of all persons he may think fit to call before him in regard to the matters of the inquiry, and to administer oaths to, and examine upon oath, all such persons, and to require and enforce the production upon oath of all documents, accounts, or papers in anywise relating to such inquiry; and shall also have, in relation to the inspection of places and matters required to be inspected, similar powers to those which sanitary inspectors have under the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1867.

PART VI.

Application of this Act to Ireland.

22. In the application of this Act to Ireland the following provisions shall have effect:

(1.) The expression "sanitary authority" shall mean any urban or rural sanitary authority acting in the execution of "The Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1874:"

(2.) The expression "The Public Health Act, 1875," shall mean "The Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1874:"

(3.) The expression "the Local Government Board" shall mean the Local Government Board for Ireland:

(4.) The expression "the county court" shall mean the civil bill court:

(5.) The expression "plaint entered in a county court" shall mean civil bill process:

(6.) The expression "the High Court of Justice" shall mean any of the Superior Courts of Common Law in Dublin, or any judge thereof to whom appeals may be brought from the decision of a civil bill court:

(7.) The expression "the judge of the county court" shall mean the chairman of quarter sessions and judge of the civil bill court:

(8.) The expression "the London Gazette" shall mean the Dublin Gazette:

(9.) All the jurisdiction, powers, and authorities necessary for the purposes of this Act are hereby conferred upon the civil bill courts and superior courts, and the judges of the same respectively:

(10.) All penalties, when recovered by or on behalf, or at the instance of or in any proceeding instituted by any sanitary authority, or any officer of such authority, shall be paid to such sanitary authority, and by the same applied in aid of their expenses under the Sanitary Acts; and save as aforesaid all such penalties shall be applied in manner directed by "The Fines Act (Ireland), 1851," and any Act amending the same.

CHAPTER 76.

An Act to extend the privileges of Municipal Corporations in Ireland.

[15th August 1876.]

WHEREAS it is expedient to extend the privileges now enjoyed by municipal corporations in Ireland in order more nearly to assimilate them to those enjoyed by similar bodies in England and Scotland:

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 of Act.

1. This Act may be cited for all purposes as "The Municipal Privilege Act, Ireland, 1875."

Interpretation of words.

2. "Borough" in this Act shall mean and include any city, town, or borough in which a municipal corporation now exists or shall hereafter exist, pursuant to any statute regulating municipal corporations in Ireland; and the word "mayor" shall, as to the city of Dublin, mean and include the lord mayor.

Corporation of Dublin to appoint sheriff.

3. On the first day of December immediately after the passing of the Act, and on the first day of December in every year following, or in case such day shall fall on a Sunday, then on the day after, the council of the city of Dublin shall select three persons qualified to fill the said office of sheriff, and shall, within fourteen days thereafter, notify to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland the names of the persons so selected, and the Lord Lieutenant shall, within seven days from the receipt by him of such notification, appoint one of the persons so selected to execute the office of sheriff for the county of the city of Dublin, with the like duties and powers as the sheriff or person filling the office of sheriff would have had if this Act had not passed, and the person so appointed shall, on the first day of January or so soon thereafter as he shall have taken the oaths now required by law, have and exercise the said office of sheriff until his successor shall have been appointed and likewise taken the oaths required by law.

Other corporations to appoint sheriffs.

4. Upon the first day of December in this and every succeeding year, or in case such day shall fall upon a Sunday, then upon the day following, the councils of the following cities and towns shall in like manner respectively select three persons qualified to fill the said office of sheriff, and shall, within fourteen days thereafter notify to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland the names of the persons so selected, and the Lord Lieutenant shall, within seven days from the receipt by him of such notification, appoint one of the persons so selected to be sheriff for the following counties respectively; that is to say,

The council of the city of Cork, for the county of the city of Cork;
The council of the city of Limerick, for the county of the city of Limerick;
The council of the city of Waterford, for the county of the city of Waterford;
The council of the city of Kilkenny, for the county of the city of Kilkenny;
The council of the town of Drogheda, for the county of the town of Drogheda;

and each of the persons so appointed shall in like manner execute the office of sheriff of each of the said counties respectively, and shall enter on the said office on the first day of January following his election, or so soon thereafter as he shall have taken the oaths now required by law, and shall hold office until his successor shall have been appointed and likewise taken the oaths required by law.

Lord Lieutenant to appoint sheriffs if corporations neglect.

5. In case any of the said town councils shall in any year neglect or refuse to select three persons qualified to fill the office of sheriff, and to notify the names of the persons so selected to the Lord Lieutenant on the day or within the time and in manner provided by this Act, it shall be lawful for the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland at any time before the thirtieth day of November then next ensuing to appoint a fit person to be such sheriff; and every person so appointed shall so soon thereafter as he shall have taken the oaths now required by law, have and exercise all the powers, privileges, and duties pertaining to a sheriff appointed under this Act.

Present sheriffs to continue in office until new appointments.

6. The person now filling the office of sheriff in each of the said counties shall continue to hold and execute same until the first of January next, and until a sheriff appointed under this Act shall have entered on his office and taken the oaths required by law.

Person appointed sheriff may decline.

7. Any person appointed to the office of sheriff under the provisions of this Act may decline to serve without incurring any penalty.

Sheriffs may be superseded.

8. Sheriffs appointed under the provisions of this Act may be superseded by the Crown in the same manner as sheriffs for counties can now be superseded.

Vacancies to be filled.

9. If at any time after the passing of this Act a vacancy shall occur in the office of sheriff of any of the said counties, or if any person appointed sheriff under this Act shall refuse to act, die, or become incapable of acting before he enters on his office, or shall be superseded, the council to whom the appointment of the said sheriff belongs shall, within one week after notice of refusal, or of the sheriff being superseded, or of a vacancy, death, or incapacity as aforesaid, at a meeting duly convened by the mayor, select three persons qualified to fill the said vacancy, and shall, within seven days thereafter, notify to the Lord Lieutenant the names of the persons so selected, and the Lord Lieutenant shall, within seven days from the receipt by him of such notification, appoint one of the persons

so selected to fill the said vacancy, or to be in the room of the persons so refusing, superseded, dying, or becoming incapable.

Office of sheriff not to be deemed one of profit.

10. The office of sheriff shall not be deemed to be an office of profit in the gift or disposal of or under the council of any borough within the meaning of any statute regulating municipal corporations in Ireland, nor shall any person, by reason of being appointed to such office, be disqualified from being elected or being an alderman or councillor of such borough, nor shall any person be disqualified or incapacitated from being appointed sheriff by reason of his being such alderman or councillor.

Corporations may grant honorary freedom.

11. From and after the passing of this Act it shall be lawful for the council of any borough in Ireland to elect and admit any person to be an honorary burgess of such borough, but no person so elected or admitted shall be entitled to vote at any election or to exercise any corporate privilege or hold any corporate office by reason of such election or admission; and no person, except the person himself who is so elected and admitted, shall be entitled to make any claims by reason thereof, or to have or enjoy any right or claim by descent, inheritance, or otherwise.

Who excluded from honorary freedom.

12. No person who has been convicted of felony shall be qualified for appointment to the office of sheriff or capable of being elected to the rank of honorary burgess.

CHAPTER 77.

An Act to amend the Law relating to Cruelty to Animals.

[15th August 1876.]

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to cruelty to animals by extending it to the cases of animals which for medical, physiological, or other scientific purposes are subjected when alive to experiments calculated to inflict pain:

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 for all purposes as "The Cruelty to Animals Act, 1876."

Prohibition of painful experiments on animals.

2. A person shall not perform on a living animal any experiment calculated to give pain, except subject to the restrictions imposed by this Act. Any person performing or taking part in performing any experiment calculated to give pain, in contravention of this Act, shall be guilty of an offence against this Act, and shall, if it be the first offence, be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty pounds, and if it be the second or any subsequent offence, be liable, at the discretion of the court by which he is tried, to a penalty not exceeding one hundred pounds or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding three months.

General restrictions as to performance of painful experiments on animals.

3. The following restrictions are imposed by this Act with respect to the performance on any living animal of an experiment calculated to give pain; that is to say,

(1.) The experiment must be performed with a view to the advancement by new discovery of physiological knowledge or of knowledge which will be useful for saving or prolonging life or alleviating suffering; and

(2.) The experiment must be performed by a person holding such license from one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, in this Act referred to as the Secretary of State, as is in this Act mentioned, and in the case of a person holding such conditional license as is herein-after mentioned, or of experiments performed for the purpose of instruction in a registered place; and

(3.) The animal must during the whole of the experiment be under the influence of some anæsthetic of sufficient power to prevent the animal feeling pain; and