Definitions.

"Metropolis." **18.** In this Act, unless inconsistent with the context,—
The expression "the Metropolis" means all parishes and places in which the Metropolitan Board of Works have for the time being power to levy the consolidated rate:

"Metropolitan Asylums Board." The expression "Metropolitan Asylums Board" means the Managers of the Metropolitan Asylums District:

"Parish." The expression "parish" means any parish, township, or place for which a separate poor rate is or can be made:

"Municipal borough." The expression "municipal borough" means a borough for the time being subject to the Municipal Corporation Act, 1835, and the Acts amending the same:

5 & 6 Will. 4. c. 76.

"Urban and rural sanitary district." The expressions "urban sanitary district" and "rural sanitary district" mean respectively an urban sanitary district and rural sanitary district within the meaning of the Public Health Act, 1875:

38 & 39 Vict. c. 55.

"Union." The expression "union" means a union of parishes under a general or local Act, with a separate board of guardians, and includes a parish for which there is a separate board of guardians:

"Guardians." The expression "guardians" means guardians appointed under the Poor Law Amendment Act, 1834, and the Acts amending the same, and includes guardians or other body of persons performing under any Local Act the like functions as guardians under the Poor Law Amendment Act, 1834.

4 & 5 Will. 4. c. 76.

Saving as to 39 & 40 Vict. c. 61. s. 43. **19.** Nothing in this Act contained shall repeal, alter, or affect any of the provisions of the forty-third section of the Divided Parishes and Poor Law Amendment Act, 1876.

CHAPTER 55.

An Act to reduce the Minimum Term of Penal Servitude in the case of a previous conviction, and to amend the Law with respect to the notifications and reports made under sections five and eight of the Prevention of Crimes Act, 1871. [15th August 1879.]

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

Repeal of 27 & 28 Vict. c. 47. s. 2. as to minimum term for sentence of penal servitude. **1.** Whereas by section two of the Penal Servitude Act, 1864, it is enacted as follows:—"Where any person shall on indictment be "convicted of any crime or offence punishable with penal servitude, "after having been previously convicted of felony, or in Scotland, "of any crime (whether such previous conviction shall have taken "place upon an indictment, or under the provisions of the Act "passed in the eighteenth and nineteenth of Victoria, chapter one "hundred and twenty-six), the least sentence of penal servitude "that can be awarded in such case shall be a period of seven "years:" and it is expedient to repeal the said enactment: Be it therefore enacted as follows:

27 & 28 Vict. c. 47. So much of section two of the Penal Servitude Act, 1864, as is above recited is hereby repealed so far as regards any sentence awarded after the commencement of this Act.

2. Whereas by section five of the Prevention of Crimes Act, 1871; it is enacted as follows:

Amendment of 34 & 35 Vict. c. 112. ss. 5, 8, as to notification of residence and reports by convict holding license and offender under supervision of the police.

"Every holder of a license granted under the Penal Servitude "Acts who is at large in Great Britain or Ireland, shall notify the "place of his residence to the chief officer of police of the district "in which his residence is situated, and shall, whenever he changes "such residence within the same police district, notify such change "to the chief officer of police of that district, and whenever he "changes his residence from one police district to another shall "notify such change of residence to the chief officer of police of "the district which he is leaving and to the chief officer of police "of the police district into which he goes to reside, moreover, every "male holder of such a license as aforesaid shall, once in each "month, report himself at such time as may be prescribed by the "chief officer of police of the district in which such holder may be, "either to such chief officer himself or to such other person as that "officer may direct, and such report may, according as such chief "officer directs, be required to be made personally or by letter:"

And whereas by section eight of the same Act a like provision is made in the case of persons who, on conviction, have been sentenced to be subject to the supervision of the police:

And whereas it is expedient to make further provision with respect to the said notification and report: Be it therefore enacted as follows:

Any holder of a license required under section five, and any person subject to the supervision of the police required under section eight of the Prevention of Crimes Act, 1871, to notify his residence or any change of his residence to a chief officer of police shall comply with such requirement by personally presenting himself and declaring his place of residence to the constable or person who at the time when such notification is made is in charge of the police station or office of which notice has been given to such holder or person as the place for receiving his notification, or if no such notice has been given, in charge of the chief office of such chief officer of police.

34 & 35 Vict. c. 112.

The power of the chief officer of a police district to direct that the reports required by sections five and eight of the Prevention of Crimes Act, 1871, to be made by holders of licenses and persons subject to the supervision of the police shall be made to some other person shall extend to authorise him to direct such reports to be made to the constable or person in charge of any particular police station or office without naming the individual person.

34 & 35 Vict. c. 112.

Any appointment, direction, or authority purporting to be signed by the chief officer of police, and to have been made or given for the purposes of this Act, or of sections five and eight of the Prevention of Crimes Act, 1871, or one of them, shall be evidence, until the contrary is proved, that the appointment, direction, or authority thereby made or given was duly made or given by the chief officer of police, and evidence that it appears from the records kept by authority of the chief officer of police that a person required as above mentioned to notify his residence or change of residence or make a report has failed to comply with such requirement, shall be primâ facie evidence that the person has not complied with such requirement, but if the person charged alleges that he made

34 & 35 Vict. c. 112.

such notification or report to any particular person or at any particular time, the court shall require the attendance of such persons as may be necessary to prove the truth or falsehood of such allegation.

Commencement of Act.

3. This Act shall come into operation on the first day of September one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine (which day is in this Act referred to as the commencement of this Act).

Short title.

4. This Act may be cited as the Prevention of Crime Act, 1879.

CHAPTER 56.

An Act to continue for a further period the Regulation of Railways Acts, 1873 and 1874. [15th August 1879.]

36 & 37 Vict. c. 48. 37 & 38 Vict. c. 40.

WHEREAS the Regulation of Railways Acts, 1873 and 1874, will expire on the thirty-first day of December one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine; and it is expedient to continue the said Acts for a further period:

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:

Short title.

1. This Act may be cited as the Regulation of Railways Acts, 1873 and 1874, Continuance Act, 1879.

Continuing 36 & 37 Vict. c. 48. and 37 & 38 Vict. c. 40.

2. The Regulation of Railways Acts, 1873 and 1874, and any enactments amending or affecting the same, in so far as they are temporary in their duration, shall continue in force until the thirty-first day of December one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two.

CHAPTER 57.

An Act to amend the Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1878. [15th August 1879.]

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

Short title.

1. This Act may be cited as the Public Health (Ireland) Amendment Act, 1879, and shall extend to Ireland only.

Incorporation of urban sanitary authorities. 41 & 42 Vict. c. 52.

2. Every urban sanitary authority not otherwise incorporated, and every other person or body of persons acting as a sanitary authority under the provisions of the Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1878, and not otherwise incorporated, shall be a body corporate for the purposes of the Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1878, under the title of the sanitary authority of the sanitary district for which each such urban authority, or person or persons, act under the provisions of the said Act, with perpetual succession and a common seal, and with power to sue and be sued in their corporate capacity, and to hold lands without any license in mortmain for the purposes of the said Act.

Orders made under 19 & 20 Vict.

3. All orders made prior to the passing of the Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1878, under the provisions of the Burial Grounds