porarily suspend the same as to the whole or any part of the money so ordered to be paid, and again revive the same order wholly or in part, as the Court may think just.

Non-compliance with decree deemed to be desertion.

5. If the respondent shall fail to comply with a decree of the Court for restitution of conjugal rights such respondent shall thereupon be deemed to have been guilty of desertion without reasonable cause, and a suit for judicial separation may be forthwith instituted, and a sentence of judicial separation may be pronounced although the period of two years may not have elapsed since the failure to comply with the decree for restitution of conjugal rights; and when any husband who has been guilty of desertion by failure on his part to comply with a decree for restitution of conjugal rights has also been guilty of adultery, the wife may forthwith present a petition for dissolution of her marriage, and the Court may pronounce a decree nisi for the dissolution of the marriage on the grounds of adultery coupled with desertion. Such decree nisi shall not be made absolute until after the expiration of six calendar months from the pronouncing thereof, unless the Court shall fix a shorter time.

Custody, &c. of children.

6. The Court may, at any time before final decree on any application for restitution of conjugal rights, or after final decree if the respondent shall fail to comply therewith, upon application for that purpose, make from time to time all such orders and provisions with respect to the custody, maintenance, and education of the children of the petitioner and respondent as might have been made by interim orders during the pendency of a trial for judicial separation between the same parties.

Act to apply to England only.

7. This Act shall not extend to Scotland or Ireland.

CHAPTER 69.

An Act to make better provision against Cholera and other dangerous Epidemic Diseases. [14th August 1884.]

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

Short title.

1. This Act may be cited as the Cholera, &c. Protection (Ireland) Act, 1884.

Acquisition of sites for hospitals.

2. When under the provisions of any Act the sanitary authority in Ireland is empowered to acquire a site for a cholera or other hospital within its district, it may, with the sanction of the Local Government Board, exercise such power for the acquisition of a site for such purpose without, but contiguous to, the said district.

Incidence of charge.

3. Whenever, under clause three of the forty-sixth and forty-seventh Victoria, chapter fifty-nine, the Local Government Board, Ireland, directs any urban sanitary authority to superintend and see to the execution of such regulations, which otherwise would be the duty of any board or boards of guardians, the sanitary authority may, in any rate applicable to the purposes of the Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1878, insert a separate item for the amount necessary

41 & 42 Vict. c. 52.

or estimated to be necessary to defray the expenses incurred by them in the execution and superintendence of such regulations, or in paying off any loan incurred by them under the second section of the Act of the session of the forty-sixth and forty-seventh years of the reign of Her present Majesty, chapter fifty-nine; and all the provisions of the Acts for the relief of the poor in Ireland relative to the division of rates between owners and occupiers of rateable hereditaments, and as to deductions from rent on account of rate, shall apply to such separate item as if it were a rate for the relief of the poor.

CHAPTER 70.

An Act for the better Prevention of Corrupt and Illegal Practices at Municipal and other Elections.

[14th August 1884.]

BE it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows; (that is to say,)

Short title.

1. This Act may be cited as the Municipal Elections (Corrupt and Illegal Practices) Act, 1884.

Corrupt Practices.

Definition and punishment of corrupt practice at municipal election.

2. (1.) The expression "corrupt practice" in this Act means any of the following offences, namely, treating, undue influence, bribery, and personation as defined by the enactments set forth in Part One of the Third Schedule to this Act, and aiding, abetting, counselling, and procuring the commission of the offence of personation.

(2.) A person who commits any corrupt practice in reference to a municipal election shall be guilty of the like offence, and shall on conviction be liable to the like punishment, and subject to the like incapacities, as if the corrupt practice had been committed in reference to a parliamentary election.

Incapacity of candidate reported guilty of corrupt practice. 45 & 46 Vict. c. 50.

3. (1.) Where upon the trial of an election petition respecting a municipal election for a borough or ward of a borough it is found by the report of an election court made in pursuance of section ninety-three of the Municipal Corporations Act, 1882, that any corrupt practice, other than treating and undue influence, has been proved to have been committed in reference to such election by or with the knowledge and consent of any candidate at such election, or that the offence of treating or undue influence has been proved to have been committed in reference to such election by any candidate at such election, that candidate shall not be capable of ever holding a corporate office in the said borough, and if he has been elected his election shall be void; and he shall further be subject to the same incapacities as if at the date of the said report he had been convicted of a corrupt practice.

(2.) Upon the trial of an election petition respecting a municipal election for a borough or ward of a borough in which a charge is