CHAPTER ccxxiii.

An Act to enable the Mayor Aldermen and Citizens of Oxford to acquire the Church of Saint Martin in the said City to make new Streets and Street Improvements to create and issue Corporation Stock and to make further provision for the Improvement and good Government of the City and for other purposes. [14th August 1890.]

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WHEREAS prior to the passing of the Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation Act 1889 (in this Act referred to as the Confirmation Act of 1889) the city of Oxford formed a part only of the district of the Oxford Local Board and that board and not the council of the city were the urban sanitary authority for the then existing city: 52 Vict. cap. xv.

And whereas by an order of the Local Government Board made under the Local Government Act 1888 and confirmed by the Confirmation Act of 1889 the boundaries of the said city were as from the 9th day of November 1889 extended so as to include the district of the local board of Oxford and certain adjoining portions of the rural sanitary districts of the Headington and Abingdon Unions and the city so extended was constituted a county borough within the meaning of the Local Government Act 1888 and the said local board was dissolved and the council of the said city as constituted by the said order became the urban sanitary authority for the district thereof: Order of Local Government Board 29th March 1889.

And whereas by section 93 of the Elementary Education Act 1870 it is enacted that in the case of the borough of Oxford the provisions of that Act relating to boroughs should be construed as if the local board were therein mentioned instead of the council of that borough And it is by the First Schedule to that Act provided that the local rate out of which any deficiency in the school fund of the borough should be paid should be the rate leviable by the said local board:

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And whereas by Article XXXI. of the said order of the Local Government Board it is ordered that the provisions of the Elementary Education Acts 1870 to 1883 should operate from and after the said 9th day of November 1889 as if the city the borough fund or borough rate and the Corporation had been referred to in the said section 93 and the First Schedule to the Elementary Education Act 1870 as the school district the local rate and the rating authority respectively:

And whereas the Corporation do not levy a borough rate and it is expedient that the local rate for the purposes of the Elementary Education Acts 1870 to 1883 should be the general district rate:

And whereas the said local board provided a public library for their district and the same was by the said order transferred to and vested in the Corporation and the expenses of and incident thereto were by the said order transferred from the general district rate levied by the local board to the borough rate of the city and it is expedient that the said expenses be in future paid out of the general district rate of the city:

And whereas the parish church of Saint Martin in the said city is a rectory in the diocese of Oxford and in the gift of the Lord Bishop of Oxford:

And whereas the said church and the churchyard thereof abut on Corn Market Street and Queen Street at a place called "Carfax" where four of the principal streets in the said city converge and the said streets are narrow and insufficient for the increased traffic passing there along and it would be a great public improvement if the said church were removed and a part of the site thereof and of the said churchyard were thrown into those streets:

And whereas the population of the said parish of Saint Martin has diminished and the parishioners thereof can be conveniently accommodated in the parish church of the adjoining parish of All Saints and it is expedient that provision be made for the sale to the Corporation of the said church and the site and churchyard thereof freed and discharged from all ecclesiastical uses and that the said parish of Saint Martin be absorbed in the said parish of All Saints and that the benefices of the two parishes be united under the designation of Saint Martin and All Saints:

And whereas the tower of the church of Saint Martin marks a historic site of local and general interest and it is expedient that the same be retained and maintained as herein-after provided:

And whereas the endowment of the benefice of Saint Martin consists of the following annual sums namely a sum of thirty-eight pounds eighteen shillings and fourpence paid by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners a sum of nineteen pounds two shillings and two-

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pence paid by the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty and the rent of certain land vested in feoffees in trust for the said benefice and it is expedient that the said sums should be paid to the incumbent of the church and parish of Saint Martin and All Saints as part of his stipend:

17 & 18 Vict. cap. ccxix.

And whereas by section 2 of the Local and Personal Act 17 & 18 Victoria chapter ccxix. entituled "An Act to repeal an Act for "better regulating the poor within the city of Oxford and to grant "further and more effectual powers in lieu thereof and also to "provide for rating to the relief of the poor certain hereditaments "within the university of Oxford" (in this Act referred to as the Act of 1854) provision is made for the election of thirty-three guardians of the poor for the city of Oxford eleven of such guardians to be elected by the eleven parishes in the said Act named (one for each parish) among which are the said parish of Saint Martin and the said parish of All Saints and it is expedient that from and after the union of those parishes there shall be two guardians for the united parish in lieu of the one guardian for each of the said two parishes:

And whereas by an indenture bearing date the 28th day of January 1778 and expressed to be made between Richard Holloway (the then Mayor of Oxford) Sir John Skynner (the then Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas and Recorder of Oxford) John Treacher John Nicholls Philip Ward and Richard Tawny (aldermen of the said city) of the one part and William Wickham of the said city of the other part after reciting a bond of the Earl of Lichfield dated the 20th December 1762 to secure the sum of £1,000 to certain trustees therein named to be by them applied either towards discharging such debts of the Corporation as the mayor recorder and aldermen of the city should think fit or in such other manner for the use and benefit of the Corporation as the mayor recorder and aldermen for the time being of the said city should appoint and that they had agreed to found four lectureships for the use and benefit of the Corporation and had invested the said sum of £1,000 in the names of the mayor recorder and aldermen in ten shares of the Oxford Canal Navigation and that the said William Wickham had agreed to add to the said fund five other shares in the said navigation it was declared that the parties to the said indenture of the first part and the survivors and survivor of them should stand possessed of the said funds in trust for the maintenance of four lecturers to preach before the Corporation in the morning and afternoon of every Sunday at such times and places as they should from time to time appoint and should pay the interest and dividends of the said shares

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equally between the said lecturers and provision was made by the said indenture for the appointing of the said lecturers:

And whereas the said fund is now represented by shares or stock in the said navigation of the nominal value of £1,760 which constitutes the endowment of the said lectureships:

And whereas it is expedient that the said lectureships should be abolished (subject to the interests of the present holders thereof) and that the said endowments should be disposed of for such educational or charitable purposes for the benefit of the citizens of Oxford as the Corporation by any scheme approved by the Charity Commissioners may determine:

And whereas the Corporation are the owners of the waterworks undertaking whereby the city and certain adjacent places are supplied with water:

17 Geo. II. cap. 40 sec. xi.

And whereas by the Act 17 George II. chapter 40 it is provided (section XI.) that no person shall sell wine by retail within the university of Oxford or the precincts thereof unless such person be duly licensed or authorised so to do by the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor of the said university:

And whereas it was part of the arrangement between the university and the Corporation on the application for the said order of the Local Government Board that the revenues received by the university for the granting of the said licenses should be paid to the borough fund of the said city and it is expedient that the said agreement be carried into effect:

And whereas the First Schedule to this Act contains a statement of the loans of the Corporation authorised and raised and the amounts thereof subsisting on the twenty-ninth day of September one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine and the periods for which those loans were sanctioned:

And whereas it is expedient that certain of the said loans be consolidated and that the Corporation be empowered to exercise their statutory borrowing powers for the time being by the creation and issue of Corporation stock:

And whereas by the said extension the city became a county borough and the population thereof exceeds fifty-three thousand and it is expedient that such provisions as are herein-after contained be made for enabling trustees to invest money in the said Corporation stock:

And whereas it is expedient that further powers be granted to the Corporation for the improving and better governing of the city:

And whereas the purposes aforesaid cannot be effected without the authority of Parliament:

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And whereas estimates have been prepared by the Corporation for the purchase of land and for the execution of the works by this Act authorised and such estimates amount to forty thousand pounds:

And whereas the several works included in such estimates are permanent works within the meaning of the two hundred and thirty-fourth section of the Public Health Act 1875:

And whereas an absolute majority of the whole number of the council of the city at a meeting held on the eighteenth day of December one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine after ten clear days notice by public advertisement of such meeting and of the purposes thereof in the Oxford Review a newspaper published and circulating in the city (such notice being in addition to the ordinary notices required for summoning such meeting) resolved that the expense in relating to promoting the Bill for this Act should be charged on and paid out of the district fund and general district rate or if that fund or rate be no longer kept or levied then out of the borough fund and borough rate:

And whereas such resolution was published twice in the Oxford Chronicle and Berks and Bucks Gazette a newspaper published and circulating in the city and has received the approval of the Local Government Board in respect of matters within the jurisdiction of that Board:

And whereas the propriety of the promotion of the Bill for this Act was confirmed by an absolute majority of the whole number of the council at a further special meeting held in pursuance of a similar notice on the fifteenth day of January one thousand eight hundred and ninety being not less than fourteen days after the deposit of the Bill in Parliament:

And whereas the owners and ratepayers of the city by resolution in the manner provided in Schedule III. of the Public Health Act 1875 consented to the promotion of the Bill for this Act:

And whereas plans and sections describing the lines situations and levels of the works authorised by this Act and the lands to be acquired under the powers of this Act and a book of reference to those plans containing the names of the owners or reputed owners lessees or reputed lessees and of the occupiers of such lands and describing those lands have been deposited with the clerk of the peace for the county of Oxford and are in this Act referred to as the deposited plans sections and book of reference:

May it therefore please Your Majesty that it may be enacted and be it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal and

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Commons in this present Parliament assembled and by the authority of the same as follows :---

PART I.—PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be cited for all purposes as the Oxford Corporation Act 1890.

Commencement of Act.

2. This Act except where otherwise expressly provided shall take effect from the passing thereof.

Act divided into parts.

3. This Act is divided into parts as follows (that is to say) :—

Part I.—Preliminary.
Part II.—As to removal of the church.
Part III.—Street works &c.
Part IV.—Provisions as to buildings &c.
Part V.—Streets and highways &c.
Part VI.—Sanitary provisions.
Part VII.—Provisions as to infectious diseases.
Part VIII.—Sewerage &c.
Part IX.—Slaughter-houses.
Part X.—Overhead wires.
Part XI.—Police.
Part XII.—Lands &c.
Part XIII.—Rates and finance.
Part XIV.—Corporation stock.
Part XV.—Miscellaneous provisions as to legal proceedings byelaws &c.

Limits of Act.

4. This Act except where otherwise expressly provided shall apply exclusively to the city.

Incorporation of Lands Clauses Acts.

5. The Lands Clauses Acts so far as the same are applicable for the purposes of and are not varied by or inconsistent with this Act are incorporated with and form part of this Act.

Interpretation of terms.

6. In this Act unless the subject or context otherwise requires—

"The city" means the county borough of Oxford ;

"The Corporation" means the mayor aldermen and citizens of the city ;

"The council" means the town council of the city ;

"The mayor" means the mayor of the city ;

"The town clerk" "the treasurer" "the medical officer of health" "the engineer" "the inspector of nuisances" respectively mean the town clerk the treasurer the medical officer of health the engineer and the inspector of nuisances of the city ;

"The borough fund" and "the borough rate" mean respectively the borough fund and the borough rate of the city ;

"District fund" and "general district rate" mean respectively the district fund and the general district rate of the city;

"The church" means the parish church of Saint Martin in the city and includes the fabric of the church and the site and yard thereof;

"The bishop" means the Lord Bishop of Oxford;

"The archdeacon" means the Archdeacon of Oxford;

"The rector and churchwardens" means the rector and churchwardens of the parish and church of Saint Martin until the said parish be absorbed in the parish of All Saints and after that event the rector and churchwardens of the parish of Saint Martin and All Saints;

"Water revenue" means all moneys received by the Corporation for or in relation to a supply of water other than borrowed moneys and other moneys which ought to be carried to the account of capital;

"Water rents" includes water rates;

"Market revenue" means all moneys received by the Corporation for or in relation to their markets other than borrowed moneys and other moneys which ought to be carried to capital account;

"Corporation stock" means Oxford Corporation Redeemable Stock created by the Corporation under the provisions of this Act;

"Statutory borrowing power" means and includes every power whether or not coupled with a duty of borrowing or continuing on loan or re-borrowing money or of redeeming or of paying off or creating or continuing payment of or in respect of any annuity rentcharge rent or other security representing or granted in lieu of consideration money for the time being existing under this Act or under any Act of Parliament public or local passed or to be passed or under any Provisional Order confirmed by Act of Parliament passed or to be passed or under any order or sanction of any Government department made or given or to be made or given by authority of any Act of Parliament passed or to be passed;

"Statutory security" means and includes any security in which trustees are for the time being by or under any Act of Parliament passed or to be passed authorised to invest trust money and any mortgage bond debenture debenture stock corporation stock annuity rentcharge rent or other security authorised by or under any Act of Parliament passed or to be passed of any municipal corporation in Great Britain (excluding the Corporation) or of any other local authority within section thirty-four of the Local Loans Act 1875;

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"Food" includes every article other than water used or intended to be used for food or drink by man;

"Infectious disease" means and includes small-pox cholera typhus typhoid scarlet relapsing enteric continued and puerperal fever scarlatina diphtheria membranous croup and erysipelas and any other disease to which the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act 1889 shall have been applied by the Corporation;

"Street" applies to and includes any highway and any road public bridge (not being a county bridge) lane footway square court alley passage whether a thoroughfare or not and whether made before or after the commencement of this Act but shall not apply to nor include the approach road to any railway station nor to a towing-path or any portion thereof;

"Daily penalty" means a penalty to accrue for each day any offence shall continue after conviction therefor;

"The recited Acts" means the Acts recited in the preamble to this Act;

The Public Health Acts means the Public Health Act 1875 and any Act amending the same;

The Municipal Corporations Acts means the Municipal Corporations Act 1882 and any Act amending the same or otherwise relating to municipal corporations in England:

Words to which meanings are assigned in the Public Health Act 1875 or in enactments incorporated with this Act or which have therein special meanings have in this Act the same respective meanings unless there be something in the subject or context repugnant to such construction.

Act to be executed by council.

7. Subject to the provisions of this Act this Act shall be carried into execution by the Corporation acting by the council and according to the Municipal Corporations Acts the Public Health Acts and other Acts respectively for the time being in force and affecting the Corporation as a municipal body and as a sanitary authority.

PART II.—AS TO REMOVAL OF THE CHURCH.

Commencement of this part of this Act.

8. This part of this Act shall not come into force until the next avoidance of the church of Saint Martin or the church of All Saints whichever shall first happen.

Union of the two benefices and parishes of Saint Martin and All Saints.

9. On the next avoidance of the church of Saint Martin or of the church of All Saints (whichever shall first happen) the following provisions shall have effect (that is to say):—

(1) All right of appointing or presenting a rector curate or other minister to the church or benefice of Saint Martin shall

cease to exist and the said benefice shall be united with the benefice of the adjoining parish of All Saints;

(2) The united benefice shall be called the benefice of Saint Martin and All Saints;

(3) The glebe lands and all other the endowments and emoluments of and belonging to the benefice of Saint Martin shall belong to the said united benefice;

(4) The continuing incumbent whether the rector of Saint Martin or the vicar of All Saints shall become the incumbent of the united benefice of Saint Martin and All Saints and shall be styled the rector of Saint Martin and All Saints Provided that nothing in this subsection shall alter the rights duties or obligations of the rector and scholars of Lincoln College as patrons and rectors of the benefice of All Saints;

(5) The parish of Saint Martin shall cease to exist as a separate parish for any purpose whatever ecclesiastical or civil and shall be absorbed in the adjoining parish of All Saints in the said city and thenceforward form part of that parish for all purposes and that parish shall be and be designated the parish of Saint Martin and All Saints and the parishioners of the parish of Saint Martin shall become parishioners of the parish of Saint Martin and All Saints with all the rights privileges duties and liabilities from time to time attaching to parishioners of that parish and all arrears of rates and dues payable by the parish of Saint Martin or by the parish of All Saints or by any parishioners therein respectively at the vesting period hereinafter mentioned may be collected and recovered by the respective collectors of the like dues and rates of the united parish of Saint Martin and All Saints as though they were rates or dues of that parish;

(6) There shall be two guardians of the poor for the parish of Saint Martin and All Saints in lieu of one guardian of the poor for the parish of Saint Martin and one guardian of the poor for the parish of All Saints The guardians of the poor for the said two parishes in office at the date of such avoidance as aforesaid shall continue in office and be the guardians for the parish of Saint Martin and All Saints until other guardians shall be elected in their stead The Act of 1854 shall be construed and have effect subject to the provisions of this subsection;

(7) The city lectureships shall upon such avoidance as aforesaid cease (subject to the interests of the lecturers in their emolu-

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ments) and the endowments thereof shall be disposed of under a scheme to be approved by the Charity Commissioners for such educational or charitable purposes for the benefit of the citizens of Oxford as shall be chosen by the Corporation.

Transfer of charitable gifts &c.

10. Subject to the provisions of this Act all charitable gifts bequests and moneys belonging or payable to or held in trust for the parish of Saint Martin or the rector or churchwardens thereof by the feoffees of Saint Martin the trustees of the Oxford Municipal Charities or any person and all charitable gifts bequests and moneys belonging or payable to or held in trust for the parish of All Saints or the vicar or churchwardens thereof shall as from the vesting period belong or be payable to or be held in trust for the parish of Saint Martin and All Saints or for the rector or churchwardens thereof as the case may be.

As to sale of the church.

11. The rector and churchwardens may with the consent of the bishop (as bishop of the diocese of Oxford and as the patron of the church) and of the archdeacon sell to the Corporation freed and discharged from all ecclesiastical uses trusts purposes obligations and rights affecting the same and the Corporation may purchase the said site and churchyard for the improvement of the streets for such price as may be agreed on between the Corporation and the rector and churchwardens and approved by the bishop or (failing agreement) as may be settled by arbitration under the provisions of the Lands Clauses Acts for the settlement of cases of disputed compensation and the rector and churchwardens may execute and do all such assurances acts and things as may be necessary for the purposes of this section:

Provided that such portion of the site of the church and of the churchyard as is coloured red on a plan signed in duplicate by George Woodyatt Hastings Esquire the chairman of the committee of the House of Commons to whom the Bill for this Act was referred shall not be built upon but shall be maintained by the Corporation as an open space.

Vesting of the church in the Corporation.

12. The purchase money for the church shall be paid to the feoffees of the church lands of the parish of Saint Martin and upon the payment thereof and the execution of the conveyance of the church by the rector and churchwardens with the consent of the bishop testified under his hand and episcopal seal the church shall vest in the Corporation freed and discharged as aforesaid without the concurrence of any other person and they may take possession thereof accordingly but the church shall not be left standing nor be used for any purpose whatever but shall within six months thereafter be taken down and removed and the materials thereof may be

sold or otherwise disposed of as the Corporation think fit Provided that the Corporation shall retain upon the present site and maintain in good repair the tower of the church with the bells therein The date of the said vesting is in this Act referred to as "the vesting period."

Receipt of feoffees for purchase money.

13. The receipt in writing of any three of the said feoffees countersigned by the rector and churchwardens for any purchase money to be paid by the Corporation shall be a sufficient discharge for any money therein stated to have been received and the Corporation shall not be bound to see to the application or be accountable for the non-application thereof or any part thereof.

As to purchase money for the church.

14. The purchase money shall be applied by the said feoffees under the authority of the Charity Commissioners in or towards the enlarging and re-arranging of the parish church of All Saints for the accommodation of the parishioners of the parish of Saint Martin and the members of the council when they desire to attend at that church and the surplus (if any) shall be invested by the said feoffees in the name of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds in or upon any securities in or upon which trustees are authorised to invest trust moneys and accumulated at compound interest to form a fund the income of which shall be applied by the said feoffees for the maintenance of the fabric and services of the church of the united parish of Saint Martin and All Saints.

Closing of the church.

15. The church of Saint Martin shall be closed for divine worship at such time after such avoidance as aforesaid as the bishop shall direct.

Removal of font &c.

16. Forthwith after the closing of the church the rector and churchwardens shall cause the font the communion table church plate and such other fittings and furniture (if any) as the bishop may direct together with all the deeds records books and muniments of the parish of Saint Martin to be removed to or kept in such place of safe custody as he may determine there to be kept until they shall be finally disposed of as he shall direct.

Removal of human remains.

17. The Corporation shall forthwith after they take possession of the church cause the remains of any person interred or deposited in or under the portion of the site of the church and of the churchyard which shall be used for the purposes of the street improvements by this Act authorised to be removed under the superintendence of the medical officer of health and interred in any consecrated burial ground wherein burials may legally take place and shall cause any monuments tablets and tombstones in the church to be removed to and fixed or re-erected in the church of the parish of Saint Martin

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and All Saints or the yard thereof Not less than one month prior to any removal under the provisions of this section notice of such intended removal shall be given by the Corporation in a London daily newspaper and in a newspaper published in the city and the heirs executors administrators or relatives or friends of any person whose remains are interred or deposited in or under the said portion may (if they so prefer) at the cost of the Corporation (such cost not to exceed ten pounds in each case) and under such superintendence as aforesaid remove the remains of such person to any consecrated burial ground wherein burials may legally take place and with the consent of the bishop remove the monument tablet or tombstone erected to the memory of such person to any place they may think fit The provisions of this section so far as they are applicable shall extend and apply to and in relation to any human remains which may be in the portion of the disused burial ground of Saint Clement's authorised to be acquired by the Corporation under the powers of this Act.

PART III.—STREET WORKS &c.

Power to make street works.

18. Subject to the provisions of this part of this Act the Corporation may if they think fit make and maintain in the lines and situations and upon the lands shown on the deposited plans and described in the deposited book of reference and according to the levels shown on the deposited sections the following street works wholly within the city (that is to say) :—

No. 1. The widening and improving of Corn Market Street the place named and known as Carfax and Queen Street commencing at the northern end of the house and premises known as and comprising Nos. 59 60 and 61 Corn Market Street and terminating at the south-west corner of No. 45 Queen Street;

No. 2. The widening and improving of the west side of Magdalen Street between the northern corner of No. 2 Magdalen Street and the south-east corner of No. 1 in that street and also the north side of George Street between the said south-east corner and the south-west corner of the tenement known as No. 74 George Street;

No. 3. The widening and improving of Corn Market Street commencing at the north corner of the house No. 52 in that street and terminating at the south corner of No. 53 in that street;

No. 4. The widening and improving of Cowley Road commencing at the south-east end of the stables belonging to or occupied with the inn called the "Cape of Good Hope" and terminating at the north-west end of the said stables;

No. 5. The widening and improving of the eastern north-eastern northern and north-western sides of the road or street called "The Plain" commencing at the north-west corner of the disused burial ground of Saint Clement's and terminating in the eastern side of the said burial ground;

No. 6. The widening and improving of London Place and London Road commencing at the point at the eastern end of the garden of the cottages Nos. 21 and 22 London Place and terminating at the western end of the shop belonging or reputed to belong to and occupied by Joseph Fancutt:

The Corporation may in addition to the foregoing works make and maintain subject to the provisions of this Act all such roadways footways pavements piers arches piling scaffolding gullies sewers drains gutters approaches works and conveniences connected with the foregoing works as they may deem necessary or ancillary thereto.

Limits of lateral and vertical deviation.

19. Subject to the provisions of this part of this Act the Corporation in the construction of the street works may deviate laterally from the lines thereof as shown on the deposited plans to the extent of the limits of lateral deviation indicated thereon and where in any road no such limits are shown the boundaries of such road shall be deemed to be such limits and they may deviate vertically from the levels shown on the deposited sections to any extent not exceeding two feet upwards or downwards.

Power to make subsidiary works.

20. Subject to the provisions of this part of this Act and within the limits defined on the deposited plans the Corporation in connexion with the street works or any of them and for the purposes thereof may make junctions and communications with any existing streets which may be intersected or interfered with by or be contiguous to the said works or any of them and may raise lower or alter any vault arch cellar or area under or adjoining any roadway or footway and may make diversions widenings or alterations of lines or levels of any existing streets for the purpose of connecting the same with the said works or improvements or any of them or of crossing under or over the same or any of them or otherwise Provided always that the Corporation shall make to the owners and occupiers of and all other parties interested in any lands or houses injuriously affected by the exercise of the powers of this section full compensation for all damage sustained by them or any of them.

Power to alter pipes &c.

21. In executing the works by this part of this Act authorised the Corporation may raise sink or otherwise alter the position of any sewer drain water pipe or gas pipe belonging to or connected

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with any building adjoining or near to the site of any such work and also (subject nevertheless to the provisions of the Telegraph Act 1878) any pipe tube wire or apparatus laid down or used for telegraphic or other purposes and may remove any other obstruction causing as little detriment and inconvenience as circumstances admit and making reasonable compensation for damage caused by the execution of the powers of this enactment Provided that nothing in this section shall extend to or authorise any interference with any works of any undertakers within the meaning of the Electric Lighting Act 1882 to which the provisions of section 15 of the said Act apply.

Streets disused vested in Corporation.

22. Where any street or ground abutting on any street and dedicated to public use becomes in consequence of the execution by the Corporation of any street works shown on the deposited plans and authorised by this part of this Act no longer required for public use or for approach to any property adjoining the same the same is hereby vested in the Corporation freed and discharged from the public use thereof Provided that if any land be injuriously affected by such street or ground being so vested in the Corporation they shall make to the owner and occupier of such land compensation therefor.

PART IV.—PROVISIONS AS TO BUILDINGS &c.

Exemption of certain buildings.

23. This part of this Act shall not apply to—

Any building structure or work vested in or in the occupation of Her Majesty Her heirs and successors either beneficially or as a part of the hereditary revenues of the Crown or in trust for the public service or for public services nor to any building structure or work vested in or in the occupation of any department of Her Majesty's Government for public purposes or for the public service;

Any building (not being a dwelling-house) belonging to any railway company and used by such company as a part of or in connexion with their railway.

New buildings.

24. For the purposes of this Act the expression "new building" shall include any building the erection whereof is begun after the commencement of this Act and any addition to or external alteration of such part of any existing building as abuts on any street so far as regards such addition or alteration and the conversion into a dwelling-house of any building not originally constructed for human habitation and the conversion into more than one dwelling-house of a building originally constructed as one dwelling-house only shall be deemed the erection of a new building.

Buildings abutting on streets.

25. For the purposes of this Act buildings and lands shall be deemed to be in a street when they abut upon a street or when they have an access covered or uncovered to a street.

Deposit of plan to be void after certain intervals.

26. The deposit with the Corporation of any plan of any building shall be null and void if the execution of the work specified in such plan be not commenced within the following periods (that is to say):—

As to plans deposited after the passing of this Act within three years from the date of such deposit; and

As to plans deposited before the passing of this Act within three years from the passing of this Act:

And at the expiration of those respective periods fresh notice and deposits shall be requisite.

Elevation of buildings erected on front land to be subject to approval of Corporation.

27. All buildings or parts of buildings erected on the site of any building or any land which site or land in consequence of any improvement made by the Corporation becomes front land shall be erected according to such elevation as the Corporation approve and if the owner lessee or occupier of any building or land which on the making of any such improvement acquires a frontage to the street makes any door or entrance opening upon or communicating with the street or any wall or fence by the side of the street every such owner lessee or occupier shall make the building wall or fence in a line and the elevation thereof fronting to or towards the street in accordance with a plan approved by the Corporation and in case the Corporation for the space of one month after any plan or drawing of such elevation is submitted to them neglect to notify their determination in writing with reference thereto they shall be deemed to have approved thereof.

The Corporation shall make compensation to the owners and lessees of any building or land for any loss or damage they may respectively suffer by reason of the setting back or bringing forward of such building wall or fence.

Height of buildings.

28. No new building shall without the approval of the Corporation be erected on the side of any street not existing at the commencement of this Act which shall exceed in height the distance from the front of such building to the opposite side of such street nor shall the height of any building at any time erected on the side of any such street be at any time subsequently increased without such approval as aforesaid so as to exceed such distance In determining the height of a building the measurement shall be taken from the level of the centre of the street immediately opposite the centre of the front of the building up to the top of the parapet or to the eaves of the roof as the case may be In case of a gable facing

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the street the measurement shall be to a point halfway between the level of the eaves and the ridge In the case of a roof which slopes away from the street at any greater angle to the horizon than fifty degrees the measurement shall be to the ridge of the roof and not to the eaves.

Defining "ashpit" in Public Health Act 1875.

29. The term "ashpit" in the Public Health Act 1875 shall for the purposes of the execution within the city of that Act and of this Act include any ashtub or other receptacle for the deposit of ashes fœcal matter or refuse.

Rain-water pipes not to be used as soil pipes.

30. No pipe used for the carrying off of rain-water from any roof shall be used for the purpose of carrying off the soil or drainage from a privy or watercloset.

Means of ingress to and egress from places of public resort.

31. Subject to the provisions in this section contained every building which shall after the passing of this Act be used as a place of public resort shall to the satisfaction of the Corporation be substantially constructed and supplied with ample safe and convenient means of ingress and egress for the use of the public regard being had to the purposes for which such building is intended to be used and to the number of persons likely to be assembled at any one time therein.

The means of ingress and egress to and from such building shall be during the whole time that such building shall be so used as available and unobstructed as the Corporation shall require.

Whenever any building shall be used as a place of public resort contrary to the provisions of this section the occupier or person in charge thereof and where such place is let for any period less than one year the owner thereof as well shall be deemed to have committed an offence against the provisions of this section.

An officer authorised in writing by the Corporation and producing his authority if so required may at all reasonable times enter any such building to see that the provisions of this section are complied with Every person who shall offend against the provisions of this section shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds.

For the purpose of this section the expression "place of public resort" means a building used or constructed or adapted to be used either ordinarily or occasionally as a church chapel or other place of public worship or as a college or school (not being merely a dwelling-house so used) or as a theatre public hall public concert-room public ballroom public lecture room or public exhibition room or as a public place of assembly for persons admitted thereto by tickets or by payment or used or constructed or adapted to be used either ordinarily or occasionally for any other public purpose but

shall not include a private dwelling-house used occasionally or exceptionally for any of those purposes Provided that this enactment shall not extend to any such church chapel or other place of public worship used as such before or at the passing of this Act Provided also that any court before which a penalty is sought to be recovered under this section may refuse to inflict such a penalty when the court is satisfied that a reasonable time had not elapsed to admit of the necessary alterations being made but the court may make such order as it thinks fit for the closing or otherwise of the building during such time.

No buildings allowed until street formed &c.

32. No person except with the consent of the Corporation shall in any new street commence to erect any new building or to excavate for the foundation thereof until the whole length of the street shall have been defined by posts or in some other sufficient manner to the satisfaction of the Corporation to indicate the approved line and level thereof Any person who shall offend against this section shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds and to a daily penalty not exceeding forty shillings.

Hoards to be set up during progress of buildings &c.

33. Every person intending to build or take down any building or to alter or repair the outward part of any building in any street or court shall before beginning the same unless the Corporation otherwise consent in writing cause close boarded hoards or fences to the satisfaction of the Corporation to be put up in order to separate the building from the street or court with (if the Corporation so require) a convenient covered platform and handrail to serve as a footway for passengers outside of such hoard or fence and shall continue such hoard or fence with such platform and handrail as aforesaid standing and in good condition to the satisfaction of the Corporation during such time as in their opinion the public safety or convenience so requires and shall (when required by the Corporation) in order to prevent accidents cause the same to be sufficiently lighted during the night and shall remove the same when required by the Corporation and shall make good the pavement flagging or other surface of the street to the satisfaction of the engineer.

Raising of chimneys &c.

34. In case any building is after the commencement of this Act erected or raised to a greater height than the adjoining building and any flues or chimneys of the adjoining building are in the outer or party wall or against the building so erected or raised the person erecting or raising such building shall at his own expense build up those flues and chimneys so that the top thereof may be of the same height as the tops of the chimneys of the building so erected or raised.

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As to steam engines.

35. With respect to steam engines the following provisions shall have effect (that is to say):—

(1) No portable steam engine shall after the passing of this Act without the consent of the Corporation be erected or used within sixty-three feet of any occupied dwelling-house unless connected with a chimney of such height not less than forty feet as the Corporation may in each case prescribe but the Corporation may not in any such case prescribe a greater height than one hundred feet;

(2) All steam ejected from any steam engine or the boiler thereof and all spent or ejected steam arising or produced in any trade or business shall be discharged so as not to be an annoyance to the public;

(3) The provisions of this section shall not apply to locomotives used upon any railway or tramway or to portable steam engines in use for agricultural purposes or to traction engines steam rollers or fire engines or to any tug vessel or craft navigating the River Thames or to any engine used for the purpose of executing works on that river by the Conservators of the River Thames;

(4) Any person who shall offend against any provision of this section shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds and to a daily penalty not exceeding forty shillings.

Dangerous places to be repaired or enclosed.

36. With respect to the repairing or enclosing of dangerous places the following provisions shall have effect (namely):—

(1) If any building wall steps structure or other thing or any well excavation or reservoir pond stream or dam or bank or any land is in the opinion of the Corporation for want of sufficient repair protection or enclosure dangerous to the occupiers of the neighbouring buildings or to the passengers along any street or footpath the Corporation may order the owner within the period specified in such order to repair remove protect or enclose the same so as to prevent any danger therefrom;

(2) If after service of the order on the owner he shall neglect to comply with the requirements thereof within the prescribed period the Corporation may cause such works as they think proper to be done for effecting such repair removal protection or enclosure and the expenses thereof shall be payable by the owner and may be recovered in any court of competent jurisdiction:

The foregoing provisions of this section shall not be held—

To apply to the River Thames or Isis or to interfere in any manner with the rights powers or jurisdiction of the Conservators of the River Thames; or

As between any owner and occupier to deprive the owner of any right or remedy against the occupier under any covenant agreement or contract.

Safety of platforms erected or used on public occasions.

37.—(1) Whenever large numbers of persons are likely to assemble on the occasion of any public procession open-air meeting or other like occasions every building platform balcony or other structure or part thereof let or used or intended to be let or used for the purpose of affording sitting or standing accommodation for a number of persons shall be safely constructed or secured to the satisfaction of the engineer.

(2) Any person who in contravention of this section uses or permits to be used any building platform balcony or structure not so safely constructed or secured or neglects to comply with the provisions of this section shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty pounds.

Buildings described as lock-up shops not to be used as dwellings.

38. Where in the plan of a building deposited with and approved by the Corporation such building is described as a lock-up shop shed or place of business the use of such building or any part thereof for the purposes of habitation shall be an offence against this Act and shall be deemed to be committed on the day when such user is made known to the Corporation Every person wilfully so using such building or permitting the same to be used shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds and to a daily penalty not exceeding forty shillings:

Provided that if such building has in the rear thereof and adjoining and exclusively belonging thereto such an open space as is required by any Act of Parliament or byelaw for the time being in force within the city with respect to buildings intended to be used as dwelling-houses and if such part of the building as is intended to be used as a dwelling-house has undergone such structural alterations (if any) as are necessary in the opinion of the Corporation to render it fit for that purpose the owner may use the same as a dwelling-house.

Power to inspect.

39. The engineer and his assistants may at any reasonable times inspect any building in progress of construction or any work connected therewith and for such inspection he and they shall have from the builder free of expense all requisite use and assistance of ladders scaffolding and plant in and about the building or works inspected The owner or his agent or the builder shall give forty-

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eight hours notice in writing to the engineer before the commencement of the building and before any foundation of a new building or any sewer or drain is covered up and the like notice after any work required by the Corporation to be done in amendment of any irregularity has been completed and before the same is covered up.

Power of engineer on inspection.

40. If the engineer on inspecting any building or work finds that the same is so far advanced that he cannot ascertain whether anything has been done contrary to any enactments or byelaws in force in the city or to the plans and sections approved by the Corporation in pursuance of any such enactments or byelaws or whether anything required by any such enactments byelaws or plans and sections has been omitted to be done the engineer shall within forty-eight hours after such inspection give to the owner or his agent or to the builder or person engaged in erecting such building or doing such work notice in writing requiring such builder or person within forty-eight hours from the date of such notice to cause so much of any building or work as prevents the engineer from ascertaining whether anything has been done or omitted to be done as aforesaid to be to a sufficient extent cut into laid open or pulled down and such builder or other person shall forthwith comply with the notice so given Provided always that the expense of cutting into laying open or pulling down (as the case may be) any such building or work and of reinstating the same and a reasonable sum for the delay occasioned thereby shall be borne and paid by the Corporation except so far as it shall appear on inspection that such enactments byelaws plans and sections have been infringed.

Corporation may alter &c. buildings contrary to Act.

41. The Corporation may after giving fourteen days notice to the owner and occupier (if any) cause any building or part thereof which is hereafter built or rebuilt contrary to the provisions of this Act to be taken down and rebuilt or altered according to the provisions of this Act and the expenses of and attending the same shall be repaid to the Corporation by the owner Provided that if any such building or part of a building shall have been built or rebuilt in accordance with plans and sections approved by the Corporation in that behalf the said expenses shall be paid by the Corporation.

PART V.—STREETS AND HIGHWAYS &c.

Intersecting streets.

42. No new street intended to have a continuous line of buildings shall unless the Corporation otherwise allow be laid out exceeding three hundred yards in length without an intersecting street.

Continuation of streets to be deemed new streets.

43. Every continuation of an existing street shall be deemed a new street.

Powers to vary direction level &c. of new streets.

44. The Corporation may by order vary or alter the intended position level or direction of any intended new street for the purpose of causing it to communicate more conveniently with any other street adjoining or leading thereto The Corporation shall make compensation to all persons injuriously affected by the execution of the provisions of this section.

Gardens forecourts &c. to be fenced off from streets.

45. Whenever the person erecting any building shall be desirous of leaving any opening or placing any steps or other projections in any forecourt area or space left in front of such building such forecourt area or space shall if so required by the Corporation be well and sufficiently fenced off from the footpath or street by a railing or parapet or dwarf wall and palisades or in such other manner as the Corporation may approve but where such garden forecourt area or space is free from any steps or other projections it need not be so fenced off but the extent of the same or such portion thereof as the person erecting the building may not wish to give to the street may be defined by the owner (if he desire so to do) by a line of stones or other suitable material three inches or thereabouts wide by twelve inches or thereabouts deep laid flush with the surface of the footpath the object of this enactment being that footpaths shall be freed from objectionable obstructions and the owner of the building secured of his full rights over any land he may wish to retain in front of his building.

Section 31 of 10 & 11 Vict. cap. 34 extended to vaults under footways.

46. The provisions of section 31 of the Towns Improvement Clauses Act 1847 shall extend to all vaults arches and cellars to be made within the city whether made under the carriageway or under the footway of any street or under any land open to any street but not actually dedicated to public use.

Removal of projections over streets.

47. Sections 69 and 70 of the Towns Improvement Clauses Act 1847 incorporated with the Public Health Act 1875 shall with respect to the city extend and apply to any crane or apparatus for hoisting or lowering goods and any signs or other like projections from or at any building and whether erected before or after the passing of this Act which the Corporation may determine to be dangerous or an obstruction to the safe and convenient use of any street.

Works for drainage of new streets.

48. The plans and sections of a new street submitted to the Corporation for their approval shall show the depth inclination size and form and shall specify the materials and other particulars of the sewers and drains and their appurtenances according to which

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the works for the proper drainage of the street and of the adjoining properties shall be executed and if the Corporation for the purpose of main drainage or otherwise shall require a larger sewer or drain to be made than they consider would be necessary for the ordinary sewerage or drainage of such new street the additional cost of such enlarged sewer or drain shall be paid by the Corporation.

Crossings for horses or vehicles over footways.

49. Every person desirous of forming a communication for horses or vehicles across any kerbed footpath so as to afford access to any premises from a street shall first give notice in writing of such desire to the Corporation and shall if so required by them submit to them for their reasonable approval a plan of the proposed communication showing where it will cut the footpath and what provision (if any) is made for kerbing and for gullies and for a paved crossing and the dimensions and gradients of necessary works and shall execute the works at his own expense under the supervision and to the reasonable satisfaction of the engineer and in case such plan shall have been required then in accordance with the plan so approved and not otherwise and if any person drives or permits or causes to be driven any horse or vehicle across any footway unless and until such a communication as aforesaid has been so made he shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty shillings.

Materials in streets sewered and paved.

50. The Corporation may remove appropriate use and dispose of any old materials existing in any street at the time of the execution by the Corporation of any works in such street unless the owners of buildings and lands in such street within forty-eight hours after notice so to do served on them by the engineer remove such materials or their respective proportions thereof and the Corporation may if they think fit allow such sum as the engineer may fix to be the reasonable value thereof to such owners for any materials which have been re-used or removed by the Corporation.

Recovery of damages caused to footways by excavations.

51. If the footway of any street belonging to or under the management of the Corporation be injured by or in consequence of any excavations or building on lands adjoining thereto the Corporation may repair or replace the footway injured and all damages and expenses of or arising from such injury and repair or replacement shall be repayable to the Corporation by the owner or occupier of the lands on which such excavation or building has been made.

Power to alter names of streets and names to be put up and houses to be numbered &c.

52. The Corporation may name any street or any part of a street which is without a name or which bears two names and may from time to time alter the name of any street or of any part of a street and may from time to time paint engrave or otherwise describe and place the name of any street or of any part of a street

on a conspicuous part of any building or other erection at or near each end corner or entrance thereof and number every building or other erection therein on the door thereof or otherwise as they think proper and if any person wilfully or without sufficient reason destroys obliterates defaces removes or without the consent of the Corporation alters any such name or number or any part thereof he shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings.

Deposits of building materials or excavations not to be placed without consent.

53. It shall not be lawful for any person without the consent of the Corporation first obtained (which consent shall not be unreasonably withheld) to lay any building materials rubbish or other thing or make any excavation on or in any street and when with such consent any person lays any building materials rubbish or other thing or makes any excavation on or in any street he shall at his own expense (unless the Corporation otherwise permit) cause the same to be sufficiently fenced and a sufficient light to be fixed in a proper place on or near the same and to be continued every night from sunset to sunrise and shall remove such materials rubbish or thing or fill up such excavation (as the case may be) when required by the Corporation and if any person fails to comply in any respect with the requirements of this enactment he shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds and to a daily penalty not exceeding forty shillings and the Corporation may remove any such materials rubbish or thing or fill up such excavation (as the case may be) and recover the expenses from the offender summarily.

Paving &c. to include asphalting &c.

54. The provisions of this Act and of the Public Health Acts relating to paving metalling or flagging of streets shall include macadamising asphalting gravelling kerbing and every method of making a carriageway or footway and those provisions shall be construed accordingly.

PART VI.—SANITARY PROVISIONS.

Provision as to filling up cesspools &c.

55. If it appears to the Corporation by the report of the engineer or inspector of nuisances or medical officer of health that any cesspool used at or at any time after the commencement of this Act as a receptacle for excreta or for the whole or any part of the drainage of any house or part of a house within the city or any ashpit belonging to any such house or part of a house is prejudicial to health or is inconveniently situated or is ill-constructed or is not watertight or that for other sanitary reasons it is desirable that the same should be filled up or removed the Corporation may (if they think fit) by written notice require the owner or occupier of such house or part of a house within a reasonable time to be specified in such notice to cause such cesspool or ashpit to be filled up or

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removed and any drain communicating with such cesspool to be effectually disconnected destroyed and taken away and in cases where it appears by such report that any cesspool or ashpit is used in common by the occupiers of two or more houses or parts of houses such notice for the filling up or removal of such common cesspool or ashpit may be served on any one or more of the owners or occupiers respectively who have the right to use the same cesspool or ashpit and the cost of filling up or removing such last-mentioned cesspool or ashpit shall be defrayed by the owners thereof in such proportion as the Corporation shall determine.

If any such notice as is mentioned in this section is not complied with or is not fully complied with the Corporation may at the expiration of the time specified in such notice do any work thereby required to be done which has not been done by the owner or occupier and may recover in a summary manner from the owner or (if there be more than one owner) from the owners in such shares and proportions as shall be apportioned and determined by the Corporation the expenses incurred by them in so doing or they may by order declare the expenses apportioned as aforesaid to be private improvement expenses.

Prevention of nuisances.

56. If any middenstead ashpit ashtub urinal privy earthcloset or watercloset within the city used in common by the inmates of any premises used as separate dwellings or the approaches to or the walls floors seats or fittings of any such middenstead ashpit ashtub urinal privy earthcloset or watercloset or any of them is or are in the opinion of the Corporation or of the medical officer of health in such a state or condition as to be a nuisance or annoyance to any inhabitant of the city for want of the proper cleansing thereof such of the persons having the use thereof in common as aforesaid who is in default or in the absence of proof satisfactory to the justices as to which of them is in default each of such persons shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten shillings and to a daily penalty not exceeding five shillings.

Provision for keeping common courts and passages clean.

57. (1) Where any court or where any passage leading to the back of several buildings in separate occupations and not being a highway repairable by the inhabitants at large is not regularly and effectually swept and kept clean and free from rubbish or other accumulation to the satisfaction of the Corporation the Corporation may if they think fit cause to be swept and cleaned such court or passage.

(2) The expenses thereby incurred shall be apportioned between the occupiers of the buildings situated in the court or to the back of which the passage leads in such shares as may be determined by

the engineer or (in case of dispute) by a court of summary jurisdiction and in default of payment any share so apportioned may be recovered summarily from the occupier on whom it is apportioned.

Entrances to courts &c. not to be closed &c. without consent of Corporation.

58. The entrance to any court or place not being a highway repairable by the Corporation shall not at any time after the commencement of this Act be closed or narrowed or built over or the height or headway thereof lowered without in each case the consent of the Corporation in writing.

Rooms over privies not to be used as dwelling or sleeping rooms.

59. No room built before or after the commencement of this Act any portion of which extends immediately over any privy (not being a watercloset) cesspool midden or ashpit shall be occupied as a dwelling or sleeping or work room or place of habitual employment of any person in any manufacture trade or business during any portion of the day or night and no person shall after the expiration of one month after the commencement of this Act and after not less than seven days notice from the Corporation knowingly occupy or suffer to be occupied as a dwelling or sleeping or work room any such room Any person offending against the provisions of this section shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings and to a daily penalty not exceeding ten shillings.

Extension of sections 116 to 119 inclusive of Public Health Act 1875.

60. The provisions contained in sections 116 to 119 (both inclusive) of the Public Health Act 1875 shall extend and apply to all articles intended for the food of man sold or exposed for sale or deposited in any place for the purpose of sale or of preparation for sale within the city.

Extending powers as to unwholesome food.

61. Section 117 (power of justice to order destruction of unsound meat &c.) of the Public Health Act 1875 shall extend and apply to every diseased unsound or unwholesome article intended for the food of man sold or exposed for sale or deposited in any place for the purpose of sale or of preparation for sale whether such article be or be not seized and carried away to be dealt with by any justice or ordered by any justice to be destroyed or disposed of as mentioned in such section Provided that the justice before whom any complaint with respect to such article of food is made be satisfied on the evidence laid before him that such article of food was diseased or unsound or unwholesome or unfit for the food of man.

PART VII.—PROVISIONS AS TO INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Cowkeepers and others to furnish lists of customers in certain cases.

62. Whenever it shall be certified to the Corporation by the medical officer of health that the outbreak or spread of infectious disease is in his opinion attributable to the milk supplied by any cowkeeper purveyor of milk or occupier of a dairy milkstore or milkshop the Corporation may require such cowkeeper purveyor of

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milk or occupier to furnish to them within a time to be fixed by them a full and complete list of the names and addresses of all his customers within the city and such cowkeeper purveyor of milk or occupier shall furnish such list accordingly and the Corporation shall pay to him for every such list the sum of sixpence and after the rate of sixpence for every twenty-five names contained therein but no such payment shall exceed three shillings and every person who shall wilfully or knowingly offend against this enactment shall for each such offence be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds and to a daily penalty not exceeding forty shillings.

Medical officer may inspect dairies &c. beyond city in certain cases.

63. In case the medical officer of health shall have reasonable cause to believe that any person in the city is suffering from infectious disease attributable to milk supplied within the city from any farmhouse dairy cowshed milkshop or place situate beyond the city boundary or that the consumption of milk from such farmhouse dairy cowshed milkshop or place is likely to cause infectious disease to any person residing in the city such medical officer shall if authorised in that behalf by an order of a justice having jurisdiction in the place where such farmhouse dairy cowshed milkshop or place is situate have power to inspect such farmhouse dairy cowshed milkshop or place and if on such inspection he shall be of opinion that infectious disease is caused or is likely to arise from consumption of the milk supplied therefrom he shall report thereon to the Corporation who may thereupon give notice to the occupier of such farmhouse dairy cowshed milkshop or place not to supply any milk therefrom within the city until such notice has been withdrawn by the Corporation and the Corporation shall forthwith give notice of the facts to the sanitary authority of the district acting in execution of the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts 1878 to 1886 in which such farmhouse dairy cowshed milkshop or place is situate and also to the Local Government Board in order that such further measures may be adopted in relation thereto as may be considered proper and as may be within the provinces of such authorities respectively Any person refusing to permit the medical officer of health on the production of such order as aforesaid to inspect any such farmhouse dairy cowshed milkshop or place or after any such notice by the Corporation has been given supplying any milk therefrom within the city or selling it for consumption therein until such notice has been withdrawn shall be deemed guilty of an offence against this Act and shall on summary conviction be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds for such offence and to a daily penalty not exceeding forty shillings Provided always that proceedings for the recovery of any penalty under this enactment shall be taken before the justices of the peace

having jurisdiction in the place where the said farmhouse dairy cowshed milkshop or place is situate.

Persons engaged in washing or mangling clothes to furnish lists of owners of clothes in certain cases.

64. Whenever it shall be certified to the Corporation by the medical officer of health that it is desirable with a view to prevent the spread of infectious disease that they should be furnished with a list of the customers of any person or company earning a livelihood or deriving gain by the washing or mangling of clothes the Corporation may require such person or company to furnish to them a full and complete list of the names and addresses of the owners of clothes for whom such person or company washes or mangles or has washed or mangled during the past six weeks and such person or company shall furnish such list accordingly and the Corporation shall pay to him or them for every such list the sum of sixpence and at the rate of sixpence for every twenty-five names contained therein but no such payment shall exceed three shillings and every person who shall wilfully or knowingly offend against this enactment shall for each such offence be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds and to a daily penalty not exceeding forty shillings.

Further powers in relation to disinfection of premises.

65. Where the Corporation are of opinion on the certificate of the medical officer of health or of any other registered medical practitioner that the cleansing and disinfecting of any house or part thereof and of any articles therein likely to communicate any infectious disease or to retain infection would tend to prevent or to check infectious disease and that such cleansing and disinfection could more effectually be carried out by the Corporation than by the owner or occupier of such house or part thereof the Corporation without requiring such owner or occupier to carry out such cleansing and disinfection as aforesaid may if they think fit but at their own cost themselves cleanse and disinfect such house or part thereof and such articles and may for that purpose remove any such articles and shall make compensation to such owners or occupiers for all property or articles destroyed or injured by the exercise of the provisions of this section Any person who shall obstruct any duly authorised officer of the Corporation in carrying out the provisions of this section shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds and to a daily penalty not exceeding forty shillings.

Penalty on persons ceasing to occupy houses without previous disinfection

66. Every person who shall cease to occupy any house room or part of a house in which any person has within six weeks previously been suffering from any infectious disease without having such house room or part of a house and all articles therein liable to retain infection disinfected to the satisfaction of a registered medical practitioner as testified by a certificate signed by him or without

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or giving notice to owner or making false answers.

first giving to the owner of such house room or part of a house notice of the previous existence of such disease and every person ceasing to occupy any house room or part of a house and who on being questioned by the owner thereof or by any person negotiating for the hire of such house room or part of a house as to the fact of there having within six weeks previously been therein any person suffering from any infectious disease knowingly makes a false answer to such question shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds.

Prohibiting the retention of dead bodies in certain cases.

67. No person shall without the sanction in writing of the medical officer of health or other registered medical practitioner retain unburied elsewhere than in a mortuary for more than forty-eight hours the body of any person who has died of any infectious disease and any person offending against this enactment shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds and to a daily penalty not exceeding forty shillings.

Bodies of persons dying in hospital &c. of infectious diseases to be removed only for burial.

68. If any person shall die from an infectious disease in any hospital or place of temporary accommodation for the sick and the medical officer of health or any other registered medical practitioner certifies that in his opinion it is desirable in order to prevent the risk of communicating any infectious disease or of spreading infection that the body shall not be removed from such hospital or place except for the purpose of being forthwith buried it shall not be lawful for any person or persons to remove such body from such hospital or place except for the last-mentioned purpose and when the body is taken out of such hospital or place for that purpose it shall be forthwith carried or taken direct to some cemetery or place of burial and shall be forthwith there buried and any person wilfully offending against this section shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds But nothing in this section shall prevent the removal of any dead body from any such hospital or place of temporary accommodation to any mortuary and such mortuary shall for the purposes of this section be deemed to be part of such hospital or place of temporary accommodation.

Justices may in certain cases order dead bodies to be buried.

69. Where the body of any person who has died of an infectious disease remains elsewhere than in a mortuary unburied for more than forty-eight hours after death without the sanction of the medical officer of health or other registered medical practitioner or is retained in a room in which any person lives or sleeps or where the dead body of any person is retained in any house or building so as to endanger the health of the inmates of such house or building or of any adjoining or neighbouring house or building any justice may on the application of the medical officer of health

order the body to be removed at the cost of the Corporation to any mortuary provided by the Corporation and may direct the same to be buried within a time to be limited in the order or such justice may in the case of the body of any person who has died from an infectious disease or in any case in which he shall consider immediate burial necessary direct such body to be so buried without requiring the same to be removed to a mortuary and unless the friends or relatives of the deceased undertake to bury and do bury the body within the time limited by such order 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.

Corpses not to be carried in public conveyances.

70. Any person who hires or uses a public conveyance other than a hearse for the conveyance of the body of a person who has died from an infectious disease without previously notifying to the owner or driver of such public conveyance that the person whose body is or is intended to be so conveyed has died from infectious disease and after any such notification as aforesaid any owner or driver of a public conveyance (other than a hearse) which has been used for conveying the body of a person who has died from infectious disease who shall not immediately afterwards provide for the disinfection of such conveyance shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds.

Detention of infected person without proper lodging in hospital by order of court of summary jurisdiction.

71. Any court of summary jurisdiction acting in and for the city upon proper cause shown may make an order directing the detention in hospital at the cost of the Corporation of any person in the city suffering from an infectious disease and not provided with lodging or accommodation in which proper precautions can be taken to prevent the spreading of the disorder by such person Any order so to be made by any such court shall be limited to some specific time but with full power to the court to enlarge such time as often as may appear to them to be necessary It shall be lawful for any sanitary officer or inspector of police of the city on any such order being made to take all necessary measures and do all necessary acts for enforcing the execution thereof.

Temporary shelter &c.

72. The Corporation shall from time to time provide free of charge temporary shelter or house accommodation for the members of any family in which infectious disease has appeared and who have been compelled to leave their dwellings for the purpose of enabling such dwellings to be disinfected and shall also provide or

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contract with some person or persons to provide nurses for attendance upon the members of any family suffering from infectious disease within the city or upon children who may have been compelled to leave their dwellings as aforesaid and may charge a reasonable sum for the service of any nurse provided by them.

Penalty for offences under section 84 of Public Health Act 1875.

73. Any keeper of a common lodging-house in the city who fails to give the notice required by section 84 of the Public Health Act 1875 shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings and to a daily penalty not exceeding five shillings.

Power of entry for purposes of sections 49 120 and 121 of Public Health Act 1875.

74. For the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of sections 49 120 and 121 respectively of the Public Health Act 1875 the Corporation may by any officer authorised in writing in that behalf and showing his authority if required so to do enter on any premises between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and six o'clock in the afternoon.

For preventing infectious rubbish being thrown into ashpits &c.

75. Any person who shall knowingly cast or cause or permit to be cast into any ashpit ashtub or other receptacle for the deposit of refuse any infectious matter without previous disinfection shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings.

Power to make byelaws for sanitary purposes.

76. The Corporation may from time to time make and enforce byelaws for prescribing the times for the removal or carriage through the streets of any fœcal offensive or noxious matter or liquid whether such matter or liquid shall be in course of removal or carriage from within or without or through the city and that the vessel receptacle cart or carriage used therefor shall be properly constructed so as to prevent the escape of any such matter or liquid and to compel the cleansing of any place whereon such matter or liquid shall have been dropped or spilt in such removal or carriage.

Application of this part of Act and as to recovery of penalties.

77.—(1) The provisions of this part of this Act shall apply to every vessel boat tent van shed or similar structure used for human habitation in like manner as nearly as may be as if it were a building but shall not extend to any vessel boat tent van shed or similar structure belonging to Her Majesty the Queen or to any inmate thereof.

(2) No penalty under this part of this Act shall be recoverable except on the information or complaint of the Corporation or of the medical officer of health or of the inspector of nuisances.

Saving for Acts relating to dairies animals &c.

78. Nothing in or done under this Act shall interfere with the operation or effect of the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts 1878 to 1886 or of any Act amending the same or of any order license or act of the Board of Agriculture or the Local Government Board

made granted or done or to be made granted or done thereunder or of any order regulation license or act of a local authority made granted or done or to be made granted or done under any such order of the Board of Agriculture or the Local Government Board or exempt dairies milkstores or milkshops or slaughter-houses or any building or thing whatsoever or any body or person from the provisions of any general Act relating to dairies milk or animals already passed or to be passed in this or any future session of Parliament.

PART VIII.—SEWERAGE &c.

Power to construct drain for house if built in contravention of section 25 of Public Health Act 1875.

79. Where any person has been convicted of causing any drain to be constructed in contravention of section 25 of the Public Health Act 1875 the Corporation may cause the drain or drains in respect of which default has been made to be relaid or amended or re-made as the case may require and may recover the expenses incurred by them in so doing from the owner as private improvement expenses.

Corporation may make communications between private drains and their sewers on payment &c.

80. If the owner or occupier of any premises within the city desires that any private sewer or any drain from such premises shall be made to communicate with any sewer of the Corporation the Corporation may and shall make so much of such private sewer or drain as is to be constructed under any public highway and also the junction of such sewer or drain with the sewer of the Corporation and may and shall execute all necessary works for those purposes upon the reasonable cost or estimated cost thereof being paid to the Corporation or the payment thereof to them being secured to their satisfaction.

Refuse and other injurious matters not to pass into sewers.

81. It shall not be lawful for any person to throw or to permit or suffer to be thrown or to pass into any drain or sewer any matter or substance which would interfere with the free flow of the sewage or surface or storm-water or which would be injurious to the drains or sewers and every person offending against this enactment shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds and to a daily penalty not exceeding twenty shillings.

Corporation empowered to take proceedings for preventing obstructions in watercourses.

82. The Corporation may either in their own name or in the name of any other person with his consent take such proceedings by indictment action or otherwise as they may deem advisable for the purpose of preventing the obstruction of any watercourse or outfall for water within the city or for the removal of any obstruction from any watercourse or outfall for water and for preventing the improper storage of the water of any watercourse or outfall for water or for preventing the improper discharge of any storage

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waters into any watercourse or outfall for water passing through the city or any part thereof.

This part not to extend to River Thames &c.

83. This part of this Act shall not extend or apply to the River Thames or Isis or interfere in any manner with the rights powers authorities or jurisdictions of the conservators of the River Thames.

PART IX.—SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

Slaughtering prohibited except in Corporation slaughter-houses.

84. After the Corporation shall have provided public slaughter-houses no person shall except with the consent of the Corporation slaughter any animal for sale or dress any carcase in any place within the city except in such slaughter-houses and if any person acts in any respect in contravention of this section he shall be liable for each offence to a penalty not exceeding five pounds The Corporation shall make compensation to all persons who shall be injuriously affected by the exercise of the prohibition in this section contained.

Notice to be given in case of change of occupation of slaughter-house.

85. Upon any change of occupation of any building within the city licensed for use and used as a slaughter-house or knacker's yard the person thereupon becoming the occupier shall give notice in writing of the change of occupation to the inspector of nuisances and in case he fails or neglects to give such notice within one month after the change of occupation occurs he shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds Notice of this enactment shall be given to the occupiers of slaughter-houses and knacker's yards registered at and shall be endorsed on all licenses granted after the passing of this Act.

Corporation may revoke slaughter-house license if occupier convicted of selling &c. diseased meat.

86. If the occupier of any building licensed by the Corporation to be used as a slaughter-house shall after the commencement of this Act be convicted of selling or exposing for sale or for having in his possession or on his premises the carcase of any animal or any piece of meat or any flesh diseased or unsound or unwholesome or unfit for the use of man the Corporation may if they think fit by order revoke the license to use such building as a slaughter-house and they may thereafter refuse if they think fit to grant a license for the use as a slaughter-house of any building belonging to or occupied by or which they may reasonably believe is intended to be occupied by the person so convicted.

PART X.—OVERHEAD WIRES.

Byelaws for prevention of danger from tele-

87.—(1) The Corporation may from time to time make alter and repeal byelaws for prevention of danger or obstruction to the public from posts wires tubes or any other apparatus stretched or

placed over above along or across any street (whether before or after the passing of this Act) for the purpose of any telegraph telephone lighting railway signalling or other purpose. graph wires &c.

(2) By such byelaws provision may be made for the inspection and examination by the Corporation of any such posts wires tubes or other apparatus and for the prohibition of any such posts wires tubes or other apparatus being or continuing to be stretched or placed as aforesaid in such manner as to be dangerous or to cause obstruction to the public.

(3) Offenders against such byelaws shall be liable to such reasonable penalties as may be thereby prescribed not exceeding five pounds for each offence and a daily penalty not exceeding forty shillings and in addition to awarding any penalty the court of summary jurisdiction may order the removal of any post wire tube or other apparatus stretched or placed in contravention of any byelaw made by the Corporation under this section.

(4) Byelaws made under this section and any alteration or repeal of any such byelaw shall not take effect unless and until they have been submitted to and confirmed by the Board of Trade which Board is hereby empowered to allow or disallow or to modify or amend the same as it may think proper.

Reasonable notice of the intended submission of any such byelaw or of any alteration or repeal thereof for confirmation shall be given by the Corporation by advertisement in one or more local newspapers circulating in the city and by circular letter to any company or person owning or leasing any post wire tube or other apparatus to which any byelaw is intended to apply and such company or person shall be entitled to appear before the Board of Trade and object to the confirmation alteration or repeal of any byelaw and all costs incurred by any parties in reference to the application for or objection to the confirmation alteration or repeal of any such byelaw shall be in the discretion of the Board of Trade.

(5) The Board of Trade may exempt from the operation of any such byelaw for such period as they think proper not exceeding five years from the confirmation thereof any post wire tube or other apparatus which shall have been stretched or placed as aforesaid before such confirmation (herein-after referred to as "an existing work") and the Board of Trade may exempt from any alteration or repeal of any such byelaw for such period as they think proper not exceeding five years from the confirmation of such alteration or repeal any post wire tube or other apparatus which shall have been stretched or placed as aforesaid prior to such alteration or repeal in accordance with the byelaw proposed to be altered or repealed as originally framed.

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(6) Nothing in such byelaws shall extend to or include any apparatus belonging to any railway or canal company or used by them in connexion with their business and which now is or hereafter shall be fixed or placed by any such company across over or along any railway or the towing-path of any canal or any street crossing any railway on the level thereof.

As to existing telegraph wires &c.

88. If during the said period of five years any existing work is in the opinion of the engineer in such a state or position that immediate danger to any person is to be apprehended he may give information to any justice who may thereupon summon the owner or lessee thereof or other person interested therein forthwith to appear before a court of summary jurisdiction and the court may make an order requiring such owner lessee or other person or all or any of them to remove or remedy the source of danger or authorising the engineer to do so at the expense of such owner lessee or other person or all or any of them or such other order as may appear to the court under all the circumstances of the case to be necessary and proper.

Restrictions on placing wires &c. other than telegraph wires &c. over across or along streets.

89. It shall not be lawful for any person to fix or place any rope line cord post wire tube or other similar apparatus (other than posts wires tubes or other apparatus for telegraphic telephonic or railway signalling purposes) above ground over across or along any street without the consent of the Corporation which consent shall be in writing under the hand of the town clerk and may contain such terms and conditions as the Corporation think fit Any person acting in contravention of the provisions of this section or of the terms and conditions (if any) of such consent shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds and to a daily penalty not exceeding twenty shillings.

Saving for Postmaster General &c.

90. Nothing contained in this part of this Act shall—

Extend to any posts wires tubes or other property of the Postmaster General;

Extend to any works of any undertakers within the meaning of the Electric Lighting Acts 1882 to 1888 to which the provisions of those Acts apply;

Limit or interfere with the working of any mines or minerals lying under or adjacent to any street along or across which any posts wires tubes or other apparatus shall be stretched or placed nor shall the owner lessee or occupier of those mines or minerals be liable for any damage which may be occasioned by the working thereof in the ordinary course to such posts wires tubes or apparatus.

PART XI.—POLICE.

Informations by whom to be laid.

91. All informations under or for the breach of any of the provisions of this part of this Act or of the Town Police Clauses Act 1847 as incorporated with the Public Health Act 1875 may be laid by any officer of the Corporation duly authorised in that behalf or by the town clerk or by the chief constable or any superintendent of police acting for or within the city.

Byelaws for regulating street traffic.

92. The Corporation may from time to time make byelaws for all or any of the following purposes (that is to say) :—

For regulating the driving of cattle and dangerous beasts in or through the city and for prohibiting the driving thereof through certain streets and for prescribing the hours during which and the manner in which the same may be driven and for limiting the number which may be driven at any one time ;

For prescribing the hours within which during any fair or at any other time any show booth caravan circus or exhibition may be kept open and for preventing such places being open on Sundays and for preserving order therein :

And the provisions of section 23 of the Municipal Corporations Act 1882 shall apply to such byelaws as if they were byelaws made under that section for the good rule and government of the city.

Indecent shows &c.

93. If any person exhibits any indecent show or exhibition in any street or in any place to which admission is obtained by payment of money he shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds.

Penalty on persons obstructing footpaths.

94. If two or more persons shall be assembled together in any street or market place at any time of the day or night for the purpose of assaulting insulting or annoying foot passengers and if any such person shall not comply with the direction or request of any constable to move away so as to leave the footway clear and unobstructed or shall assault insult or annoy any foot passenger he shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings.

Prohibition of persons assembling in streets for purposes of betting.

95. Any three or more persons assembled in any street or in any market place for the purpose of betting shall be deemed to be obstructing the street and each of such persons shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings.

Street musicians to depart when required to do so.

96. Any householder personally or by his servant or by any constable may require any street musician or singer to depart from the neighbourhood of the house of such householder and every person who shall sound or play upon any musical instrument or sing in any street near or within hearing of such house after being

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so required to depart shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings.

Penalty on pulling down notice boards.

97. If any person destroys pulls down injures or defaces any boards or conveniences for the reception of advertisements or any advertisement placard or bill affixed thereto or any placard or notice issued and put up by or under the direction of the Corporation or any notice of the position of a fire plug or hydrant or any board provided by the Corporation on which any byelaw or part of a byelaw of the Corporation is painted or placed such boards placards or notices being affixed in places where the Corporation are legally entitled to affix the same he shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty shillings.

PART XII.—LANDS &c.

Power to Corporation to take lands referenced.

98. Subject to the provisions of this Act the Corporation may enter on take and use all or any part of the lands described in the deposited plans and book of reference which they may require for the purposes of this Act.

Owners may be required to sell parts only of certain lands and buildings.

99. And whereas in the construction of the improvements and works hereby authorised or otherwise in relation thereto it may happen that portions only of certain of the lands and buildings shown on the deposited plans may be sufficient for the purposes of the same and that such portions may be severed from the remainder of the said properties without material detriment thereto Therefore notwithstanding section 92 of the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act 1845 the owners of and other persons interested in the lands and buildings described in the Second Schedule to this Act and whereof parts only are required for the purposes of this Act may if such portions can in the opinion of the jury arbitrators or other authority to whom the question of disputed compensation shall be submitted be severed from the remainder of such properties without material detriment thereto be required to sell and convey to the Corporation the portions only of the premises so required without the Corporation being obliged or compellable to purchase the whole or any greater portion thereof the Corporation paying for the portions required by them and making compensation for any damage sustained by the owners thereof and other parties interested therein by severance or otherwise.

Period for compulsory purchase of lands.

100. The powers of the Corporation for the compulsory purchase of lands for the purposes of this Act shall cease after the expiration of five years from the passing of this Act except for the purposes of Work No. 1 for which purposes the powers shall cease after the expiration of three years from the said next avoidance of the said

church of Saint Martin or of the said church of All Saints whichever shall first happen. A.D. 1890.

Power to take easements &c. by agreement.

101. Persons empowered by the Lands Clauses Acts to sell and convey or release lands may if they think fit subject to the provisions of those Acts and of this Act grant to the Corporation any easement right or privilege (not being an easement of water) required for the purposes of this Act in over or affecting any such lands and the provisions of the said Acts with respect to lands and rentcharges so far as the same are applicable in this behalf shall extend and apply to such grants and to such easements rights and privileges as aforesaid respectively.

Power to acquire additional lands.

102. The Corporation may for the purposes of this Act (in addition to any lands they are authorised to acquire and hold under the other powers of this Act) from time to time by agreement acquire in fee either by purchase or by way of exchange or otherwise any land not exceeding in the whole five acres and any right easement or privilege therein thereunder thereover or thereupon (not being an easement of water) but the Corporation shall not create or knowingly permit a nuisance on any such lands.

Consideration for such acquisition.

103. The consideration for any such acquisition may be either money or land or a mixed consideration of money and land.

Restrictions on displacing persons of labouring class.

104.—(1) The Corporation shall not under the powers of this Act purchase or acquire ten or more houses which after the passing of this Act have been or on the fifteenth day of December last were occupied either wholly or partially by persons belonging to the labouring class as tenants or lodgers unless and until—

(A) They shall have obtained the approval of the Local Government Board to a scheme for providing new dwellings for such number of persons as were residing in such houses on the fifteenth day of December last or for such number of persons as the Local Government Board shall after inquiry deem necessary having regard to the number of persons on or after that date residing in such houses and working within one mile therefrom and to the amount of vacant suitable accommodation in the immediate neighbourhood of such houses or to the place of employment of such persons and to all the circumstances of the case; and

(B) They shall have given security to the satisfaction of the Local Government Board for the carrying out of the scheme.

(2) The approval of the Local Government Board to any scheme under this section may be given either absolutely or conditionally and after the Local Government Board have approved of any such

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scheme they may approve either absolutely or conditionally of any modifications in the scheme.

(3) Every scheme under this section shall contain provisions prescribing the time within which it shall be carried out and shall require the new dwellings proposed to be provided under the scheme to be completed fit for occupation before the persons residing in the houses in respect of which the scheme is made are displaced:

Provided that the Local Government Board may dispense with the last-mentioned requirement subject to such conditions (if any) as they may see fit.

(4) Any provisions of any scheme under this section or any conditions subject to which the Local Government Board may have approved of any scheme or of any modifications of any scheme or subject to which they may have dispensed with the above-mentioned requirement shall be enforceable by a writ of Mandamus to be obtained by the Local Government Board out of the High Court.

(5) If the Corporation acquire or appropriate any house or houses for the purposes of this Act in contravention of the foregoing provisions or displace or cause to be displaced the persons residing in any house or houses in contravention of the requirements of the scheme they shall be liable to a penalty of five hundred pounds in respect of every such house which penalty shall be recoverable by the Local Government Board by action in the High Court and shall be carried to and form part of the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom:

Provided that the Court may if it think fit reduce such penalty.

(6) For the purpose of carrying out any scheme under this section the Corporation may appropriate any lands for the time being belonging to them or which they have power to acquire Provided that nothing in this section shall relieve the Corporation from the necessity of obtaining the approval of the Local Government Board for such appropriation or use of their corporate land as would require such approval under the Municipal Corporations Act 1882 (as amended by section 72 of the Local Government Act 1888) or any other general Act.

(7) Subject to the provisions of this section the Corporation and the Local Government Board and their inspectors shall have and may exercise for any purpose in connexion with any scheme under this section all or any of the powers vested in them under the Public Health Act 1875 in the same manner in all respects as if the preparation and carrying into effect of such scheme were one of the purposes of that Act:

Provided that all lands on which any buildings have been erected or provided by the Corporation in pursuance of any scheme under this section shall for a period of twenty-five years from the passing of this Act be appropriated for the purpose of dwellings and every conveyance demise or lease of such lands and buildings shall be endorsed with notice of this enactment:

Provided also that the Local Government Board may at any time dispense with all or any of the requirements of this subsection subject to such conditions (if any) as they may see fit.

(8) The Corporation shall pay to the Local Government Board a sum to be fixed by that Board in respect of the preparation and issue of any Provisional Order in pursuance of this section and any expenses incurred by that Board in relation to any inquiries under this section including the expenses of any witnesses summoned by the inspector holding the inquiry and a sum to be fixed by that Board not exceeding three guineas a day for the services of such inspector.

(9) For the purposes of this section the expression "labouring class" means and includes mechanics artisans labourers and others working for wages hawkers costermongers persons not working for wages but working at some trade or handicraft without employing others except members of their own family and persons other than domestic servants whose income does not exceed an average of thirty shillings a week and the families of any of such persons who may be residing with them.

Power to retain sell &c. lands.

105. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act 1845 or in any other Act or Acts to the contrary the Corporation may retain hold and use for such time as they may think fit and may from time to time sell lease exchange or otherwise dispose of in such manner and for such consideration and purpose and on such terms and conditions as they think fit and in case of sale either in consideration of the execution of works or of the payment of a gross sum or of an annual rent or of any payment in any other form any lands or any interest in any lands acquired by them under this Act and may sell and exchange and dispose of any rents reserved on the sale exchange lease or disposition of such lands and may make do and execute any deed act or thing proper for effectuating any such sale lease exchange or other disposition and on any exchange may give or take any money for equality of exchange.

Proceeds of sale of surplus lands.

106. So long as any properties remain to be acquired by the Corporation under the authority of this Act they may so far as they consider necessary apply moneys received by them on re-sale or by

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leasing or letting as aforesaid in the purchase of properties so remaining to be acquired but as to moneys so received and not so required the Corporation shall apply the same in extinguishment of any loan raised by them under the powers of this Act and such application shall be in addition to and not in substitution for any other mode of extinguishment by this Act provided except to such extent and upon such terms as may be approved by the Local Government Board The borrowing powers of the Corporation by this Act authorised shall be reduced to the extent of the amounts applied in the purchase of properties under the provisions of this section.

Corporation may use their own lands for purposes of Act.

107. The Corporation may from time to time appropriate and use for any of the purposes of this Act any lands for the time being vested in them as a municipal or urban sanitary authority and not required for the purposes for which the same were acquired but nothing in this section shall authorise the Corporation to create or permit any nuisance.

As to consent of Local Government Board to sale &c. of lands.

108. Nothing in this part of this Act shall be taken to dispense with the consent of the Local Government Board to any sale lease appropriation or other disposition of any lands of the Corporation in any case in which the consent of the Board would have been required if this Act had not been passed.

Temporary stoppage of streets.

109. The Corporation may during the execution and for the purposes of any works by this Act authorised from time to time break up and also stop up divert and interfere with any street (including in that expression any road highway and thoroughfare) and may for any reasonable time prevent all persons other than those bonâ fide going to or returning from any house in the street from passing along and using the same.

PART XIII.—RATES AND FINANCE.

This part not to apply to the Conservators of the River Thames.

110. This part of this Act shall not extend or apply to the Conservators of the River Thames or be deemed to render them liable to any charges or payments.

Expenses of executing Act.

111. All expenses of carrying into execution the powers of this Act (except such as are to be paid out of borrowed moneys) shall be charged on and paid out of the district fund and general district rate.

General district rate to be local rate for school board purposes.

112. So much of Article XXXI. of the City of Oxford Order 1889 as constitutes the borough fund or borough rate of the city the local rate for the purposes of the Elementary Education Acts 1870 to 1883 is hereby annulled and from and after the passing

of this Act the local rate for the purposes of the said Acts in relation to the school district of Oxford shall be the general district rate.

Expense of public library to be paid out of the general district rate.

113. Notwithstanding anything contained in subsection (3) of Article XXV. of the said Order all expenses of the Corporation of and incident to the custody care management adding to and maintenance of the public library of the city shall be paid out of the general district rate Provided that the amount expended by the Corporation in any one year for those several purposes shall not exceed one penny in the pound on the rateable value of the city.

The Corporation may collect municipal rates.

114.—(1) The Corporation may if they think fit at any time after the commencement of this Act by resolution of the council determine themselves to levy collect and recover as well as to make and assess all or any of the municipal rates as herein-after defined.

(2) After the passing of such resolution the council may from time to time make any municipal rate of the amount in the pound necessary for raising the sum estimated by the council to be required for the purposes to which such rate is applicable but subject to any limitation of amount to which any such rate is subject.

(3) Every municipal rate so made by the council shall (subject to the provisions of this Act) be assessed on and levied from the occupiers of all hereditaments in the city for the time being by law assessable to any rate for the relief of the poor and shall be assessed on the full net annual value of such property as ascertained by the valuation list for the time being in force or if there be none by the rate for the relief of the poor made next before the making of the assessment under this Act.

(4) Subject as aforesaid the council may make assess levy collect and recover any such municipal rate in the same manner as and with and under the same provisions (except as to exemptions from and reductions in the assessment and deductions from the amounts of rates not being an exemption or reduction to which the occupier of any land used as a railway constructed under the powers of any Act of Parliament for public conveyance is entitled under the provisions of the recited Acts or any of them) with which they make assess levy and recover the general district rates and they may so make assess levy collect and recover the same rates either together or as separate rates.

(5) They may employ and pay such clerks collectors and other persons as may be required for the purpose of this section and the Corporation and persons so employed shall as nearly as may be have the like powers rights and remedies for and be subject to the

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like obligations with respect to the making assessing levying collecting and recovering of such rates as overseers have and are subject to by law in relation to poor rates and the obligations and duties of the overseers and their collectors shall on the exercise by the Corporation of the powers of this section cease in relation to the making assessing levying and collecting of the said rates within the city.

(6) Nothing in this section shall prejudice or affect the collection and recovery by the overseers of any borough rate or municipal rate made before the Corporation so exercise the said powers.

(7) Nothing in this Act shall be construed to require any municipal rate to be allowed by justices.

(8) The Corporation may include any municipal rate general district rate or water rate rent or charge and all other rates for the time being leviable by them in one or more book or books or set of books of assessment with separate columns and divisions and in one demand note.

Power of Corporation as to valuation list.

115.—(1) If for any reason the council at any time think that the valuation list or poor rate is not a fair criterion of value they may from time to time cause an independent valuation to be made and for the purposes of such independent valuation they may exercise the powers incident to the making of an independent valuation conferred upon the council by section 144 of the Municipal Corporations Act 1882.

(2.) If after the making of the valuation list or if there be none then after the making of the last poor rate and before the making of the next borough or general district rate by the Corporation any building be newly erected which would be assessable to the poor rate the Corporation may cause such building to be valued by a competent valuer and the Corporation may in making the assessment for such rate for the district in which such building is situate include such building therein.

(3) For the purpose of every such valuation the valuer with his assistants may by warrant of the council signed by the mayor and sealed with the corporate seal at all reasonable hours until the same is completed enter and survey all and every part of the property to be valued and do any act or thing necessary for the making of such valuation and the valuer may accept any valuation tendered to him which he may consider just and true.

Power to appeal against rates.

116. If any person think himself aggrieved by any rate or assessment made under the preceding section of this Act the marginal note whereof is "The corporation may collect municipal rates" or on the basis of any valuation made under the provisions

of the last preceding section he may at the first practicable meeting of the Corporation held after the publication of such rate after giving three days notice in writing to the Corporation or as regards any railway or canal company at the first meeting of the Corporation held not earlier than twenty-one clear days after notice in writing to such company of the making of such rate apply to the Corporation for relief and they may grant such relief as they may think right and may amend such rate or assessment accordingly and if any such person think himself aggrieved by the determination of the Corporation he may appeal to the next practicable court of quarter sessions under and according to the provisions of the Summary Jurisdiction Acts.

Definition of municipal rate.

117. In and for the purposes of this and the last three preceding sections the expression "municipal rate" means and includes the borough rate and watch rate and all other rates or contributions (general or special) which the council are authorised to levy under this Act or to levy or cause to be levied under or for the purposes of the following Acts (namely) :—

The Public Libraries Act 1855 18 and 19 Victoria chapter 70 and any Act amending the same;

The Education Act 33 and 34 Victoria chapter 75;

The Municipal Corporations Act 45 and 46 Victoria chapter 50;

and other public or local Act or Acts for the time being and from time to time hereafter in force authorising the Corporation or the council to levy or cause to be levied or to pay or provide any rate contribution sum of money or payment on the same basis as or out of the borough rate.

Power to levy rates by instalments.

118. The Corporation may levy any rate they are for the time being authorised to make either in one sum or by any number of instalments not exceeding four of such amounts and to be paid at such times within the financial year as they shall from time to time fix and determine at the time of making the rate but if the rate is made payable by instalments the demand note shall in addition to other requisite particulars state the time appointed for payment of each instalment and all the powers rights and remedies of the Corporation and their officers for levying and recovering of rates shall extend and apply to each instalment as if the same were a separate rate.

Transfer to Corporation of powers to grant wine licenses.

119. The power of granting licenses for the sale of wines by retail within the university of Oxford or the precincts thereof conferred on the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor of the said university and the revenue derived from such grants are hereby transferred to the Corporation and section XI of the Act 17 George II. chapter 40 shall be read and construed accordingly.

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Power to borrow.

120. The Corporation in addition to any moneys they now are or hereafter may be authorised to borrow under the provisions of any public Act may borrow at interest on the security of the district fund and general district rate the following sums for the following purposes (that is to say) :—

For paying the costs charges and expenses of this Act as hereinafter defined and of and in relation to the borrowing paying off and re-borrowing of moneys under the powers of this Act the sums requisite for those purposes;

For the purchase of land and the execution of the street works by this Act authorised forty thousand pounds;

For the purposes of the municipal buildings of the city such sum as the Local Government Board may sanction;

For any other purpose of this Act to which capital is properly applicable such sum as the Local Government Board may sanction :

And in calculating the sums they may borrow under the provisions of any public Act any sums they may borrow under this Act shall not be reckoned and the powers of the Corporation as to borrowing and re-borrowing shall not be restricted by any of the provisions of the Public Health Acts.

Incorporation of certain provisions of Public Health Act.

121. The following provisions of the Public Health Act 1875 (that is to say) :—

Section 236 (form of mortgage);

Section 237 (register of mortgages); and

Section 238 (transfer of mortgages);

shall extend and apply mutatis mutandis to and in relation to mortgages made under the powers of this Act.

As to repayment of borrowed moneys.

122. All provisions subsisting at the passing of this Act prescribing the time at which and the mode in which any moneys borrowed by the Corporation and then owing or to be re-borrowed in lieu thereof by the Corporation shall be repaid are hereby annulled and repealed so far as they affect such moneys as from the twenty-fifth day of March one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one and in lieu thereof and with respect to the repayment of moneys to be borrowed under the powers of this Act the following provisions shall have effect (that is to say) :—

The Corporation shall repay—

All moneys already borrowed and now owing by them and all moneys re-borrowed in lieu thereof in any period not exceeding forty years from the twenty-fifth day of March one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one;

All moneys borrowed under the powers of this Act for payment of the costs thereof in any period not exceeding fifteen years from the date of borrowing the same;

All moneys borrowed under the powers of this Act for the purposes of street works in any period not exceeding fifty-five years from the date of the borrowing of the same;

All other moneys borrowed under the powers and for the other purposes of this Act in such period not exceeding sixty years from the respective dates of the borrowing of the same as the Local Government Board may in every such case sanction:

And such repayment shall be effected either by equal yearly or half-yearly instalments of principal or of principal and interest;

Or by means of sinking funds;

Or partly by such instalments and partly by sinking funds:

Provided that when the payment shall not be made by equal yearly or half-yearly instalments the instalment or instalments payable in each year together with the interest payable in such year in respect of the principal moneys of which such instalment or instalments form part shall in every year amount to the same sum and every such instalment or instalments shall be paid out of the tolls rates rents and charges on the security of which the principal moneys in respect of which it or they are so paid were borrowed:

And the sinking funds shall be provided as follows:—

The Corporation in every year after the respective dates in that behalf by this section prescribed shall appropriate and set apart out of the tolls funds rates and rents on the security of which such moneys shall have been borrowed such equal annual sums as will with the accumulations thereof by way of compound interest at three pounds per centum per annum be sufficient to pay off the whole of the principal moneys borrowed on such security within the periods by this Act prescribed:

The first payment by instalments or to the said sinking funds shall be made at the following periods (namely):—

For repayment of moneys borrowed and now owing—On the twenty-fifth day of March one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two;

For repayment of moneys to be borrowed under the powers of this Act—On the twenty-fifth day of March next following the time of the borrowing of such moneys respectively:

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Provided as follows :—

The Corporation shall on or before the twenty-fifth day of March one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one pay into every sinking fund existing at the passing of this Act all sums due to those funds on that day and a proportionate part of each yearly payment in respect of the period between that day and the date of the last of such yearly payments and every such sinking fund shall on the twenty-fifth day of March one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one be transferred to the corresponding sinking fund to be accumulated under this Act for the like purpose and in calculating the sums so to be set apart regard shall be had to the balances (if any) which on the said twenty-fifth day of March one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one may be standing to the credit of the then existing sinking funds and which cannot then be applied in the repayment of loans under the provisions in that behalf in this section contained ;

The yearly sums so to be appropriated and set apart shall be invested from time to time and accumulated in the way of compound interest by investing the same respectively in any statutory security ;

The Corporation may at any time apply the whole or part of any sinking fund set apart by them in or towards the repayment of the borrowed moneys for the repayment of which such sinking fund was set apart in such order and manner as they deem proper Provided that in such case they pay into such sinking fund in each year afterwards and accumulate as herein-before prescribed until the whole of the borrowed moneys to which such sinking fund is applicable are discharged a sum equal to the interest produced by the sinking fund or part thereof so applied at the rate per centum on which the annual payments to the sinking fund are based Provided also that whenever and so long as the yearly income arising from the sinking fund would if invested at the same rate of interest as is payable on the borrowed moneys then outstanding be equal to the annual interest of such borrowed moneys the Corporation may in lieu of investing the said yearly income apply the same in payment of such interest and may during such periods discontinue the payment to such sinking fund of the yearly sums required to be so paid thereto.

Sinking funds may be adjusted in certain events.

123. If the Corporation out of the proceeds of the sale or disposition of lands or out of other moneys received on capital account other than borrowed moneys repay any principal moneys borrowed under the powers of this Act the payments to the sinking fund

established under the provisions of this Act for the repayment of such principal moneys may be reduced to such extent and upon such terms as may be from time to time approved by the Local Government Board. A.D. 1890.

Annual return to Local Government Board with respect to sinking fund.

124. The town clerk shall within twenty-one days after the expiration of each year during which any sum is required to be set apart for a sinking fund or any instalment is required to be paid under this Act transmit to the Local Government Board a return in such form as may be prescribed by that Board and verified by statutory declaration if so required by them showing the amount which has been paid as an instalment or invested for the purposes of such sinking fund during the year next preceding the making of such return and the description of the securities upon which the same has been invested and also showing the purposes to which any portion of the moneys invested for the sinking fund and the interest thereof have been applied during the same period and the total amount (if any) remaining invested at the end of the year and in the event of any wilful default in making such return the town clerk shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds which shall be paid to the Local Government Board and shall be recoverable by that Board in the same manner as penalties recoverable under the Public Health Act 1875 in a summary manner may be recovered by parties aggrieved within the meaning of that Act If it appear to the Local Government Board by such return or otherwise that the Corporation have failed to pay any such instalment or to set apart the sum required by this Act for the sinking fund or have applied any portion of the moneys set apart for that fund or any interest thereof to any other purposes than those authorised by this Act the Local Government Board may by order direct that a sum not exceeding double the amount in respect of which such default shall have been made shall be set apart and invested or applied by the Corporation as part of the sinking fund and any such order may be enforced by writ of Mandamus to be obtained by the Local Government Board out of the High Court The provisions of this section shall apply mutatis mutandis to appropriations and annual repayments.

Power to re-borrow.

125. The Corporation may from time to time borrow at interest on mortgage as aforesaid any money necessary for repaying any principal money borrowed under any statutory borrowing power on the same becoming repayable or for the paying off of any of such principal moneys as they can re-borrow at a lower rate of interest and so from time to time Provided as follows:—

The time for the repayment of any moneys so re-borrowed shall not be extended beyond the unexpired portion of the term in that behalf by this Act prescribed;

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For the purpose of repayment the moneys re-borrowed and the moneys originally borrowed shall be deemed the same loan;

The Corporation shall not re-borrow any moneys paid off by means of instalments or a sinking fund or appropriations or annual repayments or out of the proceeds of the sale of land or out of premiums or fines on leases.

Application of borrowed moneys.

126. All moneys borrowed by the Corporation under the powers of this Act shall be applied only to the purposes for which they are respectively authorised to be borrowed and to which capital is properly applicable.

Corporation not to regard trusts.

127. The Corporation shall not be bound to see to the execution of any trust whether expressed or implied or constructive to which any loan or security for loan given by them may be subject but the receipt of the person in whose name any loan or security for loan stands in the register book of the Corporation shall be a sufficient discharge to the Corporation in respect thereof notwithstanding any trusts to which such loan or security may be subject and whether or not the Corporation have had express or implied notice of any such trust or of any charge or incumbrance upon or transfer of such loan or security or any part thereof or interest thereon not entered in their register and the Corporation shall not be bound to see to the application of the money paid on any such receipt or be answerable or accountable for any loss misapplication or non-application of any of such money.

Power to borrow under Local Loans Act 1875.

128.—(1) The Corporation may if they think fit borrow any moneys which they are by any statutory borrowing power authorised to borrow under the powers and subject to the provisions of the Local Loans Act 1875 by means of a loan or loans to be raised by the issue of debentures debenture stock or annuity certificates or partly in one way and partly in another Any moneys borrowed by the Corporation in manner by this section authorised shall be a charge upon and shall be paid out of the same funds and rates as they would be charged upon and paid out of if raised by way of mortgage under such statutory borrowing power and such funds and rates shall in each case be deemed to be the local rate as defined by the Local Loans Act 1875 Every such loan shall be discharged within the time prescribed in that behalf.

(2) All moneys paid into any sinking fund formed for the purpose of such discharge shall be invested by the Corporation in the manner in which sinking funds are by this Act authorised to be invested or applied.

PART XIV.—CORPORATION STOCK.

Interpretation in this part of Act.

129.—(1) In this part of this Act—

"Rate" includes market and water revenue;

"The Bank of England" means the Governor and Company of the Bank of England;

"Statutory declaration" means declaration under the Statutory Declarations Act 1835 and any Act amending the same.

(2) The provisions of this part of this Act referring to interest apply to and include instalments of an annuity and half-yearly or other payments of or in respect of a rentcharge rent or other statutory security.

Creation and Charge of Stock.

Creation of Corporation stock.

130.—(1) Where the Corporation have for the time being any statutory borrowing power then subject and according to the provisions of this part of this Act the Corporation may from time to time by resolution of the council exercise the power by creation of redeemable stock to be from time to time issued for such amount within the limit of the power at such price to bear such half-yearly or other dividends and to be so transferable that is to say in books or by deed as the Corporation by resolution direct Provided that all stock at any time and from time to time so created shall be created on and subject to such terms and conditions as that the same shall form one and the same class of stock bearing one and the same rate of dividend and redeemable at the option of the Corporation at one and the same time not exceeding sixty years from the first creation of Corporation stock.

(2) All stock at any time and from time to time so created shall rank equally without any priority or preference by reason of any precedence in the date of any statutory borrowing power or in the date of creation of any portion of stock or in the date of issue of any portion of stock or on any other ground whatsoever and shall also rank equally with all other securities of the Corporation at any time after the date of the first issue of Corporation stock granted by the Corporation in pursuance of any statutory borrowing power.

(3) The resolution for the first creation of Corporation stock shall provide that such stock shall be redeemable by the Corporation at par that is to say at the rate of one hundred pounds sterling for every nominal amount of one hundred pounds stock issued at such time and in such manner as the Corporation by that resolution declare.

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(4) Each resolution for the creation of stock shall specify that the stock thereby created is redeemable.

(5) Stock so created shall be designated by the Corporation as Oxford Corporation Redeemable Stock.

Borrowing power to be exerciseable for actual sum raisable.

131. Each [statutory borrowing power of the Corporation shall be construed to authorise the Corporation to create and issue Corporation stock from time to time to such nominal amounts as in the aggregate will according to the price of issue produce the actual amount of money for the time being lawfully raisable by the Corporation under that power or some portion of that actual amount or (as the case may be) the actual amount of money properly payable by the Corporation as consideration on payment off or redemption by the Corporation of any mortgage bond debenture stock annuity rentcharge rent or other security granted or created by the Corporation.

Charge of Corporation stock.

132.—(1) All Corporation stock for the time being issued and the dividends thereon shall be and the same are by virtue of this Act charged indifferently on the whole revenues of the Corporation from time to time arising from the property for the time being of the Corporation and on the borough fund and borough rate and on the water and market revenue and on all other funds and rates established and leviable by the Corporation as a municipal body for municipal purposes or as a sanitary authority for sanitary purposes.

(2) The dividends for the time being payable on all Corporation stock shall rank equally with the interest on all other securities at any time after the date of the first issue of Corporation stock granted or created by the Corporation in pursuance of any statutory borrowing power and the same dividends and interest shall subject to all charges existing at that date be the first charge on the revenues and rates aforesaid and on the revenues of the funds aforesaid (all which revenues and rates are comprised in the term "the Corporation revenues" when hereafter used in this part of this Act).

Loans Fund.

Corporation loans fund.

133. For payment of dividends on all Corporation stock and for redemption and extinction or purchase and extinction of all Corporation stock there shall be established and formed a fund called the Oxford Corporation Loans Fund (in this part of this Act referred to as "the loans fund").

Contribution to loans fund for dividends.

134.—(1) In each year the Corporation shall pay into the loans fund a sum or sums equal to the aggregate amount of all dividends payable in that year on the several portions of Corporation stock

issued in exercise of the respective statutory borrowing powers of the Corporation and remaining outstanding.

(2) They shall provide the sum or sums aforesaid by contributions from the several Corporation revenues if any specifically made liable to provide the same by or under any Act of Parliament or any Provisional Order confirmed by Act of Parliament or any order or sanction of any Government department or by any resolution of the Corporation having reference to those respective statutory borrowing powers and if as regards any statutory borrowing power there is no such specific liability then from the several Corporation revenues out of which interest would have been payable on money borrowed by the Corporation under that power if that money had been raised and remained secured otherwise than by Corporation stock and in default thereof or subject thereto they shall provide the same out of the borough fund and borough rate.

(3) The amounts of those several contributions (subject to any payment in reduction thereof authorised by this part of this Act) shall be the sums ascertained to be required in that behalf by apportionment of that aggregate amount of dividends among those several Corporation revenues according to the amount of stock the dividends whereon are properly payable thereout respectively.

Contributions to loans fund for extinction of stock.

135.—(1) In each year the Corporation shall pay into the loans fund a sum or sums equal to the aggregate amount of all sums payable in that year for redemption and extinction or purchase and extinction of the several portions of Corporation stock issued in exercise of the respective statutory borrowing powers of the Corporation and remaining outstanding.

(2) They shall provide the sum or sums last aforesaid by contributions from the several Corporation revenues if any specifically made liable to provide the same by or under any Act of Parliament or any Provisional Order confirmed by Act of Parliament or any order or sanction of any Government department or by any resolution of the Corporation having reference to those respective statutory borrowing powers and if as regards any statutory borrowing power there is no such specific liability then from the several Corporation revenues out of which any yearly or other sums would have been payable towards a sinking fund for discharge or towards payment off by instalments appropriations annual repayments or otherwise of money borrowed by the Corporation under that power if that money had been raised and remained secured otherwise than by Corporation stock and in default thereof or subject thereto they shall provide the same out of the borough fund and borough rate.

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(3) The amounts of those several contributions (subject to any payment in reduction thereof authorised by this part of this Act) shall be the same amounts as would in the same respective cases have been payable in accordance with Part XIII. (Rates and Finance) of this Act towards a sinking fund or towards payment off as aforesaid those contributions to be subject to accumulation if and as in the same respective cases accumulation was prescribed:

Provided that if the Corporation shall issue stock for the purpose of raising money to pay off the mortgage debt charged upon their sewage lands and works they shall pay into the loans fund such yearly sums as with accumulations at the rate of three pounds per centum per annum will be sufficient to purchase at its nominal amount the portion of stock issued for that purpose at the end of sixty years from the date of issue of such stock And in case the Corporation shall issue stock for the purpose aforesaid their power to mortgage their sewage lands and works under section 235 (power to borrow on credit of sewage land and plant) of the Public Health Act 1875 shall cease.

(4) The Corporation shall from time to time by investment on statutory securities of the sums paid into the loans fund in respect of those several contributions or of proper parts thereof and by like investment of the interest and annual proceeds arising from those securities make and maintain such accumulations as are in this section referred to.

(5) But if the extinction of any portion of Corporation stock or any part thereof is accelerated by the application to such extinction of any part of the loans fund required by this part of this Act to be applied to the making and maintenance of those accumulations then a sum or sums equal to the dividends on the stock so extinguished shall thenceforth in every year during the residue of the period expressly or by implication limited for the continuance of any loan be paid into the loans fund out of the Corporation revenues chargeable with payment of the dividends on that portion of stock.

Raising of contributions to loans fund.

136.—(1) The Corporation shall from time to time in order to raise the amounts of the several contributions of the two kinds aforesaid out of the several Corporation revenues do all such acts exercise all such powers collect all such money and make and levy all such rates as they lawfully can or ought to do exercise collect make and levy for the purposes of or in relation to the respective statutory borrowing powers in exercise whereof the several portions of Corporation stock are issued.

(2) If by reason of any limit of a rate or for any other reason there is a deficiency on any Corporation revenue in respect of any

required contribution the Corporation shall advance the amount of the deficiency out of the borough fund or borough rate.

(3) The amount so advanced shall be a debt due from the Corporation revenue on which the deficiency existed to the fund or rate out of which the advance is made and interest shall be payable thereon at the rate of three and a half per centum per annum until repayment and the same debt and interest shall as soon as in the judgment of the Corporation reasonably may be be raised and paid out of the Corporation revenue on which the deficiency existed.

Payment of sale money rents &c. to loans fund.

137.—(1) The Corporation shall pay into the loans fund and shall carry to the proper separate account forming part of the general account of the loans fund all such money being capital or in the nature of capital and not being otherwise wholly or in part appropriated or made applicable by law or by valid contract as shall from time to time arise from any sale lease or other disposition of land or other property of the Corporation on the revenues whereof any Corporation stock is charged.

(2) The Corporation shall pay into the loans fund and shall carry to the proper separate account forming part of the general account of the loans fund the rents and profits of any land and other property of the Corporation acquired by them for the purposes of any undertaking or purpose for or in respect of which any statutory borrowing power is exercised by them by the issue of stock and not otherwise wholly or in part appropriated or made applicable by law or by valid contract.

(3) The Corporation before making any payment into the loans fund under this section may deduct from the money or the rents and profits to which this section applies any costs and expenses properly incurred by the Corporation in or about any sale lease or other disposition or the collection and receipt of any rents and profits.

Application of loans fund.

138. The Corporation shall from time to time apply the loans fund first in paying the dividends on all Corporation stock and next in redeeming Corporation stock according to the terms of issue and purchasing for extinction Corporation stock.

Extinction of stock redeemed or purchased.

139. All Corporation stock redeemed by the Corporation or purchased by the Corporation for extinction shall be forthwith cancelled by the Corporation and on such cancellation the same and all dividends thereon (not already accrued) shall be and the same are by virtue of this Act extinguished.

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Account of loans fund.

140.—(1) As parts of the general account of the loans fund the Corporation shall keep separate accounts relative to—

(A) Each undertaking or purpose for or in respect of which any statutory borrowing power is exercised by them by the issue of stock; and

(B) Each statutory borrowing power so exercised.

(2) Those separate accounts shall distinguish and show—

(C) The portions of Corporation stock for the time being unextinguished and chargeable to each undertaking or purpose and respectively attributable to the exercise of the several statutory borrowing powers if more than one relating to that undertaking or purpose; and

(D) The amounts of those several portions of Corporation stock redeemed or purchased by means of the loans fund and cancelled and extinguished.

(3) Those separate accounts shall further distinguish and show in relation to each undertaking or purpose—

(E) All money being capital or in the nature of capital arising from any sale lease or other disposition of land or other property of the Corporation paid into the loans fund and in the judgment of the Corporation properly attributable to that undertaking or purpose and the securities on which that money or any part thereof is from time to time invested; and

(F) All money from time to time received as interest and annual proceeds of the last-mentioned money and securities; and

(G) All money from time to time received as rents and profits of any land and other property of the Corporation so as aforesaid acquired and not otherwise appropriated or made applicable; and

(H) All money and securities transferred to the loans fund as having formed part of a sinking fund and all money from time to time received as interest and annual proceeds of the last-mentioned money and securities or of securities wherein the same interest and annual proceeds are from time to time invested by way of accumulation; and

(J) All money paid into the loans fund as contributions from the Corporation revenues in respect of dividends on the several portions of Corporation stock chargeable to that undertaking or purpose; and

(K) All money paid into the loans fund as contributions from the Corporation revenues in respect of redemption and extinction or purchase and extinction of those several portions of Corporation stock; and

(L) All money being unclaimed dividends paid into the loans fund as herein-after provided. A.D. 1890.

Application of income in reduction of contributions.

141.—(1) Where any money is standing on a separate account in the loans fund being money paid into the loans fund as rents and profits of the land and other property of the Corporation or being money paid into the loans fund as interest on cash balances received by the Corporation or being other money paid into the loans fund but not being capital or in the nature of capital and not being required by this part of this Act to be applied to the making and maintenance of such accumulations as are prescribed by this part of this Act the Corporation may deal with the same as in this section provided.

(2) Where any money is standing on a separate account in the loans fund being money required by this part of this Act to be applied to the making and maintenance of such accumulations as are prescribed by this part of this Act the Corporation after providing for the making and maintenance of those accumulations may if they think fit from time to time invest that money or any part thereof in statutory securities and deal with the interest and annual proceeds of those securities as in this section provided.

(3) The Corporation may if they think fit from time to time apply the money described in paragraph (1) of this section and the last-mentioned interest and annual proceeds to either of the purposes following or to both of those purposes in such proportions as the Corporation from time to time may consider equitable and expedient (that is to say) :—

(A) In reduction of such contributions out of the Corporation revenues as are payable into the loans fund in respect of dividends on the portions of Corporation stock comprised in the separate account on which the money or interest and annual proceeds is or are standing ;

(B) In reduction of such contributions out of the Corporation revenues as are payable into the loans fund for redemption and extinction or purchase and extinction of those portions of stock.

Determination as to charge of stock.

142. For the purposes of any contribution or account under this part of this Act the Corporation if they think fit having regard to all the circumstances of the case and subject to the terms on which any loan of the Corporation was contracted or any Corporation stock was issued may from time to time determine and declare on which of the Corporation revenues any loan of the Corporation or any portion of Corporation stock is or shall be deemed to be primarily or collaterally charged or determine and declare that any

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loan of the Corporation or any portion of Corporation stock shall be apportioned as regards the charge thereof between or among any of the Corporation revenues and every such determination and declaration shall be effectual to all intents.

Conversion of other Securities into Stock.

Payment off or substitution for existing securities.

143.—(1) Where any mortgage bond debenture debenture stock annuity rentcharge or other security granted or created before or after the passing of this Act by the Corporation under any statutory borrowing power is outstanding or payable and the Corporation have power with the consent of the holder of that security or otherwise to pay off the amount thereby secured or represented or to redeem the same they may pay off or redeem the security accordingly with money raised by Corporation stock or they may with the consent of the holder thereof issue Corporation stock in substitution for the security.

(2) The Corporation may in every such case make such reasonable payment as they may think fit to the holder of any security for his consent or for otherwise compensating him for the payment off or redemption of or substitution for his security and any such payment may be either in money or Corporation stock or partly in one and partly in the other.

(3) The Corporation may create and issue Corporation stock to such amount as may be requisite for the purposes of this section and that stock shall be deemed to be created and issued and any money raised thereby shall be deemed to be raised by virtue of the statutory borrowing power under which the security was granted or created and any money so raised shall be applied in payment off or redemption of the security.

(4) In every such case of payment off redemption or substitution the Corporation shall pay and transfer into the loans fund the whole or a proportionate part (as the case may require) of any money and securities forming part of the sinking fund applicable to the discharge of the security.

(5) Where the holder of the security is one of the persons described in section 7 of the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act 1845 and by that Act enabled to sell land thereunder that person may consent to payment or redemption of or substitution for the money secured or represented by that security and may accept money for giving that consent as if the person so consenting were the absolute owner of that security and that person is hereby indemnified for so doing and his receipt shall be a good discharge for the same.

(6) Money received by the holder of any security as authorised by this section and Corporation stock issued to him in substitution

for any security shall be subject to the same trusts powers testamentary and other dispositions provisions and incumbrances as the money secured or represented by the security was subject to immediately before the payment off redemption or substitution and every deed or other instrument or testamentary or other disposition shall take effect with reference to the whole or a proportionate part of the money or stock received or substituted as the case may be.

Effect on Borrowing Powers.

Extinction or suspension of power.

144. On the issue of any portion of Corporation stock the statutory borrowing power in exercise whereof that stock is issued shall be affected as follows (namely) :—

(A) If the stock is issued for the whole term limited for the continuance of any loan or for the continuance of payment of or in respect of any mortgage bond debenture debenture stock annuity rentcharge rent or other security granted or created by the Corporation under that statutory borrowing power then that power to the extent of the money raised by that stock shall be and the same is by virtue of this Act extinguished ; but

(B) If the stock is issued for part only of that term then so much of the money raised by that stock as has not been paid off out of the loans fund may be re-borrowed by the Corporation for the residue of that term or any part thereof and so from time to time.

Application of Money raised.

General application of money from Corporation stock.

145. Money raised by Corporation stock shall be applied for purposes for which money raisable under the statutory borrowing power in exercise whereof the stock is issued ought by law to be applied and not otherwise.

Temporary investment of money raised by stock.

146.—(1) The Corporation may from time to time invest temporarily on statutory securities other than stock certificates to bearer money raised by Corporation stock and not for the time being applied to or required for the undertaking or purpose for which it is raised and shall from time to time pay the interest and annual proceeds of those securities into the loans fund.

(2) The Corporation may if they think fit from time to time apply the interest and annual proceeds aforesaid or any part thereof in reduction of such contributions out of the Corporation revenues as are payable into the loans fund in respect of dividends on the respective portions of Corporation stock by the issue whereof that money is raised.

Registration and Certificates.

Appointment of registrar.

147.—(1) The Corporation may if they think fit and on and subject to such terms and instructions not inconsistent with any provision of this part of this Act as they think expedient appoint and keep appointed an officer of the Corporation or other person or the Bank of England or any other bank or banker as registrar for all or any of the purposes of this part of this Act (in this part of this Act referred to as "the registrar").

(2) The Corporation in relation to the provisions of this part of this Act and the registrar shall respectively be deemed a banker within the Bankers Books Evidence Act 1879.

Corporation stock register.

148.—(1) The Corporation or the registrar shall keep books in which shall be entered the names and addresses of holders from time to time of Corporation stock and the amounts held by them (in this part of this Act referred to as "the Corporation stock register").

(2) The Corporation stock register shall be primâ facie evidence of any matter entered therein in accordance with this part of this Act and of the title of the persons entered therein as holders of stock.

Certificates of proprietorship of stock.

149.—(1) On demand of a holder of Corporation stock the Corporation may if they think fit give to him a certificate of the proprietorship thereof under their common seal specifying the amount of Corporation stock to which he is entitled (in this part of this Act referred to as "a stock certificate").

(2) A stock certificate shall be primâ facie evidence of the title of the person therein named his executors administrators successors or assigns to the stock therein specified but the want of a stock certificate if such want be accounted for to the satisfaction of the Corporation shall not prevent the holder of stock from disposing of and transferring the same.

(3) If a stock certificate is worn out or damaged the Corporation on production thereof may cancel it and give a similar stock certificate to the party in whom the property in the stock certificate and in the stock therein specified is then vested.

(4) If a stock certificate is lost or destroyed the Corporation on proof thereof to their satisfaction may give a similar stock certificate to the party entitled to the certificate lost or destroyed.

(5) An entry of the issue of a stock certificate or a substituted certificate as the case may be shall be made in the Corporation stock register.

Transfer.

Power for stockholder to transfer.

150. Subject to the provisions of this part of this Act every Corporation stockholder may transfer all or any part of his stock in books or by deed.

Transfer in books.

151.—(1) If and where the resolution for creation of any portion of Corporation stock makes the same transferable in books and not by deed the provisions of this section shall apply and have effect but not otherwise.

(2) The Corporation or the registrar shall keep books wherein transfers of Corporation stock so transferable shall be entered (in this part of this Act referred to as "the Corporation stock transfer books").

(3) Every such entry shall be conceived in proper words for the purpose of transfer and shall be signed by the party making the transfer or if he is absent by his agent thereunto lawfully authorised in writing under his hand attested by a witness.

(4) Where the Bank of England are the registrar they may if they think fit require that the agent be so authorised by power of attorney under the hand and seal of the party making the transfer attested by two or more credible witnesses.

(5) The person to whom a transfer is made may if he thinks fit underwrite his acceptance thereof.

(6) Except as otherwise provided by some other Act of Parliament and subject to the provisions of this part of this Act respecting any portion of Corporation stock which the resolution for creation thereof makes transferable by deed and not in books no mode of transferring Corporation stock other than that prescribed in this section shall be good in law.

Transfer by deed.

152.—(1) If and where the resolution for creation of any portion of Corporation stock makes the same transferable by deed and not in books the provisions of this section shall apply and have effect but not otherwise.

(2) Every transfer of Corporation stock so transferable shall be by deed.

(3) The deed of transfer shall relate only to the transfer and shall not contain any recital trust power or proviso whatsoever.

(4) The deed of transfer when duly executed shall be delivered to and kept by the Corporation or the registrar and the Corporation or the registrar shall enter a memorial thereof in a book to be called the register of transfers of Corporation stock and shall indorse on the deed of transfer a notice of that entry.

(5) The Corporation or the registrar shall on demand and on delivery up of the old stock certificate or on proof satisfactory to

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the Corporation of its absence deliver a new stock certificate to the purchaser or shall at the option of the purchaser make an indorsement of the transfer on the existing stock certificate which indorsement being signed by direction of the Corporation or by the registrar shall be equivalent to a new stock certificate.

(6) Until the deed of transfer has been so delivered to the Corporation or the registrar the Corporation or the registrar shall not be affected thereby and the purchaser of the stock shall not be entitled to receive any dividend thereon.

Evidence on transfer.

153.—(1) The Corporation or the registrar before allowing any transfer of stock may if the circumstances of the case appear to them or him to make it expedient require evidence of the title of any person claiming a right to make the transfer.

(2) That evidence shall be a statutory declaration of one or more competent persons or of such other nature as the Corporation or the registrar with the approval of the Corporation may require.

Closing of transfer books.

154.—(1) The Corporation or the registrar with the approval of the Corporation may as regards any portion of Corporation stock close the Corporation stock transfer books or the register of transfers of Corporation stock (as the case may be) on any day in the month next before that in which dividends on that portion of Corporation stock are payable but so that the books be not at any time kept closed for more than fifteen days.

(2) The persons who on the day of such closing are inscribed as Corporation stockholders shall as between them and their transferees of Corporation stock be entitled to the dividend next payable thereon.

Stamp duty on transfers.

155. Unless the Corporation have compounded for stamp duty all stock issued by the Corporation shall notwithstanding anything in any resolution of the Corporation be transferable by deed and not in books and every deed of transfer of stock transferable by deed shall be duly stamped and the consideration shall be truly stated therein.

Composition for stamp duty.

156. Subject to the provisions of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act 1887 the Corporation may agree with the Commissioners of Inland Revenue for payment to them of composition for the stamp duty on transfers of stock issued under the powers of this Act.

Transmission.

Transmission on death.

157.—(1) The interest in Corporation stock of a stockholder dying shall be transferable by his executors or administrators notwithstanding any specific bequest thereof.

(2) The Corporation or the registrar shall not be required to allow any executors or administrators to transfer any stock until the probate of the will of or the letters of administration to the deceased has or have been left with the Corporation or the registrar for registration and may require all the executors who have proved the will to join in the transfer.

Transmission on marriage &c.

158.—(1) If the interest in any Corporation stock has become transmitted in consequence of the bankruptcy of the stockholder or the marriage of a female stockholder or by any lawful means other than a transfer in books or by deed or than the death of a stockholder that transmission shall be authenticated by a statutory declaration of one or more competent persons or in such other manner as the Corporation or the registrar require.

(2) The declaration shall state the manner in which and the party to whom the stock has been transmitted and shall be left with the Corporation or the registrar.

(3) If the transmission is in consequence of the marriage of a female stockholder the declaration shall if the Corporation or the registrar so require set forth a copy of the register of the marriage or other particulars of the celebration thereof and declare the identity of the wife with the holder of the stock.

(4) The name of the person entitled under the transmission shall be entered in the Corporation stock register.

(5) Until the transmission has been so authenticated the Corporation or the registrar shall not be affected thereby and no person claiming by virtue thereof shall be entitled to receive any dividend on the stock.

(6) In this section the term "transmission" includes any case of apparent transmission in consequence of the change of name of the stockholder although the actual ownership of the stock may remain unaltered.

Dividends.

Payment of dividends.

159. The Corporation may pay by the registrar the dividends on Corporation stock.

Dividends to executors &c.

160. The Corporation or the registrar shall not be required to allow any executors or administrators to receive any dividend on Corporation stock held by their testator or intestate until the probate of the will or the letters of administration has or have been left with the Corporation or the registrar for registration.

Evidence of title.

161. The Corporation or the registrar before allowing the receipt of any dividend on any Corporation stock may if the circumstances

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of the case appear to them or him to make it expedient require evidence of the title of any person claiming a right to receive the dividend and that evidence shall be a statutory declaration of a competent person or of such other nature as the Corporation or the registrar may require.

Dividends to joint holders.

162.—(1) Where more persons than one are registered as joint holders of any Corporation stock any one of them may give an effectual receipt for any dividend thereon unless notice to the contrary has been given to the Corporation or the registrar by any other of them.

(2) Where Corporation stock is standing in the name of an infant or person of unsound mind jointly with any person not under legal disability a letter of attorney for receipt of the dividends on the stock shall be sufficient authority in that behalf if given under the hand and seal of the person not under disability attested by two or more credible witnesses but the Corporation or the registrar before acting on the letter of attorney may if they or he think fit require proof to their or his satisfaction of the alleged infancy or unsoundness of mind by a statutory declaration of one or more competent persons.

Dividend warrants by post.

163.—(1) Where a Corporation stockholder desires to have his dividends sent to him by post he may make a request for that purpose to the Corporation or the registrar in writing signed by him in a form approved by the Corporation and shall give to the Corporation or the registrar an address in the United Kingdom or in the British Islands to which the letters containing the warrants are from time to time to be sent.

(2) The posting by the Corporation or the registrar of a letter containing a dividend warrant addressed to a stockholder at his request at the address so given by him shall as respects the liability of the Corporation and of the registrar be equivalent to the delivery of the warrant to the stockholder himself.

(3) Every warrant so sent by post shall be deemed a cheque and the Corporation and the registrar shall in relation thereto be deemed a banker within the Bills of Exchange Act 1882.

Stock Certificates with Coupons to Bearer.

Provisions respecting stock certificates with coupons to bearer.

164.—(1) On demand of a Corporation stockholder the Corporation or the registrar may issue to the stockholder a Corporation stock certificate to bearer that is to say a certificate of title to his stock or any part thereof entitling the bearer to the stock therein specified and transferable by delivery with coupons entitling the

bearer of the coupons to the dividends on the stock but so that no such certificate or coupons shall give a title to dividends beyond the time limited for the redemption of the stock.

(2) A Corporation stock certificate to bearer shall not be issued in respect of any sum of stock other than ten pounds or a multiple of ten pounds.

(3) A trustee shall not apply for purchase take or hold a Corporation stock certificate to bearer unless he is in express words authorised to do so by the instrument creating his trust and any contravention of this provision by a trustee shall be deemed a breach of trust but this provision shall not impose on the Corporation or the registrar an obligation to inquire or to take notice whether a person applying for or holding a stock certificate to bearer is or is not a trustee or subject the Corporation or the registrar to any liability in case of their or his with or without notice issuing to a trustee a stock certificate to bearer or invalidate any stock certificate to bearer issued.

(4) Where a Corporation stock certificate to bearer is outstanding the stock represented thereby shall cease to be transferable in books or by deed under and according to the provisions of this part of this Act.

(5) The bearer of a Corporation stock certificate to bearer may on delivery up to the Corporation or the registrar of the certificate and of all unpaid coupons belonging thereto require to be entered in the Corporation stock register as the holder of the stock described in the certificate under which he derives title and thereupon the stock shall be re-entered in the register as transferable and shall become and again be transferable in the Corporation stock transfer books or by deed as the case may require and shall as regards the mode of payment of the dividends thereon be in the like condition as if no stock certificate to bearer had been issued in respect thereof.

(6) The coupons issued with a Corporation stock certificate to bearer shall comprise the dividends to be paid in respect of the stock therein specified for such period as the Corporation approve.

(7) At the end of that period fresh coupons may be issued for such further period as the Corporation approve and so for successive periods during the continuance in force of the stock certificate but the Corporation or the registrar may in lieu of issuing fresh coupons in respect of any stock certificate give in exchange a fresh stock certificate with coupons.

(8) Payment to the bearer of a coupon of the amount expressed therein shall be a full discharge to the Corporation and to the

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registrar from all liability in respect of that coupon and the dividend represented thereby.

(9) Where the Bank of England are the registrar coupons shall be payable at the chief establishment of the bank at the expiration of three clear days from the day of presentation and at any branch establishment of the bank situate more than ten miles from the chief establishment at the expiration of five clear days from the day of presentation.

(10) If a Corporation stock certificate to bearer or coupon is worn out or damaged the Corporation or the registrar on production and delivery up thereof may cancel it and issue a new certificate or coupon.

(11) If a Corporation stock certificate to bearer or coupon is lost or destroyed the Corporation or the registrar may issue a new certificate or coupon on receiving indemnity to the satisfaction of the Corporation against the claims of all persons deriving title under the certificate or coupon lost or destroyed.

(12) All coupons issued under this Act in respect of any Corporation stock certificate to bearer shall for the purposes of the Acts relating to stamp duties be deemed to have been attached to and issued with such stock certificate.

(13) Corporation stock specified in a stock certificate to bearer shall be charged on the same securities and be subject to the same powers of redemption and other powers and save as regards the mode of transfer and of payment of dividends thereon and save so far as a stock certificate to bearer is a negotiable instrument shall be subject to the same incidents in all respects as if that stock had continued to be registered in the Corporation stock register as transferable in books or by deed.

General.

Nature of Corporation stock. Notice of trusts.

165.—(1) Corporation stock is personal property.

(2) Corporation stock is not liable to foreign attachment by the custom of London or otherwise.

(3) No notice of any trust express implied or constructive in respect of any Corporation stock or of any Corporation stock certificate to bearer or coupon shall be entered in the Corporation stock register or in any other book kept by the Corporation or the registrar or be receivable by the Corporation or the registrar or affect the Corporation through the registrar or otherwise.

Receiver.

166.—(1) If at any time the Corporation for two months after demand in writing fail to pay any dividend due on any Corporation stock the person entitled thereto may apply to the High Court for

a receiver and the court may if it thinks fit appoint a receiver on such terms as it thinks fit. A.D. 1890.

(2) The receiver shall have the like power of collecting receiving recovering and applying all money which ought to be paid under this part of this Act into the loans fund and of assessing making and recovering all rates for the purpose of obtaining the same as the Corporation or any officer thereof would or might have and such other powers and such duties as the court thinks fit and shall apply all money so collected after payment of expenses and costs as the court directs for purposes of this part of this Act.

(3) The court may at any time discharge the receiver and shall have full jurisdiction over him and all persons interested in his acts.

Holdings of Corporation stock by trustees.

167.—(1) Trustees or other persons for the time being authorised to invest money in the mortgages debentures or debenture stock of any railway or other company shall unless the contrary is provided by the instrument authorising the investment have the same power of investing that money in Corporation stock (other than stock for the time being represented by a stock certificate to bearer) as they have of investing it in the mortgages debentures or debenture stock aforesaid.

(2) Provided that where two or more persons are or may under the instrument creating the trust become successively interested in trust money no investment thereof shall be made in Corporation stock at a price exceeding the redemption value of the stock.

Protection of holders of Corporation stock.

168. A person taking or holding Corporation stock shall not be concerned to inquire or to take notice whether the creation or issue thereof was or was not within any statutory borrowing power of the Corporation or otherwise in accordance with this part of this Act or whether or not the council or any meeting thereof was properly constituted or convened or whether or not the proceedings at any meeting of the council were legal or regular or to see to the application of any money raised by Corporation stock or be answerable for any loss or misapplication thereof.

Annual abstract of accounts to be sent to Local Government Board.

169.—(1) Once in every year at a time appointed by the Local Government Board the Corporation shall send to that Board an abstract of the accounts of the Corporation relating to Corporation stock and the loans fund in a form prescribed by that Board and verified by a statutory declaration of the town clerk if required by that Board.

(2) In case of wilful default therein by the Corporation the Corporation shall on each occasion be liable to a fine not exceeding

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two hundred pounds and in case of wilful default therein by the town clerk he shall on each occasion be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty pounds and every fine under this section shall be recoverable summarily on the prosecution of the Local Government Board and not otherwise.

(3) If by any such abstract or otherwise it appears to that Board that the Corporation have failed to comply with any requisition of this part of this Act in relation to any payment application or investment or otherwise in relation to Corporation stock or the loans fund that Board may notwithstanding any proceeding for the recovery of any fine or any other proceeding taken by that Board by order require the Corporation to make good the default within a time therein limited.

Unclaimed dividends.

170.—(1) If at any time any dividend on any Corporation stock is unclaimed at the time for payment thereof the same shall nevertheless on demand at any subsequent time whatsoever be paid to the person showing his right thereto but without interest in the meantime.

(2) Where any dividend remains unclaimed for five years from the time for payment thereof the Corporation shall cause notice thereof to be sent by post in a registered letter addressed to the stockholder named in their books by the description and at the address therein appearing and so at the expiration of three other successive periods of five years.

(3) At the end of every successive period of five years from the day when the first dividend becomes payable on Corporation stock first issued after the passing of this Act the Corporation shall publish an advertisement in a newspaper circulating in the city stating what if any dividends on Corporation stock other than those falling due at the then last half-yearly or other day of payment are then unclaimed and the names and addresses appearing in the Corporation stock register of the holders of the stock on which the dividends are unclaimed.

(4) At the end of every successive period of ten years from the day when the first dividend becomes payable on Corporation stock first issued after the passing of this Act the Corporation unless it has been otherwise agreed between them and the registrar may require the registrar to repay to them all dividends unclaimed during that period and then in his hands and the Corporation shall pay the same into the loans fund and may deal therewith as they are by this part of this Act empowered to deal with money paid into the loans fund as interest on cash balances received by them

without prejudice nevertheless to the rights of any person to those dividends. A.D. 1890.

Saving for power to borrow otherwise.

171. Nothing in this part of this Act shall affect any power of the Corporation to raise otherwise than by Corporation stock any money which they do not think fit to raise by Corporation stock but whenever from time to time after the date of the first issue of Corporation stock the Corporation raise money otherwise than by Corporation stock they shall cause to be given to each lender of money so raised notice in writing signed by the town clerk or other authorised officer of the Corporation of the equality of charge which Corporation stock has by virtue of this part of this Act.

Saving for power of revocation.

172. Notwithstanding anything in this part of this Act the council may revoke at any time in whole or in part any resolution for creation of Corporation stock theretofore passed by the council if and as far as the same has not been acted on by the issue of stock thereunder.

Saving for other obligations.

173. Except as in this part of this Act expressly provided nothing in this part of this Act shall relieve the Corporation from any obligation imposed on them in relation to any statutory borrowing power by any Act of Parliament under or by which that power for the time being exists or is regulated.

Saving for power to sell lands &c.

174.—(1) Nothing in this part of this Act shall affect any power or duty of the Corporation to sell lease or otherwise dispose of any land or property of the Corporation or to apply any purchase money or other money arising thereby in discharge of any charge on that land or property or the revenues thereof other than the charge of Corporation stock or affect any claim of any person under such first-mentioned charge.

(2) That land or property shall in the hands of the purchaser or other person taking the same under the sale lease or other disposition be by virtue of this Act absolutely freed from the charge of Corporation stock and he shall not be concerned to see to the application of that purchase money or other money or be answerable for any loss or misapplication thereof.

Saving for existing securities.

175. Nothing in or done under this part of this Act shall affect any security or charge created or granted or payable by the Corporation before and subsisting at the date of the first issue of any Corporation stock and the Corporation shall whenever required by the holder of any security or charge aforesaid apply all such money do all such acts exercise all such powers collect all such money and

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make and levy all such rates as they would or ought to have applied done exercised collected made and levied for his benefit and security if this part of this Act had not been enacted.

Forgery.

176.—(1) Corporation stock shall be deemed capital stock of a body corporate within the Act of the session of the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth years of the reign of Her present Majesty chapter ninety-eight.

(2) A Corporation stock certificate to bearer and a coupon connected therewith shall be deemed a stock certificate and coupon within the Forgery Act 1870.

Orders of Local Government Board.

177. Any order of the Local Government Board under this part of this Act may contain such directions as the Board think necessary or proper for giving effect thereto and shall be enforceable by writ of Mandamus to be obtained by the Board out of the High Court of Justice and may be from time to time cancelled or varied by the Board as the circumstances of the case may require but the Board shall not make any such order without first hearing the Corporation if desirous of being heard which hearing may be in the form of a public inquiry with or without a published report or in such other form as the Board having regard to the circumstances think just and expedient and sections 294 and 296 of the Public Health Act 1875 shall apply to hearings inquiries and other proceedings to which this section relates.

Bank of England may make regulations.

178. Where the Bank of England are the registrar they may with the sanction of the Corporation from time to time issue any forms that may be required for carrying into effect the provisions of this part of this Act and may also from time to time make any regulations that are not inconsistent with this part of this Act relative to the following things and when made may alter vary or repeal any such regulations and make other regulations instead thereof or in addition thereto and any such regulations for the time being in force shall be duly observed :—

(A) The period for which coupons are to be given;

(B) The mode in which the Bank are to act in issuing stock certificates to bearer or entering in the transfer books the bearers of stock certificates to bearer;

(C) The mode of proving the title of or identifying any person applying for a stock receipt or stock certificate or stock certificate to bearer;

(D) With respect to anything necessary for carrying into effect the provisions of this part of this Act which relate to or affect the Bank.

Forms.

179. The forms given in the Third Schedule to this Act may if the Corporation think fit be used for the purposes therein indicated and the same or forms to the like effect with such variations or additions as circumstances require shall be effectual for those purposes.

Fees.

180.—(1) Fees not exceeding those specified in the said schedule may be taken by or on behalf of the Corporation in the cases therein mentioned.

(2) The proceeds of fees shall be paid by the Corporation into the loans fund and shall be applied in reduction of contributions out of the Corporation revenues payable into the loans fund in respect of dividends on such portions of Corporation stock as the Corporation having regard to the cases in which the fees are paid determine.

Expenses.

181.—(1) The expenses incurred by the Corporation in or about the creation and issue of any portion of Corporation stock including any sum paid by them for composition for stamp duty thereon and any other expenses being in their judgment properly chargeable to capital shall be deemed money raisable under the statutory borrowing power in exercise whereof that portion of stock is issued.

(2) Expenses of book-keeping and management and other current expenses from time to time incurred by the Corporation in the execution of this part of this Act shall be defrayed as the ordinary expenses of the Corporation as a municipal body or as a sanitary authority are or may be defrayed.

PART XV.—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS AS TO LEGAL PROCEEDINGS BYELAWS &c.

Paid auditors.

182. The Corporation may from time to time appoint and pay a chartered accountant or chartered accountants or a member or members of the Incorporated Society of Accountants and Auditors to act as auditor or auditors of their accounts in such manner as they may direct in addition to the auditors appointed under the Municipal Corporations Act 1882.

Appearances of Corporation in legal proceedings.

183. The Corporation may appear before any court or in any legal proceedings by the town clerk or by any deputy authorised by him in writing and the town clerk or deputy so authorised shall be at liberty on behalf of and as agent for the Corporation to insti-

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tute carry on or defend any proceeding or matter which the Corporation or council is authorised to institute carry on or defend under any Act relating to the Corporation and to execute and do all matters and things necessary or expedient for any purpose mentioned in this section.

Form and service of notices by Corporation.

184. Any notice or demand made given delivered or served under this or any other Act or any byelaw by the Corporation shall be sufficiently authenticated by the signature of the town clerk or other duly authorised officer of the Corporation being affixed thereto or by him stamped thereon and a copy thereof respectively so authenticated shall be receivable in evidence without the production of the original and it shall be sufficient in all cases where any such document is required to be given to or served on the owner or occupier of any property to address it to such owner or occupier by his description as owner or occupier (as the case may be) of the property (naming it) in respect of which it is given or served without further name or description and any such document may be addressed to owners or occupiers of any number of adjoining or neighbouring properties collectively and when so addressed may be served on more owners or occupiers than one (so that separate copies be served on the respective owners and occupiers of the several properties concerned) and any such document may be served on any owner occupier or other person either personally or by sending the same through the post by a prepaid letter addressed to him by name at his last known place of abode or business or by delivering the same to some inmate of his last known or usual place of abode or business or in case of an occupier of such property (being a building) to any inmate of such building or if the property is unoccupied and the place of abode of the person to be served is after diligent inquiry unknown it shall be sufficient to affix it or a copy thereof upon some conspicuous part of such property Provided always that in the case of a railway or other public company any such document shall be delivered or sent by post addressed to the secretary to the company at their principal office or place of business.

Costs of Local Government Board.

185. All costs incurred by the Local Government Board (including such reasonable sum not exceeding three guineas a day as that Board may determine for the service of any inspector) in relation to the duties imposed on that Board under this Act shall be paid by the Corporation.

General provisions as to byelaws.

186. All byelaws from time to time made by the Corporation under the powers of this Act (except byelaws made under the

parts of this Act relating respectively to overhead wires and to police) shall be made under and according to the provisions with respect to byelaws contained in sections 182 to 185 (both inclusive) of the Public Health Act 1875 except so much thereof as relates to byelaws of a rural sanitary authority.

As to appeal.

187. Any person deeming himself aggrieved by any order judgment determination or requirement or the withholding of any certificate license consent or approval of or by the Corporation or of or by any officer or valuer of the Corporation or by any conviction or order made by a court of summary jurisdiction under any provision of this Act may appeal (but in cases where application for relief is authorised to be made to the Corporation then only after such application) to the next practicable court of quarter sessions under and according to the provisions of the Summary Jurisdiction Acts.

Recovery of sums by action.

188. Whenever any person neglects to pay any toll rent rate or sum due to the Corporation the Corporation may recover the same with full costs of suit in any court of competent jurisdiction for the recovery of debts of the like amount and the remedy of the Corporation under this enactment shall be in addition to any other remedies for the recovery of such toll rent rate or sum.

Recovery of penalties &c.

189. Offences against this Act and penalties forfeitures costs and expenses imposed or recoverable under this Act or any byelaw made in pursuance thereof may be prosecuted and recovered in a summary manner.

Damages and charges in case of dispute to be settled by justices.

190. Where any damages expenses or charges are directed or authorised to be paid or recovered in addition to any penalty for any offence in this Act mentioned the amount of such damages expenses or charges in case of dispute respecting the same may be settled and determined by the justices before whom any offender is convicted.

Compensation how to be determined.

191. When any compensation costs damages or expenses is or are by this Act directed to be paid and the method for determining the amount thereof is not otherwise provided for such amount shall in case of dispute be ascertained in the manner provided for by the Public Health Acts.

Compensation may be in land &c.

192. The Corporation when they are required by any enactment to make compensation to any person interested in any lands

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may by agreement with such person make such compensation wholly or partly in works land or money but in the case of land for the alienation of which the consent of any public department is required only with such consent.

Penalty.

193. Any person offending against any of the preceding provisions contained in this Act or any byelaw made under this Act shall except as otherwise provided forfeit and pay for every such offence a penalty not exceeding five pounds and in case of a continuing offence a daily penalty not exceeding forty shillings.

Several sums in one summons.

194. Any summons or warrant issued for any purpose of this Act may contain in the body thereof or in a schedule thereto several sums.

Penalties to be paid over to the treasurer.

195. All penalties recovered by the Corporation under this Act or any byelaw thereunder shall be paid to the treasurer and be by him carried to the credit of the borough fund or to the police superannuation fund as the Corporation direct.

Saving for indictments &c.

196. Nothing in this Act shall protect any person from being proceeded against by way of indictment in respect of any matter by this Act made punishable on summary proceedings or shall relieve any person in respect of any such matter from any penal or other consequence to which he would have been liable if such matter had not been made punishable by this Act.

Judges &c. not disqualified.

197. A judge of any court or a justice shall not be disqualified from acting in the execution of this Act by reason of his being liable to any rate.

Saving rights &c. of university of Oxford and its colleges.

198. Nothing in this Act contained shall affect the rights and privileges of civil and criminal judicature and trial in the courts of the university alone as the same may have been granted by the charters of the university and confirmed by divers Acts of Parliament to the university and to all persons matriculated therein or being members thereof nor the respective rights privileges and franchises of the university and their successors and the several bodies politic corporate collegiate or sole of the university and their successors except so far as the same are hereby expressly altered.

Expenses of Act.

199. The costs charges and expenses preliminary to and of and incidental to the preparing of and applying for and the obtaining and passing of this Act as taxed by the taxing officer of the

House of Lords or of the House of Commons shall be paid by the Corporation out of the district fund and general district rate or out of moneys borrowed on the security thereof under the powers of this Act.

The SCHEDULES referred to in the foregoing Act.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

STATEMENT AS TO CORPORATION LOANS TO 25TH MARCH 1889.

PART I.

LOANS CONTRACTED BY THE LOCAL BOARD UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACT 1875 AND TAKEN OVER BY THE CORPORATION.

Authority for and Date of Sanction of Loan.	Amount authorised or sanctioned.	Date of Loan.	Purposes of Loan.	Years for Repayment.	Mode of Repayment. *See* Note at foot of Part II.	Amount of Loan raised.	Amount of Loan outstanding.	To credit of Sinking Fund.	Unexpired Period.	Number of Years proposed to be added.
	£ s. d.					£	£	£ s. d.		
25th June 1875	100,000	1875 October 6	Main drainage	50	B	15,000	13,175	—	37	
		1876 January 15	Main drainage	50	B	15,000	13,327	—	37	
		1876 March 18	Main drainage	50	B	10,000	8,886	—	37	
		1876 July 18	Main drainage	50	B	10,000	8,863	—	38	
		1876 August 29	Main drainage	50	B	10,000	8,732	—	38	
		1876 November 2	Main drainage	50	B	12,000	10,650	—	38	
		1877 February 7	Main drainage	50	B	10,000	8,970	—	39	
		1877 June 6	Main drainage	50	B	10,000	8,970	—	39	
		1877 July 16	Main drainage	50	B	4,000	3,593	—	39	
		1877 November 7	Main drainage	50	B	4,000	3,593	—	39	
6th December 1877	27,515	1878 March 6	Main drainage	50	B	5,000	4,542	—	39	
		1878 April 3	Main drainage	50	B	5,000	4,543	—	40	
		1878 July 3	Main drainage	50	B	5,000	4,543	—	40	
		1878 September 24	Main drainage	50	B	5,000	4,538	—	40	
		1878 December 7	Main drainage	50	B	7,515	6,901	—	40	
20th May 1879	12,485	1879 July 15 and October 7	Main drainage	50	A	12,485	9,988	—	41	
28th January 1880	4,000	1880 April 7	Main drainage	50	A	4,000	3,050	—	42	
17th December 1880	7,000	1881 February 2	Main drainage	50	A	7,000	5,477	—	42	
27th March 1874	400	1875 October 6	Hythe Bridge	20	A	400	140	—	7	
9th December 1878	1,200	1879 March 5	Summertown Highways	15	A	1,000	333	—	5	

LOANS CONTRACTED BY THE CORPORATION.

Oxford Corporation Waterworks Act 1885	51,180*	1886 January 1	Waterworks	60	C	19,500	16,500	359 18 8	57	
		1889	Waterworks	60	C	6,000	6,000		60	
Prisons Act 1877	2,076	1879	Purchase of prison from Government	30	A	2,076	1,624 13 0	—	21	
Sanction of Treasury 15th May 1878	3,177 18 9	1888 December 20	High school	20	C	3,177 18 9	3,177 18 9	158 17 10	20	
Sanction of Treasury 29th July 1870	1,556 17 5	1888 December 21	City gaol	12	C	1,556 17 5	1,556 17 5	129 14 10	12	

* £1,180 of this sum is in respect of costs of Act (which were to be repaid and have been paid within 20 years) and forms part of the £3,000 repaid as shown above.

PART II.

Loans contracted by the Local Board under the Public Health Act 1875 and taken over by the Corporation.

	£						£	£	£ s. d.	Unexpired Period as proposed.	
26th July 1871	1,500	1871 November 6	Street improvements	30	A		1,100	439	— —	33	20
		1871 November 8	Street improvements	30	A		400	160	— —	33	20
		1873 August 6	Street improvements (and main drainage)	30	A		5,000	2,333	— —	35	20
26th July 1871	40,000	1873 September 16	Main drainage	30	A		1,000	467	— —	35	20
21st April 1873	1,665	1873 October 6	Street improvements	30	A		4,000	1,867	— —	35	20
17th October 1873	460	1874 January 7	Purchase of wharf	30	B		4,460	2,784	— —	35	20
		1874 February 2	Main drainage	30	B		6,000	3,752	— —	35	20
		1874 October 7	Main drainage (and street improvements)	30	B		5,000	3,121	— —	36	20
		1874 December 30	Main drainage	30	B		5,000	3,279	— —	36	20
		1875 March 23	Main drainage	30	B		11,665	7,647	— —	36	20
3rd April 1884	10,000	1884 September 3	Hospital (building)	30	C		10,000	10,000	1,507 4 9	46	20
24th May 1882	8,500	1882 November 22	Magdalen Bridge	30	C		8,500	8,500	1,684 12 4	44	20
17th November 1884	2,000	1885 December 2	Magdalen Bridge and Botley drainage	30	C		2,000	2,000	647 9 9	47	20
16th December 1884	2,500						2,000	2,500			
19th November 1885	1,000						1,000	1,000			
19th November 1885	500						500	500			
20th August 1888	2,000	1889	Osney Bridge	30	§		2,000	2,000	—	50	20
20th August 1888	650	1889	Woodstock Road sewerage &c.	30	§		900	900	—	50	20
	250										
Burials Acts	8,000	1889	Cemeteries &c.	30	§		7,510 19 1	7,510 19 1	—	50	20

Loans contracted by the Corporation.

Sanction of Treasury 21st August 1885	44,150	1885 August 25	Consolidation loan†	30 from 1886	C	44,150 0 0	43,393 7 1	2,928 6 10 749 7 6	Say 46	18
Sanction of Treasury 29th June 1883	3,500	1884 April 6	Purchase of property adjoining and for enlarging the city buildings	30	B	3,500	2,800	—	46	20
Sanction of Local Government Board 28th September 1889	4,000	1889	Purchase of property for the enlargement of municipal buildings and offices	30	§	4,000 0 0	4,000	—	50	20

NOTE.—The letters **A B** and **C** show the several modes of repayment:—**A.** Equal annual instalments of principal. **B.** Equal annual instalments of principal and interest. **C.** Sinking fund. The sanctions are those granted by Local Government Board except where otherwise expressed. §.—Temporary loans from bankers. †.—This consolidation was to enable the Corporation to pay off and borrow at lower rate of interest the balances of certain loans amounting to £37,033 6*s.* 8*d.* for waterworks purposes and £7,116 13*s.* 4*d.* for city purposes. The periods for repayment of the various loans were not altered except in the case of £18,580 the period for repayment of which (namely 60 years) was much accelerated.

PART III.

Loans on Mortgage of Land raised under Section 235 of Public Health Act 1875.

4,000	1880 June 2	Stocking Sewage Farm	None	None	4,000	2,200	
1,000	1882 May 3	Hospital (purchase of land)	„	„	1,000	1,000	

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

DESCRIBING LANDS AND BUILDINGS OF WHICH PORTIONS ONLY MAY BE REQUIRED BY THE CORPORATION.

Parish.	Numbers on Plans deposited with respect to this Act.
Saint Mary Magdalen	3 4 5 6.

THE THIRD SCHEDULE.

FORMS.

(A.)

RESOLUTIONS ON CREATION OF STOCK.

CITY OF OXFORD.

[18 .]

At a meeting of the council of the city of Oxford holden on [the day of 189] at [o'clock in the noon] in the [council chamber within the] town hall [as a special council].

Present:

[*A.B.*] mayor and an absolute majority of the council.

Resolved first—

That under the authority and subject to the provisions of the Oxford Corporation Act 1890 the Corporation acting by the council do hereby in exercise of their several statutory powers create stock to be called Oxford Corporation Redeemable Stock and to be issued to an amount which shall be sufficient for the following purposes but not exceeding [state the sum]:—

A. For raising the following sums (amounting in the aggregate to the sum of pounds which has not been raised) (that is to say):—

(1) The sum of [ ] pounds on account of the money which the Corporation have authority to raise by borrowing under the powers conferred upon them by the [ ] Acts for the purchase money for [ ] and the cost of reconstruction of portions thereof;

(2) The sum of pounds on account of the money which the Corporation have authority to raise by borrowing under the powers conferred upon them by the [ ] Acts for the cost of construction of [ ];

(3) The sum of pounds on account of the money which the Corporation have authority to raise by borrowing under the powers conferred upon them by the [ ] Acts for the construction of [ ];

(4) The sum of pounds on account of the money which the Corporation have authority to raise by borrowing under the powers conferred upon them by the [ ] Acts for the purposes of [ ].

B. For raising instead of re-borrowing the sum of pounds required by the Corporation for the purpose of paying off when due sums amounting to pounds which will fall due before the [1st January 189] being a portion of their debts now subsisting on the security of outstanding securities granted by the Corporation for raising money for the purposes of the following Acts (that is to say):—

and which sums the Corporation are under those Acts authorised to re-borrow.

C. For raising the sum of pounds for repaying the amount temporarily borrowed by the Corporation from [the Bank of England] in order to enable the Corporation to meet sums which amount to pounds being a portion of their debt secured on outstanding securities granted by the Corporation for raising money for the purposes of the following Acts (that is to say):—

and which sums the Corporation are under those Acts authorised to re-borrow.

D. For raising the sum of pounds for paying off or redeeming statutory securities granted by the Corporation under the following Acts and now outstanding (that is to say):—

E. For the purpose of issuing stock in substitution for statutory securities granted by the Corporation under the following Acts and now outstanding (that is to say):—

Resolved secondly—

That such stock shall be issued at the price and shall bear the dividends and be transferable in the manner herein-after specified (that is to say):—

A. The minimum price of issue to be £ per cent. the first dividend to be payable on the [1st January 189].

B. Tenders for stock to be made to [the Bank of England]. A deposit of [5 per cent.] on the amount of stock tendered for to be paid at [the Bank of England] at the time of the delivery of the tender.

C. The dates for the further payments on account of the said tenders when accepted to be as follows:—On [Wednesday the 20th day of October 189 so much of the amount tendered and accepted as when added to the deposit will leave £75 (sterling) to be paid for each £100 of stock

A.D. 1890.

On Friday the 26th day of November 189 25 per cent. On Tuesday the 11th day of January 189 25 per cent. On Tuesday the 1st day of March 189 25 per cent.] In case of default in the payment of any instalment at its proper date the deposit and instalments previously paid will be liable to forfeiture.

D. Dividends at £ per cent. per annum payable [quarterly].

E. Dividends on the total amount of stock (calculated from the 1st of October 189) to be payable on the [1st January 189].

F. Scrip certificates to bearer with coupons attached for the dividends payable [1st January 189] and [1st April 189] to be issued in exchange for the provisional receipts.

G. In the event of the receipt of tenders for a larger amount of stock than that proposed to be issued at or above the minimum price the tenders at the lowest price accepted to be subject to proportionate diminution.

H. Stock to be issued in sums of not less than £10.

J. Stock to be transferable in books and not by deed.

Resolved thirdly—

That such stock shall be redeemable as follows: [state terms].

Resolved fourthly—

That an agreement be entered into with the Commissioners of Inland Revenue for the payment to them of composition under the provisions of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act 1887 for the stamp duty on transfers of stock issued under the foregoing resolutions.

(B.)

STOCK RECEIPT.

OXFORD CORPORATION REDEEMABLE STOCK (£ PER CENT.)

RECEIVED this day of 189 of

herein-after called the said transferee

Transfer days:

Monday
Tuesday
Wednesday
Thursday
Friday

Holidays excepted.

the sum of

being the consideration for

interest or share in the OXFORD CORPORATION REDEEMABLE STOCK (£ per cent.) transferable at the Bank of England and all my property and interest in and right to the same and the dividends thereon by this day transferred unto the said transferee

Witness hand

Witness

☞ The proprietors to protect themselves from FRAUD are recommended to ACCEPT by themselves or their attorneys all TRANSFERS made to them.

£ s. d.

[*Indorsement.*]

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF OXFORD CORPORATION REDEEMABLE STOCK (£ per Cent.).

PAYMENT OF DIVIDENDS.

Dividends are due on the 1st January 1st April 1st July and 1st October unless the 1st of either of these months falls on a Sunday in which case the dividends will be payable on the following day.

Dividends will be paid in one of the following modes :—

I. To the stockholders personally or to their attorneys at the Bank of England.

N.B.—Stockholders may arrange for the receipt of their dividends free of charge at any of the country branches on application to the agent.

II. By transmission of dividend warrants by post at the risk of the stockholder under the following regulations :—

1. Any stockholder residing within the United Kingdom or in the British Islands who desires to have his dividend warrant sent to his address by post must fill up a form of application to be obtained at the Bank or at any of its branches.
2. In the case of joint accounts the application must be signed by all the members of the account directing the warrant to be sent to one of them at a given address.
3. Post dividend warrants will be crossed *& Co.* and will only be payable through a banker. They will be drawn to the order of the stockholder and must be indorsed.

☞ Stockholders whose warrants are sent by post should give notice to the Bank if they are not received on the day on which they ought to be delivered but need not acknowledge those that arrive in due course.

STOCK CERTIFICATES TO BEARER.

Stock certificates to bearer of the denominations of [£10 or any multiple of £10] with coupons for the [quarterly] dividends attached may be obtained in exchange for inscribed stock except in the case of stock held upon any trust.

(C.)

OXFORD CORPORATION STOCK CERTIFICATE.

CITY OF OXFORD.

Number

This is to certify that *A.B.* of is the proprietor of pounds of Oxford Corporation Redeemable Stock subject to the Acts of Parliament relating thereto.

Given under the common seal of the mayor aldermen and citizens of the city of Oxford this day of 18 .

A.D. 1890.

(D.)

TRANSFER IN BOOKS.

OXFORD CORPORATION REDEEMABLE STOCK.

(£ per Cent.)

£	s.	d.

No.

day of in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred

Entered by

and do assign and transfer

interest or share in the Oxford Corporation Redeemable Stock (£ per cent.) transferable at the Bank of England and all my property and interest in and right to the same and the dividends thereon unto

Witness to the identity of

Executors administrators or assigns Witness hand

Witness

dc freely and voluntarily accept the above stock transferred to

Witness

(E.)

APPLICATION FOR ISSUE OF POWER OF ATTORNEY.

Bank of England the day of 189 .

From *A.B.* and *C.D.* [*the registered stockholders in the Bank Books*]

£ Oxford Corporation Redeemable Stock (£ per cent.)

To *G.H.* [the intended attorney]

Examined by Dr. fol. Posted by Cr. fol. Posted by Transfer Book.

(F.)

POWER OF ATTORNEY FOR SALE AND TRANSFER AND FOR RECEIPT OF DIVIDENDS.

Corporate Account.

OXFORD CORPORATION REDEEMABLE STOCK.

Acceptance Sale of £_____and Dividends.

We
our attorneys and attorney
for us and in our name and on our behalf—

First—to ACCEPT all transfers made or to be made to us of any sum of

OXFORD CORPORATION REDEEMABLE STOCK;

Secondly—to SELL and TRANSFER all or any part of the sum of

said stock standing in our name in the books of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England;

Thirdly—to RECEIVE and GIVE RECEIPTS for all DIVIDENDS or PAYMENTS due or to become due on any sum of the said stock from time to time standing in our name in the books of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England;

AND ALSO—to do whatever is necessary or proper to be done for the purposes aforesaid or any of them.

In witness whereof we have hereunto affixed our corporate seal this _____ day of _____ in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and _____

Sealed with the corporate seal and delivered in the presence of

N.B.—The execution of this letter must be attested by two witnesses who are not of the corporate body and who must be present when the corporate seal is affixed.

For further instructions see other side.

[*Indorsement.*]

INSTRUCTIONS FOR EXECUTING THE WITHIN LETTER OF ATTORNEY.

Corporate Account.

The date must be inserted in words and not in figures.

The execution must be attested by [two credible witnesses who are] not of the corporate body and who must add [their addresses and their qualities professions or occupations].

A witness resident in a town must give the No. of the house as well as the name of the street.

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If clerks or servants are witnesses they must give the names and addresses of their employers.

When a witness is a female she must state whether she is a spinster wife or widow and if a wife she must give her husband's name address and quality profession or occupation.

A wife is not a valid witness to the execution of this letter of attorney when her husband's name appears in the letter as attorney or transferee.

If any alteration interlineation or erasure be made in this letter of attorney it must be particularly stated in the attestation subscribed to by the witnesses that such alteration interlineation or erasure was made previously to the execution of the letter.

I demand to act by this letter of attorney this day of 189 .

Witness

(G.)

Deed of Transfer.

City of Oxford.

I *A.B.* of in consideration of the sum of pounds paid to me by *C.D.* of (herein-after called the said transferee) do hereby transfer to the said transferee the sum of pounds Oxford Corporation Redeemable Stock standing (or part of the stock standing) in my name in the books of the mayor aldermen and citizens of the city of Oxford to hold unto the said transferee his executors administrators and assigns (*or* successors and assigns) subject to the several conditions on which I hold the same at the time of the execution hereof and I the said transferee do hereby agree to take the said stock subject to the same conditions.

As witness our hands and seals the day of

(H.)

Dividend Warrant.

Oxford Corporation Redeemable Stock.

(£ per Cent.)

To the Cashiers of the Bank of England.

Pay to bearer the sum of

for one quarter of a year's dividend on the sum of £ Oxford Corporation Redeemable Stock (£ per cent.) due 189 . Less property tax at *d.* per £

82

A.D. 1890.

I do hereby acknowledge to have received of the Bank of England the above-mentioned sum in full payment for one quarter of a year's dividend due as abovesaid.

Witness

Witness my hand this 189 .

(I.)

Dividend Warrant by Post.

(1.)

Oxford Corporation Redeemable Stock.

(£ per Cent.)

Request for Transmission of Dividend Warrants by Post.

To the Governor and Company of the Bank of England.

A sum of £ Oxford Corporation Redeemable Stock (£ per cent.) is now standing in name as follows :— Amount.

"my" or "our."

_____ Names addresses and descriptions as recorded in the Bank books.

_____

_____

_____

as the person entitled to the dividends upon the above-mentioned amount of stock hereby authorise the Accountant General of the Bank of England for the time being in the name of to draw upon the Governor and Company of the Bank of England for the amount of the quarterly dividends due and to become due on the said amount of stock or on the amount for the time being standing in name : "I" or "we." "myself" or "our nominee." "my" or "our."

And hereby request the said Accountant General to send through the post at risk and until further notice the warrants so drawn to— "I" or "we." "my" or "our."

Name . . . . _____ If the account is a sole one insert here the name and address of the stockholder.

Present address _____

_____ If the account is a joint one insert here the name and address of one of the stockholders as nominee.

Sign Here.

In the case of joint stockholders or of co-executors all must sign.

_____

_____

_____

_____

Date _____ 189 .

A.D. 1890.

[*On second half-sheet of same Form.*]

This half-sheet is to be retained by the stockholder Reference to it will often save unnecessary correspondence.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF OXFORD CORPORATION REDEEMABLE STOCK
(£ per Cent.)

Transmission of Dividend Warrants by Post.

Dividends upon the above-named stock may be transmitted through the post to the stockholder in sole accounts and to any one of the stockholders in joint accounts at their risk upon a form of request being duly filled up and forwarded to the Accountant General Bank of England (Forms are obtainable at the Bank of England and at any of its branches.)

N.B.—This arrangement does not apply to stockholders whose addresses are beyond the United Kingdom and the British Islands.

Persons receiving dividends under letter of attorney cannot have the warrants for such dividends sent to them by post.

A separate form must be used for each separate holding of stock.

When forwarding a form of request care should be taken to state the number of overdue dividends if any.

Dividends are payable on 1st January 1st April 1st July and 1st October.

When the 1st happens on a Sunday the dividends are not payable until the 2nd.

Forms of request may be delivered at the Bank at any date either by hand or through the post but when received between the day on which the balance for a dividend is struck and the day on which the dividend is payable the warrants for such next dividend will be forwarded as soon as possible but the Bank will not guarantee their being posted on the day before the dividend is payable.

For the dividend payable [1st January] the balance is struck on or about the [1st December].

For the dividend payable [1st April] the balance is struck on or about the [1st March].

For the dividend payable [1st July] the balance is struck on or about the [1st June].

For the dividend payable [1st October] the balance is struck on or about the [1st September].

Warrants for overdue dividends will be forwarded as promptly as possible but not necessarily by return of post.

Any change of address of the stockholder in sole accounts or of the nominee in joint accounts should be notified at once to the Accountant General When any such notification reaches the Bank less than a fortnight before the next dividend is due there may be a delay of a few days in the delivery of the warrant for such next dividend.

In the absence of any notification to the contrary it will be taken for granted that dividend warrants have duly reached their destinations When they are not received on the correct day notice should be given to the Accountant General without delay.

As postal dividend warrants are made payable to order they must be indorsed They are crossed in blank and consequently are only payable on presentation by a banker (The Bank will not undertake to cross postal dividend warrants with the names of particular bankers.)

Instructions to transmit warrants by post remain in force although the stock may have been added to or a part sold.

Stockholders selling stock by attorney if they wish to continue to receive their dividends through the post should instruct their bankers or brokers to obtain letters of attorney for sale only.

All communications with reference to postal dividend warrants should be addressed to the Accountant General Bank of England and the postage should be prepaid.

(2.)

POST DIVIDEND WARRANT.

OXFORD CORPORATION REDEEMABLE STOCK.
(£ per Cent.)

To the GOVERNOR and COMPANY of the BANK OF ENGLAND London.

Pay to me or my order on demand the sum of £ _____

Being one quarter of a year's dividend at £ per cent. per annum due on the 1st day of

189 on the sum of £ { Oxford Corporation Redeemable Stock (£ per Cent.) }

Less property tax at per £

Accepted for the Governor and Company of the Bank of England.
Per pro.

[F. MAY]

Chief Cashier.

Accountant General.

The person to whom this warrant is payable must sign his or her name on the back of it.

A.D. 1890.

(K.)

STOCK CERTIFICATE WITH COUPONS TO BEARER.

OXFORD CORPORATION REDEEMABLE STOCK CERTIFICATE TO BEARER.

Dividend at £ per cent. per annum.

£50 A00000

This is to certify that the bearer of this certificate is entitled to FIFTY POUNDS Oxford Corporation Redeemable Stock with dividend thereon at the rate of £ per cent. per annum transferable at the Bank of England pursuant to the Oxford Corporation Act 1890.

Dated 189 .

For the Governor and Company
of the Bank of England
[F. MAY.]

Countersigned
[S. O. GRAY]
Chief Accountant
Bank of England.

A00000 £50

The coupons attached to this certificate are payable at the chief establishment of the Bank of England or at any of the country branches.

When the coupons are exhausted this certificate will be exchanged on presentation at the Chief Cashier's Office Bank of England for a new certificate with fresh coupons attached.

[*Coupons.*]

5 Div. OXFORD CORPORATION REDEEMABLE STOCK. Coupon for shillings and pence (Less Income Tax) being Three Months Dividend at £ per Cent. per Annum. A00000 Due 1*st January* 1892 on Certificate for FIFTY POUNDS OXFORD CORPORATION REDEEMABLE STOCK. £0. 0. 0. *Payable at the Bank of England.*	5 Div. OXFORD CORPORATION REDEEMABLE STOCK. *Due* 1*st Jan.* 1892 A00000 £0.	4 Div. OXFORD CORPORATION REDEEMABLE STOCK. Coupon for shillings and pence (Less Income Tax) being Three Months Dividend at £ per Cent. per Annum. A00000 Due 1*st October* 1891 on Certificate for FIFTY POUNDS OXFORD CORPORATION REDEEMABLE STOCK. £0. 0. 0. *Payable at the Bank of England.*	4 Div. OXFORD CORPORATION REDEEMABLE STOCK. *Due* 1*st Oct.* 1891 A00000 £0.
3 Div. OXFORD CORPORATION REDEEMABLE STOCK. Coupon for shillings and pence (Less Income Tax) being Three Months Dividend at £ per Cent. per Annum. A00000 Due 1*st July* 1891 on Certificate for FIFTY POUNDS OXFORD CORPORATION REDEEMABLE STOCK. £0. 0. 0. *Payable at the Bank of England.*	3 Div. OXFORD CORPORATION REDEEMABLE STOCK. *Due* 1*st July* 1891 A00000 £0.	2 Div. OXFORD CORPORATION REDEEMABLE STOCK. Coupon for shillings and pence (Less Income Tax) being Three Months Dividend at £ per Cent. per Annum. A00000 Due 1*st April* 1891 on Certificate for FIFTY POUNDS OXFORD CORPORATION REDEEMABLE STOCK. £0. 0. 0. *Payable at the Bank of England.*	2 Div. OXFORD CORPORATION REDEEMABLE STOCK. *Due* 1*st April* 189 A00000 £0.

FEES.

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	£	s.	d.
On original issue of stock receipt or stock certificate - -	0	2	6
On any new stock certificate - - - - -	0	2	6
On transfer including certificate - - - - -	0	5	0
On any issue of stock certificate to bearer in respect of every ten pounds of stock specified therein - - - -	0	0	6
On re-entry in Corporation register of stock specified in stock certificate to bearer - - - - - -	0	5	0

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