



Public Health Act 1875

1875 CHAPTER 55

PART III

SANITARY PROVISIONS.

SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE.

Regulations as to Sewers and Drains.

13 Sewers vested in local authority.

All existing and future sewers within the district of a local authority, together with all buildings works materials and things belonging thereto,

Except

- (1) Sewers made by any person for his own profit, or by any company for the profit of the shareholders ; and
- (2) Sewers made and used for the purpose of draining preserving or improving land under any local or private Act of Parliament, or for the purpose of irrigating land ; and
- (3) Sewers under the authority of any commissioners of sewers appointed by the Crown, shall vest in and be under the control of such local authority.

Provided that sewers within the district of a local authority which have been or which may hereafter be constructed by or transferred to some other local authority or by or to a sewage board or other authority empowered under any Act of Parliament to construct sewers shall (subject to any agreement to the contrary) vest in and be under the control of the authority who constructed the same or to whom the same have been transferred.

14 Power to purchase sewers.

Any local authority may purchase or otherwise acquire from any person any sewer, or any right of making or of user or other right in or respecting a sewer (with or without

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any buildings works materials or things belonging thereto), within their district, and any person may sell or grant to such authority any such sewer right or property belonging to him ; and any purchase money paid by such authority in pursuance of this section shall be subject to the same trusts (if any) as the sewer right or property sold was subject to.

But any person who, previously to the purchase of a sewer by such authority, has acquired a right to use such sewer shall be entitled to use the same, or any sewer substituted in lieu thereof, to the same extent as he would or might have done if the purchase had not been made.

15 Maintenance and making of sewers.

Every local authority shall keep in repair all sewers belonging to them, and shall cause to be made such sewers as may be necessary for effectually draining their district for the purposes of this Act.

16 Powers for making sewers.

Any local authority may carry any sewer through across or under any turnpike road, or any street or place laid out as or intended for a street, or under any cellar or vault which may be under the pavement or carriageway of any street, and, after giving reasonable notice in writing to the owner or occupier (if on the report of the surveyor it appears necessary), into through or under any lands whatsoever within their district.

They may also (subject to the provisions of this Act relating to sewage works without the district of the local authority) exercise all or any of the powers given by this section without their district for the purpose of outfall or distribution of sewage.

17 Sewage to be purified before being discharged into streams.

Nothing in this Act shall authorise any local authority to make or use any sewer drain or outfall for the purpose of conveying sewage or filthy water into any natural stream or water course, or into any canal pond or lake until such sewage or filthy water is freed from all excrementitious or other foul or noxious matter such as would affect or deteriorate the purity and quality of the water in such stream or watercourse or in such canal pond or lake.

18 Alteration and discontinuance of sewers.

Any local authority may from time to time enlarge lessen alter the course of cover in or otherwise improve any sewer belonging to them, and may discontinue close up or destroy any such sewer that has in their opinion become unnecessary, on condition of providing a sewer as effectual for the use of any person who may be deprived in pursuance of this section of the lawful use of any sewer : Provided that the discontinuance closing up or destruction of any sewer shall be so done as not to create a nuisance.

19 Cleansing sewers.

Every local authority shall cause the sewers belonging to them to be constructed covered ventilated and kept so as not to be a nuisance or injurious to health, and to be properly cleansed and emptied.

20 Map of system of sewerage.

An urban authority may, if they think fit, provide a map exhibiting a system of sewerage for effectually draining their district, and any such map shall be kept at their office, and shall at all reasonable times be open to the inspection of the ratepayers of their district.

21 Power of owners and occupiers within district to drain into sewers of local authority.

The owner or occupier of any premises within the district of a local authority shall be entitled to cause his drains to empty into the sewers of that authority on condition of his giving such notice as may be required by that authority of his intention so to do, and of complying with the regulations of that authority in respect of the mode in which the communications between such drains and sewers are to be made, and subject to the control of any person who may be appointed by that authority to superintend the making of such communications.

Any person causing a drain to empty into a sewer of a local authority without complying with the provisions of this section shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds, and the local authority may close any communication between a drain and sewer made in contravention of this section, and may recover in a summary manner from the person so offending any expenses incurred by them under this section.

22 Use of sewers by owners and occupiers without district.

The owner or occupier of any premises without the district of a local authority may cause any sewer or drain from such premises to communicate with any sewer of the local authority on such terms and conditions as may be agreed on between such owner or occupier and such local authority, or as in case of dispute may be settled, at the option of the owner or occupier, by a court of summary jurisdiction or by arbitration in manner provided by this Act.

23 Power of local authority to enforce drainage of undrain houses.

Where any house within the district of a local authority is without a drain sufficient for effectual drainage, the local authority shall by written notice require the owner or occupier of such house, within a reasonable time therein specified, to make a covered drain or drains emptying into any sewer which the local authority are entitled to use, and which is not more than one hundred feet from the site of such house ; but if no such means of drainage are within that distance, then emptying into such covered cesspool or other place not being under airy house as the local authority direct ; and the local authority may require any such drain or drains to be of such materials and size, and to be laid at such level, and with such fall as on the report of their surveyor may appear to them to be necessary.

If such notice is not complied with, the local authority may, after the expiration of the time specified in the notice, do the work required, and may recover in a summary manner the expenses incurred by them in so doing from the owner, or may by order declare the same to be private improvement expenses.

Provided that where, in the opinion of the local authority, greater expense would be incurred in causing the drains of two or more houses to empty into an existing sewer pursuant to this section, than in constructing a new sewer and causing such drains

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to empty therein, the local authority may construct such new sewer, and require the owners or occupiers of such houses to cause their drains to empty therein, and may apportion as they deem just the expenses of the construction of such sewer among the owners of the several houses, and recover in a summary manner the sums apportioned from such owners, or may by order declare the same to be private improvement expenses.

24 Power of local authority to require houses to be drained new sewers.

Where any house within the district of a local authority has a drain communicating with any sewer, which drain though sufficient for the effectual drainage of the house is not adapted to the general sewerage system of the district, or is in the opinion of the local authority otherwise objectionable, the local authority may, on condition of providing a drain or drains as effectual for the drainage of the house, and communicating with such other sewer as they think fit, close such first-mentioned drain, and may do any works necessary for that purpose, and the expenses of those works, and of the construction of any drain or drains provided by them under this section, shall be deemed to be expenses properly incurred by them in the execution of this Act.

25 Penalty on building house without drains in urban district.

It shall not be lawful in any urban district newly to erect any house or to rebuild any house which has been pulled down to or below the ground floor, or to occupy any house so newly erected or rebuilt, unless and until a covered drain or drains be constructed, of such size and materials, and at such level, and with such fall as on the report of the surveyor may appear to the urban authority to be necessary for the effectual drainage of such house ; and the drain or drains so to be constructed shall empty into any sewer which the urban authority are entitled to use, and which is within one hundred feet of some part of the site of the house to be built or rebuilt; but if no such means of drainage are within that distance, then shall empty into -such covered cesspool or other place, not being under any house, as the urban authority direct.

Any person who causes any house to be erected or rebuilt or any drain to be constructed in contravention of this section shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty pounds.

26 Penalty on unauthorised building over sewers and under streets in urban district.

Any person who in any urban district, without the written consent of the urban authority,—

- (1) Causes any building to be newly erected over any sewer of the urban authority ; or,
- (2) Causes any vault arch or cellar to be newly built or constructed under the carriageway of any street,

shall forfeit to the urban authority the sum of five pounds and a further sum of forty shillings for every day during which the offence is continued after written notice in this behalf from the urban authority ; and the urban authority may cause any building vault arch or cellar erected or constructed in contravention of this section to be altered pulled down or otherwise dealt with as they may think fit, and may recover in a summary manner any expenses incurred by them in so doing from the offender.

Disposal of Sewage.

27 Powers for disposing of sewage.

For the purpose of receiving storing disinfecting distributing or otherwise disposing of sewage any local authority may—

- (1) Construct any works within their district, or (subject to the provisions of this Act as to sewage works without the district of the local authority) without their district; and
- (2) Contract for the use of purchase or take on lease any land buildings engines materials or apparatus either within or without their district ; and
- (3) Contract to supply for any period not exceeding twenty-five years any person with sewage, and as to the execution and costs of works either within or without their district for the purposes of such supply :

Provided that no nuisance be created in the exercise of any of the powers given by this section.

28 Power to agree for communication of sewers with sewers of adjoining district.

The local authority of any district may, by agreement with the local authority of any adjoining district, and with the sanction of the Local Government Board, cause their sewers to communicate with the sewers of such last-mentioned authority, in such manner and on such terms and subject to such conditions as may be agreed on between the local authorities, or, in case of dispute may be settled by the Local Government Board: Provided that so far as practicable storm waters shall be prevented from flowing from the sewers of the first-mentioned authority into the sewers -of the last-mentioned authority, and that the sewage of other districts or places shall not be permitted by the first-mentioned authority to pass into their sewers so as to be discharged into the sewers of the last-mentioned authority without the consent of such last-mentioned authority.

29 Power to deal with land appropriated to sewage purposes.

Any local authority may deal with any lands held by them for the purpose of receiving storing disinfecting or distributing sewage in such manner as they deem most profitable, either by leasing the same for a period not exceeding twenty-one years for agricultural purposes, or by contracting with some person to take the whole or a part of the produce of such land, or by farming such land and disposing of the produce thereof ; subject to this restriction, that in dealing with land for any of the above purposes provision shall be made for effectually disposing of all the sewage brought to such land without creating a nuisance.

30 Contribution to works under agreement for supply distribution of sewage.

Where any local authority agree with any person as to the supply of sewage and as to works to be made for the purpose of such supply, they may contribute to the expense of carrying into execution by such person all or any of the purposes of such agreement, and may become shareholders in any company with which any agreement in relation to the matters aforesaid has been or may hereafter be entered into by such local authority,

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or to or in which the benefits and obligations of such agreement may have been or may be transferred or vested.

31 Application of 27 & 28 Vict. c.114 to works for supply sewage.

The making of works, of distribution and service for the supply of sewage to lands for agricultural purposes shall be deemed an "improvement of land" authorised by "The Improvement of Land Act, 1864," and the provisions of that Act shall apply accordingly.

As to Sewage Works without District.

32 Notice to be given before commencing sewage works without district.

A local authority shall, three months at least before commencing the construction or extension of any sewer or other work for sewage purposes without their district, give notice of the intended work by advertisement in one or more of the local newspapers circulated within the district where the work is to be made. Such notice shall describe the nature of the intended work, and shall state the intended termini thereof, and the names of the parishes, and the turnpike roads and streets, and other lands (if any) through across under or on which the work is to be made, and shall name a place where a plan of the intended work is open for inspection at all reasonable hours ; and a copy of such notice shall be served on the owners or reputed owners, lessees or reputed lessees, and occupiers of the said lands, and on the overseers of such parishes, and on the trustees, surveyors of highways, or other persons having the care of such roads or streets.

33 In case of objection, works not to be commenced without sanction of Local Government Board.

If any such owner, lessee, or occupier, or any such overseer, trustee, -surveyor, or other person as aforesaid, or any other owner, lessee, or occupier who would be affected by the intended work, objects to such work, and serves notice in writing of such objection on the local authority at any time within the said three months, the intended work shall not be commenced without the sanction of the Local Government Board after such inquiry as herein-after mentioned, unless such objection is withdrawn.

34 Inspector to hold inquiry and report to Local Government Board.

The Local Government Board may, on application of the local authority, appoint an inspector to make inquiry on the spot into the propriety of the intended work and into the objections thereto, and to report to the Local Government Board on the matters with respect to which such inquiry was directed, and on receiving the report of such inspector, the Local Government Board may make an order disallowing or allowing, with such modifications (if any) as they may deem necessary, the intended work.

PRIVIES, WATERCLOSETS, &C.

35 Penalty on building houses without privy accommodation.

It shall not be lawful newly to erect any house, or to rebuild any house pulled down to or below the ground floor, without a sufficient watercloset earthcloset or privy and an ashpit furnished with proper doors and coverings.

Any person who causes any house to be erected or rebuilt in contravention of this enactment shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds.

36 Power of local authority to enforce provision of privy accommodation for houses.

If a house within the district of a local authority appears to such authority by the report of their surveyor or inspector of nuisances to be without a sufficient watercloset earthcloset or privy and an ashpit, furnished with proper doors and coverings, the local authority shall, by written notice, require the owner or occupier of the house, within a reasonable time therein specified, to provide a sufficient watercloset earthcloset or privy and an ashpit furnished as aforesaid, or either of them, as the case may require.

If such notice is not complied with, the local authority may, at the expiration of the time specified in the notice, do the work thereby required to be done, and may recover in a summary manner from the owner the expenses incurred by them in so doing, or may by order declare the same to be private improvement expenses : Provided that where a watercloset earthcloset or privy has been and is used in common by the inmates of two or more houses, or if in the opinion of the local authority a watercloset earthcloset or privy may be so used, they need not require the same to be provided for each house.

37 As to earthclosets.

Any enactment in force within the district of any local authority requiring the construction of a watercloset shall be deemed to be satisfied by the construction, with the approval of the local authority, of an earthcloset.

Any local authority may, as respects any house in which any earthcloset is in use with their approval, dispense with the supply of water required by any contract or enactment to be furnished to any watercloset in such house, on such terms as may be agreed on between such authority and the person providing or required to provide such supply of water.

Any local authority may themselves undertake or contract with any person to undertake a supply of dry earth or other deodorising substance to any house within their district for the purpose of any earthcloset.

In this Act the term " earthcloset " includes any place for the reception and deodorization of foecal matter constructed to the satisfaction of the local authority.

38 Privy accommodation for factories.

Where it appears to any local authority by the report of their surveyor that any house is used or intended to be used as a factory or building in which persons of both sexes are employed or intended to be employed at one time in any manufacture trade or business, the local authority may, if they think fit, by written notice require the owner

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or occupier of such house, within the time therein specified, to construct a sufficient number of waterclosets earthclosets or privies and ashpits for the separate use of each sex.

Any person who neglects or refuses to comply with any such notice shall be liable for each default to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds, and to a further penalty not exceeding forty shillings for every day during which the default is continued.

39 Public necessities.

Any urban authority may, if they think fit, provide and maintain, in proper and convenient situations, urinals waterclosets earthclosets privies and ashpits, and other similar conveniences for public accommodation.

40 Drains, privies, &c. to be properly kept.

Every local authority shall provide that all drains waterclosets earthclosets privies ashpits and cesspools within their district be constructed and kept so as not to be a nuisance or injurious to health.

41 Examination of drains, privies, &c. on complaint of nuisance.

On the written application of any person to a local authority, stating that any drain watercloset earthcloset privy ashpit or cesspool on or belonging to any premises within their district is a nuisance or injurious to health (but not otherwise), the local authority may, by writing, empower their surveyor or inspector of nuisances, after twenty-four hours written notice to the occupier of such premises, or in case of emergency without notice, to enter such premises, with or without assistants, and cause the ground to be opened, and examine such drain watercloset earthcloset privy ashpit or cesspool. If the drain watercloset earthcloset privy ashpit or cesspool on examination is found to be in proper condition, he shall cause the ground to be closed, and any damage done to be made good as soon as can be, and the expenses of the works shall be defrayed by the local authority. If the drain watercloset earthcloset privy ashpit or cesspool on examination appear to be in bad condition, or to require alteration or amendment, the local authority shall forthwith cause notice in writing to be given to the owner or occupier of the premises requiring him forthwith or within a reasonable time therein specified to do the necessary works ; and if such notice is not complied with, the person to whom it is given shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten shillings for every day during which he continues to make default, and the local authority may, if they think fit, execute such works, and may recover in a summary manner from the owner the expenses incurred by them in so doing or may by order declare the same to be private improvement expenses.

SCAVENGING AND CLEANSING.

Regulations as to Streets and Houses.

42 Local authority to provide for cleansing of streets and removal of refuse.

Every local authority may, and when required by order of the Local Government Board shall, themselves undertake or contract for—

The removal of house refuse from premises ;

The cleansing of earth closets privies ashpits and cesspools ; either for the whole or any part of their district: Moreover every urban authority and any rural authority invested by the Local Government Board with the requisite powers may, and when required by order of the said Board shall, themselves undertake or contract for the proper cleansing of streets, and may also themselves undertake or contract for the proper watering of streets for the whole or any part of their district.

All matters collected by the local authority or contractor in pursuance of this section may be sold or otherwise disposed of, and any profits thus made by an urban authority shall be carried to the account of the fund or rate applicable by them for the general purposes of this Act ; and any profits thus made by a rural authority in respect of any contributory place shall be carried, to the account of the fund or rate out of which expenses incurred under this section by that authority in such contributory place are defrayed.

If any person removes or obstructs the local authority or contractor in removing any matters by this section authorised to be removed by the local authority, he shall for each offence be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds : Provided that the occupier of a house within the district shall not be liable to such penalty in respect of any such matters which are produced on his own premises and are intended to be removed for sale or for his own use, and are in the meantime kept so as not to be a nuisance.

43 Penalty on neglect of local authority to remove refuse, &c.

If a local authority who have themselves undertaken or contracted for the removal of house refuse from premises, or the cleansing of earthclosets privies ashpits and cesspools fail, without reasonable excuse, after notice in writing from the occupier of any house within their district requiring them to remove any house refuse or to cleanse any earthcloset privy ashpit or cesspool belonging to such house or used by the occupiers thereof, to cause the same to be removed or cleansed, as the case may be, within seven days, the local authority, shall be liable to pay to the occupier of such house a penalty not exceeding five shillings for every day during which such default continues after the expiration of the said period.

44 Power of local authority to make byelaws imposing duty of cleansing, &c. on occupier.

Where the local authority do not themselves undertake or contract for—

The cleansing of footways and pavements adjoining any premises,

The removal of house refuse from any premises,

The cleansing of earthclosets privies ashpits and cesspools belonging to any premises,

they may make byelaws imposing the duty of such cleansing or removal, at such intervals as they think fit, on the occupier of any such premises.

An urban authority may also make byelaws for the prevention of nuisances arising from snow filth dust ashes and rubbish, and for the prevention of the keeping of animals on any premises so as to be injurious to health.

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45 Power to provide receptacles for deposit of rubbish.

Any urban authority may, if they see fit, provide in proper and convenient situations receptacles for the temporary deposit and collection of dust ashes and rubbish ; they may also provide fit buildings and places for the deposit of any matters collected by them in pursuance of this part of this Act.

46 Houses to be purified, on certificate of officer of health, or of two medical practitioners.

Where, on the certificate of the medical officer of health or of any two medical practitioners, it appears to any local authority that any house or part thereof is in such a filthy or unwholesome condition that the health of any person is affected or endangered thereby, or that the whitewashing cleansing or purifying of any house or part thereof would tend to prevent or check infectious disease, the local authority shall give notice in writing to the owner or occupier of such house or part thereof to whitewash cleanse or purify the same, as the case may require.

If the person to whom notice is so given fails to comply therewith within the time therein specified, he shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten shillings for every day during which he continues to make default ; and the local authority may, if they think fit, cause such house or part thereof to be whitewashed cleansed or purified, and may recover in a summary manner the expenses incurred by them in so doing from the person in default.

47 Penalty in respect of certain nuisances on premises.

Any person who in any urban district—

- (1) Keeps any swine or pigstye in any dwelling-house, or so as to be a nuisance to any person ; or
- (2) Suffers any waste or stagnant water to remain in any cellar or place within any dwelling-house for twenty-four hours after written notice to him from the urban authority to remove the same ; or
- (3) Allows the contents of any watercloset privy or cesspool to overflow or soak therefrom,

shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings, and to a further penalty not exceeding five shillings for every day during which the offence is continued, and the urban authority shall abate or cause to be abated every such nuisance, and may recover in a summary manner the expenses incurred by them in so doing from the occupier of the premises on which the nuisance exists.

Offensive Ditches and Collections of Matter.

48 Provision for obtaining order for cleansing offensive ditches lying near to or forming the boundaries of districts.

Where any watercourse or open ditch lying near to or forming the boundary between the district of any local authority and any adjoining district is foul and offensive, so as injuriously to affect the district of such local authority, any justice having jurisdiction in such adjoining district may, on the application of such local authority,

summon the local authority of such adjoining district to appear before a court of summary jurisdiction to show cause why an order should not be made by such court for cleansing-such watercourse or open ditch, and for executing such permanent or other structural works as may appear to such court to be necessary ; and such court, after hearing the parties, or ex parte in case of the default of any of them to appear, may make such order with reference to the execution of the works, and the persons by whom the same shall be executed, and by whom and in what proportions the costs of such works shall be paid, and also as to the amount thereof, and the time and mode of payment, as to such court may seem reasonable.

49 Removal of filth on certificate of inspector of nuisances.

Where in any urban district it appears to the inspector of nuisances that any accumulation of manure dung soil or filth or other offensive or noxious matter ought to be removed, he shall give notice to the person to whom the same belongs, or to the occupier -of the premises whereon it exists, to remove the same ; and if such notice is not complied with within twenty-four hours from the service thereof, the manure dung soil or filth or matter referred to shall be vested in and be sold or disposed of by the urban authority, and the proceeds thereof shall be applied in payment of the expenses incurred by them in the execution of this section ; and the surplus (if any) shall be paid on demand to the owner of the matter removed.

The expenses of removal by the urban authority of any such accumulation, if and so far as they are not covered by the sale thereof, may be recovered by the urban authority in a summary manner from the person to whom the accumulation belongs, or from the occupier of the premises, or (where there is no occupier) from the owner.

50 Periodical removal of manure from mews and other premises.

Notice may be given by any urban authority (by public announcement in the district or otherwise) for the periodical removal of manure or other refuse matter from mews stables or other premises ; and where any such notice has been given any person to whom the manure or other refuse matter belongs who fails so to remove the same, or permits a further accumulation, and does not continue such periodical removal at such intervals as the urban authority direct, shall be liable without further notice to a penalty not exceeding twenty shillings for each day during which such manure or other refuse matter is permitted to accumulate.

WATER SUPPLY.

Powers of Local Authority in relation to Supply of Water.

51 General powers for supplying district with water.

Any urban authority may provide their district or any part thereof, and any rural authority may provide their district or any contributory place therein, or any part of any such contributory place, with a supply of water proper and sufficient for public and private purposes, and for those purposes or any of them may—

- (1) Construct and maintain waterworks, dig wells, and do any other necessary acts ; and
- (2) Take on lease or hire any waterworks, and (with the sanction of the Local Government Board) purchase any waterworks, or any water or right to take or convey water, either

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within or without their district, and any- rights powers and privileges of any water company ; and

(3) Contract with any person for a supply of water.

52 Restriction on construction of waterworks by local authority.

Before commencing to construct waterworks within the limits of supply of any water company empowered by Act of Parliament or any order confirmed by Parliament to supply water, the local authority shall give written notice to every water company within whose limits of supply the local authority are desirous of supplying water, stating the purposes for which and (as far as may be practicable) the extent to which water is required by the local authority.

It shall not be lawful for the local authority to construct any waterworks within such limits if and so long as any such company are able and willing to supply water proper and sufficient for all reasonable purposes for which it is required by the local authority ; and any difference as to whether the water which any such company are able and willing to lay on is proper and sufficient for the purposes for which it is required, or whether the purposes for which it is required are reasonable, or (if and so far as the charges of the company are not regulated by Parliament) as to the terms of supply, shall be settled by arbitration in manner provided by this Act.

53 As to construction of reservoirs.

At least two months before commencing to construct under the provisions of this Act any reservoir (other than a service reservoir or tank which will hold not more than one hundred thousand gallons) the local authority shall give notice of the intended work by advertisement in one or more of the local newspapers circulated within the district where the reservoir is to be constructed.

If any person who would be affected by the intended work objects to such work, and serves notice in writing of such objection on the local authority at any time within the said two months, the intended work shall not be commenced without the sanction of the Local Government Board, after such inquiry as herein-after mentioned, unless such objection is withdrawn.

The Local Government Board may, on application of the local authority, appoint an inspector to make inquiry on the spot into the propriety of the intended work and into the objections thereto, and to report to the Local Government Board on the matters with respect to which such inquiry was directed; and on receiving the report of such inspector, the Local Government Board' may make an order disallowing or allowing with such modifications (if any) as they may deem necessary the intended work.

54 Power of carrying mains.

Where a local authority supply water within their district, they shall have the same powers and be subject to the same restrictions for carrying water mains within or without their district as they have and are subject to for carrying sewers within or without their district respectively by the law for the time being in force.

55 As to supply of water.

A local authority shall provide and keep in any waterworks constructed or purchased by them a supply of pure and wholesome water; and where a local authority lay any pipes for the supply of any of the inhabitants of their district, the water may be constantly laid on at such pressure as will carry the same to the top story of the highest dwelling-house within the district or part of the district supplied.

56 Power to charge water rates and rents.

Where a local authority supply water to any premises they may charge in respect of such supply a water rate to be assessed on the net annual value of the premises ascertained in the manner by this Act prescribed with respect to general district rates ; moreover they may enter into agreements for supplying water on such terms as may be agreed on between them and the persons receiving the supply, and shall have the same powers for recovering water rents or other payments accruing under such agreements as they have for recovering water rates.

57 Incorporation of certain provisions of Waterworks Clauses Acts.

For the purpose of enabling any local authority to supply water there shall be incorporated with this Act the Waterworks Clauses Act, 1863, and the following provisions of the Waterworks Clauses Act, 1847 ; (namely,)

- " With respect " (where the local authority have not the control of the streets) " to the breaking up of streets for the purpose of laying pipes " ; and
- " With respect to the communication pipes to be laid by the undertakers " ; and
- " With respect to the communication pipes to be laid by the inhabitants " ; and
- " With respect to waste or misuse of the water supplied by the undertakers " ; and
- " With respect to the provision for guarding against fouling the water of the undertakers " ; and
- " With respect to the payment and recovery of the water rates."

Provided,—

That the provisions with respect to the communication pipes to be laid by the undertakers and the inhabitants respectively shall apply only in districts or parts of districts where the local authority lay any pipes for the supply of any of the inhabitants thereof ; and

That any dispute authorised or directed by any of the said incorporated provisions to be settled by an inspector or two justices shall be settled by a court of summary jurisdiction ; and

That section forty-four of the Waterworks Clauses Act, 1847, shall for the purposes of this Act have effect as if the words " with the consent in writing of the owner or reputed owner " of any such house, or of the agent of such owner," were omitted therefrom ; and any rent for pipes and works paid by an occupier under that section may be deducted by him from any rent from time to time due from him to such owner.

58 Power to supply water by measure.

A local authority may agree with any person to supply water by measure, and as to the payment to be made in the form of rent or otherwise for every meter provided by

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them ; they shall at all times at their own expense keep all meters and other instruments for measuring water let by them for hire to any person in proper order for correctly registering the supply of water, and in default of their so doing such person shall not be liable to pay rent for the same during such time as such default continues. The local authority shall for the purposes aforesaid have access to and be at liberty at all reasonable times to remove test inspect and replace any such meter or other instrument.

59 Register of meter to be evidence.

Where water is supplied by measure by any local authority the register of the meter or other instrument for measuring water shall be prima facie evidence of the quantity of water consumed ; and if the local authority and the consumer differ with respect to the quantity consumed, the difference shall be determined, on the application of either party, by a court of summary jurisdiction, and such court may order by which of the parties the costs of the proceedings before them shall be paid, and Its decision shall be final and binding.

60 Penalty for injuring meters.

If any person wilfully or by culpable negligence injures or suffers to be injured -any meter or fittings belonging to a local authority, or fraudulently alters the index to any meter, or prevents any meter from duly registering the quantity of water supplied, or fraudulently abstracts or uses water of the local authority, he shall (without prejudice to any other right or remedy of the local authority) be liable to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings, and the local authority may in addition thereto recover the amount of any damage sustained. The existence of artificial means, under the control of the consumer, for causing any such alteration prevention abstraction or use shall be evidence that the consumer has fraudulently effected the same.

61 Power to supply water to authority of adjoining district.

Any local authority for the time being supplying water within their own district may, with the sanction of the Local Government Board, supply water to the local authority of any adjoining district on such terms as may be agreed on between such authorities, or as, in case of dispute, may be settled by arbitration in manner provided by this Act.

62 Local authority may require houses to be supplied with water in certain cases.

Where on the report of the surveyor of a local authority it appears to such authority that any house within their district is without a proper supply of water, and that such a supply of water can be furnished thereto at a cost not exceeding the water rate authorised by any local Act in force within the district, or where there is not any local Act so in force at a cost not exceeding twopence a week, or at such other cost as the Local Government Board may, on the application of the local authority, determine under all the circumstances of the case to be reasonable, the local authority shall give notice in writing to the owner, requiring him, within a time therein specified, to obtain such supply, and to do all such works as may be necessary for that purpose.

If such notice is not complied with within the time specified the local authority may, if they think fit, do such works and obtain such supply, and for that purpose may enter into any contract with any water company supplying water within their district ; and water rates may be made and levied on the premises by the authority or company

which furnishes the supply and may be recovered as if the owner or occupier of the premises had demanded a supply of water and were willing to pay water rates for the same, and any expenses incurred by the local authority in doing any such works may be recovered in a summary manner from the owner of the premises, or may by order of the local authority be declared to be private improvement expenses.

63 Powers of water company for supplying water to local authority.

Any water company may contract to supply water or may lease their waterworks to any local authority ; and the directors of any water company, in pursuance, in the case of a company registered under the Companies Act, 1862, of a special resolution of the members passed in manner provided by that Act, and in the case of any other company of a resolution passed by three fourths in number and value of the members present, either personally or by proxy, at a meeting specially convened with notice of the business to be transacted, may sell and transfer to any local authority, on such terms as may be agreed on between the company and the local authority, all the rights powers and privileges, and all or any of the" waterworks premises and other property of the company, but subject to all liabilities to which the same are subject at the time of such purchase.

64 Vesting of public cisterns, &c. in local authority.

All existing public cisterns pumps wells reservoirs conduits aqueducts and works used for the gratuitous supply of water to the inhabitants of the district of any local authority shall vest in and be under the control of such authority, and such authority may cause the same to be maintained and plentifully supplied with pure and wholesome water, or may substitute maintain and plentifully supply with pure and wholesome water other such works equally convenient; they may also (subject to the provisions of this Act) construct any other' such works for supplying water for the gratuitous use of any inhabitants who choose to carry the same away, not for sale, but for their own private use.

65 Water for public baths, or trading or manufacturing purposes.

Any local authority may, if they think fit, supply water from any waterworks purchased or constructed by them to any public baths or wash-houses, or for trading or manufacturing-purposes, on such terms and conditions as may be agreed on between the local authority and the persons desirous of being so supplied; moreover, any local authority may, if they think fit, construct any works for the gratuitous supply of any public baths or wash-houses established otherwise than for private profit or supported out of any poor or borough rates.

66 Duty of urban authority to provide fire-plugs.

Every urban authority shall cause fire-plugs and all necessary works machinery and assistance for securing an efficient supply of water in case of fire to be provided and maintained, and for this purpose they ma)' enter into any agreement with any water company or person ; and they shall paint or mark on the buildings and walls within the streets words or marks near to such fire-plugs to denote the situation thereof, and do such other things for the purposes aforesaid as they may deem expedient.

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67 Agreements with universities.

In the Oxford or Cambridge district the local authority may supply water to any hall college or premises of the university within such district, on such terms with respect to the mode of paying for such supply as may from time to time be agreed on between such university, or any hall or college thereof, and the local authority.

Provisions for Protection of Water.

68 Penalty for causing water to be corrupted by gas washings.

Any person engaged in the manufacture of gas who—

- (1) Causes or suffers to be brought or to flow into any stream reservoir aqueduct pond or place for water, or into any drain or pipe communicating therewith, any washing or other substance produced in making or supplying gas ; or,
- (2) Wilfully does any act connected with the making or supplying of gas whereby the water in any such stream reservoir aqueduct pond or place for water is fouled, shall forfeit for every such offence the sum of two hundred pounds, and, after the expiration of twenty-four hours notice from the local authority or the person to whom the water belongs in that behalf, a further sum of twenty pounds for ever)' day during which the offence is continued or during the continuance of the act whereby the water is fouled.

Every such penalty may be recovered, with full costs of suit, in any of the superior courts, in the case of water belonging to or under the control of the local authority by the local authority, and in any other case by the person into whose water such washing or other substance is conveyed or flows or whose water is fouled by an)' such act as aforesaid, or in default of proceedings by such person, after notice to him from the local authority of their intention to proceed for such penalty, by the local authority ; but such penalty shall not be recoverable unless it be sued for during the continuance of the offence, or within six months after it has ceased.

69 Local authority may take proceedings to prevent pollution of streams.

Any local authority, with the sanction of the Attorney General, may, either in their own name or in the name of any other person, with the consent of such person, take such proceedings by indictment bill in Chancery action or otherwise, as they may deem advisable for the purpose of protecting any watercourse within their jurisdiction from pollutions arising from sewage either within or without their district; and the costs of and incidental to any such proceedings, including any costs that may be awarded to the defendant, shall be deemed to be expenses properly incurred by such authority in the execution of this Act.

70 Power to close polluted wells, &c.

On the representation of any person to any local authority that within their district .the water in any well tank or cistern, public or private, or supplied from any public pump, and used or likely to be used by man for drinking or domestic purposes, or for manufacturing drinks for the use of man, is so polluted as to be injurious to health, such authority may apply to a court of summary jurisdiction for an order to remedy the same ; and thereupon such court shall summon the owner or occupier of the premises

to which the well tank or cistern belongs if it be private, and in the case of a public well tank cistern or pump, any person" alleged in the application to be interested in the same, and may either dismiss the application, or may make an order directing the well tank cistern or pump to be permanently or temporarily closed, or the water to be used for certain purposes only, or such other order as may appear to them to be requisite to prevent injury to the health of persons drinking the water.

The court may, if they see fit, cause the water complained of to be analysed at the cost of the local authority applying to them under this section.

If the person on whom an order under this section is made fails to comply with the same, the court may on the application of the local authority authorise them to do whatever may be necessary in the execution of the order, and any expenses incurred by them may be recovered in a summary manner from the person on whom the order is made.

Expenses incurred by any rural authority in the execution of this section, and not recovered by them as aforesaid, shall be special expenses.

REGULATION OF CELLAR DWELLINGS AND LODGING HOUSES.

Occupation of Cellar Dwellings.

71 Prohibition of occupying cellar dwellings.

It shall not be lawful to let or occupy or suffer to be occupied separately as a dwelling any cellar (including for the purposes of this Act in that expression any vault or underground room) built or rebuilt after the passing of this Act, or which is not lawfully so let or occupied at the time of the passing of this Act.

72 Existing cellar dwellings only to be let or occupied on certain conditions.

It shall not be lawful to let or occupy or suffer to be occupied separately as a dwelling, any cellar whatsoever, unless the following requisitions are complied with ; (that is to say,)

Unless the cellar is in every part thereof at least seven feet in height, measured from the floor to the ceiling thereof, and is at least three feet of its height above the surface of the street or ground adjoining or nearest to the same; and

Unless there is outside of and adjoining the cellar and extending along the entire frontage thereof, and upwards from six inches below the level of the floor thereof up to the surface of the said street or ground, an open area of at least two feet and six inches wide in every part ; and

Unless the cellar is effectually drained by means of a drain, the uppermost part of which is one foot at least below the level of the floor thereof ; and

Unless there is appurtenant to the cellar the use of a watercloset earthcloset or privy and an ashpit, furnished with proper doors and coverings, according to the provisions of this Act ; and

Unless the cellar has a fireplace with a proper chimney or flue, and an external window of at least nine superficial feet in area clear of the sash frame, and made to open in a manner approved by the surveyor (except in the case of an inner or back cellar let or occupied along with a front cellar as part of the same letting

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or occupation, in which case the external window may be of any dimensions not being less than four superficial feet in area clear of the sash frame).

Provided that in any area adjoining a cellar there may be steps necessary for access to such cellar, if the same be so placed as not to be over across or opposite to the said external window, and so as to allow between every part of such steps and the external wall of such cellar a clear space of six inches at the least, and that over or across any such area there may be steps necessary for access to any building above the cellar to which such area adjoins, if the same be so placed as not to be over across or opposite to any such external window.

73 Penalty on persons offending against enactment.

Any person who lets occupies or knowingly suffers to be occupied for hire or rent, any cellar contrary to the provisions of this Act shall be liable for every such offence to a penalty not exceeding twenty shillings for every day during which the same continues to be so let or occupied after notice in writing from the local authority in this behalf.

74 Definition of occupying as a dwelling.

Any cellar in which any person passes the night shall be deemed to be occupied as a dwelling within the meaning of this Act.

75 Power to close cellars in case of two convictions.

Where two convictions against the provisions of any Act relating to the occupation of a cellar as a separate dwelling place have taken place within three months (whether the person so convicted were or were not the same) a court of summary jurisdiction may direct the closing of the premises so occupied for such time as it may deem necessary, or may empower the local authority permanently to close the same, and to defray any expenses incurred by them in the execution of this section.

Common Lodging-houses.

76 Registers of common lodging-houses to be kept.

Every local authority shall keep a register in which shall be entered the names and residences of the keepers of all common lodging-houses within the district of such authority, and the situation of every such house, and the number of lodgers authorised under this Act by such authority to be received therein.

A copy of any entry in such register, certified by the clerk of the local authority to be a true copy, shall be received in all courts and on all occasions as evidence, and shall be sufficient proof of the matter registered, without production of the register or of any document or thing on which the entry is founded ; and a certified copy of any such entry shall be supplied gratis by the clerk to any person applying at a reasonable time for the same.

77 All common lodging-houses to be registered, and to be kept only by registered keepers.

A person shall not keep a common lodging-house or receive a lodger therein unless the house is registered in accordance with the provisions of this Act; nor unless his name as the keeper thereof is entered in the register kept under this Act: Provided that when the person so registered dies, his widow or any member of his family may keep the house as a common lodging-house for not more than four weeks after his death without being registered as the keeper thereof.

78 Local authority may refuse to register houses.

A house shall not be registered as a common lodging-house until it has been inspected and approved for the purpose by some officer of the local authority ; and the local authority may refuse to register as the keeper of a common lodging-house a person who does not produce to the local authority a certificate of character, in such form as the local authority direct, signed by three inhabitant householders of the parish respectively rated to the relief of the poor of the parish within which the lodging-house is situate for property of the yearly rateable value of six pounds or upwards.

79 Notice of registration to be affixed to houses.

The keeper of every common lodging-house shall, if required in writing by the local authority so to do, affix and keep undefaced and legible a notice with the words " Registered Common Lodging-house " in some conspicuous place on the outside of such house.

The keeper of any such house who, after requisition in writing from the local authority, refuses or neglects to affix or renew such notice, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds, and to a, further penalty of ten shillings for every day that such refusal or neglect continues after conviction.

80 Byelaws to be made by local authority.

Every local authority shall from time to time make byelaws—

- (1) For fixing and from time to time varying the number of lodgers who maybe received into a common lodging-house, and for the separation of the sexes therein ; and,
- (2) For promoting cleanliness and ventilation in such houses ; and,
- (3) For the giving of notices and the taking precautions in the case of any infectious disease ; and,
- (4) Generally for the well ordering of such houses.

81 Power to local authority to require supply of water to houses.

Where it appears to any local authority that a common lodging-house is without a proper supply of water for the use of the lodgers, and that such a supply can be furnished thereto at a reasonable rate, the local authority may by notice in writing require the owner or keeper of such house, within a time specified therein, to obtain such supply, and to do all works necessary for that purpose ; and if the notice be

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not complied with accordingly, the local authority may remove such house from the register until it is complied with.

82 Limewashing of houses.

The keeper of a common lodging-house shall, to the satisfaction of the local authority, limewash the walls and ceilings thereof in the first week of each of the months of April and October in every year, and shall if he fails to do so be liable to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings.

83 Power to order reports from keepers of houses receiving vagrants.

The keeper of a common lodging-house in which beggars or vagrants are received to lodge shall from time to time, if required in writing by the local authority so to do, report to the local authority, or to such person as the local authority direct, every person who resorted to such house during the preceding day or night, and for that purpose schedules shall be furnished by the local authority to the person so ordered to report, which schedules he shall fill up with the information required and transmit to the local authority.

84 Keepers to give notice of fever, &c. therein.

The keeper of a common lodging-house shall, when a person in such house is ill of fever or any infectious disease, give immediate notice thereof to the medical officer of health of the local authority, and also to the poor law relieving officer of the union or parish in which the common lodging-house is situated.

85 As to inspection.

The keeper of a common lodging-house, and every other person having or acting in the care or management thereof, shall, at all times when required by any officer of the local authority, give him free access to such house or any part thereof ; and any such keeper or person who refuses such access shall be liable, to a penalty not exceeding five pounds.

86 Offences by keepers of houses.

Any keeper of a common lodging-house who—

- (1) Receives any lodger in such house without the same being registered under this Act ; or
 - (2) Fails to make a report, after he has been furnished by the local authority with schedules for the purpose in pursuance of this Act, of the persons resorting to such house ; or
 - (3) Fails to give the notices required by this Act where any person has been confined to his bed in such house by fever or other infectious disease,
- shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds, and in the case of a continuing offence to a further penalty not exceeding forty shilling's for every day during which the offence continues.

87 Evidence as to family in proceedings.

In any proceedings under the provisions of this Act relating to common lodging-houses, if the inmates of any house or part of a house allege that they are members of the same family, the burden of proving such allegation shall lie on the persons making it.

88 Conviction for third offence to disqualify persons from keeping common lodging-house.

Where the keeper of a common lodging-house is convicted of a third offence against any of the provisions of this Act relating to common lodging-houses, the court before whom the conviction for such third offence takes place may, if he thinks fit, adjudge that he shall not at any time within five years after the conviction, or within such shorter period after the conviction as the court thinks fit, keep a common lodging-house without the previous license in writing of the local authority, which license the local authority may withhold or grant on such terms and conditions as they think fit.

89 Interpretation of " common lodging-house ".

For the purposes of this Act the expression " common lodging-house " includes, in any case in which only part of a house is used as a common lodging-house, the part so used of such house.

Byelaws as to Houses let in Lodgings.

90 Local Government Board may empower local authority to make byelaws as to lodging-houses.

The Local Government Board may, if they think fit, by notice published in the London Gazette, declare the following enactment to be in force within the district or any part of the district of any local authority, and from and after the publication of such notice such authority shall be empowered to make byelaws for the following matters ; (that is to say,)

- (1) For fixing and from time to time varying the number of persons who may occupy a house or part of a house which is let in lodgings or occupied by members of more than one family, and for the separation of the sexes in a house so let or occupied :
- (2) For the registration of houses so let or occupied:
- (3) For the inspection of such houses :
- (4) For enforcing drainage and the provision of privy accommodation for. such houses, and for promoting cleanliness and ventilation in such houses :
- (5) For the cleansing and lime-washing at stated times of the premises, and for the paving of the courts and courtyards thereof;
- (6) For the giving of notices and the taking of precautions in case of any infectious disease.

This section shall not apply to common lodging-houses within the provisions of this Act relating to common lodging-houses.

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NUISANCES.

91 Definition of nuisances.

For the purposes of this Act,—

1. Any premises in such a state as to be a nuisance or injurious to health :
2. Any pool ditch gutter watercourse privy urinal cesspool drain or ashpit so foul or in such a state as to be a nuisance or injurious to health :
3. Any animal so kept as to be a nuisance or injurious to health :
4. Any accumulation or deposit which is a nuisance or injurious to health :
5. Any house or part of a house so overcrowded as to be dangerous or injurious to the health of the inmates, whether or not members of the same family :
6. Any factory, workshop, or workplace (not already under the operation of any general Act for the regulation of factories or bakehouses), not kept in a cleanly state, or not ventilated in such a manner as to render harmless as far as practicable any gases vapours dust or other impurities generated in the course of the work carried on therein that are a nuisance or injurious to health, or so overcrowded while work is carried on as to be dangerous or injurious to the health of those employed therein :
7. Any fireplace or furnace which does not as far as practicable consume the smoke arising from the combustible used therein, and which is used for working engines by steam, or in any mill factory dyehouse brewery bakehouse or gas-work, or in any manufacturing or trade process whatsoever ; and

Any chimney (not being the chimney of a private dwelling-house) sending forth black smoke in such quantity as to be a nuisance,

shall be deemed to be nuisances liable to be dealt with summarily in manner provided by this Act:

Provided—

First. That a penalty shall not be imposed on any person in respect of any accumulation or deposit necessary for the effectual carrying on any business or manufacture if it be proved to the satisfaction of the court that the accumulation or deposit has not been kept longer than is necessary for the purposes of the business or manufacture, and that the best available means have been taken for preventing injury thereby to the public health :

Secondly. That where a person is summoned before any court in respect of a nuisance arising from a fireplace or furnace which does not consume the smoke arising from the combustible used in such fireplace or furnace, the court shall hold that no nuisance is created within the meaning of this Act, and dismiss the complaint, if it is satisfied that such fireplace or furnace is constructed in such manner as to consume as far as practicable, having regard to the nature of the manufacture or trade, all smoke arising therefrom, and that such fireplace or furnace has been carefully attended to by the person having the charge thereof.

92 Duty of local authority to inspect district for detection of nuisances.

It shall be the duty of every local authority to cause to be made from time to time inspection of their district, with a view to ascertain what nuisances exist calling for abatement under the powers of this Act, and to enforce the provisions of this Act in

order to abate the same ; also to enforce the provisions of any Act in force within their district requiring fireplaces and furnaces to consume their own smoke.

93 Information of nuisances to local authority.

Information of any nuisance under this Act in the district of any local authority may be given to such local authority by any person aggrieved thereby, or by any two inhabitant householders of such district, or by any officer of such authority, or by the relieving officer, or by any constable or officer of the police force of such district.

94 Local authority to serve notice requiring abatement of nuisance.

On the receipt of any information respecting the existence of a nuisance the local authority shall, if satisfied of the existence of a nuisance, serve a notice on the person by whose act default or sufferance the nuisance arises or continues, or, if such person cannot be found, on the owner or occupier of the premises on which the nuisance arises, requiring him to abate the same within a time to be specified in the notice, and to execute such works and do such things as may be necessary for that purpose :
Provided—

First. That where the nuisance arises from the want or defective construction of any structural convenience, or where there is no occupier of the premises, notice under this section shall be served on the owner :

Secondly. That where the person causing the nuisance cannot be found and it is clear that the nuisance does not arise or continue by the act default or sufferance of the owner or occupier of the premises, the local authority may themselves abate the same without further order.

95 On non-compliance with notice complaint to be made to justice.

If the person on whom a notice to abate a nuisance has been served makes default in complying with any of the requisitions thereof within the time specified, or if the nuisance, although abated since the service of the notice is, in the opinion of the local authority, likely to recur on the same premises, the local authority shall cause a complaint relating to such nuisance to be made before a justice, and such justice shall thereupon issue a summons requiring the person on whom the notice was served to appear before a court of summary jurisdiction.

96 Power of court of summary jurisdiction to make order dealing with nuisance.

If the court is satisfied that the alleged nuisance exists, or that although abated it is likely to recur on the same premises, the court shall make an order on such person requiring him to comply with all or any of the requisitions of the notice, or otherwise to abate the nuisance within a time specified in the order, and to do any works necessary for that purpose ; or an order prohibiting the recurrence of the nuisance and directing the execution of any works necessary to prevent the recurrence ; or an order both requiring abatement and prohibiting the recurrence of the nuisance.

The court may by their order impose a penalty not exceeding-five pounds on the person on whom the order is made, and shall also give directions as to the payment of all costs incurred up to the time of the hearing or making the order for abatement or prohibition of the nuisance.

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97 Order of prohibition in case of house unfit for human habitation.

Where the nuisance proved to exist is such as to render a house or building, in the judgment of the court, unfit for human habitation, the court may prohibit the using thereof for that purpose, until, in its judgment, the house or building is rendered fit for that purpose ; and on the court being satisfied that it has been rendered fit for that purpose the court may determine its previous order by another, declaring the house or building habitable, and from the date thereof such house or building may be let or inhabited.

98 Penalty for contravention of order of court.

Any person not obeying an order to comply with the requisitions of the local authority or otherwise to abate the nuisance, shall, if he fails to satisfy the court that he has used all due diligence to carry out such order, be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten shillings per day during his default; and any person knowingly and wilfully acting contrary to an order of prohibition shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding- twenty shillings per day during such contrary action ; moreover, the local authority may enter the premises to which any order relates, and abate the nuisance, and do whatever may be necessary in execution of such order, and recover in a summary manner the expenses incurred by them from the person on whom the order is made.

99 Appeal against order.

Where any person appeals against an order to the court of quarter sessions in manner provided by this Act no liability to penalty shall arise, nor shall any proceedings be taken or work be done under such order, until after the determination of such appeal, unless such appeal ceases to be prosecuted.

100 In certain cases order may be addressed to local authority.

Whenever it appears to the satisfaction of the court of summary jurisdiction that the person by whose act or default the nuisance arises, or the owner or occupier of the premises is not known or cannot be found, then the order of the court may be addressed to and executed by the local authority.

101 Power to sell manure, &c.

Any matter or thing removed by the local authority in abating any nuisance under this Act may be sold by public auction; and the money arising from the sale may be retained by the local authority, and applied in payment of the expenses incurred by them with reference to such nuisance, and the surplus (if any) shall be paid, on demand, to the owner of such matter or thing.

102 Power of entry of local authority.

The local authority, or any of their officers, shall be admitted into any premises for the purpose of examining as to the existence of any nuisance thereon, or of enforcing the provisions of any Act in force within the district requiring fireplaces and furnaces to consume their own smoke, at any time between the hours of nine in the forenoon and six in the afternoon, or in the case of a nuisance arising in respect of any business, then at any hour when such business is in progress or is usually carried on.

Where under this Act a nuisance has been ascertained to exist, or an order of abatement or prohibition has been made, the local authority or any of their officers shall be admitted from time to time into the premises between the hours aforesaid, until the nuisance is abated, or the works ordered to be done are completed, as the case may be.

Where an order of abatement or prohibition has not been complied with, or has been infringed, the local authority, or any of their officers, shall be admitted from time to time at all reasonable hours, or at all hours during which business is in progress or is usually carried on, into the premises where the nuisance exists, in order to abate the same.

If admission to premises for any of the purposes of this section is refused, any justice on complaint thereof on oath by any officer of the local authority (made after reasonable notice in writing of the intention to make the same has been given to the person having custody of the premises), may, by order under his hand, require the person having custody of the premises to admit the local authority, or their officer, into the premises during the hours aforesaid, and if no person having custody of the premises can be found, the justice shall, on oath made before him of that fact, by order under his hand authorise the local authority or any of their officers to enter such premises during the hours aforesaid.

Any order made by a justice for admission of the local authority or any of their officers on premises shall continue in force until the nuisance has been abated, or the work for which the entry was necessary has been done.

103 Penalty for disobedience of order.

Any person who refuses to obey an order of a justice for admission of the local authority or any of their officers on any premises shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds.

104 Costs and expenses of execution of provisions relating to nuisances.

All reasonable costs and expenses incurred in making a complaint, or giving notice, or in obtaining any order of the court or any justice in relation to a nuisance under this Act, or in carrying the same into effect, shall be deemed to be money paid for the use and at the request of the person on whom the order is made ; or if the order is made on the local authority, or if no order is made, but the nuisance is proved to have existed when the complaint was made or the notice given, then of the person by whose act or default, the nuisance was caused ; and in case of nuisances caused by the act or default of the owner of premises, such costs and expenses may be recovered from any person who is for the time being owner of such premises : Provided that such costs and expenses shall not exceed in the whole one year's rackrent of the premises.

Such costs and expenses, and any penalties incurred in relation to any such nuisance, may be recovered in a summary manner or in any county or superior court ; and the court shall have power to divide costs expenses and penalties between persons by whose acts or defaults a nuisance is caused as to it may seem just.

Any costs and expenses recoverable under this section by a local authority from an owner of premises may be recovered from the occupier for the time being of such premises ; and the owner shall allow such occupier to deduct any moneys which he pays under this enactment out of the rent from time to time becoming due in respect

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of the said premises, as if the same had been actually paid to such owner as part of such rent :

Provided, that no such occupier shall be required to pay any further sum than the amount of rent for the time being due from him, or which, after demand of such costs or expenses from such occupier, and after notice not to pay his landlord any rent without first deducting the amount of such costs or expenses, becomes payable by such occupier, unless he refuses, on application to him by the local authority, truly to disclose the amount of his rent and the name and address of the person to whom such rent is payable ; but the burden of proof that the sum demanded from any such occupier is greater than the rent due by him at the time of such notice, or which has since accrued, shall lie on such occupier :

Provided also, that nothing herein contained shall affect any contract between any owner or occupier of any house building or other property whereby it is or may be agreed that the occupier shall pay or discharge all rates dues and sums of money payable in respect of such house building or other property, or to affect any contract whatsoever between landlord and tenant.

105 Power of individual to complain to justice of nuisance.

Complaint may be made to a justice of the existence of a nuisance under this Act on any premises within the district of any local authority by any person aggrieved thereby, or by any inhabitant of such district, or by any owner of premises within such district, and thereupon the like proceedings shall be had with the like incidents and consequences as to making of orders, penalties for disobedience of orders, appeal, and otherwise, as in the case of a complaint relating to a nuisance made to a justice by the local authority :

Provided that the court may, if it thinks fit, adjourn the hearing or further hearing of the summons for an examination of the premises where the nuisance is alleged to exist, and may authorise the entry into such premises of any constable or other person for the purposes of such examination :

Provided also, that the court may authorise any constable or other person to do all necessary acts for executing an order made under this section, and to recover the expenses from the person on whom the order is made in a summary manner;

Any constable or other person authorised under this section shall have the like powers and be subject to the like restrictions as if he were an officer of the local authority authorised under the provisions of this Act relating to nuisances to enter any premises and do any acts thereon.

106 Power of officer of police to proceed in certain cases against nuisances.

Where it is proved to the satisfaction of the Local Government Board that a local authority have made default in doing their duty in relation to nuisances under this Act, the Local Government Board may authorise any officer of police acting within the district of the defaulting authority to institute any proceeding which the defaulting authority might institute with respect to such nuisances, and such officer may recover in a summary manner or in any county or superior court any expenses incurred by him, and not paid by the person proceeded against, from the defaulting authority :

But such officer of police shall not be at liberty to enter any house or part of a house used as the dwelling of any person without such person's consent, or without the warrant of a justice, for the purpose of carrying into effect this enactment.

107 Local authority may take proceedings in superior court for abatement of nuisances.

Any local authority may, if in their opinion summary proceedings would afford an inadequate remedy, cause any proceedings to be taken against any person in any superior court of law or equity to enforce the abatement or prohibition of any nuisance under this Act, or for the recovery of any penalties from or for the punishment of any persons offending against the provisions of this Act relating to nuisances, and may order the expenses of and incident to all such proceedings to be paid out of the fund or rate applicable by them to the general purposes of this Act.

108 Power to proceed where cause of nuisance arises without district.

Where a nuisance under this Act within the district of a local authority appears to be wholly or partially caused by some act or default committed or taking place without their district, the local authority may take or cause to be taken against any person in respect of such act or default any proceedings in relation to nuisances by this Act authorised, with the same incidents and consequences, as if such act or default were committed or took place wholly within their district; so, however, that summary proceedings shall in no case be taken otherwise than before a court having jurisdiction in the district where the act or default is alleged to be committed or take place.

This section shall extend to the metropolis so far as to authorise proceedings to be taken under it by any nuisance authority in the metropolis in respect of any nuisance within the area of their jurisdiction caused by an act or default committed or taking place within the district of a local authority under this Act; or by any such local authority in respect of any nuisance within their district caused by an act or default committed or taking place within the jurisdiction of any such nuisance authority.

In this section " nuisance authority " means the local authority in the metropolis for the execution of the Nuisances Removal Act for England, 1855, and the Acts amending the same.

109 Provision in case of two convictions for overcrowding.

Where two convictions against the provisions of any Act relating to the overcrowding of a house have taken place within a period of three months (whether the persons convicted were or were not the same) a court of summary jurisdiction may on the application of the local authority of the district in which the house is situated direct the closing of the house for such period as the court may deem necessary.

110 Provision as to ships.

For the purpose of the provisions of this Act relating to nuisances, any ship or vessel lying in any river harbour or other water within the district of a local authority shall be subject to the jurisdiction of that authority in the same manner as if it were a house within such district; and any ship or vessel lying in any river harbour or other water not within the district of a local authority shall be deemed to be within the district of such

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local authority as may be prescribed by the Local Government Board, and where no local authority has been prescribed, then of the local authority whose district nearest adjoins the place where such ship or vessel is lying.

The master or other officer in charge of any such ship or vessel shall be deemed for the purpose of the said provisions to be the occupier of such ship or vessel.

This section shall not apply to any ship or vessel under the command or charge of any officer bearing Her Majesty's commission, or to any ship or vessel belonging to any foreign government.

111 Provisions of Act relating to nuisances not to affect other remedies.

The provisions of this Act relating to nuisances shall be deemed to be in addition to and not to abridge or affect any right remedy or proceeding under any other provisions of this Act or under any other Act, or at law or in equity :

Provided that no person shall be punished for the same offence both under the provisions of this Act relating to nuisances, and under any other law Or enactment.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

112 Restriction on establishment of offensive trade in urban district.

Any person who, after the passing of this Act, establishes within the district of an urban authority, without their consent in writing, any offensive trade ; that is to say, the trade of—

Blood boiler, or

Bone boiler, or

Fellmonger, or

Soap boiler, or

Tallow melter, or

Tripe boiler, or

Any other noxious or offensive trade business or manufacture,

shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty pounds in respect of the establishment thereof, and any person carrying on a business so established shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings for every day on which the offence is continued, whether there has or has not been any conviction in respect of the establishment thereof.

113 Byelaws as to offensive trades in urban district.

Any urban authority may from time to time make byelaws with respect to any offensive trades established with their consent either before or after the passing of this Act, in order to prevent or diminish the noxious or injurious effects thereof.

114 Duty of urban authority to complain to justice of nuisance arising from offensive trade.

Where any candle-house melting-house melting-place or soap-house, or any slaughter-house, or any building or place for boiling offal or blood, or for boiling burning or crushing bones, or any manufactory building or place used for any trade business process or manufacture causing effluvia, is certified to any urban authority by their

medical officer of health, or by any two legally qualified medical practitioners, or by any ten inhabitants of the district of such urban authority, to be a nuisance or injurious to the health of any of the inhabitants of the district, such urban authority shall direct complaint to be made before a justice, who may summon the person by or on whose behalf the trade so complained of is 'carried on to appear before a court of summary jurisdiction.

The court shall inquire into the complaint, and if it appears to the court that the business carried on by the person complained of is a nuisance, or causes any effluvia which is a nuisance or injurious to the health of any of the inhabitants of the district, and unless it be shown that such person has used the best practicable means for abating such nuisance, or preventing or counteracting such effluvia, the person so offending (being the owner or occupier of the premises, or being a foreman or other person employed by such owner or occupier,) shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds nor less than forty shillings, and on a second and any subsequent conviction to a penalty double the amount of the penalty imposed for the last preceding conviction, but the highest amount of such penalty shall not in any case exceed the sum of two hundred pounds:

Provided, that the court may suspend its final determination on condition that the person complained of undertakes to adopt, within a reasonable time, such means as the court may deem to be practicable and order to be carried into effect for abating such nuisance, or mitigating or preventing the injurious effects of such effluvia, or if such person gives notice of appeal to the court of quarter sessions in manner provided by this Act.

Any urban authority may, if they think fit, on such certificate as, is in this section mentioned, cause to be taken any proceedings in any superior court of law or equity against any person in respect of the matters alleged in such certificate.

115 Power to proceed where nuisance arises from offensive trade carried on without district.

Where any house building manufactory or place which is certified in pursuance of the last preceding section to be a nuisance or injurious to the health of any of the inhabitants of the district of an urban authority is situated without such district, such urban authority may take or cause to be taken any proceedings by that section authorised in respect of the matters alleged in the certificate, with the same incidents and consequences, as if the house building manufactory or place were situated within such district ; so, however, that summary proceedings shall not in any case be had otherwise than before a court having jurisdiction in the district where the house building manufactory or place is situated.

This section shall extend to the metropolis so far as to authorise proceedings to be taken under it by any nuisance authority in the metropolis in respect of any house building manufactory or place which is certified as aforesaid to be a nuisance or injurious to the health of any of the inhabitants within the area of their jurisdiction, and is situated within the district of a local authority under this Act; or by any urban authority in respect of any house building manufactory or place which is certified as aforesaid to be a nuisance or injurious to the health of any of the inhabitants of their district, and is situated within the jurisdiction of any such nuisance authority.

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In this section "nuisance authority" means the local authority in the metropolis for the execution of the Nuisances Removal Act for England, 1855, and the Acts amending the same.

UNSOUND MEAT, &C.

116 Power of medical officer of health to inspect meat, &c.

Any medical officer of health or inspector of nuisances may at all reasonable times inspect and examine any animal carcase meat poultry game flesh fish fruit vegetables corn bread flour or milk exposed for sale, or deposited in any place for the purpose of sale, or of preparation for sale, and intended for the food of man, the proof that the same was not exposed or deposited for any such purpose, or was not intended for the food of man, resting with the party charged; and if any such animal carcase meat poultry game flesh fish fruit vegetables corn bread flour or milk appears to such medical officer or inspector to be diseased or unsound or unwholesome or unfit for the food of man, he may seize and carry away the same himself or by an assistant, in order to have the same dealt with by a justice.

117 Power of justice to order destruction of unsound meat, &c.

If it appears to the justice that any animal carcase meat poultry game flesh fish fruit vegetables corn bread flour or milk so seized is diseased or unsound or unwholesome or unfit for the food of man, he shall condemn the same, and order it to be destroyed or so disposed of as to prevent it from being exposed for sale or used for the food of man; and the person to whom the same belongs or did belong at the time of exposure for sale, or in whose possession or on whose premises the same was found, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds for every animal carcase or fish or piece of meat flesh or fish, or any poultry or game, or for the parcel of fruit vegetables corn bread or flour or for the milk so condemned, or, at the discretion of the justice, without the infliction of a fine, to imprisonment for a term of not more than three

The justice who, under this section, is empowered to convict the offender may be either the justice who may have ordered the article to be disposed of or destroyed, or any other justice having jurisdiction in the place.

118 Penalty for hindering officer from inspecting meat, &c.

Any person who in any manner prevents any medical officer of health or inspector of nuisances from entering any premises and inspecting any animal carcase meat poultry game flesh fish fruit vegetables corn bread flour or milk exposed or deposited for the purpose of sale, or of preparation for sale, and intended for the food of man, or who obstructs or impedes any such medical officer or inspector or his assistant, "when carrying into execution the provisions of this Act, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds.

119 Search warrant may be granted by a justice.

On complaint made on oath by a medical officer of health, or by an inspector of nuisances, or other officer of a local authority, any justice may grant a warrant to any such officer to enter any building or part of a building in which such officer has reason for believing that there is kept or concealed any animal carcase meat poultry game

flesh fish fruit vegetables corn bread flour or milk which is intended for sale for the food of man, and is diseased unsound or unwholesome, or unfit for the food of man, and to search for seize and carry away any such animal or other article in order to have the same dealt with by a justice under the provisions of this Act.

Any person who obstructs any such officer in the performance of his duty under such warrant shall, in addition to any other punishment to which he may be subject, be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES AND HOSPITALS.

Provisions against Infection.

120 Duty of local authority to cause premises to be cleansed and disinfected.

Where any local authority are of opinion, on the certificate of their medical officer of health or of any other legally qualified medical practitioner, that the cleansing and disinfecting of any house or part thereof, and of any articles therein likely to retain infection, would tend to prevent or check infectious disease, it shall be the duty of such authority to give notice in writing to the owner or occupier of such house or part thereof requiring him to cleanse and disinfect such house or part thereof and articles within a time specified in such notice.

If the person to whom notice is so given fails to comply therewith, he shall be liable to a penalty of not less than one shilling and not exceeding ten shillings for every day during which he continues to make default; and the local authority shall cause such house or part thereof and articles to be cleansed and disinfected, and may recover the expenses incurred from the owner or occupier in default in a summary manner.

Where the owner or occupier of any such house or part thereof is from poverty or otherwise unable, in the opinion of the local authority, effectually to carry out the requirements of this section, such authority may, without enforcing such requirements on such owner or occupier, with his consent cleanse and disinfect such house or part thereof and articles, and defray the expenses thereof.

121 Destruction of infected bedding, &c.

Any local authority may direct the destruction of any bedding clothing or other articles which have been exposed to infection from any dangerous infectious disorder, and may give compensation for the same.

122 Provision of means of disinfection.

Any local authority may provide a proper place, with all necessary apparatus and attendance, for the disinfection of bedding clothing or other articles which have become infected, and may cause any articles brought for disinfection to be disinfected free of charge.

123 Provision of conveyance for infected persons.

Any local authority may provide and maintain a carriage or carriages suitable for the conveyance of persons suffering under any infectious disorder, and may pay the

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expense of conveying therein any person so suffering to a hospital or other place of destination.

124 Removal of infected persons without proper lodging to hospital by order of justice.

Where any suitable hospital or place for the reception of the sick is provided within the district of a local authority, or within a convenient distance of such district, any person who is suffering from any dangerous infectious disorder, and is without proper lodging or accommodation, or lodged in a room occupied by more than one family, or is on board any ship or vessel, may, on a certificate signed by a legally qualified medical practitioner, and with the consent of the superintending body of such hospital or place, be removed, by order of any justice, to such hospital or place at the cost of the local authority ; and any person so suffering, who is lodged in any common lodging-house, may, with the like consent and on a like certificate, be so removed by order of the local authority.

An order under this section may be addressed to such constable or officer of the local authority as the justice or local authority making the same may think expedient; and any person who wilfully disobeys or obstructs the execution of such order shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds.

125 Removal to hospital of infected persons brought by ships.

Any local authority may make regulations (to be approved of by the Local Government Board) for removing to any hospital to which such authority are entitled to remove patients, and for keeping in such hospital so long as may be necessary, any persons brought within their district by any ship or boat who are infected with a dangerous infectious disorder, and such regulations may impose on offenders against the same reasonable penalties not exceeding forty shillings for each offence.

126 Penalty on exposure of infected persons and things.

Any person who—

- (1) While suffering from any dangerous infectious disorder wilfully exposes himself without proper precautions against spreading the said disorder in any street public place shop inn or public conveyance or enters any public conveyance without previously notifying to the owner conductor or driver thereof that he is so suffering ; or
- (2) Being in charge of any person so suffering, so exposes such sufferer ; or
- (3) Gives lends sells transmits or exposes, without previous, disinfection, any bedding clothing rags or other things which have been exposed to infection from any such disorder,

shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds ; and a person who, while suffering from any such disorder, enters any public conveyance without previously notifying to the owner or driver that he is so suffering, shall in addition be ordered by the court to pay such owner and driver the amount of any loss and expense they may incur in carrying into effect the provisions of this Act with respect to disinfection of the conveyance.

Provided that no proceedings under this section shall be taken against persons transmitting with proper precautions any bedding clothing rags or other things for the purpose of having the same disinfected.

127 Penalty on failing to provide for disinfection of public conveyance.

Every owner or driver of a public conveyance, shall immediately provide for the disinfection of such conveyance after it has to his knowledge conveyed any person suffering from a dangerous infectious disorder ; and if he fails to do so he shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds ; but no such owner or driver shall be required to convey any person so suffering until he has been paid a sum sufficient to cover any loss or expense incurred by him in carrying into effect the provisions of this section.

128 Penalty on letting houses in which infected persons have been lodging.

Any person who knowingly lets for hire any house room or part of a house in which any person has been suffering from any dangerous infectious disorder, without having such house room or part of a house and all articles therein liable to retain infection, disinfected to the satisfaction of a legally qualified medical practitioner, as testified by a certificate signed by him, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds.

For the purposes of this section, the keeper of an inn shall be deemed to let for hire part of a house to any person admitted as a guest into such inn.

129 Penalty on persons letting houses making false statements as to infectious disease.

Any person letting for hire or showing for the purpose of letting for hire any house or part of a house, who on being questioned by any person negotiating for the hire of such house or part of a house as to the fact of there being or within six weeks previously having been therein any person suffering from any dangerous infectious disorder, knowingly makes a false answer to such question, shall be liable, at the discretion of the court, to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds, or to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a period not exceeding one month.

130 Power of Local Government Board to make regulations.

The Local Government Board may from time to time make alter and revoke such regulations as to the said Board may seem fit, with a view to the treatment of persons affected with cholera, or any other epidemic endemic or infectious disease, and preventing the spread of cholera and such other diseases, as well on the seas rivers and waters of the United Kingdom, and on the high seas within three miles of the coasts thereof, as on land ; and may declare by what authority or authorities such regulations shall be enforced and executed. Regulations so made shall be published in the London Gazette, and such publication shall be for all purposes conclusive evidence of such regulations.

Any person wilfully neglecting or refusing to obey or carry out or obstructing the execution of any regulation made under this section shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty pounds.

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Hospitals.

131 Power of local authority to provide hospitals.

Any local authority may provide for the use of the inhabitants of their district hospitals or temporary places for the reception of the sick, and for that purpose may—

Themselves build such hospitals or places of reception ; or

Contract for the use of any such hospital or part of a hospital or place of reception ;
or

Enter into any agreement with any person having the management of any hospital, for the reception of the sick inhabitants of their district, on payment of such annual or other sum as may be agreed on.

Two or more local authorities may combine in providing a common hospital.

132 Recovery of costs of maintenance of patient in hospitals.

Any expenses incurred by a local authority in maintaining ; in a hospital, or in a temporary place for the reception of the sick (whether or not belonging to such authority), a patient who is not a pauper, shall be deemed to be a debt due from such patient- to the local authority, and may be recovered from him at any time within six months after his discharge from such hospital or place of reception, or from his estate in the event of his dying in such hospital or place.

133 Power to provide temporary supply of medicine.

Any local authority may, with the sanction of the Local Government Board, themselves provide or contract with any person to provide a temporary supply of medicine and medical assistance for the poorer inhabitants of their district.

PREVENTION OF EPIDEMIC DISEASES.

134 Power of Local Government Board to make regulations for prevention of diseases.

Whenever any part of England appears to be threatened with or is affected by any formidable epidemic endemic or infectious disease, the Local Government Board may make and from time to time alter and revoke regulations for all or any of the following purposes ; (namely),

- (1) For the speedy interment of the dead ; and
- (2) For house to house visitation ; and
- (3) For the provision of medical aid and accommodation, for the . promotion of cleansing ventilation and disinfection, and for guarding against the spread of disease ;
and may by order declare all or any of the regulations so made to be in force within the whole or any part or parts of the district of any local authorit) and to apply to any vessels, whether on inland waters or on arms or parts of the sea within the jurisdiction of the Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom or the commissioners for executing the office of the Lord High Admiral for the time being, for the period in such order mentioned ; and may by any subsequent order abridge or extend such period.

135 Publication of regulations and orders.

All regulations and orders so made by the Local Government Board shall be published in the London Gazette, and such publication shall be conclusive evidence thereof for all purposes.

136 Local authority to see to the execution of regulations.

The local authority of any district within which or part of which regulations so issued by the Local Government Board are declared to be in force, shall superintend and see to the execution thereof, and shall appoint and pay such medical or other officers or persons, and do and provide all such acts matters and things as may be necessary for mitigating any such disease, or for superintending or aiding in the execution of such regulations, or for executing the same, as the case may require. Moreover, the local authority may from time to time direct any prosecution or legal proceedings for or in respect of the wilful violation or neglect of any such regulation.

137 Power of entry.

The local authority and their officers shall have power of entry on any premises or vessel for the purpose of executing or superintending the execution of any regulations so issued by the Local Government Board as aforesaid.

138 Poor law medical officer entitled to costs of attendance on board vessels.

Whenever, in compliance with any regulation so issued by the Local Government Board as aforesaid, any poor law medical officer performs any medical service on board any vessel he shall be entitled to charge extra for such service, at the general rate of his allowance for services for the union or place for which he is appointed ; and such charges shall be payable by the captain of such vessel on behalf of the owners thereof, together with any reasonable expenses for the treatment of the sick.

Where such services are rendered by any medical practitioner who is not a poor law medical officer, he shall be- entitled to charges for any service rendered on board, with extra remuneration on account of distance, at the same rate as those which he is in the habit of receiving from private patients of the class of those attended and treated on shipboard, to be paid as aforesaid. In case of dispute in respect of such charges, such dispute may, where the charges do not exceed twenty pounds, be determined by a court of summary jurisdiction ; and such court shall determine summarily the amount which is reasonable, according to the accustomed rate of charge within the place where the dispute arises for attendance on patients of the like class as those in respect of whom the charge is made.

139 Local Government Board may combine local authorities.

The Local Government Board may, if they think fit, by order authorise or require any two or more local authorities to act together for the purposes of the provisions of this Act relating to prevention of epidemic diseases, and may prescribe the mode of such joint action and of defraying the costs thereof.

140 Penalty for violating or obstructing the execution of regulations.

Any person who—

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- (1) Wilfully violates any regulation so issued by the Local Government Board as aforesaid ; or
- (2) Wilfully obstructs any person acting under the authority or in the execution of any such regulation,
shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds.

MORTUARIES, &C.

141 Power of local authority to provide mortuaries.

Any local authority may, and if required by the Local Government Board shall, provide and fit up a proper place for the reception of dead bodies before interment (in this Act called a mortuary), and may make byelaws with respect to the management and charges for use of the same ; they may also provide for the decent and economical interment, at charges to be fixed by such byelaws, of any dead body which may be received into a mortuary.

142 Justice may in certain cases order removal of dead body to mortuary.

Where the body of one who has died of any infectious disease is retained in a room in which persons live or sleep, or any dead body which is in such a state as to endanger the health of the inmates of the same house or room is retained in such house or room, any justice may, on a certificate signed by a legally qualified medical practitioner, order the body to be removed, at the cost of the local authority, to any mortuary provided by such authority, and direct the same to be buried within a time to be limited in such order ; and unless the friends or relations of the deceased undertake to bury the body within the time so limited, and do bury the same, it shall be the duty of the relieving officer to bury such body at the expense of the poor rate, but any expense so incurred may be recovered by the relieving officer in a summary manner from any person legally liable to pay the expense of such burial.

Any person obstructing the execution of an order made by a justice under this section shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds.

143 Power of local authority to provide places for post-mortem examinations.

Any local authority may provide and maintain a proper place (otherwise than at a workhouse or at a mortuary) for the reception of dead bodies during the time required to conduct any post-mortem examination ordered by a coroner or other constituted authority, and may make regulations with respect to the management of such place ; and where any such place has been provided, a coroner or other constituted authority may order the removal of the body to and from such place for carrying out such post-mortem examination, such costs of removal to be paid in the same manner and out of the same fund as the costs and fees for post-mortem examinations when ordered by the coroner.