



Companies Clauses Consolidation (Scotland) Act 1845

1845 CHAPTER 17 8 and 9 Vict

Power to borrow Money

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

40 Company may borrow on mortgage or bond. U.K.

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 herein-after mentioned.

41 Power to reborrow. U.K.

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 reborrowing shall not be exercised without the authority of a general meeting of the company, unless the money be so reborrowed in order to pay off any existing bond or security.

42 Evidence of authority for borrowing. U.K.

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

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Companies Clauses Consolidation (Scotland) Act 1845, Cross Heading: Power to borrow Money. (See end of Document for details)

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.

43 Mortgages and bonds to be by deed duly stamped. U.K.

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 assignation in security duly completed.

44 Rights of mortgagees. U.K.

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.

45 Application of calls, notwithstanding mortgages. U.K.

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.

46 Mortgages to be personal estate. U.K.

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.

47 Rights of obligees. U.K.

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.

48 Register of mortgages and bonds. U.K.

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;

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Companies Clauses Consolidation (Scotland) Act 1845, Cross Heading: Power to borrow Money. (See end of Document for details)

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.

49 Transfers of mortgages and bonds to be stamped. U.K.

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.

50 Transfers of mortgages and bonds to be registered. U.K.

Within thirty days after the day 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 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 [^{F1}12½p]; and until such entry the company shall not be in any manner responsible to the transferee in respect of such mortgage.

Textual Amendments

F1 Words substituted by virtue of [Decimal Currency Act 1969 \(c. 19\), s. 10\(1\)](#)

51 Payment of interest on monies borrowed. U.K.

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.

52 Transfers of interest to be stamped. U.K.

The interest on any such mortgage or bond shall not be transferable except by deed duly stamped.

53 Repayment of money borrowed at a time fixed. U.K.

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.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Companies Clauses Consolidation (Scotland) Act 1845, Cross Heading: Power to borrow Money. (See end of Document for details)

54 Repayment of money borrowed where no time fixed. U.K.

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

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

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.

56 Arrears of interest, when to be enforced by appointment of a judicial factor. Arrears of principal and interest. U.K.

Where by the special Act the mortgagees of the company shall be empowered to enforce the payment of the arrear 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 herein-after 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 herein-after provided.

57 Appointment of judicial factor. U.K.

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

Changes to legislation: *There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Companies Clauses Consolidation (Scotland) Act 1845, Cross Heading: Power to borrow Money. (See end of Document for details)*

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 interest, 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 Access to account books by mortgagees. U.K.

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.

Changes to legislation:

There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Companies Clauses Consolidation (Scotland) Act 1845, Cross Heading: Power to borrow Money.