CHAP. 18.

An Act to provide for the equal distribution over the Metropolis of a further portion of the charge for the Relief of the Poor. [20th June 1870.]

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:

Maintenance of in-door poor to be a charge upon the Metropolitan Common Poor Fund.

1. From and after the twenty-ninth day of September one thousand eight hundred and seventy the provisions of the sixty-ninth section of the Metropolitan Poor Act, 1867, directing the repayment of the expenses incurred for the maintenance of lunatics and insane poor, and of patients in any asylum specially provided under that Act for patients suffering from fever and small pox, shall extend to the expenses incurred for the maintenance of paupers in any other asylum now or hereafter to be provided under the said Act, and to the maintenance of paupers above the age of sixteen years in any workhouse in the Metropolis, and the Poor Law Board shall, by its precept under seal, direct the Receiver of the Common Poor Fund to repay such expenses out of that fund, in the same manner as the expenses specified in that section, subject, nevertheless, to the following provisions:—

(1.) The Poor Law Board shall certify the maximum number of paupers to be maintained in any workhouse or asylum.

(2.) No repayment shall be made in respect of a greater number of paupers maintained in any asylum on any one day than will complete the maximum number which such asylum shall have been certified to hold as aforesaid, nor in respect of a greater number of paupers maintained in any workhouse on any one day than will, together with the children under the age of sixteen, if any, maintained therein on the same day, complete the maximum number certified for such workhouse.

(3.) The amount so repaid in respect of such maintenance shall be at the rate of fivepence per day for each pauper in such workhouse or asylum.

(4.) If the guardians of any union or parish, or the managers of any asylum, shall, during any half year ending at Lady Day or Michaelmas respectively, have refused or neglected to comply with any Order of the Poor Law Board, issued under the Poor Law Acts, directing the alteration or enlargement of the workhouse, the provision of proper drainage, sewers, ventilation, fixtures, furniture, surgical and medical appliances, or directing the appointment of any officer, or prescribing the maximum number of paupers to be maintained in any workhouse or asylum, or the classification of such paupers, such guardians or managers shall be deemed to be in default, and the Poor Law Board may, if they think fit, omit from their precept for such half year, addressed to the Receiver of the Common Poor Fund, the sums which such guardians or the guardians of the unions and parishes comprised in the district to which the asylum belongs, would have been entitled to be repaid under this Act if there had been no such default: Provided that if such guardians or managers shall comply with such Order before the termination of the next ensuing half year, it shall be lawful for the Poor Law Board to include in their precept for that half year the sums so omitted from their precept for the previous half year.

The maintenance of officers to be allowed as part of their salaries.

2. The term "salaries of officers," referred to in the said sixty-ninth section of the said Metropolitan Poor Act, shall include the cost of the rations of the officers therein described, according to a scale to be fixed by the Poor Law Board.

Financial statement of guardians.

3. Within one month of each audit of the accounts of the board of guardians of any union or parish in the metropolis, such board shall deliver, by post or otherwise, to each vestry within such union or parish, one or more copies of the financial statement of such

guardians, showing the receipts, expenditure, balances, and liabilities for the half-year, as audited.

4. This Act shall be construed in like manner as the Metropolitan Poor Act of 1867, and shall be termed the Metropolitan Poor Amendment Act, 1870. Construction. Short title.

CHAP. 19.

An Act to amend "The Railway Companies Powers Act, 1864," and "The Railway Construction Facilities Act, 1864." [20th June 1870.]

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend "The Railway Companies Powers Act, 1864," and also "The Railways Construction Facilities Act, 1864:"

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:

1. This Act may be cited for all purposes as "The Railways (Powers and Construction) Acts, 1864, Amendment Act, 1870." Short title.

2. From and after the passing of this Act, there shall be repealed sections seven and eight of The Railway Companies Powers Act, 1864, and Part I. of the schedule annexed to the said Act; and sections nine and ten of The Railways Construction Facilities Act, 1864, and Part I. of the schedule annexed to the said Act. Parts of Acts herein named repealed.

3. Any railway or canal company, which for the purposes of this Act shall include the owners, lessees, or proprietors of any canal or inland navigation, may, in case it desires to be heard by counsel, agents, and witnesses against any application for a certificate under The Railway Companies Powers Act, 1864, or for a certificate authorising any proposed undertaking under The Railways Construction Facilities Act, 1864, (each of which Acts is in this Act respectively referred to as the Act of Application,) lodge at the office of the Board of Trade, within the time prescribed by the schedule to this Act annexed, a notice in writing to that effect (in this Act referred to as a notice of opposition), in the forms set forth in the same schedule, with such variations as circumstances require. Powers of Board of Trade where notice of opposition lodged.

Where a notice of opposition has been lodged the Board of Trade may nevertheless, if they think fit, proceed upon the application, but they shall in such case settle a Provisional Certificate in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

Every Provisional Certificate under this Act shall be settled in like manner, shall certify to the like effect, and contain the like provisions in every respect as if the same were a Draft Certificate settled by the Board of Trade, under the authority of the Act of Application in a like case, but where no notice of opposition was lodged.

When any such Provisional Certificate is confirmed in manner by this Act provided, the same shall have all the force and operation of a certificate duly made and issued by the Board of Trade, under the authority of the Act of Application, but previously to such confirmation it shall not be of any validity whatsoever.

When any Provisional Certificate is settled under this Act notice thereof shall be given by the promoters in like manner as if the same were a Draft Certificate under the Act of Application according to the provisions of such Act in that behalf.

The costs of and connected with the preparation and making of each Provisional Certificate shall be paid by the promoters, and the Board of Trade may require the promoters to give security for such costs before they proceed with the Provisional Certificate. As to payment of costs of Orders.

4. On proof to the satisfaction of the Board of Trade that notice of such certificate was duly given in manner aforesaid, the Board of Trade shall, as soon as they conveniently can after the expiration of seven days after such proof, procure a Bill to be introduced into Confirmation of Provisional Certificate by Act of Parliament.