

2.—(1) References in any enactment to the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, to the Supreme Court of Judicature in Ireland, and to any Division, Court, Judge, Officer or Office of that Supreme Court shall from and after the establishment of the Supreme Court of Judicature of Northern Ireland in the manner provided by Section 38 of the Act be construed respectively as references to the Lord Chief Justice of Northern Ireland, to the Supreme Court of Judicature of Northern Ireland, and to the Division, Court, Judge, Officer or Office thereof exercising corresponding jurisdiction or powers in Northern Ireland. Provided that in Section 4 of the Railway and Canal Traffic Act, 1888, and in the Schedule to the War Pensions (Administrative Provisions) Act, 1919, references to the Lord Chancellor of Ireland shall be construed as references to the Lord Lieutenant acting after consultation with the Lord Chief Justice of Ireland and the Lord Chief Justice of Northern Ireland.

(2) References in any enactment to the Attorney-General for Ireland shall from and after such establishment be construed as references to the Attorney-General for Northern Ireland except that the Lord Lieutenant may, if he thinks fit, appoint some other person to act instead of the Attorney-General for Northern Ireland in relation to any matters which are not for the time being within the powers of the Government of Northern Ireland and in that case the references shall in relation to those matters be construed as references to the person so appointed.

(3) References in any enactment to the Lord Chancellor of Ireland intrusted for the time being by virtue of the Royal Sign Manual with special jurisdiction in lunacy shall, from and after such establishment, be construed as references to the Lord Chief Justice of Northern Ireland for the time being intrusted in the like manner with the like jurisdiction in lunacy in Northern Ireland; and references in any enactment to the Lunacy Office, to the Registrar in Lunacy and to other Officers of, or attached to, that Office shall, from and after such establishment, be construed respectively as references to the Lunacy Office in Northern Ireland, to the Registrar in Lunacy in Northern Ireland, and to the Officers of, or attached to, that office.

(4) Where a provision or expression occurring in any of the said enactments has been amended, altered or adapted by or in pursuance of any of the subsequent enactments this Order shall be read as referring to the provision or expression as so amended, altered or adapted.

3. The following provisions and adaptations shall after the establishment of the Supreme Court of Judicature of Northern Ireland have effect in relation thereto:—

(1) The Lord Chief Justice of Northern Ireland may, by writing under his hand, assign to any Officer of or attached to the said Court any jurisdiction, powers, duties or functions which immediately before the appointed day were exercised or performed by any Officer of the Supreme Court of Judicature in Ireland; and by virtue of such assignment such first-mentioned Officer shall be deemed to be an Officer exercising jurisdiction or powers corresponding with those of such second-mentioned Officer, within the meaning of Article 5 (1) of the General Adaptation of Enactments (Northern Ireland) Order, 1921.

(2) The Lord Chief Justice of Northern Ireland shall assign to one of the Judges of the

High Court of Justice in Northern Ireland (hereinafter called "The Chancery Judge") all such business and matters as were by any of the Judicature (Ireland) Acts, 1877 to 1907, assigned to the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice in Ireland. Any references in any Act to the Land Judges of the Chancery Division shall be construed as references to the said Chancery Judge.

(3) Every Writ of Summons issued in Northern Ireland shall be tested in the name of the Lord Chief Justice of Northern Ireland, or if the office of Lord Chief Justice of Northern Ireland be vacant, in the name of the Senior Lord Justice of Appeal in Northern Ireland for the time being.

(4) The forms contained in the Appendices to the Rules of the Supreme Court of Judicature in Ireland dated the 22nd day of February, 1905, shall be used in the cases in which they are applicable, with such modification as may be necessary by reason of the provisions of the Act and of this Order.

(5) The Supreme Court of Judicature (Ireland) Act, 1877, shall be read with the following adaptations and modifications:—

(a) In Section 33 the words directing the Judge to have regard to the comparative cost and convenience of proceedings in Ireland shall be read distributively with reference to Southern and Northern Ireland respectively;

(b) Section 43 shall be construed as applying to all the Judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature in Northern Ireland;

(c) Section 56 shall be read as if the following words were substituted for the first sentence therein:—

Every appeal to the Court of Appeal in Northern Ireland may, whether the subject matter of the appeal is a final or an interlocutory order, decree or judgment, be heard before not less than two judges of the said Court sitting together.

4. In giving effect to Section 61 of the Supreme Court of Judicature (Ireland) Act, 1877, as amended by Section 12 of the Supreme Court of Judicature (Ireland) (No. 2) Act, 1897, the following adaptations shall be made:—

The persons upon whose recommendation the Lord Lieutenant may make, alter, or annul rules, under the first-mentioned section, shall be a majority of all the judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature in Northern Ireland for the time being (of which the Lord Chief Justice of Northern Ireland shall be one), and shall include one Barrister and one Solicitor (respectively practising in Northern Ireland), to be appointed for the purpose by the said Lord Chief Justice, by writing under his hand, for such time as may be specified by him.

5. Section 11 of the Supreme Court of Judicature (Ireland) (No. 2) Act, 1897, shall be adapted to read as follows:—The powers, functions, matters and things mentioned in Section 4 of the Supreme Court of Judicature (Ireland) Act, 1887, may be exercised and done by the Lord Chief Justice of Northern Ireland, subject to the conditions referred to in the said Section.

6. In the application of Section 73 of the Supreme Court of Judicature (Ireland) Act, 1877, to the first appointments of Officers of the Supreme Court of Judicature in Northern Ireland or Officers of the High Court of Jus-