Sched. (B.) Part 13. Civil Services. Class VII.

SCHEDULE (B.)—Part 13.

CIVIL SERVICES.—Class VII.

Schedule of Sums granted to defray the charges of the several Civil Services herein particularly mentioned, which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1877; viz.:—

No.		Sums not exceeding £
1.	For salaries and incidental expenses of temporary commissions	54,401
2.	For expenses of an Expedition for the purpose of pursuing a course of physical and biological investigations of the oceanic regions of the globe	2,930
3.	For certain miscellaneous expenses	5,516
	Total Civil Services, Class VII. £	62,847

Sched. (B.) Part 14. Revenue Departments, &c.

SCHEDULE (B.)—Part 14.

REVENUE DEPARTMENTS, &c.

Schedule of Sums granted to defray the charges of the several Revenue Departments, &c. herein particularly mentioned, which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1877; viz.:—

No.		Sums not exceeding £
1.	For the salaries and expenses of the Customs Department	998,530
2.	For the salaries and expenses of the Inland Revenue Department	1,731,304
3.	For salaries and expenses of the Post Office services, the expenses of Post Office savings banks, and Government annuities and insurances, and the collection of the Post Office revenue	3,187,406
4.	For the Post Office packet service	851,930
5.	For the salaries and expenses of the Post Office telegraph service	1,161,148
	Total Revenue Departments £	7,930,318

Sched. (B.) Part 15.

SCHEDULE (B.)—Part 15.

Greenwich Hospital and School.

	£
Advances during the year ending on the 31st March 1877 for defraying the expenses of Greenwich Hospital and School	145,752

CHAPTER 61.

An Act to provide for the better arrangement of divided Parishes and other local areas, and to make sundry amendments in the Law relating to the Relief of the Poor in England. [15th August 1876.]

WHEREAS many parishes in England are divided and some unions are formed in a manner which renders their arrangements inconvenient, and whereas other unions are too large in extent for the purposes of the relief of the poor and other local administration, and it is expedient that provision should be made for remedying these inconveniences:

And whereas other amendments are required in the laws for the relief of the poor in England:

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

The Local Government Board may make provision for divided parishes.

1. Where any parish shall be divided so as to have its parts or any of them isolated in some other parish or parishes or otherwise detached, the Local Government Board may, as and when they shall see fit, after local inquiry to be held upon notice duly given to the clerk of the peace of the county or counties in which the parts of the parish are situated and in the parishes to be affected in the manner prescribed or usually adopted therein for the publication of parochial notices, make an order, to take effect at the expiration of some period not less than three months from the day when a copy of such order shall have been sent to the overseers, either for constituting separate parishes out of the divided parish or for amalgamating some of the parts thereof with the parish or parishes in which the same may be locally included, or to which they may be annexed, as shall appear to such Board to be most convenient, and providing where requisite for a change of the county of the parish or part of a parish.

If one tenth of ratepayers object, the order shall be provisional only.

2. If one tenth in number and rateable value of the persons appearing on the rate in force for the time being to be rated to the relief of the poor in any parish affected by such order shall give notice to the Local Government Board in writing of objection to the same, within three months after copies of such order shall have been sent to the overseers of the parishes affected thereby, the order shall be deemed to be a provisional order only, and shall be dealt with accordingly.

State of parishes after new order.

3. From and after the twenty-fifth day of March next ensuing the day when such order, if not objected to, shall take effect, and in the case of a provisional order next ensuing the date of the Act of Parliament confirming the same, the several parts of every parish to which such order shall apply shall be and continue to be constituted in the manner directed by the said order, and the officers of the several parishes affected thereby shall be empowered and shall be required to act as if such parishes had been constituted in the manner directed prior to the issue of such order.

Ecclesiastical divisions and municipal boundaries not to be affected.

4. Nothing herein contained shall apply to the ecclesiastical divisions of parishes, nor to the constitution of school districts, without the sanction of the Education Department, or shall alter the boundaries of any municipal borough, and for the purposes of the election of members of Parliament and of burgesses in municipal boroughs, of the jury lists, of the action of the justices, and of the police and constables, the parishes shall continue to be deemed unaltered until new lists are made and new constables are appointed.

Provision for highway district.

5. Where a parish affected by the order shall be included in a highway district, its condition therein and the appointment of the waywarden thereof shall be changed according to the terms of the order, whether its area or contents be diminished or increased thereby.

Overseers to be appointed for the parish so created.

6. Every parish constituted under this Act by the order of the Local Government Board shall, notwithstanding the prohibition as to the appointment of overseers contained in the twenty-second section of the Poor Law Amendment Act, 1844, be a parish for which an overseer shall be appointed, and for all other lay and civil purposes to which a parish may be liable or entitled.

The meeting of inhabitants of the same qualified as in the case of any ordinary parish shall be deemed the vestry meeting thereof, and the rector, vicar, or perpetual curate having cure of souls in the greater part thereof shall, when present, be the chairman thereof, unless the Local Government Board shall determine in their order which of such incumbents shall be such chairman, and all the documents of the respective parishes shall be deposited and kept in such place as the Local Government Board by their order shall appoint.

Provision for compensation.

7. If any person shall be deprived of any office or employment, or if his profits in respect thereof shall be diminished under or by reason of any provision of this Act, the Local Government Board may, if they see fit, award by their order a compensation to him, according to their judgment, to be paid out of such fund and in such manner as shall appear to them to be equitable.

Adjustment to be made of property and debts.

8. The said Board shall make due adjustment of the property, if any, and of the debts or liabilities of the parishes among the several parts thereof according to the alterations caused by the order, and the arrears of rates due at the time when the order takes effect shall be recovered by the overseers or other officers properly competent to do so, and from the persons liable, as if there had been no alteration, and the justices, who shall make a county rate upon any such parishes before a new basis for the same shall be established, shall make due provision therein for the alterations aforesaid.

Provided that no person shall be liable to any rate made in the parish to which the part of the parish wherein his land or premises shall be situated may be added before the said twenty-fifth day of March.

Endowments for benefit of divided parish not to be affected.

9. Nothing herein contained shall prejudice, vary, or affect any right, interest, or jurisdiction in or over any charitable endowment which now is, or hereafter shall be, applicable for the benefit of a divided parish, as defined by section one of this Act, or the inhabitants thereof.

Poor Law Amendments.

Husbands and wives in workhouses.

10. When any two persons, being husband and wife, shall be admitted into any workhouse, and either of them shall be infirm, sick, or disabled by any injury, or above the age of sixty years, it shall be lawful for the guardians of the union or parish to which such workhouse shall belong to permit in their discretion such husband and wife to live together, and every such case shall be reported forthwith to the Local Government Board.

Local Government Board under certain circumstances may dissolve a union.

11. If it shall appear to the Local Government Board that it is expedient for rectifying or simplifying the areas of management or otherwise for the better administration of the relief of the poor that any union, whether formed under the Poor Law Amendment Act, 1834, or otherwise, should be dissolved, the said Board may, after inquiry held in some one of the unions to be affected, after public notice, so that all persons interested in the same may attend and be heard thereat, issue their order for the dissolution of any such union, and such dissolution shall have the same effect and be attended with the same consequences as in the case of a union dissolved under the provisions of the said Act of 1834.

Division of parish into wards for election of guardians.

12. The nineteenth section of the Poor Law Amendment Act, 1844, shall be repealed, and the Local Government Board may by their order divide any parish into wards for the election of guardians, and determine the number of guardians to be elected for every such ward, having due regard to the value of the rateable property therein; and each such ward shall for the purposes of such election be deemed to be a separate parish, except so far as the said board may otherwise order.

Change of name of union.

13. The Local Government Board may, when they see fit, by their order change the name of any union and direct how such change of name shall be published; no such change of name shall affect any rights or obligations of, or securities given by or to the said union, or render defective any legal proceedings instituted by or against the said union; and any legal proceedings may be continued or commenced by or against the said union by their new name which might have been continued or commenced by or against the union by their former name.

Paupers not to vote at election of guardians.

14. No person shall be entitled to vote in the election of a guardian or in the election to an office under the provisions of any statute who shall be in receipt of relief given to himself or his wife or child, or who shall have been in receipt of such relief on any day during the year last preceding such election. In the case of any person objected to on this ground a certificate from the clerk of the guardians under his hand shall be sufficient evidence of such person having received relief.

Guardians of unions and parishes may pay for information required for the effectual discharge of duties.

15. The guardians of any union or parish, or the board of overseers of any parish incorporated under a local Act, may pay the reasonable expenses incurred in the preparation and collection of information required of or by them respecting any matter which is submitted to their management, supervision, or control, and charge the amount in the case of a union to their common fund or as general or special expenses, according as the subject-matter relates to the general concern of the union or district or to some separate part thereof, and in the case of the board of guardians of a parish or board of overseers to the fund under their control.

Local Government Board to settle payments to officers for the same.

16. If the guardians or board of overseers require any such information from any of their officers, the amount payable may, if there be any disagreement on the subject, be settled by the Local Government Board.

Superannuation allowances not affected by services as registrar of marriages or sanitary officer.

17. If any officer seek a superannuation allowance from the guardians of any union or parish, or from the overseers of any such parish under any statute applicable to such allowance, his service as a registrar of marriages, or under any of the provisions of the Sanitary Acts as defined by "The Public Health Act, 1875," or of that Act, shall not operate to prevent him from obtaining the same.

The 7 & 8 Vict. c. 101. s. 25. extended.

18. The provision contained in the twenty-fifth section of the Poor Law Amendment Act, 1844, relating to relief, whereby relief to a woman whose husband appears to be beyond the seas is to be given to her in the same manner and subject to the same conditions as if she were a widow, shall apply to a married woman living separate from her husband.

Provisions against persons who desert their families.

19. Proceedings may be taken against any person who runs away and leaves his wife or his or her child chargeable, or whereby she or they or any of them shall become chargeable to any union or parish at any time within two years after the commission of the offence, and a summons or warrant in respect thereof may be issued upon the information of any relieving officer of the guardians stating that relief has been applied for on behalf of the wife or child, and that he is informed and believes that the husband or parent, as the case may be, has left the wife or child and gone away, any law or statute to the contrary notwithstanding. The justices to hear the complaint against a husband, under the thirty-third section of the Act of the thirty-first and thirty-second years of Her Majesty, chapter one hundred and twenty-two, may be other than those who summoned him to appear before them, but acting for the same petty sessional division.

Jurisdiction of justices to make orders on husband of a lunatic.

20. Where an order upon the husband of a lunatic to contribute towards her maintenance is sought to be obtained under the provisions of section five of the Poor Law Amendment Act, 1850, the justices having jurisdiction in the union or parish, the guardians whereof shall make the application, shall be empowered to issue the summons and make the order instead of the justices having jurisdiction in the place where he may dwell.

Extension of 7 & 8 Vict. c. 101. s. 56. as to registration to the case of a workhouse situated in two parishes, and provision for deaths of paupers in district schools and asylums.

21. The provision as to the registration of births and deaths in a workhouse contained in the fifty-sixth section of the Poor Law Amendment Act, 1844, shall be extended to the case of a workhouse which is situated in two parishes, so that the registration shall take place in the parish to which the workhouse belongs, or, if the parishes be not both in the same union, then in that parish of the union to which the workhouse belongs in which any part of the workhouse is situated.

And when a union is comprised in any school or other district the death of any pauper in the school or asylum of such district shall for the purposes of burial be deemed to have taken place in the parish of the union from which such pauper was sent to the said school or asylum, or to the workhouse of the union, as the case may be, and the charges of the burial shall be borne by the common fund of such union.

Extension of 12 & 13 Vict. c. 103. s. 14.

22. The provision in the fourteenth section of the Poor Law Amendment Act, 1849, which enables guardians of a union or parish to contract to receive in their workhouse certain paupers chargeable to some other union or parish shall be extended to the managers of a district or other asylum for the reception of paupers, and to every case

where the Local Government Board shall deem it expedient and shall give their consent, until such consent shall be withdrawn.

Trustees may pay cost of pauper's relief out of annuity payable to such pauper.

23. Where any pauper shall be entitled to any annuity or periodical payment, the trustee or other person bound to make payment of the same to the pauper may from time to time pay to the board of guardians of any union or parish, out of the instalments which have become due, the cost incurred in the relief of such pauper accrued since the last instalment, and such payment shall be a legal discharge to such trustee or other person for so much money as shall have been so paid.

Where the guardians incur any expenses in the relief of a pauper lunatic, being a member of a benefit or friendly society, and as such entitled to receive any payment, they may recover from him, as a debt, or from his executors, administrators, or assigns in case of his death, the sum so expended by them as aforesaid, and the managing body of such society, after notice from the clerk to the guardians, served previously to the money being paid over, shall be required to pay the same to such guardians, and shall be exonerated on payment thereof from any further liability.

Where any trustee, manager, or other person shall decline to make any payment, the guardians may apply to the justices in petty sessions assembled, and such justices may, if satisfied that it is right under all the circumstances to do so, make an order upon him to pay the requisite amounts then due to the guardians at once and to pay from time to time in future as the liability in respect of the relief arises thereafter.

Provided that this clause shall not have effect unless and until the guardians or their relieving officer shall have declared the relief to be given on loan, nor in respect of any relief granted contrary to the rules and orders made under the authority of the statutes in that behalf.

Costs in bastardy.

24. In any proceeding by the guardians of the poor under the Act 36 Vict. c. 9. for obtaining an order upon the putative father of a bastard child, it shall be competent for the justices making the order to award costs to and against the parties in like manner and to the like effect as in the case of orders for the payment of money made under 11 & 12 Vict. c. 43.

Recovery of costs by guardians of a parish.

25. The board of guardians of a parish may recover the costs of and obtain orders for the maintenance of a pauper in like manner as the guardians of a union can do under the provisions of the 11 & 12 Vict. c. 110., and from and after the twenty-ninth of September next such guardians, when authorised by the Local Government Board to do so, shall be entitled to apply for orders of removal, and to defend appeals against any such orders obtained, in the place of the overseers, and with the like powers and subject to the like liabilities as guardians of a union are entitled or are subject to in respect of such orders.

Provision for pauper lunatics sent from boroughs to licensed houses and registered hospitals.

26. Where any pauper lunatic shall have been or shall hereafter be sent from any part of a borough wholly or partly comprised within a union or parish to any licensed house or registered hospital, and the account of the charges for the maintenance of such lunatic therein shall be sent to the guardians of the said union or parish, their clerk shall divide the said account into two parts, one of which shall contain the amount which would have been paid for such lunatic if he had been maintained in the asylum of the county wherein the said union or parish or the greater part of it is comprised, and the other shall contain the extra sum in such account, and the said guardians having paid the whole of such charges may send the second account, together with an account of any extra expenses caused by the removal of such lunatic to the place of confinement, to the town council of the borough from which such lunatic was so sent, and such town council shall thereupon pay the amount of such accounts to the said guardians, and if the same be not paid the amount may be recovered by the said guardians by process in any court of law as a debt. This section shall not apply to any borough which has provided or contributed to the providing of a pauper lunatic asylum.

Repeal of 56 G. 3. c. 139. s. 1., relating to parish apprentices.

27. The first section of the Act of the fifty-sixth year of King George the Third, chapter one hundred and thirty-nine, relating to the binding of parish apprentices, is hereby repealed.

Boys in receipt of relief, who are desirous of it, may be forwarded by the guardians for examination for the naval service.

28. If any boy not already an apprentice in the merchant service who, or whose parent or parents, shall be receiving relief in any union or parish, be desirous of serving in the naval service of Her Majesty, and be forwarded for approval by competent authority for such service, the guardians of the poor of such union or parish may enable any such boy to be so forwarded, and may pay out of their funds such sum, if any, as may be required by the regulations of such service for providing outfit or otherwise, and also such expenses as may be necessary to be incurred for the conveyance of such boy in charge of a proper person to and from the port or place in the United Kingdom at which he may be required to attend for examination, and, if accepted, for entry into such service.

Provision for the balances of outgoing overseers.

29. Whereas it frequently happens that the amount to be recovered by the overseers or their successors in the rate last made before the termination of their year of office is insufficient to meet the demands upon them, and the said overseers pay the necessary excess out of their own funds, but the rule of law applicable to such payments will not allow such payments to be reimbursed to them out of any subsequent rate, and great hardship arises therefrom: Now, therefore, it is hereby enacted, that henceforth in any such case the payment of an overseer to his predecessor in respect of any money so paid by him in excess, if otherwise lawful, may be allowed by the auditor if it appear to him that the said payment in excess did not arise from the negligence or wilful action of the overseer so paying the sum out of his own funds.

Existing disallowances discharged.

All disallowances and surcharges made on the ground of the said rule of law by an auditor prior to the passing of this Act, in respect of any accounts due at or prior to the twenty-fifth of March last and not remitted, shall be and the same are herewith discharged, unless the Local Government Board shall in any case otherwise direct.

Repeal of the exemption of corporate property.

30. So much of the Act four and five Victoria, chapter forty-eight, as exempts the property of municipal corporations from being rated to the relief of the poor in the cases therein mentioned is hereby repealed.

Brokers charges.

31. In all cases where a warrant of distress is issued for the recovery of a poor rate the person against whom the same is issued shall be liable to pay the cost of such warrant, and of the broker or other officer for his attendance to make the levy, although such person may tender the amount of the rate before any levy is made.

Justices to make allowances to clerks of justices in respect of jury lists.

32. The justices of the peace of every county in quarter or general sessions assembled shall from time to time make such allowances as to them shall seem proper as compensation to the clerks to the justices in the several divisions in the county for their services in relation to the revision and allowance of the jury lists.

Every such allowance shall be charged upon and be paid out of the county stock or fund.

Appointment of visiting officer.

33. The guardians of any union or parish or the managers of any district school may appoint and pay any officer or other competent person to visit and report upon the condition, treatment, and conduct of any poor child under the age of sixteen who shall have gone into service from the workhouse of such union or parish or from such district school.

Provisions as to the Law of Settlement and Removal.

Settlement for persons by residence.

34. Where any person shall have resided for the term of three years in any parish, in such manner and under such circumstances in each of such years, as would in accordance with the several statutes in that behalf render him irremovable, he shall be deemed to be settled therein until he shall acquire a settlement in some other parish by a like residence or otherwise; provided that an order of removal in respect of a settlement acquired under this section shall not be made upon the evidence of the person to be removed, without such corroboration as the justices or court think sufficient.

Abolition of derivative settlements.

35. No person shall be deemed to have derived a settlement from any other person, whether by parentage, estate, or otherwise, except in the case of a wife from her husband and in the case of a child under the age of sixteen, which child shall take the settlement

of its father or of its widowed mother, as the case may be, up to that age, and shall retain the settlement so taken until it shall acquire another.

An illegitimate child shall retain the settlement of its mother until such child acquires another settlement.

If any child in this section mentioned shall not have acquired a settlement for itself, or being a female shall not have derived a settlement from her husband, and it cannot be shown what settlement such child or female derived from the parent without inquiring into the derivative settlement of such parent, such child or female shall be deemed to be settled in the parish in which he or she was born.

Proviso for pending orders of removal.

36. The provisions relating to settlement shall not apply to any pauper removed under any order of removal, or without such order under the provision in that behalf contained in the Union Chargeability Act, 1865, before the passing of this Act, or in receipt of non-resident relief lawfully given, or in respect of whom any order of removal shall be pending at the passing of this Act.

Rates made by overseers not now audited made subject to the audit of district auditor.

37. From and after the twenty-fifth day of March next, when an overseer shall make and levy any rate or assessment which is not now subject to be audited by the district auditor, or by any auditor or auditors appointed under or by virtue of the Metropolis Local Management Act, such rate or assessment, and the accounts relating thereto, shall be submitted by him, and by the collector thereof, if any, to the said auditor, in the like manner, and with the like incidents, consequences, liabilities, and power of appeal as in the case of the poor rate made by such overseer; and every other audit of such rate or assessment, if any, shall cease.

And the Local Government Board shall have the same power to make orders to regulate the keeping of such accounts as they have in regard to other local rates.

Auditor's decision upon a joint account may be reversed or remitted in favour of one or some only of the parties.

38. When an auditor shall have allowed, disallowed, or surcharged a sum in any account rendered to him jointly, and an appeal shall be made against the same, the decision of the auditor may be reversed by the court or the Local Government Board, as the case may be, and the disallowance or surcharge may be remitted by the said Board in favour of one or more of the persons appealing only without discharging the other person or persons against whom such decision of the auditor was pronounced.

Statement by owner pursuant to statute 7 & 8 Vict. c. 101. s. 15.

39. No statement by an owner pursuant to the Act of the seventh and eighth years of Victoria, chapter one hundred and one, section fifteen, shall be valid, or shall entitle him to be placed in the registry of owners entitled to vote for the guardians of the poor of any parish, unless such statement contain an address for service within the parish in respect of which such owner shall claim to vote, and all voting papers and notices left at such address shall be deemed to be sufficiently served on such owner; provided that such owner may, as and when he sees fit, change such address, and if he give notice in writing of such change the same shall be substituted in the register of owners and dealt with accordingly.

Metropolitan Provisions.

Explanation of the Metropolitan Poor Act as to the power to form districts for all classes of poor.

40. Whereas doubts have been entertained as to the extent of the powers given to the Poor Law Board by sections five and six of the Metropolitan Poor Act, 1867, it is hereby enacted and declared that those powers may be exercised by the Local Government Board in order to the provision of asylums, workhouses, or other buildings for the reception of any class or classes of the poor chargeable in the metropolis.

Extension of power of determining or varying contracts given by 30 & 31 Vict. c. 6. s. 59.

41. The powers conferred upon the Poor Law Board by section fifty-nine of the Metropolitan Poor Act, 1867, to determine or vary the contracts with any medical or other workhouse officers existing at the passing of that Act, may be exercised by the Local Government Board for the purpose of improving the classification of all classes of paupers in addition to the purposes in the said section specified, and with reference to the contract with, or the appointment of any officer appointed by a board of guardians irrespective of the date of the appointment or contract.

Power of managers in respect of patients not paupers.

42. If the managers of a district constituted under the provisions of the Metropolitan Poor Acts shall have admitted any sick person into their asylum not being a pauper, but under circumstances of urgency, they shall have and may exercise the like powers over such person, and shall have the like remedies for the recovery of all reasonable charges incurred on behalf of any such person as are conferred by the Poor Law Acts upon guardians over paupers, and for the recovery of relief given or deemed to be given by way of loan to any such pauper.

But the said powers and remedies shall not be exercised or put in force by the managers until they shall have been authorised to do so by the Local Government Board, and shall be exercised subject to any restrictions which may be imposed from time to time by the Board.

Provided also, that no sum shall be recoverable by managers under the provisions of this Act in respect of any expenses incurred by them other than those which shall be the subject of a separate charge in respect of an inmate to any union or parish in the district.

The exemption of the Inns of Court and the Charter House removed.

43. From and after the first day of September next so much of the twentieth Victoria, chapter nineteen, section three, as provides that the Inner Temple, the Middle Temple, Grays Inn, and the Charter House, London, shall not be added to any union or other district for the purposes therein referred to, shall be repealed.

Provided, that no such Inn of Court shall be added to a union or parish so long as the benchers thereof shall make payments, as regards the Inner Temple and the Middle Temple to the guardians of the poor of the City of London Union, and as regards Grays Inn to the guardians of the poor of the Holborn Union, of such sum as shall be called for by such guardians respectively as a contribution in aid of the common fund of such unions upon a precept framed according to the form set forth in the schedule hereto annexed, or to the like effect, which sum, together with the costs of collection, shall, when the masters of the bench of any Inn think proper, be paid out of a rate in the nature of a poor rate to be made and levied by the overseer or overseers of the said Inn, as in the case of a poor rate made and levied in any other parish.

Such contribution shall be based upon the annual rateable value of the said Inn as settled by the valuation list in force for the time being, if any, or otherwise as settled by the Local Government Board for its contribution to the Metropolitan Poor Fund, and shall be calculated and issued in every respect as if the said Inn were a parish comprised in the said union, but so nevertheless that such contribution shall not include any sum, whether for principal or interest, in respect of repayment of moneys borrowed and charged on the poor rates of the parishes comprised in the said union or on the common fund thereof.

Provided also, that the contribution of the respective unions towards such Metropolitan Poor Fund shall be calculated upon the annual rateable value of such unions increased by the annual rateable value of the Inn or Inns contributing thereto as aforesaid, and the provisions of the Metropolitan Poor Act, 1867, applicable to any such Inn of Court, shall cease to operate so long as the contributions herein described are paid in respect of such Inn: Provided also, that from and after the said first day of September next the registrar of the Charter House shall cease to be the overseer of the parish of the Charter House, and the justices of the peace having jurisdiction in the place shall forthwith appoint an overseer to act for the said parish until the time of the next annual appointment of overseers; and thenceforth appointments shall be made as in the case of other parishes, and every such overseer shall have all the powers and privileges, and shall be subject to all the duties which by law attach to such an officer.

Interpretation clause.

44. The words herein contained shall be construed as in the Poor Law Amendment Act, 1834, and in the Acts amending or extending the same, and the provisions contained therein and not repealed shall, so far as they shall be consistent herewith, be extended to this Act.

The word "pauper" in the statute of the thirty-fourth and thirty-fifth years of Her present Majesty, chapter one hundred and eight, section seven (sub-section five), shall include any person who shall obtain relief by wilfully giving a false name, or making a

false statement, and such person may be proceeded against as an idle and disorderly person at any time while he continues to receive such relief.

Short title.

45. This Act may be cited and described for all purposes as "The Divided Parishes and Poor Law Amendment Act, 1876."

SCHEDULE.

PRECEPT FOR A CONTRIBUTION FROM AN INN OF COURT.

To the benchers of

You are hereby required to pay to of , the treasurer of the guardians of the poor of the union, on behalf of such guardians, on the day of the sum of pounds shillings and pence, as the contribution of the above-named Inn of Court in aid of the common fund of the said union, such amount having been duly calculated according to the provisions of the Divided Parishes Poor Law Amendment Act, 1876, and to take the receipt of the said treasurer indorsed upon this paper for the said sum of

Given under our hands at a meeting of the guardians of the poor of the said union held on the day of

(Signed) *X.Y.*, Presiding Chairman.
W.X., *U.V.* } Guardians.

Countersignature of the Clerk to the Guardians.

Indorsement.

Received this day of 18 of the within-named benchers the sum of on behalf of the within-named guardians.

Treasurer of the Union.

CHAPTER 62.

An Act to make provision for the Disposal of certain Lands appropriated for the supply of materials for the repair of public and private roads.

[15th August 1876.]

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the disposal of certain lands herein described appropriated for the supply of materials to be used in the repair of the public and private roads in parishes:

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

Sale of exhausted gravel pits wherein there are private or other interests.

1. Where land has been allotted to or otherwise acquired by a parish, whether in the name of the surveyor of highways or other trustees, or generally for the purpose of the supply of materials for the repair of the public roads and highways in such parish, and also for the repair of private roads therein, or for some other purpose, public or private, and the materials in such land shall be exhausted, or shall not be suitable or required, and the land shall not be available for such other purpose, if any, the same shall be dealt with as land which falls within the operation of the third section of the Union and Parish Property Act, 1835, and the Parish Property and Parish Debts Act, 1842, subject to the provisions herein-after contained.

Local Government to hear and decide on objections and claims.

2. Before issuing their order for the sale of the land, the Local Government Board shall hear and decide upon every objection and claim made in writing by any person claiming an interest therein, within three months from the passing of the resolution for the sale of the land, and shall either refuse to sanction the sale, or allow it to proceed,