CHAPTER clxxi.

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An Act to provide for the better Local Government and Improvement of the Borough of Reading to amend the Reading School Act 1867 and to make further provision for the raising of Money by the Corporation of the said Borough and for other purposes. [11th August 1881.]

WHEREAS the borough of Reading in the county of Berks (in this Act referred to as "the borough") is a municipal borough under the government of the mayor aldermen and burgesses thereof (in this Act referred to as "the Corporation") acting by the council and the Corporation acting as aforesaid are the urban sanitary authority for the district of the borough with the powers and obligations of an urban sanitary authority:

And whereas the several Acts and Orders mentioned in the First Schedule to this Act annexed relate to the Corporation and the borough:

And whereas under the powers of the several Acts relating to waterworks and the supply of water mentioned in Part II. of the First Schedule to this Act annexed the waterworks undertaking in those Acts referred to is vested in the Corporation and the Corporation have now the power of supplying water for public and private purposes within the limits of supply defined by the said Acts which limits include the borough:

And whereas the source of supply of water for the waterworks of the Corporation is the River Kennet or the navigation or navigable channel thereof at or near points upon the said river navigation or navigable channel known respectively as Southcot Mill and Fobney Lock:

And whereas the Corporation have executed works for the sewerage and drainage and for the disposal of the sewage of the district of the borough and have acquired lands for such purposes and are also possessed of sewers which may be lawfully used for the purpose of carrying off surface water and are about to complete the system

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of sewers within the borough for the last-mentioned purpose and the Corporation require to expend further moneys for or in relation to the several purposes aforesaid:

And whereas it is expedient that the powers herein-after contained should be conferred upon the Corporation for better regulating the formation of and other matters relating to new and existing streets and the erection of new buildings in the borough and the proper and effectual drainage and sewerage of the borough, and the drainage of houses and buildings and matters connected therewith, for the better management of the markets and fairs and places of public recreation in the borough, for better regulating the supply of water, for the better preservation of health and the maintenance of order in the borough, and generally for providing for the more effectual exercise of the powers and discharge of the duties of the Corporation:

And whereas a new town hall and other public buildings are in course of erection in the borough upon land belonging to the Corporation and the cost of such public buildings is to be defrayed by voluntary contributions with the exception of a sum of ten thousand pounds which the Corporation have agreed to contribute towards the erection of the said new town hall which together with the other public buildings above referred to will become the property of the Corporation:

And whereas the Corporation require to raise moneys for the purposes aforesaid and for the extension and improvement of their waterworks and for the execution of new paving works and for private improvement works and expenses and it is expedient that the Corporation should be authorised to raise moneys for the several purposes herein-before mentioned in manner by this Act provided:

And whereas estimates have been prepared in relation to the following purposes in respect of which the Corporation are by this Act authorised to raise moneys and such estimates are as follows (that is to say):

	£
For the extension and improvement of the waterworks	9,000
For works of sewerage and drainage including the completion of a system of sewers for surface water	11,500
For works of sewage disposal and works connected with the sewage farm of the Corporation - -	22,000
For new paving works - - - - -	25,000
For private improvement works and expenses - -	3,000
	£70,500

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And whereas the several works included in such estimates are permanent works within the meaning of section 234 of the Public Health Act 1875: 38 & 39 Vict. c. 55.

And whereas under and by virtue of the Reading School Act 1867 and the scheme confirmed thereby the trustees therein mentioned and thereby charged with the management and regulation of the Grammar School and John Kendrick's Loan Charity Reading and with the application of the properties and incomes thereof respectively were empowered with the sanction of the Court of Chancery or of the Charity Commissioners for England and Wales to borrow on the security of the lands then belonging to the said charity and of the new school premises thereby authorised to be built such sum or sums of money as the said trustees might determine on and were required to make provision for the repayment of any moneys so borrowed within a period of thirty years in manner therein mentioned and in order to facilitate the borrowing of moneys by the said trustees as aforesaid the Corporation acting by the council were empowered with the sanction of the said Charity Commissioners to give such collateral security for any money to be so borrowed as aforesaid by the trustees as the said council might deem fit whether by mortgaging their corporate revenues or the borough fund or otherwise: 30 & 31 Vict. c. 5. (*Priv.*)

And whereas the said trustees with the sanction of the Charity Commissioners raised the sum of twenty thousand pounds by mortgage of land now belonging to the said charity with the school buildings and premises erected thereon or on some part thereof and in accordance with the terms of the mortgage the trustees are required to repay the sum borrowed together with interest thereon by sixty equal half-yearly instalments combining principal and interest and there is now owing in respect of such mortgage the principal sum of seventeen thousand three hundred and eighty-nine pounds ten shillings and eightpence:

And whereas the Corporation in their municipal capacity by way of collateral security for the repayment of the said sum of twenty thousand pounds and interest thereon as aforesaid charged all the revenues of the Corporation and the borough fund and borough rate:

And whereas it is expedient that the said trustees should be empowered to make arrangements for the discharge of the said mortgage and to pay off the moneys thereby secured upon such terms as may be agreed upon between them and the holders of such mortgage:

And whereas it is expedient that powers should be conferred upon the Corporation and the trustees respectively with respect

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to the lending and borrowing of moneys for enabling the trustees to pay off the moneys borrowed by them as aforesaid and that for such purpose the Corporation should be authorised to raise moneys as by this Act provided:

And whereas the Corporation were empowered under the Acts mentioned in the said First Schedule to this Act annexed from time to time for the purposes of the said Acts respectively including the redemption of the annuities created by the Reading Local Board Waterworks Act 1868 to levy rates and to raise moneys subject to the limitations and conditions by the said Acts respectively prescribed:

31 & 32 Vict. c. lxxxi.

And whereas the Corporation acting in execution of the said Acts and for the purposes of the same respectively have from time to time raised various moneys by borrowing and on the 30th day of November 1880 owed on account of such moneys and on account of securities granted by the Commissioners acting under the Act Local and Personal 7 George IV. chapter 56 several sums amounting in the whole to the sum of three hundred and sixty-eight thousand two hundred and seventy-three pounds or thereabouts and the sums now owing on account thereof are respectively charged upon different securities with different priorities at different rates of interest subject to different conditions and repayable at different times and some of the rates forming part of such securities are limited in amount:

And whereas the Corporation are the owners of valuable lands waterworks and property:

And whereas the net annual value of property in the borough rateable to the relief of the poor amounted in the year 1880 to one hundred and fifty-three thousand and thirty-eight pounds:

And whereas it is expedient that the Corporation be empowered to create and issue capital stock for the purpose of raising such moneys as they may from time to time require for the purposes of the said Acts respectively instead of raising such moneys in the manner prescribed by the said Acts and for paying off or converting into such stock in manner by this Act provided any securities granted under the said Acts for moneys raised for the purposes of the said Acts and for raising the moneys authorised to be raised by this Act and that such stock should be charged indifferently upon the revenues of all the lands waterworks and property belonging to the Corporation and on the rates leviable by the Corporation under the said Acts and on the borough fund and borough rate of the borough as in this Act mentioned and that one fund should be established for paying the dividends on and redeeming such stock:

And whereas it is expedient to provide that the capital stock to be issued under this Act shall rank pari passu with any capital stock which may be issued under the authority of any future Act or Provisional Order:

And whereas an absolute majority of the whole number of the council of the borough at a meeting held on the 5th day of November 1880 after ten clear days notice by public advertisement of such meeting and of the purpose thereof in the Reading Observer a newspaper published and circulating in the borough (such notice being in addition to the ordinary notices required for summoning such meeting) resolved that the borough fund and borough rate and the general district rates of the borough or any moneys to be raised under this Act should be applied to the payment of the costs and expenses attending and in relation to the promotion of the Bill for this Act:

And whereas such resolution was published twice in the Reading Observer a newspaper published and circulating in the borough and has received the approval of the Local Government 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 6th day of January 1881 being not less than fourteen days after the deposit of the Bill in Parliament:

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

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

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 Commons in this present Parliament assembled and by the authority of the same as follows (that is to say):

PART I.

Preliminary.

Short title.

1. This Act may be cited for all purposes as the Reading Corporation Act 1881.

Act to be divided into four parts.

2. This Act shall be divided into

Part I. Preliminary.
Part II. Public Health and Local Government.
Part III. General.
Part IV. Financial.

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Interpretation.

3. In this Act unless there be something in the subject or context repugnant to such construction the several words and expressions to which by the Public Health Act 1875 or the Corporation Acts meanings are assigned have the same respective meanings and the words and expressions following have the meanings following that is to say :—

"The borough" means the municipal borough of Reading in the county of Berks :

"The Corporation" means the mayor aldermen and burgesses of the borough :

"The council" means the council of the borough :

"The town clerk" "the surveyor" "the medical officer of health" "the inspector of nuisances" respectively mean the town clerk the surveyor the medical officer of health and the inspector of nuisances of the borough and "office" in relation to any such officer means the office of such officer at the municipal buildings or at such other place in the borough as the Corporation may from time to time appoint :

"The borough fund" and "the borough rate" mean respectively the borough fund and the borough rate of the borough :

"District fund" and "general district rates" mean respectively the district fund and the general district rates of the borough :

5 & 6 Will. 4. c. 76., &c.

"The Municipal Corporation Acts" means the Municipal Corporation Act 1835 and all Acts for the time being and from time to time hereafter in force amending the same or otherwise relating to municipal corporations in England :

"Corporation Acts" means the several public and local Acts and Provisional Orders mentioned and referred to in the First Schedule to this Act annexed in so far as the same are now in force and the Acts for the time being and from time to time hereafter in force altering amending or affecting any of such Acts so far as the same relate to the borough and includes this Act :

"Public Health Acts" means the Public Health Act 1875 and the Acts altering amending or affecting the same for the time being and from time to time hereafter in force so far as the same relate to the borough and all parts and provisions of the other Corporation Acts which the Corporation acting by the council are empowered to carry into execution as the urban sanitary authority of the borough or which confer or impose upon the Corporation any powers rights duties capacities liabilities or obligations or under which the Corporation acquired any property which powers rights duties capacities liabilities obligations and property are now exerciseable by

attaching to or vested in the Corporation acting by the council as such urban sanitary authority as aforesaid:

"Waterworks Acts" means the Acts mentioned in Part II. of the First Schedule to this Act annexed in so far as the same are now in force and such parts or provisions of the other Corporation Acts as affect the waterworks undertaking of the Corporation:

"Sewage" means sewage and other offensive or injurious matter and sink water waste water suds slops and foul refuse:

"Sewage sewer" means a sewer provided for the reception and disposal of sewage:

"Surface water" means rain water and other water not contaminated with sewage:

"Surface water sewer" means a sewer provided for the drainage of surface water and a sewer which cannot be lawfully used for the drainage of other than surface water:

"Public walk or pleasure ground" means any public walk or pleasure ground garden or recreation ground or any park or place of public recreation for the time being under the control of the Corporation:

"Infectious disease" means and includes small-pox cholera measles typhus fever typhoid fever relapsing and puerperal fever scarlatina and diphtheria and such other disease as the Corporation under the provisions and for the purposes of this Act may from time to time declare to be infectious:

"Ashpit" includes ash place:

"The bank" means the Governor and Company of the Bank of England or any other bank with which the Corporation may enter into arrangements under Part IV. of this Act:

"Par" in relation to Corporation stock means the nominal value of such stock:

The Act of the session of the fifth and sixth years of the reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth chapter sixty-two intituled "An Act to repeal an Act of the present session "of Parliament intituled 'An Act for the more effectual "'abolition of oaths and affirmations taken and made in "'various departments of the State and to substitute declara-"'tions in lieu thereof and for the more entire suppression "'of voluntary and extra-judicial oaths and affidavits' and "to make other provisions for the abolition of unnecessary "oaths" is in this Act referred to and may be cited in any declaration made thereunder for the purposes of this Act as the Statutory Declarations Act 1835: 5 & 6 Will. 4. c. 62.

"Person" includes corporation:

"Rate" includes water rents and charges for the supply of water.

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Limits of Act.

4. This Act except where otherwise expressed or implied in the Corporation Acts shall apply exclusively to the borough.

Act to be executed by council.

5. 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 Corporation Acts and Public Health Acts respectively and other Acts for the time being affecting the Corporation as a municipal body or urban sanitary authority and with all the rights powers privileges exemptions and authorities conferred by those Acts respectively on the Corporation and on the council and committees of the council and the officers agents and servants of the Corporation with respect to matters provided for by or comprised in the before-mentioned Acts respectively and as nearly as may be in all respects as if the powers duties exemptions and property vested in imposed on or enjoyed by the Corporation by or under this Act were vested in imposed on or enjoyed by them by or under those Acts respectively.

Regulations as to committees of council.

6. Where under the authority of the Corporation Acts the council appoint out of their own body any committee for the execution of any of the purposes of this Act they may delegate to each such committee such of the powers and duties of the Corporation under this Act as the council think fit for the purpose of carrying into effect any specific orders of the council and the acts and proceedings of every such committee within the limits of such delegation shall be deemed the acts and proceedings of the council or the council may appoint any committee for any purpose of this Act so that the acts and proceedings of every such last-mentioned committee shall if the council so order but not otherwise be submitted to the council for approval and the same if and when approved shall unless at the time of approval the council otherwise order have validity and effect as from the doing and taking thereof and the quorum of any such committee as in this section provided for shall be as the council direct and the council may from time to time make such regulations as they think fit for the guidance of any such committee and the council may from time to time remove any members of any such committee and appoint in the stead of them or any of them other members of the council: Provided that a committee shall not in any case be authorised to raise any money or make any rate.

PART II.

Public Health and Local Government.

As to Streets—Buildings—Sewerage and Drainage.

Buildings abutting on streets.

7. For the purposes of this part 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 or when only some forecourt yard or garden intervenes between any such buildings and a street. A.D. 1881.

Notices &c. of new streets.

8. Every person who intends to make a new street shall give notice in writing to the Corporation of such intention to be left at the office of the surveyor and shall at the same time deposit there the following documents (namely) :

(1) A plan of such new street on a scale of not less than one five-hundredth of the real size showing the names of the owners of the lands through or over which the street will pass its width direction mode of construction and name and its position relatively to the streets nearest to it :

(2) A section of such new street on the same scale and on a vertical scale of not less than one inch to ten feet showing the level of the then surface of the ground above Ordnance datum the level and rate of inclination of the street and the level of the streets with which such new street will be connected at its junction therewith :

Every such plan and every such section shall contain the name and address of the person intending to lay out or make such new street and be signed by him or his authorised agent and shall be deemed for purposes of this Act part of the notice.

Width of new streets.

9. It shall not be lawful (except with the consent of the Corporation) to lay out or form or to build in any new street intended for use as a carriage road unless such street shall be at least twelve yards wide the whole of which width shall be dedicated to the public and exclusively used as a highway and the Corporation may erect and maintain barriers so as to prevent any street laid out or formed in contravention of this section from being used otherwise than by persons on foot and any person throwing down damaging or injuring any such barrier shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds.

Level of new streets.

10. Every new street or part of a new street shall be laid out and formed at such level as the Corporation shall in each case determine or approve but so that the Corporation shall in no case require any new street or part of a new street to be laid out or formed at a higher level than as herein-after prescribed :

1. As regards any new street or part of a new street which may be laid out or formed upon through or over the lands which are bounded on the west by Caversham Road on the south by the Great Western Railway on the north by the River Thames and on the east by the River Kennet at a higher level than one hundred and twenty-five feet above Ordnance datum :

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2. As regards any new street or part of a new street which may be laid out or formed upon through or over so much of the lands which are bounded on the east by Caversham Road on the south by the Great Western Railway on the north by the River Thames and on the west by the boundary of the borough as lies to the east of an imaginary line drawn due north from a point on the Great Western Railway situate seven hundred yards west of the centre of Caversham Road at the point at which it is crossed by the said railway measured along the north side of the embankment of the said railway at a higher level than one hundred and twenty-five feet six inches above Ordnance datum :

3. As regards any other new street or part of a new street at a higher level than one hundred and twenty-six feet above Ordnance datum :

In any case where the land upon or over which a new street or part of a new street is to be laid out or formed is situate at a lower level than the levels herein-before prescribed or determined or approved as aforesaid the site of the carriageway and footways of such new street or part of a new street shall unless with the consent of the Corporation under their common seal be raised with dry rubbish or gravelly soil free from animal vegetable or other decaying matter to the reasonable satisfaction of the Corporation and so that no part of the carriageway or footways of such new street when made up and metalled shall be at a lower level than the level so prescribed determined or approved as aforesaid :

Any person deeming himself aggrieved by any order determination or decision of the Corporation under this section with respect to the level of a new street or part of a new street may appeal to the next court of quarter sessions for the borough holden not less than twenty-one days after notice of such order determination or decision shall have been given to such person in the same manner and subject to the same provisions as in the case of an appeal from the decision of a court of summary jurisdiction under section 269 of the Public Health Act 1875 or he may appeal to the Local Government Board under the provisions of section 268 of the same Act.

Filling up for houses &c. in cases where level of new street raised.

11. The space within the external walls of every new dwelling-house fronting adjoining or abutting upon any new street or part of a new street which may be raised in accordance with the requirements of the last preceding section shall be filled up and the site of the approaches or footpaths to and the watercloset privy ashpit and sink traps of every such dwelling-house shall be raised with the like material and to the like satisfaction as mentioned in the last

preceding section to the level of the footway of the street upon which such dwelling-house shall front adjoin or abut as such level shall be prescribed determined or approved pursuant to such section.

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

12. Every person who shall lay out a new street shall lay out such street at such level as will afford the easiest practicable gradients throughout the entire length of such street for the purpose of securing easy and convenient means of communicating with any other street or intended street with which such new street may be connected or may be intended to be connected and as will allow of compliance with the provisions of any statute or byelaw for the time being in force for the regulation of new streets and buildings and the Corporation may require the intended level position or direction of any new street or any part thereof to be varied or altered for the purpose of securing and so as to secure easy and convenient means of communication with any other street or intended street with which such new street may be connected or intended to be connected The Corporation shall make reasonable compensation to any owner of land for any injury sustained by him by reason of any variation or alteration of the intended position or direction of any new street or any part thereof in pursuance of any requisition by the Corporation under this section.

Corporation may define future line of streets.

13. Where any street in the borough is in the opinion of the Corporation narrow or inconvenient or without any sufficiently regular line of frontage the Corporation may from time to time prescribe and define what shall thereafter be the line of frontage to be observed on either side of any such street The line which in any case the Corporation propose so to prescribe and define shall be distinctly marked and shown on a plan to be signed by the town clerk and deposited with the surveyor and such plan shall be at all reasonable times thereafter open for inspection of the public without charge and one month at least before the Corporation formally prescribe and define the line they shall give notice in writing of the deposit of the said plan to every owner interested No new building as defined by this Act nor any excavation or obstruction (being of a permanent character) shall be made nearer to the centre of the street than such line:

The Corporation may purchase the land lying between any such line as aforesaid and the centre of the street and the same when purchased shall vest in the Corporation as part of the street Whenever in any of the above cases the Corporation shall require the said line to be observed and kept they shall make full compensation to the owner and other persons immediately interested in any new erection for any loss or damage they may sustain in consequence of

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such new erection being set back and the Corporation shall also make to the owner of any adjoining land or building and all other persons immediately interested in any such land or building full compensation in respect thereof for all loss damage or injury (if any) sustained by them by reason of the Corporation requiring the said line to be observed and kept All compensation under this section shall in case of difference be settled by arbitration in the manner provided by the Public Health Act 1875:

If after any such line shall be so defined and prescribed as aforesaid any person shall wilfully or negligently act contrary to this enactment he shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds and a further penalty not exceeding the like sum for every day during which such offence shall continue.

Providing against accidents in laying out new streets, &c.

14. Every person making a new street or building therein shall during the operations necessary for forming such new street or for building therein take all such reasonable precautions for guarding against injury to the passengers along such street as may be directed by the Corporation and if any person fail to comply with the reasonable directions of the Corporation within such time as may be limited by any notice served by them upon such person the Corporation may do whatever may be necessary for carrying the same into effect and the expenses incurred thereby shall be repaid to the Corporation by the person laying out or opening such new street or building therein as aforesaid and shall be recoverable by them from such person in a summary manner.

Formation of new streets.

15. It shall not be lawful for any person except with the consent of the Corporation to erect or build or to begin to erect or build any house or other building adjoining any new street or part of a new street unless the Corporation shall have previously approved in manner provided by this Act of the level and width of such new street or part of a new street nor until the site of the carriageway and footways of such new street or part of a new street shall have been formed to such a level and of such a width and constructed in such a manner as to comply with the requirements of this Act relating to new streets.

Crossings for horses or vehicles over footways.

16. Every person desirous of forming a communication for horses or vehicles across any 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 for gullies and for a paved crossing and the dimensions and gradients of necessary works and

the Corporation may if they think fit execute the works at the expense of such person or may authorise such person to execute the works at his own expense under the supervision and to the reasonable satisfaction of the surveyor 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 each such offence be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds.

What to be deemed new buildings.

17. From and after the passing of this Act
The erecting of any building :
The re-erecting of any building pulled down to or below the ground floor or of any frame building of which only the framework is left down to the ground floor :
The converting of any building not originally constructed for human habitation into a dwelling-house :
The converting of any building originally constructed as one dwelling-house into more than one : and
The making of any addition to an existing building by raising any part thereof or by making any projection therefrom but so far as regards such addition only :
shall for the purposes of the Public Health Acts and this Act be deemed the erecting of a new building Provided always that the term building or wooden building in this Act shall not apply to any building whether now erected or to be erected or existing on lands for the time being belonging to any railway company or to the owner of any canal or navigation (in this Act subsequently referred to as a canal company) and used for the purposes of their respective railway canal or navigation under the provisions of any Act of Parliament but this exception shall not so far as respects sanitary arrangements apply to any dwelling-house belonging to any such company.

Notices, plans, &c., of new buildings.

18. Every person who intends to erect a new building shall give notice to the Corporation of such intention by writing left at the office of the surveyor and shall at the same time deposit there the following documents (namely) :

(1) A detailed plan and section of such new building on a scale of not less than one inch to eight feet showing the positions and forms of the several parts and windows and the thicknesses of the walls and the heights of the chimneys with figured dimensions of the several parts the waterclosets privies drains traps cesspool (if any) ashpit well and all outbuildings and other appurtenances and showing the then and also the intended level of the ground line of the street and of the yard or other

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ground belonging thereto and the levels of the several floors of the intended building and of the cellars basements and foundations thereof:

(2) A description in writing of the materials of which it is intended that such new building shall be constructed and of the intended mode of drainage and means of water supply:

(3) A block plan on a scale of not less than one five-hundredth of the real size showing the position of the street in front of such new building and of the yard or other ground belonging to such new building and of the nearest part thereto of the adjacent buildings respectively and the width and level of the street in front and of the street (if any) at the rear of such new building and showing the intended lines of drainage of such new building and the intended size depth and inclination of each drain and the details of the intended arrangement for the ventilation of the drains:

Every such drawing plan and section and description respectively shall contain the name and address of the person intending to erect such new building and be signed by him or his authorised agent and shall be deemed for the purposes of this part of this Act part of the notice and every such notice shall be accompanied by a duplicate thereof and every such drawing plan section and description shall be accompanied by a duplicate or tracing thereof respectively and every such duplicate or tracing shall be retained by and shall be the property of the Corporation and every such drawing plan section and description shall after the same shall have been approved or disapproved by the Corporation be delivered back to the person giving the notice.

Nature of plans, drawings, &c.

19. Every drawing plan and section to be retained by the Corporation shall be drawn either in ink or colour on stout drawing paper or be traced in ink or colour on tracing linen.

Time for deposits, &c.

20. The documents by this part of this Act required to be deposited with the Corporation shall be approved or disapproved by the Corporation or on behalf of the Corporation by a committee duly authorised by the Corporation within twenty-one days after the deposit of the same If within the said period of twenty-one days a notice of the disapproval of any such document or documents be not given by the Corporation or the surveyor to the person by whom the same shall have been deposited such document or documents shall be deemed to have been approved by the Corporation.

Approval of plans of buildings.

21. The approval by the Corporation of any plan of new buildings 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 approved after the passing of this Act within two years from the date of such approval and

As to plans approved before the passing of this Act within one year from the passing of this Act:

And at the expiration of those respective periods fresh notice deposits and approval shall unless the Corporation otherwise determine be requisite:

The Corporation shall give notice of the provisions of this section to every person intending to erect a new building the plans for which shall have been approved before the passing of this Act.

Approval of plans &c., of streets &c.

22. The Corporation may (subject to appeal under the section of this Act having the marginal note "Right of appeal in certain cases") grant or refuse their approval of the plans and sections of any new street or of any new building and in the case of dwelling-houses they may attach such restrictions as they may deem necessary on sanitary grounds as to the number of separate dwellings for which the same may be used and save in accordance with the plans and sections as approved by the Corporation and subject to such restrictions as aforesaid if any it shall not be lawful to lay out any new street or to erect or use any new building The Corporation in any notice of disapproval under this section shall state the grounds of such disapproval.

Wooden buildings.

23. From and after the passing of this Act no new wooden building intended to be used as a place of public amusement or entertainment or for holding one hundred or a larger number of persons for any purpose shall be erected without the previous consent of the Corporation and if any such new wooden building be erected contrary to the provisions of this section the owner thereof shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty pounds and if such building shall be used as aforesaid the owner shall be liable to a further penalty and the occupier thereof shall also be liable to a penalty not exceeding in each case ten pounds for every day upon which such wooden building is so used.

Provisions of Public Health Act 1875 as to drains to apply to drains for combined drainage.

24. Any drain for the drainage by a combined operation of two or more houses or buildings or of premises not within the same curtilage laid or constructed by or at the expense of the owner or owners of such houses buildings or premises before or after the passing of this Act and after application or request in that behalf made to the Corporation by such owner or owners or his or their agent shall not be deemed to have been or to be a sewer within the meaning assigned to the word "sewer" in the Public Health Act

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1875 unless and until the Corporation have acquired the same and until the same becomes a sewer it shall throughout its whole extent up to its junction or point of communication with a sewer of the Corporation be deemed to have been and to be a drain to which the provisions of the Public Health Acts with respect to drains extend and apply and the owners of the several premises from which any sewage or surface water flows directly or indirectly into such drain shall be liable from time to time to maintain and repair the same and in case any such drain be not maintained and repaired to the satisfaction of the Corporation the same shall be deemed to be a nuisance within the meaning of the same term in the Public Health Acts and all the provisions of the said Acts with respect to nuisances shall extend and apply thereto.

Maintenance of sewers not belonging to Corporation.

25. Where any sewer (not being a sewer of the Corporation) is out of repair or dangerous or so foul or in such a state as to be a nuisance or injurious to health such sewer shall be deemed to be a nuisance within the meaning of the same term in the Public Health Acts and all the provisions of the said Acts with respect to nuisances shall extend and apply thereto.

Sewage &c. not to be drained into surface water sewers and surface water not to be drained into sewage sewers.

26. No sewage shall be drained into a surface water sewer of the Corporation or into the gutters in the public streets and no surface water shall except with the consent in writing of the Corporation be drained into any sewage sewer of the Corporation and no surface water shall be allowed to discharge from a stack pipe on to a footpath or into a street gutter in any case in which there is a surface water sewer within one hundred feet of the footpath outlet of such stack pipe.

Stack pipes not to be used as ventilating shafts.

27. No water pipe or stack pipe for conveying surface water from any premises shall be used or be permitted to serve or to act as a ventilating shaft to any drain which communicates or which is intended to communicate with any sewage sewer of the Corporation.

Prohibition against emptying cesspools into sewers or drains.

28. No cesspool shall communicate directly or indirectly with any sewer of the Corporation and no cesspool shall be used for the drainage of any premises in any case where there is a sewage sewer of the Corporation within one hundred feet of any part of such premises No person shall pump place or throw or otherwise cause to run flow or fall into any gutter water channel or catch pit in any street or into any sewer of the Corporation or into any drain connected therewith the contents of any cesspool or other like receptacle for the reception of sewage:

Any person offending against this enactment shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty not exceeding the sum of five pounds and in the case of a continuing offence to a further penalty

not exceeding the sum of forty shillings for every day upon which such offence is continued after the day upon which the first penalty is incurred.

Corporation may order owner to cause drains to empty into corporation sewers.

29. Where sewage from any premises flows through any drain communicating with any surface water sewer or where the surface water from any premises flows through any drain into which any sewage flows or into any sewage sewer the Corporation may by written notice require the owner of such premises within a reasonable time specified therein to cause any such drain to empty into any sewer of the Corporation within one hundred feet of such premises and if such notice is not complied with the Corporation may after the expiration of the time specified in such notice do the work required and may recover in a summary way the expenses incurred by them in so doing from such owner or may by order declare the same to be private improvement expenses.

Old drains to be laid open for examination by surveyor before communicating with sewers.

30. No drain existing at the time of the passing of this Act and then not communicating with a sewer of the Corporation shall be made to communicate with any sewer of the Corporation until the same have been laid open for examination by the surveyor and he shall certify that such drain may be properly made to communicate with such sewer and if on examination it be found that such drain may be properly made to communicate with such sewer the surveyor shall cause the ground to be closed and any damage done to be made good as soon as can be and the expense of the works shall be defrayed by the Corporation.

Power of owners &c. to drain into sewers.

31. Except as by this part of this Act expressly provided the owner or occupier of any premises shall be entitled to cause his drains used for carrying off sewage to empty into the sewage sewers of the Corporation and his drains used for carrying off surface water to empty into the surface water sewers of the Corporation on condition of his giving such notice as may be required by the Corporation of his intention so to do and of complying with the byelaws or regulations made by the Corporation from time to time in relation thereto and subject to the control of any person who may be appointed by the Corporation to superintend the making of such communications:

The Corporation may from time to time make byelaws with respect to the making of junctions and communications between such drains as aforesaid and the sewers of the Corporation and with respect to the supply of water for flushing such drains and the waterclosets connected therewith and to the notices to be given and the plans sections and descriptions to be made by the Corporation relative to the drainage of premises into the sewers of the

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Corporation and the charges not exceeding the charges specified in the Second Schedule to this Act annexed to be paid to the Corporation for making the same and the Corporation may from time to time alter or amend or revoke any of such byelaws and make new byelaws instead thereof or in addition thereto and may by any byelaws made pursuant to this section prescribe the level fall materials place and mode of such junctions and the materials upon which the drains leading to such junctions or communications shall be laid and the joints grids traps and other appliances to be used for the purposes of or in connexion with the same and the mode of ventilating such drains or otherwise in relation thereto:

Any person causing a drain used for carrying off sewage to empty into a surface water sewer of the Corporation or causing a drain used for carrying off surface water to empty into a sewage sewer of the Corporation or by any other means conveying sewage into a surface water sewer or conveying surface water into a sewage sewer or making any communication between any drain and any sewer of the Corporation in contravention of the provisions of this section shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds and the Corporation may close any communication between a drain and sewer made in contravention of this section and may recover in a summary manner from the person so offending any expenses incurred by them under this section.

After communication of drains cesspools to be filled up &c.

32. Where before the making of any communication between the drains of any premises and the sewers of the Corporation there was any cesspool existing upon such premises such cesspool shall immediately after the making of such communication if the Corporation so require be emptied deodorized and filled up with suitable material to the reasonable satisfaction of the Corporation and if such material cannot be obtained such cesspool shall be securely domed or arched over and all means of communication between such cesspool and any sewer of the Corporation or any drain or sewer leading to or communicating with any sewer of the Corporation shall be effectually stopped up to the reasonable satisfaction of the Corporation.

Corporation in certain cases may compel owners &c. of houses to construct drains.

33. If any house whether built before or after the passing of this Act be found without effectual drainage to the reasonable satisfaction of the Corporation the Corporation may by notice in writing require the owner of such house forthwith or within such reasonable time as may be appointed by the Corporation to render the same effectual and may for such purpose require such owner to construct make and provide all or any of the following drains works and appliances as to them shall seem fit that is to say:

To construct from such house into any sewage sewer of the Corporation within one hundred feet of any part of such house on a lower level than such house or if no such sewage sewer is within the said distance then into such covered cesspool not being under any house as the Corporation direct a covered drain and such branches thereto of such materials of such size at such level and with such fall as shall in the opinion of the Corporation be adequate for the drainage of such house and its several floors or storeys and also of its areas waterclosets privies and offices (if any) and for conveying the sewage therefrom into the said sewage sewer cesspool or other place and provide fit and proper sinks and fit and proper syphoned or otherwise trapped inlets and outlets for hindering stench therefrom and fit and proper water supply and water-supplying pipes cisterns and apparatus for scouring the same and for causing the same to convey away the sewage and fit and proper traps expanding inlets and other apparatus for hindering the entry of improper substances therein and all other such fit and proper works and arrangements as may appear to the Corporation requisite; and

To construct a separate drain fit and proper for conveying surface water away from such house emptying into any surface water sewer of the Corporation within one hundred feet of any part of such house on a lower level than such house or if no such surface water sewer is within the said distance then into such waste water well or other receptacle as may in the opinion of the Corporation be adequate for the reception of such surface water; and

To construct and provide all such works and arrangements as may appear to the Corporation requisite to secure the safe and proper working of any drain constructed in pursuance of any order under this section and to prevent the same from obstructing or otherwise injuring or impeding the action of any sewer into which it may lead as the Corporation may think proper:

And the Corporation may cause any such works to be inspected while in progress and from time to time during their execution may order such reasonable alterations therein additions thereto and abandonment of part or parts thereof as may to the Corporation or their officers appear on the fuller knowledge afforded by the opening of the ground requisite to secure the complete and perfect working of such works and if the owner of such house neglect or refuse during twenty-eight days after the said notice has been delivered to such owner or left at such

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house to begin to construct any such drain and other works aforesaid or any of them according to the terms of such notice or thereafter fail to carry them on and complete them with all reasonable despatch or fail to comply with any of the requirements of such notice the Corporation may cause such drain or works to be constructed and made and such requirements to be complied with and may recover the expenses to be incurred thereby from such owner in a summary manner or may by order declare the same to be private improvement expenses.

Effectual drainage of houses.

34. No house shall be deemed to have effectual drainage within the meaning and for the purposes of the Public Health Acts or this Act:

If the sewage from such house flows through any drain communicating directly or indirectly with any river or with any stream cut canal or watercourse communicating with any river or with any surface water sewer: or

If the surface water from such house is not carried away by means of a drain sufficient for such purpose and so constructed that no sewage can flow into such drain and that no water flowing through such drain can pass into any sewage sewer.

Pipes to be disconnected from sewers.

35. The waste pipe from every bath sink or lavatory and from every safe under any bath or watercloset in a building whether erected before or after the passing of this Act and every pipe in such building for carrying off waste water shall be carried through the external wall of such building and shall be constructed so as to discharge in the open air outside such building and (except in the case of warning pipes) above a channel leading into a drain or sewer and every such drain or sewer at the point of communication with such channel shall be trapped in a manner to be approved by the Corporation and the owner of any such building who therein fixes or suffers any such pipe to remain fixed contrary to this enactment shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty shillings and to a further penalty not exceeding ten shillings for every day upon which the offence is continued after the day on which the first penalty is incurred Provided that with respect to a building erected before the passing of this Act no such penalty shall be enforced unless default has been made for twenty-one days in complying with a notice from the Corporation requiring the owner of such building to comply with the provisions of this section.

Penalty on building

36. It shall not be lawful to let any newly-erected house or any house which has been pulled down to or below the ground floor

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and rebuilt until the same is provided with effectual drainage and water supply to the satisfaction of the Corporation and so that the drains shall be available for the drainage of the lowest floor of such house and of its several floors or storeys and also of its areas water-closets privies and offices (if any) which drains shall lead from such house into the sewers of the Corporation or if there are no sewers of the Corporation within one hundred feet of such house then into such covered cesspool within fifty feet of such house as the Corporation may direct and whenever any such house is erected the level of the lowest floor of such house shall be at such a level as to allow of the construction of such drains appliances and other works and apparatus as may be required in order to comply with any enactment byelaw or regulation for the time being in force and for that purpose the levels shall be taken and determined under the direction of the Corporation:

house without proper drains.

Any person who causes any new building to be erected or any drain to be constructed or who lets any such building in contravention of this or the last two preceding sections shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty pounds.

37. The surveyor or any other person from time to time appointed by the Corporation may inspect any drain watercloset privy cesspool or water supply apparatus (except a water supply apparatus of any railway company not being apparatus connected with the waterworks of the Corporation) or sinks traps syphons pipes or other works or apparatus connected therewith and for that purpose may at all reasonable times in the daytime after twelve hours notice in writing has been given to the occupier of the premises to which such drain watercloset privy cesspool or water supply apparatus or other connected works or apparatus as aforesaid is attached or has been left upon the premises or in case of emergency without notice enter himself or with workmen upon any premises and cause the ground other than the ground of any railway company used or occupied by their railway stations sidings works or conveniences to be opened wherever such surveyor or person thinks fit doing as little damage as may be and if any person obstructs or attempts to obstruct or incites any person to obstruct the surveyor or such person or workmen in the exercise of any of the powers conferred by this section he shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds Nothing in this section contained with respect to ground of any railway company shall take away lessen restrict or interfere with any power now vested in or exerciseable by the Corporation under any of the provisions of any of the Corporation Acts.

Power for Corporation to authorise inspection of drains privies and cesspools.

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Where no default found expenses to be paid by Corporation.

38. If such drain watercloset privy cesspool or water supply apparatus or other connected works and apparatus be found on inspection as aforesaid to be made to the satisfaction of the Corporation and in proper order and condition they shall cause the same to be reinstated and made good as soon as may be and the expenses of examination reinstating and making good such drain watercloset privy cesspool or other works or apparatus as aforesaid shall be defrayed by the Corporation and compensation shall be made by them for all damage or injury done or occasioned by the examination of any such drain watercloset privy cesspool or other works or apparatus as aforesaid.

Where default found Corporation to cause drains &c. to be put into proper condition.

39. If upon such inspection as aforesaid any drain watercloset privy or cesspool or water supply or water supply apparatus appear to be in bad order and condition or to require cleansing alteration or amendment or to be filled up the Corporation shall cause notice in writing to be given to the owner or occupier of the premises upon or in respect of which the inspection was made requiring him forthwith or within such reasonable time as shall be specified in such notice to do the necessary works and if such notice be not complied with by the person to whom it is given the Corporation may if they think fit execute such works and may recover the expenses incurred by them in so doing from the owner or occupier of the premises in a summary manner or may by order declare the same to be private improvement expenses.

Provision as to filling up cesspools, &c.

40. If it appear to the Corporation by the report of their surveyor or inspector of nuisances or medical officer of health that any cesspool used at the passing of this Act as a receptacle for excreta or fœces or for the whole or any part of the drainage of any house or part of a house or any ashpit belonging to any such house or part of a house is so situate or constructed as to be a nuisance or injurious to health or that for sanitary reasons it is desirable that the same should be filled up or removed the Corporation may if they think fit by notice in writing 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 removed and any drain communicating with such cesspool to be effectually disconnected destroyed and taken away and in case it appears by such report that any such 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 cesspool or ashpit may be served on any one or more of the owners or occupiers of such houses and it shall not be necessary to serve such notice upon all such owners or occupiers.

Other water-closet &c. accommodation to be provided.

41. If by reason of the filling up or removal of any cesspool or the removal of any ashpit under the last preceding section any house or part of a house would cease to be provided with sufficient watercloset or privy accommodation or with a proper ashpit the Corporation may by the same or another similar notice require the owner of such house or part of a house within a reasonable time therein specified to provide sufficient watercloset or privy accommodation and a proper ashpit or either of them as the case may require and to lay the requisite drain or drains therefrom into any sewage sewer of the Corporation within one hundred feet of such house or if there be no such sewer then into such other place within that distance as the Corporation may direct If any such notice as is mentioned in this and the last preceding 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 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 may by order declare the same apportioned as aforesaid to be private improvement expenses.

Cleansing of privies &c.

42. If any ashpit urinal privy earthcloset or watercloset used in common by the inmates of separate dwellings or by the inmates of premises used as separate dwellings or the approaches to or the walls floors seats or fittings of any such ashpit urinal privy or closet or any of them is or are in the opinion of the Corporation or of the surveyor inspector of nuisances or medical officer of health in such a state or condition as to be a nuisance for want of the proper cleansing thereof each of the persons having the use thereof in common as aforesaid shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten shillings and a further penalty not exceeding five shillings for each day during which the same shall remain in such state or condition after the day on which the first penalty is incurred.

Power to open ill-ventilated courts.

43. The Corporation for the purpose of opening a close or ill-ventilated court or other place may from time to time take by agreement any building and remove the same and execute all consequent works making compensation to owners and occupiers for any injury sustained by them by reason or in consequence of the execution of the powers of this section.

Power to supply courts with privies &c.

44. If in the opinion of the Corporation any court or place be without sufficient privy or ashpit accommodation the Corporation for the purpose of supplying the same may from time to time take

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by agreement any land or building and remove or alter such building and execute all necessary works and the owners of such houses in the court or place as are benefited thereby shall be liable to pay the expenses incurred by the Corporation in the execution of this section and the Corporation may recover such expenses in a summary manner from such owners in such shares and proportions as shall be apportioned and determined by the surveyor or may by order declare the same apportioned as aforesaid to be private improvement expenses.

Corporation may agree to make drains at expense of owner.

45. The Corporation may agree with the owner or occupier of any premises that any drain required to be made, altered or enlarged by such owner or any part of such drain shall be constructed made altered and enlarged by the Corporation and the cost price of making altering or enlarging such drain and also the cost of preparing the requisite plans and sections for and superintending such works as estimated or certified by the surveyor of the Corporation shall be paid in advance or repaid by the owner or occupier so agreeing to the Corporation and in default of payment the Corporation may recover the same from such owner or occupier in a summary manner or may by order declare the same to be private improvement expenses.

Power to Corporation to make drains into sewers at the expense of the owner.

46. Whenever it is necessary to open any part of the road or pavement of any street for the purpose of making or branching any drain into any sewer vested in or authorised to be made by the Corporation the Corporation may in case they think fit so to do make so much and such part of such drain and also may construct so much and such part of the work necessary for branching the same into such sewer as shall be under or in the said street and may require the prepayment of the estimated expenses of such work or may recover the actual expenses incurred in respect thereof from the owner of the premises to which such drain belongs in a summary manner or may by order declare the same to be private improvement expenses.

Levels of new dwelling-houses and construction of cellars.

47. In every new building (unless the Corporation otherwise allow) the level of the ground floor shall be at least six inches above the level of the footway street or court adjoining such building at the point where the footway street or court adjoins such building whether there shall be a cellar to such building or not and the floor of every cellar in every such building shall be laid with such material as may be approved of by the Corporation.

Ground surfaces of new dwelling-houses

48. Every person who shall erect a new building for the purpose of being used as a dwelling-house shall cause the whole ground surface or site of such building to be properly asphalted or covered

with a layer of good cement concrete rammed solid at least six inches thick in any case in which the dampness of the site of the intended building shall in the opinion of the surveyor render this precaution necessary and in which the said surveyor shall by notice in writing to be addressed to the owner of such site make the requirement provided for by this enactment. A.D. 1881. to be laid with concrete or asphalte in certain cases.

49. The Corporation may from time to time prohibit in any place liable to be flooded or abutting upon any stream or water-course the construction of any cellar or basement story in any dwelling-house. Power to prohibit cellars in districts liable to floods.

50. New buildings designed for the residence of two or more families on separate floors or flats shall have such ample means provided for escape in case of fire as the Corporation may approve The ventilation space to be maintained at the rear of such buildings shall be such number of superficial feet as may be determined by the Corporation for each tenement or separate dwelling that such building is designed to contain and shall be provided in the yards or courts adjoining the building but such ventilation space shall not exceed in the whole one thousand superficial feet. Buildings intended for the residence of two or more families.

51. Every owner of a new building shall before the same shall be inhabited give to the Corporation a notice in writing that the said building and its appurtenances and the drainage and the ventilation of such building are completed and that the drains thereof are sufficiently trapped according to the provisions of the enactments and byelaws for the time being in force and a demand that the same may be inspected within seven days from the service of such notice and no owner of a new building shall occupy or allow the same to be occupied if he shall have received from the surveyor within seven days after the service of such notice a notice in writing that such new building is not complete or sufficiently ventilated and fit for habitation or that the drainage thereof is not completed and the drains not sufficiently trapped in accordance with any enactment or byelaw then in force in the borough (the notice to state in what particulars the building or the ventilation or the drainage is defective) and any owner who shall occupy or allow such new building to be occupied and any person who shall wilfully occupy the same after such last-mentioned notice has been given shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds and a further penalty not exceeding forty shillings for every day during which such building shall be inhabited until the defects specified in such notice and found to be contrary to any enactment or byelaw then in force in the borough have been remedied. Houses not to be inhabited until certificate of completion given by Corporation.

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Height of rooms.

52. In every new building every room intended to be used as a dwelling or sleeping room shall be in every part thereof eight feet in height at least from the floor to the ceiling except rooms in the roof and every room in the roof shall be at least seven feet six inches in height from the floor to the ceiling throughout not less than one half the area of the room.

Space about buildings.

53. Every newly-erected dwelling-house shall subject to the provisions herein-after mentioned have either entirely at the rear thereof or with the consent of the Corporation entirely at the side thereof an open space adjoining and except as to corner sites exclusively belonging thereto to the extent at least of one hundred and fifty square feet or if there be a road not less than twelve feet wide at the rear of such building to the extent at least of one hundred feet free from any erection thereon above the level of the ground except as herein-after provided and exclusive of any ground used in common for two or more dwelling-houses The distances across such open space shall from every part of such building to every part of the boundary of every other building or premises be not less than the following in the case of buildings of the following heights measured from the level of such open space (that is to say);

Ten feet in case of a building not exceeding fourteen feet in height:

Twelve feet in case of a building exceeding fourteen feet but not exceeding twenty-four feet in height:

Fifteen feet in case of a building exceeding twenty-four feet but not exceeding twenty-eight feet in height:

Eighteen feet in case of a building exceeding twenty-eight feet but not exceeding thirty-five feet in height: and

Twenty-one feet in every other case:

Provided that when a stable or cowhouse for the accommodation of more than two horses mules asses or cows is proposed to be erected within thirty feet of any dwelling-house the Corporation may require an open space to be left as aforesaid equal to twice the area of such stable or cowhouse Every newly-erected dwelling-house used or intended to be used as a common lodging-house shall have in addition to the ventilation space herein provided for dwelling-houses an additional area of ten superficial feet for every person that the house is intended to accommodate: Provided that the Corporation shall not be entitled under this section to require a greater area in the whole than one thousand superficial feet: Provided also that if in any case the provisions of this section cannot be strictly complied with except by a great sacrifice of property

the Corporation may relax any such provisions and may direct such less amount of open space to be provided as they may deem necessary and proper and the Corporation may in any such case permit the whole of the ground floor space to be built upon to a height not exceeding twelve feet from the ground floor level subject to such arrangements being made for ventilation as the Corporation may approve In the case of any new building not being a dwelling-house to be erected on land which adjoins any dwelling-house the Corporation may require such an amount of open space to be left as they may deem sufficient for the sanitary requirements of the locality in which such building may be erected but in any such case they shall not be entitled to require any larger amount of open space to be left than is herein-before provided for with respect to dwelling-houses of the same height as any such building.

Space not to be built upon.

54. Whenever any open space has been left belonging to any building such space shall never afterwards be covered in or over or diminished to a clear superficial area less than that required by any enactment or byelaw for the time being in force in reference to buildings without the consent of the Corporation.

Means of ingress and egress and ventilation in public buildings.

55. Every new building used or intended to be used as a place of public amusement or entertainment or for holding one hundred or a larger number of persons for any purposes whatsoever shall be provided by the owner with ample and convenient means of ingress and egress and with adequate means of ventilation respectively to the satisfaction of the Corporation.

Materials of new buildings.

56. Every person who shall erect a new building shall cause such building to be enclosed with walls constructed of good bricks stone or other hard and incombustible materials properly bonded and solidly put together:—

(a) With good mortar compounded of good lime and clean sharp sand or other suitable material; or

(b) With good cement; or

(c) With good cement mixed with clean sharp sand;

Provided nevertheless that the Corporation may allow any external wall of a building situate in a street of not less width than thirty feet or any part of any such wall to be half-timbered in such manner as the Corporation may approve.

Inspection of works by surveyor.

57. The surveyor may from time to time inspect any works or buildings in progress of construction at any reasonable time when he may think fit or when he may be required so to do by the Corporation but the person laying out the work or the master builder shall give two days notice in writing to the surveyor before the commencement of such work and before any foundations of new

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buildings or any sewers or drains are covered up and the like notice shall be given after the works which may have been required by the surveyor to be done in amendment of any irregularity have been completed and before such works shall be covered up.

Cutting into work for inspection.

58. In order the better to ascertain whether the provisions of any enactment or byelaw for the time being in force with respect to new buildings have been complied with the surveyor may at any time during the progress of any excavation or any new building open uncover or cut into any work when it shall be necessary to do so for the purpose of ascertaining whether such provisions have been complied with and if the surveyor shall discover any particular in which the work is not in compliance with any of such provisions he shall give notice thereof in writing to the owner contractor or master builder or other person in charge of such work or by whose order or under whose superintendence such work is being executed and require him to amend or alter the same in conformity with such provisions and thereupon such owner contractor master builder or other person shall forthwith cause the same to be amended or altered accordingly Provided that if any such work shall be so cut into as aforesaid and the same shall thereupon be found to be constructed in conformity with such provisions the costs and expenses of so cutting into such work and of repairing the damage thereby incurred shall be paid by the Corporation but if such work shall be found not so in conformity all such costs and expenses shall be paid by such owner contractor or master builder and may be sued for and recovered by the Corporation from such owner contractor or master builder as they may elect in like manner as penalties under this part of this Act may be sued for and recovered.

Corporation may alter &c. works improperly executed &c.

59. If the formation or construction of any street or building or the construction of any sewer or drain be commenced before deposit of the plans and sections for and description of the same in accordance with any enactment byelaw or regulation for the time being in force or be commenced after notice of the disapproval thereof by the Corporation or before the time within which the same may be disapproved by the Corporation (unless the same shall have been approved) or be commenced continued or recommenced without a fresh deposit and approval of plans as required by any such enactment byelaw or regulation or be in any respect not in conformity with the approved plans or whenever by any enactment byelaw or regulation for the time being in force or any notice or order of the Corporation any work act or thing is required to be done by any owner occupier or other person and default is made therein or if any such work act or thing is in the opinion of the surveyor

improperly or insufficiently done the Corporation may cause such work act or thing to be executed or re-executed or done (as the case may require) and also whenever any work act or thing is by any such enactment byelaw regulation notice or order as aforesaid prohibited being done and nevertheless is done the Corporation may remove abate or alter the work act or thing so done and the expenses incurred by the Corporation in any such case may be recovered by the Corporation in a summary manner from the person making default in the execution or doing of or improperly or insufficiently or unlawfully executing or doing such work act or thing as the case may be notwithstanding any penalty may be imposed upon such person by such enactment byelaw or regulation or the Corporation may by order declare such expenses to be private improvement expenses.

Penalty for laying out new streets or executing work &c. contrary to Act.

60. If any person begin to make or lay out any new street or shall lay out make or build in any street or erect any building or execute any work or do anything contrary to the provisions of this part of this Act or shall fail to comply with any of such provisions or any lawful order of the Corporation thereunder he shall without prejudice to any other remedy or proceeding by the Corporation for each offence for which no penalty is expressly provided by this part of this Act be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds and to a further penalty not exceeding the sum of forty shillings for every day upon which such offence is continued after the day on which the first penalty is incurred.

Deposit of building materials &c.

61. When any person shall deposit any building materials rubbish or other things in any street he shall if so required by the surveyor deposit the same only in such place or places as the surveyor shall approve and any person offending against this enactment shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings and to a further penalty not exceeding twenty shillings for every day upon which the offence is continued after the day on which the first penalty is incurred.

Prevention of projections &c. in streets.

62. After the passing of this Act it shall not be lawful for any person without the previous consent of the Corporation to erect any crane or apparatus for hoisting or lowering goods or to place or make any other like projection or any projecting signboard advertising board or other projection at or from any building over any part of any carriageway or footway (not being a carriageway or footway belonging to any railway canal or navigation company and being an approach to any railway railway station or canal wharf or being within the boundary of any railway station or canal wharf or navigation) and every person after the passing of this Act so

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erecting any such crane or apparatus or placing or making any such projection shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings and to a further penalty not exceeding twenty shillings for every day upon which the offence is continued after the day on which the first penalty is incurred.

Corporation may require owners of river bank to fence and campsheath where street abuts on river bank.

63. In any case where the boundary of any part of any street (not being a highway repairable by the inhabitants at large) abuts upon any river stream or watercourse and any part of the bank of such river stream or watercourse within the limits of such boundary is not campsheathed or any part of such boundary is not fenced to the satisfaction of the Corporation the provisions of section 150 of the Public Health Act 1875 shall extend and apply so as to authorise the Corporation to require that the whole or any part of such bank within the limits of such boundary be campsheathed fenced and made good to the satisfaction of the Corporation pursuant to the provisions of that section as if campsheathing and fencing had been specifically mentioned therein and as if such river stream or watercourse or the bed or soil thereof were premises fronting adjoining or abutting upon such street within the meaning of the said section Provided always that the provisions of this section shall not apply to any lands within the borough which lie on the northern side of the Great Western Railway.

Works on the River Thames to be executed to satisfaction of conservators of River Thames.

64. All works of campsheathing and fencing to be executed in pursuance of the powers by this Act conferred whether temporary or permanent so far as the same affect the River Thames or that portion of the River Kennet navigation which is subject to the control of the conservators of the River Thames for navigation purposes shall if constructed be executed and performed to the reasonable satisfaction of the engineer for the time being of the conservators and the traffic of the said River Thames or the aforesaid portion of the River Kennet navigation shall not be interfered with more than may be absolutely necessary in the construction of such works and the Corporation shall within fourteen days after notice from the conservators so to do remove any materials for temporary works which may have been placed in the river by the Corporation and on their failing to do so the conservators may remove the same charging the Corporation with the expense of so doing and the Corporation shall forthwith repay to the conservators all expenses so incurred.

Vaults &c. under streets to be repaired by owners or occupiers.

65. All vaults arches and cellars made either before or after the passing of this Act under any street and all openings into the same in any such street shall be repaired and kept in proper order by the owners or occupiers of the houses or buildings to which the

same respectively belong and in case any such vault arch or cellar be at any time out of repair the Corporation may cause the same to be repaired and put into good order and recover the expenses thereof from such owner in a summary manner or may by order declare the same to be private improvement expenses. No vault arch or cellar shall after the passing of this Act be made under any street unless with the previous consent of the Corporation and unless constructed in such manner and of such materials as the Corporation shall approve.

Penalty on occupiers refusing execution of Act.

66. In case the occupier of any premises prevents the owner thereof from carrying into effect in respect thereof any notice given by the Corporation under this Act then after notice of this provision given by the owner to the occupier any justice upon proof thereof may make an order in writing requiring the occupier to permit the owner to execute the works required by such notice to be done and if after the expiration of seven days from the service of such order the occupier continues to refuse to permit the owner to execute the said works such occupier shall for every day during which he so continues to refuse be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds and during the continuance of such refusal the owner shall be discharged from any penalties to which he might otherwise have become liable by reason of his default in executing such works.

Occupier in default of owner may execute works and deduct expense from his rent.

67. Whenever default is made by the owner of any premises in the execution of any work required by any enactment byelaw or regulation for the time being in force the occupier of such premises may with the consent of the Corporation cause such work to be executed and the expense thereof shall be repaid to such occupier by such owner or such occupier may deduct the amount of such expense from the rent from time to time becoming due from him to such owner.

Occupiers to cause footways to be swept.

68. In time of snow or frost the occupier of any premises fronting adjoining or abutting on any street shall once in every day (Sundays excepted) before ten of the clock in the forenoon of each day cause to be swept and cleansed the footways and pavements in front or at the side of their respective premises and every such occupier making default therein shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty not exceeding five shillings and for the purpose aforesaid when any house shall be let in separate apartments the person letting such apartments shall be deemed to be the occupier.

Penalty for neglect.

In executing works in default of owner Cor-

69. Except as by this Act otherwise expressly provided whenever the Corporation or their surveyor are by this Act or any byelaw for the time being in force authorised to execute re-execute

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poration only liable for negligence.

or alter any work or to do any act or thing in default of the owner occupier or other person required to do such work act or thing the Corporation shall not as between themselves and such owner occupier or other person be liable to pay any damages penalties costs charges or expenses for or in respect of or consequent upon the executing re-executing or altering of such work or the doing of such act or thing except damages arising from any neglect or default by the Corporation or their officers in or about the executing re-executing or altering of such work or the doing of such act or thing: Provided always that such damages penalties costs charges or expenses may be recovered from such owner occupier or other person in default as though the Corporation were acting at the request and on behalf of such owner or occupier or other person.

Right of appeal in certain cases.

70. Any person deeming himself aggrieved by the order or decision of the Corporation or the surveyor with respect to any matter mentioned in this part of this Act other than matters with respect to which any other mode of appeal is prescribed may appeal to the Local Government Board under the provisions of section 268 of the Public Health Act 1875 and for the purposes of such appeal any decision of the surveyor shall be deemed to be an order or decision of the Corporation.

Costs of appeals to Local Government Board.

71. The Local Government Board may make orders as to the costs of appeals to the said Board under this part of this Act and as to the parties by whom or the rates out of which such costs shall be borne and every such order may be made a rule of Her Majesty's High Court of Justice on the application of any person named therein.

Power for Corporation to make byelaws with respect to vehicles gates locomotives &c. 41 & 42 Vict. c. 77.

72. The Corporation may from time to time with respect to highways in the borough make and when made alter or repeal byelaws for all or any of the purposes for which a county authority under the Highways and Locomotives (Amendment) Act 1878 may by virtue of that Act make byelaws with respect to highways in their county but subject to the like confirmation as is required for such last-mentioned byelaws.

As to the Waterworks Acts.

Penalty for breach of rules made under Waterworks Acts 7 Geo. 4. c. xxxiii. &c.

73. Any person supplied with water by the Corporation and any plumber or other workman employed to lay on a supply of water who fails to observe any rule or regulation made by the Corporation under the authority of the Waterworks Acts and by the said Acts required to be observed by such person plumber or other workman shall forfeit to the Corporation for every such offence a penalty not exceeding five pounds.

Amendment of the Waterworks Acts

74. Every person causing any pipe to communicate with or altering or removing any pipe connected with the pipes of the

Corporation otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of the Waterworks Acts as amended by this part of this Act and in accordance with the rules and regulations made by the Corporation under the authority of the Waterworks Acts shall be liable for every such offence to a penalty of not exceeding five pounds Provided always that the penalties prescribed by this and the last preceding section respectively shall not be recoverable in respect of the non-observance of any rule or regulation unless such rule or regulation shall have been sanctioned by the Local Government Board.

as to communication pipes.

75. The powers of entry upon premises conferred upon the surveyor or any other person acting under the authority of the Corporation by section fifty-seven of the Waterworks Clauses Act 1847 for the purposes therein mentioned shall be construed to authorise the entry of such surveyor or other person into any house or premises supplied with water by the Corporation to examine and ascertain whether the provisions of the Waterworks Acts as amended by this Act and the rules and regulations made in pursuance thereof are duly complied with.

Amendment of section 57 of the Waterworks Clauses Act 1847 as to entry and inspection 10 & 11 Vict. c. 17.

76. The Corporation from time to time when and as they think it expedient may put up and continue and from time to time remove or discontinue drinking fountains and cattle troughs with proper conveniences for the gratuitous supply of water for drinking and for watering of cattle and horses at such fountains or troughs respectively and may furnish or discontinue such gratuitous supply (but for such drinking and watering only) in such public places as the Corporation think fit but not against any private dwelling-house warehouse counting-house shop or other building except with the consent of the owner and occupier thereof and every person who wilfully uses any water so gratuitously supplied elsewhere or otherwise than as herein-before mentioned shall forfeit to the Corporation for every such offence a sum not exceeding ten pounds.

Public drinking fountains.

77. Every person who shall break injure or open any conduit main pipe communication pipe lock cock valve work or engine belonging to the Corporation or to any owner or occupier of premises supplied with water by the Corporation or in any way connected with the waterworks of the Corporation or shall flush or draw off the water from any reservoir or other work of the Corporation or shall do any other act whereby such water shall be wasted shall unless such breaking injury flushing drawing off or act arises from some unavoidable cause or accident forfeit to the Corporation for every such offence a sum not exceeding five pounds.

Penalty for destroying valves &c.

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Penalty for using water contrary to agreement.

78. If any person—

First—not having from the Corporation a supply of water for other than domestic purposes uses for other than domestic purposes any water supplied to him by the Corporation; or

Secondly—having from the Corporation a supply of water for any other than domestic purposes uses for any purposes other than those for which he is entitled to use the same any water supplied to him by the Corporation:

he shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings and to a further penalty not exceeding twenty shillings for every day upon which such offence is continued after the day on which the first penalty is incurred without prejudice to the right of the Corporation to recover from him the value of the water misused.

Provision for better preventing the pollution of water.

79. For the purpose of preventing the pollution or fouling of the water of the River Kennet above the intakes of the waterworks of the Corporation the Corporation from and after the passing of this Act shall have and may if they think fit exercise from time to time with respect to the River Kennet and its tributaries and the cuts connected therewith from the point on the said river known as Fobney Lock for a distance of twenty-five miles measured up the navigable channel of the said river such and the like powers as may for the time being be exercised by any sanitary authority under the provisions contained in any public Act for the purpose of preventing the pollution or fouling of any watercourse stream or water within their jurisdiction and the said powers respectively shall for the purposes of this section extend and apply mutatis mutandis to the Corporation and to the River Kennet and its tributaries and the cuts connected therewith to the extent aforesaid and to the persons polluting or fouling the same:

Provided that nothing in this section shall prejudice or affect the rights powers or privileges of the Great Western Railway Company in respect of the said River Kennet and the Kennet and Avon Canal or either of them or the estates property effects rights or interests of that company in respect of or connected with the said river and canal or either of them or shall injuriously interfere with obstruct or prevent the navigation of the said river and canal or either of them or the right of user of the same or render it unlawful for the Great Western Railway Company as the proprietors of the Kennet navigation and Kennet and Avon Canal or either of them to do any act or thing with respect to the River Kennet or the cuts or canals connected therewith or the estates property effects rights or interests of that company therein which the said company might have lawfully done if this Act had not been passed.

As to Infectious Diseases.

Further powers with respect to prevention of infection from infectious disease.

80. The following provisions for prevention of infection from infectious disease shall take effect (that is to say) :—

(A) The Corporation may from time to time provide temporary shelter or house accommodation for the members of a family in which infectious disease has appeared :

(B) The Corporation may themselves provide or license or contract with any person or persons to provide male or female nurses for attendance upon persons suffering from infectious disease :

(C) The Corporation from time to time may order any school (including therein any private schools) situate in neighbourhoods affected by infectious disease to be temporarily closed or suspended :

(D) The Corporation may order any shop dairy or other place for the sale or storage of provisions clothing or other articles liable to retain infection or for the sale of liquor to be temporarily closed whenever from the appearance of infectious disease in such shop dairy or other place or in rooms in connexion therewith such action appears to the Corporation to be necessary and may take all such means as seem to them desirable for preventing the entrance of the public into such shop dairy place or rooms or the issue therefrom of food clothing or other articles or liquor :

(E) In case of the existence of cholera or small-pox or scarlatina puerperal typhus or typhoid fever or diphtheria in any house the Corporation may issue an order under the hand of the town clerk declaring such house or any part thereof to be an infected place and forthwith until such order has been determined by another certifying it free from infection the following regulations shall in respect of such house or part of a house be observed :

(1) No person in any such house or part of a house shall exercise any indoor occupation which necessitates the handling of any clothing food (including beverages) or article likely to retain infection which is intended for sale or for the use of persons belonging to another family :

(2) No person not authorised by the Corporation or the medical officer of health shall except in case of necessity or emergency enter such house or part of a house :

(3) No bedding clothing or other articles liable to retain infection shall be removed from such house or part of a house without previous disinfection or without proper

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precautions (to the satisfaction of the medical officer of health) for the purpose of being disinfected or destroyed:

(4) No nurse attending on a patient in any such house or part of a house shall attend on any person in any other house or part of a house except with the written permission of a registered medical practitioner:

Provided always that when the room or rooms occupied by any person suffering from such disease can be and is or are effectually separated from the other parts of the same house or building the room or rooms so occupied only shall be deemed to be affected by such order and regulations:

The Corporation shall make compensation to any person who shall have complied with the provisions of this section and who has sustained loss by reason of the exercise of any of the foregoing powers but such compensation shall be in regard only of direct material and pecuniary loss and not in respect of any consequential loss or damage Any person who shall knowingly offend against any of the foregoing provisions shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds and to a further penalty not exceeding forty shillings for every day upon which the offence is continued after the day on which the first penalty is incurred.

Further powers for removal to hospitals of infected persons.

81. Whenever the Corporation provide a suitable hospital for the reception treatment and isolation of persons suffering from infectious disease and any person is found by the medical officer of health to be suffering from infectious disease and to be without proper lodging or accommodation enabling the case to be properly isolated so as to prevent the spread of the disease or to be properly treated then and in every such case the medical officer of health may give notice to the head of the family (resident in the same building) to which the person so suffering belongs requiring the removal forthwith of such person to such hospital as aforesaid Provided that if there be no such head of the family or if such head of the family is absent from the borough or cannot be found such notice may be given to the person so suffering:

If the person to whom such notice is given consents the medical officer of health or any person duly authorised by him may forthwith remove the person so suffering to such hospital as aforesaid but if the person to whom such notice is given refuses to consent to such removal or to be removed or is by reason of age disease or otherwise incapable of giving such consent any justice may on the application of the medical officer of health make an order for the removal of the person so suffering to such hospital as aforesaid Such order may be addressed to an officer of the Corporation or to any constable of the borough and such officer or constable may thereupon

enter the place where the person suffering is and execute such order and any person who disobeys or obstructs the execution of such order shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds and to a further penalty not exceeding twenty shillings for every day upon which the offence is continued after the day on which the first penalty is incurred:

Any expenses incurred by the Corporation in respect of the conveyance of such person to such hospital and his maintenance and treatment therein may be recovered by the Corporation from such person or in the event of his death from his personal representatives or the Corporation may if they see fit themselves defray such expenses or any part thereof.

Notice to be given of persons suffering from infectious disease.

82. In order to secure that due notice be given to the Corporation when any inmate of any building used for human habitation is suffering from infectious disease the following provisions shall have effect (that is to say):

If any such inmate be suffering from any such disease as aforesaid the occupier or person having the management or control of such building (or if such occupier or person be prevented by reason of such disease then the person in charge of such inmate) shall so soon as he shall become aware of the existence in any such inmate of any such disease forthwith give notice to the medical officer of health at his office of the existence in such inmate of such disease:

If such inmate be not a member of the family of such occupier or person the head of the family (resident in such building) to which such inmate belongs or if there be no such head or if such head be prevented by illness then the person in charge of such inmate shall on becoming aware of the existence in such inmate of such disease forthwith give notice thereof to such occupier or person:

The Corporation shall provide and supply gratuitously to every registered medical practitioner resident or practising in the borough who shall apply for the same forms for the certificate or declaration to be made by such medical practitioner of the particulars herein-after mentioned in relation to such cases according to the form set forth in the Third Schedule to this Act annexed:

Every medical practitioner attending on or called in to visit such inmate shall on becoming aware that such inmate is suffering from any such disease as aforesaid forthwith fill up sign and send to the medical officer of health at his office a certificate or declaration stating according to the forms prescribed and supplied to him by the Corporation the name of such inmate the

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nature of the disease under which he is suffering the situation of such building and the name of such occupier or person :

The Corporation shall pay to every registered medical practitioner who shall in pursuance of this section duly make and give any such certificate or declaration a fee of one shilling for each such certificate or declaration but only one such certificate need be given and only one such fee shall be payable within an interval of thirty days to the same medical practitioner in respect of the same disease occurring in the same building :

And any person who shall wilfully offend against this enactment shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds.

Other diseases may be declared to be within the foregoing provisions.

83. The Corporation may from time to time by resolution on the report of the medical officer of health with the sanction of the Local Government Board order that any infectious disease other than those mentioned in this Act shall be deemed to be an infectious disease within and subject to the provisions of this Act . Any such order of the Corporation may be permanent or temporary only and if temporary the period during which it is to continue in force shall be specified therein and the Corporation shall give public notice of the resolution by advertisement in at least two newspapers published and circulating in the borough and after such public notice has been given the provisions of this Act shall so long as the order continues in force apply to the disease specified therein in like manner in all respects as if the disease were an infectious disease within the meaning of the same term in this Act The production of any such newspaper containing a copy of the resolution shall be conclusive evidence that public notice of the order has been given.

Corporation may make byelaws as to dairies &c.

84. The Corporation for the better prevention of the spread of infectious disease may from time to time make byelaws with respect to dairies shippons and cowsheds for all or any of the following purposes (that is to say) :

For regulating the situation and sanitary arrangements thereof :

For the inspection thereof by an officer of the Corporation at all reasonable times : and

For ensuring the purity of the water supply thereof.

As to Public Walks or Pleasure Grounds—Bathing.

Corporation may make byelaws as to places of public use and recreation &c.

85. The Corporation may from time to time make byelaws with respect to any public walk or pleasure ground under their control for all or any of the following purposes namely :

For regulating the hours at which the gates shall be opened and closed :

For regulating the conduct of persons frequenting any public walk or pleasure ground :

For prohibiting the holding therein of any public meeting :

For the exclusion and removal therefrom of gipsies hawkers rogues prostitutes and vagabonds and of any persons who may be intoxicated or who may commit any breach of any byelaw or regulation relative thereto or of any public law :

For prohibiting or regulating the beating shaking or cleaning of carpets or exposing of clothes to dry therein :

For regulating the days on and hours during which and parts in which games and gymnastics are to be permitted therein or for otherwise regulating or prohibiting games and gymnastics therein :

For regulating the days on and hours during which and parts in which bands of music or other music are or is to be permitted therein :

For regulating refreshment rooms booths or stalls therein and the days on and hours during which they are to be opened or shut and the nature and price of the articles and things to be sold therein :

For regulating or preventing the admission of dogs therein :

For regulating or preventing the admission of horses and vehicles therein :

For regulating the traffic and if thought necessary prohibiting any particular kind of traffic in any road within or forming an approach to or boundary road of such place and not being a public highway :

For protecting from injury buildings terraces fountains lakes bridges walks seats fences and other parts of or things belonging to such place and for preventing the destruction or injury of aquatic or other birds animals trees plants shrubs or flowers and plucking of flowers and leaves therein :

Corporation may make byelaws as to bathing.

86. The Corporation may from time to time with respect to bathing make byelaws for any of the following purposes :—

For regulating the places in which and the hours during which persons shall be permitted to bathe and prohibiting persons bathing elsewhere or at other hours :

For preventing any indecent exposure of the persons of the bathers and for such purposes prescribing the use of drawers or such garments as may be deemed expedient :

For preventing indecent and offensive language and behaviour and nuisances in or near any bathing-place.

Corporation may appoint officers for purposes of Act

87. The Corporation may from time to time appoint and dismiss such officers as they may think requisite for securing the

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as to public walks and pleasure grounds and as to bathing.

execution of the provisions of the Public Health Acts and this Act and of any byelaws made in pursuance thereof with respect to public walks and pleasure grounds and with respect to bathing and may pay to such officers such salaries or remuneration as they may think fit.

Corporation may close public walks or pleasure grounds on special occasions.

88. The Corporation may from time to time and on such occasions as they think fit, not exceeding in all thirty days in any year, close any public walk or pleasure ground under their control or any part thereof against the public and may on such occasions admit to any such place the members of any society or of any public or private institution or persons being attendants at or supported by any public or private institution or such other persons as the Corporation think fit and the admission of every individual to any such walk or ground on such occasions may be either with or without payment as directed by the Corporation or by such society institution or persons with the consent of the Corporation and any payment made in respect of such admission may be applied for the purpose of such society institution or persons.

Public walks or pleasure grounds towing-paths footpaths &c. to be deemed streets.

89. Every public walk or pleasure ground under the control of the Corporation and every towing-path and every road or footpath used by or open to the passage of the public within the borough shall for the purposes of section sixty-eight of the Act passed in the seventh year of the reign of King George the Fourth intituled "An Act for better paving lighting cleansing watching and "otherwise improving the borough of Reading in the county of "Berks" and of section twenty-eight of the Towns Police Clauses Act 1847 be deemed to be a street and shall for the purposes of the Act passed in the fifth year of the reign of King George the Fourth intituled "An Act for the punishment of idle and disorderly "persons and rogues or vagabonds in that part of Great Britain "called England" and any Act altering affecting or amending the same for the time being and from time to time hereafter in force be deemed to be a public place. Nothing in this section contained shall render unlawful the doing or omitting to do by any railway or canal company or any person or persons upon any towing-path road street or footpath belonging to them or him of any act or thing which any such company person or persons might lawfully have done upon any such towing-path road street or footpath if this Act had not been passed.

7 Geo. 4. c. lvi.

10 & 11 Vict. c. 89.

5 Geo. 4. c. 83.

Arrest of offenders in public walks or pleasure grounds.

90. Any constable or person sworn as a constable under this Act or under any of the Corporation Acts and all persons called by such constable or officer to his assistance may without warrant remove or seize and detain any person offending or having offended against any byelaw of the Corporation made in pursuance of this

Act with respect to any public walk or pleasure ground under their control or with respect to bathing who shall refuse to give his name and address on demand or who shall fail to satisfy such constable or officer as to his true name and address and such constable or officer shall convey him before a justice to be dealt with according to law. A.D. 1881.

As to Markets.

Market places to be deemed to be streets.

91. Every part of every market house market place or place where a market or a fair now or hereafter under the control of the Corporation is or may be held shall (except in so far as the Corporation from time to time shall by resolution otherwise determine) for the purposes of section sixty-eight of the Act passed in the seventh year of the reign of King George the Fourth intituled "An Act for better paving lighting cleansing watching and "otherwise improving the borough of Reading in the county of "Berks" and of section twenty-eight of the Towns Police Clauses Act 1847 be deemed to be a street and shall for the purposes of the Act passed in the fifth year of the reign of King George the Fourth intituled "An Act for the punishment of idle and disorderly "persons and rogues or vagabonds in that part of Great Britain "called England" and any Act altering affecting or amending the same for the time being and from time to time hereafter in force be deemed to be a public place.

Offences in markets.

92. Any person who in any market house market place or place where a market or a fair now or hereafter under the control of the Corporation is or may be held commits any of the following offences (that is to say):

Makes use of any expression of cursing or swearing or of any threatening abusive violent offensive profane obscene or disgusting language:

Makes any violent outcry noise or disturbance:

Is drunk or disorderly or behaves indecently:

Smokes within the market house or any of the passages or porches thereof:

Interferes with or obstructs any officer or servant of the Corporation in the discharge of his duty or wilfully creates any obstruction:

Loiters on any stall or bench or in any part of any market house market place or place where a market or fair is held having been warned to desist therefrom by a constable inspector collector or person sworn as a constable under this Act:

Fights quarrels or makes any affray or disturbance:

Commits or creates any nuisance:

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Wilfully defaces or damages any wall with chalk paint or otherwise or posts any bill or paper thereon:

Wilfully breaks any window or light or does any other damage to the property of the Corporation: or

Refuses or evades the payment of any toll to which he is liable in respect of the use of the market:

Introduces keeps or suffers to remain in or about any part of the market any dog belonging to him or under his control except for the purposes of sale:

shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings for each offence and any constable or any inspector collector or person sworn as a constable under this Act and all persons called by such constable inspector collector or person to his assistance may remove any person who within his hearing or view commits any such offence from such market house market place or place where a market or fair is held and may without warrant seize and detain any person committing or having committed any such offence and whose name or address is unknown or who shall refuse to give his name and address on demand or who shall fail to satisfy such constable inspector collector or person so sworn as a constable as to his true name and address and may convey such offender before a justice to be dealt with according to law.

As to Private Improvement Expenses.

What to be deemed private improvement expenses.

93. The expression "private improvement expenses" in the Public Health Acts and this Act shall include all expenses at any time incurred by the Corporation for the repayment whereof the owner or occupier of the premises in respect whereof such expenses may have been or may be incurred is liable under any of the said Acts or under any byelaw made in pursuance thereof or under any agreement with or by reason of any application of such owner or occupier.

Corporation may take payment of private improvement expenses by instalments.

94. The Corporation may by resolution at any time or from time to time allow to any person liable to the payment of private improvement expenses time for the payment thereof or of any part or parts thereof and may accordingly order the same to be repaid in one sum or by such instalments as the Corporation think fit with such interest for the sum or sums for the time being unpaid as the Corporation may determine not exceeding five pounds per centum per annum but all sums for the time being remaining unpaid shall nevertheless at the expiration of the periods allowed for their repayment be recoverable as the same would have been recoverable had no such time been allowed and with respect to any

such instalment the time limited for the recovery of private improvement expenses shall be deemed to run only from the time when such instalment becomes due.

Successive owners to continue liable.

95. Successive owners of the premises for or in respect of which any private improvement expenses have been incurred shall be liable to the Corporation for the payment of the same or such part thereof as may for the time being remain unpaid until the same shall have been fully paid and satisfied and such expenses or such part thereof as may for the time being remain unpaid shall constitute a debt due from each successive owner to the Corporation recoverable from him in a summary manner within six calendar months of his succession and after that period may be recovered by the Corporation from the owner for the time being of the premises in any court of competent jurisdiction.

Power to apply district fund in executing works for private owners.

96. Whenever the Corporation are by the Public Health Acts or this part of this Act or any byelaw or regulation for the time being and from time to time hereafter in force authorised to execute re-execute or alter any work act or thing in default of the owner occupier or other person required to do the same and whenever the Corporation execute any works upon the application of or by agreement with the owner of the premises for or in respect of which the same are to be executed the Corporation may apply the district fund or general district rate in or towards the executing re-executing or altering of such work act or thing but this section shall not affect the liability of any such owner occupier or other person to repay the moneys expended by the Corporation.

Private improvement expenses to be a charge on lands as if mortgaged.

97. All private improvement expenses notwithstanding that any rate shall have been made for the payment thereof shall also be a charge on the premises to which the same relate in priority to any incumbrance or charge on or affecting the same and created subsequently to the day on which the Corporation shall have commenced the works on account of which those expenses shall be payable and the Corporation shall have the like rights and remedies in respect of such charge as if they were mortgagees with power of sale of such building or lands for the amount of such charge.

Power to enter into possession &c. where owner fails to pay his private improvement expenses.

98. If the owner of any premises charged with any private improvement expenses fails for the space of six months after the same become recoverable from him to fully pay the same or if any such owner is or becomes bankrupt or is after diligent inquiry unknown to the Corporation or cannot be found by them then and in every such case and as often as the same happens the Corporation (by way of additional remedy and whether any action or suit or other proceeding against such owner has been brought

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by them or not) may on or at any time and from time to time after the expiration of one month from service of a notice on such owner or in the case where such owner is unknown or cannot be found after the expiration of one month from the affixing of a notice on some conspicuous part of such premises of their intention to put in force the powers of the present section proceed as follows (namely) :—

(1) The Corporation may enter into receipt of and demand and receive from tenants and occupiers and persons liable the rents and profits of such premises and in case of nonpayment may use all or any such lawful remedies by way of distress or otherwise for recovering and obtaining payment of the same or any part thereof as may be used by landlords in case of arrears of rent reserved on a common lease for years and may do all things necessary or expedient for recovering and receiving the rents and profits as if they were the owners of the premises and the tenants occupiers and persons liable shall pay the rents and profits to the Corporation and the receipt of the treasurer or of any officer of the Corporation appointed in that behalf shall be and shall alone be an effectual discharge for the same:

(2) Where any such premises is or are unoccupied or unproductive at the time when the Corporation would be entitled under this Act to enter into the receipt of the rents and profits thereof (if any) or at any time afterwards while the claim of the Corporation is unsatisfied then and in every such case and as often as the same happens the Corporation may enter into possession of the premises and may occupy inclose and use the same or any part thereof :

(3) The Corporation may from time to time let from year to year or for any shorter period any such unoccupied or unproductive premises or any part thereof and receive the rents and profits thereof as if they were the owners thereof.

Application of rents and profits received.

99. All rents and profits received in respect of any such premises as aforesaid shall be applied in the manner and in the order following (namely) :—

(1) There shall be paid any chief rent payable in respect of the premises :

(2) There shall be paid thereout all taxes rates assessments expenses of repairs and other outgoings properly payable by the owner in respect of the premises except any chief rent :

(3) There shall be paid the interest on all mortgages created prior to and subsisting at the date when the Corporation commenced the works on account of which private improvement

expenses shall be payable Provided that in case any such mortgage shall include other property a portion only of such interest on such mortgage shall be paid proportionate to the value of such premises such portion to be agreed on between the mortgagee and the Corporation or failing such agreement to be determined by two justices:

(4) There shall be retained on behalf of the Corporation the amount which the owner is at the time of the commencement of such receipt by the Corporation liable to pay on account of such private improvement expenses as aforesaid and interest in respect of the same premises or any other premises in the same or any other street and all expenses incurred by the Corporation in relation thereto by reason or in consequence of the failure of the owner thereof to pay any such private improvement or other expenses as aforesaid:

(5) The surplus (if any) shall be paid to the owner his representatives or assigns:

(6) Upon satisfaction of the private improvement expenses and all moneys payable under this section the Corporation shall cease (if in occupation) to hold possession of such premises and if the same be let shall forthwith give due legal notice to determine the tenancy thereof.

Right of Corporation to rents to exclude that of owner &c.

100. Whenever the Corporation so enter into the receipt of the rents and profits or into possession of any such premises then for and in respect of the period during which their claim against the owner is unsatisfied as well after the termination of that period as during its continuance the owner of the premises shall not have any right to receive any rents or profits of the premises or have any interest therein except under the provisions of this Act directing the application of rents and profits received by the Corporation and for and in respect of the period aforesaid as well after its termination as during its continuance every or any such right shall as against any lessee of the premises or other person taking through or under the Corporation be by virtue of this Act absolutely extinguished.

Persons having partial interests may raise expenses by mortgage.

101. All owners of premises being tenants for life only and all committees of the estates of lunatics and all trustees seized possessed or entitled to any estate or interest either at law or in equity in any premises for or on behalf of any person or charity (all of whom are in this section included in the expression "mortgagor") may charge such premises with such sum as may be necessary to defray the whole or any part of any private improvement expenses which the owners of such premises for the time being are liable to pay and the expenses of making such charge and for securing the

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repayment of such sum with interest may mortgage such premises for the term of twenty years unto or in trust for any person who shall advance such moneys but so that every such mortgage be made with a condition to cease and be void or with an express trust to be surrendered or assigned when the money to be thereby secured with all interest thereon shall have been fully paid and satisfied and so that in every such mortgage there be contained a covenant by the mortgagor to pay and keep down the interest of the money to be secured during his life or the continuance of his interest therein as the case may be and to set aside during such life or continuance as the case may be yearly and every year following the execution of such mortgage one-twentieth part at least of the whole original sum secured by such mortgage in such manner that no person afterwards becoming possessed of such premises or of any estate or interest therein shall be subject or liable to pay any larger arrear of interest than for six months previous to the time when his title to possession shall accrue or commence or any greater proportion of the original sum secured by such mortgage than the unexpired term of such mortgage doth or shall bear to the whole term mentioned and the amounts annually set aside under the covenants of such mortgage shall be invested in Exchequer bills or other Government securities in the joint names of the mortgagor and the mortgagee and shall accumulate until the whole amount secured by such mortgage can be paid off or until the sum so accumulated shall be accepted by the mortgagee in discharge of the like amount of the principal sum secured by such mortgage and every such mortgagee and his representatives and assigns shall have the like remedies in case of nonpayment of the moneys thereby secured as in the case of other mortgages of the like nature If the mortgagor shall advance or pay the whole amount of the moneys so repayable as aforesaid he shall be deemed to be a mortgagee in respect thereof and shall have the same rights and priority as a mortgagee would have under this section and a certificate of such advance or payment under the hand of the treasurer shall be conclusive proof of the rights of such mortgagee to the extent of the amount certified for under this section.

Saving for special contracts between landlords and tenants.

102. Nothing in this part of this Act shall alter the liabilities respecting the payment of any rates or expenses made payable and recoverable by this part of this Act or any byelaw for the time being in force made in pursuance thereof of any owner and occupier as between themselves under any special contract relative thereto.

PART III.

General.

As to Lands.

Appropriation of lands.

103. The Corporation may from time to time appropriate and use for any of the purposes of any of the Corporation Acts (other than sewage purposes) any lands for the time being vested in them and forming part of their corporate estates and any lands acquired by them under any of the Corporation Acts and not required for the purposes of such of the said Acts subject to this restriction that in dealing under this provision with the lands acquired by the Corporation under section nineteen of the Reading Local Board Waterworks Sewerage Drainage and Improvement Act 1870 and with any other lands which are now held by them for the purpose of receiving storing disinfecting or distributing sewage provision shall be made for effectually disposing of all the sewage brought to such lands without creating a nuisance:

33 & 34 Vict. c. cxxxiii.

The Corporation may appropriate and use for the purpose of diverting a street any lands which under the powers of the Corporation Acts they may appropriate and use for the purpose of widening opening enlarging or otherwise improving a street or for the purpose of making a new street.

Power to retain sell &c. lands.

104. 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 for such consideration and on such terms and conditions as they think fit and in case of sale either in consideration 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 any of the Corporation Acts and may sell exchange or dispose of any rents reserved on the sale exchange lease or disposition of such lands and may make execute and do any deed act or thing proper for effectuating any such sale exchange lease or other disposition:

The proceeds of any sale received by the Corporation under this section shall be applied only to purposes to which capital moneys are applicable and such proceeds may be applied to any such purposes of any of the Corporation Acts.

Reserving existing *rights as to* certain lands.

105. The powers by the two last preceding sections conferred shall be subject to any existing powers or rights conferred by section twenty of the Reading Local Board Waterworks Sewerage Drainage and Improvement Act 1870 with respect to any of the lands mentioned or referred to in section 19 of the said Act.

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Lands in certain cases not to be sold without consent of Treasury.

106. Provided always that nothing in this Act shall enable the Corporation to sell alienate encumber or demise without the approbation of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury signified in writing after due notice in accordance with the Municipal Corporation Acts any lands which the Corporation could not have sold alienated encumbered or demised without such approbation before the passing of this Act.

Miscellaneous.

Assessment of houses finished after rate.

107. If after any rate is made under any of the Corporation Acts a house or building not included therein is finished and becomes rateable it may be inserted in the rate but the rate shall not be charged on any person in respect of such house or building while unoccupied and if it is afterwards occupied during any part of the period for which the rate was made and before the same has been fully paid the name of the incoming tenant shall be inserted in the rate and thereupon such portion of the rate as bears to the whole rate the same proportion that the remainder of the said period bears to the whole period shall be collected recovered and paid in the same manner in all respects as if the house or building had been occupied at the time when the rate was made.

Certain officers &c. may be made constables.

108. The Corporation may cause the officers appointed by the Corporation for securing the execution of the provisions of the Corporation Acts with respect to public walks or pleasure grounds and with respect to bathing and the inspectors and collectors of market houses market places or fairs now or hereafter under the control of the Corporation and all persons appointed to assist them permanently or otherwise to be sworn before a justice as constables and the men so sworn shall have all such powers authorities and privileges and shall be liable to all such responsibilities and (subject to the directions of the Corporation) shall perform all such duties as constables appointed under the Municipal Corporation Acts.

Unfenced grounds.

109. Any unfenced ground adjoining or abutting upon any street shall except in so far as the Corporation from time to time shall by resolution otherwise determine for the purposes of section sixty-eight of the Act passed in the seventh year of the reign of King George the Fourth intituled "An Act for better paving light-" ing cleansing watching and otherwise improving the borough of " Reading in the county of Berks" and of section twenty-eight of the Towns Police Clauses Act 1847 be deemed to be a street and shall for the purposes of the Act passed in the fifth year of the reign of King George the Fourth intituled "An Act for the punish-" ment of idle and disorderly persons and rogues or vagabonds in " that part of Great Britain called England" and any Act altering

affecting or amending the same for the time being and from time to time hereafter in force be deemed to be a public place. A.D. 1881.

Traffic regulations.

110. The mayor of the borough or the deputy mayor may from time to time make regulations for the route to be observed by all carts carriages horses cattle and persons and for preventing obstruction of the streets in times of holidays public processions public meetings public rejoicings and illuminations and at such times as the streets are liable to be thronged or obstructed and give directions to the constables for keeping order and for preventing noise and obstruction in the neighbourhood of the town hall police court theatres and other places of public resort and any person guilty of any breach of such regulations or who does not comply with the direction of any constable acting in pursuance of such regulations shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds.

Extension of Towns Police Clauses Act 1847 s. 28.

111. Section twenty-eight of the Towns Police Clauses Act 1847 shall be read and have effect as if the following paragraphs were inserted therein (that is to say):

Every person who in any street uses any threatening abusive or insulting words or behaviour with intent to provoke a breach of the peace or whereby a breach of the peace may be occasioned:

Every person who in any street engages in or instigates or abets any fight:

Every person who conveys or causes to be conveyed through any street the carcase of a dead horse mare ass or mule in an exposed manner or without entirely covering the same in such a manner that no part of the carcase shall be exposed to view:

Every person who without the consent of the owner or occupier affixes any posting bill or other paper on any building wall fence or paling:

Every person who defaces or injures the name or description of any street or any number on any house or building or on any door or any placard byelaw order or notice issued or put up by or under the direction of the Corporation or any notice of the position of any fire-plug or hydrant:

Every street musician or singer or other person who sounds or plays any musical instrument or sings near or within hearing of any house after being requested by the occupier thereof personally or by his servant or by any constable to depart from the neighbourhood thereof:

Every person who writes or describes any profane obscene or indecent language or figure on any building wall gate door hoarding fence or post:

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Every person who affixes on any building wall fence or other structure or in a street highway or public place delivers or offers to any person any bill or printed or written paper of an obscene indecent or offensive nature or referring to any disease of a loathsome or secret kind or to any secret cure for any disease:

Every person who in or near any street highway or public place or in view thereof or in a public urinal or other public convenience does any indecent act.

Byelaws to be subject to provisions of Public Health Act 1875.

112. All byelaws authorised to be made by this Act shall be made subject to and in accordance with the provisions of the Public Health Act 1875 with respect to byelaws as though the same were made under and for the purposes of the said Act and sections one hundred and eighty-two to one hundred and eighty-seven both inclusive of the Public Health Act 1875 shall be applicable to such first-mentioned byelaws accordingly.

Offences against byelaws &c. to be prosecuted as if offences against the Public Health Act 1875.

113. All offences against any byelaws or regulations made under the authority of any of the Corporation Acts and all penalties or forfeitures which may be imposed for the breach of any such byelaw or regulation and the costs and expenses which may be incurred by the Corporation in the prosecution of any person offending against any such byelaw or regulation may respectively be prosecuted and recovered and applied in the manner provided by sections two hundred and fifty-one and two hundred and fifty-four of the Public Health Act 1875 respectively as if such offences were offences against the said Act.

Time for recovery of penalties.

114. Where any person commits any offence against any of the Corporation Acts or any rule regulation or byelaw thereunder other than under Part IV. of this Act the penalty in respect of such offence may be recovered at any time within six months after the discovery of the commission of such offence anything in the said Acts or any other Act to the contrary notwithstanding.

Powers of Act to be in aid of other Acts.

115. The powers conferred upon the Corporation by this Act shall be in aid and not in derogation of the powers conferred upon them by the Corporation Acts or any public Act for the time being and from time to time hereafter in force.

Form and service of notices by Corporation.

116. Any instrument (including a summons notice order resolution declaration adjudication requisition consent approval disapproval demand determination appointment or other document) made given delivered or served under this or any of the Corporation Acts or any byelaw by the Corporation may be either in print or in writing (including lithography or any similar process) or partly in print and partly in writing (including lithography or any similar

process) and shall be sufficiently authenticated by the name of the town clerk, or of the treasurer or of the surveyor or other proper officer (according to the subject of the particular instrument) being affixed thereto in print or in writing (including lithography or any similar process) or by a stamp on behalf of the Corporation and it shall be sufficient in all cases where any such instrument is required to be given to or served on the owner or occupier of any premises to address it to such owner or occupier by his description as owner or occupier (as the case may be) of the premises (naming them) in respect of which it is given or served without further name or description and any such instrument may be addressed to owners or occupiers of any number of adjoining or neighbouring premises 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 premises concerned) and any such instrument 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 at his last known or usual place of abode or business or in case of an occupier to any inmate of the premises in respect of which it is given or served or if the premises are 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 premises and in the case of a railway or canal company such instrument shall be served personally on the secretary or clerk of such company or by sending the same through the post by registered letter addressed to him at the principal office of the said company Any instrument so served by post as aforesaid shall be deemed to have been served at the time when the letter containing the same would be delivered in the ordinary course of post and in proving such service it shall be sufficient to prove that the instrument was properly addressed and posted.

Saving rights of the conservators of the River Thames.

117. Except as by the powers herein-before expressly conferred nothing contained in this Act shall extend to or be construed to extend to prejudice or derogate from the estates rights interests privileges liberties or franchises of the conservators of the River Thames or to prohibit defeat alter or diminish any powers authority or jurisdiction which at the time of the passing of this Act the said conservators did or might lawfully claim use or exercise.

Saving rights of railway companies and owners

118. Except only as is by this Act expressly provided this Act or anything herein contained shall not take away lessen or prejudicially affect any of the estates rights interests powers and privileges of any railway or canal company having a railway

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of canals and navigations.

railway station office canal navigation or works within or partly within the borough and all agreements now existing between the Corporation and any such railway or canal company and all provisions in any Act or Acts of Parliament relating to or affecting any such railway or canal company or the works property rights interests or privileges of any such company or companies shall be as operative binding and effectual as if this Act had not passed.

Provisions as to lands of railway and canal companies.

119. Except only as expressly mentioned in the sections of this Act having the respective marginal notes "What to be deemed new buildings" and "Power for Corporation to authorise inspection of drains privies and cesspools" nothing in this Act contained shall extend to authorise the Corporation or any of their officers to take or enter upon any of the lands or grounds belonging to any railway or canal company or to alter vary use or interfere with the railway canal or navigation of any such company or any of the works thereof respectively or any street road or approach thereto belonging to any such company or to restrict obstruct or interfere with the rights privileges easements or advantages lawfully used and exercised by any of them without the consent of the respective company in writing under their respective seal for that purpose first obtained.

PART IV.

Financial.

Power to Corporation to raise moneys.

120. The Corporation may from time to time raise in manner by this part of this Act provided for the following purposes the following sums and so far as the Corporation are not now authorised to borrow the same such sums shall be in addition to any moneys which the Corporation are now authorised to borrow under the provisions of the Corporation Acts (that is to say):—

Towards the erection of the new town hall the sum of ten thousand pounds:

For lending to the trustees under the Reading School Act 1867 as herein-after provided a sum not exceeding eighteen thousand pounds:

For works of sewerage and drainage including the completion of a system of sewers for surface water the sum of eleven thousand five hundred pounds:

For works of sewage disposal and works connected with the sewage farm of the Corporation the sum of twenty-two thousand pounds:

For new paving works the sum of twenty-five thousand pounds:

For the repayment of moneys borrowed pursuant to section 235 of the Public Health Act 1875 on mortgage of lands and property possessed by the Corporation as an urban sanitary authority for the purposes of disposal of sewage the sum of fifty-five thousand pounds:

For the discharge of securities granted by the Commissioners acting under the Act (Local and Personal) 7 George IV. cap. 56. the sum of six thousand and twenty-five pounds:

For redemption of the annuities created by the Reading Local Board Waterworks Act 1868 the sum of sixty-three thousand pounds:

For the extension and improvement of the waterworks of the Corporation the sum of nine thousand pounds:

For defraying in the first instance expenses which the Corporation may incur in executing works under section 150 of the Public Health Act 1875 or any other works the cost of which may be declared to be private improvement expenses the sum of three thousand pounds.

Power to lend moneys to trustees of Reading School to pay off existing mortgage.

121. The Corporation may lend to the trustees acting in execution of the said scheme confirmed by the Reading School Act 1867 and the said trustees may with the approval of the Charity Commissioners for England and Wales borrow at interest from the Corporation on the security of the land and buildings forming the school premises mentioned in the said scheme or any part thereof such moneys as they may from time to time require not exceeding in the whole the sum of eighteen thousand pounds for the purpose of carrying into effect any arrangement which the trustees may under the authority of this Act make for paying off any moneys borrowed by the said trustees under the authority of the said scheme and now secured by mortgage made in pursuance thereof and remaining due by the said trustees at the passing of this Act:

The said trustees may enter into an arrangement with the holders of the said mortgage for the payment of the moneys secured thereby or for the conversion of the same into Corporation stock at such times and upon such terms and conditions as may be arranged between them:

Provided always that notwithstanding anything in the said scheme or the Reading School Act 1867 the amount so lent by the Corporation shall be repaid by the said trustees together with the interest thereon within a period of seventy years from the time at which it shall be so lent and in such manner as may be agreed upon between the Corporation and the said trustees with the approval of the said Charity Commissioners and all moneys from time to time paid to the Corporation by the said trustees on account of interest

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or principal in respect of any moneys so lent to them by the Corporation shall be carried to the borough fund and form part of the same:

The Corporation and the said trustees and the Official Trustee of Charity Lands may execute all such deeds and documents and do all such acts as may be necessary or expedient for carrying this section into execution.

Power to create Corporation stock.

122. Subject to the provisions of this part of this Act the Corporation acting by the council in execution of any of the Corporation Acts may from time to time by resolution determine that capital stock to be called "Reading Corporation stock" (in this part of this Act referred to as "Corporation stock") shall be created in manner herein-after provided for all or any of the purposes following that is to say:—

For raising any sum (to be specified in such resolution) on account of any moneys which they have authority to raise by borrowing under the powers conferred upon them by such of the Corporation Acts for any of the purposes of the same or which they are authorised to raise by this part of this Act and which they have not then raised: or

For raising any sum (to be specified in such resolution) required by them for the purpose of paying off any portion of their debt then subsisting on the security of outstanding securities granted by the Corporation or by the said Commissioners acting under the Act (Local and Personal) 7 George IV. cap. 56. or for the purpose of redeeming the aforesaid annuities or any of them or for repaying any moneys which may be temporarily borrowed by the Corporation in order to enable them to meet any portion of such debt or to redeem such annuities or any of them: or

For the exchange or conversion into Corporation stock by agreement but not otherwise of any portion (to be specified in such resolution) of their debt then subsisting on the security of such outstanding securities as aforesaid or of all or any of such annuities.

Corporation acting by council under Municipal Corporation Acts to provide for creation and issue of stock.

123. Whenever any such resolution as aforesaid has been passed the Corporation acting by the council in accordance with the provisions of the Municipal Corporation Acts shall forthwith thereafter at a meeting to be held after due notice of the objects of the same provide for the creation of Corporation stock sufficient for raising the sum mentioned in such resolution together with the amount of composition for stamp duty in respect of such stock and the expenses of the Corporation with respect to the issue thereof and otherwise in relation thereto and in relation to the application

or appropriation of any such stock to the discharge or exchange or conversion of securities and redemption of annuities and such Corporation stock shall be issued in such amounts and manner as they may think fit and as shall be specified in a resolution to be passed at such meeting and at such prices and times and on such terms and subject to such conditions (not being inconsistent with the provisions of this part of this Act) and with such dividends as they may think fit and the Corporation acting by the council as aforesaid may and shall carry into execution the subsequent provisions of this part of this Act in relation thereto :

Where any Corporation stock has been created under this part of this Act for the purpose of raising moneys or paying off or exchanging or converting any security for moneys raised for any of the purposes of any of the Corporation Acts or of redeeming exchanging or converting all or any of the said annuities created by the said Reading Local Board Waterworks Act 1868 or for repaying any moneys temporarily borrowed as aforesaid such Corporation stock shall be deemed to have been created for the said purposes of the said Acts respectively and any moneys raised thereby shall be deemed to have been raised for such purposes and shall subject to the provisions of this part of this Act be applied accordingly.

Restricting exercise of borrowing powers after issue of Corporation stock.

124. After any moneys have been raised for any purposes by the Corporation by the issue of Corporation stock or after the exchange or conversion of any security or annuity into Corporation stock the Corporation shall not issue any mortgages or other securities for the amount so raised or converted and to the extent of such amount as aforesaid the powers of the Corporation to raise money for such purposes shall be extinguished Provided that nothing in this part of this Act contained shall take away diminish or interfere with the powers of the Corporation for raising by mortgage or otherwise under the provisions of the Corporation Acts such portions of the moneys authorised to be raised by those Acts respectively as shall not have been raised by means of Corporation stock Provided also that in determining the limit of the amount of moneys which the Corporation may from time to time raise under the Public Health Acts the amount of any moneys for the time being forming part of the Corporation loans fund and not required for the payment of dividends shall be deemed not to have been raised.

Security for Corporation stock.

125. No holder of any portion of Corporation stock shall have any priority or preference by reason of the prior creation of such stock or otherwise and all Corporation stock and the dividends thereon and the sums required for the redemption thereof shall be

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charged indifferently on the following security namely the whole revenues of the lands waterworks and property belonging to the Corporation under the Corporation Acts or otherwise howsoever and the funds accounts tolls revenues and rates formed received and leviable under the Corporation Acts but such security shall be subject to all charges existing at the passing of this Act on such lands waterworks property funds accounts tolls revenues and rates respectively and shall be a first charge on such revenues funds accounts tolls and rates after those charges and all moneys required for payment of the dividends on such stock and the sums required for the redemption of such stock as mentioned in this part of this Act shall be paid by means of contributory payments as in this part of this Act mentioned.

Agreements as to payment of moneys and conversion of existing securities into Corporation stock.

126. Where the Corporation have granted or are liable under any security under any of the Corporation Acts to secure moneys raised for any of the purposes of the same they may enter into an arrangement with the holder of such security for the repayment of any of the moneys secured thereby before the time limited for the repayment thereof or for the exchange or conversion of such security into Corporation stock upon such terms and conditions and upon such payment in respect thereof to be made by the Corporation as may be arranged between them.

Consent of trustees, incapacitated persons &c. to conversion.

8 & 9 Vict. c. 18.

127. Any person who holds any security granted by the Corporation under any of the Corporation Acts to secure moneys raised for any of the purposes of the same and who is a person enabled by the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act 1845 to sell land under that Act may subject to the provisions of this part of this Act as to stock certificates to bearer and coupons consent to any arrangement under this part of this Act for the payment of the moneys secured thereby before the time limited for the payment thereof or for the exchange or conversion of such security into Corporation stock and may accept money for such consent in the same manner as if such person was the absolute owner in his own right of such security and such person is hereby indemnified for so doing and all moneys and Corporation stock paid or issued in substitution for or on account of any such security or the moneys secured thereby shall be subject and liable to the same trusts powers provisions declarations agreements charges liens and incumbrances as immediately before the exchange or conversion or payment thereof affected such security or the moneys secured thereby and so as to give effect to and not to annul any testamentary or other disposition of or affecting the same and every such disposition shall take effect with reference to a proportionate amount of the substituted stock and moneys.

Power for trustees to invest in Corporation stock. 38 & 39 Vict. c. 83.

128. Subject to the provisions of this part of this Act as to stock certificates to bearer and coupons trustees or other persons for the time being having power to invest any moneys in nominal debentures or nominal debenture stock issued under the Local Loans Act 1875 shall have power to invest such moneys in Corporation stock issued under this part of this Act And subject as aforesaid any trustee or trustees being lawfully a holder or holders of any annuity or annuities created by the Reading Local Board Waterworks Act 1868 shall have power to invest in stock issued under this part of this Act any moneys which may be received by or payable to him or them on the redemption of such annuity or annuities.

Corporation stock to be personal estate.

129. Corporation stock shall be personal estate and shall not be liable to any foreign attachment by the custom of London or otherwise and no portion of such stock shall be redeemable except by agreement between the Corporation and the holder of such portion.

Arrangements with bank.

130. The Corporation may from time to time enter into such arrangements as they may think proper with the bank for carrying into effect the provisions of this part of this Act with reference to the creation and transfer of Corporation stock and the management thereof and the payment of the dividends thereon and the keeping of the books referred to in the next following section as "the transfer books" and for the proper remuneration of the bank with reference thereto Provided that in case such books shall be kept by the Corporation themselves all the provisions hereafter in this part of this Act contained in which the expression "the bank" is used shall be held to apply to the Corporation as if they had been named therein instead of the bank:

In case and so long as such books shall be kept by the Bank of England the following provisions shall have effect (namely):

(a) The Bank of England before allowing the receipt of any dividend on any Corporation stock may if the circumstances of the case appear to them to make it expedient require evidence of the title of any person claiming a right to receive the dividend That evidence shall be the declaration of competent persons under the Statutory Declarations Act 1835 or of such other nature as such bank requires:

(b) 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 the 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

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The Bank of England before acting on the letter of attorney may require proof to their satisfaction of the alleged infancy or unsoundness of mind by the declaration of competent persons under the Statutory Declarations Act 1835 or in such other manner as they may require:

(c) Every writing authorising the making of a transfer by attorney of Corporation stock shall be attested by two or more credible witnesses:

(d) In the case of the transfer of Corporation stock standing in the names of executors the Bank of England may require all the executors who have proved the will to join in the transfer:

42 & 43 Vict. c. 11.

(e) The provisions of the Bankers Books Evidence Act 1879 shall apply to the transfer books and to all other books accounts and documents kept by the Bank of England under the provisions of this part of this Act.

Transfer of Corporation stock.

131. Books shall be kept at the bank in which the names and addresses of the several persons from time to time entitled to Corporation stock and the amounts to which they are respectively entitled shall be entered and in which all transfers of Corporation stock shall be entered and such books are in this part of this Act referred to as "the transfer books":

Every entry of a transfer shall be conceived in proper words for the purpose of transfer and shall be signed by the person making the transfer or if he is absent by his attorney thereunto lawfully authorised by writing under his hand and seal:

The person to whom a transfer is so made may if he think fit underwrite his acceptance thereof:

The person becoming entitled to any Corporation stock or dividend thereon in consequence of the death bankruptcy or marriage of the holder of such stock or of any devolution in law from such holder or otherwise than by transfer of the stock shall produce such evidence of his title as may be reasonably required by the bank but the person so becoming entitled to any Corporation stock may transfer such stock to another person without being registered himself:

The executors or administrators of a deceased holder of Corporation stock shall alone be recognised by the bank as having any title to such stock or any dividend thereon:

The bank shall not be required to allow any executors or administrators to transfer any Corporation stock until the probate of the will of or the letters of administration to the deceased has or have been left with the bank for registration:

Except as otherwise provided by Act of Parliament or by this Act no other mode of transferring Corporation stock shall be good in law.

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Books to be evidence.

132. The transfer books kept under the provisions of this part of this Act shall be primâ facie evidence of all matters therein entered under the provisions of this part of this Act and of the title of persons entered therein as owners of any Corporation stock who are mentioned therein as such owners.

Closing of transfer books for dividends.

133. The bank may from time to time close the transfer books on any day in the month next preceding that in which the dividends on Corporation stock are payable and keep the said books closed for such period as they may think proper but so that the said books be not at any time so closed for more than fifteen days and the bank shall on each occasion of closing the said books give notice of the day upon which and the period during which the said books will be and remain closed by advertisement in one daily morning newspaper circulating generally in the city of London and some weekly newspaper circulating in the borough published at least seven days previously to the day upon which the said books are to be closed and the persons who on the day of such closing are inscribed in the said books as holders of Corporation stock shall as between them and their transferees of Corporation stock be entitled to the dividend thereon becoming payable next after that day.

Payment of dividends.

134. The dividends on all Corporation stock shall be paid on such days as may be from time to time fixed by the Corporation.

Receipt of dividends by executors, &c.

135. The bank 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 bank for registration.

Receipts for dividend of joint holders.

136. If two or more persons are registered as joint holders of any stock any one of such persons may give effectual receipts for any dividend on such stock unless notice to the contrary shall have been given to the bank by any other joint holder.

Dividend warrants by post.

137. The bank may from time to time with the sanction of the Corporation make arrangements for payment of dividends on Corporation stock by sending warrants through the post:

Every warrant so sent by post shall be deemed a cheque within the meaning assigned to the same term in the Crossed Cheques Act 1876.

39 & 40 Vict. c. 81.

Effect of posting a warrant.

138. Where a holder of Corporation stock desires to have his dividend warrants sent to him by post he shall make a request for that purpose to the bank in writing signed by him in a form approved by the bank and the Corporation and shall give to the bank an address in the United Kingdom or in the Channel Islands

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or the Isle of Man to which the letters containing the warrants are from time to time to be sent:

The posting by the bank of a letter containing a dividend warrant addressed to a holder of Corporation stock at his request under this part of this Act at the address given by him to the bank shall as respects the liability of the bank be equivalent to the delivery of the warrant to the said holder of Corporation stock himself.

Stock receipts.

139. The bank shall on demand and on payment of the fees chargeable in pursuance of this Act issue to the holder of any Corporation stock a stock receipt specifying the name and address of such holder and the amount of stock to which he is entitled and such stock receipt shall be primâ facie evidence of the title of the holder at the date of the stock receipt to the amount of stock stated therein but the want of such stock receipt shall not prevent the owner of any Corporation stock from transferring the same.

Stock receipts may be renewed when destroyed.

140. If any such stock receipt be worn out or damaged then the same may upon the production thereof be cancelled and another similar stock receipt may be given to the holder of the stock therein specified or if such stock receipt be lost or destroyed then upon proof thereof to the satisfaction of the bank a similar stock receipt may be given to the holder of the stock specified in the stock receipt so lost or destroyed and in either case a due entry of the substituted stock receipt shall be made in the said transfer books.

Right to stock certificates to bearer in respect of Corporation stock.

141. Subject to the provisions of this part of this Act with respect to trustees and to the conditions herein-after mentioned every person inscribed in the said transfer books as entitled to Corporation stock may upon payment of the fees chargeable in pursuance of this Act obtain from the bank a certificate or certificates of title to his Corporation stock or to part thereof transferable by delivery and with coupons annexed entitling the bearer of the coupons to the dividends payable in respect of that stock or part of stock (which certificate is herein-after referred to as a "stock certificate to bearer").

Restriction as to trustees taking stock certificates to bearer or coupon.

142. A trustee shall not apply for or hold a stock certificate to bearer or coupon unless he is authorised so to do by the terms of his trust and any contravention of this section by a trustee shall be deemed to be a breach of trust but this section shall not impose on the bank or the Corporation any obligation to inquire whether a person applying for or holding a stock certificate to bearer or coupon is or is not a trustee or subject them to any liability in

the event of their granting a stock certificate to bearer or coupon to a trustee or dealing with a trustee as the holder of a stock certificate to bearer or coupon or invalidate any stock certificate to bearer or coupon if issued to a trustee.

General provisions as to stock certificates to bearer.

143. No stock certificate to bearer shall be granted in respect of any sum of Corporation stock not being ten pounds twenty pounds fifty pounds one hundred pounds two hundred pounds five hundred pounds or one thousand pounds and stock certificates to bearer shall be subject to the conditions following that is to say:

(a) The coupons annexed to a stock certificate to bearer shall comprise the dividends to be payable in respect of the Corporation stock described in such stock certificate during a limited period At the expiration of such period fresh coupons shall be issued by the bank for a further limited period and so for successive periods during the continuance in force of such stock certificate but the bank may if they think fit in lieu of issuing fresh coupons in respect of a stock certificate to bearer give in exchange a fresh stock certificate to bearer with coupons annexed:

(b) Coupons shall be payable on presentation at the chief establishment of the bank or at any branch establishment of the bank situate more than ten miles from the chief establishment:

(c) The payment to the bearer of any coupon of the amount expressed therein shall be a full discharge to the bank and the Corporation from all liability in respect of that coupon and the dividend represented thereby:

(d) If any stock certificate to bearer or coupon issued under this part of this Act is lost or destroyed the bank may grant a new stock certificate to bearer or coupon on receiving indemnity to their satisfaction:

(e) A stock certificate to bearer shall entitle the bearer to the Corporation stock therein described and shall be transferable by delivery:

(f) When any stock certificate to bearer in respect of any Corporation stock is outstanding the stock represented thereby shall cease to be transferable in the transfer books:

(g) The bearer of a stock certificate to bearer may on delivery of such certificate and of all unpaid coupons belonging thereto to the bank and on compliance with any regulations made under this part of this Act and on payment of the fees chargeable in pursuance of this Act require to be entered in the transfer books as a holder of the Corporation stock described in such stock certificate and thereupon that stock shall be

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re-entered in the name and with the address required by the bearer of such stock certificate and become transferable in the transfer books and the dividends thereon shall thenceforth be payable as if no stock certificate to bearer had been issued in respect thereof:

(h) Every stock certificate to bearer of Corporation stock in respect of the transfers whereof a composition has not been paid under the provisions of Part V. of the Inland Revenue Act 1880 in respect of the stamp duty on transfers of Corporation stock shall be charged with a stamp duty of seven shillings and sixpence for every full sum of one hundred pounds and also for every fraction of one hundred pounds of the nominal amount of the stock described in such certificate:

43 & 44 Vict. c. 20.

Save in so far as relates to the mode of transfer and payment of dividends thereon any Corporation stock described in a stock certificate to bearer issued under this part of this Act shall be a charge on the same security and be subject to the same provisions as to redemption and (save in so far as such stock certificate is a negotiable security) shall be subject to the same incidents in all respects as if such stock had continued registered in the transfer books as stock transferable therein.

Fees in respect of stock receipts and stock certificates to bearer of Corporation stock under this part of this Act.

144. There shall be charged with respect to the several proceedings in relation to stock receipts and stock certificates to bearer the fees specified in the Fourth Schedule to this Act annexed or such less fees as may be determined by the Corporation Provided that where the bank in lieu of issuing fresh coupons in respect of a stock certificate to bearer give in exchange a fresh stock certificate to bearer with coupons annexed no fee shall be charged in respect of such fresh stock certificate. All fees payable in pursuance of this part of this Act shall be payable to the bank and shall be carried by the bank to the account of the Corporation.

Application of premium on issue of Corporation stock.

145. The moneys which may be received by the Corporation by way of premium upon the issue of any Corporation stock shall be applied by the Corporation in or towards payment of the expenses incurred by them with respect to the issue of such stock or otherwise in relation thereto and the balance (if any) shall be carried to the credit of the Corporation loans fund.

Expenses of Corporation in execution of Act.

146. The expenses from time to time incurred by the Corporation with respect to the issue of and otherwise in relation to Corporation stock created and issued for any of the purposes of any of the Corporation Acts and with respect to the application or appropriation of any such stock to the discharge or exchange or conversion of securities and redemption of annuities so far as such expenses shall not be defrayed in manner herein-before provided and

shall not be annual expenses herein-after referred to shall be deemed to be expenses incurred by the Corporation in the execution of the said Acts respectively and may be raised by the issue of such additional amount of such stock as may be requisite and the annual expenses incurred by the Corporation in relation to Corporation stock or the management thereof shall be paid out of the contributory funds applicable as herein-after provided to the payment of the contributory payments in respect of such stock rateably according to the amount of such contributory payments.

General regulations.

147. The bank with the sanction of the Corporation may 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:—

(1) The period for which coupons are to be given:

(2) The mode in which the bank is to act in issuing stock certificates to bearer or entering in the transfer books the bearers of stock certificates to bearer or their nominees:

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

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

Notice of trust not to affect the bank or Corporation.

148. No notice of any trust in respect of any Corporation stock or of any stock receipt or of any stock certificate to bearer or of any coupon shall be entered in the transfer books or be receivable by the bank or the Corporation nor shall the bank or the Corporation be in any way affected by notice of any such trust.

Contributory funds.

149. Where Corporation stock is created under the authority of this part of this Act the fund (in this part of this Act referred to as "the contributory fund") applicable to the payment of the contributory payments as herein-after provided in respect of such stock and the annual expenses incurred by the Corporation in relation to such stock shall be as follows:—

Where such stock is created:

(1) For raising moneys authorised to be raised on any security for the purposes of any of the Corporation Acts and not theretofore raised or for the purpose of paying off any debt owing on any security or for the conversion of any security for any debt the contributory fund shall be the security upon which such moneys are authorised to be raised or charged or upon which

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such debt was charged immediately before the creation of such Corporation stock:

(2) For raising the moneys by this part of this Act authorised to be applied towards the erection of the new town hall or for lending to the trustees under the Reading School Act 1867 the contributory fund shall be the revenues of the Corporation in their municipal capacity and the borough fund and borough rate.

(3) For raising the moneys by this part of this Act authorised to be raised for works of sewerage and drainage and for works of sewage disposal and works connected with the sewage farm the contributory fund shall be the general district rates:

(4) For raising the moneys by this part of this Act authorised to be raised for new paving works the contributory fund shall be the general district rates:

(5) For raising the moneys by this part of this Act authorised to be raised for the repayment of moneys borrowed pursuant to section 235 of the Public Health Act 1875 on mortgage of lands and property possessed by the Corporation as an urban sanitary authority for the purposes of disposal of sewage the contributory fund shall be the general district rates:

(6) For raising the moneys by this part of this Act authorised to be raised for the discharge of securities granted by the Commissioners acting under the Act (Local and Personal) 7 George IV. cap. 56. the contributory fund shall be the general district rates:

(7) For raising the moneys by this part of this Act authorised to be raised for the redemption of the annuities created by the Reading Local Board Waterworks Act 1868 and for the extension and improvement of the waterworks of the Corporation the contributory fund shall be the revenue derived from the waterworks undertaking and the general district rates:

(8) For raising the moneys by this part of this Act authorised to be raised for defraying in the first instance expenses which the Corporation may incur in executing works under section 150 of the Public Health Act 1875 and any other works the cost of which may be declared to be private improvement expenses the contributory fund shall be the general district rates:

(9) For raising any moneys by this Act authorised to be charged by the Corporation upon the borough fund and borough rate or upon the general district rates and to be raised by the Corporation the contributory fund shall be the fund and rate or the fund and rates upon which such moneys are so charged by the Corporation.

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Accounts to be kept and provision to be made for payment of dividends and redemption of stock.

150. The Corporation shall cause to be kept proper accounts showing the several purposes of the Corporation Acts for which from time to time Corporation stock has been created and the amounts of the Corporation stock so created for such purposes respectively and such accounts shall be from time to time audited in like manner as other accounts of the Corporation are from time to time audited and all moneys required from time to time to pay the dividends on Corporation stock issued for raising moneys for the purposes of any of the Corporation Acts shall from time to time be payable out of the contributory fund applicable to the payment thereof under this part of this Act and a further sum shall annually be payable out of such fund for making a provision towards the redemption of the Corporation stock issued to raise such moneys which sum shall be of such amount as together with the moneys (if any) carried to the Corporation loans fund by this Act established from any sinking fund in respect of such stock as hereinafter provided will with accumulations at the rate of three pounds ten shillings per centum per annum be sufficient to redeem such stock at par on the expiration of a period of seventy years from the time of the issue of such stock and such further sum annually payable as aforesaid shall be instead of all annual or other sums (if any) required by the Corporation Acts to be set apart for the purpose of paying off such moneys or forming any sinking fund or other fund for the repayment of such moneys :

Provided nevertheless that nothing in this section contained shall alter vary or affect the security upon which Corporation stock is by this part of this Act indifferently charged or the order in which the same is charged upon the revenues funds accounts tolls and rates constituting such security nor shall anything in this section contained discharge exonerate or relieve any of the revenues funds accounts tolls and rates constituting such security from any liability in respect of such Corporation stock or of the moneys required for the payment of dividends thereon and the redemption thereof.

Corporation loans fund.

151. For the purpose of paying the dividends on and redeeming Corporation stock created under this Act there shall be established a fund to be called "the Reading Corporation loans fund" (in this part of this Act referred to as "the Corporation loans fund") which shall be formed in manner following that is to say :—

(a) Where any security granted under the Corporation Acts is paid off by means of money raised by the creation of Corporation stock under this part of this Act or is exchanged for or converted into such stock and there is any sinking fund formed for the payment of the moneys secured by such security either alone or jointly with other securities the Cor-

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poration shall carry to the Corporation loans fund such sinking fund or such proportion thereof as may be the proportion which the moneys secured by such security bear to the total of the moneys secured by all the securities for the payment of which such fund has been formed:

The Corporation shall carry to the Corporation loans fund

(b) Any sums of money which may be received by the Corporation by way of premium on the issue of any Corporation stock and remaining over after the application thereof in manner herein-before prescribed:

(c) All moneys in the nature of capital arising from the sale of lands and property of the Corporation remaining to the credit of the Corporation after providing for all charges on such moneys existing at the time of the passing of this Act and to which the same are for the time being applicable exclusive of any portion of such moneys which the Corporation may be authorised or required from time to time to reinvest or apply to other purposes:

(d) Such half-yearly sum as shall be equal to the amount of all the dividends on all the Corporation stock for that half year: and

(e) Such annual sum as shall be equal to the amount of all the moneys payable as by this part of this Act provided towards the redemption of Corporation stock for that year;

The Corporation shall provide such half-yearly and annual sums respectively by means of contributions (in this part of this Act referred to as "contributory payments") from the contributory funds applicable to the payment thereof respectively under this part of this Act Provided always that when any such contributory fund is wholly or partially insufficient to yield the amount required for any contributory payment the Corporation shall provide the amount required to make up such insufficiency from the borough fund or by means of the borough rate: Provided further that the amounts required for payment of dividends as aforesaid and of the several contributions payable in respect thereof in any half year may be reduced by the amount of income resulting from the investment of any moneys received by way of premium and carried to the Corporation loans fund as herein-before provided and of any moneys in the nature of capital arising from the sale of lands and property carried to the Corporation loans fund as herein-before provided.

Contributory payments.

152. The amounts of the several contributory payments to such half-yearly sums as aforesaid shall be the several sums from time to time payable in respect of dividends on Corporation stock from

the several contributory funds applicable to the payment thereof respectively under this part of this Act and such half-yearly sums shall be apportioned amongst the said several funds respectively having regard to the amounts of Corporation stock in respect of which dividends are payable out of such funds respectively and the amounts of the several contributory payments to such annual sums as aforesaid on account of the redemption of Corporation stock shall be the several sums from time to time respectively payable (as by this part of this Act provided) out of the contributory funds applicable to the payment thereof respectively under this part of this Act towards the redemption of Corporation stock Provided always that in estimating for the purposes of such apportionment as aforesaid the amount of Corporation stock in respect of which contributory payments are payable out of any contributory fund the Corporation shall where any moneys in the nature of capital arising from the sale of any lands or property of the Corporation have in pursuance of the provisions of this part of this Act been carried to the Corporation loans fund deduct from the amount of the Corporation stock actually issued for the purposes of such of the Corporation Acts as such lands or property so sold may have been acquired or held under by the Corporation such an amount of Corporation stock as at the then price of such stock in the open market might have been purchased with the moneys so carried to the Corporation loans fund as aforesaid and in respect of the amount so deducted no further contributory payment shall be provided or payable whether such moneys be applied to the purchase for redemption and cancellation of such amount of Corporation stock or otherwise in accordance with the provisions of this part of this Act:

The Corporation shall from time to time raise the amount of such contributory payments respectively out of the contributory funds applicable to the payment of the same respectively under this part of this Act and the Corporation may for the raising of such contributory payments respectively perform all necessary acts and exercise all necessary powers and when necessary collect the rents and levy the rates and assessments necessary to make up such contributory fund in the manner and subject to the conditions provided by the Corporation Acts in relation thereto respectively and may for such purpose act in execution of all or any of such Acts: Provided always that where in any case any contributory fund is wholly or partly insufficient to yield the amount required for any contributory payment to be provided thereout and the amount required to make up such insufficiency is provided as by this part of this Act prescribed out of the borough fund or by means of the borough rate the amount so provided shall be deemed

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to be a debt due from such fund to the borough fund in respect of which interest shall be payable at the rate of three pounds and ten shillings per centum per annum until the repayment of the same and the amount of such debt together with the interest thereon until repayment thereof at the rate aforesaid shall as soon as may be and when the Corporation are of opinion that such fund will be sufficient for such purpose be raised and levied as part of and together with the then next contributory payment out of such fund and when so raised the same shall be carried to the credit of the borough fund.

Application of moneys raised and received on account of private improvement expenses.

153. A separate account shall be kept of all moneys raised by the creation of Corporation stock for the purposes of private improvement expenses and all private improvement rates and all moneys paid by owners and others in relation to such private improvement expenses shall after payment of the contributory payments payable in respect thereof be carried to the credit of such account and the Corporation may from time to time apply any such moneys so carried to such account in payment of private improvement expenses incurred by them from time to time and when any moneys which have been carried to the credit of any such account are applied in payment of private improvement expenses all private improvement rates and all moneys paid by owners and others in relation to such expenses shall be carried to the credit of the same account and so on from time to time.

Application of Corporation loans fund.

154. The Corporation shall from time to time apply the Corporation loans fund in the following manner and subject to the following conditions (that is to say) :—

(1) The half-yearly sum to be carried to the said fund and also the income resulting from the moneys carried to the said fund pursuant to section 151 (sub-sections (b) and (c)) of this Act shall be applied in the payment of dividends on Corporation stock :

(2) The other sums carried to the said fund pursuant to section 151 of this Act and including the sums annually payable out of the contributory funds in accordance with section 150 of this Act which last-mentioned sums together constitute the annual sum to be carried to the Corporation loans fund in accordance with section 151 of this Act shall respectively be applied in the purchase of Corporation stock for redemption :

(3) Corporation stock purchased for redemption by means of the sums annually payable and carried to the Corporation loans fund in accordance with sections 150 and 151 of this Act or by means of moneys carried to the Corporation loans fund pursuant to sub-sections (b) and (c) of section 151 of

this Act shall be cancelled and no further contributory payment shall be provided or be payable in respect of Corporation stock so purchased by means of moneys carried to the said fund in pursuance of the said sub-sections (b) and (c):

(4) The Corporation shall on the expiration of or within a period of seventy years from the issue of any Corporation stock purchase for redemption a like amount of Corporation stock out of moneys carried to the Corporation loans fund (not being moneys referred to in sub-section 1 of this section) and the stock so purchased for redemption shall be cancelled but the Corporation shall not be bound to purchase any Corporation stock for redemption and cancellation unless they can do so at or below par Provided that if at any time after the expiration of any such period as aforesaid the Local Government Board are of opinion that the Corporation can without incurring any material loss redeem any Corporation stock remaining unredeemed they may after hearing the Corporation (if desirous of being heard) by order give such directions as they think fit for ensuring the redemption of such stock and any such order shall be enforceable by writ of mandamus to be obtained by the Local Government Board out of the High Court of Justice:

(5) If any Corporation stock comprised in a stock certificate to bearer shall be purchased for redemption and cancellation the outstanding coupons belonging thereto shall be delivered up and cancelled previous to the cancellation of the stock comprised in such certificate:

(6) When any Corporation stock is redeemed and cancelled by means of the annual sums to be carried to the Corporation loans fund as herein-before provided or by means of the interest or dividends thereof or the resulting income thereof and such stock is redeemed and cancelled at an earlier period than that prescribed for the redemption of the same by section 150 of this Act the contributory payments in respect of the stock so redeemed and cancelled shall notwithstanding such redemption and cancellation continue to be payable and to be carried to the Corporation loans fund and to be accumulated up to the end of the said period in like manner in every respect as though such stock had continued unredeemed until the end of the said period:

(7) If any Corporation stock created under the authority of this part of this Act shall not be redeemed and cancelled within the period prescribed as aforesaid for the redemption of the same then and in such case the dividends from time to time payable on such stock shall until redemption and cancellation of such

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stock be paid out of the income for the time being resulting from the investment as herein-after provided of any sums carried to the Corporation loans fund and applicable to the purchase of such stock for redemption and save in so far as such income may be insufficient for such purpose no further moneys shall be carried to the Corporation loans fund from any contributory fund liable to contributions for payment of such dividends.

Until the whole of the said sums carried to the Corporation loans fund and applicable as aforesaid to the purchase of Corporation stock for redemption shall have been so applied the Corporation shall invest any part of such sums which shall remain unapplied and uninvested on the 25th day of March in any year in any securities in which trustees are for the time being or may from time to time hereafter be authorised to invest trust funds or in Corporation stock or in any mortgages bonds debenture stock or other securities authorised by Parliament of any municipal corporation or urban sanitary authority or of any company incorporated by Act of Parliament and paying dividends on its original capital and may from time to time vary any such investment and the interest and dividends thereof and the resulting income thereof shall form part of the Corporation loans fund and may be invested in the same manner and shall be accumulated.

Application of moneys raised by Corporation stock and not for the time being required.

155. The Corporation may from time to time invest all moneys which may be raised by the issue of Corporation stock and which may not for the time being be required for the purposes of this part of this Act in any securities in which trustees are for the time being authorised to invest trust funds or in Corporation stock or in any mortgages bonds debenture stock or other securities authorised by Parliament of any municipal corporation or urban sanitary authority or of any company incorporated by Act of Parliament and paying dividends on its original capital and may from time to time vary any such investment and shall from time to time carry the interest arising from any such securities or investments to the Corporation loans fund on account of the sums from time to time required to be carried thereto in respect of such Corporation stock.

When contributory payments may cease.

156. If at any time the annual income of the Corporation loans fund is not less than the annual dividends payable on so much of the Corporation stock as is then unredeemed the contributory payments required by this part of this Act to be paid into the Corporation loans fund shall cease to be so paid.

Application of surplus of Corpora-

157. When the moneys from time to time carried to the Corporation loans fund in respect of any Corporation stock created at

one time for the purposes of any of the Corporation Acts together with accumulations amount to a greater sum than is required for the redemption and cancellation of an amount of Corporation stock equal to the amount of the Corporation stock created for such purposes as aforesaid the balance remaining over after deducting the sum required for such redemption as aforesaid may be applied as the Corporation may from time to time think expedient to any of the purposes of the Corporation Acts.

tion loans fund after redemption and cancellation of Corporation stock.

Appointment of a receiver in certain cases.

158. Any person entitled to any Corporation stock may if default be made for a period of not less than two months after demand in writing in the payment of dividend on such stock apply to the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice in a summary way by motion or petition without the issue of a writ for the appointment of a receiver and the said Chancery Division may if it think fit on such application appoint a receiver on such terms and conditions and with such powers as it may think fit Such receiver shall have the same power of collecting and receiving and recovering and applying all moneys liable to be carried under this part of this Act to the Corporation loans fund and of assessing and raising and recovering all rates for the purpose of obtaining such moneys as the Corporation or any officer thereof may have and shall apply all such moneys after payment of expenses and costs under the direction of the said Chancery Division for the purposes of and in conformity with this part of this Act The said Chancery Division may at any time discharge such receiver and shall have full jurisdiction over such receiver and the applicant and all persons interested in the acts of the receiver in the same manner and to the same extent as if such receiver had been appointed by the said Chancery Division in an action duly instituted therein.

Exemption of purchasers of Corporation stock from inquiries into application of money regularity of proceedings &c.

159. A person purchasing any Corporation stock or advancing money to the Corporation on the security of such stock or accepting such stock in lieu of and by way of exchange or conversion of any security or annuity under this part of this Act shall not be bound to see or inquire whether such stock is created or such advances are required for the purposes of the Corporation Acts or is or are within the borrowing powers of the Corporation or otherwise in accordance with the provisions of this part of this Act or any regulations made thereunder and shall not be prejudiced by the same not being so and shall not be bound to see to or inquire into the application of the moneys or any part of the moneys arising from such stock or of any such security or advances or be in any way responsible for the non-application or misapplication thereof and shall not be bound to inquire whether the Corporation acting

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by the council or any meeting of the council when creating such Corporation stock was properly constituted or convened or that the proceedings at any meeting of such council were legal or regular.

Purchasers of land to be freed from charges.

160. Where the Corporation sell or lease or otherwise dispose of to any person any land works or property the revenues of which are charged under the provisions of this part of this Act as security for any Corporation stock such land works or property shall in the hands of such person be absolutely freed from every such charge and such person shall not be bound to see to or inquire into the application of the money arising from such sale lease or other disposition to the Corporation loans fund or otherwise in manner directed by this part of this Act or be in any way responsible for the non-application or misapplication thereof.

Power of Corporation to sell &c. land.

161. Nothing in this part of this Act shall affect any power or duty of the Corporation to sell lease or otherwise dispose of land works or property belonging to them or to apply the moneys arising from such sale lease or disposition in discharge of such liabilities and securities as are a charge on the same in priority to the charge created by this part of this Act or to apply any part of such moneys received by way of fines in the same manner as they might have done if this Act had not been passed or affect the claim of any person under any such prior charge to such moneys or any part thereof.

Annual return to Local Government Board.

162. The borough accountant shall within forty-two days after the thirty-first day of December in each year during which any payment is required to be made into the Corporation loans fund under the provisions of this part of 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:

(a) The amounts which have been paid into the Corporation loans fund during the year in accordance with the provisions of this part of this Act for the purpose of paying the dividends on the Corporation stock and towards redeeming such stock respectively:

(b) The amounts of the contributory payments paid in accordance with the provisions of this part of this Act from the several contributory funds applicable to the payment of the same respectively:

(c) The amounts which have been paid in accordance with the provisions of this part of this Act in respect of the sale of any lands and other property on the revenue of which the Corporation stock is charged:

(d) The amounts which have been carried to the credit of the Corporation loans fund during the year in accordance with the provisions of this part of this Act in respect of any sinking or other fund or premium :

(e) The amounts which have accumulated during the year on the investments of the Corporation loans fund :

(f) The amounts which have been applied during the year for the purpose of paying the dividends on the Corporation stock and towards redeeming such stock respectively :

(g) The amounts which have been invested during the year and the description of the securities upon which any investment has been made :

(h) The total amount if any remaining invested at the end of the year :

(i) The total amount of the Corporation stock then remaining unredeemed :

and in the event of any wilful default in making such return the said accountant shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds :

If it appears to the Local Government Board by that return or otherwise that the Corporation have made default in complying with any of the provisions of this part of this Act relating to the payments to be made into the Corporation loans fund or the application and investment of the same they may after hearing the Corporation if desirous of being heard by order require such default to be made good within a period to be limited by such order and any such order may contain such directions as in the opinion of the Local Government Board may be necessary for giving effect thereto and shall be enforceable by writ of mandamus to be obtained by the Local Government Board out of Her Majesty's High Court of Justice.

Saving rights of holders of existing securities.

163. Nothing in this part of this Act shall affect the security or rights of any person who may before the passing of this Act have advanced money to the Corporation for any of the purposes of any of the Corporation Acts or who may for the time being hold any security or be entitled to any annuity granted or payable by the Corporation under those Acts so long as such person has not been paid the principal and interest due in respect of such advances and securities or made an arrangement for the exchange or conversion of such securities under this part of this Act or so long as such annuity has not been redeemed and the Corporation shall respectively during the same periods (whenever so required by the holder of any such security or annuity) apply the funds accounts

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tolls revenues and moneys under their control in such manner and perform all such acts and exercise all such powers and if necessary levy the same rates and assessments as they would have been required to do for the benefit and security of the holder of any such security or annuity if this Act had not passed.

Corporation stock to rank pari passu with stock to be created for purposes of future Acts or Orders where so provided.

164. Where by any Act or Provisional Order passed or confirmed in the present or any future session of Parliament the Corporation are empowered to raise any moneys for the purposes in such Act or Order mentioned and it is by such Act or Order provided that for the purpose of raising the moneys thereby authorised to be raised the Corporation may create and issue capital stock then and in every such case any further capital stock created and issued under the authority of such Act or Order shall be deemed to be Corporation stock created and issued under the authority of this part of this Act and shall rank pari passu therewith and all the provisions of this part of this Act shall extend and apply to the creation and issue of such further stock and to the security for the same and otherwise in relation thereto in every respect as if such Act or Order were mentioned in the First Schedule to this Act annexed and such Act or Order were included in the expression the Corporation Acts as used in this part of this Act and this part of this Act and all deeds securities instruments and documents in which this part of this Act is mentioned or referred to shall be construed accordingly.

Forgery &c. of transfers of Corporation stock &c.

33 & 34 Vict. c. 58.

165. For the purposes of the Act of the session of the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth years of Her Majesty's reign chapter ninety-eight "To consolidate and amend the statute law of England and "Ireland relating to indictable offences by forgery" all Corporation stock shall be deemed to be capital stock of a body corporate within the meaning of that Act and for the purposes of the Forgery Act 1870 the terms "stock certificate" and "coupon" in the said Act shall be deemed to include a stock receipt and a stock certificate to bearer and a coupon under this part of this Act.

Expenses of Act.

166. All the costs charges and expenses preliminary to and of and incidental to the preparing applying for obtaining and passing of this Act including the costs incurred by the Corporation in or with the object of complying with the provisions of the Act of the session of Parliament held in the 35th and 36th years of the reign of Her present Majesty (chapter 91) shall be charged upon the borough fund and borough rate and upon the general district rates in such proportions as the Corporation shall think fit to order and direct and the sums so charged shall be paid out of the funds

and rates upon which the same may be respectively charged in such proportions as aforesaid or the Corporation may raise in manner by this Act provided any moneys which they require for the purpose of paying off the moneys so charged upon the borough fund and borough rate or upon the general district rates.

A.D. 1881.

SCHEDULES referred to in the foregoing Act.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

Setting forth the several Acts in the foregoing Act referred to collectively as "the Corporation Acts."

Part I.

The Municipal Corporation Acts as defined by the foregoing Act so far as the same relate to the borough.

The Act 7 Geo. IV. c. LVI. intituled "An Act for better paving lighting "cleansing watching and otherwise improving the borough of Reading in the "county of Berks."

The Act 2 & 3 Vict. c. XL. intituled "An Act to enable the mayor "aldermen and burgesses of the borough of Reading in the county of Berks "to sell certain real estate discharged from certain liabilities and to invest the "purchase moneys arising from such sales in the purchase of other real estate to "be charged with such liabilities."

The Borough of Reading Provisional Order confirmed by the Public Health Supplemental Act 1850 (No. 3).

The Lunatic Asylums Act 1853.

The Reading Corporation Markets Act 1853.

The Borough of Reading Provisional Order confirmed by the Local Government Supplemental Act 1860 (No. 2).

The Reading School Act 1867.

The Borough of Reading Provisional Order confirmed by the Local Government Supplemental Act 1867 (No. 6).

The Caversham Bridge Act 1868.

The Borough of Reading Provisional Order confirmed by the Local Government Supplemental Act 1869 (No. 2).

The Reading Local Board Waterworks Sewerage Drainage and Improvement Act 1870.

The two Borough of Reading Provisional Orders confirmed by the Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation Act 1873 (No. 4).

The Tramways Act 1870.

The Reading Tramways Order 1878 confirmed by the Tramways Orders Confirmation (No. 1) Act 1878.

The Artizans and Labourers Dwellings Improvement Act 1875.

The Public Health Act 1875.

The Prison Act 1877.

All public Acts passed before the passing of the foregoing Act so far as the same relate to the borough and authorise the borrowing of money by the Corporation and any Acts altering amending or affecting the same for the time being and from time to time hereafter in force.

PART II.

Waterworks Acts.

The Act 7 Geo. IV. c. XXXIII. intituled "An Act for the better and "more effectually supplying with water the inhabitants of the several parishes "of Saint Mary Saint Lawrence and Saint Giles Reading in the county of "Berks."

The Act 5 and 6 Will. IV. c. XCIX. intituled "An Act to enable the Reading "Waterworks Company to extend their works and for explaining and enlarging "the powers of the Act relating to such Company."

The Reading Waterworks Act 1851.

The Reading Waterworks Act 1868.

The Reading Local Board Waterworks Act 1868.

The Reading Local Board Waterworks Sewerage Drainage and Improvement Act 1870.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

Charges to be paid to the Corporation for making plans sections and descriptions relative to drainage of premises into sewers of the Corporation.

In the case of houses or premises where the gross rental is under 15*l.* a year:

For not exceeding 2 houses - - -	7*s.* 6*d.*	for a set of 3 plans sections and descriptions
For exceeding 2 and not exceeding 4 houses	10*s.* 0*d.*	„ „
For exceeding 4 and not exceeding 6 houses	12*s.* 6*d.*	„ „

and 2*s.* 6*d.* additional for every 1 or 2 houses beyond 6

Where the gross rental is 15*l.* and under 40*l.*:

For 1 or 2 houses - - - - -	7*s.* 6*d.*	for a set of 3 plans sections and descriptions

and 2*s.* 6*d.* additional for every house beyond 2

Where the gross rental is 40*l.* or upwards:

For a single house - - - -	10*s.* 0*d.*	for a set of 3 plans sections and descriptions

and 5*s.* 0*d.* for every additional house.

A.D. 1881.

THIRD SCHEDULE.

Certificate of Disease &c.

Reading Corporation Act 1881.

To the Corporation of the borough of Reading Pursuant to the above-mentioned Act I hereby certify and declare that in my opinion the undermentioned person is suffering from an infectious disease within the terms of such Act.

Dated the day of 18 .

(Signed)

Name of person suffering from the disease

Situation of the building wherein such person is - - - -

Name of occupier or other person having the charge management or control of the building or room - -

Nature of disease - - -

NOTE.—This certificate must (under penalty of ten pounds in case of neglect) be forthwith sent to the medical officer of health of the Corporation at his office.

FOURTH SCHEDULE.

Schedule of Fees.

On the issue of a stock receipt or of a substituted stock receipt in lieu of a stock receipt worn out damaged lost or destroyed a fee not exceeding two shillings and sixpence.

On the issue of a stock certificate to bearer or of a new stock certificate to bearer in lieu of a stock certificate to bearer lost or destroyed a fee not exceeding five shillings in respect of every such certificate for one hundred pounds or any greater sum and a fee of two shillings and sixpence in respect of every such certificate for any less sum than one hundred pounds.

If the applicant is the registered holder of an amount of Corporation stock divisible into several sums of ten pounds or multiples of ten pounds he may subject to the provisions of this Act as to the sums for which stock certificates to bearer may be granted require such sums of ten pounds or such multiples of ten pounds to be distributed amongst different stock certificates to bearer as he thinks fit.

On the entry in the transfer books of the Corporation stock included in a stock certificate to bearer there shall be charged a fee not exceeding five shillings.

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