Alteration of duties on wine.

3. On a day to be fixed by the Commissioners of the Treasury the duties of Customs now payable on wine imported or brought into the Isle of Man shall cease, and in lieu thereof there shall be charged and paid the duties following (that is to say):—

	£	s.	d.
Wine not exceeding 30 degrees of proof spirit, the gallon	0	0	8
Wine exceeding 30 but not exceeding 42 degrees of proof spirit, the gallon	0	1	8
And for every degree or part of a degree beyond the highest above charged, an additional duty, the gallon	0	0	3

In this section the word "degree" does not include fractions of the next higher degree; and

"Wine" includes lees of wine.

CHAPTER 6.

An Act to amend the Supreme Court of Judicature Act (Ireland), 1877. [23rd May 1887.]

BE it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

Abolition of distinctions between certain judgeships.

1. From and after the passing of this Act, the office of Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and on the occasion of the first vacancy after the passing of this Act in the office of Chief Baron of the Exchequer, the said office of Chief Baron of the Exchequer, shall be reduced to an equality with the offices of the puisne judges of the High Court, by the abolition of the rank and title of Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in the first case, and Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer in the latter case, and of all other distinctions between the office of the judge who may be appointed to fill the office of Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, vacant at the time of the passing of this Act, or the office of Chief Baron of the Exchequer, when the same may become vacant, and the offices of the puisne judges of the High Court, and between the salary, pension, and patronage attached to such office, and the salaries, pensions, and patronage of the puisne judges of the High Court.

Consolidation of the Common Law Divisions.

2. The Lord Lieutenant may at any time after the passing of this Act by Order in Council direct the fusion and amalgamation of the Common Pleas Division with the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court, and may by a like Order at any time after the occurrence of a vacancy in the office of Chief Baron of the Exchequer direct the fusion and amalgamation of the Exchequer Division with the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court, and may by each such order, or by a like order from time to time, give all such further directions as may be necessary or proper for the aforesaid purposes. No such Order in Council shall come into operation until the same shall have been laid before each House of Parliament for thirty days on which that House shall have sat, nor if within such period of

thirty days an address is presented to Her Majesty by either House of Parliament, praying that the order may not come into operation. Any such order in respect whereof no such address shall have been presented to Her Majesty shall from and after the expiration of such period of thirty days be of the same force and effect as if it had been expressly enacted in this Act.

Transfer of powers.

3. From and after the passing of this Act the Lord Chief Justice shall be capable of exercising all powers and authorities which by any law or custom have heretofore been exercised by the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and from and after the first vacancy which shall occur in the office of Chief Baron of the Exchequer, shall be capable of exercising all powers and authorities which by any law or custom shall theretofore have been exercised by the Chief Baron of the Exchequer.

Alteration in the number of judges required for certain functions.

4. From and after the passing of this Act all the powers and functions which may be exercised and all the matters and things which may be done by the Lord Chancellor, the Chief Justice, the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and the Chief Baron, or any three or any two of such persons of whom the Lord Chancellor shall be one, as enacted by the seventy-second and seventy-third sections of the Supreme Court of Judicature Act (Ireland), 1877, and by the Supreme Court of Judicature (Ireland) Act, 1882, may be exercised by the Lord Chancellor and the Chief Justice, and the Chief Baron of the Exchequer, or any two of them, of whom the Lord Chancellor shall be one, and may, on the occurrence of a vacancy in the office of Chief Baron, be exercised by the Lord Chancellor and the Chief Justice, subject, however, to the conditions imposed by those enactments with reference to the concurrence of the Treasury and otherwise.

40 & 41 Vict. c. 57. 45 & 46 Vict. c. 70.

Interpretation.

5. In this Act the expression puisne judges of the High Court shall mean judges of the High Court who are not ex-officio judges of the Court of Appeal; other terms and expressions used in this Act shall have the same meanings respectively as in the Supreme Court of Judicature Act (Ireland), 1877; and the last-mentioned Act and this Act shall be construed together.

Short title.

6. This Act may be cited as the Supreme Court of Judicature (Ireland) Act, 1887.

CHAPTER 7.

An Act to amend the Customs Consolidation Act, 1876.

[23rd May 1887.]

WHEREAS it is right and expedient that the proviso hereinafter contained should be added to the one hundred and seventy-ninth section of the Customs Consolidation Act, 1876:

39 & 40 Vict. c. 36.

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows: