

Sheriff may proceed and determine without written pleadings or a written record.

Orders of sheriff pronounced without a record to be final.

Form of conviction.

Proceedings not to be vacated.

Appeal. In cases before any sheriff-substitute, in which written pleadings, &c., have been

Schedules. Company," standing (or part of the stock standing) in my name in the books of the company], to hold unto the said . . . his executors, administrators, and assigns [or successors and assigns], subject to the several conditions on which I held the same at the time of the execution hereof; and I the said . . . do hereby agree to take the said share [or shares] [or stock], subject to the same conditions. [Here insert testing clause according to the form of the law of Scotland, if executed in Scotland, and if executed in England, the form of attestation usual in England.]

C.
Form of
mortgage
deed.

C.—Form of Mortgage Deed.

"The Company."

Mortgage, Number £

By virtue [here name the special act], we, "The Company," in consideration of the sum of pounds paid to us by A.B., of do assign unto the said A.B., his executors, administrators, and assignees, the said undertaking [and (in case such loan shall be in anticipation of the capital authorized to be raised) all future calls on shareholders], and all the tolls and sums of money arising by virtue of the said act, and all the estate, right, title, and interest of the company in the same, to hold unto the said A.B., his executors, administrators, and assigns, until the said sum of pounds, together with interest for the same at the rate of for every one hundred pounds by the year, be satisfied [the principal sum to be repaid at the end of years from the date hereof (in case any period be agreed upon for that purpose), at or any place of payment other than the principal office of the company]. In witness whereof, &c. [Here insert the testing clause of deeds executed in Scotland.]

D.
Form of
bond.

D.—Form of Bond.

"The Company."

Bond, Number £

By virtue of [here name the special act], we, "The Company," in consideration of the sum of pounds to us in hand paid by A. B., of do bind ourselves and our successors unto the said A. B., his executors, administrators, and assigns, in the sum of pounds, to be repaid to the said A. B., his executors, administrators, or assigns, at (in case any other place of payment than the principal office of the company

be intended) on the . . . day of . . . which will *Schedules.*
 be in the year one thousand eight hundred and . . .
 with a fifth part more of liquidate penalty in case of
 failure, together with interest for the same at the rate
 of . . . pounds per centum per annum, payable half-
 yearly on the . . . day of . . . and . . .
 day of . . . In witness whereof, &c. [Here insert
 the testing clause of deeds executed in Scotland.]

E.—Form of Transfer of Mortgage or Bond.

E.

I, A. B., of . . . in consideration of the sum of *Form of*
 . . . paid to me by G. H., of . . . do hereby *transfer of*
 transfer to the said G. H., his executors, administrators, *mortgage*
 and assigns, a certain bond [or mortgage] number . . . *or bond.*
 made by "The . . . Company," to . . . [When
 bearing date the . . . day of . . . for securing *transferred*
 the sum of . . . and . . . interest [or, if such *by En-*
 transfer be by endorsement, the within security], and all *endorsement,*
 my right, estate, and interest in and to the money thereby *see Sche-*
 secured [and if the transfer be of a mortgage, and in and *dule to 24*
 to the tolls, money, and property thereby assigned]. *& 25 Vict.*
 [Here insert Scotch testing clause, if executed in Scot- *c. 50.]*
 land, and if executed in England, the form of attestation
 usual in England].

F.—Form of Proxy.

F.

A. B. . . . one of the proprietors of "The . . . *Form of*
 Company," doth hereby appoint C. D., of . . . to be *proxy.*
 the proxy of the said A. B., in his absence to vote in his
 name upon any matter relating to the undertaking pro-
 posed at the meeting of the proprietors of the said com-
 pany to be held on the . . . day of . . . next,
 in such manner as he the said C. D. doth think proper.
 In witness whereof the said A. B. hath hereunto set his
 hand [or, if a corporation, say the common seal of the
 corporation], the . . . day of . . . one
 thousand eight hundred and . . .

G.—Form of Conviction before

G.

to wit.
 Be it remembered, that on the . . . day of . . .
 in the year of our Lord . . . A. B. is convicted *Form of*
 before me C., the sheriff, or before us D., E., two of her *conviction*
 majesty's justices of the peace for the county of . . . *before she*
 [here describe the offence generally, and the time and *riff or jus-*
 tices.

Interpretations in this and the special act.

“Two justices.”

city, liberty, or place, the same shall mean a justice acting for the county, city, liberty, or place where any part of such lands shall be situate, and who shall not be interested in such matter; and where any matter shall be authorized or required to be done by two justices, the expression “two justices” shall be understood to mean two or more justices assembled and acting together:

Where, under the provisions of this or the special act, or any act incorporated therewith, any notice shall be required to be given to the owner of any lands, or where any act shall be authorized or required to be done with the consent of any such owner, the word “owner” shall be understood to mean any person or corporation, or trustees, or others, who, under the provisions of this or the special act, would be enabled to sell and convey lands to the promoters of the undertaking:

“Owner.”

“The bank.”

Short title of the act.

The expression “the bank” shall mean any one of the incorporated or chartered banks in Scotland.

4. And be it enacted, That in citing this act in other acts of parliament and in legal instruments, it shall be sufficient to use the expression “The Lands Clauses Consolidation (*Scotland*) Act, 1845.”

Form in which portions of this act may be incorporated with other acts.

5. And whereas it may be convenient in some cases to incorporate with acts of parliament hereafter to be passed some portion only of the provisions of this act; be it therefore enacted, that for the purpose of making any such incorporation it shall be sufficient in any such act to enact that the clauses of this act with respect to the matter so proposed to be incorporated (describing such matter as it is described in this act in the words introductory to the enactment with respect to such matter) shall be incorporated with such act; and thereupon all the clauses and provisions of this act with respect to the matter so incorporated shall, save so far as they shall be expressly varied or excepted by such act, form part of such act, and such act shall be construed as if the substance of such clauses and provisions were set forth therein with reference to the matter to which such act shall relate.

Purchase of lands by agreement.

Promoters may purchase by agreement and au-

And with respect to the purchase of lands by agreement, be it enacted as follows:

6. Subject to the provisions of this and the special act, it shall be lawful for the promoters of the undertaking to agree with the owners of any lands by the special act authorized to be taken, and which shall be required for the purposes of such act, and with all parties having any right or interest in such lands, or by this or the special act enabled to sell and convey the same, for the absolute pur-

chase of any such lands, or such parts thereof as they shall think proper, and for the purchase of all rights and interests in such lands of what kind soever.

7. It shall be lawful for all parties, being possessed of any lands, or any such right or interest therein, to contract for, sell, convey, and dispose of such lands, or of such right therein, to the promoters of the undertaking, and to enter into all necessary agreements for these purposes, and particularly it shall be lawful for the parties following so to do; (that is to say,) all corporations, heirs of entail, life-renters, or persons holding any other partial or qualified estate or interest, married women seised in their own right or entitled to terce or dower, or any other right or interest, husbands, tutors, curators, and other guardians for infants, minors, lunatics or idiots, fatuous or furious persons, or for persons under any other disability or incapacity, judicial factors, trustees or feoffees in trust for charitable or other purposes, executors, and administrators; and the power so to contract for, sell, convey, and dispose of as aforesaid may lawfully be exercised by all such parties, not only on behalf of themselves and their respective heirs, executors, administrators, and successors, but also for and on behalf of every person entitled in reversion or expectancy after them, and as to such married women as if they were sole, and as to such tutors, curators, guardians, judicial factors, and trustees, on behalf of those for whom they respectively act, whether infants, minors, issue unborn, bankrupts, lunatics, idiots, fatuous and furious persons, married women, or other incapacitated persons, and that to the same extent as such infants, minors, bankrupts, lunatics, idiots, fatuous and furious persons, married women, and other incapacitated persons respectively could have exercised the same power under the authority of this and the special act if they had respectively been under no disability.

8. The power hereinafter given to discharge any lands from feu duties or casualties of superiority, as well as every other power required to be exercised by any superior pursuant to the provisions of this or the special act, or any act incorporated therewith, and the power to discharge lands from any rent, payment, charge, feu duties, ground annuals, or other real burdens or incumbrances, and to agree for the apportionment of any such rent, payment, charge, feu duties, ground annuals, or other real burdens and incumbrances, shall extend to and may lawfully be exercised by every party hereinbefore enabled to contract for, sell, dispose of, or convey lands or rights or interests therein to the company.

9. The purchase money or compensation to be paid for

thorized by special act.
Parties entitled to any such lands empowered to sell the same to the promoters, and to enter into all necessary agreements.

Parties having limited interests enabled to sell and convey.

Parties under disability empowered to discharge lands from incumbrances, &c.

Amount of

compensation, in case of parties under disability, to be ascertained by valuation, and paid into the bank.

any lands, or any rights or interests therein, to be purchased or taken from any party under any disability or incapacity, and not having power to sell or convey such lands, or rights or interests therein, except under the provisions of this or the special act, and the compensation to be paid for any permanent damage or injury to any such lands, shall not, (except where the same shall have been determined by the sheriff, or by the verdict of a jury, or by arbitration, or by the valuation of a valuator appointed by the sheriff under the provision hereinafter contained,) be less than shall be determined by the valuation of two able practical valutors, one of whom shall be nominated by the promoters of the undertaking, and the other by the other party, and if such two valutors cannot agree in the valuation, then by such third valuator as the sheriff shall, upon application of either party, after notice to the other party, for that purpose nominate; and each of such two valutors, if they agree, or if not, then the valuator nominated by the said sheriff, shall annex to the valuation a declaration in writing, subscribed by them or him, of the correctness thereof; and all such purchase money or compensation shall be deposited in the bank, for the benefit of the parties interested, in manner hereinafter mentioned.

Vendor absolutely entitled may sell lands on feu duties, &c. [Sects. 10 & 11 extended by 23 and 24 Vict. c. 106, s. 3.]

Feu duties, &c., to be charged on tolls.

If unpaid, may be recovered by action, or levied by pouncing and sale.

Power to purchase lands for additional

10. It shall be lawful for all parties entitled to dispose of absolutely any lands authorized to be purchased for the purposes of the special act to convey such lands or any part thereof unto the promoters of the undertaking in consideration of an annual feu duty or ground annual payable by the promoters of the undertaking.

11. The feu duties or ground annuals stipulated by any such conveyance shall be charged on the tolls or rates, if any, payable under the special act, and shall be otherwise secured in such manner as shall be agreed between the parties, and shall be paid by the promoters of the undertaking as such feu duties or ground annuals become payable; and if at any time the same be not paid within thirty days after they so become payable, and after demand thereof in writing, the person to whom any such feu duties or ground annuals shall be payable, may either recover the same from the promoters of the undertaking, with expenses of suit, by action in any competent court, or it shall be lawful for him to levy the same by pouncing and sale of the goods and effects of the promoters of the undertaking.

12. In case the promoters of the undertaking shall be empowered by the special act to purchase lands for extraordinary purposes, it shall be lawful for all parties who, under the provisions herein-before contained, would be

enabled to sell, feu, and convey lands, to sell, feu and convey the lands so authorized to be purchased for extraordinary purposes.

13. It shall be lawful for the promoters of the undertaking to sell the lands which they shall have so acquired for extraordinary purposes, or any part thereof, in such manner and for such considerations and to such persons as the promoters of the undertaking may think fit, and again to purchase other lands for the like purposes, and afterwards sell the same, and so from time to time, but the total quantity of land to be held at any one time by the promoters of the undertaking for the purposes aforesaid shall not exceed the prescribed quantity.

14. The promoters of the undertaking shall not, by virtue of the power to purchase land for extraordinary purposes, purchase or acquire more than the prescribed quantity from any party under legal disability, or who would not be able to sell or convey such lands, except under the powers of this and the special act; and if the promoters of the undertaking purchase or acquire the said quantity of land from any party under such legal disability, and afterwards sell or dispose of the whole or any part of the land so purchased, it shall not be lawful for any party, being under legal disability, to sell or convey to the promoters of the undertaking any other lands in lieu of the land so sold or disposed of by them.

15. Where the undertaking is intended to be carried into effect by means of a capital to be subscribed by the promoters of the undertaking, the whole of the capital of the company or estimated sum for defraying the expenses of the undertaking shall be subscribed under contract binding the parties thereto, their heirs, executors, and administrators, for the payment of the several sums by them respectively subscribed before it shall be lawful to put in force any of the powers of this or the special act, or any act incorporated therewith, in relation to the compulsory taking of land for the purposes of the undertaking.

16. A certificate, under the hands of the sheriff, certifying that the whole of the prescribed sum has been subscribed, shall be sufficient evidence thereof; and on the application of the promoters of the undertaking, and the production of such evidence as such sheriff thinks proper and sufficient, such sheriff shall grant such certificate accordingly.

And with respect to the purchase and taking of lands otherwise than by agreement, be it enacted as follows:

17. When the promoters of the undertaking shall require to purchase any of the lands which by this or the special

Promoters may sell such lands, and purchase other lands, for the like purposes.

Promoters not to purchase more than the prescribed quantity of land from parties under disability.

Capital to be subscribed before compulsory powers of purchase put in force

Certificate of sheriff evidence that capital has been subscribed.

Purchase of lands otherwise than by agreement.

Promoters to give notice of their intention to take lands.

Notice to state particulars of the lands required.

Notices to be served personally, or left at places of abode.

If parties fail to treat, or disagree as to compensation, the amount to be settled as after-mentioned.

Disputes as to compensation may be referred to arbitration.

act, or any act incorporated therewith, they are authorized to purchase or take, they shall give notice thereof to all the parties interested in such lands, or to the parties enabled by this or the special act to sell and convey the same, or their rights and interests therein, or such of the said parties as shall, after diligent inquiry, be known to the promoters of the undertaking, and by such notice shall demand from such parties the particulars of their interest in such lands, and of the claims made by them in respect thereof; and every such notice shall state the particulars of the lands so required, and that the promoters of the undertaking are willing to treat for the purchase thereof, and as to the compensation to be made to all parties for the damage that may be sustained by them by reason of the execution of the works.

18. All notices required to be served by the promoters of the undertaking upon the parties interested in or entitled to sell any such lands shall either be served personally on such parties, or left at their last usual place of abode, if any such can, after diligent inquiry, be found; and in case any such parties shall be absent from the United Kingdom, or cannot be found after diligent inquiry, such notices, when the same are to be given to an owner of lands, shall be served on the factor or agent, if any, of such owner, and shall also be left with the occupier of such lands, or, if there be no such occupier, shall be affixed upon some conspicuous part of such lands.

19. If for twenty-one days after the service of such notice any such party shall fail to state the particulars of his claim in respect of any such land, or to treat with the promoters of the undertaking in respect thereof, or if such party and the promoters of the undertaking shall not agree as to the amount of the compensation to be paid by the promoters of the undertaking for the interest in such lands belonging to such party, or which he is by this or the special act enabled to sell, or for any damage that may be sustained by him by reason of the execution of the works, the amount of such compensation shall be settled in the manner hereinafter provided for settling cases of disputed compensation.

20. If no agreement be come to between the promoters of the undertaking and the owners of or parties by this or the special act enabled to sell and convey any lands taken or required for or injuriously affected by the execution of the undertaking, or any interest in such lands, as to the value of such lands, or of any interest therein, or as to the compensation to be made in respect thereof, it shall be lawful for the parties to refer the same to arbitration.

21. If the compensation claimed and disputed shall not exceed fifty pounds, unless both parties agree to refer such compensation to arbitration, the same shall be settled by the sheriff. Claims under 50l. to be settled by sheriff.

22. It shall be lawful for the sheriff, upon the application of either party with respect to any such question of disputed compensation, to issue an order for the other party to appear before such sheriff, at a time and place to be named in the order; and upon the appearance of such parties, or, in the absence of any of them, upon proof of due service of the order, it shall be lawful for such sheriff to hear and determine such question, and for that purpose to examine such parties or any of them, and their witnesses, upon oath, without written pleadings or reducing the evidence to writing; and the expenses of every such inquiry, excepting the remunerative expenses of the sheriff, shall be in the discretion of such sheriff, and he shall settle the amount thereof; and the determination of the sheriff upon such question shall be final and conclusive, and not subject to review or appeal in any form or court whatever. Method of proceeding for settling disputes as to compensation by sheriff.

23. If the compensation claimed or offered in any case shall exceed fifty pounds, and if the party claiming such compensation desire to have the same settled by arbitration, and signify such desire to the promoters of the undertaking, before they have presented their petition to the sheriff to summon a jury in respect of such lands, under the provisions hereinafter contained, by a notice in writing, stating in such notice the nature of the interest in such lands in respect of which he claims compensation, and the amount of the compensation so claimed, and unless the promoters of the undertaking be willing to pay the amount of compensation so claimed, and shall enter into a written agreement for that purpose, then, within twenty-one days after the receipt of any such notice from any party so entitled, the same shall be settled by arbitration in the manner hereinafter provided. Where compensation claimed exceeds 50l., it may be settled by arbitration if claimant so desire.

24. When any question of disputed compensation by this or the special act, or any act incorporated therewith, authorized or required to be settled by arbitration, shall have arisen, then, unless both parties shall concur in the appointment of a single arbiter, each party, on the request of the other party, shall nominate and appoint an arbiter, to whom such dispute shall be referred; and every appointment of an arbiter shall be made on the part of the company under the hand of the secretary or any two of the directors of the company, and on the part of any other party under the hand of such party, or if such party be a company or corporation, under the hand of the proper Appointment of arbiters when questions are to be determined by arbitration.

officer or person authorized by such company or corporation, and such appointment shall be delivered to the arbiters and shall be deemed a submission to arbitration on the part of the party by whom the same shall be made; and after any such appointment shall have been made, neither party shall have power to revoke the same without the consent of the other, nor shall the death of either party operate as such revocation; and if for the space of fourteen days after any such dispute shall have arisen, and after a request in writing, in which shall be stated the matters so required to be referred to arbitration, shall have been served by the one party on the other party to appoint an arbiter, such other party fail to appoint an arbiter, then upon such failure the party making the request, and having himself appointed an arbiter, may appoint such arbiter to act on behalf of both parties, and such arbiter may proceed to hear and determine the matters which shall be in dispute, and in such case the award or determination of such single arbiter shall be final.

If arbiter die, &c., another may be appointed.

25. If, before the matters so referred shall be determined, any arbiter appointed by either party die, or become incapable, the party by whom such arbiter was appointed may nominate and appoint in writing some other person to act in his place, and if for the space of seven days after notice in writing from the other party for that purpose he fail to do so, the remaining or other arbiter may proceed *ex parte*; and every arbiter so to be substituted as aforesaid shall have the same powers and authorities as were vested in the former arbiter at the time of such his death or disability as aforesaid.

Arbiters to appoint an oversman.

26. Where more than one arbiter shall have been appointed, such arbiters shall, before they enter upon the matters referred to them, nominate and appoint, by writing under their hands, an oversman to decide on any such matters on which they shall differ, or which shall be referred to him under the provisions of this or the special act; and if such oversman shall die, or become incapable to act, they shall forthwith after such death or incapacity appoint another oversman in his place; and the decision of every such oversman on the matters on which the arbiters shall differ shall be final.

If oversman die, &c., another to be appointed.

Lord Ordinary may appoint an oversman on neglect of the arbiters.

27. If in either of the cases aforesaid the said arbiters shall refuse, or shall, for seven days after request of either party to such arbitration, neglect to appoint an oversman, it shall be lawful for the lord ordinary, on the application of either party to such arbitration, to appoint an oversman, and the decision of such oversman on the matters on which the arbiters shall differ, or which shall be referred to him under this or the special act, shall be final.

28. If, when a single arbiter shall have been appointed, If single such arbiter shall die, or become incapable to act, before arbiter die, he shall have made his award, the matters referred to him, the matter shall be determined by arbitration, under the provisions of this or the special act, in the same manner as if such nov. arbiter had not been appointed.

29. If, when more than one arbiter shall have been ap- If either pointed, either of the arbiters refuse or for seven days arbiter re- neglect to act, the other arbiter may proceed *ex parte*, and fuse to act, the decision of such arbiter shall be as effectual as if he the other to had been the single arbiter appointed by both parties. proceed.

30. If, when more than one arbiter shall have been ap- If arbiters pointed, and neither of them shall refuse or neglect to act fail to make as aforesaid, such arbiters shall fail to make their award their award within twenty-one days after the day on which the last of within 21 such arbiters shall have been appointed, or within such days, um- extended time as shall have been appointed for that pur- pire to de- pose by both such arbiters under this act, the matters side. referred to them shall be determined by the umpire to be appointed as aforesaid.

31. The said arbiters or their oversman may call for Arbiters the production of any documents in the possession or may call power of either party which they or he may think neces- for docu- sary for determining the question in dispute, and may sary for docu- examine the parties or their witnesses on oath, and ad- ments, and minister the oaths necessary for that purpose, and take all administer oaths. evidence competent according to the law of Scotland.

32. All the expenses of any such arbitration and inci- Costs of ar- dent thereto, to be settled by the arbiters or oversman, as bitration. the case may be, shall be borne by the promoters of the undertaking, unless the arbiters or oversman shall award the same sum as or a less sum than shall have been offered by the promoters of the undertaking, in which case each party shall bear his own expenses incident to the arbitration; and in all cases the expenses of the arbiters or oversman, as the case may be, and of recording the decret arbitral or award in the books of the council and session, shall be borne by the promoters of the undertaking.

33. The arbiters shall make their decret arbitral or Award to award in writing, and shall cause the same to be recorded be delivered in the books of council and session, or shall deliver the to the pro- same to the promoters of the undertaking, to be by them moters. so recorded, and the said promoters shall, on demand, at their own expense, furnish an extract thereof from the said books to the other party to the arbitration; and extracts of decreets arbitral or awards shall bear faith in all courts and cases the same as the original writings, unless the originals be improven.

Award not to be set aside.

34. No award made with respect to any question referred to arbitration under the provisions of this or the special act, shall be set aside for irregularity or error in matter of form.

If arbitration or award not made within three months, to be settled by a jury.

35. If the party claiming compensation shall not, as hereinbefore provided, signify his desire to have the question of such compensation settled by arbitration, or if, when the matter shall have been referred to arbitration, the arbiters or their umpire shall for three months have failed to make their or his award, the question of such compensation shall be settled by the verdict of a jury, as hereinafter provided.

Party claiming compensation exceeding 50*l.* may require a jury to be summoned.

36. But if any party entitled to any compensation in respect of any such lands or interest therein, exceeding fifty pounds as aforesaid, shall desire to have the amount of such compensation determined by a jury, it shall in like manner be lawful for him to give notice in writing to the promoters of the undertaking of such his desire, stating in such notice the nature of the interest in such lands in respect of which he claims compensation, and the amount of the compensation so claimed by him; and unless the promoters of the undertaking be willing to pay the amount of compensation so claimed, and shall enter into a written agreement for that purpose, then, within twenty-one days after the receipt of any such notice from any party so entitled, they shall, unless the question shall previously have been agreed to be settled by arbitration, present their petition to the sheriff to summon a jury for settling the same in the manner hereinafter provided, and in default thereof they shall be liable to pay to the party so entitled as aforesaid the amount of compensation so claimed, and the same may be recovered by him, with costs, by action in any competent court.

Promoters before summoning a jury to give notice and offer compensation.

37. Before the promoters of the undertaking shall present their petition for summoning a jury for settling any case of disputed compensation, they shall give not less than ten days' notice to the other party of their intention to cause such jury to be summoned; and in such notice the promoters of the undertaking shall state what sum of money they are willing to give for the interest in such lands sought to be purchased by them from such party, and for the damage to be sustained by him by the execution of the works.

Petition for summoning jury to be addressed to the sheriff.

38. In every case in which any such question of disputed compensation shall be required to be determined by the verdict of a jury, the promoters of the undertaking shall present their petition to the sheriff to summon a jury for that purpose; and such petition shall, if the promoters be a company or corporation, be signed by the secretary

or proper officer or person authorized by such company or corporation, and if they be not a company or corporation, such petition shall be signed by the promoters, or any two of them if more than one.

39. Upon the receipt of such petition as aforesaid, the Sheriff to sheriff shall summon a jury of twenty-five indifferent persons, duly qualified to act as common jurymen for the trial of civil causes in the court of session, to meet at a time and place to be named by the sheriff in the warrant for that purpose.

40. Not less than ten days' notice of the time and place of the inquiry shall be given in writing by the promoters of the undertaking to the other party, or to his known agent.

41. Out of the jurors appearing upon such summons a jury of thirteen persons shall be drawn by ballot; and if a sufficient number of jurymen do not appear in obedience to such summons, the sheriff shall return other indifferent men, duly qualified as aforesaid, of the bystanders, or others that can speedily be procured, to make up the jury to the number aforesaid; and all parties concerned may have their lawful challenges for cause against any of the jurymen; and each party may have three peremptory challenges.

42. The sheriff shall preside on the said inquiry; and the party claiming compensation shall be deemed the pursuer, and the proceedings at such trials shall be conducted in like manner as in criminal trials; and, if either party so request, the sheriff shall order the jury, or any seven or more of them, to view the place or matter in controversy.

43. If any person summoned and returned upon any jury under this or the special act, whether common or special, do not appear, or if appearing he refuse to make oath, or in any other manner unlawfully neglect his duty, he shall, unless he show reasonable excuse to the satisfaction of the sheriff, forfeit a sum not exceeding ten pounds; and every such penalty shall be applied in satisfaction of the costs of the inquiry, so far as the same will extend; and, in addition to the penalty hereby imposed, every such jurymen shall be subject to the same regulations, pains, and penalties as if such jury had been returned for the trial of a civil cause in the court of session.

44. If either party so request in writing, the sheriff shall summon before him any person considered necessary to be examined as a witness touching the matters in question.

45. If any person duly summoned to give evidence upon any such inquiry, and to whom a tender of his re-

sonable expenses shall have been made, fail to appear at the time and place specified in the summons, without sufficient cause, or if any person, whether summoned or not, who shall appear as a witness, refuse to be examined on oath touching the subject matter in question, every person so offending shall forfeit to the party aggrieved a sum not exceeding ten pounds, and, in addition to the penalty hereby imposed, shall be subject to the same regulations, pains, and penalties as if such witness, having been duly summoned, had failed to appear, or having appeared, had refused to be examined in any other cause.

If claimant make default, the inquiry not to proceed. 46. If the party claiming compensation shall not appear at the time appointed for the inquiry, such inquiry shall not be further proceeded in, but the compensation to be paid shall be such as shall be ascertained by a valuator appointed by the sheriff in manner hereinafter provided.

Jury to be sworn by sheriff. 47. Before the jury proceed to inquire of and assess the compensation or damage in respect of which their verdict is to be given, they shall make oath that they will truly and faithfully inquire of and assess such compensation or damage; and the sheriff shall administer such oaths, as well as the oaths of all persons called upon to give evidence.

Jury to assess separately the sums to be paid for purchase of lands and for damage to other lands. 48. Where such inquiry shall relate to the value of lands to be purchased, and also to compensation claimed for injury done or to be done to the lands held therewith, the jury shall deliver their verdict by a majority of their number separately for the sum of money to be paid for the purchase of the lands required for the works, or of any interest therein belonging to the party with whom the question of disputed compensation shall have arisen, or which under the provisions herein contained, such party is entitled to sell or convey, and for the sum of money to be paid by way of compensation for the damage, if any, to be sustained by the owner of the lands by reason of severing of the lands taken from the other lands of such owner, or otherwise injuriously affecting such lands by the exercise of the powers of this or the special act, or any act incorporated therewith: provided always, that if the parties agree to dispense with such separation, the verdict may be returned for one sum.

Verdict and judgment to be recorded. 49. The sheriff before whom such inquiry shall be held shall give judgment for the purchase money or compensation assessed by such jury; and the verdict and judgment shall be signed by the sheriff, and being so signed, shall be kept by the clerk of the sheriff court among the records of that court; and such verdicts and judgments shall be deemed records, and the same or official copies thereof shall be good evidence in all courts and

Copies to be evidence.

elsewhere ; and all persons may inspect the said verdicts and judgments, and may have copies thereof or extracts therefrom on paying for each inspection thereof one shilling, and for every one hundred words copied or extracted therefrom sixpence.

50 On every such inquiry before a jury, all the expenses of such inquiry shall be borne by the promoters of the undertaking, unless the verdict of the jury be given for the same or a less sum than the sum previously offered by the promoters of the undertaking, or unless the owner of or party interested in the lands shall have failed to appear at the time and place appointed for the inquiry, having received due notice thereof, in either of which cases, one half of the expenses of the promoters of the undertaking shall be defrayed by the owner of or party interested in the lands.

51. The expenses of any such inquiry shall, in case of difference, be settled by the sheriff on the application of either party ; and such expenses shall include all reasonable charges and expenses incurred in summoning, impannelling, and returning the jury, taking the inquiry, the attendance of witnesses, the employment of counsel and agents, recording the verdict and judgment thereon, and otherwise incident to such inquiry, including the remuneration to the sheriff for his time and labour, and his reasonable travelling expenses, which remuneration for time and labour, exclusive of travelling expenses, shall be five guineas and no more for any inquiry as aforesaid, whether with or without a jury, unless such inquiry shall occupy more than one day or period of eight hours, in which case there shall be paid to the sheriff a sum of five guineas for each day or period of eight hours the inquiry may occupy, including the time necessarily occupied in travelling to and from the place of trial : provided always, that the time occupied in travelling shall not in reference to any inquiry be computed at more than two days ; and in all cases of inquiry as aforesaid before the sheriff, with or without a jury, the remuneration or expenses of the sheriff shall be borne by the promoters of the undertaking.

52. If any such costs shall be payable by the promoters of the undertaking, and if within seven days after demand such expenses be not paid to the party entitled to receive the same, they shall be recoverable by poinding and sale, and on application to the sheriff he shall issue his warrant accordingly ; and if any such expenses shall be payable by the owner of the lands, or of any interest therein, the same may be deducted and retained by the promoters of the undertaking out of any money awarded by the jury

Purchase of lands otherwise than by agreement.

to such owner or party interested, or determined by the valuation of a valuator under the provision hereinafter contained; and the payment or deposit of the remainder, if any, of such money shall be deemed payment and satisfaction of the whole thereof, or, if such expenses shall exceed the amount of the money so awarded or determined, the excess shall be recoverable by poinding and sale, and on application to the sheriff, he shall issue his warrant accordingly.

Special jury to be summoned at the request of either party.

53. If either party desire any such question of disputed compensation as aforesaid to be tried before a special jury, such question shall be so tried, provided that notice of such desire, if coming from the other party, be given to the promoters of the undertaking before they have presented their petition to the sheriff; and for that purpose the promoters of the undertaking shall, by their petition to the sheriff, require him to nominate a special jury for such trial; and thereupon the sheriff shall, as soon as conveniently may be after the receipt by him of such petition, summon both the parties to appear before him, by themselves or their agents, at some convenient time and place appointed by him, for the purpose of nominating a special jury (not being less than five days from the service of such summons;) and at the place and time so appointed the sheriff shall proceed to nominate a special jury in the manner in which such juries shall be required by the laws for the time being in force to be nominated by the sheriff in other cases, and the sheriff shall appoint a day for the parties or their agents to appear before him to reduce the number of such jury, and thereof shall give four days' notice to the parties; and on the day so appointed the sheriff shall proceed to reduce the said special jury to the number of twenty, in the manner used and accustomed in reducing special juries in the court of session.

Deficiency of special jurymen may be supplied.

54. The special jury on such inquiry shall consist of thirteen of the said twenty who shall first appear on the names being called over, the parties having their lawful challenges against any of the said jurymen; and if a full jury do not appear, or if after such challenges a full jury do not remain, then, upon the application of either party, the sheriff shall add to the list of such jury the names of any other disinterested persons, qualified to act as special or common jurymen, who shall not have been previously struck off the aforesaid list, and who may then be attending the court, or can speedily be procured so as to complete such jury, all parties having their lawful challenges against such persons; and the sheriff shall proceed to the trial and adjudication of the matters in question by such jury; and such trial shall be attended in all respects with

the like incidents and consequences, and the like penalties shall be applicable as hereinbefore provided in the case of a trial by common jury.

55. Any other inquiry than that for the trial of which such special jury may have been struck and reduced as aforesaid may be tried by such jury, provided the parties thereto respectively shall give their consent to such trial.

Other inquiries may be tried by such jury.

56. The purchase money or compensation to be paid for any lands to be purchased or taken by the promoters of the undertaking from any party who, by reason of absence from the kingdom, is prevented from treating, or who cannot after diligent inquiry be found, or who shall not appear at the time appointed for the inquiry before the jury, after due notice thereof, and the compensation to be paid for any permanent injury to such lands, shall be such as shall be determined by the valuation of such valuator as the sheriff shall nominate for that purpose, as hereinafter mentioned.

Compensation to absent parties to be determined by a valuator, appointed by the sheriff.

57. Upon application by the promoters of the undertaking to the sheriff, and upon such proof as shall be satisfactory to him that any such party is, by reason of absence from the kingdom, prevented from treating, or cannot after diligent inquiry be found, or that any such party failed to appear on such inquiry before a jury as aforesaid, after due notice to him for that purpose, such sheriff shall, by writing under his hand, nominate a valuator for determining such compensation as aforesaid, and such valuator shall determine the same accordingly, and shall annex to his valuation a declaration in writing, subscribed by him, of the correctness thereof.

Upon application of promoters, sheriff to nominate a valuator.

58. Before such valuator shall enter upon the duty of making such valuation as aforesaid he shall, in the presence of such sheriff, make and subscribe the oath following at the foot of such nomination; (that is to say,)

Declaration to be made by the valuator.

"I, A. B. do solemnly swear, that I will faithfully, impartially, and honestly, according to the best of my skill and ability, execute the duty of making the valuation hereby referred to me. So help me God. "A. B.

"Sworn and subscribed in the presence of . . ."
And if any valuator shall corruptly make such oath, or having made such oath shall wilfully act contrary thereto, he shall be guilty of and incur the pains of perjury.

59. The said nomination and declaration shall be annexed to the valuation to be made by such valuator, and shall be preserved together therewith, by the promoters of the undertaking, and they shall at all times produce the said valuation and other documents, on demand, to the owner of the lands comprised in such valuation, and to all other parties interested therein.

Valuation, &c., to be produced on demand.

Expense to be borne by promoters. 60. All the expenses of and incident to every such valuation shall be borne by the promoters of the undertaking.

Purchase money and compensation how to be estimated. 61. In estimating the purchase money or compensation to be paid by the promoters of the undertaking in any of the cases aforesaid regard shall be had not only to the value of the land to be purchased or taken by the promoters of the undertaking, but also to the damage, if any, to be sustained by the owner of the lands by reason of the severing of the lands taken from the other lands of such owner, or otherwise injuriously affecting such lands by the exercise of the powers of this or the special act, or any other act incorporated therewith.

Compensation may be apportioned among different parties. 62. On estimating the purchase money or compensation to be paid by the promoters of the undertaking in any of the cases aforesaid, the sheriff, arbiters, valuator, or jury, as the case may be, shall apportion the said compensation among the parties who may be interested in the said lands as joint owners or lessees, or as holding some security or burden or claim thereon or interest therein, and who shall have been parties to the said trial or arbitration or valuation: provided always, that nothing herein contained shall prevent any person having a separate interest from having the same separately tried.

Where compensation to absent party has been determined by a valuator, the party may have the same submitted to arbitration. 63. When the compensation payable in respect of any lands, or any interest therein, shall have been ascertained by the valuation of a valuator, and deposited in the bank under the provisions herein contained, by reason that the owner of or party entitled to convey such lands, or such interest therein as aforesaid, could not be found, or was absent from the kingdom, and if such owner or party shall be dissatisfied with such valuation, it shall be lawful for him, before he shall have applied to the court of session for payment or investment of the monies so deposited under the provisions herein contained, by notice in writing to the promoters of the undertaking, to require the question of such compensation to be submitted to arbitration, and thereupon the same shall be so submitted to and settled by arbitration in the manner hereinbefore provided for settling disputes by arbitration.

Question to be submitted to the arbiters. 64. The question to be submitted to the arbiters in the case last aforesaid shall be, whether the said sum so deposited as aforesaid by the promoters of the undertaking was a sufficient sum, or whether any and what further sum ought to be paid or deposited by them.

If further sum awarded, promoters to pay 65. If the arbiters shall decide that a further sum ought to be paid or deposited by the promoters of the undertaking, they shall pay or deposit, as the case may require, such further sum within fourteen days after the making

of such decreet arbitral, or award, or in default thereof, or deposit the same may be enforced by diligence, or recovered, with same with expenses, by action in any competent court. in 14 days.

66. If the arbiters shall determine that the sum so deposited was sufficient, the expenses of and incident to such arbitration, to be determined by the arbiters, shall be in the discretion of the arbiters; but if the arbiters shall determine that a further sum ought to be paid or deposited by the promoters of the undertaking, all the expenses of and incident to the arbitration shall be borne by the promoters of the undertaking. Expenses of the arbitration.

And with respect to the purchase money or compensation coming to parties having limited interests, or prevented from treating, or not making title, be it enacted as follows: Application of compensation.

67. The purchase money or compensation which shall be payable in respect of any lands, or any interest therein, purchased or taken by the promoters of the undertaking from any corporation, heir of entail, (life-renter, married woman seised in her own right or entitled to terce or dower, or any other right or interest, husband, tutors, curators, or other guardians for any infant, minor, lunatic, or idiot, fatuous or furious person, or for any person under any other disability or incapacity, judicial factor, trustee, executor, or administrator, or person having a partial or qualified interest only in such lands, and not entitled to sell or convey the same, except under the provisions of this or the special act, or the compensation to be paid for any permanent damage to any such lands, shall, if it amount to or exceed the sum of two hundred pounds, the same shall be paid into the bank, to the intent that such monies shall be applied under the authority of the court of session, to some one or more of the following purposes; (that is to say) Purchase money payable to parties under disability, amounting to 200*l.*, to be deposited in the bank.

In the purchase or redemption of the land tax, or the discharge of any debt or incumbrance affecting the land in respect of which such money shall have been paid, or affecting other lands settled therewith on the same heirs, or for the same trusts or purposes, or affecting succeeding heirs of entail in any such lands, whether imposed and constituted by the entailer, or in virtue of powers given by the entail, or in virtue of powers conferred by any act of parliament; Application of monies deposited.

In the purchase of other lands to be conveyed, limited, and settled upon the same heirs, and the like trusts and purposes, and in the same manner, as the lands in respect of which such money shall have been paid stood settled; or

If such monies shall be paid in respect of any buildings taken under the authority of this or the special act,

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or injured by the proximity of the works, or in removing or replacing such buildings, or substituting others in their stead, in such manner as the said court shall direct; or

In payment to any party becoming absolutely entitled to such money.

Order for application, and investment meanwhile.

68. Such money may be so applied as aforesaid upon an order of the court of session, made on the petition of the party who would have been entitled to the rents and profits of the lands in respect of which such money shall have been deposited; and until the money can be so applied it shall be retained in the bank at interest, or shall be laid out and invested in the public funds or in heritable securities, and the interest, dividends, and annual proceeds thereof shall from time to time, under the like order, be paid to the party who would for the time being have been entitled to the rents and profits of the lands.

Sums from 20*l.* to 200*l.* to be deposited in bank, or paid to trustees.

69. If such purchase money or compensation shall not amount to the sum of two hundred pounds, and shall exceed the sum of twenty pounds, the same shall either be paid into the bank, and applied in the manner hereinbefore directed with respect to sums amounting to or exceeding two hundred pounds, or the same may lawfully be paid to two trustees, to be nominated by the parties entitled to the rents or profits of the lands in respect whereof the same shall be payable, such nomination to be signified by writing under the hands of the parties so entitled; and in case of the coverture, infancy, lunacy, or other incapacity of the parties entitled to such monies, such nomination may lawfully be made by their respective husbands, guardians, tutors, curators, judicial factors, or trustees; but such last-mentioned application of the monies shall not be made unless the promoters of the undertaking approve thereof, and of the trustees named for the purpose; and the money so paid to such trustees, and the produce arising therefrom, shall, at the expense of the promoters of the undertaking, be by such trustees applied in the manner hereinbefore directed with respect to money paid into the bank, but it shall not be necessary to obtain any order of court for that purpose.

Sums not exceeding 20*l.* to be paid to parties.

70. If such money shall not exceed the sum of twenty pounds the same shall be paid to the parties entitled to the rents and profits of the lands in respect whereof the same shall be payable, for their own use and benefit; or in case of the coverture, infancy, idiotcy, lunacy, or other incapacity of any such parties, then such money shall be paid, for their use, to the respective husbands, guardians, tutors, curators, judicial factors, or trustees of such persons.

All sums

71. All sums of money exceeding twenty pounds which

may be payable by the promoters of the undertaking, in respect of the taking, using, or interfering with any lands under a contract or agreement with any person who shall not be entitled to dispose of such lands, or of the interest therein contracted to be sold by him, absolutely for his own benefit, shall be paid into the bank or to trustees in manner aforesaid; and it shall not be lawful for any contracting party, not entitled as aforesaid, to retain to his own use any portion of the sums so agreed or contracted to be paid for or in respect of the taking, using, or interfering with any such lands, or for assenting to or not opposing the passing of the bill authorizing the taking of such lands, or in lieu of bridges, tunnels, or other accommodation works, but all such monies shall be deemed to have been contracted to be paid for and on account of the several parties interested in such lands, as well in possession as in succession or expectancy; provided always, that it shall be in the discretion of the court of session or the said trustees, as the case may be, to allot to any life-renter or person holding for any other partial or qualified right or interest, for his own use, a portion of the sum so paid into the bank or to such trustees as aforesaid as compensation for any injury, inconvenience, or annoyance, which he may be considered to sustain, independently of the actual value of the lands to be taken, and of the damage occasioned to the lands held therewith by reason of the taking of such lands and the making of the works.

72. Where any purchase money or compensation paid into the bank under the provisions of this or the special act shall have been paid in respect of any lease for lives or years, or any right or interest in lands less than the fee thereof, or of any reversion dependent on any such lease, or right or interest, it shall be lawful for the court of session, on the petition of any party interested in such money, to order that the same shall be laid out, invested, accumulated, and paid in such manner as the said court may consider will give to the parties interested in such money the same benefit therefrom as they might lawfully have had from the lease, right, interest, or reversion in respect of which such money shall have been paid, or as near thereto as may be.

73. If such money shall be laid out and invested in the purchase of lands to be held under entail, or under uses, trusts, intents, and purposes, it shall not be necessary to ingross verbatim in the titles to such new lands the provisions of the entail or other investiture of the said old lands, or to mention specifically the uses, trusts, intents, and purposes for and upon which the said new lands are to be held, but it shall be sufficient to state the dates of

payable under contract with persons not absolutely entitled to be paid into the bank.

Court of session may direct application of money in respect of leases or reversions as they may think just.

On the purchase of lands to be entailed, not necessary to insert the provisions verbatim.

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executing and recording the deed or deeds containing the provisions and conditions subject to which, or the uses, trusts, intents, and purposes to, for, and upon which, the said old lands were held, and to declare that the said new lands shall be held subject to the same provisions and conditions, and to, for, and upon the like uses, trusts, intents, and purposes, and to record the title deed containing such general reference in the register of tailzies, sasines, or other proper record, according to the nature of such title deed, which the keepers of the said registers are hereby authorized and required to do without a special order to that effect: provided always, that upon the first occasion of completing titles to the said entailed estates, the lands acquired to the estate may be introduced into the titles then completed, after which they shall descend regularly as part and portion of the entailed estates.

Upon deposit being made, the owners of the lands to convey, or in default, the lands to vest in the promoters upon a notarial instrument being executed.

74. Upon deposit in the bank in manner hereinbefore provided of the purchase money or compensation agreed or awarded to be paid in respect of any lands purchased or taken by the promoters of the undertaking, under the provisions of this or the special act, or any act incorporated therewith, the owner of such lands, including in such term all parties by this act enabled to sell or convey lands, shall, when required so to do by the promoters of the undertaking, duly convey such lands to the promoters of the undertaking, or as they shall direct; and in default thereof, or if he fail to adduce a good title to such lands, it shall be lawful for the promoters of the undertaking, if they think fit, to expedite an instrument under the hands of a notary public, containing a description of the lands in respect of which such default shall be made, and reciting the purchase or taking thereof by the promoters of the undertaking, and the names of the parties from whom the same were purchased or taken, and the deposit made in respect thereof, and declaring the fact of such default having been made; and such instrument shall be stamped with the stamp duty which would have been payable upon a conveyance to the promoters of the undertaking of the lands described therein; and thereupon all the estate and interest in such lands of or capable of being sold and conveyed by the party between whom and the promoters of the undertaking such agreement shall have been come to, or as between whom and the promoters of the undertaking such purchase money or compensation shall have been determined by the sheriff, by a jury, or by arbiters, or by a valuation appointed by the sheriff, as herein provided, and shall have been deposited as aforesaid, shall vest absolutely in the promoters of the undertaking; and as against such parties, and all parties on behalf of

whom they are hereinbefore enabled to sell and convey, the promoters of the undertaking shall be entitled to immediate possession of such lands; and such instrument, being registered in the register of sasines in manner hereinafter provided in regard to conveyances of lands, shall have the same effect as a conveyance so registered.

75. If the owner of any such lands purchased or taken by the promoters of the undertaking, or of any interest therein, on tender of the purchase money or compensation either agreed or awarded to be paid in respect thereof, refuse to accept the same, or neglect or fail to make out a title to such lands, or to the interest therein claimed by him, to the satisfaction of the promoters of the undertaking, or if he refuse or is unable validly to convey such lands as directed by the promoters of the undertaking, or to discharge or obtain a discharge of any burden or incumbrance thereon which was not specially excepted from discharge, or if any such owner be absent from the kingdom, or cannot after diligent inquiry be found, or fail to appear, on the inquiry before a jury, as herein provided, for, it shall be lawful for the promoters of the undertaking to deposit the purchase money or compensation payable in respect of such lands or any interest therein in the bank, to be placed, except in the cases herein otherwise provided for, to an account to be opened in the name of the parties interested in such lands (describing them, so far as the promoters of the undertaking can do), subject to the control and disposition of the court of session.

76. Upon any such deposit of money as last aforesaid being made, the cashier or other proper officer of such bank shall give to the promoters of the undertaking, or to the party paying in such money by their direction, a receipt for such money, specifying therein for what and for whose use (described as aforesaid) the same shall have been received, and in respect of what purchase the same shall have been paid in; and it shall be lawful for the promoters of the undertaking, if they think fit, to expedite an instrument under the hands of a notary public, containing a description of the lands in respect whereof such deposit shall have been made, and declaring the circumstances under which and the names of the parties to whose credit such deposit shall have been made, and such instrument shall be stamped with the stamp duty which would have been payable upon a conveyance to the promoters of the undertaking of the lands described therein; and thereupon all the estate and interest in such lands of the parties for whose use and in respect whereof such purchase money or compensation shall have been deposited shall vest absolutely in the promoters of the undertaking, and as against

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sation.*

Where parties refuse to convey, or do not show title, or cannot be found, the purchase money to be deposited in the bank.

Upon deposit being made in the bank, a receipt to be given, and the lands to vest in the promoters upon a notarial instrument being executed.

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Application
of monies
so depo-
sited.

Parties in
possession
of lands to
be deemed
to be the
owners un-
til the con-
trary be
shown.

In cases of
money de-
posited in
the bank
the court
may order
the ex-
penses to
be paid by
the pro-
moters.

such parties they shall be entitled to immediate possession of such lands; and such instrument, being registered in the register of sasines in manner hereinafter directed in regard to conveyances of lands, shall have the same effect as a conveyance so registered.

77. Upon the application by petition of any party making claim to the money so deposited as last aforesaid, or any part thereof, or to the lands in respect whereof the same shall have been so deposited, or any part of such lands, or any interest in the same, the said court of session may, in a summary way, as to such court shall seem fit, order such money to be laid out or invested in the public funds, or on heritable securities, or may order distribution thereof, or payment of the dividends thereof, according to the respective estates, titles, or interests of the parties making claim to such money or lands, or any part thereof, and may make such other order in the premises as to such court shall seem fit.

78. If any question arise respecting the title to the lands in respect whereof such monies shall have been so paid or deposited as aforesaid, the parties respectively in possession of such lands, as being the owners thereof, at the time of such lands being purchased or taken, shall be deemed to have been lawfully entitled to such lands, until the contrary be shown to the satisfaction of the court; and unless the contrary be shown as aforesaid, the parties so in possession, and all parties claiming under them, or consistently with their possession, shall be deemed entitled to the money so deposited, and to the dividends or interest of the annuities or securities purchased therewith, and the same shall be paid and applied accordingly.

79. In all cases of monies deposited in the bank under the provisions of this or the special act, or any act incorporated therewith, except where such monies shall have been so deposited by reason of the wilful refusal of any party entitled thereto to receive the same, or to feu or convey the lands in respect whereof the same shall be payable, or by reason of his refusal or inability to discharge or obtain a discharge of any burden on such lands which was not specially excepted from discharge, or by reason of the failure or neglect of any party to make out a good title to the land required, it shall be lawful for the court of session to order the expenses of the following matters, including therein all reasonable charges and expenses incident thereto, to be paid by the promoters of the undertaking; (that is to say,) the expense of the purchase or taking of the lands, or which shall have been incurred in consequence thereof, other than such expenses as are herein otherwise provided for, and the expense of

the investment of such monies in government or real securities, and of the re-investment thereof in the purchase of other lands, and of re-entailing any of such lands, and incident thereto, and also the expense of obtaining the proper orders for any of the purposes aforesaid, and of the orders for the payment of the dividends and interest of the securities upon which such monies shall be invested, and for the payment of the principal of such monies, or of the securities whereon the same shall be invested, and of all proceedings relating thereto, except such as are occasioned by litigation between adverse claimants: provided always, that the expense of one application only for re-investment in land shall be allowed, unless it shall appear to the court of session that it is for the benefit of the parties interested in the said monies that the same should be invested in the purchase of lands in different sums and at different times, in which case it shall be lawful for the court, if it think fit, to order the expenses of any such investments to be paid by the promoters of the undertaking.

Application of compensation.

And with respect to the conveyances of lands, be it enacted as follows:

Conveyances.

80. Feus and conveyances of lands so to be purchased as aforesaid may be according to the form in the schedules (A.) and (B.) respectively, to this act annexed, or as near thereto as the circumstances of the case will admit; which feus and conveyances, being duly executed, and being registered in the particular register of sasines kept for the county, burgh, or district in which the lands are locally situated, or in the general register of sasines for Scotland kept at Edinburgh, within sixty days from the last date thereof, which the respective keepers of the said registers are hereby authorized and required to do, shall give and constitute a good and undoubted right and complete and valid feudal title in all time coming to the promoters of the undertaking, and their successors and assigns, to the premises therein described, any law or custom to the contrary notwithstanding: provided always, that it shall not be necessary for the promoters of the undertaking to record in any register of sasines any feus or conveyances in their favour which shall contain a procuratory of resignation or precept of sasine, or which may be completed by infestment; and the title of the company under such last-mentioned feus or conveyances shall be regulated by the ordinary law of Scotland, until the said feus or conveyances, or the instruments of sasine thereon, shall have been recorded in a register of sasines.

Form of conveyances.

81. The expenses of all conveyances of lands shall be borne by the promoters of the undertaking; and such of convey-

Expenses

ances to be borne by promoters.

Expenses of conveyances may be taxed by the lord ordinary.

Entry on Lands.

Promoters not to enter upon lands until purchase money be paid or deposited, unless for surveying, taking levels, or setting out the line.

Promoters to be allowed to

expenses shall include all charges and expenses, incurred on the part as well of the seller as of the purchaser, of all conveyances of any such lands, and of any interest therein, and of establishing the title to such lands, and all other reasonable expenses incident to the investigation of such title.

82. If the promoters of the undertaking and the party entitled to any such expenses shall not agree as to the amount thereof, such amount shall be ascertained and decreed for by the lord ordinary, on a summary petition presented to him by the party entitled to recover the same; and the promoters of the undertaking shall pay to the party entitled thereto what the said lord ordinary shall decree for or in respect of such expenses, or in default thereof, the same may be recovered in the same way as any other expenses payable under an order or decree of the court, or the same may be recovered by pointing and sale in the manner hereinbefore provided in other cases of expenses; and the expense of taxing such expenses shall be borne by the promoters of the undertaking, unless upon such taxation one sixth part of the amount of such expenses shall be disallowed, in which case the expenses of such taxation, and of or incident to the application to the lord ordinary, shall be borne by the party whose expenses shall be so taxed, and the amount thereof shall be ascertained by the said lord ordinary, and deducted by him accordingly in his judgment or decerniture.

And with respect to the entry upon lands by the promoters of the undertaking, be it enacted as follows:

83. The promoters of the undertaking shall not, except by consent of the owners and occupiers, enter upon any lands which shall be required to be purchased or permanently used for the purposes and under the powers of this or the special act, until they shall either have paid to every party having any interest in such lands, or deposited in the bank in the manner herein mentioned, the purchase money or compensation agreed or awarded to be paid to such parties respectively for their respective interests therein: provided always, that for the purpose merely of surveying and taking levels of such lands, and of probing or boring to ascertain the nature of the soil, and of setting out the line of the works, it shall be lawful for the promoters of the undertaking, after giving not less than three nor more than fourteen days' notice to the owners or occupiers thereof, to enter upon such lands without previous consent, making compensation for any damage thereby occasioned to the owners or occupiers thereof.

84. Provided also, that if the promoters of the undertaking shall be desirous of entering upon and using any such lands before an agreement shall have been come to,

or an award made or verdict given, for the purchase money or compensation to be paid by them in respect of such lands, it shall be lawful for the promoters of the undertaking to deposit in the bank by way of security, as hereinafter mentioned, either the amount of purchase money or compensation claimed by any party interested in or entitled to sell and convey such lands, and who shall not consent to such entry, or such a sum as shall by a valuator, appointed by the sheriff in the manner hereinbefore provided in the case of parties who cannot be found, be determined to be the value of such lands, or of the interest therein which such party is entitled to, or enabled to sell and convey, and also, if required so to do, to give to such party a bond, under the hand of the secretary or proper officer or person authorized, if the promoters be a company or corporation, or if they be not a company or corporation, under the hand of the promoters, or any two of them if more than one, with two sufficient securities, to be approved of by the sheriff in case the parties differ, for a sum equal to the sum so to be deposited, for payment to such party, or for making a deposit in the bank for the benefit of the parties interested in such lands, as the case may require, under the provisions herein contained, of all such purchase money or compensation as may in manner hereinbefore provided be determined to be payable by the promoters of the undertaking in respect of the lands so entered upon, together with interest thereon at the rate of five pounds per centum per annum from the time of entering on such lands until such purchase money or compensation shall be paid to such party, or deposited in the bank for the benefit of the parties interested in such lands, under the provisions herein contained; and upon such deposit by way of security being made as aforesaid, and such bond being delivered or tendered to such non-consenting party as aforesaid, it shall be lawful for the promoters of the undertaking to enter upon and use such lands, without having first paid or deposited the purchase money or compensation in other cases required to be paid or deposited by them before entering upon any lands to be taken by them under the provisions of this or the special act.

85. The money so to be deposited as last aforesaid shall be paid into the bank, to be placed to an account to be opened in the name of the parties interested in or entitled to sell and convey the lands so to be entered upon, and who shall not have consented to such entry, subject to the control and disposition of the court of session; and upon such deposit being made, the cashier or other proper officer of the bank shall give to the promoters of the under-

enter on lands before purchase, on making deposit by way of security and giving bond.

. 5. 5/.

Upon making deposit and giving bond, promoters may enter upon lands.

Deposit to be paid into bank, and cashier to give a receipt.

*Entry on
Lands.*

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Money deposited to remain as a security, and to be applied under the direction of the court.

If promoters enter upon lands without consent, before payment of the purchase money, to forfeit 10*l.* above damage.

After conviction, to forfeit 25*l.* for every day they remain in possession.

taking, or to the party paying in such money by their direction, a receipt for such money, specifying therein for what purpose and to whose credit the same shall have been paid in.

86. The money so deposited as last aforesaid shall remain in the bank by way of security to the parties whose lands shall so have been entered upon for the performance of the bond to be given by the promoters of the undertaking, as hereinbefore mentioned, and the same may, on the application by petition of the promoters of the undertaking, be ordered to be invested in the public funds or upon heritable securities, and accumulated; and upon the conditions of such bond being fully performed, it shall be lawful for the court of session, upon a like application, to order the money so deposited, or the funds in which the same shall have been invested, together with the accumulation thereof, to be repaid or transferred to the promoters of the undertaking, or, if such conditions shall not be fully performed, it shall be lawful for the said court to order the same to be applied in such manner as it shall think fit for the benefit of the parties for whose security the same shall so have been deposited.

87. If the promoters of the undertaking or any of their contractors shall, except as aforesaid, wilfully enter upon and take possession of any lands which shall be required to be purchased or permanently used for the purposes of the special act, without such consent as aforesaid, or without having made such payment for the benefit of the parties interested in the lands, or such deposit by way of security as aforesaid, the promoters of the undertaking shall forfeit to the party in possession of such lands the sum of ten pounds, over and above the amount of any damage done to such lands by reason of such entry and taking possession as aforesaid, such penalty and damage respectively to be recovered before the sheriff; and if the promoters of the undertaking or their contractors shall, after conviction in such penalty as aforesaid, continue in unlawful possession of any such lands, the promoters of the undertaking shall be liable to forfeit the sum of twenty-five pounds for every day they or their contractors shall so remain in possession as aforesaid, such penalty to be recoverable by the party in possession of such lands, with expenses, by action in any competent court; provided always, that nothing herein contained shall be held to subject the promoters of the undertaking to the payment of any such penalties as aforesaid, if they shall *bonâ fide* and without collusion have paid the compensation agreed or awarded to be paid in respect of the said lands to any person whom the promoters of the undertaking may

have reasonably believed to be entitled thereto, or shall have deposited the same in the bank for the benefit of the parties interested in the lands, or made such deposit by way of security in respect thereof as hereinbefore mentioned, although such person may not have been legally entitled thereto.

*Entry on
Lands*
—

88. On the trial of any action for any such penalty as aforesaid, the decision of the sheriff, under the provision hereinbefore contained, shall not be held conclusive as to the right of entry on any such lands by the promoters of the undertaking.

On trial,
decision of
sheriff not
to be held
conclusive.

89. If in any case in which, according to the provisions of this or the special act, or any act incorporated therewith, the promoters of the undertaking are authorized to enter upon and take possession of any lands required for the purposes of the undertaking, the owner or occupier of any such lands, or any other person, refuse to give up the possession thereof, or hinder the promoters of the undertaking from entering upon or taking possession of the same, it shall be lawful for the promoters of the undertaking to apply by petition to the sheriff for possession of the same, and upon such application the sheriff may authorize and order possession of any such lands accordingly; and the expenses accruing by reason of such application, to be settled and decreed for by the sheriff, shall be paid by the person wrongfully refusing to give or hindering possession; and the amount of such expenses shall be deducted and retained by the promoters of the undertaking from the compensation, if any, then payable by them to such party; or if no such compensation be payable to such party, or if the same be less than the amount of such expenses, then such expenses, or the excess thereof beyond such compensation, if not paid on demand, may be levied by poinding and sale, and the sheriff may issue his warrant accordingly.

In case of
refusal to
deliver pos-
session of
lands, pro-
moters may
apply by
petition to
the sheriff.

Upon such
application,
sheriff may
order pos-
session of
such lands.

90. And be it enacted, That no party shall at any time be required to sell or convey to the promoters of the undertaking a part only of any house or other building or manufactory, if such party be willing and able to sell and convey the whole thereof.

No party to
be required
to sell part
of a house.

And with respect to small portions of intersected land, be it enacted as follows:

*Intersected
Lands.*
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91. If any lands, not being situate in a town or built upon, shall be so cut through and divided by the works as to leave, either on both sides or on one side thereof, a less quantity of land than half a statute acre, and if the owner of such small parcel of land require the promoters of the undertaking to purchase the same along with the other land required for the purposes of the special act, the pro-

Owners of
intersected
lands may
require pro-
moters to
purchase
the same,

moters of the undertaking shall purchase the same accordingly, unless the owner thereof have other land adjoining to that so left into which the same can be thrown; and if such owner have any other land so adjoining, the promoters of the undertaking shall, if so required by the owner, at their own expense, throw the piece of land so left into such adjoining land, by removing the fences and levelling the sites thereof, and by soiling the same in a sufficient and workmanlike manner.

or to throw into adjoining land.
Promoters may insist on purchase of inter-sected lands where expense of bridges, &c. exceeds the value.

92. If any such land shall be so cut through and divided as to leave on either side of the works a piece of land of less extent than half a statute acre, or of less value than the expense of making a bridge, culvert, or such other communication between the land so divided as the promoters of the undertaking are, under the provisions of this or the special act, or any act incorporated therewith, compellable to make, and if the owner of such lands have not other lands adjoining such piece of land, and require the promoters of the undertaking to make such communication, then the promoters of the undertaking may require such owner to sell to them such piece of land; and any

Disputes as to value to be ascertained as provided for in cases of disputed compensation.

dispute as to the value of such piece of land, or as to what would be the expense of making such communication, shall be ascertained as herein provided for cases of disputed compensation; and on the occasion of ascertaining the value of the land required to be taken for the purposes of the works, the sheriff, or the jury, or the arbiters, as the case may be, shall, if required by either party, ascertain by their verdict or award the value of any such severed piece of land, and also what would be the expense of making such communication.

Common Lands.

Promoters may convene a meeting by advertisement of parties entitled.

And with respect to such lands as shall be of the nature of common, be it enacted as follows:

93. The promoters of the undertaking may convene a meeting of the parties entitled to any rights of property or servitude, or other rights, in or over such lands, to be held at some convenient place in the neighbourhood of the lands, for the purpose of their appointing a committee to treat with the promoters of the undertaking for the compensation to be paid for the extinction of such rights; and every such meeting shall be called by public advertisement, to be inserted once at least in two consecutive weeks in some newspaper circulating in the county or in the respective counties and in the neighbourhood in which such lands shall be situate, the last of such insertions being not more than fourteen nor less than seven days prior to any such meeting; and notice of such meeting shall also, be affixed upon the door of the church of the parish where

Notice of meeting to be affixed

such meeting is intended to be held, or, if there be no such church, some other place in the neighbourhood to which notices are usually affixed; and if such lands be part of a barony a like notice shall be given to the superior or baron.

94. The meeting so called may appoint a committee, not exceeding five in number, of the parties entitled to any such rights; and at such meeting the decision of the majority of the persons entitled to such rights present shall bind the minority and all absent parties; but such meeting shall not be effectual for the purpose unless five at least of the parties entitled attend the same, if there be so many as five in all of the parties entitled to such rights.

95. It shall be lawful for the committee so chosen to enter into an agreement with the promoters of the undertaking for the compensation to be paid for the extinction of such rights, and all matters relating thereto, for and on behalf of themselves and all other parties interested therein, and all such parties shall be bound by such agreement, and it shall be lawful for such committee to receive the compensation so agreed to be paid; and the receipt of such committee, or of any three of them, for such compensation, shall be an effectual discharge for the same; and such compensation, when received, shall be apportioned by the committee among the several persons interested therein, according to their respective interests; but the promoters of the undertaking shall not be bound to see to the apportionment or to the application of such compensation, nor shall they be liable for the misapplication or nonapplication thereof.

96. If upon such committee being appointed they shall fail to agree with the promoters of the undertaking as to the amount of the compensation to be paid as aforesaid, the same shall be determined as in other cases of disputed compensation, the said committee being deemed and held to be the proprietors of the said rights, with reference to all proceedings for ascertaining the value thereof.

97. If, upon being duly convened by the promoters of the undertaking, no effectual meeting of the parties entitled to such rights shall take place, or if, taking place, such meeting fail to appoint such committee, the amount of such compensation shall be determined by a valuator, to be appointed by the sheriff as hereinbefore provided in the case of parties who cannot be found.

98. Upon payment or tender to such committee, or any three of them, or if there shall be no such committee, then upon deposit in the bank in the manner provided in the like case of the compensation which shall have been agreed upon or determined in respect of such rights, and it shall

to common
ers, promo-
ters may
execute a
deed poll,
and there-
upon the
lands to
vest.

*Lands in
Mortgage.*

Promoters
may pur-
chase or re-
deem herit-
able secu-
rities,

by paying
principal,
interest,
and expen-
ses, with six
months' ad-
ditional in-
terest,
or may give
notice to
pay off prin-
cipal and
interest at
end of six
months.

be lawful for the promoters of the undertaking, if they think fit, to execute a disposition, duly stamped, in the manner hereinbefore provided in the case of the purchase of lands by them, and thereupon the lands in respect of which such compensation shall have been so paid or deposited shall vest in the promoters of the undertaking freed and discharged from all such rights, and they shall be entitled to immediate possession thereof; and it shall be lawful for the court of session, by an order made upon petition, to order payment of the money so deposited as aforesaid, and to make such other order in respect thereto, for the benefit of the parties interested, as it shall think fit.

And with respect to lands subject to any security by real lien, wadset, heritable bond, redeemable bond of annuity, or other right in security, be it enacted as follows :

99. It shall be lawful for the promoters of the undertaking to purchase or redeem the interest of any holder of any security upon such lands the whole or part of which may be required for the purposes of the special act, and that whether such promoters shall have previously purchased the right to such lands under burden of the security thereon or not, and whether the holder of such security be entitled thereto in his own right or in trust for any other party, and whether he be in possession of such lands by virtue of such security or not, and whether such security affect such lands solely, or jointly with any other lands not required for the purposes of the special act; and in order thereto the promoters of the undertaking may pay or tender to the holder of such security the principal and interest due on such security, together with his expenses and charges, if any, and also six months' additional interest, and thereupon such holder shall immediately convey his interest in the lands comprised in such security to the promoters of the undertaking, or as they shall direct; or the promoters of the undertaking may give notice in writing to such holder that they will pay off the principal and interest due on such security at the end of six months, computed from the day of giving such notice; and if they shall have given any such notice, or if the party entitled to the lands under burden of such security shall have given six months' notice of his intention to redeem the same, then, at the expiration of either of such notices, or at any intermediate period, upon payment or tender by the promoters of the undertaking to the holder of such security of the principal money thereon due, and the interest which would become due at the end of six months from the time of giving either of such notices, together with his expenses and charges, if any, such holder shall convey or discharge his interest in the lands comprised in

such security to the promoters of the undertaking, or as they shall direct.

100. If, in either of the cases aforesaid, upon such payment or tender, any holder of such securities shall fail to convey or discharge his interest therein as directed by the promoters of the undertaking, or if he fail to adduce a good title thereto, then it shall be lawful for the promoters of the undertaking to deposit in the bank, in the manner provided by this act in like cases, the principal and interest, together with the expenses, if any, due on such security, and also, if such payment be made before the expiration of six months' notice as aforesaid, such further interest as would at that time become due; and it shall be lawful for them, if they think fit, to expedite an instrument under the hands of a notary public, duly stamped, and to register the same in the manner hereinbefore provided in the case of the purchase of lands by them; and thereupon, as well as upon such conveyance by the holder of the security, if any such be made, all the estate and interest of such holder, and of all persons in trust for him, or for whom he may be a trustee, in such lands, shall vest in the promoters of the undertaking, and they shall be entitled to immediate possession thereof in case such holder were himself entitled to such possession.

In case of refusal to accept redemption, promoters may deposit money in the bank.

101. If any such lands subject to such security as aforesaid shall be of less value than the principal, interest, and expenses secured thereon, the value of such lands, or the compensation to be made by the promoters of the undertaking in respect thereof, shall be settled by agreement between the holder of such security and the party claiming or entitled to the lands under burden on the one part, and the promoters of the undertaking on the other part; and if the parties aforesaid fail to agree respecting the amount of such value or compensation the same shall be determined as in other cases of disputed compensation; and the amount of such value or compensation, being so agreed upon or determined, shall be paid by the promoters of the undertaking to the holder of the security, in satisfaction of his claim, so far as the same will extend; and upon payment or tender thereof such holder shall, at the expense of the promoters of the undertaking, dispense and assign his debt, so far as paid, and his security, and all his interest in such lands, to the promoters of the undertaking, or as they shall direct, and thereupon the party claiming or entitled to the said lands under burden of the security shall cease to be interested in or have any right thereto, or to any part thereof.

When security exceeds value of lands, the compensation to be settled by agreement, or determined as in other cases of disputed compensation.

102. If upon such payment or tender as aforesaid being made, any holder of such security fail so to convey his

Money, when re-

fused on tender, to be deposited in the bank.

interest therein, or to adduce a good title thereto to the promoters of the undertaking, it shall be lawful for them to deposit the amount of such value or compensation in the bank in the manner provided by this act in like cases; and every such payment or deposit shall be accepted by the holder of the security in satisfaction of his claim, so far as the same will extend, and shall be a full discharge of the lands from all money due thereon; and it shall be lawful for the promoters of the undertaking to expedite an instrument under the hands of a notary public, duly stamped, and to register the same in the manner hereinbefore provided in the case of the purchase of lands by them; and thereupon such lands, as to all such right and interest as were then vested in the holder of the security, or any person in trust for him, or in the party claiming or entitled to the lands under burden of the security, shall become absolutely vested in the promoters of the undertaking, and they shall be entitled to immediate possession thereof; nevertheless, all rights and remedies possessed by the holder of such security for recovering payment of his debt, or the residue thereof, (as the case may be,) or the interest thereof respectively, and all expenses, shall remain in force as a claim against the grantor of such security, and against all other parties bound for the same, but not as a claim on the said lands, or against the promoters of the undertaking.

If part only of lands under security be taken, the value to be settled by agreement, or determined as in other cases of disputed compensation.

103. If a part only of any such lands subject to any security as aforesaid be required for the purposes of the special act, and if the part so required be of less value than the principal money, interest, and costs secured on such lands, and the holder of the security shall not consider the remaining part of such lands a sufficient security for the money charged thereon, or be not willing to discharge the part so required, and if the promoters of the undertaking be unwilling to advance the debt on an assignment thereto, then the value of such part, and also the compensation (if any) to be paid in respect of the severance thereof, or otherwise, shall be settled by agreement between the holder of the security and the party entitled to the land under burden of the security on the one part, and the promoters of the undertaking on the other; and if the parties aforesaid fail to agree respecting the amount of such value or compensation, the same shall be determined as in other cases of disputed compensation; and the amount of such value or compensation, being so agreed upon or determined, shall be paid by the promoters of the undertaking to the holder of the security, in satisfaction of his debt, so far as the same will extend, and thereupon such holder shall convey or discharge to them,

or as they shall direct, all his interest in such lands the value whereof shall have been so paid, and the party claiming or entitled to the said lands under burden of the security shall cease to be interested in or have any right thereto or to any part thereof; and a memorandum of what shall have been so paid shall be endorsed on the deed or instrument creating such security, and shall be signed by the holder thereof; and a copy of such memorandum shall at the same time (if required) be furnished by the promoters of the undertaking, at their expense, to the party entitled to the lands under burden of the security.

Lands in Mortgage.

Amount paid to be endorsed on deed creating such security.

104. If upon payment or tender to any holder of such security of the amount of the value or compensation so agreed upon or determined, such holder shall fail to convey or discharge to the promoters of the undertaking, or as they shall direct, his interest in the lands in respect of which such compensation shall so have been paid or tendered, or if he shall fail to adduce a good title thereto, it shall be lawful for the promoters of the undertaking to pay the amount of such value or compensation into the bank in the manner provided by this act in the case of monies required to be deposited in such bank; and such payment or deposit shall be accepted by the holder of such security in satisfaction of his claim, so far as the same will extend, and shall be a full discharge of the portion of the lands so required from all money due thereon, and shall bar the claim of the party claiming or entitled to the said lands under burden of the security; and it shall be lawful for the promoters of the undertaking, if they think fit, to expedite an instrument under the hands of a notary public, duly stamped, and to register the same in the manner hereinbefore provided in the case of the purchase of lands by them, and thereupon such lands shall become absolutely vested in the promoters of the undertaking, as to all such right and interest as were then vested in the holder of such security, or any person in trust for him, and in case such holder were himself entitled to such possession, they shall be entitled to immediate possession thereof; nevertheless, every such holder shall have the same powers and remedies for recovering or compelling payment of his claim, or the residue thereof, (as the case may be,) and the interest thereof respectively, upon and out of the residue of the lands subject to such security, or the portion thereof not required for the purposes of the special act, as he would otherwise have had or been entitled to for recovering or compelling payment thereof upon or out of the whole of the lands originally comprised in such security.

Money when refused on tender to be deposited in the bank.

Rights of holders of securities against residue of lands to remain in force.

If sums secured paid off before the stipulated time, promoters to pay expenses incidental to re-investment.

105. Provided always, that in any of the cases hereinbefore provided with respect to lands subject to securities, if in the deed or instrument creating the same a time shall have been limited within which the holder of the security shall not be obliged to receive payment of the principal money thereby secured, and under the provisions hereinbefore contained the holder of the security shall have been required to accept payment of his claim, or of part thereof, at a time earlier than the time so limited, the promoters of the undertaking shall pay to the holders of the security, in addition to the sum which shall have been so paid off, all such expenses as shall be incurred by him in respect of or which shall be incidental to the re-investment of the sum so paid off; such expenses, in case of difference to be taxed, and payment thereof enforced, in the manner herein provided with respect to the expenses of conveyances.

Compensation in respect of loss of interest.

106. If the rate of interest secured by such deed be higher than at the time of the same being so paid off can reasonably be expected to be obtained on re-investing the same, regard being had to the then current rate of interest, the holder of such security shall be entitled to receive from the promoters of the undertaking, in addition to the principal and interest hereinbefore provided for, compensation in respect of the loss to be sustained by him by reason of his claim being so prematurely paid off, the amount of such compensation to be ascertained, in case of difference, as in other cases of disputed compensation; and until payment or tender of such compensation as aforesaid, the promoters of the undertaking shall not be entitled, as against such holder, to possession of the lands under the provision hereinbefore contained.

Lands subject to rent-charges.

And with respect to any lands which shall be charged with any feu duty, ground annual, casualty of superiority, or any rent or other annual or recurring payment or incumbrance not hereinbefore provided for, be it enacted as follows:

Company to continue the payment of feu duties, &c.

107. It shall be lawful for the promoters of the undertaking to enter upon and continue in possession of such lands, without redeeming the charges thereon, provided they pay the amount of such annual or recurring payment when due, and otherwise fulfil all obligations accordingly, and provided they shall not be called upon by the party entitled to the charge to redeem the same.

Discharge of lands from such charge.

108. If any difference shall arise between the promoters of the undertaking and the party entitled to any such charge upon any lands required to be taken for the purposes of the special act, respecting the consideration to be paid for the discharge of such lands therefrom, or

from the portion thereof affecting the lands required for the purposes of the special act, the same shall be determined as in other cases of disputed compensation.

109. If part only of the lands charged with any such feu duty, ground annual, casualty of superiority, or any rent, payment, or incumbrance, be required to be taken for the purposes of the special act, the apportionment of any such charge may be settled by agreement between the party entitled to such charge and the owner of the lands on the one part, and the promoters of the undertaking on the other part, and if such apportionment be not so settled by agreement, the same shall be settled by the sheriff; but if the remaining part of the lands so jointly subject be a sufficient security for such charge, then, with consent of the owner of the lands so jointly subject, it shall be lawful for the party entitled to such charge to discharge therefrom the lands required, on condition or in consideration of such other lands remaining exclusively subject to the whole thereof.

110. Upon payment or tender of the compensation so agreed upon or determined to the party entitled to any such charge as aforesaid, such party shall execute the promoters of the undertaking a discharge thereof; and if he fail so to do, or if he fail to adduce a good title to such charge, it shall be lawful for them to deposit the amount of such compensation in the bank in the manner hereinbefore provided in like cases; and also, if they think fit, to expedite an instrument under the hands of a notary public, duly stamped, and to register the same in the manner hereinbefore provided in the case of the purchase of lands by them; and thereupon the feu duty, ground annual, casualty of superiority, rent, payment, or incumbrance, or the portion thereof in respect whereof such compensation shall so have been paid, shall cease and be extinguished.

111. If any such lands be so discharged from any such charge or incumbrance, or portion thereof, to which they were subject jointly with other lands, such last-mentioned lands shall alone be charged with the whole of such charge, or with the remainder thereof, as the case may be, and the party entitled to the charge shall have all the same rights and remedies over such last-mentioned lands, for the whole or for the remainder of the charge, as the case may be, as he had previously over the whole of the lands subject to such charge; and upon any such charge or portion of charge being so discharged, the promoters of the undertaking, if required so to do, shall execute and grant in due form a probative deed or instrument, declaring what part of the lands originally subject to such charge shall have

Discharge of part of lands from charge.

In case of refusal to discharge, money to be deposited in the bank.

Charge to continue on lands not taken.

Promoters to execute deed, declaring what part

of lands
have been
purchased.

been purchased by virtue of the special act, and if the lands be discharged from part of such charge, what proportion of such charge shall have been discharged, and how much thereof continues payable, or if the lands so required shall have been discharged from the whole of such charge, then that the remaining lands are thenceforward to remain exclusively charged therewith; and such deed or instrument shall be made and executed at the expense of the promoters of the undertaking, and shall be competent evidence in all courts and elsewhere of the facts therein stated.

Leases.

And with respect to lands subject to leases, be it enacted as follows:

If part only
of lands
under lease
taken, the
rent to be
apportioned.

112. If any lands shall be comprised in a lease or missive of lease for a term of years unexpired, part only of which lands shall be required for the purposes of the special act, the rent payable in respect of the lands comprised in such lease or missive of lease shall be apportioned between the lands so required and the residue of such lands, and such apportionment may be settled by agreement between the lessor and lessee of such lands on the one part, and the promoters of the undertaking on the other part, and if such apportionment be not so settled by agreement between the parties, such apportionment shall be settled by the sheriff; and after such apportionment, the lessee of such lands shall, as to all future accruing rent, be liable only to so much of the rent as shall be so apportioned in respect of the lands not required for the purposes of the special act; and as to the lands not so required, and as against the lessee, the lessor shall have all the same rights and remedies for the recovery of such portion of rent as previously to such apportionment he had for the recovery of the whole rent reserved by such lease or missive of lease; and all the obligations, conditions, and agreements of such lease or missive of lease, except as to the amount of rent to be paid, shall remain in force with regard to that part of the land which shall not be required for the purposes of the special act, in the same manner as they would have been in case such part only of the land had been included in the lease or missive of lease.

Lessee to
be liable
only for
rent of
lands not
required.

Lessees to
be compensated
by
promoters.

113. Every such lessee as last aforesaid shall be entitled to receive from the promoters of the undertaking compensation for the damage done to him in his tenancy by reason of the severance of the lands required from those not required, or otherwise by reason of the execution of the works.

Tenants for
a year, &c.,

114. If any such lands shall be in the possession of any person having no greater interest therein than as

tenant for a year or from year to year, and if such person be required to give up possession of any lands so occupied by him before the expiration of his term or interest therein, he shall be entitled to compensation for the value of his unexpired term or interest in such lands, and for any just allowance which ought to be made to him by any incoming tenant, and for any loss or injury he may sustain, or if a part only of such lands be required, compensation for the damage done to him in his tenancy by the severing of the lands held by him, or otherwise injuriously affecting the same, and the amount of such compensation shall be determined by the sheriff, in case the parties differ about the same; and upon payment or tender of the amount of such compensation all such persons shall respectively deliver up to the promoters of the undertaking, or to the person appointed by them to take possession thereof, any such lands in their possession required for the purposes of the special act.

115. If any party, having a greater interest than as tenant for a year or from year to year, claim compensation in respect of any unexpired term or interest under any lease, missive of lease, or grant of any such lands, the promoters of the undertaking may require such party to produce the lease, missive of lease, or grant in respect of which such claim shall be made, or other legal evidence thereof in his power; and if, after demand made in writing by the promoters of the undertaking, such lease, missive of lease, or grant, or other legal evidence thereof, be not produced within twenty-one days, the party so claiming compensation shall be considered as a tenant holding only from year to year, and be entitled to compensation accordingly.

116. And be it enacted, That the powers of the promoters of the undertaking for the compulsory purchase or taking of lands for the purposes of the special act shall not be exercised after the expiration of the prescribed period, and if no period be prescribed, not after the expiration of three years from the passing of the special act.

And with respect to interest in lands which have by mistake been omitted to be purchased, be it enacted as follows:

117. If at any time after the promoters of the undertaking shall have entered upon any lands which under the provisions of this or the special act, or any act incorporated therewith, they were authorized to purchase, and which shall be permanently required for the purposes of the special act, any party shall appear to be entitled to any estate, right, or interest in or charge affecting such lands which the promoters of the undertaking shall through

to be compensated by promoters.

Amount to be determined by sheriff, in case of difference.

Where greater interest claimed than from year to year, the lease or missive to be produced.

Limit of time for compulsory purchase.

Interests omitted to be purchased.

Promoters may purchase interests in lands the purchase whereof

have been omitted by mistake.

Within six months after notice or recognition of right of claimant promoters to pay compensation.

mistake or inadvertency have failed or omitted duly to purchase or to pay compensation for, then, whether the period allowed for the purchase of lands shall have expired or not, the promoters of the undertaking shall remain in the undisturbed possession of such lands, provided, within six months' after notice of such estate, right, interest, or charge, in case the same shall not be disputed by the promoters of the undertaking, or in case the same shall be disputed, then within six months after the right thereto shall have been finally established by law in favour of the party claiming the same, the promoters of the undertaking shall purchase or pay compensation for the same, and shall also pay to such party, or to any other party who may establish a right thereto, full compensation for the profits or interest which would have accrued to such parties respectively in respect thereof during the interval between the entry of the promoters of the undertaking thereon and the time of the payment of such purchase money or compensation by the promoters of the undertaking, so far as such profits or interest may be recoverable in law; and such purchase money or compensation shall be agreed on or awarded and paid in like manner as according to the provisions of this act the same respectively would have been agreed on or awarded and paid in case the promoters of the undertaking had purchased such estate, right, interest, or charge before their entering upon such land, or as near thereto as circumstances will admit.

Value of such lands to be estimated without regard to improvements made by promoters.

118. In estimating the compensation to be given for any such last-mentioned lands, or any estate or interest in the same, or for any profits thereof, the jury, or arbiters, or sheriff, as the case may be, shall assess the same according to what they shall find to have been the value of such lands, estate, or interest, and profits, at the time such lands were entered upon by the promoters of the undertaking, and without regard to any improvements or works made in the said lands by the promoters of the undertaking, and as though the works had not been constructed.

Promoters to pay the expenses of litigation as to such lands of right determined in favour of claimant.

119. In addition to the said purchase money, compensation, or satisfaction, and before the promoters of the undertaking shall become absolutely entitled to any such estate, interest, or charge, or to have the same merged or extinguished for their benefit, they shall, when the right to any such estate, interest, or charge, shall have been disputed by the company, and determined in favour of the party claiming the same, pay the full expenses of any proceedings at law or in equity for the determination or recovery of the same to the parties with whom any such litigation in respect thereof shall have taken place; and such

expenses shall, in case the same shall be disputed, be settled by the proper officer of the court in which such litigation took place.

And with respect to lands acquired by the promoters of the undertaking, under the provisions of this or the special act, or any act incorporated therewith, but which shall not be required for the purposes thereof, be it enacted as follows :

120. Within the prescribed period, or if no period be prescribed, within ten years after the expiration of the time limited by the special act for the completion of the works, the promoters of the undertaking shall absolutely sell and dispose of all such superfluous lands in such manner as they may deem most advantageous, and apply the purchase money arising from such sales to the purposes of the special act, and in default thereof all such superfluous lands remaining unsold at the expiration of such period shall thereupon vest in and become the property of the owners of the lands adjoining thereto in proportion to the extent of their lands respectively adjoining the same.

121. Before the promoters of the undertaking dispose of any such superfluous lands they shall, unless such lands be situate within a town, or be lands built upon, or be used for building purposes, first offer to sell the same to the person then entitled to the lands (if any) from which the same were originally severed ; or if such person refuse to purchase the same, or cannot, after diligent inquiry, be found, then the like offer shall be made to the person or to the several persons whose lands shall immediately adjoin the lands so proposed to be sold, such persons being capable of entering into a contract for the purchase of such lands ; and where more than one such person shall be entitled to such right of pre-emption, such offer shall be made to such persons in succession, one after another, in such order as the promoters of the undertaking shall think fit.

122. If any such persons be desirous of purchasing such lands, then, within six weeks after such offer of sale, they shall signify their desire in that behalf to the promoters of the undertaking ; or if they decline such offer, or if for six weeks they neglect to signify their desire to purchase such lands, the right of pre-emption of every such person so declining or neglecting, in respect of the lands included in such offer, shall cease ; and a declaration in writing, made before the sheriff by some person not interested in the matter in question, stating that such offer was made, and was refused, or not accepted within six weeks from the time of making the same, or that the person or all the persons entitled to the right of pre-emption were out of

Sale of superfluous lands.

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Lands not wanted to be sold, or in default to vest in owners of adjoining lands.

Superfluous lands to be offered to owner of lands from which they were severed, or to adjoining owners.

Right of pre-emption to be claimed within six weeks after offer of sale.

Declaration before sheriff, evidence that such offer was made.

the country, or could not, after diligent inquiry, be found, or were not capable of entering into a contract for the purchase of such lands, shall in all courts be sufficient evidence of the facts therein stated.

Differences as to price to be settled by arbitration.

123. If any person entitled to such pre-emption be desirous of purchasing any such lands, and such person and the promoters of the undertaking do not agree as to the price thereof, then such price shall be ascertained by arbitration, and the expenses of such arbitration shall be in the discretion of the arbiters.

Upon payment or tender of purchase money, lands to be conveyed to the purchasers.

124. Upon payment or tender to the promoters of the undertaking of the purchase money so agreed upon or determined as aforesaid, they shall convey such lands to the purchasers thereof by deed, under the common seal of the promoters of the undertaking, if they be a corporation, or if not a corporation, under the hands of the promoters of the undertaking or any two of the directors or managers thereof acting by the authority of the body; and a deed so executed shall be effectual to vest the lands comprised therein in the purchaser of such lands for the estate which shall so have been purchased by him, and a receipt under such common seal, or under the hands of two of the directors or managers of the undertaking, as aforesaid, shall be a sufficient discharge to the purchaser of any such lands for the purchase money in such receipt expressed to be received.

Effect of word "dispone" in conveyances of land by promoters.

125. And be it enacted, That in every conveyance of lands to be made by the promoters of the undertaking under this or the special act the word "dispone" shall operate as a clause of absolute warrandice by the promoters of the undertaking, for themselves and their successors, or for themselves, their heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns, as the case may be, to the respective disponees therein named, and the successors, heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns of such disponees, according to the quality or nature of such conveyances, and of the estate or interest therein expressed to be thereby conveyed, except so far as the same shall be restrained or limited by express words contained in such conveyance.

Superiorities not to be affected.

126. And be it enacted, That the rights and titles to be granted in manner herein mentioned in and to any lands taken and used for the purposes of this act shall, unless otherwise specially provided for, in nowise affect or diminish the right of superiority in the same, which shall remain entire in the person granting such rights and titles; but in the event of the lands so used or taken being a part or portion of other lands held by the same owner under the same titles, the said company shall not be liable for any feu duties or casualties to the superiors thereof, nor shall

the said company be bound to enter with the said superiors: provided always, that before entering into possession of any lands, full compensation shall be made to the said superiors for all loss which they may sustain by being deprived of any casualties, or otherwise by reason of any procedure under this act.

Sale of superfluous lands.

127. And be it enacted, that if the promoters of the undertaking become possessed, by virtue of this or the special act, or any act incorporated therewith, of any lands charged with the land tax, or liable to be assessed to the poor's rate or prison assessment, they shall from time to time, until the works shall be completed and assessed to such land tax and poor's rate and prison assessment, be liable to make good the deficiency in the several assessments for land tax and poor's rate and prison assessment by reason of such lands having been taken or used for the purposes of the work; and such deficiency shall be computed according to the rental at which such lands, with any building thereon, were valued or rated at the time of the passing of the special act; and on demand of such deficiency the promoters of the undertaking or their treasurer shall pay all such deficiencies to the collector of the said assessments respectively; nevertheless, if at any time the promoters of the undertaking think fit to redeem such land tax, they may do so, in accordance with the powers in that behalf given by the acts for the redemption of the land tax.

Land tax and poor's rate.

Deficiency to be made good by promoters.

Power to redeem land tax.

And with respect to the giving of notices, be it enacted as follows:

Notices.

128. Any summons or notice, or any writ or other proceeding at law or equity required to be served upon the promoters of the undertaking, may be served by the same upon the being left at or transmitted through the post, directed to the principal office of the promoters of the undertaking, or one of the principal offices where there shall be more than one, or being given personally, or transmitted through the post, directed to the secretary, or in case there be no secretary, then by being given to the solicitor of the said promoters.

Service of notices upon the promoters.

129. And be it enacted, that if any party shall have committed any irregularity, trespass, or other wrongful proceeding in the execution of this or the special act, or any act incorporated therewith, or by virtue of any power or authority thereby given, and if, before action brought in respect thereof, such party make tender of sufficient amends to the party injured, such last-mentioned party shall not recover in any such action; and if no such tender shall have been made, it shall be lawful for the defender, by leave of the court where such action shall be

Tender of Amends.

Parties on tender of sufficient amends, not to recover in any action.

pending, at any time before the record is closed, to pay into court such sum of money as he shall think fit, and thereupon such proceedings shall be had as in other cases where defenders are allowed to pay money into court.

Recovery of Penalties. And with respect to the recovery of forfeitures, penalties, and expenses, be it enacted as follows :

Penalties not otherwise provided for may be summarily recovered before the sheriff or two justices.

130. Every penalty or forfeiture imposed by this or the special act, or any act incorporated therewith, or by any bye-law made in pursuance thereof, the recovery of which is not otherwise provided for, may be recovered by summary proceeding before the sheriff or two justices ; and on complaint being made to any sheriff or justice he shall issue an order requiring the party complained against to appear before himself, if the order be issued by a sheriff, or before two or more justices, if the order be issued by a justice, at a time and place to be named in such order ; and every such order shall be served on the party offending either in person or by leaving the same with some inmate at his usual place of abode ; and upon the appearance of the party complained against, or in his absence, after proof of the due service of such order, it shall be lawful for any sheriff or two justices to proceed to the hearing of the complaint ; and upon proof of the offence, either by the confession of the party complained against, or upon the oath of one credible witness or more, it shall be lawful for such sheriff or justices to convict the offender, and upon such conviction to adjudge the offender to pay the penalty or forfeiture incurred, as well as such expenses attending the conviction as such sheriff or justices shall think fit.

Penalties may be levied by pointing and sale.

131. If forthwith upon any such adjudication as aforesaid the amount of the penalty or forfeiture, and of such expenses as aforesaid, be not paid, the amount of such penalty and expenses may be levied by pointing and sale, and such sheriff or justices shall issue his or their warrant of pointing and sale accordingly.

Sums not exceeding 20*l.* may be recovered by pointing and sale of goods of treasurer.

132. If any such sum shall be payable by the promoters of the undertaking, and if sufficient goods of the said promoters cannot be found whereon to levy the same, it may, if the amount thereof do not exceed twenty pounds, be recovered by pointing and sale of the goods of the treasurer of the said promoters, and the sheriff, on application, shall issue his warrant accordingly ; but no such pointing and sale shall be executed against the goods of such treasurer unless seven days' previous notice in writing, stating the amount so due, and demanding payment thereof, have been given to such treasurer, or left at his residence ; and if such treasurer pay any money under such pointing and sale as aforesaid, he may retain the

amount so paid by him, and all expenses occasioned Treasurer thereby, out of any money belonging to the promoters of may sue the undertaking coming into his custody or control, or the promoters. the promoters of the undertaking for the same.

133. Where in this or the special act, or any act incorporated therewith, any sum of money, whether in the nature of penalty, expenses, or otherwise, is directed to be levied by pointing and sale, such sum of money shall be levied by pointing and sale of the goods and effects of the party liable to pay the same, and the overplus arising from the sale of such goods and effects, after satisfying such sum of money, and the expenses of the pointing and sale, shall be returned, on demand, to the party whose goods shall have been seized.

134. No pointing and sale made by virtue of this or the special act, or any act incorporated therewith, shall be deemed unlawful, nor shall any party making the same be deemed a trespasser or wrong-doer, on account of any defect or want of form in the summons, conviction, warrant, or other proceeding relating thereto, but all persons aggrieved by such defect or irregularity may recover full satisfaction for the special damage in an action before the sheriff court.

135. The sheriff or justices by whom any such penalty or forfeiture shall be imposed, where thereof is not otherwise provided for, may award not more than one-half thereof to the informer, and shall award the remainder to the Kirk session, or treasurer or collector of the funds for the poor, of the parish in which the offence shall have been committed, for the benefit of the poor of such parish.

136. No person shall be liable to the payment of any penalty or forfeiture imposed by virtue of this or the special act, or any act incorporated therewith, for any offence made cognizable before the sheriff or justices, unless the complaint respecting such offence shall have been made before such sheriff or some justice next after the commission of such offence.

137. The sheriff or justice or justices before whom any person shall be convicted of any offence against this or the special act, or any act incorporated therewith, may cause the conviction to be drawn up according to the form in the schedule (C.) to this act annexed.

138. No proceeding in pursuance of this or the special act, or any act incorporated therewith, shall be quashed or vacated for want of form, nor shall the same be moved by suspension or otherwise into any superior court.

Schedules. are or shall become possessed of, or are by the said act empowered to convey. [Here insert the conditions (if any) of the conveyance, and registration clause for preservation and diligence, and a testing clause, according to the form of the law of Scotland.]

B. Form of conveyance in consideration of feu duty or rent.
B.—Form of Conveyance in consideration of Feu Duty or Rent-charge.
 I of in consideration of the feu duty or rent to be paid to me, my heirs and assigns, as hereinafter mentioned, by the [here name the company], established and incorporated by virtue of an act passed, &c., intituled, &c., do hereby dispo, convey, and make over from me, my heirs and successors, to the said company, their successors and assignees, for ever, according to the true intent and meaning of the said act, all [describing the premises to be conveyed], together with all rights and pertinents thereunto belonging, and all my right, title, and interest in and to the same and every part thereof, they the said company, their successors and assignees, yielding and paying unto me, my heirs and assignees, one clear annual feu duty or rent of by equal half-yearly portions henceforth on the [stating the days. Here insert conditions of the conveyance (if any,) and insert a registration clause for preservation and diligence, and a testing clause, according to the form of the law of Scotland].

C. Form of conviction before sheriff or justices.
C.—Form of Conviction before
 to wit.
 Be it remembered, That on the day of in the year of our Lord A.B. is convicted before me C., the sheriff [or before us D., E., two of her majesty's justices of the peace] for the county of [here describe the offence generally, and the time and place when and where committed], contrary to the [here name the special act]. Given under my hand [or under our hands], the day and year first above written.

C.
 D.
 E.

8 and 9 VICT. cap. 33.

An Act for consolidating in one Act certain provisions usually inserted in Acts authorizing the making of Railways in Scotland.

[21st July, 1845.]

WHEREAS it is expedient to comprise in one general act Preamble. sundry provisions usually introduced into acts of parliament authorizing the construction of railways in Scotland, and that as well for the purpose of avoiding the necessity of repeating such provisions in each of the several acts relating to such undertakings, as for ensuring greater uniformity in the provisions themselves: and whereas a bill is now pending in parliament, intituled, An Act for 8 Vict. c. 19. consolidating in one act certain provisions usually inserted in acts authorizing the taking of lands for undertakings of a public nature in Scotland, and which is intended to be called "The Lands' Clauses Consolidation (Scotland) Act, 1845.:"

1. 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, that the provisions of this act shall apply to every railway in Scotland, which shall by any act which shall hereafter be passed, be authorized to be constructed, and this act shall be incorporated with such act; and all the clauses and provisions of this act, save so far as they shall be expressly varied or excepted by any such act, shall apply to the undertaking authorized thereby, so far as the same shall be applicable to such undertaking, and shall, as well as the clauses and provisions of every other act which shall be incorporated with such act, form part of such act, and be construed together therewith, as forming one act.

And with respect to the construction of this act, and other acts to be incorporated therewith, be it enacted as follows: *Interpretations in this act.*

2. The expression, "the special act," used in this act, shall be construed to mean any act which shall be hereafter passed authorizing the construction of a railway, and with which this act shall be so incorporated as aforesaid; and the word "prescribed," used in this act in reference to any matter herein stated, shall be construed to refer to such matter as the same shall be prescribed or provided for in the special act, and the sentence in which such

The construction of the railway to be subject to the provisions of this act and the Lands' Clauses Consolidation (Scotland) Act.

for that purpose, the company shall be subject to the provisions and restrictions contained in this act and in the said Lands' Clauses Consolidation (Scotland) Act; and the company shall make to the owners and occupiers of and all other parties interested in any lands taken or used for the purposes of the railway, or injuriously affected by the construction thereof, full compensation for the value of the lands so taken or used, and for all damage sustained by such owners, occupiers, and other parties, by reason of the exercise, as regards such lands, of the powers by this or the special act, or any act incorporated therewith, vested in the company; and, except where otherwise provided by this or the special act, the amount of such compensation shall be ascertained and determined in the manner provided by the said Lands' Clauses Consolidation Act for determining questions of compensation with regard to lands purchased or taken under the provisions thereof; and all the provisions of the said last-mentioned act shall be applicable to determine the amount of any such compensation, and to enforcing the payment or other satisfaction thereof.

Errors and omissions in plans, &c., mentioned in special act, may be corrected by sheriff.

7. If any omission, mis-statement, or erroneous description shall have been made of any lands, or of the owners, lessees, or occupiers of any lands, described on the plans or books of reference mentioned in the special act, or in the schedule to the special act, it shall be lawful for the company, after giving ten days' notice to the owners of the lands affected by such proposed correction, to apply to the sheriff for the correction thereof; and if it shall appear to such sheriff that such omission, mis-statement, or erroneous description arose from mistake, he shall certify the same accordingly, and shall in such certificate state the particulars of any such omission, and in what respect any such matter shall have been mis-stated or erroneously described; and such certificate shall be deposited in the office of the principal sheriff clerk in every county in which the lands affected thereby shall be situate, and shall also be deposited with the schoolmasters of the several parishes (or, in royal burghs, with the town clerk), in which the lands affected thereby shall be situate; and such certificate shall be kept by such sheriff clerks, schoolmasters, and other persons respectively along with the other documents to which they relate; and thereupon such plan, book of reference, or schedule shall be deemed to be corrected according to such certificate; and it shall be lawful for the company to make the works in accordance with such certificate.

Certificate of sheriff to state particulars of such omission, and to be deposited with sheriff clerks, schoolmasters, and town-clerks.

Works not to be pro-

8. It shall not be lawful for the company to proceed in the execution of the railway unless they shall have pre-

viously to the commencement of such work deposited in the office of the principal sheriff clerk in every county in or through which the railway is intended to pass a plan and section of all such alterations from the original plan and section as shall have been approved of by parliament, on the same scale and containing the same particulars as the original plan and section of the railway, and shall also have deposited with the schoolmasters of the several parishes (or, in royal burghs, with the town clerk), in or through which such alterations shall have been authorized to be made copies or extracts of or from such plans and sections as shall relate to such parishes respectively.

9. The said sheriff clerks, schoolmasters, and town clerks shall receive the said plans and sections of alterations, and copies and extracts thereof respectively, and shall retain the same, as well as the said original plans and sections, and shall permit all persons interested to inspect any of the documents aforesaid, and to make copies and extracts of and from the same, in the like manner and upon the like terms, and under the like penalty for default, as is provided in the case of the original plans and sections by an act passed in the first year of the reign of her present Majesty, intituled, An act to compel clerks of the peace for counties and other persons to take the custody of such documents as shall be directed to be deposited with them under the standing orders of either house of parliament.

10. True copies of the said plans and books of reference, or of any alteration or correction thereof, or extract therefrom, certified by any such sheriff clerk in Scotland, which certificate such sheriff clerk shall give to all parties interested, when required, shall be received in all courts of justice or elsewhere as evidence of the contents thereof.

11. In making the railway it shall not be lawful for the company to deviate from the levels of the railway, as referred to the common datum line described in the section approved of by parliament, and as marked on the same, to any extent exceeding in any place five feet, or, in passing through a town, village, street, or land continuously built upon, two feet, without the previous consent in writing of the owners and occupiers of the land in which such deviation is intended to be made; or in case any street or public highway shall be affected by such deviation, then the same shall not be made without the consent of the trustees or commissioners having the control of such street or public highway, or, if there be no such trustees or commissioners, without the consent of the sheriff, or without the consent of the trustees or commis-

ceded with until plans of all alterations authorized by parliament have been deposited.

Sheriff clerks, &c., to receive plans of alterations, and allow inspection.

7 W. 4, and 1 Vict. c.83. sec. 3.

Copies of plans, &c., of alterations to be evidence.

Company not to deviate from levels described in section more than five feet, or in towns, &c., two feet, without consent of owners, &c.

- Company may lower embankments or viaducts. sioners for any public sewers, or the proprietors of any canal, navigation, gas-works, or water-works, affected by such deviation: provided always, that it shall be lawful for the company to deviate from the said levels to a further extent without such consent as aforesaid, by lowering solid embankments or viaducts, provided that the requisite height of headway as prescribed by act of parliament be left for roads, streets, or canals passing under the same: provided also, that notice of every application to the sheriff for the purpose of considering the matter shall, fourteen days previous to such application, be given in some newspaper circulating in the county, and also be affixed upon the door of the parish church in which such deviation or alteration is intended to be made, or, if there be no church, some other place to which notices are usually affixed.
- Notice of application to sheriff. 12. Before it shall be lawful for the company to make any greater deviation from the level than five feet, or, in any town, village, street, or land continuously built upon, two feet, after having obtained such consent as aforesaid, it shall be incumbent on the company to give notice of such intended deviation by public advertisement, inserted once at least in two newspapers, or twice at least in one newspaper, circulating in the district or neighbourhood where such deviation is intended to be made, three weeks at least before commencing to make such deviation; and it shall be lawful for the owner of any lands prejudicially affected thereby, at any time before the commencement of the making of such deviation, to apply to the Board of Trade, after giving ten days' notice to the company, to decide whether, having regard to the interests of such applicant, such proposed deviation is proper to be made; and it shall be lawful for the Board of Trade, if they think fit, to decide such question accordingly, and by their certificate in writing either to disallow the making of such deviation, or to authorize the making thereof, either simply or with any such modification as shall seem proper to the Board of Trade; and after any such certificate shall have been given by the Board of Trade it shall not be lawful for the company to make such deviation, except in conformity with such certificate.
- Public notice to be given previous to making greater deviations. Owners of adjoining lands may appeal to the Board of Trade against such deviations. 13. Where in any place it is intended to carry the railway on an arch or arches or other viaduct, as marked on the said plan or section, the same shall be made accordingly; and where a tunnel is marked on the said plan or section as intended to be made at any place, the same shall be made accordingly, unless the owners, lessees, and occupiers of the land in which such tunnel is in-
- Viaducts, tunnels, &c. to be made as marked on deposited plans.

tended to be made shall consent that the same shall not be so made.

14. It shall not be lawful for the company to deviate from or alter the gradients, curves, tunnels, or other engineering works described in the said plan or section, except within the following limits, and under the following conditions; (that is to say,)

Limiting deviations from works on plan.

Subject to the above provisions in regard to altering levels, it shall be lawful for the company to diminish the inclination or gradients of the railway to any extent, and to increase the said inclination or gradients as follows; (that is to say,) in gradients of an inclination not exceeding one in a hundred, to any extent not exceeding ten feet per mile, or to any further extent which shall be certified by the Board of Trade to be consistent with the public safety, and not prejudicial to the public interest; and in gradients exceeding the inclination of one in a hundred, to any extent not exceeding three feet per mile, or to any further extent which shall be so certified by the Board of Trade as aforesaid:

Inclination or gradients of railway.

It shall be lawful for the company to diminish the radius of any curve described in the said plan to any extent which shall leave a radius of not less than half a mile, or to any further extent authorized by such certificate as aforesaid from the Board of Trade:

Radius of curves.

It shall be lawful for the company to make a tunnel, not marked on the said plan or section, instead of a cutting, or a viaduct instead of a solid embankment, if authorized by such certificate as aforesaid from the Board of Trade.

Tunnels and viaducts.

15. It shall be lawful for the company to deviate from the line delineated on the plans so deposited, provided that no such deviation shall extend to a greater distance than the limits of deviation delineated upon the said plans, nor to a greater extent in passing through a town than ten yards, or elsewhere to a greater extent than one hundred yards from the said line, and that the railway by means of such deviation be not made to extend into the lands of any person, whether owner, lessee, or occupier, whose name is not mentioned in the books of reference, without the previous consent in writing of such person, unless the name of such person shall have been omitted by mistake, and the fact that such omission proceeded from mistake shall have been certified in manner herein or in the special act provided for in cases of unintentional errors in the said book of reference.

Limits of deviation from line marked on plans.

Deviation not to extend into lands of persons not mentioned in book of reference.

16. Subject to the provisions and restrictions in this Company

Railways' Clauses, Scotland. [8 & 9 Vict.

may execute works. and the special act, and any act incorporated therewith, it shall be lawful for the company, for the purpose of constructing the railway, or the accommodation works connected therewith, hereinafter mentioned, to execute any of the following works; (that is to say,)

Construct inclined planes, &c. They may make or construct, in, upon, across, under, or over any lands, or any streets, hills, valleys, roads, railroads, or tramroads, rivers, canals, brooks, streams, or other waters, within the lands described in the said plans, or mentioned in the said books of reference or any correction thereof, such temporary or permanent inclined planes, tunnels, embankments, aqueducts, bridges, roads, ways, passages, conduits, drains, piers, arches, cuttings, and fences, as they think proper;

Alter course of rivers &c. They may alter the course of any rivers not navigable, canals, brooks, streams, or watercourses, and of any branches of navigable rivers, such branches not being themselves navigable, within such lands, for the purpose of constructing and maintaining tunnels, bridges, passages, or other works over or under the same, and divert or alter, as well temporarily as permanently, the course of any such rivers or streams of water, roads, streets, or ways, or raise or sink the level of any such rivers or streams, roads, streets, or ways, in order the more conveniently to carry the same over or under or by the side of the railway, as they may think proper;

Make drains, &c. They may make drains or conduits into, through, or under any lands adjoining the railway, for the purpose of conveying water from or to the railway;

Erect warehouses, &c. They may erect and construct such houses, warehouses, offices, and other buildings, yards, stations, wharfs, engines, machinery, apparatus, and other works and conveniences, as they think proper;

Alter and repair works, and do other acts. They may from time to time alter, repair, or discontinue the beforementioned works or any of them, and substitute others in their stead; and

They may do all other acts necessary for making, maintaining, altering, or repairing, and using the railway:

Company to do as little damage as can be, and give compensation. Provided always, that in the exercise of the powers by this or the special act granted, the company shall do as little damage as can be, and shall make full satisfaction, in manner herein and in the special act, and any act incorporated therewith, provided, to all parties interested, for all damage by them sustained by reason of the exercise of such powers.

Works on 17. It shall not be lawful for the company to construct

on the shore of the sea, or of any creek, bay, arm of the sea, or navigable river communicating therewith, where and so far up the same as the tide flows and reflows, any work, or to construct any railway or bridge across any creek, bay, arm of the sea, or navigable river, where and so far up the same as the tide flows and reflows, without the previous consent of her majesty, her heirs, and successors, to be signified in writing under the hands of two of the commissioners of her majesty's woods, forests, land revenues, works, and buildings, and of the lord high admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or the commissioners for executing the office of the lord high admiral aforesaid for the time being, to be signified in writing under the hand of the secretary of the admiralty, and then only according to such plan and under such restrictions and regulations as the said commissioners of her majesty's woods, forests, land revenues, works, and buildings, and the said lord high admiral, or the said commissioners, may approve of, such approval being signified as last aforesaid; and where any such work, railway, or bridge shall have been constructed, it shall not be lawful for the company at any time to alter or extend the same without obtaining, previously to making any such alteration or extension, the like consents or approvals; and if any such work, railway, or bridge shall be commenced or completed contrary to the provisions of this act, it shall be lawful for the said commissioners of her majesty's woods, forests, land revenues, works, and buildings, or the said lord high admiral, or the said commissioners for executing the office of lord high admiral, to abate and remove the same and to restore the site thereof to its former condition, at the costs and charge of the company; and the amount thereof may be recovered in the same manner as a penalty is recoverable against the company.

the shore of the sea, &c., not to be constructed without the authority of the commissioners of woods, and of the admiralty.

Works not to be altered without like consent.

18. It shall be lawful for the company, for the purpose of constructing the railway, to raise, sink, or otherwise alter the position of any of the watercourses, water pipes, or gas pipes belonging to any of the houses adjoining or near to the railway, and also the mains and other pipes laid down by any company or society who may furnish the inhabitants of such houses or places with water or gas, and also to remove all other obstructions to such construction, so as the same respectively be done with as little detriment and inconvenience to such company, society, or inhabitants as the circumstances will admit, and be done under the superintendence of the company to which such water pipes or gas pipes belong, and of the several commissioners or trustees, or persons having control of the pavements, sewers, roads, streets, highways,

Company may alter position of water and gas pipes, &c.

under superintendence of water or gas company.

*Construc-
tion of
railway.*

Notife.

Company
not to dis-
turb pipes
until they
have laid
down
others.

Pipes not
to be laid
contrary to
acts, and
18 inches
surface to
be retained.

Company
to make
good all
damage
done to
property of
water or gas
company.

When rail-
way crosses
pipes, com-
pany to
make a
culvert.

If company
obstruct
supply of
gas or

lanes, and other public passages and places within the parish or district where such mains, pipes, or obstructions shall be situate, or of their surveyor, if they or he think fit to attend, after receiving not less than forty-eight hours' notice for that purpose.

19. Provided always, that it shall not be lawful for the company to remove or displace any of the mains or pipes (other than private service pipes), syphons, plugs, or other works belonging to any such company or society, or to do anything to impede the passage of water or gas into or through such mains or pipes, until good and sufficient mains or pipes, syphons, plugs, and all other works necessary or proper for continuing the supply of water or gas as sufficiently as the same was supplied by the mains or pipes proposed to be removed or displaced, shall, at the expense of the company, have been first made and laid down in lieu thereof, and be ready for use, in a position as little varying from that of the pipes or mains proposed to be removed or displaced as may be consistent with the construction of the railway, and to the satisfaction of the surveyor or engineer of such water or gas company or society, or, in case of disagreement between such surveyor or engineer and the company, as a justice shall direct.

20. It shall not be lawful for the company to lay down any such pipes contrary to the regulations of any act of parliament relating to such water or gas company or society, or to cause any road to be lowered for the purposes of the railway, without leaving a covering of not less than eighteen inches from the surface of the road over such mains or pipes.

21. The company shall make good all damage done to the property of the water or gas company or society, by the disturbance thereof, and shall make full compensation to all parties for any loss or damage which they may sustain by reason of any interference with the main pipes or works of such water or gas company or society, or with the private service pipes of any person supplied by them with water.

22. If it shall be necessary to construct the railway or any of the works over any mains or pipes of any such water or gas company or society, the company shall, at their own expense, construct and maintain a good and sufficient culvert over such main or pipe, so as to leave the same accessible for the purpose of repairs.

23. If by any such operations as aforesaid the company shall interrupt the supply of water or gas, they shall forfeit twenty pounds for every day that such supply shall be so interrupted; and such penalty shall be appropriated

to the benefit of the poor of the parish in which such obstruction shall occur, in such manner as the minister and Kirk session of the parish shall direct.

24. If any person wilfully obstruct any person acting under the authority of the company in the lawful exercise of their power, in setting out the line of the railway, or pull up or remove any poles or stakes driven into the ground for the purpose of so setting out the line of the railway, or deface or destroy any marks made for the same purpose, he shall forfeit a sum not exceeding five pounds for every such offence.

And with respect to the temporary occupation of lands near the railway during the construction thereof, be it enacted as follows :

25. Subject to the provisions herein and in the special act contained, it shall be lawful for the company, at any time before the expiration of the period by the special act limited for the completion of the railway, to enter upon and use any existing private road, being a road gravelled or formed with stones or other hard materials, and not being an avenue, or a planted or ornamental road, or an approach to any mansion house within the prescribed limits, if any, or, if no limits be prescribed, not being more than five hundred yards distant from the centre of the railway, as delineated on the plans ; but before the company shall enter upon or use any such existing road they shall give three weeks' notice of their intention to the owners and occupiers of such road, and of the lands over which the same shall pass, and shall in such notice state the time during which, and the purposes for which, they intend to occupy such road, and shall pay to the owners and occupiers of such road, and of the lands through which the same shall pass, such compensation for the use and occupation of such road, either in a gross sum of money or by half-yearly instalments, as shall be agreed upon between such owners and occupiers respectively and the company, or, in case they differ about the compensation, the same shall be settled by the sheriff in the same manner as any compensation not exceeding fifty pounds is directed to be settled by the Lands' Clauses Consolidation (Scotland) Act, 1845.

26. It shall be lawful for the owners and occupiers of any such road, and of the lands over which the same passes, within ten days after the service of the aforesaid notice, by notice in writing to the company, to object to the company making use of such road, on the ground that other roads, such as the company are hereinbefore authorized to use for the purposes aforesaid, or that some public road would be more fitting to be used for the same, and

water, to
forfeit 20s.
per day.

Persons
obstructing
construction
of rail-
way, liable
to penalty
of 5l.

Temporary
use of
lands.

Company
may occupy
temporarily
private
roads
within 500
yards of
the railway.

Notice to
owners.

Compensa-
tion.

Owners and
occupiers
of roads and
lands may
object that
other roads
should be
taken.

Construction of railway.

upon the objection being so made, such proceedings may be had as are hereinafter mentioned with respect to lands temporarily occupied by the company, in respect of which three weeks' notice is hereinafter required to be given, and in the same manner as if in the provisions relative to such proceedings the word road or roads, or the words road and the land over which the same passes, as the case may require, had been substituted in such provisions for the word lands.

Company may take temporary possession of land for certain purposes without previous payment of price.

27. Subject to the provisions herein and in the special act contained, it shall be lawful for the company, at any time before the expiration of the period by the special act limited for the completion of the railway, without making any previous payment, tender, or deposit, to enter upon any lands, within the prescribed limits, or if no limits be prescribed, not being more than two hundred yards distant from the centre of the railway, as delineated on the plans, and not being a garden, orchard, or plantation attached or belonging to a house, nor a park, planted walk, avenue, or ground ornamentally planted, and not being nearer to the mansion house of the owner of any such lands than the prescribed distance, or if no distance be prescribed, then not nearer than five hundred yards therefrom, and to occupy the said lands so long as may be necessary for the construction or repair of that portion of the railway, or of the accommodation works connected therewith, hereinafter mentioned, and to use the same for any of the following purposes; (that is to say,)

For the purpose of taking earth or soil by side cuttings therefrom;

For the purpose of depositing spoil thereon;

For the purpose of obtaining materials therefrom for the construction or repair of the railway or such accommodation works as aforesaid; or

For the purpose of forming roads thereon to or from or by the side of the railway:

And in exercise of the powers aforesaid it shall be lawful for the company to deposit and also to manufacture and work upon such lands materials of every kind used in constructing the railway, and also to dig and take from out of any such lands any clay, stone, gravel, sand, or other things that may be found therein useful or proper for constructing the railway or any such roads as aforesaid, and for the purposes aforesaid to erect thereon workshops, sheds, and other buildings of a temporary nature: provided always, that nothing in this act contained shall exempt the company from an action for nuisance or other injury, if any done, in the exercise of the powers hereinbefore given, to the lands or habitations of any party

Company liable to action for nuisance.

other than the party whose lands shall be so taken or used for any of the purposes aforesaid: provided always, that no stone or slate quarry, brick-field, or other like place, which at the time of the passing of the special act shall be commonly worked or used for getting materials therefrom for the purpose of selling or disposing of the same, shall be taken or used by the company, either wholly or in part, for any of the purposes lastly hereinbefore mentioned.

No quarry or brick-field to be taken.

28. In case any such lands shall be required for spoil banks or for side cuttings, or for obtaining materials for the construction or repairing of the railway, the company shall before entering thereon (except in the case of accident to the railway requiring immediate reparation) give three weeks' notice in writing to the owners and occupiers of such lands of their intention to enter upon the same for such purposes, and in case the said lands are required for any of the other purposes hereinbefore mentioned, the company shall (except in the cases aforesaid) give ten days' like notice thereof; and the company shall in such notices respectively state the substance of the provisions hereinafter contained respecting the right of such owner or occupier to require the company to purchase any such lands, or to receive compensation for the temporary occupation thereof, as the case may be.

Company to give notice to owners and occupiers previous to taking such temporary possession.

29. The said notice shall either be served personally on such owners and occupiers, or left at their last usual place of abode, if any such can, after diligent inquiry, be found, and in case any such owner shall be absent from the United Kingdom, or cannot be found after diligent inquiry, such notice shall be served on the factor or agent (if any) of such owner, and shall also be left with the occupier of such lands, or, if there be no such occupier, shall be affixed upon some conspicuous part of such lands.

Service of notices on owners and occupiers of lands.

30. In any case in which a notice of three weeks is hereinbefore required to be given, it shall be lawful for the owner or occupier of the lands therein referred to, within ten days after the service of such notice, by notice in writing to the company, to object to the company making use of such lands, either on the ground that the lands proposed to be taken for the purposes aforesaid, or some part thereof, or of the materials contained therein, are essential to be retained by such owner, in order to the beneficial enjoyment of other neighbouring lands belonging to him, or on the ground that other lands lying contiguous or near to those proposed to be taken would be more fitting to be used for such purposes by the company; and upon objection being so made, such proceedings may be had as hereinafter mentioned; and if in such case the

Owner may object that other lands ought to be taken.

On application of owner, &c., sheriff may summon company. company shall refuse to occupy such other lands in lieu of those mentioned in the notice, it shall be lawful for the sheriff, on the application of such owner or occupier, to summon the company and the owners and occupiers of such other lands to appear before him at a time and place to be named in such summons, such time not being more than fourteen days after such application, nor less than seven days from the service of such summons; and on the appearance of the parties, or in the absence of any of them, upon proof of due service of the summons, it shall be lawful for such sheriff to determine summarily which of the said lands shall be used by the company for the purposes aforesaid, and to authorize the company to occupy and use the same accordingly.

Sheriff may summon owners of other lands before him, 31. If in the case last mentioned it shall appear to such sheriff, upon the inquiry before him, that the lands of any other party not summoned before him, being sufficient in quantity, and such as the company are hereinbefore authorized to take or use for the purposes aforesaid, would be more fitting to be used by the company than the lands of the person who shall have been so summoned as aforesaid, it shall be lawful for the said sheriff to adjourn such inquiry, and to summon such other person to appear before him at any time, not being more than fourteen days from such inquiry nor less than seven days from the service of such summons; and on the appearance of the parties, or, in the absence of any of them, on proof of due service of the summons, it shall be lawful for such sheriff to determine finally which lands shall be used for the purposes aforesaid, and to authorize the company to occupy and use the same accordingly.

and determine which lands shall be taken.

Company to give sureties, if required, for payment of compensation. 32. Before entering, under the provisions hereinbefore contained, upon any such lands as shall be required for spoil banks or for side cuttings, or for obtaining materials or forming roads as aforesaid, the company shall, if required by the owner or occupier thereof, seven days at least before the expiration of the notice to take such lands as hereinbefore mentioned, find two sufficient persons, to be approved of by the sheriff, in case the parties differ, who shall enter into a bond to such owner or occupier in a sum to such amount as shall be approved of by the sheriff, in case the parties differ, for the payment of such compensation as may become payable in respect of the same in manner herein mentioned.

Company to separate the lands before do by using them. 33. Before the company shall use any such lands for any of the purposes aforesaid, they shall, if required so to do by the owner or occupier thereof, separate the same by a sufficient fence from the lands adjoining thereto, with such gates as may be required by the said owner or occu-

pier for the convenient occupation of such lands, and shall also, to all private roads used by them as aforesaid, put up fences and gates, in like manner, in all cases where the same may be necessary, to prevent the straying of cattle from or upon the lands traversed by such roads, and in case of any difference between the owners or occupiers of such roads and lands and the company as to the necessity for such fences and gates, such fences and gates as any two justices shall deem necessary for the purposes aforesaid, on application being made to them, in like manner as hereinbefore is provided in respect of the use of such road.

34. That if any land shall be taken or used by the company, under the provisions of this or the special act, for the purpose of getting materials therefrom for the construction or repair of the railway or the accommodation works connected therewith, they shall work the same in such manner as the surveyor or agent of the owner of such land shall direct; or, in case of disagreement between such surveyor or agent and the company, in such manner as any justice shall direct, on the application of either party, after notice of the hearing of the application shall have been given to the other party.

35. In all cases in which the company shall in exercise of the powers aforesaid enter upon any lands for the purpose of making spoil banks or side cuttings thereon, or for obtaining therefrom materials for the construction or repair of the railway, it shall be lawful for the owners or occupiers of such lands, or parties having such interests therein as, under the provisions in the said Lands' Clauses Consolidation Act mentioned, are capable of being by them sold or conveyed to the company, at any time during the possession of any such lands by the company, and before such owners or occupiers shall have accepted compensation from the company in respect of such temporary occupation, to serve a notice in writing on the company, requiring them to purchase the said lands, or interests therein capable of being sold and conveyed by them respectively; and in such notice, such owners or occupiers shall set forth the particulars of such their interest in such lands, and the amount of their claim in respect thereof; and the company shall thereupon be bound to purchase the said lands, or the interest therein capable of being sold and conveyed by the parties serving such notice.

36. In any of the cases aforesaid, where the company shall not be required to purchase such lands, and in all other cases where they shall take temporary possession of lands by virtue of the powers herein or in the special act granted, it shall be incumbent on the company, within one month after their entry upon such lands, upon being

Temporary use of lands.

Stone quarries, &c., to be worked as surveyor of owner shall direct.

Owners of lands may compel company to purchase lands so temporarily occupied.

Company to make compensation for temporary occupation of lands,

Temporary use of lands. required so to do, to pay to the occupier of the said lands the value of any crop or dressing that may be thereon, as well as full compensation for any other damage of a temporary nature which he may sustain by reason of their so taking possession of his lands, and shall also from time to time during their occupation of the said lands pay half-yearly to such occupier or to the owner of the lands, as the case may require, a rent, to be fixed by the sheriff, in case the parties differ, and shall also within six months after they shall have ceased to occupy the said lands, and not later than six months after the expiration of the time by the special act limited for the completion of the railway, pay to such owner and occupier, or deposit in the bank for the benefit of all parties interested, as the case may require, compensation for all permanent or other loss, damage, or injury that may have been sustained by them by reason of the exercise, as regards the said lands, of the powers herein or in the special act granted, including the full value of all clay, stone, gravel, sand, and other things taken from such lands.

and pay a rent, to be fixed by the sheriff,

and full value of all materials taken.

Compensation to be ascertained under the 8 Vict. c.19. 37. The amount and application of the purchase money and other compensation payable by the company in any of the cases aforesaid shall be determined in the manner provided by the said Lands' Clauses Consolidation Act for determining the amount and application of the compensation to be paid for lands taken under the provisions thereof.

Lands for additional stations.

Company may purchase land for additional stations,

38. And be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for the company, in addition to the lands authorized to be compulsorily taken by them under the powers of this or the special act, to contract with any party willing to sell the same, for the purchase of any land adjoining or near to the railway, or to any other railway communicating therewith, and on which the traffic thereupon may pass, and in any town or city adjoining to or near such railways, not exceeding in the whole the prescribed number of acres for extraordinary purposes; (that is to say),

For the purpose of making and providing additional stations, yards, wharfs, and places for the accommodation of passengers, and for receiving, depositing, and loading or unloading goods or cattle to be conveyed upon the railway, and for the erection of weighing machines, toll houses, offices, warehouses, and other buildings and conveniences;

and for making roads.

For the purpose of making convenient roads or ways to the railway, or any other purpose which may be requisite or convenient for the formation or use of the railway.

Crossing of roads, and And with respect to the crossing of roads, or other interference therewith, be it enacted as follows :

39. If the line of the railway cross any turnpike road or public highway, then, except where otherwise provided by the special act, either such road shall be carried over the railway, or the railway shall be carried over such road, by means of a bridge, of the height and width and with the ascent or descent by this or the special act in that behalf provided; and such bridge, with the immediate approaches, and all other necessary works connected therewith, shall be executed and at all times thereafter maintained at the expense of the company: provided always, that, with the consent of the sheriff or two or more justices, as after mentioned, it shall be lawful for the company to carry the railway across any highway, other than a public carriage road, on the level.

construction of bridges.

Railway not to cross roads on the level unless otherwise provided by the special act. Proviso.

40. If the railway cross any turnpike road or public carriage road on a level, the company shall erect and at all times maintain good and sufficient gates across such road, on each side of the railway where the same shall communicate therewith, and shall employ proper persons to open and shut such gates; and such gates shall be kept constantly closed across such road on both sides of the railway, except during the time when horses, cattle, carts, or carriages passing along the same shall have to cross such railway; and such gates shall be of such dimensions and so constructed as when closed to fence in the railway, and prevent cattle or horses passing along the road from entering upon the railway; and the person intrusted with the care of such gates shall cause the same to be closed as soon as such horses, cattle, carts, or carriages shall have passed through the same, under a penalty of forty shillings for every default therein: provided always, that it shall be lawful for the Board of Trade, in any case in which they are satisfied that it will be more conducive to the public safety that the gates on any level crossing over any such road should be kept closed across the railway, to order that such gates shall be kept so closed, instead of across the road, and in such case such gates shall be kept constantly closed across the railway, except when engines or carriages passing along the railway shall have occasion to cross such road, in the same manner and under the like penalty as above directed with respect to the gates being kept closed across the road.

If railway cross public roads on a level, company to erect gates, and keep the same closed across such roads.

Board of Trade may order that such gates be kept closed across railway instead of across roads.

41. Where the railway crosses any turnpike road on a level adjoining to a station, all trains on the railway shall be made to slacken their speed before arriving at such turnpike road, and shall not cross the same at any greater rate of speed than four miles an hour; and the company shall be subject to all such rules and regulations with re-

Trains not to cross roads adjoining stations at more than

four miles an hour.	guard to such crossings as may from time to time be made by the Board of Trade.
Construction of bridges over roads.	42. Every bridge to be erected for the purpose of carrying the railway over any road, except as otherwise provided by the special act, shall be built in conformity with the following regulations ; (that is to say,)
Width of arch.	The width of the arch shall be such as to leave thereunder a clear space of not less than thirty-five feet if the arch be over a turnpike road, and of twenty-five feet if over a public carriage road, and of twelve feet if over a private road :
Height of arch over public roads.	The clear height of the arch from the surface of the road shall be not less than sixteen feet for a space of twelve feet if the arch be over a turnpike road, and fifteen feet for a space of ten feet if over a public carriage road ; and in each of such cases the clear height at the springing of the arch shall not be less than twelve feet :
Over private roads.	The clear height of the arch for a space of nine feet shall not be less than fourteen feet over a private carriage road :
Descent in roads, &c.	The descent made in the road in order to carry the same under the bridge shall not be more than one foot in thirty feet if the bridge be over a turnpike road, one foot in twenty feet if over a public carriage road, and one foot in sixteen feet if over a private carriage road, not being a tramroad or railroad, or if the same be a tramroad or railroad, the descent shall not be greater than the prescribed rate of inclination, and if no rate be prescribed, the same shall not be greater than as it existed at the passing of the special act.
Construction of bridges over railway.	43. Every bridge erected for carrying any road over the railway shall, except as otherwise provided by the special act, be built in conformity with the following regulations ; (that is to say,)
Fence.	There shall be a good and sufficient fence on each side of the bridge of not less height than four feet, and on each side of the immediate approaches of such bridge of not less than three feet :
Width of road.	The road over the bridge shall have a clear space between the fences thereof of thirty-five feet if the road be a turnpike road, and twenty-five feet if a public carriage road, and twelve feet if a private road :
Ascent of road.	The ascent shall not be more than one foot in thirty feet if the road be a turnpike road, one foot in twenty feet if a public carriage road, and one foot in sixteen feet if a private carriage road, not being a tramroad or railroad, or if the same be a tramroad or railroad,

the ascent shall not be greater than the prescribed rate of inclination, and if no rate be prescribed, the same shall not be greater than as it existed at the passing of the special act.

44. Provided always, that in all cases where the average available width for the passage of carriages of any existing roads within fifty yards of the points of crossing the same is less than the width hereinbefore prescribed for bridges over or under the railway, the width of such bridges need not be greater than such average available width of such roads, but so nevertheless that such bridges be not of less width, in the case of a turnpike road or public carriage road, than twenty feet: provided also, that if at any time after the construction of the railway the average available width of any such road shall be increased beyond the width of such bridge on either side thereof, the company shall be bound, at their own expense, to increase the width of the said bridge to such extent as they may be required by the trustees or surveyors of such road, not exceeding the width of such road as so widened, or the maximum width herein or in the special act prescribed for a bridge in the like case over or under the railway.

Width of bridges need not exceed the width of road in certain cases.

If road afterwards widened, bridges to be also widened.

45. Provided also, that if the mesne inclination of any road within two hundred and fifty yards of the point crossing the same, or the inclination of such portion of any road as may require to be altered, or for which another road shall be substituted, shall be steeper than the inclination hereinbefore required to be preserved by the company, then the company may carry any such road over or under the railway, or may construct such altered or substituted road at an inclination not steeper than the said mesne inclination of the road so to be crossed, or of the road so requiring to be altered, or for which another road shall be substituted.

Existing roads of roads crossed or diverted need not be improved.

46. If, in the exercise of the powers by this or the special act granted, it be found necessary to cross, cut through, raise, sink, or use any part of any road, whether carriage road, horse road, tramroad, or railway, either public or private, so as to render it impassable for or dangerous to passengers or carriages, or to the persons entitled to the use thereof, the company shall, before the commencement of any such operations, cause a sufficient road to be made instead of the road to be interfered with, and shall at their own expense maintain such substituted road in a state as convenient for passengers and carriages as the road so interfered with, or as nearly so as may be.

Before roads interfered with, others to be substituted.

47. If the company do not cause another sufficient road to be so made before they interfere with any such existing road as aforesaid, they shall forfeit twenty pounds for

If company do not substitute a

if a private road to the owner thereof, twenty pounds for period, every day after the expiration of such periods respectively company to during which such road shall not be so restored or the substituted road completed; and it shall be lawful for the sheriff or justices by whom any such penalty is imposed to order the whole or any part thereof to be laid out in executing the work in respect whereof such penalty was incurred. forfeit 20*l.* per day.

51. If in the course of making the railway the company shall use or interfere with any road, they shall from time to time make good all damage done by them to such road; and if any question shall arise as to the damage done to any such road by the company, or as to the repair thereof by them, the same shall be determined by the sheriff or two justices; and such sheriff or justices may direct such repairs to be made in the state of such road, in respect of the damage done by the company, and within such period, as they think reasonable, and may impose on the company, for not carrying into effect such repairs, any penalty, not exceeding five pounds per day, as to such sheriff or justices shall seem just; and such penalty shall be paid to the surveyor or other person having the management of the road interfered with by the company, if a public road, and be applied for the purposes of such road, or if a private road, the same shall be paid to the owner thereof: provided always, that in determining any such question with regard to a turnpike road, the said sheriff or justices shall have regard to and make full allowance for any tolls that may have been paid by the company on such road in the course of the using thereof. Company to repair roads used by them. Sheriff or justices may determine disputes as to repairs, and impose penalty of 5*l.* per day. Allowance for tolls.

52. If the railway shall cross any highway other than a public carriageway on the level, the company shall at their own expense make and at all times maintain convenient ascents and descents and other convenient approaches, with handrails and other fences, and shall, if such highway be a bridleway, erect and at all times maintain good and sufficient gates, and if the same shall be a footway, good and sufficient gates or stiles on each side of the railway where the highway shall communicate therewith. Company to make approaches and fences to bridleways, &c., crossed on the level.

53. When the company shall intend to apply for the consent of the sheriff or two justices, as hereinbefore provided, so as to authorize them to carry the railway across any highway other than a public carriage road on the level, they shall, fourteen days at least previous to the time at which such application is intended to be made, cause notice of such intended application to be given in some newspaper circulating in the county, and also to be affixed upon the door of the parish church of the parish in which the highway shall be crossed. Company to give notice of application to sheriff or justices for consent to level crossings of highways.

Crossing of roads and construction of bridges.

which such crossing is intended to be made, or if there be no such church, some other place to which notices are usually affixed; and if it appear to the sheriff, or to any two or more justices acting for the district in which such highway at the proper crossing thereof is situate, after such notice as aforesaid, that the railway can, consistently with a due regard to the public safety and convenience, be carried across such highway in the level, it shall be lawful for such sheriff or justices to consent that the same may be so carried accordingly.

Sheriff or justices may order approaches and fences to be made to highways crossed on the level.

54. If, when the railway shall cross any highway on the level, the company fail to make convenient ascents and descents or other convenient approaches, and such handrails, fences, gates, and stiles as they are hereinbefore required to make, it shall be lawful for the sheriff or two justices, on the application of the surveyor of roads, or of any two householders within the parish or district where such crossing shall be situate, after not less than ten days' notice to the company, to order the company to make such ascent and descent or other approach, or such handrails, fences, gates, or stiles as aforesaid, within a period to be limited for that purpose by such sheriff or justices; and if the company fail to comply with such order, they shall forfeit five pounds for every day that they fail so to do; and it shall be lawful for the sheriff or justices by whom any such penalty is imposed, to order the whole or any part thereof to be applied, in such manner and by such person as they think fit, in executing the work in respect whereof such penalty was incurred.

Penalty on company for non-compliance.

Screen to be made & supported by the Surveyor of Roads.

55. If the commissioners or trustees of any turnpike road, or the surveyor of any highway, apprehend danger to the passengers on such road in consequence of horses being frightened by the sight of the engines or carriages travelling upon the railway, it shall be lawful for such commissioners or trustees or surveyor, after giving fourteen days' notice to the company, to apply to the Board of Trade with respect thereto; and if it shall appear to the said Board that such danger might be obtained or lessened by the construction of any works in the nature of a screen near to or adjoining the side of such road, it shall be lawful for them, if they shall think fit, to certify the works necessary or proper to be executed by the company for the purpose of removing or lessening such danger, and by such certificate to require the company to execute such works within a certain time after the service of such certificate, to be appointed by the said Board.

By company to be made & supported.

56. Where by any such certificate as aforesaid the company shall have been required to execute any such work in the nature of a screen, they shall execute and complete the

same within the period appointed for that purpose in such screen, to certificate, and if they fail so to do, they shall forfeit to the commissioners or trustees or surveyor five pounds for every day during which such works shall remain uncompleted beyond the period so appointed for their completion; and it shall be lawful for the justices by whom any such penalty is imposed to order the whole or any part thereof to be laid out in executing the work in respect whereof such penalty was incurred.

57. Where, under the provisions of this or the special act, or any act incorporated therewith, the company are required to maintain or keep in repair any bridge, fence, approach, gate, or other work executed by them, it shall be lawful for the sheriff or two justices, on the application of the surveyor of the roads, or of any two householders of the parish or district where such work may be situate, complaining that any such work is out of repair, after not less than ten days' notice to the company, to order the company to put such work into complete repair within a period to be limited for that purpose by such sheriff or justices; and if the company fail to comply with such order they shall forfeit five pounds for every day that they fail so to do; and it shall be lawful for the sheriff or justices by whom any such penalty is imposed, to order the whole or any part thereof to be applied, in such manner and by such persons as they think fit, in putting such work into repair.

*Repairation
of bridges.*

Sheriff or
justices
may order
repair of
bridges,
fences,
gates, &c.

Penalty for
non-com-
pliance.

58. And whereas expense might frequently be avoided, and public convenience promoted, by a reference to the Board of Trade upon the construction of public works of an engineering nature connected with the railway, where a strict compliance with the provisions of this or the special act might be impossible, or attended with inconvenience to the company, and without adequate advantage to the public; be it enacted, that in case any difference in regard to the construction, alteration, or restoration of any road or bridge, or other public work of an engineering nature, required by the provisions of this or the special act, shall arise between the company and any trustees, commissioners, surveyors, or other persons having the control of or being authorized by law to enforce the construction of such road, bridge, or work, it shall be lawful for either party, after giving fourteen days' notice in writing of their intention so to do to the other party, to apply to the Board of Trade to decide upon the proper manner of constructing, altering, or restoring such road, bridge, or other work; and it shall be lawful for the Board of Trade, if they shall think fit, to decide the same accordingly, and to authorize, by certificate in writing,

Disputes as
to the con-
struction
of certain
roads,
bridges, &c.
may be re-
ferred to
the Board
of Trade.

Board of
Trade may
authorize

other modes
of construction.

any arrangement or mode of construction in regard to any such road, bridge, or other work which shall appear to them either to be in substantial compliance with the provisions of this and the special act, or to be calculated to afford equal or greater accommodation to the public using such road, bridge, or other work; and after any such certificate shall have been given by the Board of Trade, the road, bridge, or other work therein mentioned shall be constructed by the company in conformity with the terms of such certificate, and being so constructed, shall be deemed to be constructed in conformity with the provisions of this and the special act: provided always, that no such certificate shall be granted by the Board of Trade unless they shall be satisfied that existing private rights or interests will not be injuriously affected thereby.

Private interests not to be affected.

Authentication of certificates of the Board of Trade.

59. And be it enacted, That all regulations, certificates, notices, and other documents in writing purporting to be made or issued by or by the authority of the Board of Trade, and signed by some officer appointed for that purpose by the Board of Trade, shall, for the purposes of this and the special act, and any act incorporated therewith, be deemed to have been so made and issued, and that without proof of the authority of the person signing the same, or of the signature thereto, which matters shall be presumed until the contrary be proved; and service of any such document, by leaving the same at one of the principal offices of the railway company, or by sending the same by post addressed to the secretary at such office, shall be deemed good service upon the company; and all notices and other documents required by this or the special act to be given to or laid before the Board of Trade shall be delivered at, or sent by post addressed to, the office of the Board of Trade in London.

Service of notices on company.

To Board of Trade.

Works for accommodation of lands.

And with respect to works for the accommodation of lands adjoining the railway, be it enacted as follows:

60. The company shall make and at all times thereafter maintain the following works for the accommodation of the owners and occupiers of lands adjoining the railway; (that is to say,)

Gates, bridges, &c.

Such and so many convenient gates, bridges, arches, culverts, and passages over, under, or by the sides of or leading to or from the railway as shall be necessary for the purpose of making good any interruptions caused by the railway to the use of the lands through which the railway shall be made; and such works shall be made forthwith after the part of the railway passing over such lands shall have been laid out or formed, or during the formation thereof:

Fences.

Also sufficient posts, rails, hedges, ditches, mounds, or

other fences for separating the land taken for the use of the railway from the adjoining lands not taken, and protecting such lands from trespass, or the cattle of the owners or occupiers thereof from straying thereout, by reason of the railway, together with all necessary gates made to open towards such adjoining lands, and not towards the railway, and all necessary stiles; and such posts, rails, and other fences shall be made forthwith after the taking of any such lands, if the owners thereof shall so require, and the said other works as soon as conveniently may be:

Works for accommodation of lands.

Also all necessary arches, tunnels, culverts, drains, or Drains. other passages, either over or under or by the sides of the railway, of such dimensions as will be sufficient at all times to convey the water as clearly from the lands lying near or affected by the railway as before the making of the railway, or as nearly so as may be; and such works shall be made from time to time as the railway works proceed:

Also proper watering places for cattle where by reason of the railway the cattle of any person occupying any lands lying near thereto shall be deprived of access to their former watering places; and such watering places shall be so made as to be at all times as sufficiently supplied with water as theretofore, and as if the railway had not been made, or as nearly so as may be; and the company shall make all necessary watercourses and drains for the purpose of conveying water to the said watering places:

Watering places.

Provided always, that the company shall not be required to make such accommodation works in such a manner as would prevent or obstruct the working or using of the railway, and that the company may, in lieu of such accommodation works, make compensation to the owners and occupiers of the lands, for the want thereof, in such manner as may be agreed upon between the company and such owners and occupiers, nor to make any accommodation works with respect to which the owners, lessees, and occupiers of the lands shall have agreed to receive and shall have been paid compensation instead of the making of them.

Such works not to obstruct working of railway.

61. If any difference arise respecting the kind or number of any such accommodation works, or the dimensions or sufficiency thereof, or respecting the maintaining thereof, the same shall be determined by the sheriff or two justices; and such sheriff or justices shall also appoint the time within which such works shall be commenced and executed by the company.

Differences as to works to be settled by sheriff or justices.

62. If for seven days next after the time appointed by

Owners may execute such works on default by the company.

such sheriff or justices for the commencement of any such works, the company shall fail to commence such works, or having commenced, shall fail to proceed diligently to execute the same in a sufficient manner, it shall be lawful for the party aggrieved by such failure himself to execute such works or repairs; and the reasonable expenses thereof shall be repaid by the company to the party by whom the same shall so have been executed; and if there be any dispute about such expenses, the same shall be settled by the sheriff or two justices: provided always, that no such owner or occupier or other person shall obstruct or injure the railway, or any of the works connected therewith, for a longer time, nor use them in any other manner, than is unavoidably necessary for the execution or repair of such accommodation works.

Disputes as to expenses to be settled by sheriff or justices.

Owners may make additional accommodation works at their own expense.

63. If any of the owners or occupiers of lands affected by such railway shall consider the accommodation works made by the company, or directed by such sheriff or justices to be made by the company, insufficient for the commodious use of their respective lands, it shall be lawful for any such owner or occupier, at his own expense, to make such further works for that purpose as he shall think necessary, and as shall be agreed to by the company, or, in case of difference, as shall be authorized by the sheriff or two justices.

Such works to be constructed under the superintendence of the company's engineer.

64. If the company so desire, all such last-mentioned accommodation works shall be constructed under the superintendence of their engineer, and according to plans and specifications to be submitted to and approved by such engineer; nevertheless the owners or occupiers of lands shall not be entitled to require either that plans should be adopted which would involve a greater expense than that incurred in the execution of similar works by the company, or that the plans selected should be executed in a more expensive manner than that adopted in similar cases by the company.

Accommodation works not to be required after five years.

65. The company shall not be compelled to make any further or additional accommodation works for the use of owners and occupiers of land adjoining the railway after the expiration of the prescribed period, or, if no period be prescribed, after five years from the opening of the railway for public use.

Owners to be allowed to cross railway until accommodation works are made.

66. Until the company shall have made the bridges or other proper communications which they shall under the provisions herein or in the special act, or any act incorporated therewith, contained, have been required to make between lands intersected by the railway, and no longer, the owners and occupiers of such lands, and any other persons whose right of way shall be affected by the want

of such communication, and their respective servants, may at all times freely pass and repass, with carriages, horses, and other animals, directly (but not otherwise) across the part of the railway made in or through their respective lands, solely for the purpose of occupying the same lands, or for the exercise of such right of way, and so as not to obstruct the passage along the railway, or to damage the same; nevertheless, if the owner or occupier of any such lands have in his arrangements with the company received or agreed to receive compensation for or on account of any such communications, instead of the same being formed, such owner or occupier, or those claiming under him, shall not be entitled so to cross the railway.

Works for accommodation of lands.
—

Proviso.

67. During the execution of any contract made with the company the works in course of being done under such contract, and all the materials of every description brought upon or near such works for use in the execution of such contract, shall, in all proceedings instituted by them for the same, or by the public prosecutor for the purpose of punishment on account of offences committed against the same, be held to be the property of the company.

Materials, &c. to vest in company for purposes of prosecution.

68. If any person omit to shut and fasten any gate set up at either side of the railway, for the accommodation of the owners or occupiers of the adjoining lands, as soon as he, and the carriage, cattle or other animals, under his care, have passed through the same, he shall forfeit for every such offence any sum not exceeding forty shillings.

Persons omitting to fasten gates liable to forfeit 2l.

69. And be it enacted, That this or the special act shall not prevent the owners or occupiers of lands adjoining to the railway, or any other persons, from laying down, either upon their own lands or upon the lands of other persons, with the consent of such persons, any collateral branches of railway to communicate with the railway, for the purpose of bringing carriages to or from or upon the railway, but under and subject to the provisions and restrictions of an act passed in the sixth year of the reign of her present Majesty, intituled An Act for the better Regulation of Railways, and for the Conveyance of Troops; and the company shall, if required, at the expense of such owners and occupiers and other persons, and subject also to the provisions of the said last-mentioned act, make openings in the rails, and such additional lines of rail as may be necessary for effecting such communication, in places where the communication can be made with safety to the public, and without injury to the railway, and without inconvenience to the traffic thereon; and the company shall not take any rate or toll or other monies for the passing of any passengers, goods, or other things along any branch so to

Branch Railways.
—

Owners may make private branch railways communicating with the railway.
5 & 6 Vict. c. 55, s. 12.

*Branch
Railways.*—
Restrictions and
conditions.

be made by any such owner or occupier or other person ; but this enactment shall be subject to the following restrictions and conditions ; (that is to say,)

No such branch railway shall run parallel to the railway :

The company shall not be bound to make any such openings in any place which they shall have set apart for any specific purpose with which such communication would interfere, nor upon any inclined plane or bridge, nor in any tunnel :

The persons making or using such branch railways shall be subject to all bye laws and regulations of the company from time to time made with respect to passing upon or crossing the railway, and otherwise ; and the persons making or using such branch railways shall be bound to construct, and from time to time, as need may require, to renew, the offset plates and switches according to the most approved plan adopted by the company, and under the direction of their engineer.

*Working of
Mines.*—
Company
not to be
entitled to
minerals,
unless ex-
pressly pur-
chased.Owners of
mines lying
near the
railway to
give notice
before
working.Company
may pur-
chase such
mines.

And with respect to mines lying under or near the railway, be it enacted as follows :

70. The company shall not be entitled to any mines of coal, ironstone, slate, or other minerals under any land purchased by them, except only such parts thereof as shall be necessary to be dug or carried away or used in the construction of the works, unless the same shall have been expressly purchased ; and all such mines, excepting as aforesaid, shall be deemed to be excepted out of the conveyance of such lands, unless they shall have been expressly named therein and conveyed thereby.

71. If the owner, lessee, or occupier of any mines or minerals lying under the railway, or any of the works connected therewith, or within the prescribed distance, or, where no distance shall be prescribed, forty yards therefrom, be desirous of working the same, such owner, lessee, or occupier shall give to the company notice in writing of his intention so to do thirty days before the commencement of working ; and upon the receipt of such notice, it shall be lawful for the company to cause such mines to be inspected by any person appointed by them for the purpose ; and if it appear to the company that the working of such mines, either wholly or partially, is likely to damage the works of the railway, and if the company be desirous that such mines or any parts thereof should be left unworked, and if they be willing to make compensation for such mines or minerals, or such parts thereof as they desire to be left unworked, they shall give notice to such owner, lessee, or occupier of such their desire, and

shall in such notice specify the parts of the mines under the railway or works or within the distance aforesaid which they shall desire to be left unworked, and for which they shall be willing to make compensation; and in such case such owner, lessee, or occupier shall not work or get the mines or minerals comprised in such notice; and the company shall make compensation for the same, and for all loss or damage occasioned by the non-working thereof, to the owner, lessee, and occupier thereof respectively; and if the company, and such owner, lessee, or occupier, do not agree as to the amount of such compensation, the same shall be settled as in other cases of disputed compensation.

*Working of
Mines.*

*Compensa-
tion.*

72. If before the expiration of such thirty days, the company do not give notice of their desire to have such mines left unworked, and of their willingness to make such compensation as aforesaid, it shall be lawful for such owner, lessee, or occupier to work the said mines, or such parts thereof for which the company shall not have agreed to pay compensation, up to the limits of the mines or minerals for which they shall have agreed to make compensation, in such manner as such owner, lessee, or occupier shall think fit, for the purpose of getting the minerals contained therein; and if any damage or obstruction be occasioned to the railway or works by the working or getting of any such minerals which the company shall so have required to be left unworked, and for which they shall so have agreed to make compensation, the same shall be forthwith repaired or removed, as the case may require, and such damage made good, by the owner, lessee, or occupier of such mines or minerals, and at his own expense; and if such repair or removal be not forthwith done, or, if the company shall so think fit, without waiting for the same to be done by such owner, lessee, or occupier, it shall be lawful for the company to execute the same, and recover from such owner, lessee, or occupier the expense occasioned thereby by action in any competent court.

*If company
unwilling to
purchase,
owner may
work the
mines.*

*Damage to
railway by
improper
working of
mines to be
made good
by owner.*

73. If the working of any such mines or minerals under the railway or works, or within the above-mentioned distance therefrom, be prevented as aforesaid by reason of apprehended injury to the railway, it shall be lawful for the respective owners, lessees, and occupiers of such mines, and whose mines shall extend so as to be on both sides of the railway, to cut and make such and so many airways, headways, gateways, or water levels through the mines, measures, or strata the working whereof shall be so prevented as may be requisite to enable them to ventilate, drain, and work their said

*If mines
extend on
both sides
of railway,
owners may
make air-
ways and
other com-
munications.*

- mines; but no such airway, headway, gateway, or water level shall be of greater dimensions or section than the prescribed dimensions and sections, and where no dimensions shall be prescribed, not greater than eight feet wide and eight feet high, nor shall the same be cut or made upon any part of the railway or works, or so as to injure the same, or to impede the passage thereon.
- Dimensions of such airways, &c.** 74. The company shall from time to time pay to the owner, lessee, or occupier of any such mines extending so as to be on both sides of the railway all such additional expenses and losses as shall be incurred by such owner, lessee, or occupier by reason of the severance of the lands lying over such mines by the railway, or of the continuous working of such mines being interrupted as aforesaid, or by reason of the same being worked in such manner and under such restrictions as not to prejudice or injure the railway, and for any minerals not purchased by the company, which cannot be obtained by reason of making and maintaining the railway; and if any dispute or question shall arise between the company, and such owner, lessee, or occupier as aforesaid, touching the amount of such losses or expenses, the same shall be settled as in other cases of disputed compensation.
- Company to make compensation to owners for loss by interruption of continuous working of such mines.** 75. If any loss or damage be sustained by the owner or occupier of the lands lying over any such mines the working whereof shall have been so prevented as aforesaid (and not being the owner, lessee, or occupier of such mines), by reason of the making of any such airway or other work as aforesaid, which or any like work would not have been necessary to be made but for the working of such mines having been so prevented as aforesaid, the company shall make full compensation to such owner or occupier of the surface lands for the loss or damage so sustained by him.
- and also to owner of surface lands for any airway or other work made necessary by the railway.** 76. For better ascertaining whether any such mines are being worked or have been worked so as to damage the railway or works, it shall be lawful for the company, after giving twenty-four hours' notice in writing, to enter upon any lands through or near which the railway passes wherein any such mines are being worked or are supposed so to be, and to enter into and return from any such mines or the works connected therewith; and for that purpose it shall be lawful for them to make use of any apparatus or machinery connected with such mines belonging to the owner, lessee, or occupier of such mines upon payment of the reasonable cost of using and working the same, and of any loss thereby occasioned to the working of the mines, or otherwise, and to use all necessary means for discovering the distance from the railway to the
- Company may enter and inspect the working of mines.**

parts of such mines which are being worked or about to be.

77. If any such owner, lessee, or occupier of any such mine shall refuse to allow any person appointed by the company for that purpose to enter into and inspect any such mines or works in manner aforesaid, every person so offending shall for every such refusal forfeit to the company a sum not exceeding twenty pounds.

Owners refusing to allow inspection, liable to forfeit 20l.

78. If it appear that any such mines have been worked contrary to the provisions of this or the special act, the company may, if they think fit, give notice to the owner, lessee, or occupier thereof to construct such supports or works, and to adopt such means as may be necessary or proper for making safe the railway, and preventing injury thereto; and if after such notice, any such owner, lessee, or occupier do not forthwith proceed to construct the works necessary for making safe the railway, the company may themselves construct such works, and recover the expense thereof from such owner, lessee, or occupier by action in any competent court.

If mines improperly worked, supports to be made.

And with respect to the carrying of passengers and goods upon the railway, and the tolls to be taken thereon, be it enacted as follows:

Passengers and goods on railway.

79. It shall be lawful for the company to use and employ locomotive engines or other moving power, and carriages and waggons to be drawn or propelled thereby, and to carry and convey upon the railway all such passengers and goods as shall be offered to them for that purpose, and to make such reasonable charges in respect thereof as they may from time to time determine upon, not exceeding the tolls by the special act authorized to be taken by them.

Company to employ engines, &c. and convey passengers and goods.

80. It shall be lawful for the company from time to time to enter into any contract with any other company, being the owners or lessees or in possession of any other railway, for the passage over or along the railway by the special act authorized to be made of any engines, coaches, waggons, or other carriages of any other company, or which shall pass over any other line of railway, or for the passage over any other line of railway of any engines, coaches, waggons, or other carriages of the company, or which shall pass over their line of railway, upon the payment of such tolls and under such conditions and restrictions as may be mutually agreed upon; and for the purpose aforesaid it shall be lawful for the respective parties to enter into any contract for the division or apportionment of the tolls to be taken upon their respective railways.

Company may contract with other companies for passage of trains and apportionment of tolls.

81. Provided always, That no such contract as aforesaid shall in any manner alter, affect, increase, or diminish any of the tolls which the respective companies, parties to such

Such contracts not to affect tolls

payable by persons not parties to such contract.

contracts, shall for the time being be respectively authorized and entitled to demand or receive from any person or any other company, but that all other persons and companies shall, notwithstanding any such contract, be entitled to the use and benefit of any of the said railways, upon the same terms and conditions, and on payment of the same tolls, as they would have been in case no such contract had been entered into.

Company not to be liable to a greater extent than common carriers.

82. Nothing in this or the special act contained shall extend to charge or make liable the company further or in any other case than where, according to the laws of Scotland, stage coach proprietors and common carriers would be liable, nor shall extend in any degree to deprive the company of any protection or privilege which common carriers or stage coach proprietors may be entitled to; but, on the contrary, the company shall at all times be entitled to the benefit of every such protection and privilege.

Company may alter or vary tolls.

83. And whereas it is expedient that the company should be enabled to vary the tolls upon the railway so as to accommodate them to the circumstances of the traffic, but that such power of varying should not be used for the purpose of prejudicing or favouring particular parties, or for the purpose of collusively and unfairly creating a monopoly, either in the hands of the company or of particular parties; it shall be lawful therefore for the company, subject to the provisions and limitations herein and in the special act contained, from time to time to alter or vary the tolls by the special act authorized to be taken, either upon the whole or upon any particular portions of the railway, as they shall think fit: provided that all such tolls be at all times charged equally to all persons, and after the same rate, whether per ton per mile or otherwise, in respect of all passengers, and of all goods or carriages of the same description, and conveyed or propelled by a like carriage or engine passing only over the same portion of the line of railway under the same circumstances; and no reduction or advance in any such tolls shall be made either directly or indirectly in favour of or against any particular company or person travelling upon or using the railway.

Tolls to be charged equally under like circumstances.

Tolls to be calculated on amalgamated railways as one line.

84. And whereas authority has been given by various acts of parliament to railway companies to demand tolls for the conveyance of passengers and goods and for other services over a fraction of a mile equal to the toll which they are authorized to demand for one mile; be it enacted, That in cases in which any railway shall be amalgamated with any other adjoining railway or railways, such tolls shall be calculated and imposed at such rates as if such amalgamated railways had originally formed one line of railway.

85. It shall not be lawful for the company at any time to demand or take a greater amount of toll, or make any greater charge for the carriage of passengers or goods, than they are by this and the special act authorized to demand; and upon payment of the tolls from time to time demandable, all companies and persons shall be entitled to use the railway, with engines and carriages properly constructed as by this and the special act directed, subject nevertheless to the provisions and restrictions of the said act of the sixth year of her present Majesty, intitled, "An Act for the better Regulation of Railways, and for the Conveyance of Troops," and to the regulations to be from time to time made by the company by virtue of the powers in that behalf hereby and by the special act conferred upon them.

Company may take toll.

Persons may use railway upon payment of tolls.

5 & 6 Vict. c. 55, s. 11.

86. A list of all the tolls authorized by the special act to be taken, and which shall be exacted by the company, shall be published by the same being painted upon one toll board or more in distinct black letters on a white ground, or white letters on a black ground, or by the same being printed in legible characters on paper affixed to such board, and by such board being exhibited in some conspicuous place on the stations or places where such tolls shall be made payable.

Collection of tolls.

List of tolls to be exhibited on a board.

87. The company shall cause the length of the railway to be measured, and posts or other conspicuous objects to be set up and maintained along the whole line thereof, at the distance of one quarter of a mile from each other, with numbers or marks inscribed thereon denoting such distances.

Railway to be measured, and milestones set up.

88. No tolls shall be demanded or taken by the company for the use of the railway during any time at which the boards hereinbefore directed to be exhibited shall not be so exhibited, or at which the milestones hereinbefore directed to be set up and maintained shall not be so set up and maintained; and if any person wilfully pull down, deface, or destroy any such board or milestone, he shall forfeit a sum not exceeding five pounds for every such offence.

No tolls to be taken unless board exhibited and milestones set up.

89. The tolls shall be paid to such persons, and at such places upon or near to the railway, and in such manner and under such regulations, as the company shall, by notice to be annexed to the list of tolls, appoint.

Tolls to be paid as directed by company.

90. If, on demand, any person fail to pay the tolls due in respect of any carriage or goods, it shall be lawful for the company to detain and sell such carriage, or all or any part of such goods, or, if the same shall have been removed from the premises of the company, to detain and sell any other carriages or goods within such premises belonging

In default of payment of tolls, company may detain and sell goods.

Collection of tolls.

to the party liable to pay such tolls, and out of the monies arising from such sale to retain the tolls payable as aforesaid, and all charges and expenses of such detention and sale, rendering the overplus, if any, of the monies arising by such sale, and such of the carriages or goods as shall remain unsold, to the person entitled thereto, or it shall be lawful for the company to recover any such tolls by action at law.

Owners of carriages and goods to give account of lading, &c., to collector of tolls.

91. Every person being the owner or having the care of any carriage or goods passing or being upon the railway shall, on demand, give to the collector of tolls, at the places where he attends for the purpose of receiving goods or of collecting tolls for the part of the railway on which such carriage or goods may have travelled or be about to travel, an exact account in writing signed by him of the number or quantity of goods conveyed by any such carriage, and of the point on the railway from which such carriage or goods have set out or are about to set out, and at what point the same are intended to be unloaded or taken off the railway; and if the goods conveyed by any such carriage, or brought for conveyance as aforesaid, be liable to the payment of different tolls, then such owner or other person shall specify the respective numbers or quantities thereof liable to each or any of such tolls.

Owners, &c., not giving account of lading, &c., liable to penalty.

92. If any such owner or other such person fail to give such account, or to produce his way-bill or bill of lading, to such collector or other officer or servant of the company demanding the same, or if he give a false account, or if he unload or take off any part of his lading or goods at any other place than shall be mentioned in such account, with intent to avoid the payment of any tolls payable in respect thereof, he shall for every such offence forfeit to the company a sum not exceeding ten pounds for every ton of goods, or for any parcel not exceeding one hundred weight, and so in proportion for any less quantity of goods than one ton, or for any parcel exceeding one hundred weight, (as the case may be,) which shall be upon any such carriage; and such penalty shall be in addition to the toll to which such goods may be liable.

Disputes as to amount of tolls to be settled by sheriff or justices.

93. If any dispute arise concerning the amount of the tolls due to the company, or concerning the charges occasioned by any detention or sale thereof under the provisions herein or in the special act contained, the same shall be settled by the sheriff or by two justices; and it shall be lawful for the company in the meanwhile to detain the goods, or (if the case so require) the proceeds of the sale thereof.

Differences as to weights, &c.

94. If any difference arise between any toll collector or other officer or servant of the company and any owner of

or person having the charge of any carriage passing or being upon the railway, or of any goods conveyed or to be conveyed by such carriage, respecting the weight, quantity, quality, or nature of such goods, such collector or other officer may lawfully detain such carriage or goods, and examine, weigh, gauge, or otherwise measure the same; and if upon such measuring or examination such goods appear to be of greater weight or quantity or of other nature than shall have been stated in the account given thereof, then the person who shall have given such account shall pay, and the owner of such carriage, or the respective owners of such goods, shall also, at the option of the company, be liable to pay the costs of such measuring and examining; but if such goods appear to be of the same or less weight or quantity than, and of the same nature as shall have been stated in such account, then the company shall pay such costs, and they shall also pay to such owner of or person having charge of such carriage, and to the respective owners of such goods, such damage (if any) as shall appear to the sheriff or any two justices, on a summary application to him or them for that purpose, to have arisen from such detention.

Collection of tolls.

Collectors may detain and weigh carriages and goods.

Costs of measuring and examining.

95. If at any time it be made to appear to any such sheriff or justices, upon the complaint of the company, that any such detention, measuring, or examining of any carriage or goods, as hereinbefore mentioned, was without reasonable ground, or that it was vexatious on the part of such collector or other officer, then the collector or other officer shall himself pay the costs of such detention and measuring, and the damage occasioned thereby; and in default of immediate payment of any such costs or damage, the same may be recovered by poinding and sale of the goods of such collector, and such sheriff or justices shall issue his or their warrant accordingly.

Toll collector for wrongful detention of goods, liable for costs and damage.

96. If any person travel or attempt to travel in any carriage of the company, or of any other company or party using the railway, without having previously paid his fare, and with intent to avoid payment thereof, or if any person, having paid his fare for a certain distance, knowingly and wilfully proceed in any such carriage beyond such distance without previously paying the additional fare for the additional distance, and with intent to avoid payment thereof, or if any person knowingly and wilfully refuse or neglect, on arriving at the point to which he has paid his fare, to quit such carriage, every such person shall for every such offence forfeit to the company a sum not exceeding forty shillings.

Passengers practising frauds on the company liable to forfeit 2s.

97. If any person be discovered, either in or after committing or attempting to commit any such offence as in

Parties practising

frauds may be detained and taken before sheriff or justices.

Persons bringing dangerous goods on railway without notice liable to forfeit 20*l.*

Delivery of matters in possession or custody of toll collector, to be delivered to company when required.

Sheriff or justices may order possession to be given.

Company to prepare annual account of receipts and payments, and transmit copy to sheriff clerk.

the preceding enactment mentioned, all officers and servants and other persons on behalf of the company, or such other company or party as aforesaid, and all constables, gaolers, and peace officers, may lawfully apprehend and detain such person until he can conveniently be taken before the sheriff or some justice, or until he be otherwise discharged by due course of law.

98. No person shall be entitled to carry, or to require the company to carry, upon the railway, any aquafortis, oil of vitriol, gunpowder, lucifer matches, or any other goods which in the judgment of the company may be of a dangerous nature; and if any person send by the railway any such goods without distinctly marking their nature on the outside of the package containing the same, or otherwise giving notice in writing to the book-keeper or other servant of the company with whom the same are left, at the time of so sending, he shall forfeit to the company twenty pounds for every such offence; and it shall be lawful for the company to refuse to take any parcel that they may suspect to contain goods of a dangerous nature, or require the same to be opened to ascertain the fact.

99. If any collector of tolls or other officer employed by the company be discharged or suspended from his office, or die, abscond, or absent himself, and if such collector or other officer, or the wife, widow, or any of the family or representatives of any such collector or other officer, refuse or neglect, after seven days' notice in writing for that purpose, to deliver up to the company, or to any person appointed by them for that purpose, any station, dwelling house, office, or other building, with its appurtenances, or any books, papers, or other matters belonging to the company in the possession or custody of any such collector or officer at the occurrence of any such event as aforesaid, then, upon application being made by the company to the sheriff or to any two justices, it shall be lawful for such sheriff or justices to order any constable, with proper assistance, to enter upon such station or other building, and to remove any person found therein, and to take possession thereof, and of any such books, papers, or other matters, and to deliver the same to the company, or any person appointed by them for that purpose.

100. And be it enacted, That the company shall every year cause an annual account in abstract to be prepared, showing the total receipts and expenditure of all funds levied by virtue of this or the special act, for the year ending on the thirty-first day of December, or some other convenient day in each year, under the several distinct heads of receipt and expenditure, with a statement of the balance of such account, duly audited and certified by the directors or some of them, and by the

auditors, and shall, if required, transmit a copy of the said account, free of charge, to the sheriff clerks of the counties through which the railway shall pass, on or before the thirty-first day of January then next; and the copy of such account shall be open to the inspection of the public at all seasonable hours, on payment of the sum of one shilling for every such inspection: provided always, that if the said company shall omit to prepare or transmit such account as aforesaid, if required so to do by any sheriff clerk, they shall forfeit for every such omission the sum of twenty pounds.

Collection of tolls
—

Company for omission liable to forfeit 20l.

And with respect to the regulations of the use of the railway, be it enacted as follows :

Bye Laws.
—

101. It shall be lawful for the company from time to time, subject to the provisions and restrictions in this and the special act contained, to make regulations for the following purposes; (that is to say,)

Company may make regulations.

For regulating the mode by which and the speed at which carriages using the railway are to be moved or propelled;

Speed.

For regulating the times of the arrival and departure of any such carriages;

Times of arrival.

For regulating the loading or unloading of such carriages, and the weights which they are respectively to carry;

Loading.

For regulating the receipt and delivery of goods and other things which are to be conveyed upon such carriages;

Receipt of goods.

For preventing the smoking of tobacco, and the commission of any other nuisance, in or upon such carriages, or in any of the stations or premises occupied by the company;

Prevention of nuisances.

And, generally, for regulating the travelling upon or using and working of the railway :

And other purposes.

But no such regulation shall authorize the closing of the railway, or prevent the passage of engines or carriages on the railway, at reasonable times, except at any time when in consequence of any of the works being out of repair, or from any other sufficient cause, it shall be necessary to close the railway or any part thereof.

Proviso.

102. For better enforcing the observance of all or any of such regulations, it shall be lawful for the company, subject to the provisions of an act passed in the fourth year of her present Majesty, intituled "An Act for regulating Railways," to make bye laws, and from time to time to repeal or alter such bye laws, and make others, provided that such bye laws be not repugnant to the laws of that part of the United Kingdom where the same are to have effect, or to the provisions of this or the special act; and such bye laws shall be reduced into writing, and shall have affixed thereto the common seal of the company; and any person offending against any such

Company may make and alter bye laws. See 3 & 4 Vict. c. 97, s. 8, 9.

Persons
offending
against bye
laws liable
to forfeit 5*l*.

bye law shall forfeit for every such offence any sum not exceeding five pounds, to be imposed by the company in such bye laws as a penalty for any such offence; and if the infraction or non-observance of any such bye law or other such regulation as aforesaid be attended with danger or annoyance to the public or hindrance to the company in the lawful use of the railway, it shall be lawful for the company summarily to interfere to obviate or remove such danger, annoyance, or hindrance, and that without prejudice to any penalty incurred by the infraction of any such bye law.

Substance
of such bye
laws to be
exhibited
on a board.

103. The substance of such last-mentioned bye laws, when confirmed or allowed according to the provisions of any act in force regulating the allowance or confirmation of the same, shall be painted on boards, or printed on paper and pasted on boards, and hung up and affixed and continued on the front or other conspicuous part of every wharf or station belonging to the company, according to the nature or subject matter of such bye laws respectively, and so as to give public notice thereof to the parties interested therein or affected thereby; and such boards shall from time to time be renewed as often as the bye laws thereon, or any part thereof, shall be obliterated or destroyed; and no penalty imposed by any such bye law shall be recoverable unless the same shall have been published and kept published in manner aforesaid.

Such bye
laws to be
binding on
all parties.

104. Such bye laws, when so confirmed, published, and affixed, shall be binding upon and be observed by all parties, and shall be sufficient to justify all persons acting under the same; and for proof of the publication of any such bye laws it shall be sufficient to prove that a printed paper or painted board, containing a copy of such bye laws, was affixed and continued in manner by this act directed, and in case of its being afterwards displaced or damaged, then that such paper or board was replaced as soon as conveniently might be.

*Leasing of
railway.*

Lease of
railway to
contain all
usual and
proper
covenants.

105. Where the company shall be authorized by the special act to lease the railway, or any part thereof, to any company or person, the lease to be executed in pursuance of such authority shall contain all usual and proper obligations on the part of the lessee for maintaining the railway, or the portion thereof comprised in such lease, in good and efficient repair and working condition during the continuance thereof, and for so leaving the same at the expiration of the term thereby granted, and such other provisions, conditions, obligations, and agreements as are usually inserted in leases of a like nature.

Such lease
to entitle

106. Such lease shall entitle the company or person to whom the same shall be granted to the free use of the

railway or portion of railway comprised therein, and during the continuance of any such lease all the powers and privileges granted to and which might otherwise be exercised and enjoyed by the company, or the directors thereof, or their officers, agents, or servants, by virtue of this or the special act, with regard to the possession, enjoyment, and management of the railway, or of the part thereof comprised in such lease, and the tolls to be taken thereon, shall be exercised and enjoyed by the lessee, and the officers and servants of such lessee, under the same regulations and restrictions as are by this or the special act imposed on the company and their directors, officers, and servants; and such lessee shall, with respect to the railway comprised in such lease, be subject to all the obligations by this or the special act imposed on the company.

And with respect to the engines and carriages to be brought on the railway, be it enacted as follows:

*Carriages
and
engines.*

107. Every locomotive steam engine to be used on the railway shall, if it use coal or other similar fuel emitting smoke, be constructed on the principle of consuming and so as to consume its own smoke; and if any engine be not so constructed, the company or party using such engine shall forfeit five pounds for every day during which such engine shall be used on the railway.

Engines to consume their smoke

Penalty.

108. No locomotive or other engine, or other description of moving power, shall at any time be brought upon or used on the railway unless the same have first been approved of by the company; and within fourteen days after notice given to the company by any party desirous of bringing any such engine on the railway the company shall cause their engineer or other agent to examine such engine at any place within three miles' distance from the railway to be appointed by the owner thereof, and to report thereon to the company; and within seven days after such report, if such engine be proper to be used on the railway, the company shall give a certificate to the party requiring the same of their approval of such engine; and if at any time the engineer or other agent of the company report that any engine used upon the railway is out of repair, or unfit to be used upon the railway, the company may require the same to be taken off, or may forbid its use upon the railway until the same shall have been repaired to the satisfaction of the company, and upon the engine being so repaired, the company shall give a certificate to the party requiring the same of their approval of such engine; and if any difference of opinion arise between the company and the owner of any such engine as to the fitness or unfitness thereof for the purpose of

No engines to be brought on railway until approved of by company, and certificate of approval given.

Engines out of repair or unfit may be removed.

being used on the railway, such difference shall be settled by arbitration.

Persons using engines without certificate, or not removing improper engines after notice, liable to forfeit 20*l*.

109. If any person, whether the owner or other person having the care thereof, bring or use upon the railway any locomotive or other engine, or any moving power, without having first obtained such certificate of approval as aforesaid, or if, after notice given by the company to remove any such engine from the railway, such person do not forthwith remove the same, or if, after notice given by the company not to use any such engine upon the railway, such person do so use such engine, without having first repaired the same to the satisfaction of the company, and obtained such certificate of approval, every such person shall in any of the cases aforesaid forfeit to the company a sum not exceeding twenty pounds; and in any such case it shall be lawful for the company to remove such engine from the railway.

Carriages to be constructed according to company's regulations.

110. No carriage shall pass along or be upon the railway, (except in directly crossing the same, as herein or by the special act authorized,) unless such carriage be at all times, so long as it shall be used or shall remain on the railway, of the construction and in the condition which the regulations of the company for the time being shall require; and if any dispute arise between the company and the owner of any such carriage as to the construction or condition thereof, in reference to the then existing regulations of the company, such dispute shall be settled by arbitration.

Such regulations to apply also to company's carriages.

111. The regulations from time to time to be made by the company respecting the carriages to be used on the railway shall be drawn up in writing, and be authenticated by the common seal of the company, and shall be applicable alike to the carriages of the company and to the carriages of other companies or persons using the railway; and a copy of such regulations shall, on demand, be furnished by the secretary of the company to any person applying for the same.

Persons using improper carriages liable to forfeit 20*l*.

112. If any carriage, not being of such construction or in such condition as the regulations of the company for the time being require, be made to pass or be upon any part of the railway, (except as aforesaid,) the owner thereof, or any person having for the time being the charge of such carriage, shall forfeit to the company a sum not exceeding ten pounds for every such offence, and it shall be lawful for the company to remove any such carriage from the railway.

Owner's name, &c., to be registered.

113. The respective owners of carriages using the railway shall cause to be entered with the secretary or other officer of the company appointed for that purpose the

names and places of abode of the owners of such carriages, and their respective carriages; and such owners shall also, if so required by the company, cause the same particulars to be painted in legible characters on some conspicuous part of the outside of every such carriage, so as to be always open to view; and every such owner shall, whenever required by the company, permit his carriage to be weighed, measured, or gauged at the expense of the company.

114. If the owner of any carriage fail to comply with the requisitions contained in the preceding enactment, it shall be lawful for the company to refuse to allow such carriage to be brought upon the railway, or to remove the same therefrom, until such compliance.

115. If the loading of any carriage using the railway be such as to be liable to collision with other carriages properly loaded, or to be otherwise dangerous, or if the person having the care of any carriage or goods upon the railway suffer the same or any part thereof to remain on the railway so as to obstruct the passage or working thereof, it shall be lawful for the company to cause such carriage or goods to be unloaded and removed in any manner proper for preventing such collision or obstruction, and to detain such carriage or goods, or any part thereof, until the expenses occasioned by such unloading, removal, or detention be paid.

116. The company shall not be liable for any damage or loss occasioned by any such unloading, removal, or detention as aforesaid, except for damage wilfully or negligently done to any carriage or goods so unloaded, removed, or detained; nor shall they be liable for the safe custody of any such carriage or goods so detained, unless the same be wrongfully detained by them, and then only for so long a time as the same shall have been so wrongfully detained.

117. The respective owners of engines and carriages passing or being upon the railway shall be answerable for any damage done by their engines or carriages, or by any of the servants or persons employed by them, to or upon the railway, or the machinery or works belonging thereto, or to or upon the property of any other person.

118. It shall be lawful for any owner of any engine or carriage who shall pay the amount of any damage caused by the misfeasance or negligence of any servant or other person employed by him to recover the amount so paid by him from such servant or other person.

And with respect to the settlement of disputes by arbitration, be it enacted as follows:

tered, and exhibited on carriages.

On non-compliance, carriage may be removed.

Carriages improperly loaded, or suffered to obstruct the railway, may be unloaded or removed.

Company not to be liable for damage by unloading, &c.

Owners liable for damage by servants.

Owners may recover from servants.

Arbitration.

When questions are to be determined by arbitration, arbiters to be appointed within fourteen days after notice.

Appointment not to be revoked without consent.

Vacancy of arbirer to be supplied.

Arbiters to appoint oversman.

119. When any dispute directed by this or the special act, or any act incorporated therewith, to be settled by arbitration, shall have arisen, then, unless both parties shall concur in the appointment of a single arbiter, each party, on the request of the other party, shall nominate and appoint an arbiter to whom such dispute shall be referred; and every appointment of an arbiter shall be made on the part of the company under the hand of the secretary or any two of the directors of the company, and on the part of any other party under the hand of such party, or if such party be a company or corporation, under the hand of the proper officer or person authorized by such company or corporation; and such appointment shall be delivered to the arbiter, and shall be deemed a submission to arbitration on the part of the party by whom the same shall be made; and after any such appointment shall have been made, neither party shall have power to revoke the same without the consent of the other, nor shall the death of either party operate as such revocation; and if for the space of fourteen days after any such dispute shall have arisen, and after a request in writing, in which shall be stated the matters so required to be referred to arbitration, shall have been served by the one party on the other party, to appoint an arbiter, such last-mentioned party fail to appoint such arbiter, then upon such failure, the party making the request, and having himself appointed an arbiter, may appoint such arbiter to act on behalf of both parties; and such arbiter may proceed to hear and determine the matters which shall be in dispute, and in such case the award or determination of such single arbiter shall be final.

120. If before the matters so referred shall be determined any arbiter appointed by either party die, or become incapable to act, the party by whom such arbiter was appointed may nominate and appoint in writing some other person to act in his place; and if for the space of seven days after notice in writing from the other party for that purpose he fail to do so, the remaining or other arbiter may proceed *ex parte*; and every arbiter so to be substituted as aforesaid shall have the same powers and authorities as were vested in the former arbiter at the time of such his death or incapacity as aforesaid.

121. Where more than one arbiter shall have been appointed, such arbiters shall, before they enter upon the matters so referred to them, nominate and appoint by writing under their hands an oversman to decide on any such matters on which they shall differ, or which shall be referred to them under this or the special act; and if such oversman shall die or become incapable to act, they shall

forthwith after such death or incapacity appoint another oversman in his place; and the decision of every such oversman on the matters on which the arbiters shall differ shall be final.

Arbitration.
—

122. If in either of the cases aforesaid the said arbiters shall refuse, or shall for seven days after request of either party to such arbitration neglect to appoint an oversman, the lord ordinary, on the application of either party to such arbitration, shall appoint an oversman; and the decision of such oversman on the matters on which the arbiters shall differ, or which shall be referred to them under this or the special act, shall be final.

Lord ordinary may appoint an oversman on neglect of arbiters.

123. If when a single arbirer shall have been appointed, such arbirer shall die or become incapable to act before he shall have made his award, the matters referred to him shall be determined by arbitration, under the provisions of this or the special act, in the same manner as if such arbirer had not been appointed.

If single arbirer die, the matter to begin de novo.

124. If where more than one arbirer shall have been appointed, either of the arbiters refuse or for seven days neglect to act, the other arbirer may proceed *ex parte*, and the decision of such arbirer shall be as effectual as if he had been the single arbirer by both parties.

If either arbirer refuse to act, the other to proceed.

125. If where more than one arbirer shall have been appointed, and where neither of them shall refuse or neglect to act as aforesaid, such arbiters shall fail to make their award within twenty-one days after the day on which the last of such arbiters shall have been appointed, or within such extended time as shall have been appointed for that purpose by both such arbiters, under their hands, the matters referred to them shall be determined by the umpire to be appointed as aforesaid.

If arbiters fail to make their award within 21 days, the matter to go to the umpire.

126. The said arbiters or their oversman may call for the production of any documents in the possession or power of either party which they or he may think necessary for determining the question in dispute, and may examine the parties or their witnesses on oath, and administer the oaths necessary for that purpose, and may also grant diligence for the recovery of such documents as either party may require, or for citing witnesses, and on application to the lord ordinary, letters of supplement, or such other writ as may be necessary, shall be issued by the lord ordinary in support of such diligence.

Arbiters may call for documents and administer oaths.

127. Except where by this or the special act, or any act incorporated therewith, it shall be otherwise provided, the expenses of and attending every such arbitration, to be determined by the arbiters, including the expense of recording the decret arbitral or award in the books of council and session, and of furnishing extracts thereof

Expenses to be in the discretion of the arbiters.

from the said books, shall be in the discretion of the arbiters or the oversman, as the case may be.

Award to be in writing, and recorded.

128. The arbiters or oversman, as the case may be, shall make the decret arbitral or award in writing, and shall cause the same to be recorded in the books of council and session; and extracts of decreets arbitral or awards so recorded shall make faith in all courts and cases in like manner as the original decreets arbitral or awards themselves, except where the originals are offered to be improven.

Award not to be set aside.

129. No award made in respect to any question referred to arbitration under the provisions of this or the special act shall be set aside for irregularity or error in matter of form.

Service of notices upon company.

130. And be it enacted, That any summons or notice, or any writ or other proceeding at law, requiring to be served upon the company, may be served by the same being left at or transmitted through the post directed to the principal office of the company, or one of their principal offices where there shall be more than one, or being given personally to the secretary, or in case there be no secretary, then by being given to any one director of the company.

Tender of amends.

After tender of sufficient amends, party not to recover in any action.

131. And be it enacted, That if any party shall have committed any irregularity, trespass, or other wrongful proceeding in the execution of this or the special act, or any act incorporated therewith, or by virtue of any power or authority thereby given, and if before action brought in respect thereof such party make tender of sufficient amends to the party injured, such last-mentioned party shall not recover in any such action; and if no such tender shall have been made, it shall be lawful for the defender, by leave of the court where such action shall be pending, at any time before the record is closed, to pay into court such sum of money as he shall think fit, and thereupon such proceedings shall be had as in other cases where defenders are allowed to pay money into court.

Recovery of damages and penalties.

Damages not otherwise provided for may be determined by sheriff.

And with respect to the recovery of damages not specially provided for, and to the determination of any other matter referred to the sheriff or to justices, be it enacted as follows:

132. In all cases where any damages, charges, or expenses are by this or the special act, or any act incorporated therewith, directed to be paid, and the method of ascertaining the amount or enforcing the payment thereof is not provided for, such amount, in case of dispute, shall be ascertained and determined by the sheriff; and if the amount so ascertained be not paid by the company or other party liable to pay the same, within seven days after demand, the amount may be recovered by poinding and

sale of the goods of the company or other party liable as aforesaid, and the sheriff shall, on application, issue his warrant accordingly.

133. If sufficient goods of the company cannot be found whereon to levy any such damages, charges, or expenses payable by the company, the same may, if the amount thereof do not exceed twenty pounds, be recovered by pointing and sale of the goods of the treasurer of the company, and the sheriff, on application, shall issue his warrant accordingly; but no such pointing and sale shall be executed against the goods of such treasurer unless seven days' previous notice in writing, stating the amount so due, and demanding payment thereof, have been given to such treasurer, or left at his residence; and if such treasurer pay any money under such distress or pointing and sale as aforesaid, he may retain the amount so paid by him, and all expenses occasioned thereby, out of any money belonging to the company coming into his custody or control, or he may sue the company for the same.

Distress against company may be recovered by pointing and sale of goods of treasurer. Notice.

134. Where in this or the special act, or any act incorporated therewith, any question of damages, charges, expenses, or other matter is referred to the determination of any sheriff or justices, it shall be lawful for the sheriff or any justice, upon the application of either party, to order the other party to appear before such sheriff, if the order shall be issued by the sheriff, or before two justices, if the order shall have been issued by a justice, at a time and place to be named in such summons; and upon the appearance of such parties, or in the absence of any of them, upon proof of due service of the summons, it shall be lawful for such sheriff or such two justices, as the case may be, to hear and determine such question, and for that purpose to examine such parties or any of them, and their witnesses, on oath; and the expenses of every such inquiry shall be in the discretion of such sheriff or justices, and he or they shall determine the amount thereof.

Method of proceeding before the sheriff or justices in questions of damages.

135. The company shall publish the short particulars of the several offences for which any penalty is imposed by this or the special act, or any act incorporated therewith, or by any bye law of the company affecting other persons than the shareholders, officers, or servants of the company, and of the amount of every such penalty, and shall cause such particulars to be painted on a board, or printed upon paper and pasted thereon, and shall cause such board to be hung up or affixed on some conspicuous part of the principal place of business of the company, and where any such penalties are of local application, shall cause such boards to be affixed in some conspicuous place

Company to publish short particulars of offences for which any penalty is imposed, and affix the same to a board,

and renew when obliterated. in the immediate neighbourhood to which such penalties are applicable or have reference; and such particulars shall be renewed as often as the same or any part thereof is obliterated or destroyed; and no such penalty shall be recoverable unless it shall have been published and kept published in the manner hereinbefore required.

Penalty for defacing boards used for such publication. 136. If any person pull down or injure any board put up or affixed as required by this or the special act, or any act incorporated therewith, for the purpose of publishing any bye law or penalty, or shall obliterate any of the letters or figures thereon, he shall forfeit for every such offence a sum not exceeding five pounds, and shall defray the expenses attending the restoration of such board.

Penalties to be summarily recovered before the sheriff or two justices. 137. Every penalty or forfeiture imposed by this or the special act, or by any bye law made in pursuance thereof, the recovery of which is not otherwise provided for, may be recovered by summary proceeding before the sheriff or two justices; and on complaint being made to any sheriff or justice, he shall issue an order requiring the party complained against to appear before himself, if the order be issued by a sheriff, or before two or more justices, if the order be issued by a justice, at a time and place to be named in such order; and every such order shall be served on the party offending either in person or by leaving the same with some inmate at his usual place of abode; and upon the appearance of the party complained against, or in his absence, after proof of the due service of such order, it shall be lawful for any sheriff or two justices to proceed to the hearing of the complaint; and upon proof of the offence, either by the confession of the party complained against, or upon the oath of one credible witness or more, it shall be lawful for such sheriff or justices to convict the offender, and upon such conviction to adjudge the offender to pay the penalty or forfeiture incurred, as well as such expenses attending the conviction as such sheriff or justices shall think fit.

Penalties to be levied by poinding and sale. 138. If forthwith upon any such adjudication as aforesaid the amount of the penalty or forfeiture, and of such expenses as aforesaid, be not paid, the amount of such penalty and expenses shall be levied by poinding and sale, and such sheriff or justices, or either of them, shall issue his or their warrant of poinding and sale accordingly.

Penalties to be levied by poinding and sale. 139. It shall be lawful for any such sheriff or justices to order any offender so convicted as aforesaid to be detained and kept in safe custody until return can be conveniently made to the warrant of poinding and sale to be issued for levying such penalty or forfeiture and expenses, unless the offender give sufficient security, by way of recognizance or otherwise, to the satisfaction of the sheriff or justices,

for his appearance before him or them on the day appointed for such return, such day not being more than eight days from the time of taking such security; but if before issuing such warrant of poinding and sale it shall appear to the sheriff or justices, by the admission of the offender or otherwise, that no sufficient poinding and sale can be had within the jurisdiction of such sheriff or justices whereon to levy such penalty or forfeiture and expenses, he or they may, if he or they think fit, refrain from issuing such warrant; and in such case, or if such warrant shall have been issued, and upon the return thereof such insufficiency as aforesaid shall be made to appear to the sheriff or justices, then such sheriff or justices shall by warrant cause such offender to be committed to gaol, there to remain without bail for any term not exceeding three months, unless such penalty or forfeiture and expenses be sooner paid and satisfied.

If no sufficient poinding and sale can be had, offenders may be imprisoned.

140. Where in this or the special act, or any act incorporated therewith, any sum of money, whether in the nature of penalty or otherwise, is directed to be levied by poinding and sale, such sum of money shall be levied by poinding and sale of the goods and effects of the party liable to pay the same; and the overplus arising from the sale of such goods and effects, after satisfying such sum of money, and the expenses of the poinding and sale, shall be returned, on demand, to the party whose goods shall have been seized.

Poinding and sale how to be made.

141. No poinding and sale made by virtue of this or the special act, or any act incorporated therewith, shall be deemed unlawful, nor shall any party making the same be deemed a trespasser or wrongdoer, on account of any defect or want of form in the summons, conviction, warrant, or other proceeding relating thereto, but all persons aggrieved by such defect or irregularity may recover full satisfaction for the special damage in an action before the sheriff court.

Poinding not unlawful for want of form.

142. The sheriff or justices by whom any such penalty or forfeiture shall be imposed, where the application thereof is not otherwise provided for, may award not more than one-half thereof to the informer, and shall award the remainder to the Kirk session, or treasurer or collector of the funds for the poor, of the parish in which the offence shall have been committed, for the benefit of the poor of such parish.

Application of penalties.

143. No person shall be liable to the payment of any penalty or forfeiture imposed by virtue of this or the special act, or any act incorporated therewith, for any offence made cognizable before the sheriff or justices, unless the complaint respecting such offence shall have been

Penalties to be sued for within six months.

made before such sheriff or some justice within six months next after the commission of such offence.

Damage to
good in ad-
dition to
penalty.

144. If through any act, neglect, or default, on account whereof any person shall have incurred any penalty imposed by this or the special act, or any act incorporated therewith, any damage to the property of the company shall have been committed by such person, he shall be liable to make good such damage as well as to pay such penalty; and the amount of such damage shall, in case of dispute, be determined by the sheriff or justices by whom the party incurring such penalty shall have been convicted; and on non-payment of such damages, on demand, the same shall be levied by poinding and sale, and such sheriff or justices shall issue his or their warrant accordingly.

Sheriff or
justices
may sum-
mon wit-
nesses.

145. It shall be lawful for any sheriff or justice to summon any person to appear before him as a witness in any matter in which such sheriff or justice or two or more justices shall have jurisdiction under the provisions of this or the special act, or any act incorporated therewith, at a time and place mentioned in such summons, and to administer to him an oath to testify the truth in such matter; and if any person so summoned shall, without reasonable excuse, refuse or neglect to appear at the time and place appointed for that purpose, having been paid or tendered a reasonable sum for his expenses, or if any person appearing shall refuse to be examined upon oath or to give evidence before such sheriff or justice or justices, every such person shall forfeit a sum not exceeding five pounds for every such offence.

Witnesses
for default
liable to
forfeit 5*l*.

Officer of
company
may detain
offenders
whose
names shall
be un-
known.

146. It shall be lawful for any officer or agent of the company, and all persons called by him to his assistance, to seize and detain any person who shall be found committing any offence against the provisions of this or the special act, or any act incorporated therewith, and whose name and residence shall be unknown to such officer or agent, and convey him with all convenient despatch before the sheriff or a justice, without any warrant or other authority than this or the special act: and such sheriff or justice shall proceed with all convenient despatch in the matter of the complaint against such offender.

Proceed-
ings by
sheriff need
not be in
writing.

147. Any sheriff to whom any application is authorized to be made, and before whom any judicial proceeding shall in consequence take place or become necessary under or by virtue of this or the special act, or any act incorporated therewith, shall and he is hereby authorized and required summarily to call before him all parties who appear to him to be interested therein, and to proceed forthwith to hear *visâ voce*, and pronounce judgment

regarding the matters mentioned in such application or proceedings, or to do the several matters and things required by this act to be done by him, without waiting the ordinary course of the roll of causes before him, and without written pleadings or a written record, or reducing any evidence which may be led by either of the parties to writing, unless and except where the said sheriff shall consider that the matters mentioned in such application or proceedings can with more advantage be decided with written pleadings and with a written record, in which case he shall proceed to make up a record, and bring the said matters to a conclusion with all convenient despatch; and the orders and judgments of the said sheriff when pronounced without a record shall be final and conclusive, and not subject to review by suspension or advocacion or to reduction on any ground whatever.

Recovery of damages and penalties.

148. The sheriff or justice or justices before whom any person shall be convicted of any offence against this or the special act, or any act incorporated therewith, may cause the conviction to be drawn up according to the form in the schedule to this act annexed.

Form of conviction.

149. No proceeding in pursuance of this or the special act, or any act incorporated therewith, shall be quashed or vacated for want of form, nor shall the same be removed by suspension or otherwise into any superior court.

Not vacated for want of form, &c.

150. In all cases which may come before any sheriff substitute under this or the special act, or any act incorporated therewith, in which written pleadings shall have been allowed, and a written record shall have been made up, and where the evidence which has been led by the parties shall have been reduced to writing, but in no other case whatever, it shall be competent for any of the parties thereto, within seven days after a final judgment shall have been pronounced by such sheriff substitute, to appeal against the same to the sheriff of the county, by lodging a minute of appeal with the sheriff clerk of such county or his depute; and the said sheriff shall thereupon review the proceedings of the said sheriff substitute and whole process, and, if he think proper, hear the parties *vivâ voce* thereon, and pronounce judgment; and such judgment shall in no case be subject to review by suspension or advocacion or to reduction on any ground whatever.

Parties aggrieved by decision of sheriff substitute may appeal to the sheriff.

151. If any party shall feel aggrieved by any determination or adjudication of any justices with respect to any matter under the provisions of this or the special act, or any act incorporated therewith, he may, unless otherwise specially provided, appeal to the general quarter sessions for the county or place in which the cause of appeal shall

Parties may appeal from justices to quarter sessions on giving security

Recovery of damages and penalties.

have arisen; but no such appeal shall be entertained unless it be made within four months next after the making of such determination or adjudication, nor unless ten days' notice in writing of such appeal, stating the nature and grounds thereof, be given to the party against whom the appeal shall be brought, nor unless the appellant forthwith after such notice enter into recognizances, with two sufficient sureties, before a justice, conditioned duly to prosecute such appeal, and to abide the order of the court thereon.

Court may make such order as they think reasonable.

152. At the quarter sessions for which such notice shall be given, the court shall proceed to hear and determine the appeal in a summary way, or they may, if they think fit, adjourn it to the following sessions; and upon the hearing of such appeal the court may, if they think fit, mitigate any penalty or forfeiture, or they may confirm or quash the adjudication, and order any money paid by the appellant, or levied by distress upon his goods, to be returned to him, and may also order such further satisfaction to be made to the party injured as they may judge reasonable; and they may make such order concerning the expenses, both of the adjudication and of the appeal, as they may think reasonable.

Special Act.

And with respect to the provision to be made for affording access to the special act by all parties interested, be it enacted as follows:

Company to keep copy of special act at their principal office, and deposit copies with sheriff clerks.

153. The company shall at all times after the expiration of six months after the passing of the special act, keep in their principal office of business a copy of the special act, printed by the printers to her Majesty or some of them; and shall also within the space of such six months deposit in the offices of each of the sheriff clerks of the several counties into which the works shall extend a copy of such special act, so printed as aforesaid; and the said sheriff clerks shall receive, and they and the company respectively shall retain, the said copies of the special act, and shall permit all persons interested to inspect the same, and make extracts or copies therefrom, in the like manner, and upon the like terms, and under the like penalty for default, as is provided in the case of certain plans and sections by an act passed in the first year of the reign of her present Majesty, intituled "An Act to compel Clerks of the Peace for Counties and other Persons to take the Custody of such Documents as shall be directed to be deposited with them under the Standing Orders of either House of Parliament."

7 W. 4, & 1 Vict. c. 83.

Penalty on company to

154. If the company shall fail to keep or deposit, as hereinbefore mentioned, any of the said copies of the special act, they shall forfeit twenty pounds for every

such offence, and also five pounds for every day after- keep or de-
wards during which such copy shall be not so kept or posit act.
deposited.

155. And be it enacted, that this act may be amended Act may be
or repealed by any act to be passed in this session of par- amended or
liament. repealed.

SCHEDULE referred to by the foregoing Act.

Form of conviction before

Form of
conviction
before she-
riff or jus-
tices.

to wit.

BE it remembered, that on the . . . day of . . .
in the year of our Lord A. B. is convicted
before me C., the sheriff [or before us D., E., two of her
Majesty's justices of the peace] for the county of . . .
[here describe the offence generally, and the time and
place when and where committed], contrary to the [here
name the special act]. Given under my hand [or under
our hands], the day and year first above written.

C.
or
D.
E.

8 & 9 VICT. cap. 96.

An Act to restrict the Powers of selling or leasing
Railways contained in certain Acts of Parlia-
ment relating to such Railways.

[4th August, 1845.]

WHEREAS provisions have been introduced in various acts Preamble.
of parliament, during the present session of parliament,
relating to railways, giving to railway companies general
powers of granting or accepting a lease, sale, or transfer of
their own or other lines of railway; and it is expedient
that such powers should be restrained: be it therefore No railway
enacted by the Queen's most excellent Majesty, by and to be leased
with the advice and consent of the lords spiritual and or trans-
temporal, and commons, in this present parliament assem- ferred un-
bled, and by the authority of the same, that it shall not be less under
lawful for the company of proprietors of any railway, by a distinct
virtue of any powers contained in any act passed in the provision
present session, to make or grant, or for any other rail- of an act
way company or party, by virtue of any such powers, to specifying
accept, a sale, lease, or other transfer of any railway, the parties.

unless under the authority of a distinct provision in some act of parliament to that effect, specifying by name the railway to be so leased, sold, or transferred, and the company or party by whom such lease, sale, or transfer may be respectively made, granted, or accepted.

9 VICT. cap. 20.

An Act to amend an Act of the Second Year of her present Majesty, for providing for the Custody of certain Monies paid, in pursuance of the Standing Orders of either House of Parliament, by Subscribers to Works or Undertakings to be effected under the authority of Parliament.

[18th June, 1846.]

Preamble. WHEREAS an act was passed in the second year of the reign of her present Majesty Queen Victoria, intituled
1 & 2 Vict. c. 117. "An Act to provide for the Custody of certain Monies paid, in pursuance of the Standing Orders of either House of Parliament, by Subscribers to Works or Undertakings to be effected under the Authority of Parliament:" And whereas it is expedient that the said act should be repealed, and should be re-enacted, with such modifications, extensions, and alterations as after mentioned :

Recited act repealed. 1. 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, That the said act shall be and is hereby repealed : Provided always, that all acts done under the provisions of the said act shall be good, valid, and effectual to all intents and purposes, and that all sums of money paid under the provisions of the said act shall be dealt with in all respects as if this act had not been passed.

Monies already paid in to be dealt with as directed by former act. Authority to deposit. 2. And be it enacted, That in all cases in which any sum of money is required by any standing order of either House of Parliament, either now in force or hereafter to be in force, to be deposited by the subscribers to any work or undertaking which is to be executed under the authority of an act of Parliament, if the director or person or directors or persons having the management of the affairs of such work or undertaking, not exceeding five in number, shall apply to one of the clerks in the office of the clerk of the Parliaments with respect to any such money required by any standing order of the Lords spiritual and temporal in Parliament assembled, or to one of the clerks of the private bill office of the House of Commons with respect to any

(*Scotland.*)

such money required by any standing order of the Commons in Parliament assembled, to be deposited, it shall be lawful for the clerk so applied to, by warrant or order under his hand, to direct that such sum of money shall be paid in manner hereinafter mentioned; (that is to say,) into the Bank of England, in the name and with the privy of the accountant-general of the Court of Chancery in England, if the work or undertaking in respect of which the sum of money is required to be deposited is intended to be executed in that part of the United Kingdom called England, or into any of the banks in Scotland established by act of Parliament or royal charter, in the name and with the privy of the Queen's remembrancer of the Court of Exchequer in Scotland, at the option of the person or persons making such application as aforesaid, in case such work or undertaking is intended to be executed in that part of the United Kingdom called Scotland, or into the Bank of Ireland, in the name and with the privy of the accountant-general of the Court of Chancery in Ireland, in case such work or undertaking is intended to be made or executed in that part of the United Kingdom called Ireland; and such warrant or order shall be a sufficient authority for the accountant-general of the Court of Chancery in England, the Queen's remembrancer of the Court of Exchequer in Scotland, and the accountant-general of the Court of Chancery in Ireland, respectively, to permit the sum of money directed to be paid by such warrant or order to be placed to an account opened or to be opened in his name in the bank mentioned in such warrant or order.

3. And be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for the person or persons named in such warrant or order, or the survivors or survivor of them, to pay the sum mentioned in such warrant or order into the bank mentioned in such warrant or order in the name and with the privy of the officer or person in whose name such sum shall be directed to be paid by such warrant or order, to be placed to his account there *ex parte* the work or undertaking mentioned in such warrant or order, pursuant to the method prescribed by any act or acts for the time being in force for regulating monies paid into the said courts, and pursuant to the general orders of the said courts respectively, and without fee or reward; and every such sum so paid in, or the securities in or upon which the same may be invested as hereinafter mentioned, or the stocks, funds, or securities authorized to be transferred or deposited in lieu thereof as hereinafter mentioned, shall there remain until the same, with all interest and dividends, if any, accrued thereon, shall be paid out of such bank, in pursuance of the provi-

(Scotland.)

If money previously invested in government securities, such securities to be deposited.

sions of this act: Provided always, that in case any such director or person, directors or persons having the management of any such proposed work or undertaking as aforesaid, shall have previously invested in the three per centum consolidated or the three per centum reduced bank annuities, exchequer bills or other government securities, the sum or sums of money required by any such standing order of either House of Parliament as aforesaid to be deposited by the subscribers to any work or undertaking which is to be executed under the authority of an act of Parliament, it shall be lawful for the person or persons named in such warrant or order, or the survivors or survivor of them, to deposit such exchequer bills or other government securities in the bank mentioned in such warrant or order in the name and with the privity of the officer or person in whose name such sum shall by such warrant or order be directed to be paid, or to transfer such government stocks or funds into the name of the officer or person; and such transfer or deposit shall be directed by such clerk of the office of the clerk of the Parliaments, or such clerk of the private bill office of the House of Commons, as the case may be, in lieu of payment of so much of the sum of money required to be deposited as aforesaid as the same exchequer bills or other the government stocks or funds will extend to satisfy at the price at which the same were originally purchased by the said person or persons, director or directors as aforesaid, such price to be proved by production of the broker's certificate of such original purchase.

Investment of deposits.

4. And be it enacted, That if the person or persons named in such warrant or order, or the survivors or survivor of them, desire to have invested any sum so paid into the bank of England or the bank of Ireland, or any interest or dividend which may have accrued on any stocks or securities so transferred or deposited as aforesaid, the court in the name of whose accountant-general the same may have been paid may, on a petition presented to such court in a summary way by him or them, order that such sum or such interest or dividends shall, until the same be paid out to the parties entitled to the same in pursuance of this act, be laid out in the three per centum consolidated or three per centum reduced bank annuities, or any government security or securities, at the option of the aforesaid person or persons, or the survivor or survivors of them.

Repayment of deposit.

5. And be it enacted, That on the termination of the session of Parliament in which the petition or bill for the purpose of making or sanctioning any such work or undertaking shall have been introduced into Parliament, or if

(*Scotland.*)

such petition or bill shall be rejected or finally withdrawn by some proceeding in either House of Parliament, or shall not be allowed to proceed, or if the person or persons by whom the said money was paid or security deposited shall have failed to present a petition, or if an act be passed authorizing the making of such work or undertaking, and if in any of the foregoing cases the person or persons named in such warrant or order, or the survivors or survivor of them, or the majority of such persons, apply by petition to the court in the name of whose accountant-general the sum of money mentioned in such warrant or order shall have been paid, or such exchequer bills, stocks, or funds shall have been deposited or transferred as aforesaid, or to the court of exchequer in Scotland, in case such sum of money shall have been paid in the name of the said Queen's remembrancer, the court in the name of whose accountant-general or Queen's remembrancer such sum of money shall have been paid, or such exchequer bills, stocks, or funds shall have been deposited or transferred, shall by order direct the sum of money paid in pursuance of such warrant or order, or the stocks, funds, or securities in or upon which the same may have been invested, and the interest or dividends thereof, or the exchequer bills, stocks, or funds so deposited or transferred as aforesaid, and the interest and dividends thereof, to be paid or transferred to the party or parties so applying, or to any other person or persons whom they may appoint in that behalf; but no such order shall be made in the case of any such petition or bill being rejected or not being allowed to proceed, or being withdrawn or not being presented, or of an act being passed authorizing the making of such work or undertaking, unless upon the production of the certificate of the chairman of committees of the House of Lords with reference to any proceeding in the House of Lords, or of the Speaker of the House of Commons with reference to any proceeding in the House of Commons, that the said petition or bill was rejected or not allowed to proceed, or was withdrawn during its passage through one of the Houses of Parliament, or was not presented, or that such act was passed, which certificate the said chairman or Speaker shall grant on the application in writing of the person or persons, or the majority of the persons named in such warrant, or the survivor or survivors of them: Provided always, that the granting of any such certificate, or any mistake or error therein or in relation thereto, shall not make the chairman or Speaker signing the same liable in respect of any monies, stocks, funds, and securities which may be paid, deposited, invested, or transferred in pursuance of the provisions of this act, or the interest or dividends thereof.

(Scotland.)

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9 & 10 VICT. cap. 57.

An Act for regulating the Gauge of Railways.

[18th August, 1846.]

WHEREAS it is expedient to define the gauge on which Preamble.
railways shall be constructed.

1. Be it enacted by the Queen's most excellent Majesty, On what
by and with the advice and consent of the Lords spiritual and gauge rail-
temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assem- ways shall
bled, and by the authority of the same, That after the be made.
passing of this act it shall not be lawful (except as herein-
after excepted) to construct any railway for the conveyance
of passengers on any gauge other than four feet eight inches
and half an inch in Great Britain, and five feet three inches
in Ireland: Provided always, that nothing hereinbefore Proviso.
contained shall be deemed to forbid the maintenance and
repair of any railway constructed before the passing of this
act on any gauge other than those hereinbefore specified,
or to forbid the laying of new rails on the same gauge on
which such railway is constructed within the limits of de-
viation authorized by the several acts under the authority
of which such railways are severally constructed.

2. And be it enacted, That nothing hereinbefore con- Exception
tained shall apply to any railway constructed or to be con- of certain
structed under the provisions of any present or future act railways.
containing any special enactment defining the gauge or
gauges of such railway, or any part thereof, or to any rail-
way which is in its whole length southward of the Great
Western Railway, or to any railway in any of the counties
of Cornwall, Devon, Dorset, or Somerset, for which any
act has been or shall be passed in this session of Parliament,
or to any railway in any of the last-mentioned counties now
in course of construction, or to the two railways severally
to be constructed under the authority of two acts passed in
this session of Parliament, severally intitled "An Act for
making a Railway from the Great Western Railway at
West Drayton to Uxbridge in Middlesex," and "An Act for
making a Railway from the Great Western Railway at
Maidenhead in Berkshire to the town of High Wycombe
in the county of Buckingham;" or to so much of an act
passed in this session, intitled "An Act to authorize cer-
tain Extensions of the Line of the Oxford, Worcester, and
Wolverhampton Railway, and to amend the act relating
thereto, as authorizes the construction of a Branch Railway
from the Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton Railway

to the town of Witney in the county of Oxford;" or to an act passed or which may be passed in this session of Parliament, "to authorize the construction of a railway from Melin-y-Manach to Rhydydefydd in the county of Glamorgan."

Certain railways to be on the broad gauge.

3. And be it enacted, That the several railways authorized to be constructed by an act passed in the last session of Parliament, intituled "An Act for making a Railway to be called The South Wales Railway," and by an act also passed in the last session of Parliament, intituled "An Act for making a Railway from Monmouth to Hereford, with branches therefrom to Westbury and to join the Forest of Dean Railway," and by two acts passed in this session of Parliament, severally intituled "An Act for completing the Line of the South Wales Railway, and to authorize the Construction of an Extension and certain Alterations of the said Railway, and certain Branch Railways in connexion therewith," and "An Act for making a Railway communication between the city of Bristol and the proposed South Wales Railway in the county of Monmouth, with a Branch Railway therefrom," shall be constructed on the gauge of seven feet.

Gauge not to be altered.

4. And be it enacted, That it shall not be lawful after the passing of this act to alter the gauge of any railway used for the conveyance of passengers.

Provision as to the Oxford and Rugby, and Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton railways.

5. And be it enacted, That nothing hereinbefore contained shall be deemed to affect the provisions of two acts passed in the last session of Parliament, respectively intituled "An Act for making a Railway from the city of Oxford to the town of Rugby," and "An Act for making a Railway from Oxford to Worcester and Wolverhampton," with respect to the gauge on which they are to be formed, or the additional rails which, according to the several provisions of the last two recited acts, are to be or may be laid down and maintained on the railways thereby authorized, or with respect to the powers thereby conferred on the commissioners of her Majesty's privy council for trade and foreign plantations concerning the construction and use of the railways thereby authorized.

Penalty on company for constructing railways contrary to this act.

6. And be it enacted, That if any railway used for the conveyance of passengers shall be constructed or altered contrary to the provisions of this act, the company authorized to construct the railway, or in the case of any demise or lease of such railway, the company for the time being having the control of the works of such railway, shall forfeit ten pounds for every mile of such railway which shall be so unlawfully constructed or altered, during every day that the same shall continue so unlawfully constructed or

altered; and in estimating the amount of any such penalty any distance less than one mile shall be estimated as a mile.

7. And be it enacted, That, over and above the penalty hereinbefore provided, if any railway used for the conveyance of passengers shall be constructed or altered contrary to the provisions of this act, it shall be lawful for the Commissioners of her Majesty's woods, forests, land revenues, works, and buildings, or for the lords of the committee of her Majesty's privy council for trade and foreign plantations, to abate and remove the same or any part thereof so constructed or altered contrary to the provisions of this act, and to restore the site thereof to its former condition.

8. And be it enacted, That all penalties under this act may be recovered from the company liable to pay and make good the same, as under the provisions of an act passed in the last session of Parliament, intituled "An Act for consolidating in one act certain provisions usually inserted in acts authorizing the making of railways," a penalty for any infringement of the last-recited act is recoverable against a company authorized to construct a railway.

9. And be it enacted, That this act may be amended or repealed by any act to be passed in this session of Parliament.

13 VICT. cap. 21.

An Act for shortening the Language used in Acts of Parliament. [10th June, 1850.]

1. Be it declared and 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, That every act to be passed after the commencement of this act may be altered, amended, or repealed in the same session of Parliament, any law or usage to the contrary notwithstanding.

2. Be it enacted, That all acts shall be divided into sections, if there be more enactments than one, which sections shall be deemed to be substantive enactments, without any introductory words.

3. Be it enacted, That in any act, when any former act is referred to, it shall be sufficient, if such act was made before the seventh year of Henry the Seventh, to cite the year of the King's reign in which it was made, and where there are more statutes than one in the same year the statute, and where there are more chapters than one the chapter; and if such act referred to was made after the fourth year of Henry the Seventh, to cite the year of the reign, and where there are more statutes or sessions than one in the same year the statute or the session (as the case may require), and where there are more chapters or sections than one the chapter or section or chapter and section (as the case may require), without reciting the title of such act, or the provision of such section, so referred to; and the reference in all cases shall be made according to the copies of statutes printed by the Queen's printer, or to the copies thereof contained in the Reports of the Commissioners of Public Records: provided that where it is only intended to amend or repeal any portion only of such section it shall be necessary still either to recite such portion or to set forth the matter or thing intended to be amended or repealed.

4. Be it enacted, That in all acts words importing the masculine gender shall be deemed and taken to include females, and the singular to include the plural, and the plural the singular, unless the contrary as to gender or number is expressly provided; and the word "month" to mean calendar month, unless words be added showing lunar month to be intended; and "county" shall be held

to mean also county of a town or of a city, unless such extended meaning is expressly excluded by words; and the word "land" shall include messuages, tenements, and hereditaments, houses and buildings, of any tenure, unless where there are words to exclude houses and buildings, or to restrict the meaning to tenements of some particular tenure; and the words "oath," "swear," and "affidavit" shall include affirmation, declaration, affirming, and declaring, in the case of persons by law allowed to declare or affirm instead of swearing.

Repealed acts not to be revived. 5. Be it enacted, That where any act repealing in whole or in part any former act is itself repealed, such last repeal shall not revive the act or provisions before repealed, unless words be added reviving such act or provisions.

Repealed provisions how long to remain in force. 6. Be it enacted, That wherever any act shall be made repealing in whole or in part any former act, and substituting some provision or provisions instead of the provision or provisions repealed, such provision or provisions so repealed shall remain in force until the substituted provision or provisions shall come into operation by force of the last made act.

Acts to be deemed public acts. 7. Be it enacted, That every act made after the commencement of this act shall be deemed and taken to be a public act, and shall be judicially taken notice of as such, unless the contrary be expressly provided and declared by such act.

Commencement of act. 8. Be it declared and enacted, That this act shall commence and take effect from and immediately after the commencement of the next session of Parliament.

13 & 14 *VICT.* cap. 33 [Local].

An Act for regulating legal Proceedings by or against the Committee of Railway Companies associated under the Railway Clearing System, and for other Purposes. [25th June, 1850.]

Preamble. **WHEREAS** for some time past arrangements have subsisted between several railway companies for the transmission without interruption of the through traffic in passengers, animals, minerals, and goods passing over different lines of railway, for the purpose of affording, in respect to such passengers, animals, minerals, and goods, the same or the like facilities as if such lines had belonged to one com-

pany, which arrangements are commonly known as and in this act are designated as "the clearing system," and which arrangements are conducted under the superintendence of a committee appointed by the boards of directors of such several railway companies, which committee is in this act designated "the committee," and the business of such committee has heretofore been and is now carried on at a building appropriated for the purpose in Seymour-street, adjoining the Euston Station of the London and North-western Railway Company: And whereas the clearing system has been productive of great convenience to the public, and of a considerable saving of expense in the transmission of passengers, animals, minerals, and goods over the lines of the several railway companies parties to such association; but considerable difficulty has been experienced in carrying into effect the objects of the association, in consequence of the committee not possessing the power of prosecuting or defending actions or suits, or taking other legal proceedings: And whereas George Carr Glyn Esquire is the present chairman, and Kenneth Morison is the present secretary of the committee: And whereas the purposes aforesaid cannot be effected without the authority of Parliament:

1. May it therefore please your Majesty that it may Parties to be enacted; and 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, That the several companies which at the time of the passing of this act are parties to the clearing system, and every other company which shall in manner hereafter mentioned become party to the same, shall be subject to the provisions of this act.

2. And be it enacted, That if any company which may not be a party to the clearing system shall, by writing sealed with the common seal of such company, request the committee to admit such company to be a party to the clearing system, and the committee shall assent to such request, such company shall from the time of such assent being given, or at such other time as may be specified in the said request, become a party to the clearing system.

3. And be it enacted, That if any company shall, by writing sealed with the common seal of such company, give notice to the committee of the desire of such company to cease to be a party to the clearing system, such company shall, at the expiration of one calendar month from the time when such notice shall be given, or if a more distant time shall be stated in such notice than at the time so stated, cease to be a party to the clearing system.

Committee
may give
company
notice to
retire.

4. And be it enacted, That if not less than two thirds of the committee present at a meeting specially summoned shall, by writing signed by their secretary, or by two members of the committee, give notice to any company that such company shall cease to be a party to the clearing system at a time named in such notice, not being less than one calendar month from the time of giving such notice, such company shall at the time so named cease to be a party to the clearing system.

Appoint-
ment of the
committee.

5. And be it enacted, That each company party to the clearing system shall at all times be entitled to be represented on the committee by one delegate appointed by the board of Directors of such company from time to time, such appointment to be certified in writing by the secretary or any two directors of such company: Provided always, that, notwithstanding any company may happen to be unrepresented by a delegate at any meeting, the acts of the committee shall be valid.

Meetings
of the com-
mittee, quo-
rum, &c.

6. And be it enacted, That the committee shall meet at one of the clock in the afternoon of the second Wednesday in the months of March, June, September, and December in every year, or so soon thereafter as a quorum shall be assembled, and at any other times whereof the secretary shall, at the written request of the chairman for the time being, or any two members of the committee, give at least ten days notice in writing to every company party to the clearing system, or the secretary of every such company; and every such meeting may be adjourned from time to time and from place to place as the committee shall think proper; and meetings and adjourned meetings of the committee shall be held at the said building in Seymour-street, except when the committee shall have appointed some other place, and then at such other place; and in order to constitute a meeting of the committee there shall be present at least ten members; and, except where otherwise provided, all questions at every meeting shall be determined by the majority of votes of the committee present, and in case of an equal division of votes the chairman of the meeting shall have a casting vote, in addition to his vote as one of the committee; and notice of the business to be brought before any meeting shall, at least six days before the day of such meeting, be given to every company party to the clearing system, or the secretary of every such company.

Appoint-
ment of the
chairman.

7. And be it enacted, That until the first meeting of the committee which shall be held after the passing of this act the said George Carr Glyn, or other the chairman of the committee for the time being, shall continue in office; and at the first meeting of the committee which

shall be held after the passing of this act, and in the month of March in each succeeding year, the committee present at the meeting shall, if they think fit, either continue in office the chairman for the time being, or choose another chairman; and a general meeting of the committee specially summoned shall have power to remove any chairman; and if any chairman shall die, or resign, or be removed, the committee shall have power, as soon as may be, to choose some other person to fill the vacancy thereby occasioned; but every chairman elected to supply a vacancy other than at a general meeting in the month of March in any year shall continue in office so long only as the person in whose place he shall be so elected would have been entitled to continue if such death, resignation, or removal had not happened: Provided always, that it shall not be necessary that the person chosen as chairman be a delegate of any of the companies parties to the clearing system; but in case he shall not be a delegate he shall not be entitled to vote on any question, unless in the case of an equality of votes, when he shall be entitled to give the casting vote.

8. And be it enacted, That if at any meeting of the Temporary committee the chairman shall not be present the committee present shall choose one of their members to be chairman of such meeting.

9. And be it enacted, That the said Kenneth Morison shall be the secretary to the committee until he die, or resign, or be removed; and that the committee shall have the power to remove him and all future secretaries; and that in the event of the resignation, or death, or such removal as aforesaid of any secretary, the committee shall appoint a secretary to the committee.

10. And be it enacted, That the committee may from time to time appoint a treasurer, and remove such treasurer from his appointment, and prescribe and alter the duties of the office of treasurer, and take from the treasurer such security as they shall think fit, which security may be taken in the name or names of such person or persons as the committee approve of.

11. And be it enacted, That any money which shall be received by the committee shall be held by the committee as trustees for the company or companies to whom the committee shall decide such money to be payable; but no member of the said committee shall be answerable for any such money as may be lost or withheld by reason of the misconduct, default, or insolvency of the treasurer, or of any banker or agent in whose hands the same may be, or by reason of any cause other than the personal misconduct of such member.

Accounts to be settled, and balance ascertained and declared by the committee.

12. And be it enacted, That the accounts of the clearing system, and the balances due to and from the several companies parties thereto, shall be settled and adjusted by the secretary of the committee for the time being, which secretary shall also settle and determine the amount to be from time to time contributed to the funds of the clearing system by the companies parties thereto; and in case of any difference respecting such accounts the decision of the committee, to the effect that any balance or sum is payable by any company then or theretofore party to the clearing system, shall be final and conclusive, and such sum or balance shall be a debt due to the said committee.

Expenses to be paid out of the funds of the clearing system.

13. And be it enacted, That the committee shall, out of the funds of the clearing system, pay all the expenses of the clearing system, and all costs, charges, damages, and expenses which the members of the committee, or any or either of them, shall as such members or member, or which the secretary as nominal plaintiff or defendant, or other party, on behalf of the committee, bear, sustain, or be put to, and that the members of the committee and secretary shall be completely indemnified and saved harmless out of the funds of the clearing system, and by the companies parties to the clearing system, of, from, and against all action and actions, suit and suits, proceeding and proceedings, of any sort, costs, charges, damages, and expenses, to which they or any or either of them may in any way be subjected, as members or member of the committee, by reason of anything which they or he may *bonâ fide* do or omit to do, whether such deed or omission be within their powers or not.

Committee may be for balances or sums due.

14. And be it enacted, That the committee may, by action of debt in the name of their secretary, recover from any company any balance or sum which such committee shall decide to be payable by such company, whether to any other company or on account of the clearing system, and whether such company be still at the time of such decision or has then ceased to be a party to the clearing system, and whether such sum or balance shall or shall not have been previously ascertained by the secretary to be payable.

Form of action.

15. And be it enacted, That the declaration for the recovery of such sum or balance may be in the form or to the effect of the form given in the schedule (A.) to this act annexed, and that the directions contained in the said schedule for the use of the same shall be taken as part of this act.

Evidence.

16. And be it enacted, That if the defendants in such action shall plead that they never were indebted, then, on proof, that the committee decided the sum in question to be payable by the defendants, and that the defendants were either at the time of such decision or at some previous time

a party to the clearing system, and in the latter case upon further proof that such sum was decided to be payable in respect of some transactions, matters, or expenses which happened or were sustained whilst the defendants were parties to the clearing system, the plaintiff shall be entitled to a verdict on that plea.

17. And be it enacted, That the defendants in such **Plea.** action may plead any matter showing that they have since the time of the decision discharged the sum or balance so decided to be payable, and shall not plead any plea with a plea denying the plaintiff to be secretary.

18. And be it enacted, That the committee shall cause **Entries in** notes, minutes, or copies, as the case may require, of all **books.** appointments made or contracts entered into by them, and of the orders and proceedings of all their meetings, to be duly entered in books to be kept by them for that purpose; and every such entry shall be signed by the chairman of the meeting at which such appointments, contracts, orders, or proceedings respectively took place, who shall add the word "Chairman" to his signature, and which entries may be made and signed either at or after the meetings to which they respectively relate; and every entry purporting to be so signed shall be received as evidence in all courts, and before all judges, justices, and others, without proof of such respective meetings having been duly convened or held, or of the persons making or entering such orders or proceedings being members of the committee, or of the signature of such chairman, or of the fact of his having been chairman, all which last-mentioned matters shall be presumed, till the contrary be proved.

19. And be it enacted, That on the trial of any such **Books to be** action, after it is proved to the satisfaction of the court or **evidence,** judge trying the cause that such company is or had once **and com-** been such a party, the books kept by the committee shall **mittee and** be *prima facie* evidence of the truth of the matters therein **secretary** stated and contained: and the secretary, although the **witnesses.** nominal plaintiff, and the members of the committee, shall be competent witnesses, either for the plaintiff or for the defendants.

20. And be it enacted, That the committee may in all **Committee** cases sue and be sued in the name of the secretary to the **may sue or** committee; and that in all proceedings at law and in **be sued in** equity, and in bankruptcy, or of any other sort, whether **in the name** civil or criminal, the name of the secretary may be used **of their** instead of the names of the members of the committee; and **secretary.** proofs, in cases of bankruptcy, insolvency, or in winding-up affairs, may be made by the secretary for the committee.

21. And be it enacted, That in any indictment or **In criminal** information for any felony or misdemeanor wherein it **proceed** shall be necessary to state the ownership of any property **ings pro-**

party of
committee
to be
deemed the
property of
secretary.

whatsoever, whether real or personal, and the same shall either belong to the committee or be in their custody, or in the custody or possession of any officer, clerk, or servant of the committee, or of any person employed for the purpose or in the capacity of clerk or servant by the committee, or in or on any building or land used for the purposes of the clearing system, or shall be used or intended to be used for the purposes of the clearing system, it shall be sufficient to state such property to belong to the secretary of the committee.

Criminal
proceed-
ings to be
prosecuted
in name of
secretary.

22. And be it enacted, That in any indictment for embezzlement, wherein it shall be necessary to state the party charged with the embezzlement to have been the clerk or servant of some master or masters, or to have been employed for the purpose or in the capacity of clerk or servant by some master or masters, and such masters shall have been the committee, it shall be sufficient in such indictment to name the secretary of the committee in every place in such indictment where the names of the members of the committee would but for this enactment be required to be inserted.

Service of
notices.

23. And be it enacted, That every notice or requisition on the business of the clearing system, or given pursuant to this act, shall be sufficient if it be in writing signed by the secretary of the committee, or secretary or other officer of the company giving the same, and if it be sent by the general post addressed to the secretary of the company for whom the same is intended, in case such notice or requisition be intended for any company, or to the secretary at the principal office of the clearing system, in case such notice or requisition be intended for the committee; and proof of such notice or requisition being deposited in any public letter box or receiving house for letters, intended to be forwarded by the general post, shall be deemed proof of the due service of such notice or requisition; and notices or requisitions for each member of the committee shall be sufficient if sent in manner aforesaid, addressed to him at the principal office of the company whom he represents.

Mode in
which the
companies
and com-
mittee are
to be de-
scribed in
legal pro-
ceedings.

24. And be it enacted, That in all pleadings or proceedings, civil or criminal, when it shall be required to mention all the companies parties to the clearing system, or the committee, it shall be sufficient to mention the companies by the description of "The Companies Parties to the Clearing System mentioned in the Railway Clearing Act, 1850," and to describe the committee by the description of "The Clearing Committee mentioned in the Railway Clearing Act, 1850," without stating the names of the individual companies and members.

25. And be it enacted, That in all cases where the name of the secretary to the committee shall be used under the authority of this act, it shall be sufficient to name and describe him, and to state the authority for using his name, as in the form of declaration in schedule (A.)

Description of thesecretary in legal proceedings.

26. And be it enacted, That upon the death or removal of any secretary no action or suit or other proceeding pending in his name, as plaintiff or defendant or otherwise, either on behalf of or against the committee, shall abate or be stayed, but as soon as another secretary shall be appointed the name of such new secretary shall be thereafter used: and in an action at law such name shall, whether it be before or after judgment, be introduced by suggestion, to which no plea or demurrer shall be allowed; and the omission to make such suggestion, and an erroneous suggestion, shall be mere irregularities, and shall, on the application of the committee or of the party opposed to the committee, be rectified, but shall not otherwise be taken advantage of.

Actions, &c. not to abate on death or removal of secretary.

27. And be it enacted, That all the costs, charges, and expenses of obtaining and passing this act or incident thereto shall be paid by the said committee out of the first monies which shall come to their hands after the passing of this act.

Expenses of act.

28. And be it enacted, That this act may be called "The Railway Clearing Act, 1850," and shall be deemed to be a public act, and as such shall be judicially noticed

Title of act.

SCHEDULE A.

to wit. } *A.B.*, Secretary to the Clearing Committee
and now named by virtue of the Railway Clearing Act, 1850, by *C.D.* his attorney, complains of *X.Y.*, who have been summoned to answer the said *A.B.* in an action of debt, for that the Clearing Committee have decided that the sum of 100*l.* is payable by the defendants, as parties to the clearing system, by means whereof an action has accrued to the said committee to demand in the name of their secretary the said sum of 100*l.*, yet the defendants have not paid the same to the damage of the said committee of 10*l.*, and thereupon the plaintiff, by virtue of the said act, brings suit.

Schedule.

Directions for using the above Form.

Substitute for A.B. the Name of the Secretary, and for C.D. the Name of his Attorney, and for X.Y. the Name of the Company Defendant, and for the sums such sums as the case may require, and add the venue. Several counts may be inserted on the above model where several sums are sought to be recovered.

13 & 14 VICT. cap. 83.

An Act to facilitate the Abandonment of Railways, and the Dissolution of Railway Companies, in certain Cases. [14th August, 1850.]

Preamble. WHEREAS divers Joint Stock Companies have been incorporated by Act of Parliament for making railways, and it has been found that such railways, or certain parts thereof, cannot be made or carried on with advantage either to the promoters thereof or to the public, and it is expedient, therefore, that facilities should be given for the abandonment of such railways or parts of railways, and for the dissolution of such companies, or some of them, and winding up the concerns thereof :

Application to Board of Trade to be allowed to abandon undertaking.

“ Board of Trade,” see 14 & 15 Vict. c. 64, s. 1.

Directors may call meeting.

“ Board of Trade.”

Shareholders may require directors to call meeting.

1. 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, That if any company authorized by Act of Parliament heretofore passed to make a railway desire that the making and carrying on of such railway or some part thereof, whether commenced or not, be abandoned, such company may, by the authority and with the consent of the holders of three-fifths of the shares or stock of such company, represented in manner hereinafter mentioned at a general meeting of shareholders to be convened in manner hereinafter mentioned, make application in writing to the *commissioners of railways*, setting forth the particulars of the railway or portion of the railway desired to be abandoned by them, and the grounds upon which such application is made.

2. And be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for the directors of any such railway company at any time to call a meeting of the shareholders thereof for the purpose of determining whether such application shall be made to the *commissioners of railways*, and so from time to time as they shall see fit.

3. And be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for any number of shareholders of any such company, not being less than five, and holding in the aggregate not less than one-twentieth of the capital or stock of the company, consisting of shares or stock whereon all calls for the time being have been paid up, but exclusive of any shares or stock held by or in the names of the directors of the com-

pany or any of them, or by or in the name of any person in trust for the directors or any of them, or for the company, and which shareholders shall have paid all the calls then due on the shares held by them, by writing under their hands to require the directors of such company to call a meeting for the purpose aforesaid; and upon the receipt of any such requisition such directors shall forthwith proceed to call a meeting of the shareholders of such company on a day to be named by them, not being less than fourteen nor more than twenty-eight days after the receipt of such requisition: Provided always, on the default of the directors to call and advertise such meeting within fourteen days after the receipt of the requisition, it shall be lawful for the requisitionists to call such meeting themselves, at a time and place to be appointed by them, of which fourteen days' notice shall be given by them by advertisement as hereinafter provided: Provided also, that when any meeting of any such company shall have been called pursuant to any such requisition as aforesaid, the directors of such company shall not be required to call any further meeting of such company upon any further requisition for the like object until twelve months shall have elapsed since the holding of such previous meeting.

4. And be it enacted, That after any such meeting has been called by the directors, or after the receipt of any such requisition as aforesaid, it shall not be lawful for the directors to make any payments out of the moneys of the company for the purposes of the railway proposed to be abandoned, except in discharge of *bonâ fide* debts or liabilities, or in performance of contracts or engagements previously entered into, and in payment of the expenses of calling and holding such meeting, nor to enter into any contracts or engagements on behalf of the company with respect to the railway so proposed to be abandoned, nor to make any calls, nor to register the transfer of any shares, until the meeting called as aforesaid shall have determined whether such application shall be made.

5. And be it enacted, That the calling of any such meeting shall be by public advertisement in the manner required or usually adopted for advertising the extraordinary general meetings of such company, and where such meeting is called by the directors of the company a circular letter shall be sent by the post addressed to each of the registered shareholders of such company, according to his registered address or other known address, seven clear days at least before the holding of such meeting, and stating that a general meeting of the shareholders of such company will be held at a time and place mentioned in such circular, for the purpose of determining whether

After receipt of requisition, directors not to make any payments, &c.

Mode of calling meeting, and signifying the consent of the shareholders to the application.

7. And be it enacted, That the chairman of the directors of such company, if present, or in his absence the deputy chairman, if any, of such directors, shall be the chairman of such meeting as aforesaid, or if neither such chairman nor deputy chairman of the directors be present, any shareholder chosen for that purpose by a majority of the shareholders present at the meeting shall be the chairman thereof.

8. And be it enacted, That at every such meeting the shareholders present thereat shall elect three shareholders of the company to be scrutineers for the purposes aforesaid, and in electing such scrutineers each shareholder shall have one vote only, and shall vote for one scrutineer only; and the decision of such scrutineers, or of any two of them, upon any of the matters hereby intrusted to them, shall be final in all respects.

9. And be it enacted, That for the purpose of receiving the report of the said scrutineers the chairman of such meeting may, if he think fit, on the application of any one of such scrutineers, and he shall, if required by more than one of such scrutineers, adjourn such meeting to some time to be appointed by him, not less than one clear day, nor more than seven clear days from the day of holding such meeting.

10. And be it enacted, That a certificate under the hand of the chairman of the meeting, stating that such meeting as aforesaid has been duly held, and such consent given as aforesaid in cases where the same is given, shall within one week after the day of holding such meeting be deposited in the office of the said commissioners of railways.

11. Provided always, and be it enacted, That if it appear to any of the shareholders of any such company who shall have signed any such requisition, or been present at any such meeting as aforesaid at which the proposal to apply to the said commissioners to authorize the abandonment of the whole or part of a railway shall have been negatived or alleged to be negatived, either that such meeting was not duly called, or that the sense thereof was not duly taken according to the true intent and meaning of this act, and that if such meeting had been duly called, and the sense thereof duly taken, the consent of such meeting to the proposed application would have been given, it shall be lawful for any such shareholders not being less in number than five, and holding in the aggregate not less than one-twentieth of the capital or stock of the company, consisting of shares or stock whereon all calls for the time being have been paid up, and which shareholders shall have paid all the calls then due on the

Chairman of the meeting.

Meeting to elect scrutineers.

Adjournment of meeting on application of scrutineers.

Certificate of the chairman to be evidence.

Shareholders desiring abandonment, and complaining that the sense of the company has not been fairly ascertained may apply to the Commissioners.

shares held by them, to apply to the said commissioners, setting forth in writing the grounds on which they complain of the decision alleged to have been come to at such meeting as aforesaid, and praying that a further meeting may be called, and if it appear to the said commissioners (after hearing the parties complained of, if they desire to be heard) that there is good reason to believe that if such meeting had been duly called, and the sense thereof duly taken, the consent of such meeting to the proposed application to the said commissioners would have been given, the said commissioners shall certify their judgment to that effect, and shall direct a further meeting to be called by the directors of such company at the time and place to be appointed by the said commissioners, and the said directors shall call such meeting accordingly, or in default thereof it shall be lawful for the shareholders who complained to the said commissioners of the proceedings of the former meeting to call such meeting, and all the provisions of this act shall apply to any further meeting so directed to be called in like manner as to any original meeting hereinbefore authorized or required to be called.

If meeting determine that application shall be made, directors not to proceed meanwhile.

12. And be it enacted, That if at any such meeting any railway company shall determine, as hereinbefore mentioned, that such application as aforesaid shall be made, or if the said commissioners shall certify as aforesaid their judgment, that if such meeting had been duly called and the sense thereof duly taken the consent of such meeting to the proposed application to the said commissioners would have been given, then, as from the date of the resolution so come to at such meeting, or the date of the said certificate, as the case may be, the directors of such company shall not have power to proceed any further with the making of the railway, or the part thereof so proposed to be abandoned, until the decision of the commissioners of railways with respect to such application be made, and then only in accordance with such decision.

Commissioners of railways to direct advertisements of application.

13. And be it enacted, That if it appear to the said commissioners that there are sufficient grounds for entertaining such application, the said commissioners shall require and direct the company making the same to give notice of such application having been made, by advertisement inserted, in a form to be approved of by the said commissioners, once in the London, Edinburgh, or Dublin Gazette, according as the railway or part of the railway proposed to be abandoned is situate in England, Scotland, or Ireland, and once in each of three successive weeks in some newspaper published or circulating in each county in which any part proposed to be abandoned of such rail-

way is situated, and affixed for three successive Sundays on the principal outer door of the church or churches of every parish in which any part of such railway where the whole is proposed to be abandoned, or in which any part proposed to be abandoned, is situate, and in Ireland such notice shall also be affixed to the Roman Catholic Chapel, and wheré there shall be no such church or chapel on some public or conspicuous place of such parish; and every such notice shall set forth within what time and in what manner any person who thinks himself aggrieved by any such proposed abandonment, and who desires to object thereto, may bring such objection before the commissioners.

14. And be it enacted, That, for the purpose of ascertaining the state and condition of the company making any such application, and of inquiring into the expediency of the proposed abandonment of railway, and of determining the terms and conditions on which the same may be authorized by them, it shall be lawful for the commissioners of railways, by themselves or by any officer appointed and specially empowered by them for that purpose, to inspect the books of accounts, minutes of proceedings, or any other books, papers, or documents in the possession or control of such company, and also, if they see fit so to do, to send, at the expense of such railway company, or at the expense of any person who applies to them for that purpose, an officer to be appointed by them to inspect the railway or proposed railway or work so proposed to be abandoned, and to collect evidence on the spot relative to such abandonment; and if any such company, or any of their officers or servants, shall refuse such inspection by the said commissioners, or any officer appointed and specially empowered by them for that purpose, or refuse or wilfully neglect to produce to the said commissioners or any such officer, on demand, any books, papers, or documents in the possession or control of such company, every such company shall for every such refusal or neglect forfeit to her Majesty the sum of twenty pounds, and a further sum of five pounds for every day during which such refusal or wilful neglect shall be continued.

Commissioners to have power to inspect the company's books and other documents, and to send an officer for local inspection.

15. And be it enacted, That upon proof to the satisfaction of the said commissioners that such notice has been duly given, and after the expiration of the time therein appointed for bringing objections before the said commissioners, and after considering all the objections, if any, brought before them, the said commissioners may, if they think fit, and upon such terms and conditions as they think fit, by warrant under their seal, and signed by two

Commissioners may by warrant authorize the abandonment of railway

or more of the said commissioners, authorize the abandonment of the railway or portion of railway described in such warrant.

In considering objections of shareholders to partial abandonment, Commissioners to have regard to local circumstances.

Power to reduce or cancel the shares of the objectors in certain cases.

Abandonment of railway to be advertised, and demands on the company for compensation to be sent in.

16. Provided always, and be it enacted, That in considering the objections which may be made by any of the shareholders of any railway company to the proposed abandonment of a part only of the railway of such company, and in determining the terms and conditions on which the said commissioners may think fit to authorize any such partial abandonment, the said commissioners shall have regard to the local situation of the lands and residences of the shareholders so objecting with reference to the portion of railway proposed to be abandoned; and in the case of any such shareholders being original subscribers to the undertaking, and not being solicitors, agents, or engineers employed in promoting the same, and whose places of residence or lands are adjoining or near the line of the portion of railway so proposed to be abandoned, it shall be lawful for the said commissioners, if they think fit so to do, in any direction which (under the provision hereinafter contained) they may give for reducing the capital of the company authorized to construct such railway, to provide, at the request of any such last-mentioned shareholders, that the nominal amount of the shares held by them in such company may be reduced to the amount then already paid up by them respectively, or to such other extent as the said commissioners may think fit to order in that behalf, or the said commissioners may, at the like request, direct any such shares to be cancelled, and a part of the moneys that may have been paid up in respect of such shares, bearing such proportion to the whole as the said commissioners having regard to all the circumstances of the case shall think fit to determine, to be repaid to such shareholders.

17. And be it enacted, That within one month after the day on which any such warrant as aforesaid is granted by the said commissioners the railway company to which the same applies shall cause notice thereof to be inserted in the London, Edinburgh, or Dublin Gazette, according as the railway or part of railway mentioned therein is situate in England, Scotland, or Ireland, and once in each of three successive weeks in some newspaper published or circulating in each county in which any part of such abandoned railway is situate, and to be affixed for three successive Sundays on the principal outer door of the church or churches of every parish in which any such part of such railway is situate, and in Ireland such notice shall also be affixed to the Roman Catholic Chapel, and where there shall be no such church or chapel, on some public or conspicuous place of such parish; and every

such notice shall require all persons having any claims or demands upon the said company for compensation or otherwise, by reason of the abandonment of railway authorized by such warrant, to transmit the statement of such claims or demands to the secretary of such company, at the office or usual place of business of the same company, within four months from the date of such warrant.

18. And be it enacted, That, upon proof to the satisfaction of the said commissioners that notice of such warrant has been duly published in manner hereinbefore required, the said commissioners shall certify the same accordingly; and such certificate shall be received in all courts of justice or elsewhere as evidence that such notice was duly published as aforesaid.

Commissioners to certify publication of notice of warrant.

19. And be it enacted, That after the granting of any such warrant, and the publication of such notice thereof as aforesaid, the company shall (subject to the provisions hereinafter contained) be released from all liability to make, maintain, or work the railway mentioned in such warrant, or the part thereof thereby authorized to be abandoned, or to purchase any of the lands required for the making thereof, or to complete the purchase of any such lands for the purchase of which notice may have been given, or any contract entered into, by or on behalf of the company, or to complete any contract for or concerning the making, maintaining, or working of the railway so to be abandoned, or any other contract relating to the railway or part of railway so authorized to be abandoned which by reason of such abandonment cannot be performed: Provided always, that nothing in this act contained shall extend to release the company from any liability to complete the purchase of any land for the purchase of which any contract may have been entered into by or on behalf of the company, and which contract may have been in part performed, or by virtue or in pursuance of which a specified sum or price as the consideration for the purchase of the lands thereby agreed to be sold to or taken by the company shall have been fixed or ascertained previously to the passing of this act, notwithstanding the time for the completion of the purchase named in such contract shall have been subsequently extended by agreement or arrangement with the company.

After the granting of warrant the company to be released from liability to make the railway.

20. Provided always, and be it enacted, That in every case in which before the granting of any such warrant any notice hath been given or contract entered into by or on behalf of the company named therein for purchasing any lands which such company were by the acts relating thereto empowered to purchase for the purpose of constructing the railway or portion of railway so authorized given.

Compensation to be made where contracts have been entered into or notice given.

to be abandoned, and from which contract such company would be relieved under the provisions hereinbefore contained, or where any contract hath been entered into for or concerning the constructing, maintaining, or working of the railway or part of railway so authorized to be abandoned, or any other contract relating thereto, which by reason of such abandonment cannot be performed, the company shall make to the owners or occupiers of and other parties interested in such lands, or being parties to such contracts as aforesaid, compensation, to be determined by arbitration as hereinafter mentioned, for all injury or damage, if any, sustained by such owners, occupiers, and other parties by reason of such purchase not being completed pursuant to such notice, or by reason of such contract not being performed.

Compensation to adjoining landowners in lieu of accommodation works.

21. And be it enacted, That where any railway or part of a railway so authorized to be abandoned shall have been then made or commenced, such company shall make to the owners and occupiers of the lands adjoining the railway or part of a railway so commenced or made, and authorized to be abandoned, compensation, to be determined by arbitration as hereinafter mentioned, for all such injury or damage, if any, as shall be sustained by such owners or occupiers by reason of the omission to make gates, passages, drains, watercourses, bridges, and such other works, for the accommodation of lands adjoining the railway, as such company would have been required to make if such railway had not been allowed to be abandoned.

Company to make compensation, in lieu of keeping bridges, &c. in repair, except where the road is restored to its former state.

22. And be it enacted, That where the line of any railway so authorized to be abandoned shall have been wholly or partially laid out, and any road shall have been carried across such line of railway by means of a bridge or tunnel over or under such railway, which bridge or tunnel the company to whom such railway belonged would, in case the same had not been abandoned, have been liable to keep in repair, then in every such case, except where such bridge or tunnel shall, with the permission of the said commissioners, be by such company removed, and such road restored to the like or an equally convenient and good state as the same was in before it was interfered with by the makers of such railway, to the satisfaction (in case of difference between such company and the owner or persons having the management of such road) of the commissioners of railways, such company shall pay to the owner of such road, if it be a private road, or to the trustees, surveyors of highways, or other persons having the management of such road, if it be a turnpike or other public road, a sum of money, to be determined

by arbitration as after mentioned, in lieu and discharge of their liability to keep such bridge or tunnel, and also the roadway over the same, in repair.

23. And be it enacted, That every sum so to be paid as last aforesaid to such trustees; surveyors, or other persons as aforesaid shall be by them forthwith paid over to the treasurer of the county where the bridge or tunnel in respect of which such sum was paid is situate, and shall be by him invested in consolidated bank annuities or other public securities, and the dividends or income thereof shall, until Parliament shall otherwise provide, be applied in the maintenance of the bridge or tunnel in respect whereof the same was paid, in such manner as the justices in quarter sessions having jurisdiction where such bridge or tunnel is situate shall order.

Compensation to trustees and overseers of public roads, how to be applied.

24. And be it enacted, That every sum so to be paid as last aforesaid in Scotland to such trustees or other persons as aforesaid shall be by them paid into bank, and the interest to arise thereon shall, until Parliament shall otherwise provide, be applied in the maintenance of the bridge or tunnel in respect whereof the same was paid, in such manner as the sheriff of the county in which such bridge or tunnel is situate, in case of any difficulty arising, shall direct.

Application of monies paid.

25. And be it enacted, That the amount of the compensation so to be made in the several cases aforesaid shall be determined, in case of difference, by arbitration, in the manner provided by the Railways Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845, or the Railways Clauses Consolidation Act, Scotland, 1845, as the case may require, and for that purpose all the clauses of the said Railways Clauses Consolidation Acts with respect to the settlement of disputes by arbitration shall be deemed to be incorporated with this act: Provided always that no such railway company shall be liable to make any compensation in respect of damage alleged to have been sustained by reason of the abandonment of the railway or part of the railway, or the non-completion of any contract of such company in any of the cases aforesaid, unless the claim for such compensation shall have been made within six months after the publication in the Gazette of the notice of the warrant for such abandonment as hereinbefore provided.

Amount of compensation to be settled by arbitration. Claims for compensation to be made within six months after publication of warrant.

26. Provided also, and be it enacted, That the authority so as aforesaid given for abandoning the making of any such railway or part of a railway shall not prejudice or affect the right of the owner or occupier of any lands to receive from such company compensation for any damage that may have been occasioned by the entry of such company upon such lands, for the purpose of surveying and

Company still liable for damage occasioned by entry on lands.

under the winding-up acts. said act, and for that purpose the railway company whose railway is so authorized to be abandoned shall, if the court shall think fit so to order, (notwithstanding anything to the contrary thereof in the said Joint Stock Companies Winding-up Act, or in the Joint Stock Companies Winding-up Amendment Act, 1849,) be deemed to be a company to which the said act applies.

Court of Session may sequestrate any company whose railway is abandoned. 32. And be it enacted, That where any such warrant as aforesaid shall have been granted for the abandonment of the whole railway of any railway company in Scotland, any shareholder of such company may present a petition to the court of session, praying the said court to sequestrate such company, and it shall thereupon be lawful for the said court to issue a deliverance awarding sequestration of such company, and to appoint a factor, who shall take possession of and recover the estate of such company, and realise and manage the same, for the purposes of this act, and for winding up and distributing the same with due regard to the rights and interests of the creditors and shareholders, and of all others concerned therein.

Court of Session to establish rules for adjustment of claims. 33. And be it enacted, That it shall be competent to the said court to establish, by acts of sederunt to be passed by them, all such rules and regulations as may be necessary in relation to the summary statement, discussion, and adjudication of all claims at the instance of creditors, shareholders, and other parties against such company, and by such rules and regulations to apply, as far as may be practicable and expedient, towards the purposes of this act, the provisions of an act passed in the session of Parliament holden in the second and third years of the reign of her present Majesty, intituled "An Act for regulating the Sequestration of the Estates of Bankrupts in Scotland;" and it shall be competent to the said court so also to establish all such other rules and regulations as may be necessary for carrying fully into effect the purposes of this act.

2 & 3 Vict. c. 41. In case of petition for winding up, landowners to be deemed creditors in respect of compensation. 34. And be it enacted, That in the event of the affairs of any such company being wound up under any such petition, the compensation hereinbefore directed to be given to the owners and occupiers of lands and others in respect of the damage sustained by them by reason of such abandonment in the cases hereinbefore mentioned, or by reason of the non-completion of any such contract as aforesaid, or otherwise, shall be deemed a demand claimed from, and when ascertained in the manner provided by this act a debt due from, such company, and the party by whom such compensation is claimed shall be deemed a

“creditor,” in England or Ireland, within the provisions of the said Joint Stock Companies Winding-up Act, or, in Scotland, within the provisions of the said recited act of the second and third years of the reign of her present Majesty; and in case any lands purchased by such railway company shall be sold by the official manager under the said act, they shall be sold in the manner and subject to the provisions contained in this act.

35. Provided always, and be it enacted, That this act, or any proceeding thereunder, shall not prejudice or affect any action or suit or other proceeding at law or in equity commenced before the eleventh day of February one thousand eight hundred and fifty, or any action or suit brought in connexion with and during the dependence of and involving the same matter with such action or suit, nor any action, suit, or other proceeding against a company which shall not have obtained a warrant authorizing the abandonment of the railway or part of a railway in respect of which such action, suit, or other proceeding shall be instituted, unless such company shall, within three days after notice for that purpose from the party suing them, give such party notice of their intention to apply for such warrant, and shall obtain the same, and serve notice thereof on such party within three calendar months thereafter, but all such actions and suits and other proceedings shall be proceeded with, and judgments recovered, and rules, orders, and decrees made therein shall be enforced, as if this act had not been passed, save only that the same, after notice given by the company of their intention to abandon as aforesaid, shall be suspended for three calendar months, if the warrant be refused, or be not obtained within that time.

Act not to affect actions or suits commenced before 11th Feb. 1850.

36. Provided always, and be it enacted, That nothing in this act contained shall extend or be construed to extend to authorize the abandonment by any company of any railway or portion of a railway, or other works, which such company has agreed under its corporate seal to make and construct, according to any agreement entered into either with any individual or with any other company, unless such individual or company shall consent in writing to such abandonment.

Certain railways not to be abandoned without consent.

37. And be it enacted, That in each case in which the said commissioners authorize the abandonment of the whole or a portion of a railway, they shall, within ten days after issuing their warrant for that purpose, if Parliament be then sitting, or if not, then as soon thereafter as Parliament meets, lay before both Houses of Parliament a copy of every such warrant, accompanied by such

Commissioners to report to Parliament.

notice, or other act by a written or printed document, signed by one of the joint secretaries of the Lords of the said committee, or by some assistant secretary, or other officer appointed by them to sign documents relating to railways; and every appointment, authority, determination, order, requisition, regulation, certificate, notice, or other act signified by a written or printed document purporting to be so signed as aforesaid, shall be deemed to have been duly made, issued, or done by the Lords of the said committee; and every such document shall be received in evidence in all courts and before all justices and others, without proof of the authority or signature of such secretary or other officer, or other proof whatsoever, until it be shown that such document was not signed by the authority of the Lords of the said committee.

16 & 17 VICT. cap. 69.

An Act to make better Provision concerning the Entry and Service of Seamen, and otherwise to amend the Laws concerning Her Majesty's Navy (so far as relates to Railways).

[15th August, 1853.]

Railway companies to convey naval forces upon the same terms as military and police.

7 & 8 Vict. c. 85.

18. WHENEVER it shall be necessary to move any of the officers or men in her majesty's navy or belonging to any naval coast volunteers, or any other officers or men under the command or government of the admiralty, every railway company shall, upon the production of a route or order for the conveyance of such officers or men, signed by any officer or person authorized by the lord high admiral or commissioners for executing the office of lord high admiral in that behalf, be bound to provide conveyance for such officers or men and their personal luggage, and also any public baggage, stores, arms, ammunition, and other necessaries and things, by the railway of such company, at the usual hours of starting, in like manner and at the like fares and rates of charge, and upon the like conditions, as under the act of the session holden in the seventh and eighth years of her majesty, chapter eighty-five, or any other act applicable to such company, such company would be bound to provide such conveyance for the officers and men of her majesty's forces of the line, ordnance corps, marines, militia, and police force, and their personal luggage, and any public baggage, stores, arms, ammunition, and other necessaries and things of the said forces.

17 & 18 VICT. cap. 31.

*An Act for the better Regulation of the Traffic on
Railways and Canals.* [10th July, 1854.]

WHEREAS it is expedient to make better provision for Preamble.
regulating the traffic on railways and canals: Be it enacted
by the Queen's most excellent Majesty, by and with the
advice and consent of the Lords spiritual and temporal, Interpretation of
and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and words.
by the authority of the same, as follows:

1. In the construction of this act "the Board of Trade" Board of
shall mean the Lords of the committee of her Majesty's Trade.
privy council for trade and foreign plantations: The word
"traffic" shall include not only passengers, and their Traffic.
luggage, and goods, animals, and other things conveyed
by any railway company or canal company, or railway
and canal company, but also carriages, waggons, trucks,
boats, and vehicles of every description adapted for
running or passing on the railway or canal of any such
company: The word "railway" shall include every station Railway,
of or belonging to such railway used for the purposes of
public traffic: and, the word "canal" shall include any Canal.
navigation whereon tolls are levied by authority of Par-
liament, and also the wharves and landing places of and
belonging to such canal or navigation, and used for the
purposes of public traffic: The expression "railway
company," "canal company," or "railway and canal com- Company.
pany," shall include any person being the owner or lessee
of or any contractor working any railway or canal or
navigation constructed or carried on under the powers of
any act of Parliament: A station, terminus, or wharf Stations.
shall be deemed to be near another station, terminus, or
wharf when the distance between such stations, termini,
or wharves shall not exceed one mile, such stations not
being situate within five miles from St. Paul's Church, in
London.

2. Every railway company, canal company, and railway Railway
and canal company, shall, according to their respective companies
powers, afford all reasonable facilities for the receiving to make
and forwarding and delivering of traffic upon and from the arrangements for
several railways and canals belonging to or worked by receiving
such companies respectively, and for the return of car- and forward-
riages, trucks, boats, and other vehicles, and no such warding
company shall make or give any undue or unreasonable traffic with-

out unreason-
able
delay, and
without
partiality.

preference or advantage to or in favour of any particular person or company, or any particular description of traffic, in any respect whatsoever, nor shall any such company subject any particular person or company, or any particular description of traffic, to any undue or unreasonable prejudice or disadvantage in any respect whatsoever; and every railway company and canal company and railway and canal company having or working railways or canals which form part of a continuous line of railway or canal or railway and canal communication, or which have the terminus, station, or wharf of the one near the terminus, station, or wharf of the other, shall afford all due and reasonable facilities for receiving and forwarding all the traffic arriving by one of such railways or canals by the other, without any unreasonable delay, and without any such preference or advantage, or prejudice or disadvantage, as aforesaid, and so that no obstruction may be offered to the public desirous of using such railways or canals or railways and canals as a continuous line of communication, and so that all reasonable accommodation may, by means of the railways and canals of the several companies, be at all times afforded to the public in that behalf.

Parties
complain-
ing that
reasonable
facilities for
forwarding
traffic, &c.,
are with-
held, may
apply by
motion or
summons
to the supe-
rior courts.

3. It shall be lawful for any company or person complaining against any such companies or company of anything done, or of any omission made in violation or contravention of this act, to apply in a summary way, by motion or summons, in England, to her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas at Westminster, or in Ireland to any of her Majesty's Superior Courts in Dublin, or in Scotland to the Court of Session in Scotland, as the case may be, or to any judge of any such court; and, upon the certificate to her Majesty's Attorney General in England or Ireland, or her Majesty's Lord Advocate in Scotland, of the Board of Trade alleging any such violation or contravention of this act by any such companies or company, it shall also be lawful for the said Attorney General or Lord Advocate to apply in like manner to any such court or judge, and in either of such cases it shall be lawful for such court or judge to hear and determine the matter of such complaint; and for that purpose, if such court or judge shall think fit, to direct and prosecute, in such mode and by such engineers, barristers, or other persons as they shall think proper, all such inquiries as may be deemed necessary to enable such court or judge to form a just judgment on the matter of such complaint; and if it be made to appear to such court or judge on such hearing, or on the report of any such person, that anything has been done or omission made, in violation or contravention of this act, by such company or companies, it

Inquiries
by engi-
neers or
barristers.

shall be lawful for such court or judge to issue a writ of injunction or interdict, restraining such company or companies from further continuing such violation or contravention of this act, and enjoining obedience to the same; and in case of disobedience of any such writ of injunction or interdict it shall be lawful for such court or judge to order that a writ or writs of attachment, or any other process of such court incident or applicable to writs of injunction or interdict, shall issue against any one or more of the directors of any company, or against any owner, lessee, contractor, or other person failing to obey such writ of injunction or interdict; and such court or judge may also, if they or he shall think fit, make an order directing the payment by any one or more of such companies of such sum of money as such court or judge shall determine, not exceeding for each company the sum of two hundred pounds for every day, after a day to be named in the order, that such company or companies shall fail to obey such injunction or interdict; and such monies shall be payable as the court or judge may direct, either to the party complaining, or into court to abide the ultimate decision of the court, or to her Majesty, and payment thereof may, without prejudice to any other mode of recovering the same, be enforced by attachment or order in the nature of a writ of execution, in like manner as if the same had been recovered by decree or judgment in any Superior Court at Westminster or Dublin, in England or Ireland, and in Scotland by such diligence as is competent on an extracted decree of the Court of Session; and in any such proceeding as aforesaid, such court or judge may order and determine that all or any costs thereof or thereon incurred shall and may be paid by or to the one party or the other, as such court or judge shall think fit; and it shall be lawful for any such engineer, barrister, or other person, if directed so to do by such court or judge, to receive evidence on oath relating to the matter of any such inquiry, and to administer such oath.

4. It shall be lawful for the said Court of Common Pleas at Westminster, or any three of the judges thereof, whom the Chief Justice shall be one, and it shall be lawful for the said courts in Dublin, or any nine of the Judges thereof, of whom the Lord Chancellor, the Master of the Rolls, the Lords Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench and Common Pleas, and the Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, shall be five, from time to time to make all such general rules and orders as to the forms of proceedings and process, and all other matters and things touching the practice and otherwise in carrying this act into execution before such courts and judges, as they

Writ of
injunction
may be
issued.

Penalty.

Costs.

Judges may
make such
regulations
as may be
necessary
for proceed-
ings under
this act.

may think fit, in England or in Ireland, and in Scotland it shall be lawful for the Court of Session to make such Acts of Sederunt for the like purpose as they shall think fit.

Court or judge may order a rehearing.

5. Upon the application of any party aggrieved by the order made upon any such motion or summons as aforesaid, it shall be lawful for the court or judge by whom such order was made, to direct, if they think fit so to do, such motion or application on summons to be reheard before such court or judge, and upon such rehearing to rescind or vary such order.

Mode of proceeding under this act.

6. No proceeding shall be taken for any violation or contravention of the above enactments, except in the manner herein provided; but nothing herein contained shall take away or diminish any rights, remedies, or privileges of any person or company against any railway or canal or railway and canal company under the existing law.

Company liable for neglect or default in the carriage of animals or goods, notwithstanding notice to the contrary.

7. Every such company as aforesaid shall be liable for the loss of or for any injury done to any horses, cattle, or other animals, or to any articles, goods, or things, in the receiving, forwarding, or delivering thereof, occasioned by the neglect or default of such company or its servants, notwithstanding any notice, condition, or declaration made and given by such company contrary thereto, or in anywise limiting such liability; every such notice condition or declaration being hereby declared to be null and void: Provided always, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the said companies from making such conditions with respect to the receiving, forwarding, and delivering of any of the said animals, articles, goods, or things, as shall be adjudged by the court or judge before whom any question relating thereto shall be tried to be just and reasonable: Provided always, that no greater damages shall be recovered for the loss of or for any injury done to any of such animals, beyond the sums herein-after mentioned; (that is to say,) for any horse fifty pounds; for any neat cattle, per head, fifteen pounds; for any sheep or pigs, per head, two pounds; unless the person sending or delivering the same to such company shall, at the time of such delivery, have declared them to be respectively of higher value than as above mentioned; in which case it shall be lawful for such company to demand and receive by way of compensation for the increased risk and care thereby occasioned, a reasonable per-centage upon the excess of the value so declared above the respective sums so limited as aforesaid, and which shall be paid in addition to the ordinary rate of charge; and such per-centage or increased rate of charge shall be

Company not liable beyond a limited amount in certain cases, unless the value declared and extra payment made.

notified in the manner prescribed in the Statute Eleventh George Fourth and First William Fourth, chapter sixty-eight, and shall be binding upon such company in the manner therein mentioned: Provided also, that the proof of the value of such animals, articles, goods, and things, and the amount of the injury done thereto, shall in all cases lie upon the person claiming compensation for such loss or injury: Provided also, that no special contract between such company and any other parties respecting the receiving, forwarding, or delivering of any animals, articles, goods, or things as aforesaid shall be binding upon or affect any such party unless the same be signed by him or by the person delivering such animals, articles, goods, or things respectively for carriage: Provided also, that nothing herein contained shall alter or affect the rights, privileges, or liabilities of any such company under the said Act of the Eleventh George Fourth and First William Fourth, chapter sixty-eight, with respect to articles of the descriptions mentioned in the said Act.

8. This Act may be cited for all purposes as "The Short title. Railway and Canal Traffic Act, 1854."

the said recited act; and such sheriff shall de company or other parties carrying on such pub to make payment to the clerk of supply of th of the wages and allowances of such constabl pointed, at such rate and at such time and in suc as the sheriff shall appoint: Provided always, rate so paid shall not exceed the highest rate the time to any other constable of the cour where the company or other parties carrying public work shall refuse or neglect, within four next after the demand thereof, to pay any su and allowances or any part thereof as shall sheriff have been directed to be paid, it shall for such sheriff forthwith to cause the same to together with the expense of levying the same, l ing and sale of the goods and effects of the con other parties liable to pay such wages and allow

Recited act and this act to be as one. 3. The said recited act and this act shall be construed as one act.

21 & 22 VICT. cap. 75.

An Act to amend the Law relating to Cheap Trains, and to restrain the Exercise of certain Powers by Canal Companies being also Railway Companies. [2d August, 1858.]

WHEREAS by the Act passed in the session of Parliament 7 & 8 Vict. held in the seventh and eighth years of the reign of her c. 85. present Majesty, chapter eighty-five, section six, it is enacted, amongst other things, with respect to the cheap trains thereby required to be provided in certain cases, that the fare or charge for each third-class passenger by any such train shall not exceed one penny for each mile travelled: And whereas it is expedient to amend the said Act in manner hereinafter mentioned: And whereas it is also expedient to amend the act passed in the ninth year of the reign of her present Majesty, chapter forty-two, intituled "An Act to enable Canal Companies to become Carriers of 8 & 9 Vict. Goods upon their Canals," by restraining as herein-after c. 42. mentioned the exercise of certain powers therein contained: 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. When the distance travelled by any third-class passenger by any train run in compliance with the provisions relating to cheap trains contained in the said act of the seventh and eighth of Victoria, chapter eighty-five, is a portion of a mile, and does not amount to one mile, the fare for such portion of a mile may be one penny, or when such distance amounts to one mile, or two or more miles, and a portion of another mile, the fare or charge for such portion of a mile, if the same amounts to or exceeds one half mile, may be one halfpenny: Provided always, that for children of three years and upwards, but under twelve years of age, the fare or charge shall not exceed half the charge for an adult passenger.

2. After the passing of this act, no fare heretofore charged to or received from any third-class passenger by any such train as aforesaid shall in any proceeding hereafter instituted be deemed to have exceeded the rate prescribed in such case by the said act of the seventh and eighth of Victoria, chapter eighty-five, if the same shall be deemed excessive.

not have exceeded the rate of one farthing for each quarter of a mile travelled.

Canal companies, being also railway companies, not to take leases of railways or canals unless specially authorized.

3. Notwithstanding anything contained in the said cited Act of the ninth year of her Majesty, it shall not be lawful for any canal or navigation company, being authorized by any Act of Parliament, or for any railway company, or entitled to work any railway constructed under the authority of any Act of Parliament, hereafter to accept a lease of the whole or any part of any canal or navigation company, or of the tolls, due charges upon or in respect of the whole or any part of such undertaking, except under the powers of some Acts heretofore passed or to be hereafter passed in which the parties to any such lease shall be specifically named and authorized to enter into the same.

Made perpetual by 23 & 24 Vict. c. 41.

4. *This act shall continue in force for one year, after the passing thereof, and thence to the end of the next session of Parliament.*

22 & 23 VICT. cap. 59.

An Act to enable Railway Companies to settle their Differences with other Companies by Arbitration.
 [13th August, 1859.]

FOR the better providing for the settlement by arbitration of matters in which railway companies in the United Kingdom are mutually interested, 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; (that is to say,)

1. This act may for all purposes be cited as "Railway Companies Arbitration Act, 1859;" and the expression "Railway Companies" in this Act extends to and includes "all persons being the owners or lessees of, and all contractors working any railway upon which steam power is used."
Short title.

2. Any two or more railway companies, whether already or hereafter incorporated (in this act called the "companies"), from time to time, by writing under their respective common seals, may agree to refer and may refer to arbitration, in accordance with this act, any then existing or future differences, questions, or other matters whatsoever in which they then are or thereafter shall be mutually interested, and which they might lawfully settle or dispose of by agreement between themselves, and may delegate to the person or persons to whom the reference is made any power to determine all or any of the terms of any contract to be made between the companies which the directors of the companies respectively might lawfully delegate to any committees of themselves respectively.
Power for railway companies to refer matters to arbitration.

3. The companies jointly, but not otherwise, from time to time, by writing under their respective common seals, may add to, alter, or revoke any agreement for reference in accordance with this act theretofore entered into between the companies, or any of the terms, conditions, or stipulations thereof.
Power to alter or revoke agreement for reference.

4. Every reference or agreement in accordance with this act, except so far as it is from time to time revoked or modified in accordance with this act, shall bind the companies, and may and shall be carried into full effect.
Agreements to be carried into effect.

5. Where the companies agree, the reference shall be made to a single arbitrator.
Reference to single arbitrator.

Reference to two or more arbitrators.

6. Except where the companies agree that the reference shall be made to a single arbitrator, the reference shall be made as follows; to wit,

Where there are two companies the reference shall be made to two arbitrators:

Where there are three or more companies the reference shall be made to so many arbitrators as there are companies.

Appointment of arbitrators by companies.

7. Where there are to be two or more arbitrators, every company shall by writing under their common seal appoint one of the arbitrators, and shall give notice in writing thereof to the other company or companies.

Appointment of arbitrators by Board of Trade.

8. Where there are to be two or more arbitrators, if any of the companies fail to appoint an arbitrator within fourteen days after being thereunto requested in writing by the other company, or by the other companies or any of them, then, on the application of the companies or any of them, the Board of Trade, instead of the company so failing to appoint an arbitrator, may appoint an arbitrator; and the arbitrator so appointed shall for the purposes of this act be deemed to be appointed by the company so failing.

Appointment of arbitrators by companies to supply vacancies.

9. When the reference is made to two or more arbitrators, if before the matters referred to them are determined any arbitrator dies, or becomes incapable or unfit, or for seven consecutive days fails to act as arbitrator, the company by which he was appointed shall by writing under their common seal appoint an arbitrator in his place.

Appointment of arbitrators by Board of Trade to supply vacancies.

10. Where the company by which an arbitrator ought to be appointed in the place of the arbitrator so deceased, incapable, unfit, or failing to act, fail to make the appointment within fourteen days after being thereunto requested in writing by the other company, or by the other companies or any of them, then, on the application of the companies or any of them, the Board of Trade may appoint an arbitrator; and the arbitrator so appointed by the Board of Trade shall for the purposes of this act be deemed to be appointed by the company so failing.

Appointment of arbitrator; revocable.

11. When any appointment of an arbitrator is made, the company making the appointment shall have no power to revoke the appointment, without the previous consent in writing of the other company, or every other company in writing under their common seal.

Appointment of umpire by arbitrators.

12. Where two or more arbitrators are appointed, they shall, before entering on the business of the reference, appoint by writing under their hands an impartial and qualified person to be their umpire.

Appointment of umpire by

13. If the arbitrators do not appoint an umpire within seven days after the reference is made to the arbitrators, then, on the application of the companies, or any of them,

the Board of Trade may appoint an umpire; and the umpire so appointed shall for the purposes of this act be deemed to be appointed by the arbitrators.

14. Where two or more arbitrators are appointed, if before the matters referred to them are determined their umpire dies, or becomes incapable or unfit, or for seven consecutive days fails to act as umpire, the arbitrators shall by writing under their hands appoint an impartial and qualified person to be their umpire in his place.

15. If the arbitrators fail to appoint an umpire within seven days after notice in writing to them of the decease, incapacity, unfitness, or failure to act of their umpire, then, on the application of the companies, or any of them, the Board of Trade may appoint an umpire; and the umpire so appointed shall for the purposes of this act be deemed to be appointed by the arbitrators so failing.

16. Every arbitrator appointed in the place of a preceding arbitrator, and every umpire appointed in the place of a preceding umpire, shall respectively have the like powers and authorities as his respective predecessor.

17. Where there are two or more arbitrators, if they do not, within such a time as the companies agree on, or, failing such agreement, within thirty days next after the reference is made to the arbitrators, agree on their award thereon, then the matters referred to them, or such of those matters as are not then determined, shall stand referred to their umpire.

18. The arbitrator, and the arbitrators, and the umpire respectively may call for the production of any documents or evidence in the possession or power of the companies respectively, or which they respectively can produce, and which the arbitrator, or the arbitrators, or the umpire shall think necessary for determining the matters referred, and may examine the witnesses of the companies respectively on oath, and may administer the requisite oath; and in Scotland may grant diligence for the recovery of the documents or evidence, and for citing witnesses, and on application to the Lord Ordinary he may issue letters of supplement or other necessary writs in support of the diligence.

19. Except where and as the companies otherwise agree, the arbitrator, and the arbitrators, and the umpire respectively may proceed in the business of the reference in such manner as he and they respectively shall think fit.

20. The arbitrator, and the arbitrators, and the umpire respectively may proceed in the absence of all or any of the companies in every case in which, after giving notice in that behalf to the companies respectively, the arbitrator, or the arbitrators, or the umpire shall think fit so to proceed.

Board of Trade.

Appointment of umpire by arbitrators to supply vacancy.

Appointment of umpire by Board of Trade, to supply vacancy.

Powers of succeeding arbitrators and umpires.

Reference to umpire.

Power for arbitrators, &c., to call for books, &c., and administer oath.

Procedure in the arbitration.

Arbitration may proceed in absence of companies.

Several awards may be made.

21. The arbitrator, and the arbitrators, and the umpire respectively may, if he and they respectively think fit, make several awards, each on part of the matters referred, instead of one award on all the matters referred; and every such award on part of the matters shall for such time as shall be stated in the award, the same being such as shall have been specified in the agreement for arbitration, or in the event of no time having been so specified, for any time which the arbitrator may be legally entitled to fix, be binding as to all the matters to which it extends, and as if the matters awarded on were all the matters referred, and that notwithstanding the other matters or any of them be not then or thereafter awarded on.

Awards made in due time to bind all parties.

22. The award of the arbitrator, or of the arbitrators, or of the umpire, if made in writing under his or their respective hand or hands, and ready to be delivered to the companies within such a time as the companies agree on, or, failing such agreement, within thirty days next after the matters in difference are referred to (as the case may be) the arbitrator, or the arbitrators, or the umpire, shall be binding and conclusive on all the companies.

Umpire may extend period for making his award.

23. Provided always, That (except where and as the companies otherwise agree) the umpire, from time to time by writing under his hand, may extend the period within which his award is to be made; and if it be made and ready to be delivered within the extended time, it shall be as valid and effectual as if made within the prescribed period.

Awards not to be set aside.

24. No award made on any arbitration in accordance with this act shall be set aside for any irregularity or informality.

Awards to be obeyed.

25. Except only so far as the companies bound by any award in accordance with this act from time to time otherwise agree, all things by every award in accordance with this act lawfully required to be done, omitted, or suffered shall be done, omitted, or suffered accordingly.

Agreements, arbitrations, awards &c.

26. Full effect shall be given by all the superior courts of law and equity in the United Kingdom, according to their respective jurisdiction, and by the companies respectively, and otherwise, to all agreements, references, arbitrations, and awards in accordance with this act; and the performance or observance thereof may, where the courts think fit, be compelled by distress infinite on the property of the companies respectively, or by any other process against the companies respectively or their respective property that the courts or any judge thereof shall direct, and where requisite frame for the purpose.

Costs of arbitration

27. Except where and as the companies otherwise agree, the costs of and attending the arbitration and the award

shall be in the discretion of the arbitrator, and the arbitrators, and the umpire respectively. and award.

28. Except where and as the companies otherwise agree, and if and so far as the award does not otherwise determine, the costs of and attending the arbitration and the award shall be borne and paid by the companies in equal shares, and in other respects the companies shall bear their own respective costs. Payment of costs.

29. The submission to any arbitration in accordance with this act may at any time be made a rule of any of her Majesty's superior courts of record at Westminster, or, as the case may be, at Dublin, on the application of any party interested; and the court may remit the matter to the arbitrator, or to the arbitrators, or to the umpire, with any directions the court think fit. Submission to arbitration to be made a rule of court.

23 VICT. cap. 14.

An Act for granting to Her Majesty Duties on Profits arising from Property, Professions, Trades, and Offices (so far as relates to Railways).
[3rd April, 1860.]

Commissioners for special purposes to assess railways;

5. No assessment shall be made under this act by the commissioners for general purposes in respect of the annual value or profits and gains arising from any railway, but in lieu thereof every such assessment shall be made by the commissioners for special purposes, and upon the value or profits and gains for the year ending the fifth day of April one thousand eight hundred and sixty, and the said last-mentioned commissioners shall notify the assessment to the secretary or other officer of the company upon which the same shall be made, and the amount of such assessment shall be paid, collected, and levied in like manner as any other assessment made by the said commissioners for special purposes.

and also the persons employed by railway companies.

6. In like manner as aforesaid the commissioners for special purposes shall assess the duties payable under schedule (E.) in respect of all offices and employments of profit held in or under any railway company, and shall notify to the secretary or other officer of such company the particulars thereof, and the said assessment shall be deemed to be and shall be an assessment upon the company, and paid, collected, and levied accordingly; and it shall be lawful for the company or such secretary or other officer to deduct and retain out of the fees, emoluments, or salary of each such officer or person the duty so charged in respect of his profits and gains.

23 VICT. cap. 22.

*An Act to amend the Laws relating to the Customs
(so far as relates to Railways).*

[15th May, 1860.]

21. THE term "bill of lading" shall be construed to mean and include any bill of lading or other instrument of the equivalent thereto or used in the place thereof, on the term "bill of lading." or which shall or may be used by any shipper, carrier, forwarder, or consignee, broker, or other person as and for or to serve the purpose of a bill of lading on the exportation of goods, whether shipped direct from the port of shipment, or forwarded by railway, canal, or other mode of transit or carriage, to any port or place for shipment, and also to mean and include the shipping bill now required under "The Customs Consolidation Act, 1853," if the commissioners of customs shall order and direct that the same shall be used and accepted in London, or at any other port or place, as and for the bill of lading required by this act; and the customs bill of lading shall be a counterpart of such bill of lading or other instrument as aforesaid, except where the shipping bill shall be used and accepted as aforesaid as and for the bill of lading, in which case such shipping bill shall be the customs bill of lading, and shall contain the name and address of the exporter of the goods therein mentioned, or his agent, and an accurate specification of the marks, numbers, description, quantity, and value of the goods comprised therein, showing separately those which are of British manufacture and those which are foreign, imported free of duty, or on which all duties have been paid, and are not to be drawn back, shall be endorsed on such counterpart or annexed thereto, or be included in such shipping bill where the same shall be used and accepted as aforesaid; and shall, when received by the proper officer of customs, be deemed to be the entry outwards, so far as relates to any goods comprised therein in respect whereof no bond is required on the exportation thereof; and no such bill of lading or other instrument as aforesaid in respect of any goods exported shall be valid if it contain or include the goods of more than one consignor, nor if the goods be for delivery from such consignor to more than one person or firm under the consignment thereby made; and every person who shall

Construct-
tion of the
of lading."
To apply to
goods
whether
shipped di-
rect from
port of
shipment,
or forward-
ed by rail-
way, canal,
&c., to any
place for
shipment.
Bill of lad-
ing to be
deemed the
entry out-
wards of
free goods,
but not to
include
more than
one con-
signment.

make, sign, or utter any bill of lading or other instrument as aforesaid contrary hereto shall be deemed to have evaded the stamp duty on each separate consignment mentioned therein, and shall forfeit and pay a penalty of five pounds, in addition to treble the amount of stamp duty so evaded.

Penalty.

Bills of lading to be delivered within time prescribed by the exporter or his agent.

22. The "customs bills of lading," not being in the form of a shipping bill, relating to the goods exported by any ship, together with the specification herein-before required to be endorsed thereon or annexed thereto, shall either before or within twenty-four hours after the final clearance of such ship be delivered by the exporter of such goods or his agent to the proper officer of customs, with a declaration subscribed by him that such specification is true, except where it shall be found more convenient to the exporter of the goods to postpone the endorsement or delivery of such specification, in which case he shall by himself or his agent, either before or within such twenty-four hours, deliver to the proper officer of customs the "customs bills of lading," and shall within six days thereafter deliver to the proper officer of customs separately the specification of the goods contained in such "customs bill of lading," with the like declaration of the truth thereof; provided that where the shipping bill shall be used and accepted as and for the customs bill of lading, the same shall be delivered prior to the shipment of the goods, and shall contain all the particulars required to be given in the endorsement on the bill of lading or specification herein-before referred to, unless it shall be found more convenient to postpone the delivery of such particulars, in which case the shipping bill shall not be required to contain more than the marks and numbers, and number of the packages and general denomination of the goods, with the name and address of the exporter or his agent; but in such case the specification herein-before required shall be delivered within six days after the final clearance of the ship, as in the case of postponement of specification, and with the like declaration of the truth thereof; and it shall be lawful for the proper officer of customs to call for the invoice, bills of lading, bills of parcels, and such other documents as relate to the goods as he may think necessary to test the accuracy of such specification, and every person in whose hands the same may be shall produce the same when so required; and if such exporter or his agent, or other person, shall fail to comply with such of the foregoing requirements as respectively relate to him, he shall forfeit and pay for every such offence a penalty of forty shillings: Provided also, that these requirements shall

Penalty on failing to comply with foregoing requirements.

not apply to any cargoes or parts of cargoes which shall have been shipped under the regulations in force prior to the passing of this act: Provided also, that it shall be lawful for the commissioners of customs, to extend the time or times within which the customs bill of lading, with or without the specification endorsed thereon or annexed thereto, or the specification separately, at any port or place as they may see fit, shall or may be delivered to the proper officer of customs.

23. When any goods are delivered by any exporter or his agent to any carrier or forwarder, for the purpose of being conveyed by inland carriage or transit, to and to be exported from any port of shipment, by or for such carrier or forwarder, such exporter or his agent shall in all cases where a shipping bill is now required by law prepare and sign, adding thereto his address, place of abode or business, and deliver to such carrier or forwarder, the customs bill of lading or shipping bill as required by this act on the exportation of goods, and such carrier or forwarder shall obtain the signature of the master of such ship to such bill of lading, and shall, either before or within twenty-four hours after the final clearance of such ship, deliver such bill of lading to the proper officer of customs at the port of shipment; and if such customs bill of lading shall not at the time of the delivery thereof to such proper officer be endorsed with the specification by this act required on the exportation of goods, the exporter or his agent shall, within six days after the final clearance of the exporting ship, transmit to the proper officer of customs of the export department at the port of shipment the separate specification by this act required in cases where the exporter or his agent postpones the endorsement upon or delivery of such specification, with the customs bill of lading; and every exporter, agent, carrier, forwarder, or broker who shall fail to comply with such of the requirements hereby made as relate to him or them respectively shall forfeit and pay a penalty of forty shillings; and every such carrier or forwarder who shall convey any goods to any port of shipment, to be there shipped and exported by or for him, without such customs bill of lading in respect thereof, shall forfeit and pay for every such offence the sum of forty shillings.

24. The term "carrier or forwarder" shall be understood to mean and apply to any public carrier or other person undertaking the through-carriage by land and sea of any goods to foreign parts, or the carriage of any goods to any port or place of shipment, to be there shipped and exported to foreign parts by or for him; and the term

Bills of lading, &c., relating to goods conveyed by railway, canal, or other mode of inland carriage for shipment.

Penalty on exporter, &c. failing to comply with requirements hereby made.

Meaning of the terms "carrier or forwarder" and "goods"

as used in
this act.

"goods" as used in this act shall be understood to mean goods, wares, and merchandise exported in the way of trade, and shall not apply to small parcels or other articles in respect of which shipping bills have not been required under the customs laws prior to the passing of this act.

Penalty on
exporter,
&c. ship-
ping with-
out bill of
lading.

25. If any exporter, shipper, or other person shall have shipped or caused to be shipped for exportation to parts beyond the seas any goods for which the customs bill of lading shall not have been delivered within the time specified by this act after the final clearance of the exporting ship to the proper officer of customs, or for which the shipping bill, where the same shall be used and accepted as aforesaid as and for the customs bill of lading, shall not have been so delivered prior to the shipment of the goods, such exporter, shipper, or other person so offending shall forfeit and pay a penalty of twenty pounds.

Payment of
duty on
customs bill
of lading
to be by an
adhesive
stamp.

28. The payment of the duty of one shilling and sixpence imposed by this act upon every customs bill of lading shall be denoted by an adhesive stamp affixed thereto, of the value of one shilling and sixpence, and for that purpose such stamps only as are provided and issued in pursuance of this act shall be used, and shall be clear, unobliterated, and not have been used before.

Customs
bill of
lading not
to be valid
if without a
stamp.

29. No "customs bill of lading" shall be valid without a stamp of the value of one shilling and sixpence thereon, nor shall any other bill of lading be valid without the stamp of sixpence thereon already imposed by law; and any person signing or using any customs bill of lading or other bill of lading without the proper stamp thereon shall forfeit and pay the sum of forty shillings for every such offence: Provided always, that the forfeiture and payment of the penalty hereby imposed shall not exempt the party liable thereto from any penalties imposed by or for any breach of the laws in force relating to stamps and taxes involved therein.

23 & 24 VICT. cap. 106.

An Act to amend the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act (1845) in regard to Sales and Compensation for Land by way of a Rentcharge, Annual Feu Duty or Ground Annual, and to enable Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the War Department to avail himself of the Powers and Provisions contained in the same Acts.

[20th August, 1860.]

WHEREAS it is expedient to extend the Provisions of the Lands Clauses Consolidation Acts, 1845, in regard to Sales of Land or Compensation for Damages, in consideration of an annual Rentcharge, Annual Feu Duty or Ground Annual, and to enable Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the War Department to avail himself of the Powers and Provisions contained in the same Act for the Purchase of Lands wanted for the Service of the War Department or for the Defence of the Realm: 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:

I. So much of the Tenth Section of the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845, as provides that, save in the Case of Lands of which any Person is seised in fee or entitled to dispose absolutely for their own Benefit, the Consideration to be paid for any Lands, or for any Damage done thereto, shall be in a gross Sum, is hereby repealed.

II. The Power to sell and convey Lands in consideration of an annual Rentcharge provided by the Tenth Section of the said Act, and the Power to recover such Rentcharge provided by the Eleventh Section of the said Act, are hereby extended to all Cases of Sale and Purchase or Compensation under the said Act where the Parties interested in such Sale, or entitled to such Compensation, are under any Disability or Incapacity, and have no Power to sell or convey such Lands, or to receive such Compensation, except under the Provisions of the said Act.

8 & 9 Vict.
c. 18.Part of
Sect. 10 of
recited Act
repealed.Sects. 10 &
11 of recited
Act as to
Powertosell
&c. Lands
for an annual
Rentcharge, and
to recover
extended to
all Sales,
&c.

Similar Proviso with regard to Lands sold under Sect. 10 of 8 & 9 Vict. c. 19.

III. The Power to sell and convey Lands in consideration of an Annual Feu Duty or Ground Annual, under the Tenth Section of the Lands Clauses Consolidation (Scotland) Act, 1845, and the Power to recover such Annual Feu Duty or Ground Annual, are hereby extended to all Cases of Sale or Purchase or Compensation under the said Act, where the Parties interested in such Sale are under any Disability or Incapacity, and have no Power to sell or convey such Lands, or to receive such Compensation, except under the Provisions of the said Act.

Amount of Rentcharge to be settled in manner directed in the 9th Section of recited Acts.

IV. In every Case of such Sale or Compensation by any Parties other than Parties seised in fee or entitled to dispose absolutely of the Lands so sold or damaged, the Amount of such Rentcharge, Annual Feu Duty or Ground Annual, herein-before mentioned, shall be settled in the Manner directed in the Ninth Section of each of the said Acts respectively: Provided that the Amount of such annual Rentcharge, Annual Feu Duty or Ground Annual, shall in no case be less than One Fourth Part greater than the net annual Rent received by the parties beneficially interested in such Lands, upon an Average of the last Seven Years; and that a Charge of Five *per Cent.* on the gross Sum estimated or fixed as aforesaid, by way of Compensation for any Damage that may be done to the said Lands, shall in all such Cases be added to and shall form a Part of the said Rentcharge, Annual Feu Duty or Ground Annual; and that no Fine, Foregift, Grassum, Premium, or other Consideration in the Nature thereof, shall be paid or taken in respect of the Lands so sold or damaged, other than the annual Rentcharge, Annual Feu Duty or Ground Annual, made payable for such Lands: Provided also, that such Rentcharge shall be and remain upon and for the same Uses, Trusts, and Purposes as those upon which the Rents and Profits of the Land so conveyed stood settled or assured at or immediately before the Conveyance thereof, and shall be a First Charge on the Tolls and Rates, if any, payable under the special Act.

If Lands purchased by way of Rentcharge borrowing Powers to be reduced proportionally.

V. In case the Promoters of the Undertaking shall be empowered, by any Act or Acts relating thereto, to be passed after the passing of this Act, to borrow Money to an Amount not exceeding a prescribed Sum, then in the event of the Promoters of the Undertaking agreeing at any Time after the passing of this Act with any Person, under the Powers of this Act and of either of the Acts herein-before mentioned, or of either of the said Acts, only, for the Purchase of any Lands in consideration of the

Payment of a Rentcharge, Annual Feu Duty or Ground Annual, the Powers of the Promoters of the Undertaking for borrowing Money shall be reduced by an Amount equal to Twenty Years Purchase of any Rentcharge, Annual Feu Duty or Ground Annual, so for the Time being payable.

VI. The Clauses contained in "The Lands Clauses Consolidation Act (1845)," relating to the Purchase of Lands by Agreement, and to Agreements for Sale and Conveyances, Sales, and Releases of any Lands or Hereditaments, or any Estate or Interest therein, by Parties under Disability, shall extend and be applicable to all Purchases of Land and Hereditaments for public Purposes which shall be hereafter made by the Council of any City or Borough, with the Sanction of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, under the Powers for that purpose contained in "The Municipal Corporation Mortgages, &c. Act, (1860)."

Certain Clauses in 8 & 9 Vict. c. 18, extended to Purchases of Land, &c. for public Purposes.

VII. For the Purchase or Acquisition of any Messuages, Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments wanted for the Service of the Admiralty or of the War Department or for the Defence of the Realm, it shall be lawful for Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the War Department for the Time being to use all or any of the Powers and Provisions by the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845, and by the Lands Clauses Consolidation (Scotland) Act, 1845, given to Promoters of the Undertaking, as therein mentioned, and for such Purposes the said Principal Secretary shall be deemed and taken to be the Promoters of an Undertaking within the Meaning of the said Act, and all the Powers and Provisions thereof shall, if used by Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the War Department, be treated as if they were contained in the Fifth and Sixth *Victoria*, Chapter Ninety-four, for the Purpose of being used and made available by the Principal Officers of Her Majesty's Ordnance, and had been transferred to the said Principal Secretary for the Time being by the Eighteenth and Nineteenth *Victoria*, Chapter One hundred and seventeen, for the Purposes aforesaid: Provided always, that nothing herein contained shall authorize any Purchase otherwise than by Agreement of any Land, except according to the Provisions of the Twenty-third Section of the said Act of the Fifth and Sixth *Victoria*, or prejudice or affect the Powers and Authorities of the said Principal Secretary for the Time being under the said last-mentioned Statutes, or either of them.

Power to Secretary for War to use the Powers given to Promoters of Undertakings by 8 & 9 Vict. cc. 18, 19.

VIII. This Act shall be read and construed as Part of the said Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845, or of the

This Act and 8 & 9

24 & 25 VICT. cap. 50.

An Act for facilitating the Transfer of Mortgages and Bonds granted by Railway Companies in Scotland.
[1st August, 1861.]

WHEREAS by an act passed in the sixteenth and seventeenth years of the reign of her present majesty queen Victoria, (chapter fifty-nine,) it is provided that "where
 " on the original making and issuing of any bond or
 " mortgage given by public companies under the provisions of acts of parliament, as securities for money which
 " such companies are by the said acts expressly empowered
 " or authorized to borrow, and before any transfer or
 " assignment thereof, such bond or mortgage shall be
 " stamped with an amount of stamp duty equal to three
 " times the amount of the ad valorem stamp duty chargeable thereon by law, and over and above the said ad
 " valorem duty, then every transfer or assignment thereafter made of such bond or mortgage by endorsement
 " thereon shall be deemed to be exempt from the stamp
 " duty which would otherwise be payable in respect of
 " such transfer or assignment." And whereas it is expedient to make provision for regulating the force and effect of bonds and mortgages so stamped granted by railway companies in Scotland, and of the transfer or assignment thereof by endorsement thereon: 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. From and after the passing of this act, any person entitled to any mortgage or bond granted by any railway company in Scotland, under the powers contained in any act of parliament, may from time to time transfer his right to and interest in such mortgage or bond to any other person by signing on the back of such mortgage or bond an endorsement in the form prescribed by the schedule to this act, or to the like effect; provided always, that such mortgage or bond shall, on the original making and issuing thereof, and before any transfer or assignment thereof, have been stamped with an amount of stamp duty equal to three times the amount of the ad valorem stamp duty chargeable thereon by law, and over and above the said ad valorem duty, and have been duly registered in the books of such company,

16 & 17
 Vict. c. 59,
 s. 14

Mortgages and bonds by railway companies bearing a certain stamp duty may be transferred by endorsement.

8 & 9 Vict. c. 17. in terms of the companies clauses consolidation (Scotland) act, 1845.

Endorsements to be exempt from stamp duty and effect of assignments. 2. Every such endorsement shall be exempt from stamp duty, and shall have the same force and effect in all respects as the transfer of any mortgage or bond by deed executed according to the form and registered in terms of the provisions prescribed by the said companies clauses consolidation (Scotland) act, 1845.

3. In this act the expression "person" shall include company, firms, and incorporations.

"Person." 4. In citing this act, it shall be sufficient for all purposes to use the expression, "The Railway Companies Mortgage Transfer (Scotland) Act, 1861."

SCHEDULE.

FORM OF ENDORSEMENT.

I A.B. of transfer to C.D. of

In witness whereof I have subscribed this endorsement at
on the day of
before these witnesses, E.F. of and G.H.
of

[Signature of endorser.]

[Signatures of witnesses.]

24 & 25 VICT. cap. 70.

An Act for regulating the Use of Locomotives on Turnpike and other Roads and the Tolls to be levied on such Locomotives and on the Waggon and Carriages drawn or propelled by the same (so far as relates to Railways).

[1st August, 1861.]

6. It shall not be lawful for the owner or driver of Use of any locomotive to drive it over any suspension bridge locomotives nor over any bridge on which a conspicuous notice has restricted been placed, by the authority of the surveyor or persons over, sus- liable to the repair of the bridge, that the bridge is in- pension and sufficient to carry weights beyond the ordinary traffic of other the district, without previously obtaining the consent of bridges. of the surveyor of the road or bridgemaster under whose charge such bridge shall be for the time being, or of the persons liable to the repair of such bridge; and in case such owner of the locomotive and surveyor of the road or bridge, or bridgemaster, shall differ in opinion as to the sufficiency of any bridge to sustain the transit of the locomotive, then the question shall be determined by an officer to be appointed, on the application of either party, by one of her majesty's principal secretaries of state, whose certificate of sufficiency of such bridge shall entitle the owner of the locomotive to take the same over such bridge.

7. Where any turnpike or other roads, upon which Damage locomotives are or hereafter may be used, pass or are or caused by shall be carried over or across any stream or watercourse, locomotives navigable river, canal or railway, by means of any bridge to bridges, or arch (whether stationary or moveable), and such over rail- bridge or arch, or any of the walls, buttresses, or sup- ways, &c., ports thereof, shall be damaged by reason of any loco- to be made motive or any waggon or carriage drawn or propelled by good by owners. or together with a locomotive passing over the same or coming into contact therewith, none of the proprietors, undertakers, directors, conservators, trustees, commis- sioners, or other person interested in or having the charge Company of such navigable river, canal, or railway, or the tolls not liable thereof, or of such bridge or arch, shall be liable to re- for damage pair or make good any damage so to be occasioned, or to make compensation to any person for any obstruction, interruption, or delay which may arise therefrom to the so occa- sioned.

Carriers—continued.

extent than, 8 & 9 Vict. c. 33, s. 82; 17 & 18 Vict. c. 31, s. 7

— provisions respecting bills of lading, in the case of goods forwarded by, to any place for shipment, 23 Vict. c. 22, ss. 21 to 25, 28, 29

Carrying of passengers and goods upon railway, and tolls to be taken thereon, 8 & 9 Vict. c. 33, ss. 79 to 100; 17 & 18 Vict. c. 31, ss. 2 to 7

Casting Vote, the chairman to have a, if there be an equality of votes, 8 Vict. c. 17, ss. 79, 95, 99

Cattle—company liable for loss of, or injury to, occasioned by their neglect or default, 17 & 18 Vict. c. 31, s. 7

Certificate—of chairman of committees of house of lords, or of the speaker of the house of commons, authorizing repayment of money deposited in pursuance of the standing orders, 9 Vict. c. 20, s. 5

Certificate of Board of Trade—authorizing a modification in the mode of constructing certain public works, 8 & 9 Vict. c. 33, s. 58
— requiring company to construct screens to turnpike roads, 8 & 9 Vict. c. 33, s. 55

— that a further meeting of company be called to decide on application to be allowed to abandon undertaking, 13 & 14 Vict. c. 83, ss. 11, 12

— that notice of warrant authorizing abandonment of railway, has been duly published, 13 & 14 Vict. c. 83, s. 18

— to attorney general that company do not afford reasonable facilities for forwarding traffic, &c.

— 31, s. 3

Chairman of Meeting of company to board of trade, to abandon undertaking, 13 & 14 Vict. c. 83, s. 10

Company—of their engines proposed to

Certificate of Company—contd.
be used on the railway, 8 & 9 Vict. c. 33, s. 108

Certificate of Proprietorship—to be delivered to the purchaser of forfeited shares, 8 Vict. c. 17, s. 34

Certificate of Sheriff, stating errors and omissions in plans and books of reference, 8 & 9 Vict. c. 33, s. 1
— that capital has been subscribed, 8 Vict. c. 17, s. 42; s. 19, s. 16

Certificates of Shares—8 Vict. c. 17, ss. 11, 12, 13, 16

— form of, schedule A, page 89
Certiorari—proceedings under certain acts not to be removed by, 3 & 4 Vict. c. 97, s. 17

Chairman at general meetings, 8 Vict. c. 17, ss. 76, 79, 83

— of committees of directors, 8 Vict. c. 17, s. 99

— of directors, 8 Vict. c. 17, s. 95, 96, 97

Chairman at meeting of Railway Company authorized by an act passed previous to 14th August, 1850—appointment of, at meeting to decide on application to board of trade to be allowed to abandon undertaking, 13 & 14 Vict. c. 83, s. 7

— duties of the, 13 & 14 Vict. c. 83, ss. 5, 6, 9, 10

Chairman of Committees of House of Lords—certificate of, authorising repayment of monies deposited in pursuance of the standing orders, 9 Vict. c. 20, s. 5

Chairman of Committee of Companies parties to the Clearing System—appointment of, 13 & 14 Vict. c. 33, ss. 7, 8

— duties of the, 13 & 14 Vict. c. 33, ss. 6, 18

Cheap Trains—7 & 8 Vict. c. 85, ss. 6 to 10; 21 & 22 Vict. c. 75, ss. 1, 2

Chief Rents—see Feu Duties

Children, charges for conveyance of, 7 & 8 Vict. c. 85, ss. 6, 12; 21 & 22 Vict. c. 75, s. 1

Church Doors—Affixing of notices on, on Sundays, 13 & 14 Vict. c. 83, ss. 13, 17

- Clay**—may be taken from lands temporarily occupied by company, 8 & 9 Vict. c. 33, s. 27
- Clearing System**—see “Committee of Companies”
- Clerks of the Peace**—see Sheriff Clerks
- Closing of Transfer Books**—8 Vict. c. 17, s. 18
- Coin**—restriction of liability for loss of, 1 Will. 4, c. 68, s. 1
- Collector of Tolls**—duties of, 8 & 9 Vict. c. 33, ss. 91, 92, 94, 95
- delivery of matters in possession of, 8 & 9 Vict. c. 33, s. 99
- to give security, 8 Vict. c. 17, s. 112
- Commissioners of Railways**—application to, by railway company, to be allowed to abandon their undertaking, 13 & 14 Vict. c. 83, ss. 1, 2
- proceedings with reference to such application, 13 & 14 Vict. c. 83, ss. 10 to 16, 18, 28, 37
- the act constituting, repealed, and all powers, &c. granted to them by any subsequent acts transferred to the board of trade, 14 & 15 Vict. c. 64, ss. 1, 2
- see Board of Trade
- Commissioners of Woods and Forests**, consent of the, to construction of works below high-water mark, 8 & 9 Vict. c. 33, s. 17
- may abate and remove railways where the gauge has been unlawfully constructed or altered, 9 & 10 Vict. c. 57, s. 7
- Committees of directors**—8 Vict. c. 17, ss. 98 to 100
- of lunatics, votes of, 8 Vict. c. 17, s. 82
- empowered to sell and convey lands, 8 Vict. c. 19, ss. 7, 67, 68
- of parties entitled to commonable or other rights in lands, 8 Vict. c. 19, ss. 93 to 98
- Committee of Companies parties to the Clearing System**—may admit other companies, 13 & 14 Vict. c. 33, s. 2
- Committee of Companies**—contd.
- may give or receive notice that any company shall cease to be a party to the clearing system, 13 & 14 Vict. c. 33, ss. 3, 4
- to consist of delegates, one to be appointed by each company, 13 & 14 Vict. c. 33, s. 5
- meetings of the, 13 & 14 Vict. c. 33, s. 6
- to appoint chairman, secretary, and treasurer, 13 & 14 Vict. c. 33, ss. 7 to 10
- monies received by the, to be held as trustees for the companies to whom the same is payable, 13 & 14 Vict. c. 33, s. 11
- the decision of the, to be final as to the sum payable by any company, 13 & 14 Vict. c. 33, s. 12
- to pay their expenses and be indemnified out of the funds of the clearing system, 13 & 14 Vict. c. 33, s. 13
- proceedings by, for recovery of balances, &c., 13 & 14 Vict. c. 33, ss. 14 to 26
- Common Carriers**—Provisions for protection of, 1 Will. 4, c. 68
- company not liable to a greater extent than, 8 & 9 Vict. c. 33, s. 82; 17 & 18 Vict. c. 81, s. 7
- provisions respecting bill of lading in the case of goods forwarded by, to any place for shipment, 23 Vict. c. 22, ss. 21 to 25, 28, 29
- Commons**—lands of the nature of, compensation for, and conveyance of, 8 Vict. c. 19, ss. 93 to 98
- Company**—accountability of the officers of the, 8 Vict. c. 17, ss. 112 to 117
- borrowing of money by the, on mortgage or bond, 8 Vict. c. 17, ss. 40 to 58
- distribution of the capital of the, into shares, 8 Vict. c. 17, ss. 6 to 13
- general meetings of the, and exercise of the right of voting by

Company—continued.

- the shareholders, 8 Vict. c. 17, ss. 69 to 83
- liable to action for interruption of roads, 8 & 9 Vict. c. 33, s. 48
- pinding and sale of goods of the, 8 Vict. c. 17, s. 144; c. 33, s. 132
- liable to action for neglect or default in the carriage of animals and goods, notwithstanding notice to the contrary, 17 & 18 Vict. c. 31, s. 7
- powers of the, to be exercised by the directors, 8 Vict. c. 17, s. 93
- powers of the, to be exercised only in general meeting, 8 Vict. c. 17, s. 94
- proceedings against a, not affording reasonable facilities for forwarding traffic, &c., 17 & 18 Vict. c. 31, ss. 2 to 6
- remedies of creditors of the, against the shareholders, 8 Vict. c. 17, ss. 38, 39
- service of notices upon the, 1 & 2 Vict. c. 98, s. 15; 3 & 4 Vict. c. 97, s. 20; 5 & 6 Vict. c. 55, s. 19; 7 & 8 Vict. c. 85, s. 23; 8 Vict. c. 17, s. 137; c. 19, s. 128; c. 33, ss. 59, 130
- to keep and deposit copies of special act, 8 Vict. c. 17, ss. 165, 166; c. 19, ss. 142, 143; c. 33, ss. 153, 154
- Companies parties to the Clearing System*—admission and retiring of, 13 & 14 Vict. c. 33, ss. 1 to 4
 - to be represented on the committee by one delegate each, 13 & 14 Vict. c. 33, s. 5
 - to receive notice of meetings of committee and of business to be transacted, 13 & 14 Vict. c. 33, s. 6
- balances due to and from the, to be settled by the secretary and committee, 13 & 14 Vict. c. 33, s. 12
- proceedings against, for recovery of balances, &c., 13 & 14 Vict. c. 33, ss. 14 to 26

Companies authorized by Act passed previous to the 14th August, 1850

- may apply to board of trade to be allowed to abandon their undertaking, 13 & 14 Vict. c. 83, s. 1
- meeting to determine whether such application shall be made, 13 & 14 Vict. c. 38, ss. 2, 3, 5, 6, 11
- if the meeting determine that such application be made, the directors not to proceed further with the railway until the decision of the board be made, 13 & 14 Vict. c. 83, s. 12
- to give the notices of the application directed by the board, 13 & 14 Vict. c. 83, s. 13
- to produce their books and papers for inspection of board or their officer, 13 & 14 Vict. c. 83, s. 14
- in reducing the capital of the, where railway is only partially abandoned, the board of trade may reduce or cancel the shares of objecting shareholders, 13 & 14 Vict. c. 83, s. 16
- to give notice within one month after warrant for abandonment is granted, requiring all persons claiming compensation to transmit statement thereof to the secretary, 13 & 14 Vict. c. 83, s. 17
- after granting of warrant, and publication of notice thereof, the, to be released from liability to make the railway, 13 & 14 Vict. c. 83, s. 19
- to make compensation to land-owners and parties to contracts, 13 & 14 Vict. c. 83, ss. 20, 21
- to make compensation in lieu of keeping bridges and tunnels in repair, 13 & 14 Vict. c. 83, ss. 22 to 24
- not liable to make compensation, unless claims sent in within six months after publication of notice of warrant for abandonment, 13 & 14 Vict. c. 83, s. 25

Companies authorized by Act passed previous to the 14th August, 1850
—continued.

— still liable to make compensation for damage occasioned by entry upon lands, 13 & 14 Vict. c. 83, s. 26

— to sell lands acquired for the railway in the same manner as superfluous lands, 13 & 14 Vict. c. 83, s. 27

— the capital of the, may be reduced when part only of railway is abandoned, 13 & 14 Vict. c. 83, s. 28

— after the granting of warrant for abandoning the whole railway the powers of the, to cease, except for the purpose of winding up their affairs, 13 & 14 Vict. c. 83, s. 29

— the affairs of the, may be wound up by sequestration awarded by court of session, where the whole railway is abandoned, 13 & 14 Vict. c. 83, s. 32

— not to abandon any railway to be made under any agreement with any other individual or company unless with their consent, 13 & 14 Vict. c. 83, s. 36

Compensation—deposit and application of, coming to persons having limited interests or prevented from treating, or not making title, 8 Vict. c. 19, ss. 67 to 79

Compensation to Company—for discontinuance of services required by the postmaster-general, 1 & 2 Vict. c. 98, ss. 7, 9, 16

Compensation to Lessees—for damage by reason of severance of lands or otherwise, 8 Vict. c. 19, s. 113

Compensation to Mortgagees—if mortgages paid off before stipulated time, 8 Vict. c. 19, s. 106

Compensation to Owners and Occupiers of Lands—for loss by reason of works necessary to repair or prevent accidents, 5 & 6 Vict. c. 65, s. 14

— for damage sustained by the

Compensation to Owners and Occupiers of Lands—continued.

— exercise of the powers of the company, 8 & 9 Vict. c. 33, s. 16
— for temporary use of roads, 8 & 9 Vict. c. 33, s. 25

— for temporary occupation of lands, 8 & 9 Vict. c. 33, ss. 36, 37

— in the case of parties under disability, 8 Vict. c. 19, s. 9; 23 & 24 Vict. c. 106, ss. 3, 4

— in respect of lands, the interests in which have by mistake been omitted to be purchased, 8 Vict. c. 19, ss. 117 to 119

— manner of settling disputes as to, 8 Vict. c. 19, ss. 19 to 66

— payment or deposit of, previous to entry upon lands, 8 Vict. c. 19, ss. 83 to 90

Compensation to Owners of Mines
—for loss by interruption of continuous working of such mines, &c., 8 & 9 Vict. c. 33, ss. 74, 75

Compensation to Tenants—for value of their unexpired term, &c. 8 Vict. c. 19, s. 114

Compensation to Owners of Animals and Goods—by a Company not affording facilities for forwarding traffic, &c., 17 & 18 Vict. c. 31, s. 3

— for injury to animals or goods occasioned by neglect, &c. 1 Will. 4, c. 68; 17 & 18 Vict. c. 31, s. 7

Compensation by reason of abandonment of Railway—statement of persons claiming, to be delivered to secretary of company, 13 & 14 Vict. c. 83, s. 17

— to landowners and parties to contracts, 13 & 14 Vict. c. 83, s. 20

— to landowners in lieu of accommodation works, 13 & 14 Vict. c. 83, s. 21

— to trustees, &c. of roads in lieu of keeping bridges and tunnels in repair, 13 & 14 Vict. c. 83, ss. 22 to 24

— company not liable to make, unless claims made within six months after publication of war-

- Compensation by reason of Abandonment of Railway**—contd.
 — temporary occupation of lands during the, 8 & 9 Vict. c. 33, ss. 25 to 37
 — appointment of additional constables to keep the peace during the, 21 & 22 Vict. c. 65, s. 2
- Contingencies**—fund for, 8 Vict. c. 17, s. 125
- Contracts**—making of, on behalf of the company, 8 Vict. c. 17, ss. 100, 101
 — any person interested in, incapable of being a director, 8 Vict. c. 17, ss. 88, 89
 — shareholder of incorporated joint stock company not disqualified by reason of, 8 Vict. c. 17, s. 90
 — respecting the forwarding of animals or goods, not binding unless signed by the party, 17 & 18 Vict. c. 31, s. 7
 — not to be entered into by directors after meeting of company has been called to decide on application to abandon undertaking, 13 & 14 Vict. c. 83, s. 4
 — compensation to parties to, by reason of abandonment of railway, 13 & 14 Vict. c. 83, s. 20
- Conversion of borrowed money into capital**, 8 Vict. c. 17, ss. 59 to 63
- Conveyance of lands**, 8 Vict. c. 19, ss. 80 to 82
 — of lands, form of, schedule A, p. 137
 — of lands in consideration of feu duties or rent charges, form of, schedule B, page 138
 — of lands of the nature of commonry, 8 Vict. c. 19, ss. 93 to 98
 — of lands subject to mortgage, 8 Vict. c. 19, ss. 99 to 106
 — of lands by the company, effect of the word "dispone" in, 8 Vict. c. 19, s. 125
 — of mails by railway, 1 & 2 Vict. c. 98: 7 & 8 Vict. c. 85, s. 11: 10 & 11 Vict. c. 85, s. 16
 — of military and police, 5 & 6 Vict. c. 55, s. 20: 7 & 8 Vict. c. 85, s. 12
- Conductors**—complaints to be made to, by officers of post office, 1 & 2 Vict. c. 98, s. 5
- Confirmation of forfeiture of shares**, 8 Vict. c. 17, ss. 32 to 34
- Connecting Railways**—disputes between, 5 & 6 Vict. c. 55, s. 11
 — tolls on, 8 & 9 Vict. c. 33, s. 84
 — facilities to be afforded for forwarding traffic, &c. on, without unreasonable delay, 17 & 18 Vict. c. 31, s. 2
 — companies enabled to settle their differences by arbitration, 22 & 23 Vict. c. 59
- Consolidation of shares into stock**, 8 Vict. c. 17, ss. 64 to 67
- Constables**—may detain persons employed on railways who are guilty of misconduct, 5 & 6 Vict. c. 55, s. 17
 — may, by order of sheriff or justices, give possession to company of books, &c., in possession of toll collectors and other officers, 8 & 9 Vict. c. 33, s. 39
 — appointment of, to keep the peace during construction of works, 21 & 22 Vict. c. 65, s. 2
- Construction of Bridges**—8 & 9 Vict. c. 33, ss. 39 to 58
- Construction of Railway**, and works connected therewith, 8 & 9 Vict. c. 33, ss. 6 to 24

Conveyance—continued.

- of naval forces, 16 & 17 Vict. c. 69, s. 18
- of third-class passengers, 7 & 8 Vict. c. 85, ss. 6 to 10; 21 & 22 Vict. c. 75, ss. 1, 2
- of traffic, facilities to be afforded for, 17 & 18 Vict. c. 31, s. 2
- Conviction*—form of, schedule G, page 91; schedule C, page 138; schedule, page 189
- Copies of Special Acts*—to be kept at principal office, and also deposited with sheriff clerks and town clerks, 8 Vict. c. 17, ss. 165, 166; c. 19, ss. 142, 143; c. 33, ss. 153, 154
- Corporations*—may sell and convey lands to the company, 8 Vict. c. 19, s. 7
- Costs*—in cases of money deposited in the bank, 8 Vict. c. 19, s. 79
- of arbitration, 8 Vict. c. 17, s. 136; c. 18, ss. 32, 66; c. 33, s. 127
- of arbitration between railway and other companies, 22 & 23 Vict. c. 59, ss. 27, 28
- of committee of the clearing system, 13 & 14 Vict. c. 33, s. 13
- of conveyances, 8 Vict. c. 19, ss. 81, 82
- of inquiry in cases of disputed compensation, 8 Vict. c. 19, ss. 50 to 52
- of legal proceedings in respect of interests in land, the purchase whereof has been omitted, 8 Vict. c. 19, s. 119
- of measuring and examining goods conveyed upon the railway, 8 & 9 Vict. c. 33, ss. 94, 95
- of probative deed, releasing lands from feu duty, &c., 8 Vict. c. 19, s. 111
- of proceedings against company not allowing facilities for forwarding traffic, &c., 17 & 18 Vict. c. 31, s. 3
- of sheriff, in delivering possession of lands, 8 Vict. c. 19, s. 89
- of valuers' valuation in the case of absent parties, 8 Vict. c. 19, s. 60

Costs—continued.

- recovery of, 8 Vict. c. 19, ss. 130 to 141
- Court of Session*—application by the, of compensation to parties under disability, 8 Vict. c. 19, ss. 67 to 79
- application by the, of money deposited as compensation to parties entitled to rights in lands of the nature of commonry, 8 Vict. c. 19, s. 98
- application by the, of money deposited as value of lands entered by promoters before purchase, 8 Vict. c. 19, s. 86
- appointment by the, of judicial factors, 8 Vict. c. 17, s. 57
- sequestration by, of company whose railway is abandoned, 13 & 14 Vict. c. 83, ss. 32, 33
- petitions and applications to, under general acts, 20 & 21 Vict. c. 56, ss. 4 to 6
- Covenants*—the, implied in the word "dispone" in conveyances of lands by the company, 8 Vict. c. 19, s. 125
- Creditors*—provision for enforcing the rights of, 8 Vict. c. 17, s. 40 to 58
- remedies of, against the shareholders, 8 Vict. c. 17, ss. 38, 39
- Creditors of a Company authorized to abandon their undertaking*—parties entitled to compensation to be deemed creditors, 13 & 14 Vict. c. 83, s. 34
- Crossing of Railway*—by landowners, until accommodation works are made, 8 & 9 Vict. c. 33, s. 66
- Crossing of Roads* and other interference therewith, 5 & 6 Vict. c. 56, ss. 9, 12, 13; 8 & 9 Vict. c. 33, ss. 39 to 58
- Culverts*—to be made over mains and pipes crossed by the railway, 8 & 9 Vict. c. 33, s. 22
- Curves*—deviations from, 8 & 9 Vict. c. 33, s. 14
- Customs Bill of Lading*—provisions respecting, in the case of goods forwarded by railway, &c., to any

Customs Bill of Lading—contd.

place for shipment, 23 Vict. c. 22, ss. 21 to 25, 28, 29

Cuttings—making of tunnels in lieu of, 8 & 9 Vict. c. 33, s. 14

Damage by Locomotives—to bridges over railways, &c., 24 & 25 Vict. c. 70, s. 7

Damages—recovery of, 8 Vict. c. 17, ss. 144 to 164; c. 33, ss. 132 to 152

— recovery of, for injury to animals or goods, 17 & 18 Vict. c. 31, s. 7

Death of Shareholders—transmission of shares by, 8 Vict. c. 17, ss. 19, 20

Debts—proof of, in cases of claims against bankrupts or insolvents, 8 Vict. c. 17, s. 142; 13 & 14 Vict. c. 33, s. 20

Declaration of dividends, 8 Vict. c. 17, ss. 123 to 126

— of forfeiture of shares for non-payment of calls, 8 Vict. c. 17, ss. 30 to 33

— of transmission of shares by other means than transfer, 8 Vict. c. 17, ss. 19, 20, 31

— that forfeiture of shares was confirmed, 8 Vict. c. 17, s. 34

Deed—transfer of shares to be by, 8 Vict. c. 17, ss. 14, 15

— form of, schedule B, p. 89

Deeds, restriction of liability for loss of, 1 Will. 4, c. 68, s. 1

Deposit of Accounts—with sheriff-clerks, 8 & 9 Vict. c. 33, s. 100

— with the treasury, by companies liable to options of revenue and purchase, 7 & 8 Vict. c. 31, s. 5

Deposit in the Bank—of compensation for release of lands from rent charges, 8 Vict. c. 19, s. 110

— of compensation payable to commoners, 8 Vict. c. 19, s. 98

— of money payable to mortgagees, 8 Vict. c. 19, ss. 100, 102, 104

— of money, by subscribers to public works, in pursuance of the standing orders, 9 Vict. c. 20, ss. 2 to 5

Deposit in the Bank—continued.

— of purchase money in the case of parties under disability, 8 Vict. c. 19, ss. 9, 67 to 79

— of purchase money, previous to entry upon lands by promoters, 8 Vict. c. 19, ss. 84 to 87

Deposit of Plans and Sections—of alterations from the original plans and sections, with sheriff clerks and schoolmasters, or town clerks, 8 & 9 Vict. c. 33, ss. 8 to 10

— with sheriff clerks and schoolmasters, or town clerks, of certificate of justices stating errors in plans and books of reference, 8 & 9 Vict. c. 33, s. 7

Deposit of Special Acts—with sheriff clerks and town clerks, 8 Vict. c. 17, ss. 165, 166; c. 19, ss. 142, 143; c. 33, ss. 153, 154

Deposit with Board of Trade—of certificate of consent of company to application to be allowed to abandon their undertaking, 13 & 14 Vict. c. 83, s. 10

Descent in roads under bridges, 8 & 9 Vict. c. 33, s. 42

Deviations from engineering works described in plan and section, 8 & 9 Vict. c. 33, ss. 11 to 15

Directors—appointment and rotation of, 8 Vict. c. 17, ss. 84 to 92

— election of, 8 Vict. c. 17, s. 75

— powers of the company to be exercised by the, 8 Vict. c. 17, ss. 13, 19, 30, 31, 33, 42, 73, 93, 109, 113, 118 to 122, 123, 125, 141

— powers of the company not to be exercised by the, 8 Vict. c. 17, s. 94

— proceedings and liabilities of the, 8 Vict. c. 17, ss. 95 to 103

— writ of attachment against, of a company failing to obey interdict of court of session respecting the forwarding of traffic, &c., 17 & 18 Vict. c. 31, s. 3

Directors of Companies parties to the Clearing System—to appoint one delegate each to form the committee, 13 & 14 Vict. c. 33, s. 5

- Directors of Railway Company authorized by any Act passed previous to the 14th August 1850**—
 calling by, of meeting of shareholders to decide whether application shall be made to board of trade to be allowed to abandon their undertaking, 13 & 14 Vict. c. 83, ss. 2, 3, 5, 11
 — not to make certain payments, or enter into contracts, or make calls, or register transfer of shares, until meeting has determined whether such application be made, 13 & 14 Vict. c. 83, s. 4
 — not to proceed with the railway if the meeting determine that such application be made, 13 & 14 Vict. c. 83, s. 12
- Disability, Parties under**—purchase of lands from, 8 Vict. c. 19, ss. 7 to 9
 — purchase of lands from, restricted, 8 Vict. c. 19, s. 14
 — application of compensation in the case of, 8 Vict. c. 19, ss. 67 to 79
- Dispute**, effect of the word, in conveyances, 8 Vict. c. 19, s. 125
- Disputes**—between connecting railways, 5 & 6 Vict. c. 55, s. 11; 17 & 18 Vict. c. 31, ss. 3 to 6
 — settlement of, by arbitration, 8 Vict. c. 17, ss. 131 to 136; c. 33, ss. 119 to 129
 — settlement by arbitration of, between railway and other companies, 22 & 23 Vict. c. 59
- Disputed Compensation**—settlement of cases of, 8 Vict. c. 19, ss. 20, 21, 23
 — method of proceeding before sheriff in cases of, 8 Vict. c. 19, s. 22
 — method of proceeding by arbitration in cases of, 8 Vict. c. 19, ss. 24 to 35
 — method of proceeding before a jury in cases of, 8 Vict. c. 19, ss. 36 to 55
 — method of proceeding in cases of, where owners are not to be found, 8 Vict. c. 19, ss. 56 to 66
 — respecting injury to animals or
- Disputed Compensation**—contd.
 goods in the forwarding thereof, 1 Will. 4, c. 68; 17 & 18 Vict. c. 31, s. 7
- Dissolution of Railway Companies**
 —see *Companies*
- Distress**—see *Pounding and Sale*
- Distribution** of the capital of the company into shares, 8 Vict. c. 17, ss. 6 to 13
- Dividends**—making of, 8 Vict. c. 17, ss. 75, 94, 123 to 126
 — payment of interest on money borrowed in preference to, 8 Vict. c. 17, s. 51
- Drains**—making of, 8 & 9 Vict. c. 33, ss. 16, 60
- Drunkenness**—punishment of servants of company for, 5 & 6 Vict. c. 55, s. 17
- Duties of auditors**, 8 Vict. c. 17, ss. 104 to 111
- Duties on Passengers**—provisions respecting, 5 & 6 Vict. c. 79, ss. 2, 4 to 7, 26
- Edinburgh Gazette, and Newspapers**—notices in the, 8 Vict. c. 17, ss. 31, 54; 13 & 14 Vict. c. 83, ss. 13, 17
- Electrical Telegraphs**, 7 & 8 Vict. c. 85, ss. 13, 14
- Embankments**—making of, 8 & 9 Vict. c. 33, ss. 11, 14, 16
- Enforcement**, of payment of calls, 8 Vict. c. 17, ss. 26 to 29
- Engines and carriages** to be used on railway, 8 & 9 Vict. c. 33, ss. 107 to 118
- Engineer**—accommodation works to be constructed under the superintendence of the, of the company, 8 & 9 Vict. c. 33, s. 64
- Engineers**—inquiries by, into alleged violations of provisions of traffic act, 17 & 18 Vict. c. 31, s. 3
- Engineering Works**—limits and conditions of deviations from the, marked on the deposited plans, 8 & 9 Vict. c. 33, s. 14
- Entail**—on the purchase of land to be held under, not necessary to insert the provisions verbatim, 8 Vict. c. 19, s. 73
- Entry upon lands adjoining railway**

Entry—continued.

- to repair or prevent accidents, 5 & 6 Vict. c. 55, s. 14: 8 & 9 Vict. c. 33, s. 28
- upon lands by promoters before purchase, 8 Vict. c. 19, ss. 83 to 90
- right to compensation for damage occasioned by, not to be prejudiced by abandonment of railway, 13 & 14 Vict. c. 83, s. 26
- Errors in Plans and Books of Reference*—correction of, 8 & 9 Vict. c. 33, ss. 7, 15
- Evidence* in action for calls, 8 Vict. c. 17, ss. 28, 29
- in action for recovery of balances due to the clearing committee, 13 & 14 Vict. c. 33, ss. 16 to 19
- in action for injury to cattle or goods conveyed by railway or canal, 17 & 18 Vict. c. 31, s. 7
- of amount of compensation awarded by jury, 8 Vict. c. 19, s. 49
- of authority for borrowing money, 8 Vict. c. 17, s. 43
- of bye-laws, 8 Vict. c. 17, s. 130; c. 33, s. 104
- of forfeiture of shares, 8 Vict. c. 17, s. 34
- of majority of votes, when required to authorize any proceeding of the company, 8 Vict. c. 17, s. 83
- of offer of superfluous lands to landowners, 8 Vict. c. 19, s. 122
- of plans and books of reference, 8 & 9 Vict. c. 33, s. 10
- of publication of notices of warrant authorizing abandonment of railway, 13 & 14 Vict. c. 83, s. 18
- of services of notices upon shareholders by company, 8 Vict. c. 17, s. 138
- of transmission of shares by other means than transfer, 8 Vict. c. 17, ss. 19, 20
- of proceedings of company and directors, 8 Vict. c. 17, s. 101
- of title to shares, 8 Vict. c. 17, ss. 12, 34
- that capital has been sub-

Evidence—continued.

- scribed, 8 Vict. c. 17, s. 42; c. 19, s. 16
- on inquiry respecting complaints that reasonable facilities are not afforded for transmission of traffic, 17 & 18 Vict. c. 31, s. 3
- orders and documents purporting to be sealed and signed by the board of trade to be received in, without further proof, 14 & 15 Vict. c. 64, s. 3
- in cases of arbitration between railway and other companies, 22 & 23 Vict. c. 59, s. 18
- Exchequer, Court of*—deposit of money in the bank, in the name of the Queen's Remembrancer of the, in pursuance of the standing orders, 9 Vict. c. 20, s. 2
- may order the money deposited in pursuance of the standing orders to be invested, 9 Vict. c. 20, s. 4
- may order repayment of the money deposited in pursuance of the standing orders, 9 Vict. c. 20, s. 5
- Execution* against shareholders, 8 Vict. c. 17, ss. 38, 39
- bodies or goods of directors not liable to, 8 Vict. c. 17, s. 103
- Executors* empowered to sell and convey lands, 8 Vict. c. 19, s. 7
- Exercise* of power to borrow money, 8 Vict. c. 17, ss. 40 to 68
- of power to make contracts, 8 Vict. c. 17, s. 100
- of the right of voting by shareholders, 8 Vict. c. 17, ss. 69 to 83
- Expenses*—see *Costs*
- Extraordinary Meetings* of shareholders, 8 Vict. c. 17, ss. 71 to 73
- Extraordinary Purposes*—purchase of lands for, 8 Vict. c. 19, ss. 12 to 14
- Facilities for forwarding Traffic*—to be afforded by Companies, 17 & 18 Vict. c. 31, s. 2
- proceedings when, are withheld, 17 & 18 Vict. c. 31, ss. 3 to 6
- Fares* for conveyance of military

- Fares**—continued.
 police and Naval Forces, 7 & 8 Vict. c. 85, s. 12: 16 & 17 Vict. c. 69, s. 18
 — for conveyance of third class passengers, 7 & 8 Vict. c. 85, ss. 6 to 10: 21 & 22 Vict. c. 75, ss. 1, 2
 — passengers avoiding payment of, liable to penalty, 8 & 9 Vict. c. 33, ss. 96, 97
 — revision of scale of, by the Treasury, 7 & 8 Vict. c. 85, s. 1
Fee—for certificate of shares, 8 Vict. c. 17, ss. 11, 13
 — for copy of shareholders' address-book, 8 Vict. c. 17, s. 10
 — for entry of transfer of shares, 8 Vict. c. 17, ss. 16, 19
 — for registry of transfer of mortgage or bond, 8 Vict. c. 17, s. 50
 — for registry of transfer of stock, 8 Vict. c. 17, s. 65
Female Shareholders—transmission of shares by marriage of, 8 Vict. c. 17, ss. 19, 20
Fences to bridges over railway, 8 & 9 Vict. c. 33, s. 43
 — to highways crossed on the level, 8 & 9 Vict. c. 33, ss. 52, 54
 — to lands temporarily used by company, 8 & 9 Vict. c. 33, s. 33
 — to railway, 5 & 6 Vict. c. 55, s. 10: 8 & 9 Vict. c. 33, ss. 57, 60
Feu Duties or Ground Annuals—purchase of lands in consideration of, 8 Vict. c. 19, ss. 10, 11: 23 & 24 Vict. c. 106, ss. 3, 4
 — release of lands from, 8 Vict. c. 19, ss. 107 to 111
Fines—see *Penalties*
Footways—company to erect and maintain gates and stiles on each side of, when crossed by a railway on the level, 8 & 9 Vict. c. 33, s. 52
Forfeiture of shares for nonpayment of calls, 8 Vict. c. 17, ss. 30 to 37
Forfeitures—recovery of, 8 Vict. c. 19, ss. 130 to 141
 — see *Penalties*
- Form**—in which portions of acts may be incorporated with other acts, 8 Vict. c. 17, s. 5; c. 19, s. 5; c. 33, s. 5
 — of bond, schedule D, page 90
 — of certificate of share, schedule A, p. 89
 — of conveyance, schedule A, p. 137
 — of conveyance in consideration of feu duty or rent charge, schedule B, p. 138
 — of conviction, schedule G, p. 91; schedule C, p. 138; schedule, p. 189
 — of declaration for recovery of balance due to the clearing committee, schedule, p. 207
 — of mortgage deed, schedule C, p. 90
 — of proxy, schedule F, p. 91
 — of transfer of mortgage or bond, schedule E, p. 91; schedule, p. 252
 — of transfer of shares or stock, schedule B, p. 89
 — to be transmitted to shareholders for signifying their assent to application to Board of Trade to be allowed to abandon undertaking, schedule, p. 222
Fraud—passengers guilty of, liable to penalty, 8 & 9 Vict. c. 33, ss. 96, 97
Fund for Contingencies—8 Vict. c. 17, s. 125
Gas Pipes—alteration of, 8 & 9 Vict. c. 33, ss. 18 to 23
Gas Works—consent of proprietors of, to alteration of levels of railway, 8 & 9 Vict. c. 33, ss. 11, 12
Gates at level crossings, 5 & 6 Vict. c. 55, s. 9: 8 & 9 Vict. c. 33, s. 40
 — for accommodation of owners of lands adjoining railway, 8 & 9 Vict. c. 33, ss. 60, 68
Gauge of Railways to be four feet eight inches and a half, 9 & 10 Vict. c. 57, s. 1
 — not to be hereafter altered, 9 & 10 Vict. c. 57, s. 4
 — penalty on companies unlaw-

- Gauge of Railways**—continued.
 fully constructing or altering the, 9 & 10 Vict. c. 57, s. 6
 — if unlawfully constructed or altered, the Board of Trade or Commissioners of Woods and Forests may abate and remove the same, 9 & 10 Vict. c. 57, s. 7
- Gazette**—see *Edinburgh*
- General Meetings** of the company, 8 Vict. c. 17, ss. 69 to 83
 — powers of the company to be exercised only at, 8 Vict. c. 17, s. 94
- General Railway Acts**—Petitions and applications under, to court of session, 20 & 21 Vict. c. 56, ss. 4 to 6
- Giving of Notices**—8 Vict. c. 17, ss. 137 to 141
- Goods**—carrying of, upon railway, and tolls to be taken thereon, 8 & 9 Vict. c. 33, ss. 79 to 100; 17 & 18 Vict. c. 31, ss. 2 to 7
 — provisions respecting customs bill of lading in the case of, forwarded by railway to any place for shipment, 23 Vict. c. 22, ss. 21 to 25, 28, 29
- Gradients**—deviations from, 8 & 9 Vict. c. 33, s. 14
- Gravel** may be taken from lands temporarily occupied by company, 8 & 9 Vict. c. 33, s. 27
- Ground Annual**—see *Feu Duty*
- Guarantee**—to accompany revised scale of tolls, 7 & 8 Vict. c. 85, ss. 1, 4
- Guard**—mails may be sent by railway without a, 10 & 11 Vict. c. 85, s. 16
wardens of Minors—sale of lands by, 8 Vict. c. 19, ss. 7, 67, 68
 — votes of, 8 Vict. c. 17, s. 82
powder—conveyance of, 5 & 6 Vict. c. 55, s. 20; 7 & 8 Vict. c. 85, s. 12
- Highwater Mark**—consent of admiralty and woods and forests to execution of works below, 8 & 9 Vict. c. 33, s. 17
- Highways**—level crossings of, 5 & 6 Vict. c. 55, ss. 9, 12, 13; 8 & 9 Vict. c. 33, ss. 39, 52 to 54
- Horses**—limitation of damages to be recovered for loss of or injury to, 17 & 18 Vict. c. 31, s. 7
- House**—part of a, not to be required to be sold, 8 Vict. c. 19, s. 90
- Idiot**—may vote by the person appointed to manage his estate, 8 Vict. c. 17, s. 82
- Imprisonment**—of offenders for nonpayment of penalties, 8 Vict. c. 17, s. 151; c. 33, s. 139
 — of servants of company for misconduct, 3 & 4 Vict. c. 97, ss. 13, 14; 5 & 6 Vict. c. 55, s. 17
- Incapacitated Persons**—enabled to sell and convey lands, 8 Vict. c. 19, ss. 7, 8
 — mode of ascertaining compensation in cases of, 8 Vict. c. 19, s. 9
 — restraint on purchase of lands from, 8 Vict. c. 19, s. 14
 — application of purchase money or compensation coming to, 8 Vict. c. 19, ss. 67 to 79
- Inclined Planes**—may be constructed over or under lands, &c., described in the deposited plans, 8 & 9 Vict. c. 33, s. 16
- Income Tax**—Assessment of, on railways and persons employed by railway companies, 23 Vict. c. 14, ss. 5, 6
- Indemnity of Directors**, 8 Vict. c. 17, s. 103
- Informers**, payment to, of moiety of penalties, 8 Vict. c. 17, s. 154; c. 19, s. 135
- Injunction**—to restrain company from acting in illegal manner, 7 & 8 Vict. c. 85, s. 17
 — restraining company from continuing any violation of the traffic act, 17 & 18 Vict. c. 31, s. 3
- Injury to Animals or Goods**—liability for, in the receiving, forwarding, or delivering thereof, 1 Will. 4, c. 68: 17 & 18 Vict. c. 31, s. 7
- Inquiry**—before sheriff, in cases of disputed compensation, 8 Vict. c. 19, ss. 36 to 55
 — before engineers, barristers, &c., relative to complaint that

Inquiry—continued.
 reasonable facilities for transmission of traffic are not afforded, 17 & 18 Vict. c. 31, s. 3
Insolvency—proof of debts in, 8 Vict. c. 17, s. 142; 13 & 14 Vict. c. 33, s. 20
 — of shareholders, transmission of shares by, 8 Vict. c. 17, s. 19
Inspection of accounts by mortgagees and bond creditors, 8 Vict. c. 17, s. 58
 — of accounts, by officers of inland revenue, 5 & 6 Vict. c. 79, s. 6
 — of accounts by the public, 8 & 9 Vict. c. 33, s. 100
 — of accounts by the shareholders, 8 Vict. c. 17, ss. 118 to 122
 — of accounts by the treasury, 7 & 8 Vict. c. 85, s. 5
 — of books and papers, by Board of Trade, when company apply to abandon their undertaking, 13 & 14 Vict. c. 83, s. 14
 — of mines, 8 & 9 Vict. c. 33, ss. 71, 76, 77
 — of plans and books of reference, 8 & 9 Vict. c. 33, s. 9
 — of railway, 3 & 4 Vict. c. 97, ss. 5, 6; 5 & 6 Vict. c. 55, ss. 4, 6; 7 & 8 Vict. c. 85, s. 15
 — of railway, by Board of Trade, when company apply to abandon their undertaking, 13 & 14 Vict. c. 83, s. 14
 — of register of loan notes, 7 & 8 Vict. c. 85, s. 21
 — of register of mortgages and bonds, 8 Vict. c. 17, s. 48
 — of register of shareholders, 8 Vict. c. 17, s. 38
 — of register of stock, 8 Vict. c. 17, s. 66
 — of shareholders' address-book, 8 Vict. c. 17, s. 10
 — of special acts, 8 Vict. c. 17, ss. 165, 166; c. 19, ss. 142, 143; c. 33, ss. 153, 154
Inspectors of Railways, 3 & 4 Vict. c. 97, ss. 5, 6; 5 & 6 Vict. c. 55, s. 6; 7 & 8 Vict. c. 85, s. 15
Interest—in lands by mistake omitted to be purchased, 8 Vict. c. 19, ss. 117 to 119

Interest—continued.
 — on calls unpaid, 8 Vict. c. 17, ss. 24, 26, 28, 30, 35, 36
 — on money borrowed, 8 Vict. c. 17, ss. 51, 52, 55, 56
 — on payment of subscriptions before call, 8 Vict. c. 17, s. 25
Interpretation of Words, 1 & 2 Vict. c. 98, s. 19; 3 & 4 Vict. c. 97, s. 21; 5 & 6 Vict. c. 55, s. 21; 7 & 8 Vict. c. 85, s. 25; 8 Vict. c. 17, ss. 2 to 4; c. 19, ss. 2 to 4; c. 33, ss. 2 to 4; 13 Vict. c. 21, s. 4; 13 & 14 Vict. c. 83, s. 38; 17 & 18 Vict. c. 31, s. 1
Intersected Lands—purchase of small portions of, 8 Vict. c. 19, ss. 91, 92
Intestacy—transmission of shares by, 8 Vict. c. 17, s. 20
Jewellery—limitation of liability for loss of, 1 Will. 4, c. 68, s. 1
Joint Proprietors—notices to, 8 Vict. c. 17, s. 139
Joint Shareholders—votes of, 8 Vict. c. 17, s. 81
Judges—proceedings before, on complaint of any violation of the traffic act, 17 & 18 Vict. c. 31, ss. 3 to 6
Judicial Factor—appointment of, 8 Vict. c. 17, ss. 56, 57
Jury—proceedings before a, in cases of disputed compensation, 8 Vict. c. 19, ss. 23, 35 to 55, 118
Justices—may decide disputes as to necessity for fences and gates to lands temporarily occupied, 8 & 9 Vict. c. 33, s. 33
 — may decide disputes as to position of water and gas pipes, 8 & 9 Vict. c. 33, s. 19
 — may direct manner in which materials shall be taken from lands temporarily occupied, 8 & 9 Vict. c. 33, s. 34
 — may fine or imprison persons obstructing inspectors of railways, 3 & 4 Vict. c. 97, s. 6
 — may fine or imprison persons obstructing officers of company, or trespassing upon railway, 3 & 4 Vict. c. 97, c. 16
 — may fine or imprison servants

Justices—continued.

- of company guilty of misconduct, 3 & 4 Vict. c. 97, ss. 13, 14; 5 & 6 Vict. c. 55, ss. 17, 18
- may order penalties for not making screens to roads to be laid out in executing the work, 8 & 9 Vict. c. 33, s. 56
- repeal of provisions empowering, to decide disputes respecting the proper places for making branch communications with railway, 3 & 4 Vict. c. 97, s. 18
- repeal of provisions requiring confirmation of bye-laws by, 3 & 4 Vict. c. 97, s. 10
- application by, to sheriff for appointment of additional constables near public works, 21 & 22 Vict. c. 65, s. 2
- see also *Sheriff or Justices*
- Keeping of Accounts*—8 Vict. c. 17, ss. 118 to 122
- Kirk Session*—payment to, of moiety of penalties, 8 Vict. c. 17, s. 154; c. 19, s. 135
- Lands*—compulsory powers of taking, 5 & 6 Vict. c. 55, s. 15; 8 Vict. c. 19, s. 116
- conveyances of, 8 Vict. c. 19, ss. 80 to 82
- entry upon, by promoters, before purchase, 8 Vict. c. 19, ss. 83 to 90
- interests in, by mistake omitted to be purchased, 8 Vict. c. 19, ss. 117 to 119
- purchase of, by agreement, 8 Vict. c. 19, ss. 6 to 16; 23 & 24 Vict. c. 106, ss. 3, 4
- purchase and taking of, otherwise than by agreement, 8 Vict. c. 19, ss. 17 to 66
- when notice given for purchasing, and afterwards railway abandoned, the landowner entitled to compensation, 13 & 14 Vict. c. 83, ss. 20, 21
- purchase of, for additional stations, 8 & 9 Vict. c. 33, s. 38
- purchase of small portions of, divided by works, 8 Vict. c. 19, ss. 91, 92
- release of, from feu duties,

Lands—continued.

- ground annuals, and other payments, 8 Vict. c. 19, ss. 107 to 111
- sale of, not required by promoters, 8 Vict. c. 19, ss. 120 to 126; 13 & 14 Vict. c. 83, s. 27
- temporary occupation of, near the railway during the construction thereof, 8 & 9 Vict. c. 33, ss. 25 to 37; 13 & 14 Vict. c. 83 s. 26
- vesting of, in company upon a notarial instrument being executed, 8 Vict. c. 19, ss. 74, 76, 98, 100, 102, 104, 110
- adjoining railway, entry upon, 5 & 6 Vict. c. 55, s. 14
- adjoining railway, works for protection and accommodation of, 8 & 9 Vict. c. 33, ss. 60 to 69
- of the nature of commonry, 8 Vict. c. 19, ss. 93 to 98
- subject to leases, 8 Vict. c. 19, ss. 112 to 115
- subject to mortgage, 8 Vict. c. 19, ss. 99 to 106
- acquired by a company authorized to abandon railway, to be sold in the same manner as superfluous lands, 13 & 14 Vict. c. 83, s. 27
- Lands Clauses Act*—petitions and applications to court of session under the, 20 & 21 Vict. c. 56, ss. 4 to 6
- secretary of state for war may use the powers of the, 23 & 24 Vict. c. 106, s. 7
- Land Tax*—payment of, by promoters, 8 Vict. c. 19, s. 127
- Language*—shortening the, used in acts of parliament, 13 Vict. c. 21
- Lateral Deviations* from line of railway delineated on plan, 8 & 9 Vict. c. 33, s. 15
- Leases*—application of compensation in respect of, 8 Vict. c. 19, s. 72
- lands subject to, 8 Vict. c. 19, ss. 112 to 115
- Leasing of Canal or Railway*—restriction of, by canal companies

- Leasing of Canal or Railway*—contd.
 being also railway companies, 21 & 22 Vict. c. 75, s. 3
- Leasing of railway*, 8 & 9 Vict. c. 33, ss. 105, 106; c. 96, s. 1
- Lessees of railway*, 1 & 2 Vict. c. 98, s. 14
- subject to provisions of traffic act, 17 & 18 Vict. c. 31, s. 3
- Legal Proceedings*—may be instituted against company, to enforce the provisions of their acts, 7 & 8 Vict. c. 85, ss. 17, 18: 17 & 18 Vict. c. 31, ss. 2 to 7
- the expenses of, in the case of interests in lands omitted to be purchased, to be paid by the company, 8 Vict. c. 19, s. 119
- by or against the committee of the clearing system, 13 & 14 Vict. c. 33, ss. 12 to 26
- to be suspended for three months after notice from company of intention to apply to be allowed to abandon undertaking, 13 & 14 Vict. c. 83, s. 35
- Levels*—entry upon lands for purpose of taking, 8 Vict. c. 19, s. 83
- of railway, deviations from, 8 & 9 Vict. c. 33, ss. 11, 12
- Level Crossings of roads*, 5 & 6 Vict. c. 65, ss. 9, 12, 13: 8 & 9 Vict. c. 33, ss. 39 to 41, 52 to 54
- Liabilities of the directors*, 8 Vict. c. 17, ss. 95 to 103: 17 & 18 Vict. c. 31, s. 3
- Limited Interests*—parties having, enabled to sell and convey lands, 8 Vict. c. 19, ss. 6 to 14
- application of purchase money or compensation coming to, 8 Vict. c. 19, ss. 67 to 79
- List of Tolls*, to be exhibited on a board, 8 & 9 Vict. c. 33, s. 86
- Loan*—raising of money by, by the company, 8 Vict. c. 17, ss. 40 to 58
- conversion of, into capital, 8 Vict. c. 17, ss. 59 to 63
- Loan Notes* and other illegal securities, 7 & 8 Vict. c. 85, ss. 19 to 21
- Locomotives*—as to damage caused by, to bridges over railways, &c., 24 & 25 Vict. c. 70, ss. 6, 7
- Lord Advocate*—proceedings by, to enforce the provisions of acts, 7 & 8 Vict. c. 85, ss. 17, 18: 17 & 18 Vict. c. 31, ss. 3 to 6
- Lord Ordinary*, appointment by, of oversman on neglect of the arbiters, 8 Vict. c. 17, s. 134; c. 19, s. 27; c. 33, s. 122
- taxation by, of expenses of conveyances, 8 Vict. c. 19, s. 82
- as to petitions and applications to, 20 & 21 Vict. c. 56, ss. 4 to 6
- Lords of the Treasury* may exercise options of revision and purchase, 7 & 8 Vict. c. 85, ss. 1 to 5
- consent of the, to continuance by Board of Trade, of officers appointed by commissioners of railways, 14 & 15 Vict. c. 64, s. 2
- Loss of Animals or Goods*—liability of Company for, in the receiving, forwarding, or delivering thereof, 1 Will. 4, c. 68: 17 & 18 Vict. c. 31, s. 7
- Luggage*—weight of, which may be taken by military or police forces, 7 & 8 Vict. c. 85, s. 12
- weight of, which may be taken by passengers by cheap trains, 7 & 8 Vict. c. 85, s. 6
- Lunatics*—the lands of, may be conveyed by their curators, 8 Vict. c. 19, s. 7
- votes of, 8 Vict. c. 17, s. 82
- Mails*—conveyance of, 1 & 2 Vict. c. 98: 7 & 8 Vict. c. 85, s. 11: 10 & 11 Vict. c. 85, s. 16
- Main and Pipes*—alteration of, in constructing railway, 8 & 9 Vict. c. 33, ss. 18, 19
- Making of bye-laws*, 1 & 2 Vict. c. 98, s. 11: 3 & 4 Vict. c. 97, ss. 7 to 10, 13: 8 Vict. c. 17, ss. 127 to 130; c. 33, ss. 102 to 104
- of dividends, 8 Vict. c. 17, ss. 123 to 126
- Manufactory*—part of a, not to be required to be sold, 8 Vict. c. 19, s. 90
- Maps*—see *Plans*
- Marines*—conveyance of, 5 & 6 Vict. c. 55, s. 20: 7 & 8 Vict. c. 85, s. 12

- Marriage** of female shareholders—transmission of shares by, 8 Vict. c. 17, ss. 19, 20
- Married Women**—purchase of lands belonging to, 8 Vict. c. 19, ss. 7, 67, 68
- Materials** may be taken from lands temporarily occupied by company, 8 & 9 Vict. c. 33, s. 27
- sheriff may order that, shall not be taken, 8 & 9 Vict. c. 33, s. 30
- Means** of enforcing the payment of calls, 8 Vict. c. 17, ss. 22 to 29
- Meetings** of committees of the clearing system, 13 & 14 Vict. c. 33, s. 6
- of committees of directors, 8 Vict. c. 17, s. 99
- of directors, 8 Vict. c. 17, ss. 95 to 97, 101
- of the company, and exercise of the right of voting by the shareholders, 8 Vict. c. 17, ss. 69 to 83
- of the company, powers to be exercised only at, 8 Vict. c. 17, s. 94
- Meeting of a Railway Company authorized by an Act passed previous to the 14th August 1850**—calling of, to determine whether application shall be made to Board of Trade to be allowed to abandon their undertaking, 13 & 14 Vict. c. 83, ss. 2, 3, 5 to 11
- after any such meeting called, the directors not to make certain payments, or enter into contracts, or make calls, or register transfers of shares, 13 & 14 Vict. c. 83, s. 4
- if the, determine that such application be made, the directors to proceed further with the way until the decision of the Board of Trade be made, 13 & 14 Vict. c. 83, s. 12
- of transfer of shares to be entered in the register of transfers, 8 Vict. c. 17, s. 16
- Obstacles** along line of railway, 8 & 9 Vict. c. 33, ss. 87, 88
- Military**—conveyance of, 5 & 6 Vict. c. 55, s. 20: 7 & 8 Vict. c. 85, s. 12
- Mines**—working of, 8 & 9 Vict. c. 33, ss. 70 to 78
- Minors**—purchase of lands belonging to, 8 Vict. c. 19, s. 7
- votes of, 8 Vict. c. 17, s. 82
- Minutes** of proceedings of directors and company, 8 Vict. c. 17, s. 101
- of proceedings of committee of the clearing system, 13 & 14 Vict. c. 33, s. 18
- Misdemeanor**—officer of company wilfully making false returns to the Board of Trade, guilty of a, 3 & 4 Vict. c. 97, s. 4
- persons wilfully obstructing railway, or endangering safety of passengers, guilty of a, 3 & 4 Vict. c. 97, s. 15
- Mortgage**—borrowing of money on, 8 Vict. c. 17, ss. 40 to 58: 13 & 14 Vict. c. 83, s. 28
- form of, schedule C, page 90
- form of transfer of, schedule E, page 91; schedule, p. 252
- lands subject to, 8 Vict. c. 19, ss. 99 to 106
- Mortgages**—rights of, 8 Vict. c. 17, ss. 44, 57, 124
- Naval Forces**—conveyance of, 16 & 17 Vict. c. 69, s. 18
- Navigations**—consent of proprietors of, to alteration of levels of railway, 8 & 9 Vict. c. 33, ss. 11, 12
- Neat Cattle**—limitation of damages to be recovered for loss of or injury to, 17 & 18 Vict. c. 31, s. 7
- New Shares**—creation of, in lieu of borrowing money, 8 Vict. c. 17, ss. 59 to 63
- Newspapers**—insertion of notices in, 13 & 14 Vict. c. 83, ss. 13, 17
- Nonpayment of Calls**—forfeiture of shares for, 8 Vict. c. 17, ss. 30 to 37
- Notarial Instrument**—vesting of lands in company upon a, being executed, 8 Vict. c. 19, ss. 74, 76, 93, 100, 102, 104, 110
- Notices** heretofore given to the

Notices—continued.

- commissioners of railways, to be hereafter given to the Board of Trade, 14 & 15 Vict. c. 64, s. 3
 - by advertisement, 8 Vict. c. 17, s. 140
 - by directors, of closing of transfer books, 8 Vict. c. 17, s. 18
 - by directors to shareholders, of intention to declare shares forfeited for non-payment of calls, 8 Vict. c. 17, ss. 31, 32, 34
 - by shareholders to directors, to convene an extraordinary meeting of the company, 8 Vict. c. 17, s. 73
 - for appointment of arbiters, 8 Vict. c. 17, ss. 131, 132; c. 19, ss. 24, 25; c. 33, ss. 119, 120; 22 & 23 Vict. c. 59, ss. 8, 10
 - for appointment of valuers to value lands of parties under disability, 8 Vict. c. 19, s. 9
 - of desire to have questions of disputed compensation tried before a special jury, 8 Vict. c. 19, s. 53
 - of intention to appeal to quarter sessions, 8 Vict. c. 17, s. 163; c. 19, s. 140; c. 33, s. 151
 - of meetings of shareholders, 8 Vict. c. 17, s. 74
 - to treasurer, previous to issuing warrant of poinding and sale against his goods, 8 Vict. c. 17, s. 145; c. 19, s. 132; c. 33, s. 133
 - service of, 8 Vict. c. 17, ss. 137 to 141; c. 19, s. 128; c. 33, ss. 59, 130
- Notices by Company—authentication of, 8 Vict. c. 17, s. 141**
- of intended alterations in the levels of railway, 8 & 9 Vict. c. 33, ss. 11, 12
 - of intention to apply for consent of sheriff or justices to level crossings of roads, 8 & 9 Vict. c. 33, s. 53
 - of meeting of parties entitled to rights in lands, of the nature of commonry, 8 Vict. c. 19, s. 93
 - restricting liability for loss of animals or goods, 1 Will. 4, c.

Notices by Company—continued.

- 68, ss. 2, 4: 17 & 18 Vict. c. 31, s. 7
- to remove improper engines from the railway, 8 & 9 Vict. c. 33, s. 109
- to Board of Trade, of accidents attended with serious personal injury, 5 & 6 Vict. c. 55, s. 7
- to Board of Trade, of entry upon lands adjoining railway to repair or prevent accidents, 5 & 6 Vict. c. 55, s. 14
- to Board of Trade, of opening of railway, 3 & 4 Vict. c. 97, ss. 1, 2: 5 & 6 Vict. c. 55, ss. 3 to 6
- to Board of Trade—service of, 3 & 4 Vict. c. 97, s. 20: 5 & 6 Vict. c. 55, s. 19: 7 & 8 Vict. c. 85, s. 23: 8 & 9 Vict. c. 33, s. 59: 14 & 15 Vict. c. 64, s. 3
- to landowners, before summoning a jury, 8 Vict. c. 19, s. 37
- to landowners, of entry upon lands for purposes of surveying, taking levels, &c., 8 Vict. c. 19, s. 83
- to landowners of intention to apply to Board of Trade for extension of compulsory powers of taking land, 5 & 6 Vict. c. 55, s. 15
- to landowners, of intention to apply to sheriff for correction of errors in plans and books of reference, 8 & 9 Vict. c. 33, s. 7
- to landowners, of lands intended to be taken, 8 Vict. c. 19, ss. 17, 18
- when given, and afterwards railway abandoned, the company to make compensation to parties interested in such lands, 13 & 14 Vict. c. 83, s. 20
- to landowners, of temporary occupation of lands, 8 & 9 Vict. c. 33, ss. 28, 29
- to landowners, of temporary occupation of roads, 8 & 9 Vict. c. 33, ss. 25, 26
- to landowners, of time and place of inquiry before a jury, 8 Vict. c. 19, s. 40
- to mortgagees and bond cre-

Owners of carriages—liability of, for damage by their servants, 8 & 9 Vict. c. 33, ss. 117, 118

— of carriages, registry of names of, 8 & 9 Vict. c. 33, ss. 113, 114

— of carriages and engines, 1 & 2 Vict. c. 98, s. 10

— of carriages and goods, to give account of lading to collectors of tolls, 8 & 9 Vict. c. 33, ss. 91, 92

— of engines, notice by, to company of place for inspection of engines, 8 & 9 Vict. c. 33, s. 108

— of engines, penalty on, for using improper engines, 8 & 9 Vict. c. 33, s. 109

— of mines, working by, of mines lying under or near the railway, 8 & 9 Vict. c. 33, ss. 70 to 78

Owners and Occupiers of Lands—compensation to, 8 & 9 Vict. c. 33, s. 6

— compensation to, for injury by reason of lands not being purchased after notice to purchase has been given by company, 13 & 14 Vict. c. 83, s. 20

— compensation to, in lieu of accommodation works, 13 & 14 Vict. c. 83, s. 21

— compensation to, for airways and other works necessary to working of mines, 8 & 9 Vict. c. 33, s. 75

— compensation to, for loss by reason of works necessary to repair or prevent accidents, 5 & 6 Vict. c. 55, s. 14

— compensation to, for temporary occupation of lands, 8 & 9 Vict. c. 33, ss. 36, 37: 13 & 14 Vict. c. 83, s. 26

— consent of, that tunnels be not made, 8 & 9 Vict. c. 33, s. 13

— consent of, to alterations of levels of railway, 8 & 9 Vict. c. 33, ss. 11, 12

— consent of, to lateral deviations from line of railway delineated on plans, 8 & 9 Vict. c. 33, s. 15

— disputes between, and company, respecting branch commu-

Owners and Occupiers of Lands—continued.

— notifications, 3 & 4 Vict. c. 97, ss. 18, 19: 5 & 6 Vict. c. 55, s. 12: 8 & 9 Vict. c. 33, s. 69

— manner of settling disputes as to compensation to, 8 Vict. c. 19, ss. 19 to 66

— may direct manner in which materials shall be taken from lands temporarily occupied, 8 & 9 Vict. c. 33, s. 34

— may require company to fence off lands temporarily used, 8 & 9 Vict. c. 33, s. 33

— may require company to give security for payment of compensation for temporary use of lands, 8 & 9 Vict. c. 33, s. 32

— may require company to purchase lands temporarily occupied, 8 & 9 Vict. c. 33, s. 35

— notice by, to company objecting to temporary occupation of lands, 8 & 9 Vict. c. 33, s. 30

— notice by, to company objecting to temporary occupation of roads, 8 & 9 Vict. c. 33, s. 26

— notice to, of entry upon lands for purposes of surveying, taking levels, &c., 8 Vict. c. 19, s. 83

— notice to, of intention of company to apply to Board of Trade for extension of compulsory powers of taking land, 5 & 6 Vict. c. 55, s. 15

— notice to, of intention of company to apply to sheriff for correction of errors in plans and books of reference, 8 & 9 Vict. c. 33, s. 7

— notice to, of intention to take lands, 8 Vict. c. 19, ss. 17, 18

— notice to, of temporary occupation of lands, 8 & 9 Vict. c. 33, ss. 28, 29

— notice to, of temporary occupation of roads, 8 & 9 Vict. c. 33, s. 25

— penalty on, for omission to fasten gates, 8 & 9 Vict. c. 33, s. 68

— proceedings in case of refusal by, to deliver possession of lands, 8 Vict. c. 19, s. 89

- Owners and Occupiers of Land**—
 continued
 — purchase by, of lands not required by company, 8 Vict. c. 19, ss. 121 to 126
 — sale by, of small parcels of land divided by works, 8 Vict. c. 19, ss. 91, 92
 — works for accommodation of, 8 & 9 Vict. c. 33, ss. 60 to 68
 — under disability, to convey lands to company upon deposit of purchase money in the bank, 8 Vict. c. 19, s. 75
- Parcels or Packages**—as to loss of or injury to, 1 Will. 4, c. 63
- Parliament Office**—certificate of one of the clerks in the, authorising deposit in bank of the money required by the standing orders, 9 Vict. c. 20, s. 2
- Parties having limited interests**, enabled to sell and convey lands, 8 Vict. c. 19, ss. 6 to 14
 — deposit and application of purchase money or compensation coming to, 8 Vict. c. 19, ss. 67 to 79
- Parties to the Clearing System**—see *Committee of Companies*
- Passengers**—carrying of, upon railway, 8 & 9 Vict. c. 33, ss. 79 to 100
 — duties on receipts for conveyance of, 5 & 6 Vict. c. 79, ss. 2, 4 to 7
 — penalty on, for practising frauds on the company, 8 & 9 Vict. c. 33, ss. 96, 97
 — penalty on, offending against bye-laws of company, 8 & 9 Vict. c. 33, ss. 101, 102
 — see *Third Class Passengers*
- Payment of interest on money borrowed**, 8 Vict. c. 17, s. 51
 — of subscriptions, 8 Vict. c. 17, ss. 22 to 29
- Payments**—not to be made by directors in certain cases, after meeting has been called to decide on application to be allowed to abandon undertaking, 13 & 14 Vict. c. 83, s. 4
- Penalties**—application of, 5 & 6
- Penalties**—continued.
 Vict. c. 55, s. 22; 7 & 8 Vict. c. 85, s. 24; 8 Vict. c. 17, s. 154; c. 19, s. 135; c. 33, s. 142
 — for bringing dangerous goods on railway, 8 & 9 Vict. c. 33, s. 98
 — for defacing boards used for publication of penalties, 8 Vict. c. 17, s. 148
 — for defacing list of tolls, or milestones, 8 & 9 Vict. c. 33, s. 88
 — for obstructing construction of railway, 8 & 9 Vict. c. 33, s. 24
 — for obstructing engines or carriages, or endangering safety of passengers, 3 & 4 Vict. c. 97, s. 15
 — for obstructing inspector of railways, 3 & 4 Vict. c. 97, s. 6
 — for obstructing officers of company, or trespassing on railway, 3 & 4 Vict. c. 97, s. 16
 — for offending against bye-laws, 8 & 9 Vict. c. 33, ss. 102, 103
 — for using improper carriages, 8 & 9 Vict. c. 33, s. 112
 — for using improper engines, 8 & 9 Vict. c. 33, s. 109
 — recovery of, 8 Vict. c. 17, ss. 144 to 164; c. 19, ss. 130 to 141; c. 33, ss. 132 to 152; 9 & 10 Vict. c. 57, s. 8
- Penalty on Book-keeper**—for not permitting shareholders to inspect accounts, 8 Vict. c. 17, s. 122
- Penalty on Company**, entering upon lands without consent before payment on deposit of purchase money, 8 Vict. c. 19, ss. 87, 88
 — failing to construct screens for roads, 8 & 9 Vict. c. 33, s. 56
 — failing to keep or deposit copies of special act, 8 Vict. c. 17, ss. 165, 166; c. 19, ss. 142, 143; c. 33, ss. 153, 154
 — failing to make approaches and fences to highways crossed on the level, 8 & 9 Vict. c. 33, s. 54
 — failing to repair bridges, gates, fences, &c., 8 & 9 Vict. c. 33, s. 57

Penalty on Company—contd.

- failing to restore roads, 8 & 9 Vict. c. 33, s. 50
- for disobedience to writ of injunction or interdict restraining any violation of the traffic act, 17 & 18 Vict. c. 31, s. 3
- for omission to give notice to Board of Trade of accidents, 5 & 6 Vict. c. 55, ss. 7, 8
- for refusing to permit officers of stamps to inspect books, 5 & 6 Vict. c. 79, ss. 6, 7
- interfering with existing roads before substituting other roads, 8 & 9 Vict. c. 33, s. 47
- issuing loan notes or other illegal securities, 7 & 8 Vict. c. 85, s. 19
- not delivering returns of traffic, &c., to the Board of Trade, 3 & 4 Vict. c. 97, s. 3
- not depositing copy of annual account with sheriff clerks, 8 & 9 Vict. c. 33, s. 100
- not obeying order of Board of Trade for conducting joint traffic of connecting railways, 5 & 6 Vict. c. 55, s. 11
- not repairing roads used by them, 8 & 9 Vict. c. 33, s. 51
- obstructing supply of water or gas, 8 & 9 Vict. c. 33, s. 23
- opening railway without notice, 3 & 4 Vict. c. 97, s. 2: 5 & 6 Vict. c. 55, s. 5
- opening railway contrary to order of the Board of Trade, 5 & 6 Vict. c. 55, s. 6
- refusing to convey mails, 1 & 2 Vict. c. 98, s. 12
- refusing to execute bond, or to renew the same when required by the postmaster-general, 1 & 2 Vict. c. 98, s. 13
- refusing to run cheap trains, 7 & 8 Vict. c. 85, s. 7
- refusing to allow books, papers, and works to be inspected by Board of Trade or their officer, 13 & 14 Vict. c. 83, s. 14
- unlawfully constructing or altering the gauge of their railway, 9 & 10 Vict. c. 57, s. 6

Penalty on Company—contd.

- using engines not consuming their own smoke, 8 & 9 Vict. c. 33, s. 107
- Penalty on Gatekeepers* omitting to close gates, 8 & 9 Vict. c. 33, s. 40
- Penalty on Jurymen* for making default on the trial of questions of disputed compensation, 8 Vict. c. 19, s. 43
- Penalty on Landowners* omitting to fasten gates, 8 & 9 Vict. c. 33, s. 68
- Penalty on Officers of Company* found drunk or otherwise guilty of misconduct, 3 & 4 Vict. c. 97, ss. 13, 14: 5 & 6 Vict. c. 55, ss. 17, 18
- making false returns to the Board of Trade, 3 & 4 Vict. c. 97, s. 4
- for breach of bye-laws, 8 Vict. c. 17, ss. 128, 129
- Penalty on Owners of Goods* not giving account of lading to toll collectors, 8 & 9 Vict. c. 33, s. 92
- Penalty on Owners of Mines* refusing to allow company to inspect mines, 8 & 9 Vict. c. 33, s. 77
- Penalty on Passengers* practising frauds on the company, 8 & 9 Vict. c. 33, ss. 96, 97
- Penalty on Sheriff-Clerks, &c.*, not permitting inspection of plans and other documents deposited with them, 8 & 9 Vict. c. 33, s. 9
- Penalty on Witnesses* making default, 8 Vict. c. 17, s. 157; c. 19, s. 45; c. 33, s. 145
- Perjury*—surveyor wilfully acting contrary to his declaration, guilty of, 8 Vict. c. 19, s. 68
- Petitions*—to Court of Session, 20 & 21 Vict. c. 56, ss. 4 to 6
- Pictures*—as to liability for loss of, 1 Will. 4, c. 68, s. 1
- Pigs*—limitation of damages to be recovered for loss of, or injury to, 17 & 18 Vict. c. 31, s. 7
- Plans and Sections*—correction of errors in, 8 & 9 Vict. c. 33, s. 7
- deposit of, with sheriff clerks,

Plans and Sections—contd.

&c., of alterations approved of by parliament from the original plans and sections, 8 & 9 Vict. c. 33, ss. 8 to 10

— deviations from engineering works described in the, 8 & 9 Vict. c. 33, ss. 11 to 15

Plats—as to liability for loss of, 1 Will. 4, c. 68, s. 1

Poinding and Sale—of goods of company, 8 Vict. c. 17, s. 144; c. 33, s. 152

— of goods of officer of company, failing to account for monies received, 8 Vict. c. 17, s. 114

— of goods of toll collectors, for wrongful detention of goods, 8 & 9 Vict. c. 33, s. 95

— of goods of treasurer of the company, 8 Vict. c. 17, s. 145; c. 19, s. 132; c. 33, s. 133

— levy of penalties by, 8 Vict. c. 17, ss. 150 to 153; c. 19, ss. 131 to 134; c. 33, ss. 138 to 141

— feu duties on ground annuals payable by company, may be levied by, 8 Vict. c. 19, s. 11

Police Force—conveyance of, 5 & 6 Vict. c. 55, s. 20; 7 & 8 Vict. c. 85, s. 12

Poor's Rate—payment of, by promoters, 8 Vict. c. 19, s. 127

Possession of Lands—the sheriff may give to the company, 8 Vict. c. 19, s. 89

Possession of Stations, &c.—sheriff or justices may order constable to give, to the company, 8 & 9 Vict. c. 33, s. 99

Postmaster-General—1 & 2 Vict. c. 98; 7 & 8 Vict. c. 85, s. 11; 10 & 11 Vict. c. 85, s. 16

Powers of the directors and of the company, 8 Vict. c. 17, ss. 93, 94

— to borrow money, 8 Vict. c. 17, ss. 40 to 58

— to make contracts, 8 Vict. c. 17, s. 100; 17 & 18 Vict. c. 31, s. 7

Pre-emption—the right of, in the case of lands not required by the company, to be offered to owners

Pre-emption—continued.

of adjoining lands, 8 Vict. c. 19, ss. 121, 122

Private Bill Office—certificate of one of the clerks in the, authorising the deposit in the bank of money required by the standing orders, 9 Vict. c. 20, s. 2

Privileged Communications—returns of accidents made to the Board of Trade to be, 5 & 6 Vict. c. 55, s. 8

Proceedings of the directors, 8 Vict. c. 17, ss. 95 to 103

Promoters—entry upon lands by, 8 Vict. c. 19, ss. 83 to 90

Proof of Debts in bankruptcy, 8 Vict. c. 17, s. 142

Prosecutions to enforce provisions of acts, 7 & 8 Vict. c. 85, ss. 17, 18; 17 & 18 Vict. c. 31, ss. 3 to 6

Provision for affording access to special acts, 8 Vict. c. 17, ss. 165, 166; c. 19, ss. 142, 143; c. 33, ss. 153, 154

— for enforcing the rights of the loan creditors, 8 Vict. c. 17, ss. 40 to 58

Proxy—voting by, 8 Vict. c. 17, ss. 75, 79 to 82

— form of, schedule F, page 91

Purchase of future railways by the treasury, 7 & 8 Vict. c. 85, ss. 2 to 5

— of lands by agreement, 8 Vict. c. 19, ss. 6 to 14

— of lands otherwise than by agreement, 8 Vict. c. 19, ss. 17 to 66

— of lands of the nature of commonry, 8 Vict. c. 19, ss. 92 to 98

— of lands in mortgage, 8 Vict. c. 19, ss. 99 to 106

— of lands subject to leases, 8 Vict. c. 19, ss. 112 to 115

— of interests in lands which have, by mistake, been omitted, 8 Vict. c. 19, ss. 117 to 119

— of lands, for additional stations, &c., 8 & 9 Vict. c. 33, s. 38

— of lands temporarily occupied, 8 & 9 Vict. c. 33, s. 35

— of small portions of inter-

Purchase—continued.

- sected lands, 8 Vict. c. 19, ss. 91, 92
- entry upon lands before, 8 Vict. c. 19, ss. 83 to 90
- limit of time for compulsory, of lands, 8 Vict. c. 19, s. 116
- Purchase Money**—deposit and application of, coming to parties having limited interests, or prevented from treating, or not making title, 8 Vict. c. 19, ss. 67 to 79
- Purchaser of Shares**, 8 Vict. c. 17, ss. 16, 34
- Pursuer**—on inquiry in cases of compensation, the party claiming to be deemed the, 8 Vict. c. 19, s. 42
- Qualification of auditors**, 8 Vict. c. 17, s. 105
- of directors, 8 Vict. c. 17, ss. 88 to 90
- Quarries**—not to be taken by the company for temporary purposes, 8 & 9 Vict. c. 33, s. 27
- Quarter Sessions**—appeal to, 3 & 4 Vict. c. 97, s. 14: 8 Vict. c. 17, ss. 163, 164; c. 19, ss. 140, 141; c. 33, ss. 151, 152
- Queen's Remembrancer**—deposit in the bank with the privy of the, of money required by the standing orders, to be deposited by subscribers to public works, 9 & 10 Vict. c. 20, ss. 2 to 5
- Quorum at general meetings**, 8 Vict. c. 17, s. 75
- of directors, 8 Vict. c. 17, ss. 85, 95
- of committees of directors, 8 Vict. c. 17, s. 99
- of committee of companies parties to the clearing system, 13 & 14 Vict. c. 33, s. 6
- Railway**—branch communications with, 3 & 4 Vict. c. 97, ss. 18, 19: 5 & 6 Vict. c. 55, s. 12: 8 & 9 Vict. c. 33, s. 69
- bye-laws regulating the use of the, 8 & 9 Vict. c. 33, ss. 101 to 104
- carriages and engines to be used on, 8 & 9 Vict. c. 33, ss. 107 to 118

Railway—continued.

- carrying of passengers and goods upon the, and tolls to be taken thereon, 8 & 9 Vict. c. 33, ss. 79 to 100: 17 & 18 Vict. c. 31, ss. 2 to 7
- as to bills of lading in the case of goods forwarded by, to any place for shipment, 23 Vict. c. 22, ss. 21 to 25, 28, 29
- construction of, and works connected therewith, 8 & 9 Vict. c. 33, ss. 6 to 24
- conveyance of mails by, 1 & 1 Vict. c. 98: 7 & 8 Vict. c. 85, s. 11: 10 & 11 Vict. c. 85, s. 16
- conveyance of military and police by, 5 & 6 Vict. c. 55, s. 29: 7 & 8 Vict. c. 85, s. 12
- conveyance of naval forces by, 16 & 17 Vict. c. 69, s. 18
- conveyance of third class passengers by, 7 & 8 Vict. c. 85, s. 6 to 12: 21 & 22 Vict. c. 75, s. 1, 2
- duties in respect of receipts from passengers conveyed by, 5 & 6 Vict. c. 79, ss. 2, 4 to 7, 26
- entry upon lands adjoining, 5 & 6 Vict. c. 55, s. 14
- gauge of, 9 & 10 Vict. c. 57
- inspection of, by persons authorized by the Board of Trade, 3 & 4 Vict. c. 97, ss. 5, 6: 5 & 6 Vict. c. 55, s. 6: 7 & 8 Vict. c. 85, s. 15
- leasing of the, 8 & 9 Vict. c. 33, ss. 105, 106; c. 96, s. 1: 21 & 22 Vict. c. 75, s. 3
- opening of, 3 & 4 Vict. c. 97, ss. 1, 2: 5 & 6 Vict. c. 55, ss. 3 to 6
- temporary occupation of lands near the, during the construction thereof, 8 & 9 Vict. c. 33, ss. 25 to 37
- works for the protection and accommodation of lands adjoining the, 8 & 9 Vict. c. 33, ss. 60 to 69
- working of mines lying under or near to the, 8 & 9 Vict. c. 33, ss. 70 to 78
- Railway Clearing System**—see *Committee of Companies*

- Railway Companies**—assessment of income tax on, and on persons in their employment, 23 Vict. c. 14, ss. 5, 6
 — restriction of powers of leasing by canal companies being also, 21 & 22 Vict. c. 75, s. 3
 — enabled to settle their differences with other companies by arbitration, 22 & 23 Vict. c. 59
- Railway Companies authorized by Acts passed previous to the 14th August, 1850**—may apply to Board of Trade to be allowed to abandon their undertaking, 13 & 14 Vict. c. 83, ss. 1, 2, 3, 5
 — the railway not to be proceeded with if company determine to make such application, 13 & 14 Vict. c. 83, s. 12
 — the court of session may sequester, authorized to abandon the whole of their railway, 13 & 14 Vict. c. 83, ss. 32, 33
 — see *Companies*
- Receipt** of party named in register of shareholders, a sufficient discharge to the company, 8 Vict. c. 17, s. 21
- Receipts and Payments**—annual account of, 8 & 9 Vict. c. 33, s. 100
- Receiver of Tolls** — see *Judicial Factor*
- Recognizances**—to be entered into by parties appealing against adjudication of justice, 8 Vict. c. 17, s. 163; c. 19, s. 140; c. 33, s. 151
- Recovery** of damages not specially provided for, and penalties, 8 Vict. c. 17, ss. 144 to 164; c. 19, ss. 130 to 141; c. 33, ss. 132 to 152
- Refusal** to deliver possession of lands—proceedings in case of, 8 Vict. c. 19, s. 89
- Register** of holders of consolidated stock, 8 Vict. c. 17, s. 66
 — of loan notes, 7 & 8 Vict. c. 85, s. 21
 — of mortgages and bonds, 8 Vict. c. 17, ss. 48, 50
 — of shareholders, 8 Vict. c. 17, ss. 8, 9, 13, 19, 21, 29, 31, 38, 81, 139
 — of transfers, 8 Vict. c. 17, ss. 16, 18, 20
- Regulations** respecting the conveyance of mails, 1 & 2 Vict. c. 98, s. 5
- Remedies** of creditors of the company against the shareholders, 8 Vict. c. 17, ss. 38, 39
 — for recovery of tithe rent charged on railway land, 7 & 8 Vict. c. 85, s. 22
- Removal** of toll collector, &c., from stations by order of sheriff or justices, 8 & 9 Vict. c. 33, s. 99
- Remuneration** for conveyance of mails, 1 & 2 Vict. c. 98, ss. 6, 7, 8, 9, 16
- Rent Charges**—purchase of land in consideration of, 8 Vict. c. 19, ss. 10, 11: 23 & 24 Vict. c. 106, ss. 3, 4
 — release of lands from, 8 Vict. c. 19, ss. 107 to 111
- Repair** of bridges and other works connected therewith, 8 & 9 Vict. c. 33, ss. 39, 57
 — of bridges damaged by locomotives used upon roads, 24 & 25 Vict. c. 70, s. 7
 — of roads used by company, 8 & 9 Vict. c. 33, s. 51
 — of works for accommodation of lands adjoining railway, 8 & 9 Vict. c. 33, s. 60
- Repayment** of money borrowed, 8 Vict. c. 17, ss. 53, 54, 56, 57
- Returns** to be made by company to Board of Trade, 3 & 4 Vict. c. 97, ss. 3, 4, 7, 8: 5 & 6 Vict. c. 55, ss. 7, 8: 7 & 8 Vict. c. 85, s. 5
- Reversions**—application of compensation in respect of, 8 Vict. c. 19, s. 72
- Revision of Tolls**, 7 & 8 Vict. c. 85, ss. 1, 3 to 5
- Rights of Loan Creditors**—provision for enforcing the, 8 Vict. c. 17, ss. 40 to 58
- Rights of Shareholders** at general meetings of the company, 8 Vict. c. 17, ss. 69 to 83

- Servants of Company**—bye-laws may be made for regulating the conduct of, 8 Vict. c. 17, ss. 127 to 130
- punishment of, for misconduct, 3 & 4 Vict. c. 97, ss. 13, 14; 5 & 6 Vict. c. 55, ss. 17, 18
- Service of Notices**, 1 & 2 Vict. c. 98, s. 15; 3 & 4 Vict. c. 97, s. 20; 5 & 6 Vict. c. 55, s. 19; 7 & 8 Vict. c. 85, s. 23; 8 Vict. c. 17, ss. 137 to 140; c. 19, s. 128; c. 33, ss. 29, 59, 130; 14 & 15 Vict. c. 64, s. 3
- Settlement of disputes by arbitration**, 8 Vict. c. 17, ss. 131 to 136; c. 19, ss. 23 to 35, 63 to 66; c. 33, ss. 119 to 129
- by arbitration of differences between railway and other companies, 22 & 23 Vict. c. 59
- Sewers**—consent of commissioners of, to alteration of levels of railway, 8 & 9 Vict. c. 33, ss. 11, 12
- Shares**—distribution of capital into, 8 Vict. c. 17, ss. 6 to 13
- transfer or transmission of, 8 Vict. c. 17, ss. 14 to 21
- forfeiture of, for non-payment of calls, 8 Vict. c. 17, ss. 30 to 37
- consolidation of, into stock, 8 Vict. c. 17, ss. 64 to 67
- form of certificate of, schedule A, page 89
- form of transfer of, schedule B, page 89
- creation of new, instead of borrowing money, 8 Vict. c. 17, ss. 59 to 63
- the transfer of, not to be registered after meeting of company has been called to decide on application to Board of Trade to be allowed to abandon undertaking, 13 & 14 Vict. c. 83, s. 4
- not to be taken into account at such meeting unless duly registered, and calls paid, 13 & 14 Vict. c. 83, s. 6
- Shareholders**—exercise by, of the right of voting, 8 Vict. c. 17, ss. 69 to 83
- may elect directors, 8 Vict. c. 17, s. 86
- Shareholders**—continued.
- notice to, of times and places appointed for payment of calls, 8 Vict. c. 17, s. 23
- not entitled to dividends until all calls are paid, 8 Vict. c. 17, s. 126
- payment of subscriptions by, and means of enforcing the payment of calls, 8 Vict. c. 17, ss. 22 to 29
- remedies of creditors of the company against the, 8 Vict. c. 17, ss. 38, 39
- right of inspection of accounts by the, 8 Vict. c. 17, ss. 118 to 122
- service of notices on the, by the company, 8 Vict. c. 17, ss. 138, 139
- Shareholders of a Railway Company authorized by an Act passed previous to the 14th August, 1850**—meeting of, may be called by directors to determine whether application shall be made to the Board of Trade to be allowed to abandon their undertaking, 13 & 14 Vict. c. 83, s. 2
- the prescribed number of, may require directors to call meeting for such purpose, or on their default may call it themselves, 13 & 14 Vict. c. 83, s. 3
- notice to the, of time and place of holding such meeting, and manner of signifying their assent to, or dissent from the proposed application, 13 & 14 Vict. c. 83, s. 5
- the number of shares held by, assenting or dissenting to the making of such application to be ascertained by scrutineers and reported to the chairman of the meeting, 13 & 14 Vict. c. 83, s. 6
- the, complaining of the decision of such meeting, may apply to the Board of Trade to direct a further meeting to be called, 13 & 14 Vict. c. 83, s. 11
- the, may petition the court of session to sequestrate such com-

or Justices—contd.

by order delivery to com-
 ay matters in possession of
 irectors, 8 & 9 Vict. c. 33,

y order toll-collectors to pay
 of detention of goods, 8 & 9
 c. 33, s. 95

ceedings before, for recof
 damages and penalties, 8
 c. 17, ss. 144 to 164; c. 19,
) to 141; c. 33, ss. 132 to

determine costs and expenses
 ntion of goods, 8 & 9 Vict.
 s. 94

determine differences as to
 for accommodation of lands
 ing railway, 8 & 9 Vict. c.
 61 to 63

determine disputes as to
 of tolls, 8 & 9 Vict. c. 33,

Justices

Merks—deposit with, of cer-
 of sheriff, stating parti-
 of errors and omissions in
 nd books of reference, 8 &
 c. 33, s. 7

copy of annual account, 8
 ct. c. 33, s. 100

copies of special acts, 8
 c. 17, ss. 165, 166; c. 19,
 143; c. 33, ss. 153, 154
 lans and sections of altera-
 pproved of by parliament
 e original plans and sec-
 & 9 Vict. c. 33, ss. 8 to

erdicts and judgments, for
 sation for lands, 8 Vict. c.
 9

—as to bills of lading in
 e of goods forwarded by
 to any place for, 23 Vict.
 s. 21 to 25, 28, 29

—of the language used in
 arliament, 13 Vict. c. 21,
 8

triction of liability for loss
 ill. 4, c. 63, s. 1

ry by company upon ad-
 lands in case of, 5 & 6
 55, s. 14

signes used on railways to

Smoke—continued.

be constructed on the principle of
 consuming, 8 & 9 Vict. c. 36, s.
 107

Speaker—certificate of, authorizing
 repayment of money, deposited in
 pursuance of the standing orders,
 9 Vict. c. 20, s. 5

Special Acts—form in which por-
 tions of acts may be incorporated
 with, 8 Vict. c. 17, s. 5; c. 19,
 s. 5; c. 33, s. 5

— interpretation of words in the,
 8 Vict. c. 17, ss. 3, 4; c. 19, ss.
 3, 4; c. 33, ss. 3, 4

— provision for affording access
 to, 8 Vict. c. 17, ss. 165, 166; c.
 19, ss. 142, 143; c. 33, ss. 153,
 154

— schedule to, correction of errors
 in, 8 & 9 Vict. c. 33, s. 7

— the powers and authorities
 vested in the commissioners of
 railways by virtue of, transferred
 to the Board of Trade, 14 & 15
 Vict. c. 64, s. 1

Special Constables—may detain ser-
 vants of company guilty of mis-
 conduct, 3 & 4 Vict. c. 97, s. 13;
 5 & 6 Vict. c. 55, s. 17

— appointment of, to keep the
 peace on public works, 21 & 22
 Vict. c. 65

Special Jury—proceedings before a,
 in cases of disputed compensation,
 8 Vict. c. 19, ss. 53 to 55

Special Purposes—assessment by
 commissioners for, of income tax
 on railway companies and persons
 employed by them, 23 Vict. c. 14,
 ss. 5, 6

Speed of cheap trains, 7 & 8 Vict. c.
 85, s. 6

— of mail trains, 1 & 2 Vict. c.
 98, s. 1; 7 & 8 Vict. c. 85, s. 11

— of trains across roads adjoin-
 ing stations, 8 & 9 Vict. c. 33, s.
 41

Spoil—may be deposited on lands
 temporarily occupied by the com-
 pany, 8 & 9 Vict. c. 33, s. 27

Stamp Duty—exemption from, of
 certain transfers of mortgages
 and bonds by endorsement, 24 &
 25 Vict. c. 50

- Standing Orders**—deposit in the bank of money required by the, to be deposited by subscribers to public works, 9 Vict. c. 20, ss. 2 to 5
- Stations**—company may purchase land for, 8 & 9 Vict. c. 33, s. 38
— a company having, near the station of another company, to afford all reasonable facilities for forwarding traffic, 17 & 18 Vict. c. 31, s. 2
- Stock**—consolidation of shares into, 8 Vict. c. 17, ss. 64 to 67
— form of transfer of, schedule B, page 89
- Stones or Slate Quarries**—company not to take materials from, 8 & 9 Vict. c. 33, s. 27
- Subscriptions**—payment of, 8 Vict. c. 17, ss. 22 to 29
- Sundays**—cheap trains on, 7 & 8 Vict. c. 85, s. 10
— publication of notices on, 13 & 14 Vict. c. 83, ss. 13, 17
- Superfluous Lands**—sale of, 8 Vict. c. 19, ss. 120 to 126
- Superiorities** not to be affected unless otherwise specially provided, 8 Vict. c. 19, s. 126
- Surveying**—entry upon lands for purpose of, 8 Vict. c. 19, s. 83
- Surveyor**—lands temporarily occupied by company to be worked as the, of owner shall direct, 8 & 9 Vict. c. 33, s. 34
- Suspension**—proceedings not to be removed by, 3 & 4 Vict. c. 97, s. 17; 8 Vict. c. 17, s. 161; c. 19, s. 138; c. 33, s. 149
- Taking of Lands**—otherwise than by agreement, 8 Vict. c. 19, ss. 17 to 66
- Tax on Passengers**—conveyed upon railways, 5 & 6 Vict. c. 79, ss. 2, 4 to 7, 26
— not to be levied on receipts of company from conveyance of passengers by cheap trains, 7 & 8 Vict. c. 85, s. 9
- Taxation**—of costs of conveyances, 8 Vict. c. 19, s. 82
- Temporary Occupation** of lands near the railway during the construction thereof, 8 & 9 Vict. c. 33, s. 25 to 37
- Tenants**—compensation to, 8 Vict. c. 19, ss. 113 to 115
- Tender of Awards**—8 Vict. c. 19, s. 143; c. 19, s. 129; c. 33, s. 131
- Third Class Passengers**—7 & 8 Vict. c. 85, ss. 6 to 10; 21 & 22 Vict. c. 75, ss. 1, 2
- Time**—limit of, for compulsory purchase of lands, 8 Vict. c. 19, s. 116
- Tithe Rent** charged on railway land, remedy for recovery of, 7 & 8 Vict. c. 85, s. 22
- Title to Lands**—deposit and application of purchase money or compensation coming to parties not making, 8 Vict. c. 19, ss. 67 to 79
— the expense of establishing the, to be paid by promoters, 8 Vict. c. 19, s. 81
— the word “dispone” to operate as express covenants for, in conveyances of lands by the promoters, 8 Vict. c. 19, s. 125
- Tobacco**—bye-laws may prohibit the smoking of, 8 & 9 Vict. c. 33, s. 101
- Toll-Houses**—company may purchase additional lands for the erection of, 8 & 9 Vict. c. 33, s. 38
- Tolls, Rates and Charges**—returns of, 3 & 4 Vict. c. 97, s. 3
— for carriage of passengers and goods, 8 & 9 Vict. c. 33, ss. 79 to 100
— payment of feu duties, &c. to be charged on, 8 Vict. c. 19, s. 11
— receipt of, by a judicial factor, 8 Vict. c. 17, ss. 56, 57
— revision of, 7 & 8 Vict. c. 85, ss. 1, 3, 4, 5
- Town Clerks**—deposit with, of certificate of sheriff, stating the particulars of errors in plans and books of reference, 8 & 9 Vict. c. 33, s. 7
— deposit with, of plans and sections of alterations approved of

Town Clerks—continued.

by parliament from the original plans and sections, 8 & 9 Vict. c. 33, ss. 8 to 10

— deposit with, of copies of special acts, 8 Vict. c. 17, ss. 165, 166

Traffic—returns of, 3 & 4 Vict. c. 97, s. 3

— regulation of, on railways and canals, 17 & 18 Vict. c. 31, ss. 2 to 7

Transfers of Interest on money borrowed, 8 Vict. c. 17, s. 52

Transfers of Mortgages and bonds, 8 Vict. c. 17, ss. 49, 50

— form of, schedule E, page 91; schedule, p. 252

Transfer of Railways—restriction of, 8 & 9 Vict. c. 96, s. 1: 21 & 22 Vict. c. 75, s. 3

Transfer of Shares—8 Vict. c. 17, ss. 14 to 21

— not to be registered by directors after meeting of company has been called to decide on application to Board of Trade to be allowed to abandon undertaking, 13 & 14 Vict. c. 83, s. 4

— of shares or stock, form of, schedule B, page 89

Transfer of Stock—8 Vict. c. 17, s. 65

Treasurer of the Company—8 Vict. c. 17, ss. 34, 141, 142

— pointing and sale of goods of the, 8 Vict. c. 17, s. 145; c. 19, s. 132; c. 33, s. 133

Treasurer to Committees of Companies parties to the Clearing System—appointment of, 13 & 14 Vict. c. 33, s. 10

Treasury—revision of tolls and purchase of future railways by the, 7 & 8 Vict. c. 85, ss. 1 to 5

— the approval of the, required to the appointment or removal of officers by the Board of Trade, 14 & 15 Vict. c. 64, s. 2

Trespassing upon Railway—penalty for, 3 & 4 Vict. c. 97, s. 16

Trusts—company not bound to see to the execution of, 8 Vict. c. 17, s. 21

Trustees may sell lands to the company, 8 Vict. c. 19, s. 7

Trustees—continued.

— payment of compensation to, in certain cases, 8 Vict. c. 19, ss. 69, 70

Tunnels—making of, 8 & 9 Vict. c. 33, ss. 13, 14

Turnpike Roads—company to repair, used by them, 8 & 9 Vict. c. 33, s. 61

— screens for, 8 & 9 Vict. c. 33, ss. 55, 56

— as to damage to bridges over railway by locomotives used on, 24 & 25 Vict. c. 70, s. 7

Tutors, &c., of Lunatics and Minors—votes of, 8 Vict. c. 17, s. 82

Umpire—see *Oversman*

Use of Railway—bye-laws regulating the, 8 & 9 Vict. c. 33, ss. 101 to 104

Valuators, Valuation by—of land in the case of absent parties, 8 Vict. c. 19, ss. 56 to 66

— of land in the case of parties under disability, 8 Vict. c. 19, s. 9

— of land previous to entry of promoters before purchase, 8 Vict. c. 19, s. 84

— of rights in lands of the nature of common, 8 Vict. c. 19, s. 97

Vendors of Shares, 8 Vict. c. 17, s. 16

Verdict of Jury, to be signed by the sheriff, and kept by the clerk of the sheriff court, 8 Vict. c. 19, s. 49

Viaducts—making of, 8 & 9 Vict. c. 33, ss. 11, 13, 14

View by Jury may be ordered by sheriff at the request of either party, 8 Vict. c. 19, s. 42

Voting—exercise of the right of, by shareholders, 8 Vict. c. 17, ss. 69 to 83

Warrant—of Board of Trade, authorizing the abandonment of a railway, or any portion thereof, 13 & 14 Vict. c. 83, ss. 15, 18, 28, 29

— of one of the clerks in the parliament office, or private bill office, authorizing deposit of money required by the standing orders, 9 Vict. c. 20, s. 2