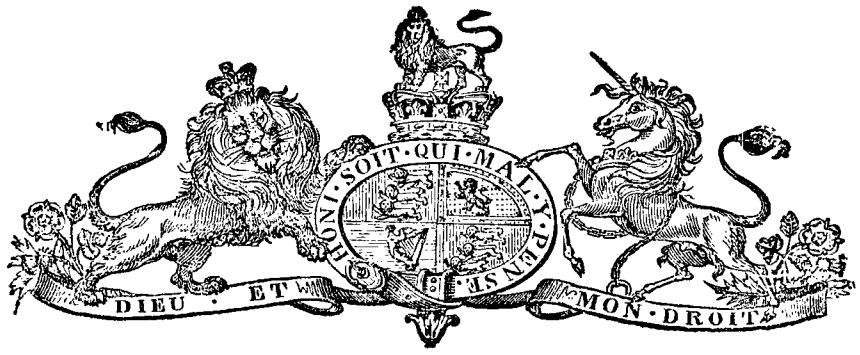


ANNO TRICESIMO PRIMO & TRICESIMO SECUNDO

VICTORIÆ REGINÆ.

****

CAP. CXXII.

An Act to make further Amendments in the Laws for the Relief of the Poor in *England* and *Wales*.

[31st *July* 1868.]

WHEREAS it is desirable that sundry Amendments should be made in the Laws for the Relief of the Poor, and certain other Provisions enacted for facilitating the Administration of such Relief:

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

Regulations as to General Orders of the Poor Law Board.

1. The Poor Law Board shall cause a Copy of every General Rule, Order, or Regulation issued by them to be laid before both Houses of Parliament as soon as practicable after its Publication, but no Order of the said Board by which a District of Unions or Parishes and Unions shall have been or shall be formed shall be deemed to be a General Order within the Meaning of the Poor Law Board Act, 1847.

The sending of Copies of Orders to the

2. The said Board shall not be required to send Copies of any Orders issued by them to the Clerks to the Justices of the Petty Sessional

Clerks of the Justices only to be required in certain Cases.

Sessional Divisions, except such as relate to the Relief of the Poor, the Government and Management of Workhouses and their Inmates, and the Guidance and Regulation of Guardians and their Officers.

Repeal of Exception in Sect. 2. of 30 & 31 Vict. c. 106.

3. So much of the Second Section of the Poor Law Amendment Act, 1867, as excepts the Unions and Parishes in the Metropolis from the Operation of that Section, is hereby repealed.

Consent of Guardians not required in certain Cases.

4. The Poor Law Board may exercise the Powers contained in the Thirty-second Section of the Poor Law Amendment Act, 1834, with respect to any Union of Parishes formed under the Eighty-third Chapter of the Statute of the Twenty-second Year of King *George* the Third, and with respect to any Union governed by a Local Act of Parliament, where the Relief of the Poor is not wholly administered by One Board of Guardians, without such Concurrence of a Majority of not less than Two Thirds of the Guardians of such Union as is required in the said Section; and every single Parish in which the Provisions of the said Statute of *George* the Third shall have been adopted may be dealt with in like Manner as any Parish in which they shall not have been adopted, and the Powers conferred upon the said Board by the Forty-first Section of the said Poor Law Amendment Act, 1834, in regard to Unions and Parishes governed by any Local Act of Parliament, may be exercised by such Board without the Consent of the Majority of the Owners and Ratepayers of Property as therein required, as and when such Board shall deem it expedient.

Consent of Owners of Property and Ratepayers dispensed with in certain Cases.

Superintendent Registrars and Registrars in temporary Districts.

5. All Superintendent Registrars and Registrars of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, and Registrars of Marriages, in temporary Districts formed under the Provisions of the Act Sixth and Seventh *William* the Fourth, Chapter Eighty-six, shall be entitled to continue in Office in the event of such temporary Districts being dissolved, and the Parishes, Townships, and Places contained therein being formed into one and the same Union.

Poor Law Board may unite small Parishes for the Election of Guardians.

6. The said Board may, by Order under Seal, add any Parish in a Union, the Population of which Parish, according to the Census last declared, shall not exceed Three hundred, the annual rateable Value whereof shall not exceed the average rateable Value of the Parishes in the same Union according to the Valuation Lists in force for the Time being, to some adjoining Parish in the same Union for the Purpose of the Election of Guardians; and the Persons qualified to elect such Guardians in either Parish shall be qualified to vote at such Election for the Parishes so united.

7. In

Poor Law Board may appoint Officers when Guardians make default.

7. In case the Board of Guardians fail for Twenty-eight Days after Receipt of a Requisition of the Poor Law Board in that Behalf to appoint, either originally or on a Vacancy, any Officer whom they shall be lawfully required to appoint, the Poor Law Board may, at any Time after the Expiration of the said Term of Twenty-eight Days, if they think fit, by Order under their Seal, appoint a fit Person to be such Officer, and determine the Salary or Remuneration to be paid to him by such Guardians; and the Person so appointed shall recover such Salary or Remuneration by Action in a County or other Court of Law against such Guardians, and shall have all the same Powers, Rights, and Privileges, and shall discharge all the same Duties, and incur the same Responsibilities, as if the Appointment had been duly made by the said Guardians.

Extension of the Power of the Poor Law Board to order Works and Furniture for Workhouses.

8. The Power conferred upon the Poor Law Board by the Twenty-fifth Section of the Poor Law Amendment Act, 1834, as extended by the Eighth Section of the Poor Law Amendment Act, 1866, shall apply to the providing of proper Drainage, Sewers, Ventilation, Fixtures, Furniture, Surgical and Medical Appliances, and other Conveniences at any Workhouse.

Provision for Vacancies and Resignations of Managers under the Metropolitan Poor Act.

9. All the Provisions contained in the Poor Law Amendment Act, 1842, in respect of the Election, Qualification, Resignation, and the Acts of Guardians of a Union, and in respect of the Supply of Vacancies in the Board of Guardians, shall apply to the Members of the District Boards or Board formed or to be formed under the Authority of the Metropolitan Poor Act, 1867, whether nominated or elective, or of this Act, and to the Persons nominated as Guardians by the Poor Law Board under the said Act of 1867; and so much of the Metropolitan Poor Act, 1867, as requires Persons, other than Justices of the Peace, nominated by the Poor Law Board as Managers or Guardians, to be resident within the District, Union, or Parish respectively for which they may be nominated, shall be repealed.

Consent of Meeting of Guardians sufficient for the Formation of a School District.

10. Where the Consent of the Guardians of any Union or Parish is required to be given to the Formation of a School District, the Consent of the major Part of the Guardians assembled at one of their Ordinary Meetings, after Notice in Writing previously sent to every Member of the Board not less than Two Weeks previously specifying the Proposal for such Consent, shall be sufficient.

New Basis for the Contributions in School and other Districts.

11. From and after the Twenty-ninth Day of *September* next the Act of the Session held in the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Years of Her present Majesty, Chapter Eleven, shall be repealed in respect of any Debts, Charges, and Liabilities to be incurred or created after that

that Day; and thenceforth all the Expenses and Charges which, according to the Provisions of the Poor Law Amendment Act, 1844, would be chargeable upon the Common Fund of any District formed or to be formed under that Act or under this Act, shall be borne by the several Unions or Parishes comprised in the District according to the annual rateable Value of the Property therein comprised, to be determined according to the Valuation Lists in force in such Unions, and according to the latest Poor Rate for the Time being for the Parishes not in Union, or, so far as respects any District wholly or partially within the Metropolis, as defined by the Metropolis Poor Act, 1867, on such other Basis as the Poor Law Board shall from Time to Time direct.

Provision for the Severance of a Parish from a Union in a School District, or the Addition of a Parish thereto.

12. In the Case of a Parish added to or taken from any Union comprised in a School District the Poor Law Board shall ascertain the proportionate Value of the Property and Amount of Obligations of such Parish, and of every other Parish or Union affected by the Change, and shall fix the Amount to be received or paid or secured to be paid by every such Parish or Union, or by the District, as the Case may require.

Guardians may pay the Cost of Idiots sent to Asylums for Idiots.

13. The Guardians of any Union or Parish may, with the Consent of the Poor Law Board, send an idiotic Pauper to an Asylum or Establishment for the Reception and Relief of Idiots maintained at the Charge of the County Rate or by public Subscription, and they may with the like Consent send any idiotic, imbecile, or insane Pauper who may lawfully be detained in a Workhouse to the Workhouse of any other Union or Parish, with the Consent of the Guardians of such last-mentioned Union or Parish, and pay the Cost of the Maintenance, Clothing, and Lodging of such Pauper in the Asylum, Establishment, or Workhouse, as well as the Cost of his Conveyance thereto or his Removal therefrom, and the Expenses of his Burial, when necessary.

The 30 & 31 Vict. c. 106. s. 23. to have a retrospective Effect.

14. The Provisions contained in the Twenty-third Clause of the Poor Law Amendment Act, 1867, shall apply to Pauper Lunatics sent to an Asylum before the passing of that Act as well as since.

The 30 & 31 Vict. c. 106. s. 20. extended.

15. The Provisions contained in the Twentieth Section of the Poor Law Amendment Act, 1867, shall extend to the Case of a Parish which shall have been or shall be added to or separated from a Union, and to any Officer who by reason of such Addition or Separation shall have been or shall be deprived of his Office or Employment.

A separate Creed Register to be

16. The Officer for the Time being acting as the Master of a Workhouse, or as the Master or Superintendent of a District or other Pauper

Pauper School, shall keep a Register of the Religious Creed of the Pauper Inmates of such Workhouse or School separate from all other Registers in such Form and with such Particulars as shall be prescribed by the Poor Law Board by an Order under their Seal, and shall, as regards every Inmate of such Workhouse or School at the Date to be fixed by such Order, and subsequently upon the Admission of every Inmate therein, make due Inquiry into the Religious Creed of such Inmate, and enter such Religious Creed in such Register.

Register of Religious Creed kept in every Workhouse and Pauper School.

17. In regard to any Child in the Workhouse or School under the Age of Twelve Years, whether either of its Parents be in the Workhouse or not, or whether it be an Orphan or deserted Child, the Master or Superintendent shall enter in such Register, as the Religious Creed of such Child, the Religious Creed of the Father, if the Master or Superintendent know or can ascertain the same by reasonable Inquiry, or, if the same cannot be so ascertained, the Creed of the Mother of such Child, if the same be known to the said Master or Superintendent, or can be by him in like Manner ascertained; and the Creed of an illegitimate Child under the said Age shall be deemed to be that of its Mother, when that can be ascertained.

How the Religion of Children to be entered in the Creed Register.

18. If any Question shall arise as to the Correctness of any Entry in such Register, the Poor Law Board may, if they think fit, inquire into the Circumstances of the Case, and determine such Question by directing such Entry to remain or to be amended, according to their Judgment.

The Poor Law Board to decide Questions as to Correctness of the Register.

19. Every Minister of any Denomination officiating in the Church, Chapel, or other registered Place of Religious Worship of such Denomination which shall be nearest to any Workhouse or School, or any Ratepayer of any Parish in the Union, shall be allowed to inspect the Register which contains the Entry of the Religious Creed of the Inmates at any Time of any Day, except *Sunday*, between the Hours of Ten before Noon and Four after Noon.

Creed Register to be open to Inspection of Minister.

20. Such Minister may, in accordance with such Regulations as the said Board shall approve of or by their Order prescribe, visit and instruct any Inmate of such Workhouse or School entered in such Register as belonging to the same Religious Creed as such Minister belongs to, unless such Inmate, being above the Age of Fourteen, and after having been visited at least once by such Minister, shall object to be instructed by him.

Minister may, subject to Regulations, visit and instruct Inmates registered as of his Religious Creed.

21. Every Inmate for whom a Religious Service according to his own Creed shall not be provided in the Workhouse shall be permitted,

Where no Religious Service provided in the Workhouse,

the Inmate may, subject to Regulations, go to his own proper Place of Worship.

permitted, subject to Regulations to be approved of or ordered by the Poor Law Board, to attend, at such Times as the said Board shall allow, some Place of Worship of his own Denomination within a convenient Distance of the said Workhouse, if there be such in the Opinion of the Board: Provided that the Guardians may, for Abuse of such Permission previously granted, or on some other special Ground, refuse Permission to any particular Inmate, and shall in such Case cause an Entry of such Refusal and the Grounds thereof to be made in their Minutes.

No Child in the Workhouse or School visited by a Minister of its own Religion shall be required to attend any other Religious Services, unless, being above Twelve Years of Age, he shall desire to do so.

22. No Child, being an Inmate of a Workhouse or such School as aforesaid, who shall be regularly visited by a Minister of his own Religious Creed for the Purpose of Religious Instruction, shall, if the Parents or surviving Parent of such Child, or in the Case of Orphans or deserted Children if such Minister, make Request in Writing to that Effect, be instructed in any other Religious Creed, or be required or permitted to attend the Service of any other Religious Creed, than that entered in such Register as aforesaid, except any Child above the Age of Twelve Years who shall desire to receive Instruction in some other Creed, or to attend the Service of any other Religious Creed, and who shall be considered by the Poor Law Board to be competent to exercise a Judgment upon the Subject.

Interpretation of 25 & 26 Vict. c. 43. and 29 & 30 Vict. c. 113. s. 14. as to Child and Consent of Parents.

23. The Act of the Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth *Victoria*, Chapter Forty-three, and Section Fourteen of the Poor Law Amendment Act of 1866, shall apply to illegitimate as well as legitimate Children; and with regard to illegitimate Children the Consent of the Mother, if she has the Care, Custody, or Possession of the Child, shall be sufficient for the Purposes of those Acts; and in case of a deserted Child or an Orphan Child on behalf of whom no Relative, Next of Kin, Step-Parent, or God-Parent shall make Application, the Poor Law Board may exercise the Power conferred upon them by Section Fourteen of the said Act of 1866, upon being satisfied that there is reasonable Ground for their doing so.

Poor Law Board to appoint Auditors.

24. So much of the Poor Law Amendment Act, 1844, Section Thirty-two, as provides for the Election of District Auditors, shall be repealed; and whenever the Office of an Auditor appointed or to be appointed under the Authority of the said Act shall, after the passing of this Act, become vacant, or whenever an Auditor shall be ordered to be appointed for any District or Parish under the Authority of the said Act, or of the Poor Law Amendment Act, 1834, the Poor Law Board may, by Order under their Seal, appoint a Person to be Auditor of such District (or any Part thereof) or of such Parish; and the said Person so appointed shall have all the Powers and Privileges, and shall do all the Matters and Things, which the Auditors of Districts under any Act of Her Majesty have

or are required or empowered to do; and the Provisions contained in the Poor Law Board Act, 1847, relative to the Salaries of the Persons therein mentioned, shall apply to the Salaries of the Persons to be appointed as Auditors by the Poor Law Board; provided that before such Auditor shall be empowered to act a Notice of his Appointment shall be inserted in the *London Gazette*, and no further or other Notice or Proof of such Appointment shall be required.

Notice of Appointment of Auditor to be inserted in London Gazette.

25. Every Auditor for the Time being appointed under the Authority of the said Poor Law Amendment Act, 1834, or of any Act amending the same, shall be deemed to be a Civil Servant of the State within the Operation of the Act of the Twenty-second Year of Her Majesty's Reign, Chapter Twenty-six.

Existing Auditors may be superannuated under 22 Vict. c. 26.

26. So much of the Eighty-sixth Chapter of the Act passed in the Session held in the Sixth and Seventh Years of the Reign of His late Majesty as provides that the Poor Law Commissioners shall appoint a Registrar to the temporary Districts therein referred to shall be repealed; and the Board of Guardians acting therein shall henceforth appoint the Registrars for such Districts.

Repeal of 6 & 7 W. 4. c. 86. s. 10. requiring the Poor Law Commissioners to appoint Registrars in certain Places.

27. From the Twenty-fifth Day of *December* next every Place which was or is reputed to be extra-parochial, whether entered by Name in the Report upon the Census for the Year One thousand eight hundred and fifty-one or not, for which an Overseer has not been then appointed, or for which no Overseer shall be then acting, or which has not been then annexed to and incorporated with an adjoining Parish, shall for all civil parochial Purposes be annexed to and incorporated with the next adjoining Parish with which it has the longest common Boundary, and in case there shall be Two or more Parishes with which it shall have Boundaries of equal Extent, then with that Parish which now contains the lowest Amount of rateable Value; and every Accretion from the Sea, whether natural or artificial, and the Part of the Seashore to the Low-water Mark, and the Bank of every River to the Middle of the Stream, which on the said Twenty-fifth Day of *December* next shall not be included within the Boundaries of or annexed to and incorporated with any Parish, shall for the same Purposes be annexed to and incorporated with the Parish to which such Accretion, Part, or Bank adjoins in proportion to the Extent of the common Boundary.

Provision for Incorporation of certain Extra-parochial Places.

28. The Provisions of the Seventh Section of the Poor Law Amendment Act, 1848, empowering Guardians of Unions to cause Valuations to be made upon Application as therein set forth, shall apply to the Guardians of a Parish not comprised in any Union.

11 & 12 Vict. c. 110. s. 7. extended to a Parish.

29. Where

Power for Guardians of Unions mutually to bear the Costs of several Appeals involving the same common Principle.

29. Where an Appeal is brought against the Poor Rate of a Parish in a Union, and may appear to involve a Principle in which some neighbouring Parish has a common Interest, it shall be lawful for the Guardians of the Unions comprising such Parishes to enter into an Agreement mutually to bear the Costs which may be properly incurred in and about the Trial of such Appeals on the Part of the several Respondents, as well as the Costs of the Appellants, if any, which may be awarded against the Respondents, in such Proportions as shall be fixed and determined with reference to the Amount of Interest of the several Unions in the Question, or otherwise as shall appear just; and the said Agreement shall continue binding upon the several Boards of Guardians and their respective Successors in succession until the several Appeals shall have been finally determined.

Columns in the Valuation Lists to be cast up by the Committee, and fair Copies of the approved Valuation Lists to be given to the Overseers instead of Originals.

30. When the Assessment Committee in any Union shall have finally approved of any Valuation List, whether original, substitutional, or supplemental, they shall cause the Total of the Entries in the Columns for the Gross Estimated Value and the Rateable Value to be ascertained and entered at the Foot of the same, and shall retain such List for the Use of the Guardians, to be dealt with in the Manner provided by the Thirty-first Section of the Union Assessment Committee Act, 1862, and shall deliver a fair Copy of the same to the Overseers, signed by the Three Members of the Committee who approved of the same; and such Copy shall be countersigned by the Clerk of the Committee, and shall be preserved by the Overseers, and dealt with by them in all respects as the Lists made out by them would have been dealt with according to the Law now in force, and it shall not be necessary for the said Committee to cause any other Copy to be made.

Certified Copies of Valuation Lists rendered available whose Original is lost.

31. Where any Valuation List heretofore approved, or the Copy hereafter to be made, shall be lost, injured, or destroyed, the Overseers of the Parish to which it relates may apply to the Clerk of the Guardians for a Copy of the same; and the Clerk, upon Payment of a reasonable Compensation, not exceeding Three Shillings for One hundred separate rateable Hereditaments, shall give such Copy, and certify the same to be a true Copy of the List deposited with the said Guardians, and such certified Copy shall be thenceforth available as the Original.

Guardians may appoint a paid Valuer to assist the Assessment Committee.

32. The Guardians may, upon the Application of the Assessment Committee, after Notice sent in the Manner required by the Union Assessment Committee Act, 1862, appoint some competent Person to assist the Committee in the Valuation of the rateable Hereditaments of the Union for such Period as they shall see fit, at a Salary or other settled Remuneration to be paid out of the Common Fund.

33. When

Order may be made in Petty Sessions upon a Husband to maintain his Wife.

33. When a married Woman requires Relief without her Husband, the Guardians of the Union or Parish, or the Overseers of the Parish, as the Case may be, to which she becomes chargeable, may apply to the Justices having Jurisdiction in such Union or Parish in Petty Sessions assembled, and thereupon such Justices may summon such Husband to appear before them to show Cause why an Order should not be made upon him to maintain his Wife; and upon his Appearance, or, in the event of his not appearing, upon Proof of due Service of such Summons upon him, such Justices may, after hearing such Wife upon Oath, or receiving such other Evidence as they may deem sufficient, make an Order upon him to pay such Sum, weekly or otherwise, towards the Cost of the Relief of the Wife, as, after Consideration of all the Circumstances of the Case, shall appear to them to be proper, and shall determine in such Order how and to whom the Payments shall from Time to Time be made; which Order shall, if the Payments required by it to be made be in arrear, be enforced in the Manner prescribed by the Act of the Eleventh and Twelfth *Victoria*, Chapter Forty-three, for the enforcing of Orders of Justices requiring the Payment of a Sum of Money: Provided that such Order may be at any future Time revoked by the Justices in Petty Sessions assembled, if they see sufficient Cause for so doing.

Irremoveability of poor Persons not to be affected by an Addition of a Parish to a Union or a Separation therefrom.

34. Where any poor Person shall have acquired an Exemption from Removal in any Parish or Union, and the Parish wherein that Exemption shall have been wholly or partly acquired shall have been or shall be added to or separated from a Union, such poor Person shall continue to have the same Exemption from Removal as he would have been entitled to if no such Addition or Separation had taken place.

Extension of Time for the Repayment of Loans.

Explanation of 30 & 31 Vict. c. 6. s. 52.

35. The Time limited for the Repayment of Money borrowed under "The Poor Law Amendment Act, 1834," and the subsequent Acts extending or amending the same, and "The Metropolitan Poor Act, 1867," shall be extended from Twenty to Thirty Years; and the Term "Promoters of the Undertaking" in Section Fifty-two of the last-mentioned Act shall be deemed to have included Managers and Guardians desirous of purchasing Lands for any of the Purposes of the Poor Law Acts as therein defined.

Jurisdiction of Justices to make Orders of Maintenance.

36. So much of the Acts of the Forty-third *Elizabeth*, Chapter Two, and the Fifty-ninth *George* the Third, Chapter Twelve, as enables Orders of Maintenance to be made by the Justices having Jurisdiction in the Place where the Persons upon whom they are to be made dwell, and as prescribes the Penalty for Disobedience, and Section Seventy-eight of the Poor Law Amendment Act, 1834, shall, in respect of any Order to be made hereafter, be repealed; and

such Orders shall be made by the Justices in Petty Sessions assembled at their usual Place of Meeting having Jurisdiction in the Union or Parish to which the poor Person in whose Behalf the same shall be sought to be made shall be chargeable, and shall be enforced in the Manner prescribed by the said Act of the Eleventh and Twelfth *Victoria*, Chapter Forty-three, for enforcing Orders of Justices.

Parents neglecting their Children liable to Punishment.

37. When any Parent shall wilfully neglect to provide adequate Food, Clothing, Medical Aid, or Lodging for his Child, being in his Custody, under the Age of Fourteen Years, whereby the Health of such Child shall have been or shall be likely to be seriously injured, he shall be guilty of an Offence punishable on summary Conviction, and being convicted thereof before any Two Justices shall be liable to be imprisoned for any Period not exceeding Six Months, with or without Hard Labour, as such Justices shall decide; provided that such Justices may suspend the Sentence until further Notice if the Offender enter into his own Recognizances, with or without One or more Sureties as the Justices may think fit, to come up for Judgment when called upon; and the Guardians of the Union or Parish in which such Child may be living shall institute the Prosecution and pay the Costs thereof out of their Funds.

Provision for the Rating of new Houses or Buildings.

38. When any Person shall occupy any new House or other Building in any Parish where the Poor Rate is not made under the Provisions of a Local Act, which House or Building was incomplete, or not fit for Occupation, or was not entered as such in the Valuation List in force in the Parish at the Time when the current Rate for the Time being was made, the Overseers may enter such House or Building with the Name of the Occupier thereof and the Date of the Entry in the Rate Book, and require the Occupier to pay such Amount as according to their Judgment shall be the proper Sum, having due Regard to the rateable Value of such House or Building, and the Time which shall have elapsed from the making of the current Rate to the Date of such Entry, and the Person so charged shall be considered as actually rated from such Date, and shall be liable to pay the Sum assessed in like Manner and subject to the like Penalty of Distress, and with the like Power of Appeal, as if he had been assessed for the same when the Rate was made: Provided that when the said Overseers shall so enter the said House or Building in the Rate Book they shall forward to the Assessment Committee of the Union comprising such Parish, if any such there be, a supplemental List with reference to such House or Building, and the same shall be dealt with in all respects, and with the like Incidents and Consequences, as a supplemental List made by the Overseers under Section Twenty-five of "The Union Assessment Committee Act, 1862."

39. When

Demand of Poor Rate may be made on the Premises.

39. When a Poor Rate shall be made and assessed upon any Land or Premises, and the Occupier thereof is not living on such Land or Premises nor in the Parish for which the Rate shall be made, or the Owner, if assessed for such Rate in the Place of the Occupier, is not living in such Parish, a Demand of the Rate in Writing delivered to the Person having the Custody of the Land or Premises, or if no such Person can be found then affixed upon some conspicuous Part of the Land or Premises, shall be deemed a sufficient Demand to justify Proceedings for the Nonpayment of such Rate; and where the Residence or Place of Abode of the Person assessed is not known to the Overseers, and cannot be ascertained upon Inquiry at the said Land or Premises, the Summons for the Nonpayment of the Rate may be served in like Manner.

Demand of Rate from a Corporation or a Company.

40. When a Poor Rate is assessed upon any Corporation aggregate, Joint Stock or other Company, or any Conservators or other public Trustees, a Demand for Payment, either made by Letter sent through the Post addressed to the Clerk or Secretary or other principal Officer of the Corporation, Company, Conservators, or Trustees at the Office of such Corporation, Company, Conservators, or Trustees, or made personally upon such Clerk, Secretary, or Officer at such Office, shall be deemed a sufficient Demand, and a Summons for the Nonpayment of such Rate may be served in like Manner.

Payments for Bastard Children.

41. When and so often as any Bastard Child for whose Maintenance an Order has been made by Justices under the Provisions of the Fifth Section of the Seventh and Eighth *Victoria*, Chapter One hundred and one, shall become chargeable to any Parish or Union, any Two Justices in Petty Sessions may, if they shall see fit, by Order under their Hands and Seals, from Time to Time appoint some Relieving or other Officer of the Parish or Union to which such Bastard Child shall be so chargeable to receive on account of such Parish or Union such Proportion of the Payments then due or becoming due under the Order of Petty Sessions made under the Provisions of the said Act as may accrue during the Period for which such Child is chargeable, and such Appointment shall remain in force for the Period of One whole Year whenever the Bastard Child shall be or have become chargeable as aforesaid, and may afterwards from Time to Time be renewed by Endorsement under the Hand of any One Justice for the like Period; and so much of Section Seven of the said Act as prohibits an Officer of any Parish or Union from receiving Money under such Order as aforesaid is hereby repealed, and any Payment so ordered to be made shall be recoverable by the Relieving Officer or other Officer appointed to receive it in the Manner provided by Section Three of the said Act.

42. The

Provision for poor Deaf and Dumb or Blind Children.

42. The Guardians of any Union or Parish may, with the Approval of the Poor Law Board, send any poor Deaf and Dumb or Blind Child to any School fitted for the Reception of such Child, though such School shall not have been certified under the Provisions of the Act of the Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth Years of *Victoria*, Chapter Forty-three.

Certain Lunatics may be received in Workhouses from County Asylums.

43. The Guardians of any Union or Parish may, with the Consent of the Poor Law Board and the Commissioners in Lunacy, and subject to such Regulations as they shall respectively prescribe, receive into the Workhouse any chronic Lunatic not being dangerous who may have been removed to a Lunatic Asylum, and selected by the Superintendent of the Asylum and certified by him to be fit and proper so to be removed, upon such Terms as may be agreed upon between the said Guardians and the Committee of Visitors of any such Asylum, and thereupon every such Lunatic, so long as he shall remain in such Workhouse, shall continue a Patient on the Books of the Asylum for and in respect of all the Provisions in the Lunacy Acts, so far as they relate to Lunatics removed to Asylums.

Repeal of Penalties on Parish Officers supplying Goods in Unions.

44. So much of the Act of the Fifty-fifth Year of the Reign of King *George* the Third, Chapter One hundred and thirty-seven, and of the Poor Law Amendment Act, 1834, as renders the Churchwardens and Overseers of the Poor of any Parish comprised in a Union liable to a Penalty in respect of the furnishing, providing, or supplying of Goods, Materials, or Provisions for the Use of any Workhouse, or the Support and Maintenance of the Poor, shall, as regards any Supply after the passing of this Act, be repealed.

Interpretation of Terms and Consolidation of the Acts.

45. The Words used in this Act shall be construed in the like Manner as in the Poor Law Amendment Act, 1834, and subsequent Acts amending and extending the same, and the Provisions contained therein and in such subsequent Acts, and not repealed, shall, so far as they shall be consistent herewith, be extended to this Act.

Short Title.

46. This Act may be cited and described for all Purposes as "The Poor Law Amendment Act, 1868."

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