

**CHAPTER xiii.**

An Act to empower the mayor aldermen and burgesses of the borough of Llanelly to make further provision with regard to water supply and markets and the health local government finance and improvement of the borough and for other purposes. A.D. 1929.
[25th April 1929.]

WHEREAS the borough of Llanelly in the county of Carmarthen is a municipal borough under the government of the mayor aldermen and burgesses of the borough of Llanelly (in this Act called "the Corporation") who acting by the council are also the urban sanitary authority for the district comprising the borough :

And whereas the Corporation are the owners of the water undertaking of the borough and under powers conferred upon them by various Acts supply water within the borough and in adjoining districts and it is expedient that further powers should be conferred upon them with regard to that undertaking :

And whereas the Corporation are the owners of the markets undertaking and the slaughter-houses undertaking within the borough and it is expedient that further powers should be conferred upon them with regard to those undertakings and to the fairs held within the borough :

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And whereas it is expedient that further powers should be conferred upon the Corporation for the regulation of streets buildings sewers and drains and other sanitary matters and otherwise in relation to the health local government regulation and improvement of the borough :

And whereas it is expedient to make further provision with regard to the finances of the Corporation :

And whereas it is expedient that the other provisions contained in this Act should be enacted :

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

And whereas in relation to the promotion of the Bill for this Act the requirements of the Borough Funds Acts 1872 and 1903 have been observed :

May it therefore please Your Majesty that it may be enacted and be it enacted by the King'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 :—

PART I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title. 1. This Act may be cited as the Llanelly Corporation Act 1929.

Division
of Act
into Parts. 2. This Act is divided into Parts as follows :—
Part I.—Preliminary.
Part II.—Water supply.
Part III.—Markets and fairs.
Part IV.—Streets buildings sewers and drains.
Part V.—Infectious disease and sanitary provisions.
Part VI.—Hackney carriages and police provisions.
Part VII.—Finance.
Part VIII.—Miscellaneous.

3. The following Acts and parts of Acts (so far as the same are applicable for the purposes and are not varied by or inconsistent with this Act) are hereby incorporated with and form part of this Act (namely):—

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Incorporation of
general
Acts.

- (1) The Waterworks Clauses Act 1847 except the words “with the consent in writing of the “owner or reputed owner of any such house “or of the agent of such owner” in section 44 and except sections 75 to 83 of that Act;

- (2) The Waterworks Clauses Act 1863.

4. In this Act the several words and expressions to which meanings are assigned by the Acts wholly or partially incorporated herewith or by the Public Health Acts 1875 to 1925 or by the Rating and Valuation Act 1925 have the same respective meanings unless there be something in the subject or context repugnant to such construction And in this Act unless the subject or context otherwise requires—

Interpreta-
tion.

“The Corporation” means the mayor aldermen and burgesses of the borough of Llanelly;

“The borough” means the borough of Llanelly;

“The council” means the council of the borough;

“The mayor” “the town clerk” “the borough accountant” “the medical officer” “the surveyor” and “the sanitary inspector” mean respectively the mayor the town clerk the borough accountant the medical officer of health the surveyor and any sanitary inspector of the borough and respectively include any person duly authorised to discharge temporarily the duties of those officers;

“The county council” means the council for the administrative county of Carmarthen;

“The Minister” means the Minister of Health;

“The general rate fund” and “the general rate” mean respectively the general rate fund and the general rate of the borough or until the date when the first new valuation list made under Part II of the Rating and Valuation Act 1925 comes into force in the borough the borough fund and borough rate the district fund and general district rate of the borough;

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“Gross value” has the same meaning as in the Rating and Valuation Act 1925;

“The Act of 1865” “the Act of 1888” “the Act of 1909” and “the Act of 1920” mean respectively the Llanelly (Local Board) Waterwork Act 1865 the Llanelly Local Board Act 1888 the Llanelly Waterworks Act 1909 and the Llanelly Corporation Water Act 1920;

“Water limits” means the limits for the time being of the Corporation for the supply of water;

“Cattle” shall include horses asses mules sheep goats and swine;

“Water rental” means the charge payable for a supply of water;

“Hackney carriage” has the same meaning as in the Town Police Clauses Act 1847 and does not include an omnibus;

“Road authority” means with reference to any road or part of a road in which any police telephone call box or street fire alarm shall be fixed under the powers of this Act the authority company or person charged with or liable to contribute to the maintenance of such road or part of a road;

“Food” has the meaning assigned to it by section 34 (Definitions) of the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act 1928;

“Infectious disease” means (except where otherwise stated) any infectious disease to which the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act 1889 is for the time being applicable within the borough;

“Child” means a person under the age of sixteen years;

“Sunday school” means any school or building in which children are assembled for instruction on a Sunday or specially for religious instruction whether on a Sunday or not;

“Daily penalty” means a penalty for each day on which an offence is continued by a person after conviction;

“The parish” means the civil parish of Llanelly; A.D. 1929.

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

“Statutory security” means any security in which trustees are for the time being by or under any Act of Parliament passed or to be passed authorised to invest trust money and any mortgage bond debenture debenture stock stock or other security authorised by or under any Act of Parliament passed or to be passed of any county council or municipal corporation or other local authority as defined by section 34 (Definitions) of the Local Loans Act 1875 but does not include annuities rentcharges or securities transferable by delivery or any securities of the Corporation;

“Telegraphic line” has the same meaning as in the Telegraph Act 1878.

PART II.

WATER SUPPLY.

5. From and after the quarter day next after the passing of this Act the following provisions shall have effect:—

Rates for
supply for
domestic
purposes.

- (1) The Corporation shall at the request of the owner or occupier of any dwelling-house situate within the water limits or part of such a dwelling house entitled under the provisions of the Acts for the time being relating to the water

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undertaking to demand a supply of water for domestic purposes furnish to such owner or occupier a sufficient supply of water for such domestic purposes at a rental per annum not exceeding ten per centum upon the gross value of the premises so supplied :

Provided that the Corporation shall not be required to supply any premises with water at a less rate than threepence per week :

- (2) The gross value of any such premises as aforesaid upon which the rent is charged shall be the gross value thereof as ascertained by the valuation list in force at the commencement of the period for which the rental accrues :

Provided that when the water rental is chargeable on the gross value of a part only of any hereditaments entered in the valuation list such gross value shall be a fairly apportioned part of the gross value of the whole tenement ascertained as aforesaid the apportionment in case of dispute to be ascertained by a court of summary jurisdiction.

Revision
of water
charges.

6. The Minister may if he thinks fit from time to time on the application of the Corporation or of a local authority having jurisdiction within the water limits by order vary either by way of increase or decrease the rates rentals and charges for the supply of water which the Corporation are authorised to charge and any such order may provide for the alteration of the basis of such rates rentals and charges.

Water
rental pay-
able half-
yearly in
advance.

7.—(1) The rental and charges payable to the Corporation for the supply of water shall be paid in advance by half-yearly payments due on the following days in the year namely the first day of April and the first day of October but so that the same shall not be recoverable until the expiration of two months after the said days respectively and the first payment in the case of any new supply of water shall be made at the time when the pipe by which the water is supplied is made to communicate with the pipes of the Corporation and shall be such part only of the half-yearly amount as the number of days from the date the supply of water is afforded to the next succeeding half-yearly date of payment bears to the total number of days in the half-year.

(2) The Corporation may from time to time if they think fit make an allowance by way of discount not exceeding five per centum on the amount due in respect of any water rental or charge or any instalment thereof from every person who pays the same within such time after demand of the rental or charge or any instalment thereof as the case may be as the Corporation may prescribe. A.D. 1929.
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(3) Provided that the same rate of discount shall be allowed in similar circumstances to every person from whom such water rental or any instalment thereof shall be demanded.

(4) Notice of this enactment shall be endorsed on every demand note of water rental.

(5) This section shall come into operation on the first day of April nineteen hundred and thirty and demand notes issued in respect of the half-year commencing the first day of October nineteen hundred and twenty-nine shall be in respect of the period from the first day of October nineteen hundred and twenty-nine to the thirty-first day of March nineteen hundred and thirty.

8. When water of the Corporation supplied for domestic purposes is used for washing horses carriages or motor cars or for other purposes in premises where horses carriages or motor cars are kept for private use the Corporation may if a hose-pipe or other similar apparatus is used charge such additional sum not exceeding twenty shillings per annum (and where more motor cars than one are ordinarily kept a further sum not exceeding ten shillings per annum for each motor car beyond the first as the Corporation may prescribe) and any sum charged under the provisions of this section shall be paid half-yearly in advance and be recoverable in the same manner as water rentals. Supply of water by hose-pipe to stables &c.

9.—(1) The Corporation shall not be bound to supply with water otherwise than by measure (a) any workhouse public institution hospital (whether public or private) asylum (whether public or private) sanatorium club hotel assembly hall restaurant public-house or inn or (b) any boarding-house capable of accommodating twenty or more persons including the persons usually resident therein or (c) any school. Supply of water to houses partly used for trade &c.

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(2) The minimum charge for a supply of water by measure to any of the premises in this section mentioned shall in each quarter of the year be one-fourth of the annual amount which would be payable for a domestic supply furnished to a dwelling-house of the same gross value.

Penalty
for closing
valves and
apparatus.

10. Every person who shall wilfully (without the consent of the Corporation) or negligently close or shut off any valve cock or other work or apparatus belonging to the Corporation whereby the supply of water shall be interfered with shall (without prejudice to any other right or remedy of the Corporation) be liable on conviction to a penalty not exceeding five pounds and the Corporation may in addition thereto recover the amount of any damage by them sustained. Provided that this section shall not apply to a consumer closing a valve fixed on his communication pipe.

Penalty for
interfering
with valves
&c.

11. Any person being the owner or occupier of any house building or part of a house or building or premises to or in respect of which he is not for the time being entitled to a supply or the continuance of the supply of water by the Corporation who shall without the authority of the Corporation turn on any valve cock or other work or apparatus attached to any service main or pipe connected with any main of the Corporation and provided or available for the purpose of affording such supply shall be deemed to commit an offence under section 60 of the Waterworks Clauses Act 1847 and the said section shall extend and apply accordingly.

Corporation
to connect
communica-
tion pipes
with mains.

12. Notwithstanding anything contained in any Act relating to the Corporation the Corporation shall have the exclusive right of executing any works on any of the water mains of the Corporation for connecting any communication pipe therewith and the Corporation shall on the request of any owner or occupier of any premises who is entitled to be supplied with water by the Corporation execute on any such main any work which shall be necessary to connect the communication or service pipe of such owner or occupier therewith and any expenses incurred by the Corporation in so doing shall be repaid by the owner or occupier so requesting and shall be recoverable as a civil debt.

13. The Corporation by their agents or workmen after forty-eight hours' notice in writing under the hand of the surveyor or some other officer of the Corporation to the occupier or if there be no occupier then to the owner or lessee of any house building or land in which any pipe meter or fitting belonging to the Corporation is laid or fixed and through or in which the supply of water is from any cause other than the default of the Corporation discontinued for the space of forty-eight hours may enter such house building or land between the hours of nine in the morning and four in the afternoon or at any other time with the authority in writing of a justice for the purpose of removing and may remove every such pipe meter and fitting repairing all damage caused by such entry or removal.

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Power to
remove
meters and
fittings.

14. In addition to the powers conferred by section 57 of the Waterworks Clauses Act 1847 any officer of the Corporation may at all reasonable times between the hour of four o'clock in the afternoon and one hour after sunset enter into any house or premises supplied with water by the Corporation in order to examine if there be any waste or misuse of such water and if any person hinder any such officer from entering or making such examination as aforesaid he shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds.

Extension
of power
to inspect
premises.

PART III.

MARKETS AND FAIRS.

15. The Corporation may by agreement acquire the franchises and rights of holding any fairs held in the borough existing at the date of the passing of this Act and the limits of any fair the franchise rights of which the Corporation has acquired shall be deemed to be the borough and any such fair shall for the purposes of so much of the Public Health Act 1875 as relates to stallages rents and tolls be deemed to be a market acquired by them.

As to
acquisition
of rights of
holding
fairs.

16. The Corporation may permit any market place or any land used for the purposes of any market or cattle market and any open land belonging to them to be used for the purpose of holding all or any fairs held in the borough.

Use of
market
place for
fairs.

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Extension
of powers
of leasing
market
land and
buildings.

17. The Corporation may lease or agree to lease any land or buildings belonging to them and used as part of a market for any term not exceeding ninety-nine years either at a reserved rent or on a fine or both subject to such conditions for the erection or maintenance of buildings shops or premises for commercial purposes as the Corporation shall think fit.

Power to
make bye-
laws as to
fairs.

18. The Corporation may make byelaws for the prevention (during the holding of any fair belonging to them in the borough) of nuisances or obstructions on the land on which any such fair is held and for the regulation during the said period of the use of such land and the buildings stalls pens and stands thereon.

PART IV.

STREETS BUILDINGS SEWERS AND DRAINS.

Adjust-
ment of
boundaries
of streets.

19.—(1) The Corporation may enter into and carry into effect agreements with any owner of lands adjoining any street within the borough for the adjustment of the boundary of any such street and for such purpose may give up to such owner land including land forming part of the street in exchange for other land For the purposes of this section the Corporation shall be deemed to be the owners of the land forming the site of the street and shall be entitled to convey the same in accordance with an agreement entered into in pursuance of this section.

(2) Provided that no such agreement shall be entered into until the expiration of one month from the date on which notice of the proposals has been given by advertisement in some local newspaper circulating in the borough and if during such period of one month any four inhabitant householders of the borough by themselves or their agent give notice to the Corporation of their intention to appeal under the provisions of this section the Corporation shall not proceed with their proposals (unless the notice of appeal is withdrawn) pending a decision on or a withdrawal of the appeal The advertisement in the newspaper shall include notice of this proviso.

(3) Any four inhabitant householders of the borough may appeal to a court of summary jurisdiction against

any proposal of the Corporation for an adjustment of the boundaries of a street under this section within the period mentioned in subsection (2) of this section. A.D. 1929.
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(4) On any such appeal the court may and is hereby empowered to make such order in the premises and on such terms and conditions as to the court shall seem just.

(5) The costs of any such appeal shall be paid in such manner and by such parties to the appeal as the court may direct.

(6) Notwithstanding any agreement entered into under this section the Postmaster-General shall continue to have the same powers and rights in respect of any telegraphic line belonging to or used by him which remains in under upon over along or across the site of any such street as if the same had continued to be part of the street and if by reason or in consequence of any such agreement it becomes necessary to alter any such telegraphic line the enactments contained in section 7 of the Telegraph Act 1878 shall apply to any such alteration as though the Corporation or the owner of the adjoining land (as the case may be) were "undertakers" within the meaning of the said Act.

(7) In any case where the adjustment of the boundary of any street under the powers of this section would affect any mains pipes or apparatus of the Llanelly Gaslight Company (hereinafter in this section referred to as "the gas company") the Corporation shall in addition to the notice required by subsection (2) of this section give notice in writing of their proposals to the gas company and notwithstanding any agreement entered into under this section the gas company shall continue to have the same powers and rights in respect of any such mains pipes or apparatus belonging to or used by them which remain in under or upon the land so conveyed by the Corporation as if the same had continued to be part of the street :

Provided that—

- (a) the Corporation may by such last-mentioned notice require the gas company to alter and the gas company when so required shall alter;
or

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(b) the gas company may if they notify the Corporation within the period of one month after the receipt by them of such last-mentioned notice of their intention so to do alter

the position of any such mains pipes or apparatus so that the same shall be situate in the street as altered under the provisions of this section and any expense reasonably incurred by the gas company in effecting any such alteration as aforesaid shall be repaid to them by the Corporation.

Adjust-
ment of
boundaries
of estates.

20.—(1) For the purpose of securing the proper laying out or development of any estate or lands in respect of or in connection with which plans for any new street (including in that expression the widening of an existing street or the widening or adaptation of a road footpath or way so as to form a new street) are submitted to the Corporation for approval the Corporation may require that provision shall be made for adjusting and altering the boundaries of any such estate or lands or any lands adjacent or near thereto and for effecting such exchanges of land and the removal imposition or other regulation of covenants restrictions and conditions attaching to such lands as may be necessary or convenient for such purposes and the provision so to be made and the terms and conditions upon which such provision is to be made shall failing agreement between the Corporation and the respective persons interested in such estates or lands be determined on the application of the Corporation or any such person by an arbitrator to be appointed by the Minister and the Corporation may for securing the execution of any such purposes agree to pay and may and shall pay to any such person or persons such sums as may be agreed upon or in default of agreement may be determined by arbitration as aforesaid. Provided that the payment of money by any such person shall not be made a term or condition of any award made under this section otherwise than with his consent.

(2) Any award made under the provisions of this section shall operate to effect any adjustment or alteration of boundaries or exchange of lands or the removal imposition or other regulation of covenants restrictions

and conditions attaching to such lands which may be provided for by such award or be necessary for giving effect thereto and shall be duly stamped accordingly and the costs charges and expenses of any such arbitration shall unless and except in so far as the award shall otherwise provide be borne and paid by the Corporation. A.D. 1929.

(3) Any lands or moneys received by any person in or in respect of any adjustment or alteration of boundaries or exchange of lands under the provisions of this section shall be held by such person subject to the same trusts (if any) and any lands so received shall also be held subject to the same covenants restrictions and conditions (if any) so far as the same are applicable as the lands exchanged therefor. Where any such covenants restrictions or conditions shall in any case be agreed to be inapplicable or be determined by the arbitrator to be inapplicable the same shall be indicated in any agreement or award made under the provisions of this section.

(4) For the purpose of the adjustment or alteration of the boundaries of any such estate or lands as aforesaid the Corporation may themselves purchase any land and may sell or lease the land so purchased in whole or in part at such time or times at such price or prices and on such conditions as they may think fit or may appropriate the same for any public purpose approved by the Minister and until such sale or appropriation may occupy manage or let the same or any part thereof in such manner as the Corporation may think reasonable.

21.—(1) Whenever application shall be made to the Corporation to approve the laying out of or notice shall be given to the Corporation of intention to lay out a new street the Corporation may require the owner of the estate or lands the development of which will be commenced or continued by the laying out of such new street to furnish the Corporation with plans and particulars showing the general scheme (if any) for the development or laying out of such estate or lands and in such case the date of the making of application or of the giving of notice as aforesaid shall for the purposes of any enactments or provisions in force for the time being with respect to the laying out of new streets be deemed to be the date on which plans and particulars required as aforesaid shall be so furnished.

Develop-
ment
schemes
may be
required in
connection
with new
streets.

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(2) In this section the expression “lay out a new street” includes the formation of a new street or the widening of an existing street or the widening or adaptation of a road footpath or way so as to form a new street.

(3) If after the submission of the plans and particulars referred to in subsection (1) of this section the Corporation shall approve the laying out of any such new street either unconditionally or subject to any modification of such plans and particulars neither the owner of the estate or land nor his successors in title shall carry out the development of such estate or lands in such a manner as to conflict substantially with such plans and particulars as approved and if any such owner shall offend against the provisions of this section he shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds and to a daily penalty not exceeding forty shillings.

(4) The said owner may at any time submit to the Corporation for their approval any alterations in the said plans and particulars and the Corporation may if they think fit approve such alteration.

(5) (a) Any person deeming himself aggrieved by any requirement of or by the Corporation under this section or by any modification required in the said plans and particulars by the Corporation or by any refusal on the part of the Corporation to approve any such alteration as aforesaid therein may within fourteen days from the date of such requirement appeal to a court of summary jurisdiction and such court may and is hereby empowered to make such order in the premises and on such terms and conditions as to the court shall seem just.

(b) The costs of any such appeal shall be paid in such manner and by such parties to the appeal as the court of summary jurisdiction may direct.

(6) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to authorise any contravention of any byelaw or statutory provision in force in the borough.

No building
allowed
until street
defined.

22.—(1) Where plans and sections of a new street have been deposited with and approved by the Corporation no person except with their consent shall in any such street commence to erect any new building or to excavate for the foundation thereof until he has defined by posts or in some other suitable manner the approved line and

level of so much of the street as abuts upon or adjoins the land on which the building is to be erected or any land which will be occupied in connection with that building and it shall not be lawful for such person except with such consent to erect the building or any fence nearer to the centre of the street than such line.

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

23.—(1) The Corporation may at any time after prescribing the improvement line of any street in pursuance of the power conferred upon them by section 33 (Power to prescribe improvement line for widening streets) of the Public Health Act 1925 on giving six months' previous notice in writing to the owner require that any building or erection which or any part of which was beyond or in front of any such improvement line at the date when the same was so prescribed shall be pulled down set back or altered so that the same shall not project beyond or in front of such improvement line.

Further
powers as to
future line
of street.

(2) The owner may and if so required by the Corporation shall notwithstanding any contract lease or agreement or any provision therein contained enter upon any land building or erection affected by any requirement of the Corporation under this section and carry out such requirement.

(3) In the event of any building or erection being pulled down set back or altered in accordance with any requirement of the Corporation under this section the Corporation shall make compensation to the owner lessee and tenant of any such building or erection and to any or either of them for any loss or damage sustained by such owner lessee or tenant in consequence of such building or erection being pulled down set back or altered as aforesaid.

(4) The amount of any compensation payable under this section shall in default of agreement be determined by arbitration in accordance with the provisions of the Acquisition of Land (Assessment of Compensation) Act 1919 but in estimating the amount of any such compensation the benefit arising from the widening or improvement of the street and accruing to the property in respect of which such compensation shall be

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(5) Any person who shall fail to comply with a requirement of the Corporation under this section shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds and to a daily penalty not exceeding forty shillings.

Building
line in
streets.

24.—(1) Every person who intends to lay out a new street shall in addition to the information required to be supplied to the Corporation by virtue of any enactments or byelaws with respect to streets and buildings in force within the borough distinctly define and mark on a plan drawn to such scale as the Corporation may require and to be prepared and submitted by such person to the Corporation for their approval the proposed line of frontage of any house or building to be erected in or fronting such street (in this section called "the building line") and the Corporation shall be deemed to have approved any building line unless within six weeks after the date of submission thereof they shall have signified to the person submitting the same their disapproval thereof.

(2) The Corporation may also prescribe the building line to be observed in those parts of any street (not being a highway maintainable by them or by any highway authority) already formed upon which buildings have not already been erected.

(3) It shall not be lawful to erect or bring forward in any such street any house or building or any part thereof or any addition to any house or building if the building line for such street has been disapproved by the Corporation or before the expiration of the six weeks aforesaid without their approval nor beyond or in front of the building line approved or prescribed by the Corporation and any person offending against this enactment shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds and to a daily penalty not exceeding forty shillings.

(4) The provisions of section 3 (Buildings not to be brought forward) of the Public Health (Buildings in Streets) Act 1888 shall not apply to any house or building erected or proposed to be erected on lands in respect of which a building line as aforesaid shall have been approved or prescribed by the Corporation.

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(5) In the event of the Corporation requiring as a condition of their approval of any such plan the setting back of the building line shown on the plan to a greater distance from the centre of a new street than one half of the width of the street and ten feet in addition or in the case of a street already formed to a greater distance from the centre of the street than the line at which buildings could be erected having regard to the provisions of the Public Health (Buildings in Streets) Act 1888 the Corporation shall make compensation to the owner of any land lying between the said distance from the centre of the street and the building line as set back for any damage sustained by him by reason of his being unable to build upon such land.

(6) For the purpose of this section the surveyor shall by certificate under his hand at or before the time of the approval of the building line by the Corporation determine the centre of any street or intended street.

(7) The amount of any compensation payable under this section shall in default of agreement be determined by arbitration in accordance with the provisions of the Acquisition of Land (Assessment of Compensation) Act 1919.

(8) Any person deeming himself aggrieved by any requirement of or by the Corporation under this section may within fourteen days from the date of such requirement appeal to a court of summary jurisdiction and such court may and is hereby empowered to make such order in the premises and on such terms and conditions as to the court shall seem just. The costs of any such appeal shall be paid in such manner and by such parties to the appeal as the court of summary jurisdiction may direct.

25.—(1) (a) No fence hoarding or other similar structure (in this section referred to as “structure”) of a greater height than six feet six inches above the level of the ground at the nearest boundary of the road or street shall be erected or brought forward on any land in any street—

As to
hoardings
and similar
structures.

- (i) beyond any building line prescribed by the Corporation under the provisions of any Act; or
- (ii) if there be no such line beyond any line which is enforceable by the Corporation for buildings

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under subsection (2) of section 100 of the Housing Act 1925; or

(iii) If there be neither of such lines beyond the line to which any house or building erected or brought forward on the land would have to conform under the provisions of the Public Health (Buildings in Streets) Act 1888.

(b) Any person who shall offend against the provisions of this subsection shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds and to a daily penalty not exceeding forty shillings and the Corporation may take down or remove any structure erected in contravention of those provisions and recover the expenses incurred by them in so doing from the offender.

(2) (a) The Corporation may by notice in writing require the owner or occupier of any land upon which any structure exists at the passing of this Act which would (if erected after the passing of this Act) have contravened the provisions of subsection (1) of this section to remove or alter such structure within such time (not being less than six days) as may be specified in the notice in such a manner as to comply with those provisions and the Corporation shall on demand repay to the owner or occupier of such land the reasonable expenses incurred by him in so doing.

(b) Any person who shall neglect or refuse to comply with a notice from the Corporation given in pursuance of this subsection shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds and to a daily penalty not exceeding forty shillings and the Corporation may at their own expense take down or remove any structure erected or maintained in contravention of those provisions.

(3) The provisions of this section shall not be enforceable with regard to any structure existing at the passing of this Act for a period of five years from such date and shall not apply to any wooden structure fence or hoarding of a moveable or temporary character erected by a builder for his use during the construction alteration or repair of any building unless the same is not taken down or removed immediately after such construction alteration or repair is complete.

26.—(1) For the purpose of preserving the amenities of the borough it is hereby enacted that it shall not be lawful to erect any hoarding or similar structure in or abutting on or adjoining any street to be used either partly or wholly for advertising purposes to a greater height than twelve feet above the level of such street without the consent of the Corporation and such consent may be given subject to such conditions as to the submission of a plan and elevation and as to the dimensions and maintenance of such hoarding or similar structure as the Corporation may determine.

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Restrictions
on adver-
tisement
hoardings.

(2) Any person acting in contravention of this section or of the terms and conditions (if any) of such consent shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds and to a daily penalty not exceeding twenty shillings.

(3) Any person aggrieved by the refusal of the Corporation to grant such consent or by the conditions attached to such consent may appeal to a court of summary jurisdiction after the expiration of two clear days after such refusal provided he gives twenty-four hours' written notice of such appeal and the grounds thereof to the town clerk and the court shall have power to make such order as the court may think fit and to award costs.

27. The Corporation may by notice in writing require the owner of or other person using any hoarding wall or similar structure for advertising purposes erected before or after the commencement of this Act to keep and maintain the same in good order and condition and if any papers affixed for advertising purposes to such hoarding wall or similar structure fall away become detached or are stripped off to forthwith remove and clear away such papers and if any owner shall neglect or refuse to comply with any such notice the Corporation may carry out the requirements thereof and recover from the owner any expense incurred by them in so doing.

As to
repair of
hoardings.

28.—(1) Every person intending to erect any stand or structure for affording sitting or standing accommodation for a number of persons shall not less than fourteen days prior to the commencement of the erection thereof submit to the Corporation a plan and section thereof and shall comply with such regulations as the Corporation may prescribe for securing the stability of such

Restriction
on erection
of tempor-
ary stands
&c.

A.D. 1929. — stand or structure and for securing the safety of persons to be accommodated thereon.

(2) Any person acting in contravention of this section or offending against such regulation shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds and to a daily penalty not exceeding twenty shillings.

(3) The provisions of this section shall not apply to any person who is a roundabout proprietor travelling showman or stallholder not being a pedlar or hawker.

Erection of buildings to greater height than adjoining building.

29.—(1) In case any building is at any time after the passing of this Act erected or raised to a greater height than the adjoining building and any flues or chimneys of such adjoining building are in the outer or party wall or against the building so erected or raised the person erecting or raising such building shall if it is required by the Corporation and is reasonably practicable at his own expense build up those flues and chimneys so that the top thereof may be of the same height as the top of the chimneys of the building so erected or raised or the top of such last-mentioned building whichever may be the higher.

(2) Any person who shall offend against the provisions of this section shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds and to a daily penalty not exceeding forty shillings.

Erection of retaining walls.

30.—(1) Before any person shall erect on any land a retaining wall of greater height than six feet abutting on or adjacent to or within twelve feet of any street or road he shall submit to the Corporation plans sections and specifications thereof and no such wall shall be erected except in accordance with such plans sections and specifications as approved by the Corporation.

(2) Any person who shall erect a retaining wall contrary to the provisions of this section or any owner who after erection shall after reasonable notice in writing from the Corporation requiring him so to do fail to put such wall in proper repair shall without prejudice to any other right or remedy of the Corporation be liable to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings and to a daily penalty not exceeding twenty shillings.

31. The power given by subsection (4) of section 23 (Extension of 38 & 39 Vict. c. 55 s. 157) of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act 1890 to make byelaws with respect to the alteration of buildings shall be extended so as to authorise byelaws with respect to the alteration of buildings whether or not erected in accordance with byelaws and with respect to the submission of such plans and sections in relation thereto as can be required in relation to the erection of a new building.

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Byelaws
as to
alterations
of buildings.

32.—(1) Section 36 (Power of local authority to enforce provision of privy accommodation for houses) of the Public Health Act 1875 shall apply to a part of a house occupied by a separate family as it applies to the whole of a house and that section shall with the necessary modifications apply accordingly.

Closet
accommoda-
tion in
houses
occupied
by more
than one
family.

(2) The provisions of subsections (1) (2) and (3) of section 7 (Execution of works to comply with byelaws) of the Housing Act 1925 shall apply with any necessary modifications as if the same were set out in this section.

33. The Corporation may make byelaws for preventing the improper use of water-closets and the blocking of the pipes therefrom.

Byelaws as
to water-
closets.

34.—(1) Where an unoccupied building is ruinous or so far dilapidated as thereby to have become and to be unfit for use or occupation or is from neglect or otherwise in a structural condition prejudicial to the property in or the inhabitants of the neighbourhood a court of summary jurisdiction on complaint by the Corporation may order the owner at his option to take down or repair or rebuild such building (in this section referred to as a "neglected structure") or any part thereof or otherwise put the same or any part thereof into a state of repair and good condition to the satisfaction of the Corporation within a reasonable time to be fixed by the order and may also make an order for the costs incurred up to the time of the hearing.

Removal of
dilapi-
dated and
neglected
buildings.

(2) If the order is not obeyed the Corporation may with all convenient speed enter upon the neglected structure and execute the order.

(3) Where the Corporation in the execution of any such order under the provisions of subsection (2) of this

A.D. 1929. — section take down a neglected structure or any part thereof the Corporation may remove the materials to a convenient place and (unless the expenses of the Corporation under this section in relation to such structure are paid to them within fourteen days after such removal) sell the same if and as they in their discretion think fit.

(4) All expenses incurred by the Corporation under this section in relation to a neglected structure may be deducted by the Corporation out of the proceeds of the sale and the surplus (if any) shall be paid by the Corporation on demand to the owner of the structure and if such neglected structure or some part thereof is not taken down and such materials are not sold by the Corporation or if the proceeds of the sale are insufficient to defray the said expenses the Corporation may recover such expenses or such insufficiency from the owner of the structure together with all costs in respect thereof in a summary manner but without prejudice to his right to recover the same from any lessee or other person liable to the expenses of repairs.

As to
dangerous
buildings.

35.—(1) In the case of any building which may appear to the Corporation on the report of the surveyor to be dangerous to the inmates or to persons working therein the Corporation may order a complete external and internal inspection and examination of any such building to be made by a competent person and for that purpose such person may on giving not less than twenty-four hours' notice to the occupier of the building and on producing written authority from the town clerk at any hour of the day between nine o'clock in the morning and six o'clock in the afternoon with such other persons as he may deem necessary enter upon such building and examine and inspect the same.

(2) If upon such examination and inspection it shall appear necessary that any works should be executed or alterations made for the purpose of putting such premises into a safe and proper condition for the purposes for which the same are used the Corporation in respect of such building and the works to be carried out therein shall have and may exercise all or any of the powers vested in the Corporation with respect to dangerous structures.

36.—(1) Where by reason of any improvement made by the Corporation any land shall become land which adjoins or abuts on any street the following provisions shall apply :—

A.D. 1929.

—
Elevation of
buildings
erected on
front lands
to require
approval.

(i) All buildings or additions to buildings which may be erected on that land shall be erected in accordance with elevations approved by the Corporation;

(ii) If the owner lessee or occupier of any such land shall construct—

(a) any door or entrance communicating with that street; or

(b) any wall or fence by the side of that street;

he shall construct the door entrance wall or fence in such position and in accordance with such elevations as may be approved by the Corporation;

(iii) If the Corporation within six weeks after any plan or elevation shall have been submitted to them under this section shall have failed to notify their determination in writing to the person submitting the same the Corporation shall be deemed to have approved of the plan or elevation.

(2) Any person who shall offend against this section shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds and to a daily penalty not exceeding forty shillings.

(3) The Corporation shall make compensation to the owner of any land for any loss or damage he may suffer by reason of the setting back or bringing forward of such wall or fence.

37. Section 23 (Extension of 38 & 39 Vict. c. 55 s. 157) of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act 1890 in its application to the borough shall have effect as if the words “ and floor area ” had been inserted therein after the word “ height ” in subsection (1) of that section.

Area of
habitable
rooms.

38.—(1) The contractor or builder engaged in or upon the erection of a new building or the construction or reconstruction of any works shall where practicable provide to the reasonable satisfaction of the Corporation and until the completion of any such erection construction

Sanitary
conveni-
ences for
persons
engaged on
buildings.

A.D. 1929. or reconstruction such water or other closets and urinals in or in connection with such building or works as may be sufficient for the accommodation of the workmen employed.

(2) Any person who shall offend against this section shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds and to a daily penalty not exceeding forty shillings.

Byelaws as to erection of dwelling-houses under continuous roof.

39. Section 157 (Power to make byelaws respecting new buildings &c.) of the Public Health Act 1875 in its application to the borough shall be extended so as to empower the Corporation to make byelaws with respect to—

- (i) the number of dwelling-houses which may be erected in one block or in one continuous row;
- (ii) the provision of an open space for separating blocks or rows of dwelling-houses and the width of such space;
- (iii) the situation construction and height of walls or fences upon or across such open space.

Powers on inspection.

40. In exercising any powers of entry upon and inspection of any building or works in course of construction the surveyor and his assistants shall have from the builder of or contractor for such building or works free of expense all reasonable use and assistance of ladders scaffolding and plant in and about such building or works Any person who shall refuse such use and assistance as aforesaid or shall obstruct the surveyor or his assistants in the use of such ladders scaffolding and plant as aforesaid shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on summary conviction to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings and to a daily penalty not exceeding twenty shillings.

Combined drains.

41.—(1) If it appears to the Corporation that two or more houses may be drained more economically or advantageously in combination than separately and a sewer of sufficient size already exists or is about to be constructed within one hundred feet of any part of the premises the Corporation may when the drains of such houses are first laid order that such houses be drained by a combined drain to be constructed either by the Corporation if they so decide or by the owner or owners in such manner as the Corporation shall direct and the

costs and expenses of such combined drain and the repair and maintenance thereof shall be apportioned between the owners of such houses in such manner as the Corporation shall determine and if such drain is constructed by the Corporation such costs and expenses may be recovered by the Corporation from such owners subject to a right of appeal under subsection (4) of this section.

A.D. 1929.

(2) Any combined drain constructed in pursuance of this section shall for the purposes of the Public Health Acts be deemed to be a drain and not a sewer.

(3) Provided that the Corporation shall not except by agreement with the owners exercise the powers conferred by this section in respect of any house for the drainage of which plans shall have been previously approved by them.

(4) Any person deeming himself aggrieved by the amount of any costs and expenses proposed to be recovered by the Corporation under this section or the amount to be borne and paid by him may appeal to a petty sessional court provided that such appeal be made within two months from the date of the service of notice by the Corporation intimating the amount payable or their apportionment thereof. On any such appeal the petty sessional court may and is hereby empowered to make such order in the premises and on such terms and conditions as to the court may seem just. The costs of any such appeal shall be paid in such manner and by such parties to the appeal as the petty sessional court may direct.

42.—(1) Where two or more houses or premises are connected with a single private drain which conveys their drainage into a public sewer or into a cesspool or other receptacle for drainage the Corporation shall have all the powers conferred by section 41 (Examination of drains privies &c. on complaint of nuisance) of the Public Health Act 1875 and the Corporation may recover any expenses incurred by them in executing any works under the powers conferred on them by that section from the owners of the houses in such proportions as shall be settled by the surveyor or (in case of dispute) by arbitration under the Public Health Act 1875 or by a court of summary jurisdiction and such expenses shall

Houses
connected
with single
private
drain.

A.D. 1929. be recoverable summarily as a civil debt or the Corporation may declare them to be private improvement expenses and may recover them accordingly.

(2) Section 19 (Extension of 38 & 39 Vict. c. 55 s. 41) of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act 1890 and section 63 (Extension of section 41 of the Public Health Act 1875) of the Act of 1888 shall cease to be in force within the borough.

(3) For the purposes of this section the expression "drain" includes a drain used for the drainage of more than one building whether owned or occupied by the same person or not.

As to
defective
drains &c.

43.—(1) In any case where it appears to the medical officer or sanitary inspector that any drain water-closet or soil pipe is stopped up or otherwise defective the medical officer or sanitary inspector shall give notice to the owner or occupier of the premises to remedy such defect and if such notice is not complied with within twenty-four hours from the service thereof the Corporation may carry out the work necessary to remedy such defect and may subject as hereinafter provided recover the expenses incurred in that behalf from such owner or occupier in a summary manner as a civil debt.

(2) Upon any proceedings under this section the court may inquire whether any requirements contained in any notice given under this section or work done by the Corporation was reasonable and whether the expenses incurred by the Corporation in doing such work or any part thereof ought to be borne wholly or in part by the person to whom notice was given and the court may make such order concerning such expenses or their apportionment as appears to the court to be just and equitable under the circumstances of the case.

As to
repair of
private
drains.

44. If any drain (including any joint or combined drain) shall not be well and sufficiently maintained and kept in good repair to the satisfaction of the Corporation it shall be lawful for the Corporation if in their opinion such drain can be sufficiently repaired at a cost not exceeding twenty pounds to cause the same to be repaired and the expenses of such repairs may be recovered by them from the owner or owners of such drain in such proportions as the surveyor shall determine Provided that where such expenses do not exceed twenty shillings

the Corporation may remit the payment of the same by the owner or owners if they think fit. A.D. 1929.

45.—(1) If a water-closet drain or soil pipe is so constructed or repaired as to be a nuisance or injurious or dangerous to health the person who undertook or executed such construction or repair shall unless he shows that such nuisance or injury or danger to health could not have been avoided by the exercise of reasonable care be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds. Improper construction or repair of water-closet or drain.

(2) Provided that where a person is charged with an offence under this section he shall be entitled upon information duly laid by him to have any other person being his agent servant or workman whom he charges as the actual offender brought before the court at the time appointed for hearing the charge and if he proves to the satisfaction of the court that he has used due diligence to prevent the commission of the offence and that the said other person committed the offence without his knowledge consent or connivance he shall be exempt from any penalty and the said other person may be summarily convicted of the offence.

46. If any person cause any drain water-closet earth-closet privy or ashpit to be a nuisance or injurious or dangerous to health by wilfully destroying or damaging the same or any water supply apparatus pipe or work connected therewith or by otherwise wilfully stopping up or wilfully interfering with or improperly using the same or any such water supply apparatus pipe or work he shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds. Wilful damage to drains water-closets &c. Provided that nothing in this section shall prejudice any right which the owner or occupier of any premises aggrieved by any such act may have to recover compensation in respect of any damage suffered by him by reason of such act.

47. Nothing in this Part of this Act except the sections whereof the marginal notes are— Saving for railway companies.

As to hoardings and similar structures;

As to repair of hoardings;

Restriction on erection of temporary stands &c.;

Removal of dilapidated and neglected buildings;

Powers on inspection;

A.D. 1929. — shall extend or apply to any building (not being a dwelling-house) railway or work constructed by or belonging to or which may hereafter be constructed by or belong to any railway company in the exercise of their statutory powers or to any land held or acquired by such company with the authority of Parliament so long as any such building railway work or land is used or held by such company primarily for railway purposes.

PART V.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE AND SANITARY PROVISIONS.

Power to
close
Sunday
schools and
exclude
children
from enter-
tainments.

48.—(1) If the Corporation or any committee of the council acting on the advice of the medical officer with the view of preventing the spread of infectious disease require the closing of any Sunday school or any department thereof or the exclusion of certain children therefrom for a specified time or the exclusion of children from places of public entertainment or assembly for a specified time such requirement shall be at once complied with.

(2) Any person responsible for the conduct or management of any Sunday school or any department thereof or place of public entertainment or assembly wilfully failing to comply with any such requirement shall for every such failure be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds.

Restriction
on attend-
ance of
children
at Sunday
schools and
places of
assembly
when
infectious
disease
prevails.

49.—(1) No person over the age of sixteen years who has the custody charge or care of a child who is or has been attending any school or any part thereof which for the time being is closed by order of the Corporation or of the local education authority with the view of preventing the spread of infectious disease or of a child who is suffering from an infectious disease or who with the view of preventing the spread of infectious disease has been prohibited from attending school by the medical officer shall permit such child to attend any Sunday school or place of public entertainment or assembly in the borough without having procured from the medical officer a certificate (which if granted shall be granted free of charge upon application) that in his opinion such child may attend such Sunday school or place of public entertainment or assembly without undue risk of communicating disease to others.

(2) Any person who shall offend against this section shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings. A.D. 1929.

50.—(1) Any person being a parent or having the care or charge of a child attending at a school in the borough who is aware of or has reason to suspect the occurrence of any infectious disease in any person residing with such parent or other person and who fails forthwith to notify such occurrence to the head teacher principal or superintendent of the school shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty shillings. Parents to notify infectious disease.

In any proceeding under this subsection a certificate purporting to be under the hand of the head teacher principal or superintendent of the school at which the child named in the certificate is in attendance stating that he has or has not received any notification as required under this section shall be evidence of the facts stated in such certificate unless the defendant shall require that the person by whom the certificate has been signed shall be called as a witness.

(2) For the purposes of this section the expression "school" shall include a Sunday school.

51.—(1) For the purposes of the foregoing provisions of this Part of this Act the expression "infectious disease" includes measles german measles whooping cough chicken-pox ringworm and influenza as well as infectious disease as defined by the section of this Act of which the marginal note is "Interpretation." Extended meaning of "infectious disease" for certain purposes.

(2) For the purposes of section 126 of the Public Health Act 1875 as amended by section 62 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act 1907 the expression "dangerous infectious disorder" includes infectious disease as defined by the section of this Act of which the marginal note is "Interpretation" and also (in the case of exposure in covered buildings or public conveyances) measles and whooping cough.

52.—(1) If the owner of any dwelling-house or premises occupied therewith represents to the Corporation that the occupier of such dwelling-house or premises habitually maintains the same in a filthy condition any officer of the Corporation duly authorised in that behalf may enter upon such dwelling-house or premises and inspect the same and if the Corporation or a committee As to filthy premises.

A.D. 1929. of the council are satisfied of the truth of the representation of such owner the occupier shall be liable on the information of the medical officer to a court of summary jurisdiction to be ordered to quit the dwelling-house or premises within such time as may be specified in the order and any such order may be enforced in the manner provided by section 34 (Summary orders) of the Summary Jurisdiction Act 1879.

(2) Any expenses incurred by the Corporation under this section and not paid by the occupier shall be recoverable from the owner of the dwelling-house or premises.

Prohibition
on infected
person
carrying on
business.

53. If a person who is suffering from an infectious disease or who is living in a house in which there is a case of infectious disease knowingly engages in the cooking preparation or handling of food intended for consumption by persons other than himself or members of his household in such a manner as to be likely to spread the infectious disease he shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings.

Byelaws as
to transport
of food.

54. The Corporation may make byelaws for promoting and securing sanitary and cleanly conditions in the transport of food.

At least one month before applying to the Minister for confirmation of any byelaws made under this section applicable to the transport of food by a railway company the Corporation shall give notice to the company of their intention to make such application and such notice shall be accompanied by a copy of the proposed byelaws and the company shall be entitled to make representations to the Minister with regard thereto.

Penalty on
original
vendor of
unsound
food.

55.—(1) Where it is shown that any animal or article liable to be seized under sections 116–119 of the Public Health Act 1875 and section 28 (Extension of 38 & 39 Vict. c. 55 ss. 116–119) of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act 1890 and found in the possession of any person was sold to him by another person for food of man (the proof that the same was not sold for food resting with the party charged) and when so sold was in such a condition as to be liable to be so seized and to be condemned under section 117 (Power of justice to order destruction of unsound meat &c.) of the Public Health Act 1875 the person who so sold the same shall be

punishable as mentioned in the said section 117 unless he proves that at the time he sold the said animal or article he did not know and had no reason to believe that the said animal or article was in such condition.

A.D. 1929.
—

(2) Where any animal or article of food has been condemned by a justice under the said section 117 as amended by the said section 28 the person to whom the same belongs or did belong at the time of deposit of such article for the purpose of sale or of preparation for sale as well as the persons in those sections mentioned shall also be punishable as mentioned in the said section 117 unless he proves that at the time of such deposit he did not know and had no reason to believe that the said article was in such a condition as to be liable to be so condemned.

(3) Before any animal or article liable to be condemned under the said section 117 as amended by the said section 28 and this section is dealt with by a justice the medical officer or the sanitary inspector shall inform the person in whose custody or possession the same was at the time when it was inspected by the medical officer or sanitary inspector of the intention of the medical officer or sanitary inspector to have the same dealt with by a justice and any person who may be liable in respect of such animal or article to a prosecution under the aforesaid provisions shall be entitled to attend the proceedings before the justice and to be heard with his witnesses upon the application for the condemnation of any such animal or article.

56. Sections 116 to 118 (relating to unsound meat &c.) of the Public Health Act 1875 as amended by section 28 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act 1890 shall extend to authorise the medical officer or sanitary inspector to inspect examine and search any cart or other vehicle or any basket sack bag or parcel whether open or closed in which he has reason to suspect that there is any article of food intended for sale or in the course of delivery after sale for food and the provisions of such sections shall apply accordingly :

Further
powers in
relation to
unsound
food.

Provided that nothing in this section shall authorise the inspection examination and search of any cart or other vehicle belonging to a railway company and used

A.D. 1929. — by them for the purpose of their traffic or any basket sack bag or parcel in the possession of such company as carriers thereof.

As to
inspection
of premises
used for
storage of
food.

57.—(1) On any inspection of any room carried out by the medical officer sanitary inspector or any other officer of the Corporation under the provisions of subsection (5) of section 72 of the Public Health Act 1925 such officer shall have power to take samples of any such materials commodities or articles of food found therein making reasonable payment therefor and if he intends to submit any sample to analysis he shall forthwith notify to the occupier of such room or his agent his intention to have the same analysed by the public analyst and shall divide the sample into three parts to be then and there separated and each part to be marked and sealed or fastened up in such manner as its nature will permit and shall if required to do so deliver one of the parts to such occupier or agent. The officer shall afterwards retain one of the said parts for future comparison and submit the third part if he deems it right to have the sample analysed to the public analyst.

(2) The expression “public analyst” in this section means the analyst appointed for the purposes of the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act 1928.

Byelaws
as to
inspection
of meat.

58.—(1) If and when the Corporation shall have put into force a system of marking meat under the powers of Part III of the Public Health (Meat) Regulations 1924 the Corporation may make and enforce byelaws for preventing meat or any part of the carcase of an animal brought into the borough and intended for the food of man from being offered for sale or sold or deposited for sale or for preparation for sale until after inspection by an officer of the Corporation.

(2) No byelaw made by the Corporation under subsection (1) of this section shall apply to meat to which the Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations 1925 apply or to meat which has been inspected and passed as fit for the food of man by the medical officer of health of the district in which the animal has been slaughtered or by a duly qualified inspector being an official of or authorised to act on behalf of the sanitary authority of such district but the Corporation shall be entitled to require

reasonable proof that the meat has been so inspected and passed. A.D. 1929.

59. The Corporation may exercise the powers of an urban authority under section 22 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act 1890 (which relates to the provision of sanitary conveniences in workshops and manufactories) on the report of the medical officer or the sanitary inspector as well as on the report of the surveyor. As to powers of requiring sanitary conveniences for manufactories &c.

60.—(1) Any premises used or proposed to be used for— Registration of premises used for manufacture &c. of potted meats and ice-cream.

(a) the preparation or manufacture of potted or preserved meat fish sausages or other food intended for the purposes of sale; or

(b) the manufacture or sale of ice-cream;

shall be registered by the owner or occupier thereof with the Corporation from time to time and no premises shall be used for the purposes aforesaid or any of them unless the same are registered as aforesaid.

(2) Any person offending against the provisions of this section shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings and to a daily penalty not exceeding twenty shillings.

(3) Provided that the provisions of this section shall have no application to any premises occupied as a factory or workshop respecting which notice is required by subsection (1) of section 127 (Notice of occupation of factory or workshop) of the Factory and Workshop Act 1901 to be given and shall not in any way affect the operation of that Act.

61. It shall be lawful for a court of summary jurisdiction upon complaint by the Corporation upon a report by the medical officer or sanitary inspector that any smoke gas or vapour from any chimney of a wash-house or outbuilding forming part of or in proximity to a dwelling-house is a nuisance to any of the inhabitants of the borough to make an order requiring the owner of such chimney to cause the same to be raised or a funnel or pipe to be placed thereon for conveying away such smoke gas or vapour or such other means to be adopted as may seem fitting to such court and as shall not exceed an expenditure of ten pounds for preventing or mitigating Power to order alteration of chimneys.

A.D. 1929. — such nuisance within such time as shall be specified in such order and any such owner as aforesaid who shall neglect or refuse to obey such order shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds and to a daily penalty not exceeding forty shillings.

Medical
practi-
tioners to
notify
cases of
food
poisoning.

62.—(1) Every medical practitioner attending on a person who is or is suspected to be suffering from food poisoning shall forthwith on becoming aware that such person is or is suspected to be so suffering send to the medical officer a notification of the case stating the name of such person and the place at which such person is.

(2) The Corporation shall pay to every medical practitioner for each notification duly sent by him in accordance with this section a fee of two shillings and sixpence if the case occurs in his private practice and of one shilling if the case occurs in his practice of medical officer of any public body or institution.

(3) Every person required by this section to give notice who fails to give the same in accordance with this section shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings.

As to
houses with-
out water
supply.

63.—(1) The owner of any dwelling-house or tenement in the borough which is not provided with a proper and sufficient water supply who shall occupy or allow to be occupied such dwelling-house or tenement shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds and to a daily penalty not exceeding forty shillings unless the means of affording such a supply of water are not available and cannot be made available at a reasonable cost :

Provided that the owner of any dwelling-house or tenement erected before the passing of this Act shall not be liable to the penalties provided by this section unless the Corporation shall have given to such owner one month's notice in writing requiring him to provide such dwelling-house with a proper and sufficient water supply within such dwelling-house.

(2) Section 62 (Local authority may require houses to be supplied with water in certain cases) of the Public Health Act 1875 shall be read and have effect as if the words "or the medical officer of health" were inserted therein after the words "the surveyor."

64.—(1) Any tent van shed or similar structure standing upon land abutting upon a street shall for the purpose of the application of section 3 of the Public Health (Buildings in Streets) Act 1888 to the borough be deemed to be a house or building within the meaning of those words where they first occur in the said section.

A.D. 1929.

Provisions
as to tents
vans &c.

(2) It shall not be lawful without the written consent of the Corporation to place any tent van shed or similar structure used for human habitation so as to stand upon any square court alley or passage to which the public have access or which is required by law to be left free from obstructions.

(3) Any person who offends against the provisions of subsection (2) of this section shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings and to a daily penalty not exceeding twenty shillings.

65.—(1) (a) No tent van shed or similar structure used or intended to be used for human habitation shall be placed or kept on any land situate within the borough without the previous approval of the Corporation.

Prohibition
of tents
vans &c.

(b) It shall not be lawful for any person without the previous consent of the Corporation to let or permit to be used any land for occupation by any tent van shed or similar structure used or intended to be used for human habitation unless and until such land is provided with sufficient roads and sewers and furnished with a separate supply of water to the satisfaction of the Corporation.

(2) Any person aggrieved by the withholding by the Corporation of any approval or consent under the provisions of this section may within twenty-one days from the date of the decision of the Corporation appeal to a court of summary jurisdiction and such court may make such order in the premises and on such terms and conditions as to the court may seem just. The costs of any such appeal shall be paid in such manner and by such parties to the appeal as the court may direct.

(3) This section shall not apply to (a) a tent van shed or similar structure which is not used or intended to be used by the occupier as a sole or principal means of habitation for an unbroken period of at least three months or (b) any person dwelling in a tent or van or

A.D. 1929. — other similar structure who is a roundabout proprietor travelling showman or stallholder not being a pedlar or hawker.

(4) Any person offending against the provisions of this section shall be liable to a penalty of five pounds and to a daily penalty not exceeding twenty shillings.

Discon-
tinuance of
offensive
trade.

66.—(1) In any case where premises are being used for the carrying on of an offensive trade within the meaning of section 112 of the Public Health Act 1875 as extended by section 51 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act 1907 and section 44 of the Public Health Act 1925 and in the opinion of the Corporation it is inexpedient in the interests of public health that such trade should be carried on in such premises the owner or occupier of the same may be required after six months' notice in writing by the Corporation under the hand of the town clerk to cease to use such premises for the carrying on of such offensive trade. Provided that the formation or expression by the Corporation of an opinion under this subsection shall be deemed to be a determination of the Corporation within the meaning of the section of this Act of which the marginal note is "As to appeal" and that the provisions of that section shall accordingly apply with respect to such opinion as well as to any requirement by the Corporation under this subsection.

(2) Any person who fails or neglects to comply with the provisions of subsection (1) of this section shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds and to a daily penalty not exceeding forty shillings.

(3) If the Corporation require any person to cease to use such premises for the carrying on of an offensive trade they shall pay to such person such compensation for any loss sustained by him in consequence of the action of the Corporation as may be agreed upon between the Corporation and such person or as failing agreement shall be determined by arbitration under the provisions of the Arbitration Act 1889. Provided that this subsection shall not apply in the case of any premises with respect to which the consent of the Corporation shall have been given for a period only unless the Corporation shall have required that the user of such premises for the carrying on of an offensive trade shall cease before the expiration of such period.

(4) The powers of this section shall be in addition to and not in derogation of the existing powers of the Corporation with reference to offensive trades. A.D. 1929.
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67.—(1) Public notice of the provisions of this Part of this Act shall be given within one month after the passing of this Act by advertisement in two newspapers circulating in the borough and by a notice affixed outside the town hall and by the distribution of handbills amongst persons affected or likely to be affected so far as such persons can reasonably be ascertained. Public notice to be given of provisions of this Part of this Act.

(2) Copies of the newspapers containing the advertisements shall be sufficient evidence that the provisions of this section so far as they relate to advertisements in newspapers have been complied with and the production of a certificate purporting to be signed by an officer or servant of the Corporation that the notice required by this section has been affixed outside the town hall and that handbills have been distributed amongst persons affected or likely to be affected so far as such persons could reasonably be ascertained shall be sufficient evidence that the other provisions of this section have been complied with.

PART VI.

HACKNEY CARRIAGES AND POLICE PROVISIONS.

68.—(1) The Corporation may require any taximeter or other similar apparatus used or intended to be used on any hackney carriage regularly plying for hire within the borough to be tested and inspected and they may also require any taximeter or other similar apparatus to be re-tested and re-inspected at such reasonable intervals of time as the Corporation may prescribe and no such taximeter or other similar apparatus shall be used or be continued in use unless the same be certified to register correctly and the expenses of such testing and certificate not exceeding five shillings in any one year shall be borne by the owner of the hackney carriage. Inspection and certification of taximeters.

(2) The Corporation shall issue a certificate in respect of any taximeter found by them to register correctly and such certificate shall be dated with the date upon which such taximeter was last tested and inspected.

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(3) Any person using a taximeter or other similar apparatus which is not so certified or failing to submit the same for testing and inspection at such reasonable intervals of time as aforesaid shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings.

Powers to
grant
occasional
licences.

69. An occasional licence for a public vehicle to ply for hire may be granted by the Corporation to be in force for such day or days or other periods less than one year as may be specified in the licence.

Power to
impose
tests on
motor
drivers.

70. No person shall be entitled to drive a motor vehicle licensed by the Corporation as a hackney carriage or omnibus unless he shall have satisfied the Corporation of his ability to drive and for that purpose the Corporation may impose such reasonable tests as they may think fit.

Provisions
as to certain
vehicles let
for hire.

71. The provisions of the Town Police Clauses Act 1847 shall extend to empower the Corporation to make byelaws for declaring that to the extent determined by such byelaws those provisions and the byelaws of the Corporation in force with respect to hackney carriages except so much of such byelaws as relates to the fixing of fares shall apply to every horse-drawn or motor vehicle standing or plying for hire notwithstanding that such vehicle stands or plies for hire on private premises only. Provided that this section shall not apply to any such vehicle while standing or plying for hire at any railway station or railway premises or to any vehicle which is kept and used ordinarily for the purpose of being let on hire by the hour or the day or for longer periods of hire or for journeys under special contract or to an omnibus as defined in the Town Police Clauses Act 1889.

Insurance
by hackney
carriage
pro-
prietors.

72. The Corporation may in their discretion refuse to grant a licence to ply for hire with a hackney carriage or omnibus if the applicant (not being a railway company) fails to satisfy them that he effects and keeps on foot an insurance with a responsible insurance company against or makes adequate financial provision for meeting any liability that may be incurred by him in respect of any injury or damage occasioned by such hackney carriage or omnibus to any person or property but in the event of any licence to ply for hire with an omnibus being refused under this section the applicant shall be

entitled to appeal to the Minister of Transport under the provisions of subsection (3) of section 14 of the Roads Act 1920 and all the provisions of that subsection shall apply accordingly. A.D. 1929.

73.—(1) The Corporation may from time to time make regulations prescribing within the central area referred to in subsection (9) of this section—

Regulations for controlling traffic.

- (a) The streets which are not to be used for traffic by vehicles of any specified class or classes either generally or during specified times;
- (b) The streets along which vehicular traffic shall pass in one direction only and the direction in which such traffic shall pass;
- (c) The places at which by reason of danger to the public or congestion of traffic omnibuses shall not stop to take up or set down passengers:

Provided that no regulation made under paragraph (a) of this subsection shall apply to—

- (i) Any vehicle ordinarily engaged in the delivery or collection of goods at or from any premises within the central area whilst so engaged; or
- (ii) Any vehicle which is being used in connection with the maintenance improvement or reconstruction of the said streets or the laying alteration or repair in or near to the said streets of any sewer or of any main pipe or apparatus for the supply of gas water or electricity or any telegraph or telephone wires cables posts or supports:

Provided further that no regulation made under paragraph (b) of this subsection shall apply to any street along which any light railway car or tramcar is for the time being operated in both directions.

(2) Before any regulations made under this section shall come into force the Corporation shall submit the same to the Minister of Transport for his approval and shall give notice of the subject-matters of the regulations by advertisement in a local newspaper circulating in the borough and in the London Gazette and in such other manner (if any) as the said Minister may direct. The said notice shall name a place where copies of the

A.D. 1929. regulations can be obtained free of charge and shall
— state a date (not being less than twenty-one days from
the date of the notice) by which and the manner in which
any person aggrieved by the regulations may make
representations thereon to the said Minister and that
any such person shall at the same time send a copy of
his representations to the town clerk.

(3) The said Minister shall consider any regulations
submitted to him by the Corporation and any repre-
sentations thereon which may be duly made and may
approve the regulations with or without modifications
or may disapprove the same.

(4) Before approving any regulations the said Mini-
ster may and if any representation is duly made and is
not withdrawn shall (unless the representation appears
to him to be frivolous) direct a local inquiry to be held
in accordance with the provisions of section 20 of the
Ministry of Transport Act 1919 and the Corporation shall
pay to the said Minister any expenses incurred by him
in relation to any such inquiry including the expenses
of any witnesses summoned by the person holding the
inquiry and a sum to be fixed by the said Minister for
the services of such person.

(5) The Corporation shall give at least fourteen
days' notice of the intention to hold such local inquiry
with particulars of any proposed regulations by adver-
tisement in a local newspaper circulating in the borough
and shall also give similar notice in writing to each
person who has duly made any representation and has
not withdrawn the same.

(6) The regulations shall take effect as approved by
the said Minister and shall come into force on a date to
be fixed by him.

(7) The Corporation shall cause notice to be given
of all regulations approved under this section by adver-
tisement in a newspaper circulating in the borough and
otherwise in such manner as may be prescribed by the
said Minister and shall also during the continuance of
any regulation approved under paragraph (b) of sub-
section (1) of this section cause to be erected and main-
tained in suitable positions a warning notice in a form
approved by the said Minister indicating the effect of
the regulation and the street to which it relates.

(8) As respects any regulation made and approved under this section (subject to any modification or extension made by the said Minister as hereinafter provided) any person who—

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(a) shall contravene any regulation under paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of this section after warning given by word or signal by a police constable in uniform; or

(b) shall drive or cause to be driven any vehicle in any street in relation to which a regulation shall be in force under paragraph (b) of the said subsection and a warning notice shall have been erected pursuant to subsection (7) of this section in contravention of such regulation; or

(c) shall contravene any regulation under paragraph (c) of subsection (1) of this section;

shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings.

(9) In this section—

(a) “The central area” means any part of the borough which is within a radius of half a mile from the market manager’s office in the market place; and

(b) “Specified” means specified in any regulations made or approved under this section.

(10) The Minister on the application of any company body or person appearing to him to be sufficiently interested and alleging that any regulation made under this section is unsuitable for the traffic requirements of the borough may if satisfied as to the correctness of such allegation and after considering any representations made to him by the Corporation modify or extend the regulation to which the application relates.

74.—(1) The Corporation may make regulations prescribing within the borough—

Regulations
as to stands
or stopping
places of
omnibuses.

(a) as respects omnibuses in general or omnibuses of any particular class or used on any particular route or running according to a published time-table the stands which may be occupied exclusively by them and the places where

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they may stop for longer than is necessary for the purpose of picking up and setting down passengers; and

- (b) the time during which any omnibus shall be allowed to remain at a prescribed stand or stopping place;

and any omnibus standing upon any such stand or stopping place in accordance with regulations made under this section shall be deemed to be within the exception in the ninth paragraph of section 28 of the Town Police Clauses Act 1847.

(2) Upon the coming into force of the regulations first made under this section the sixth paragraph of section 6 of the Town Police Clauses Act 1889 shall cease to extend to the borough and any byelaws made by the Corporation under that paragraph shall be repealed.

(3) Where the Corporation propose to make regulations under this section they shall cause notice of their proposal and a statement of the effect of the proposed regulations to be published in at least one newspaper circulating within the borough and shall serve a copy of the notice upon the proprietor of every omnibus licensed to ply for hire within the borough.

(4) Every such notice shall indicate the date (which shall not be less than twenty-eight days) within which any objection to the regulations shall be sent in writing to the Corporation and shall contain a notification of the place at which copies of the proposed regulations may be obtained free of charge.

(5) The Corporation shall consider and determine any objection to the proposed regulations which is sent to them in writing within the time fixed in that behalf and shall send notice of their decision to the objector who if he is dissatisfied with their decision may within fourteen days after the receipt of the notice appeal to the Minister of Transport.

(6) A notification of the right of appeal under this section shall be included in any notice sent by the Corporation of their decision on an objection to the regulations and upon any appeal being made to the said Minister notice in writing of the appeal and of the grounds thereof shall be given by the appellant to the Corporation.

(7) The said Minister shall consider any appeal duly made to him and may make such order in the matter as he thinks fit and his decision shall be final.

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(8) Before making any order under this section the said Minister may and if an appeal duly made is not withdrawn shall (unless the appeal appears to him to be frivolous) direct a local inquiry to be held in accordance with the provisions of section 20 of the Ministry of Transport Act 1919 and the provisions in subsections (4) and (5) of the section of this Act the marginal note whereof is "Regulations for controlling traffic" as to expenses and notices of local inquiries shall extend to any local inquiry so directed by the said Minister.

(9) Where an objection has been made to regulations proposed by the Corporation under this section the regulations shall not be sealed by the Corporation until after the expiration of the time within which an appeal may be made by the objector to the said Minister or if an appeal to the said Minister has been made by the objector until after the determination or withdrawal of the appeal.

(10) Any company body or person running omnibuses in the borough may at any time apply to the said Minister to modify or extend any regulation made under this section on the ground that such regulation as in force for the time being has been found to be or has become unsuitable for the traffic requirements of the borough or has been unfairly enforced and upon any such application the said Minister after considering any representations made to him by the Corporation may modify or extend the regulation to which the application relates.

(11) The Corporation shall not make any regulation under the powers of this section prescribing any stand or stopping place for omnibuses so as to cause any interference with or render less convenient the access to or exit from any station depôt or property belonging to any railway company.

75. Section 24 of the Municipal Corporations Act 1882 which relates to the proof of byelaws shall extend to regulations made under the last two preceding sections of this Act by the Corporation as the said section 24 extends to byelaws so made.

Evidence of
regulations
made by
Corpora-
tion.

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—
Power to
make regu-
lations as to
traffic on
carnival
&c. days.

76. The powers conferred by section 21 of the Town Police Clauses Act 1847 shall extend to enable the Corporation within the borough on days appointed for carnivals or similar occasions to direct the passage and stoppage of vehicles along or in particular streets to direct particular routes to be taken for particular descriptions of traffic and to prohibit the passage or stoppage of particular vehicles through or in certain streets at certain hours.

As to street
traffic.

77. The Corporation may delegate their powers under section 21 of the Town Police Clauses Act 1847 and under the last preceding section of this Act to a committee consisting of not less than five members of the Corporation and any orders made or directions given by such committee under the said section shall have the same force and effect as if made or given by the Corporation.

Power to
stop traffic
on occasions
of emer-
gency.

78. It shall be lawful for the Corporation at all times of public processions rejoicings or illuminations or on emergency to cause barricades to be erected across any of the streets of the borough and to continue the same for such time as may be deemed reasonably necessary and any person who wilfully removes any such barricade or any part thereof shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings.

Notice of
processions
to be given.

79.—(1) Any person or persons intending to organise or form a public or ceremonial procession or a circus procession or procession of wild animals through the streets of the borough (other than a public or ceremonial procession which is regularly held through such streets) shall give written notice thereof and of the route proposed to be taken and of the time at which it will take place to the Corporation by leaving such notice with the town clerk at the town hall forty-eight hours at least (exclusive of Sundays) previous to the time fixed for such procession to pass through the streets.

(2) If any such procession passes through the streets of the borough without such notice having been previously given or otherwise than in accordance with such notice the person or persons organising or conducting such procession or any or either of them shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds each.

80. From and after the passing of this Act every police constable shall have the same power of enforcing byelaws made by the Corporation under the Public Health Acts relating to any park or place of public resort or recreation ground under the control of the Corporation as is given to the servants of the Corporation by the byelaws for the time being in force under the provisions of the said Acts.

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Power of
constables
to enforce
byelaws as
to parks &c.

81. Every person who negligently or wilfully breaks throws down or otherwise damages any public lamp or lamp-post street danger signal or street orderly bin or other receptacle for the temporary deposit and collection of dust ashes and rubbish or street sand bin being the property of the Corporation shall make full compensation to the Corporation for the damage done and the amount of such compensation to an amount not exceeding five pounds shall be recoverable summarily as a civil debt.

Compensa-
tion for
injuring
lamps &c.

82. The Corporation may (a) erect or fix police telephone call boxes in such positions in any street road or public place within the borough as they think fit and (b) with the consent of the road authority and with the consent and at the cost of the local authority (which cost the local authority are hereby authorised to incur) erect or fix street fire alarms in such positions as may be agreed in any street road or public place in the district of any local authority with whom the Corporation have entered into an agreement for the use of their fire brigade. Provided that nothing in this section shall authorise the transmission of any telegram which is within the exclusive privilege conferred upon the Postmaster-General by the Telegraph Act 1869.

Police
telephone
call boxes
and fire
alarms.

The Corporation shall not erect any boxes or alarms under the powers of this section so as to cause interference with obstruct or render less convenient the access to or exit from any station depôt or property belonging to any railway company.

83. Any person who shall cover or wilfully or negligently obstruct or interfere with the convenient access to any fire alarm fire-plug or hydrant or who shall remove or efface any plate or mark indicating the position of such alarm plug or hydrant shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds.

Fire plugs.

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PART VII.

FINANCE.

Expenses of
execution of
Act.

84. All expenses incurred by the Corporation in carrying into execution the provisions of this Act (except such expenses as are to be paid out of borrowed money) shall be paid out of the general rate fund and the general rate.

Power to
borrow.

85.—(1) The Corporation may for paying the costs charges and expenses referred to in the final section of this Act borrow on the security of the general rate fund and general rate such moneys as may be necessary for that purpose and shall pay off all moneys so borrowed within a period of five years from the passing of this Act.

(2) (a) The Corporation may also with the consent of the Minister borrow such further money as may be necessary for any of the purposes of this Act.

(b) In order to secure the repayment of any money borrowed under this subsection and the payment of interest thereon the Corporation may mortgage or charge such revenue fund or rate as may be prescribed by the Minister.

(c) Any money borrowed under this subsection shall be repaid within such period (in this Act referred to as "the prescribed period") as may be prescribed by the Minister.

(3) The provisions of this section shall not limit the powers conferred upon the Corporation by the section of this Act of which the marginal note is "Power to use one form of mortgage for all purposes."

Power to
use one
form of
mortgage
for all
purposes.

86.—(1) Where the Corporation have from time to time any statutory borrowing power they may for the purpose of exercising such power grant mortgages in pursuance of the provisions of this section.

(2) Every mortgage granted under this section shall be by deed truly stating the consideration and the time or the mode of ascertaining the time and the place of payment and shall be sealed with the corporate seal of the Corporation and may be made in the form contained in the First Schedule to this Act or to the like effect.

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(3) All mortgages granted under this section shall rank equally without any priority or preference by reason of any precedence in the date of any statutory borrowing power or in the date of the mortgages or on any other ground whatsoever and shall also rank equally with all other securities granted by the Corporation at any time after the date of the first grant of a mortgage under this section.

(4) The repayment of all principal sums and the payment of interest thereon secured by mortgages granted under this section shall be and the same are by virtue of this Act charged indifferently upon all the revenues of the Corporation.

(5) Nothing in this section contained shall alter or affect the obligations of the Corporation to provide for the repayment of the sums secured by mortgages granted under this section and all such sums shall be repaid within the periods and by the means within and by which they would have been repayable respectively if this section had not been enacted.

(6) Nothing in this section contained shall alter or affect the obligations of the Corporation to provide for the payment of interest upon the sums secured by mortgages granted under this section.

(7) There shall be kept at the office of the Corporation a register of the mortgages granted under this section and within fourteen days after the date of any such mortgage an entry shall be made in the register of the number and date thereof and of the names and descriptions of the parties thereto as stated in the deed.

Every such register shall be open to inspection by any mortgagee or other person entitled to any mortgage granted under this section during office hours at the said office without fee or reward and the town clerk or other the person having the custody of the same refusing to allow such inspection shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds.

(8) Any mortgagee or other person entitled to any mortgage granted under this section may transfer his estate rights and interest therein to any other person by deed duly stamped truly stating the consideration and such transfer may be according to the form contained in the First Schedule to this Act or to the like

A.D. 1929. — effect and shall not contain any recital trust power or proviso whatsoever.

(9) There shall be kept at the office of the Corporation a register of the transfers of mortgages granted under this section and within thirty days after the date of every deed of transfer if executed within the United Kingdom or within thirty days after its arrival in the United Kingdom if executed elsewhere the same shall be produced to the town clerk who shall on payment of a sum not exceeding five shillings cause an entry to be made in such register of its date and of the names and descriptions of the parties thereto as stated in the deed of transfer and until such entry is made the Corporation shall not be in any manner responsible to the transferee.

(10) On the registration of any transfer the transferee his executors or administrators shall be entitled to the full benefit of the original mortgage and the principal and interest secured thereby and any transferee may in like manner transfer his estate rights and interest in any such mortgage and no person except the last transferee his executors or administrators shall be entitled to release or discharge any such mortgage or any moneys secured thereby.

(11) If the town clerk wilfully neglects or refuses to make in the register any entry by this section required to be made he shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds.

Power to
borrow by
issue of
bonds.

87.—(1) In addition to any other form of borrowing the Corporation may borrow any sums which they have power to borrow under this Act or any other Act or Order by the issue of bonds to be called “Corporation bonds” (and in this Act referred to as “bonds”) in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

(2) The provisions set out in the Second Schedule to this Act shall have effect with regard to bonds.

(3) All bonds issued under this section shall rank equally without any priority or preference by reason of any precedence in the date of any statutory borrowing power or in the date of issue of the bonds or on any other ground whatsoever and shall also rank equally with and have the same status as all other securities issued by the Corporation.

(4) Bonds shall be deemed to be loan capital or funded debt within the meaning of section 8 of the Finance Act 1899 as amended by section 10 of the Finance Act 1907. A.D. 1929.
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(5) The provisions of section 115 of the Stamp Act 1891 (which relates to the composition for stamp duty) shall with the necessary adaptations apply in the case of bonds as if those bonds were stock or funded debt within the meaning of that section.

88.—(1) The Corporation may (if they think fit) provide a reserve fund in respect of their water undertaking their markets undertaking and their slaughter-houses undertaking by setting aside such an amount as they may from time to time think reasonable and investing the same in statutory securities until the fund so formed amounts to the maximum reserve fund for the time being prescribed by the Corporation not exceeding in the case of the water undertaking a sum equal to one-tenth of the aggregate capital expended for the time being by the Corporation upon the undertaking and in the case of the markets undertaking and the slaughter-houses undertaking the sum of five thousand pounds. Reserve funds.

(2) Any reserve fund which has been formed for the purposes of any of the said undertakings and which is in existence at the passing of this Act shall be deemed to have been formed under this section.

(3) Any reserve fund formed under this section shall be applicable to answer any deficiency at any time happening in the income of the Corporation from the undertaking in respect of which it is formed or to meet any extraordinary claim or demand at any time arising against the Corporation in respect of that undertaking or for payment of the cost of renewing improving or extending any part of the works forming part thereof or otherwise for the benefit of that undertaking and so that if that fund be at any time reduced it may thereafter be again restored to the prescribed maximum and so from time to time as often as such reduction happens.

(4) Resort may be had to a reserve fund formed under the foregoing provisions of this section although such fund may not at the time have reached or may have been reduced below the prescribed maximum.

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(5) The income of any reserve fund shall be treated as part of the revenue of the undertaking to which the same relates.

Revenue
and
expenses
of water
under-
taking.

89.—(1) All money received by the Corporation on account of the revenue of their water undertaking shall be carried to and shall form part of the general rate fund and all payments and expenses made and incurred in respect of that undertaking shall be paid out of that fund.

(2) The Corporation may (if they think fit) apply money received by them on account of the revenue of the water undertaking in the construction renewal extension and improvement of works and conveniences for the purposes of such undertaking.

Accounts
of water
markets and
slaughter-
houses
under-
takings.

90.—(1) The Corporation shall keep their accounts in respect of their water undertaking their markets undertaking and their slaughter-houses undertaking so as to distinguish capital from revenue and as to revenue so as to show under a separate heading or division in respect of each undertaking on the one side all receipts in respect of the undertaking and on the other side all payments and expenses in respect of the undertaking such payments and expenses being divided so as also to show in each case the amounts expended in respect of each of the following purposes (that is to say):—

- (a) The working and establishment expenses and cost of maintenance of the undertaking;
- (b) The interest on moneys borrowed by the Corporation for the purposes of or connected with the undertaking;
- (c) The requisite appropriations instalments or sinking fund payments in respect of moneys borrowed for the purposes of the undertaking;
- (d) All other expenses (if any) of the undertaking properly chargeable to revenue;
- (e) The amount (if any) paid to any reserve fund which the Corporation are from time to time authorised to maintain.

(2) The Corporation shall show in their accounts relating to each of the said undertakings all items

(including receipts and payments in respect of loans applicable thereto) which ought to be entered therein in order to show the financial position of the undertaking. A.D. 1929.

(3) In all cases in which the Corporation keep separate accounts for separate purposes they shall so far as reasonably practicable apportion between those accounts or carry to any of them any receipts credits payments and liabilities which from time to time ought to be so apportioned or carried.

(4) Whenever the separate heading or division of the accounts in relation to the water undertaking shall show in any year that the revenue exceeds the amount expended or set aside in connection with that undertaking in respect of the several purposes mentioned in subsection (1) of this section then the charges of the Corporation for the supply of water to be made and charged in the next succeeding year shall be reduced in such manner as the Corporation think fit to an extent equivalent to the amount of such excess :

Provided that if owing to an increase in the estimated expenditure or to a reduction in the estimated revenue of the said next succeeding year the amount of such excess or any part thereof will be required in order that the revenue may not be less than the amount to be expended or set aside the reduction in charges may be such only as will reduce the revenue by the amount of the balance of such excess :

Provided also that the provisions of this subsection shall not apply until the aggregate amount of the said excess revenue which shall have arisen after the passing of this Act shall have equalled the amount repayable in respect of any deficiency in the revenue account of the water undertaking which may have been met out of any rate other than a water rate.

91. The following sections of the Act of 1909 shall so far as the same are applicable extend and apply to and for the purposes of this Act as if they were with all necessary modifications re-enacted in this Act (namely) :— Application of financial provisions of Act of 1909.

Section 58 (Mode of payment off of money borrowed);

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Section 59 (Sinking fund) Provided that the said section shall be read and have effect as if the words "Three pounds ten shillings per centum per annum or such other rate as the Minister may approve" were inserted in subsection (1) (b) of that section instead of the words "Three per centum per annum."

Section 60 (Certain regulations of Public Health Act as to borrowing not to apply);

Section 62 (Mode of raising money);

Section 65 (Application of borrowed moneys);

Section 67 (Protection of lender from inquiry);

Section 69 (Council not to regard trusts).

Return to
Minister
with
respect to
repayment
of debt.

92.—(1) The town clerk shall if and when he is requested by the Minister so to do transmit to the Minister a return showing the provision made for the repayment of any loans raised by the Corporation under any statutory borrowing power.

(2) The return shall show such particulars and shall be made up to such date and in such form as the Minister may require and shall if so required by him be verified by statutory declaration of the borough accountant or other the chief accounting officer of the Corporation and shall be transmitted within one month after the making of the request and in the event of his failing to make such return the borough accountant shall for each offence be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds to be recovered by the Minister in a court of summary jurisdiction and notwithstanding the recovery of such penalty the making of the return shall be enforceable by writ of mandamus to be obtained by the Minister out of the High Court.

(3) If it appears to the Minister by such a return as aforesaid or otherwise that the Corporation have failed to pay any instalment or annual payment required to be paid or to appropriate any sum required to be appropriated or to set apart any sum required for any sinking fund (whether such instalment or annual payment or sum is required by any enactment relating to the statutory borrowing power or by the Minister in virtue thereof

to be paid appropriated or set apart) or have applied any portion of any sinking fund to any purpose other than those authorised the Minister may by order direct that the sum in such order mentioned not exceeding the amount in respect of which default has been made shall be paid or applied in the manner and by the date in such order mentioned and the Corporation shall notify the Minister as soon as the order is complied with and any such order shall be enforceable by writ of mandamus to be obtained by the Minister out of the High Court. — A.D. 1929.

(4) Any provision of any enactment now in force in the borough requiring an annual return to be made to the Minister with regard to the repayment of debt is hereby repealed.

PART VIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

93.—(1) The Corporation notwithstanding that the same may not be immediately required may by agreement purchase or acquire or take on lease and hold any lands which in their opinion it is desirable the Corporation should acquire for or connected with the purposes of any of their undertakings powers or duties or for the benefit improvement or development of the borough and with the consent of the Minister may borrow money for the purchase or acquisition of such lands or for the payment of any capital sum payable under a lease thereof Any money so borrowed shall be repaid within such period as may be prescribed by the Minister. Further powers for acquisition of land.

(2) When any lands purchased or acquired or taken on lease by the Corporation under this section shall be appropriated to any undertaking or to any of their powers or duties a transfer of the outstanding loan in respect thereof shall be effected to the proper account in the books of the Corporation and pending such appropriation all expenses incurred by the Corporation under this section shall be payable out of the general rate fund and general rate.

(3) The Corporation may so far as they consider necessary apply subject to the approval of the Minister any capital moneys received by them on the re-sale or exchange of or by leasing any lands acquired under the

A.D. 1929. — authority of this section in the purchase of other lands but as to capital moneys so received and not so applied the Corporation shall apply the same either—

(a) In or towards the extinguishment of any loan raised by them under the powers of this Act such application being in addition to and not in substitution for any other mode of extinguishment of such loan except to such extent and upon such terms as may be approved by the Minister; or

(b) In such other manner as may be approved by the Minister.

Retention
and dis-
posal of
lands.

94.—(1) Notwithstanding anything in any other Act or Acts or otherwise to the contrary the Corporation may retain hold and use for such time and for such purpose as they may think fit or may sell lease exchange or otherwise dispose of in such manner and for such consideration and purpose and on such terms and conditions as they may think fit and either in consideration of the execution of works or of the payment of a gross sum or of an annual rent or of any payment in any other form any lands or any interest therein acquired by them under this Act or any general or local Act for the time being in force in the borough (other than the Housing Act 1925) and may sell exchange or dispose of any rents reserved on the sale lease exchange or disposition of such lands or interests therein and may make do and execute any deed act or thing proper for effectuating any such sale lease exchange or other disposition and on any exchange may give or take money for equality of exchange :

Provided that the Corporation shall not without the consent of the Minister sell lease exchange or otherwise dispose of any such lands or any interests therein at a price or rent or for a consideration of a value less than the current market value of such lands or interests but a purchaser or lessee shall not be concerned to inquire whether the consent of the Minister is necessary or has been obtained :

Provided also that nothing in this section shall be taken to dispense with the consent of any Government department to any sale lease appropriation or other disposition of any lands of the Corporation in any case

in which such consent would have been required if this Act had not been passed. A.D. 1929.

(2) Nothing in this section contained shall release the Corporation or any person purchasing or acquiring any lands from them under this section from any rents covenants restrictions reservations terms or conditions made payable by or contained in any conveyance lease or other deed or instrument by which any such lands were or may hereafter be conveyed or leased to or otherwise acquired by the Corporation or any person from or through whom the Corporation may have derived or may hereafter derive title to the same but all such rents covenants restrictions reservations terms and conditions shall remain and be of as full force and effect and may be recovered exercised enjoyed and enforced in like manner and to the same extent as if this Act had not been passed.

95.—(1) The Corporation may purchase or take on lease dwelling-houses and other buildings for persons employed by them for the purposes of their several undertakings and offices and other buildings for those purposes and may erect fit up maintain and let any such buildings upon any lands for the time being belonging to the Corporation for the purpose of the said undertakings and (subject to the terms of the lease) upon any lands for the time being leased to the Corporation for those purposes.

Dwelling-houses for persons in Corporation's employment.

(2) Nothing contained in this section shall empower the Corporation to create or permit a nuisance.

96. Subject to the provisions of this Act—

(1) The Corporation may construct on lands belonging to them and may maintain alter extend enlarge improve repair furnish and equip open or covered swimming baths and bathing pools with all necessary conveniences and appliances :

As to baths and bathing pools.

(2) The Corporation may make and enforce byelaws for the management use and regulation of the said baths and bathing pools and for regulating the conduct of the persons resorting thereto in like manner as byelaws under the Baths and Washhouses Acts 1846 to 1899 as amended by section 86 of the Public Health

A.D. 1929.
—

Act 1925 may be made and enforced and the provisions of section 32 of the Baths and Washhouses Act 1846 so far as the same are applicable and are not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act shall extend and apply to such baths and bathing pools and the Corporation may demand and take for the use of such baths and bathing pools or for the admission of persons thereto such reasonable charges as they may think fit to make.

Recovery of
rate from
persons
removing.

97. If a justice is satisfied on complaint by any rate collector that any person is quitting or about to quit any premises in the borough and has failed to pay on demand any general rate or water rental which may be due from him and intends to evade payment of the same by departing from the borough the justice may in addition to issuing a summons for non-payment of the same issue a warrant under his hand authorising the said rate collector to seize forthwith and detain the goods and chattels of such person until the complaint is determined upon the return of the summons.

In executing
works in
default of
owner or
occupier no
liability for
damages
to be
incurred
except in
case of
negligence.

98. Whenever the Corporation or the surveyor under any enactment or byelaw for the time being in force within the borough execute or re-execute or alter any work or do any act or thing in default or at the request 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 in the absence of any negligence on the part of the Corporation the surveyor or any contractor or other person employed by them or him 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 and any such damages penalties costs charges or expenses paid by the Corporation in the absence of negligence as aforesaid shall be deemed to be part of the expenses payable by such owner occupier or other person and shall be recoverable accordingly.

Penalty on
occupiers
refusing
execution of
Act.

99. If the occupier of any house or part of a house or premises shall prevent the owner thereof from carrying into effect any requirement of the Corporation under Parts IV and V of this Act or under any byelaw made

thereunder then after notice of this provision shall have been given by the owner to the occupier any court of summary jurisdiction upon proof thereof may make an order in writing requiring the occupier to permit the owner to execute the works required by the Corporation to be done and if after the expiration of seven days from the service of such order the occupier shall continue to refuse to permit the owner to execute the said works he shall for every day during which he shall so continue to refuse be liable to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings and during the continuance of his 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.

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100. The provisions of section 102 (Power of entry of local authority) and section 103 (Penalty for disobedience of order) of the Public Health Act 1875 shall extend and apply to the purposes of the provisions of Parts IV and V of this Act as if those purposes had been mentioned in the said section 102.

Power of
entry.

101. Where under the provisions of this Act or any local Act in force in the borough the Corporation shall construct or do any works for the common benefit of two or more buildings belonging to different owners the expenses which under those Acts or any of them are recoverable by the Corporation from the owners shall be paid by the owners of such buildings in such proportions as shall be determined by the surveyor or in case of dispute by a court of summary jurisdiction.

Apportion-
ment of
expenses
in case of
joint
owners.

102. The Corporation may declare any expenses incurred by them under the provisions of this Act which are recoverable from the owner or owners of any premises to be private improvement expenses and thenceforth those expenses may be recovered and shall be charged upon the premises in respect of which they were incurred in accordance with the provisions of section 257 of the Public Health Act 1875.

Expenses
may be
declared
private
improve-
ment
expenses.

103. Where the payment of more than one sum by any person is due under any Act or Order from time to time in force within the borough any summons or warrant issued for the purposes of any such Act or Order

Several
sums in one
summons.

A.D. 1929. — in respect of that person may contain in the body thereof or in a schedule thereto all the sums payable by him.

Service of
summons on
members of
council.

104. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Second Schedule of the Municipal Corporations Act 1882 the summons to members of the council may be delivered at the usual place of abode of every member of the council by post by prepaid letter at the ordinary rate of postage.

Breach of
conditions
of consent
of Cor-
poration.

105. Where under this Act or under any general or local Act for the time being in force in the borough the Corporation give their consent to the execution of any work or the doing of any act or thing subject to any terms or conditions which they are authorised to impose any breach of any such terms or conditions shall be deemed as regards liability to a penalty and other consequences equivalent to the execution of the work or the doing of the act or thing without the required consent.

As to
appeal.

106. Any person deeming himself aggrieved by any order judgment determination or requirement or the withholding of any certificate licence consent or approval of or by the Corporation or of any officer of the Corporation under the provisions of Parts IV or V of this Act or by any order made by a court of summary jurisdiction under the provisions of this Act may if no other mode of appeal is provided by this Act appeal to the next practicable court of quarter sessions under and according to the provisions of the Summary Jurisdiction Acts and in regard to any such order made by a court of summary jurisdiction the Corporation may in like manner appeal.

General
provisions
as to
byelaws.

107. The provisions of sections 182 to 185 of the Public Health Act 1875 so far as they relate to byelaws made by an urban sanitary authority shall apply to byelaws authorised to be made by the Corporation under the powers of this Act. Provided that as respects byelaws made under the section of this Act of which the marginal note is "Power to make byelaws as to fairs" the Secretary of State shall be substituted for the Minister as the confirming authority.

108. The following enactments shall extend and apply to the purposes of this Act as if they were with all necessary modifications re-enacted in this Act (namely) :—

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Application
of existing
enactments.

The Act of 1909—

- Section 72 (Recovery of penalties);
- Section 73 (Recovery of demands);
- Section 74 (Informations by whom to be laid).

The Act of 1920—

- Section 45 (Evidence of appointments authority &c.);
- Section 46 (Authentication and service of notices &c.);
- Section 50 (Powers of Act cumulative);
- Section 51 (Saving for indictments &c.);
- Section 52 (Judges not disqualified).

109. Section 265 (Protection of local authority and their officers from personal liability) of the Public Health Act 1875 shall extend and apply to the purposes of any local enactment as if the same were re-enacted therein.

Applica-
tion of
section 265
of Public
Health
Act 1875.

110. The following enactments are hereby repealed (namely) :—

Repeal.

The Act of 1865—

- Section 23 (Obligations on board as to supply);
- Section 33 (Separate water account).

The Act of 1888—

- Section 37 (Notice to be given of persons suffering from infectious disease);
- Section 38 (Infectious diseases other than those specified may be declared to be infectious diseases to which this Act applies);

Part VII Private street works;

Part IX Telegraph wires.

The Act of 1909—

- Section 21 (Power to retain sell &c. lands);
- Section 66 (Application of water revenue).

A.D. 1929.

—
Inquiries by
Minister.

111.—(1) The Minister may direct any inquiries to be held by his inspectors which he may deem necessary in regard to the exercise of any powers conferred upon him or the giving of any consents under this Act and the inspectors of the Ministry of Health shall for the purposes of any such inquiry have all such powers as they may have for the purposes of inquiries directed by the Minister under the Public Health Act 1875.

(2) The Council shall pay to the Minister any expenses incurred by that Minister in relation to any inquiries referred to in this section including the expenses of any witnesses summoned by the inspector holding the inquiry and a sum to be fixed by the Minister not exceeding five guineas a day for the services of such inspector.

Crown
rights.

112. Nothing in this Act affects prejudicially any estate right power privilege or exemption of the Crown.

Costs of
Act.

113. All the costs charges and expenses preliminary to and of and incidental to the preparing applying for obtaining and passing of this Act as taxed by the taxing officer of the House of Lords or of the House of Commons shall be paid by the Corporation out of the general rate fund and general rate or out of moneys to be borrowed under this Act for that purpose.

The SCHEDULE referred to in the
foregoing Act.

A.D. 1929.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

FORM OF MORTGAGE.

By virtue of the Llanelly Corporation Act 1929 and of other their powers in that behalf them enabling the mayor aldermen and burgesses of the borough of Llanelly (hereinafter referred to as "the Corporation") in consideration of the sum of pounds (hereinafter referred to as "the principal sum") paid to the accountant of the borough by (hereinafter referred to as "the mortgagee") do hereby grant and assign unto the mortgagee [his] executors administrators and assigns such proportion of the revenues of the Corporation in the said Act defined as the principal sum doth or shall bear to the whole sum which is or shall be charged on the said revenues To hold unto the mortgagee [his] executors administrators and assigns from the day of the date of these presents until the principal sum shall be fully paid and satisfied with interest for the same (subject as hereinafter provided) at the rate of per centum per annum from the day of nineteen hundred and until payment of the principal sum such interest to be paid half-yearly on the day of and the day of in each year And it is hereby agreed that the principal sum shall be repaid at the town clerk's office in the said borough [(subject as hereinafter provided) on the day of nineteen hundred and or (if not repaid on that date) at any time thereafter on the expiration of three calendar months' notice in writing by the Corporation to the mortgagee or by the mortgagee to the Corporation :]

Provided always and it is hereby agreed and declared that the before-mentioned time for repayment may be extended to such subsequent day or days and upon any such extension the before-mentioned rate of interest may be altered to such other rate or rates of interest as shall from time to time be agreed upon between the Corporation and the mortgagee and mentioned in an endorsement to be made hereon under the hand of the town clerk and of the borough accountant for the time being and that

A.D. 1929. — upon any such endorsement being made whether relating to extension of time only or to extension of time with alteration of rate of interest the provisions thereof shall be incorporated herewith and shall operate and take effect as though they had been originally inserted herein.

In witness whereof the Corporation have caused their corporate seal to be hereunto affixed this day of nineteen hundred and .

THE ENDORSEMENT WITHIN REFERRED TO.

The within-named consenting the within-mentioned time for repayment of the within-mentioned principal sum is hereby extended to the day of nineteen hundred and [and the interest to be paid thereon on and from the day of nineteen hundred and is declared to be at the rate of per centum per annum].

Dated this day of nineteen hundred and .

FORM OF TRANSFER OF MORTGAGE.

I [the within-named] of in consideration of the sum of pounds paid to me by of (hereinafter referred to as "the transferee") do hereby transfer to the transferee [his] executors administrators and assigns [the within-written security] [the mortgage number of the revenues of the mayor aldermen and burgesses of the borough of Llanelly bearing date the day of] and all my right and interest under the same subject to the several conditions on which I hold the same at the time of the execution hereof and I the transferee for myself my executors administrators and assigns do hereby agree to take the said mortgage security subject to the same conditions.

Dated this day of nineteen hundred and .

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

A.D. 1929.

1. Bonds shall be secured on the rates and revenues of the Corporation and any moneys borrowed by means of bonds shall be principal moneys.

2. Bonds shall be issued in such amounts in denominations of five pounds and multiples of five pounds and for such periods not being less than five years as the Corporation may determine.

3.—(a) Bonds may be issued at such price and at such rates of interest as the Corporation may from time to time determine.

(b) The nominal amount of bonds issued shall not exceed in the aggregate according to the price of issue such amounts as will together produce the actual amount of money for the time being authorised to be borrowed by the Corporation.

(c) Where a bond has been issued at a price lower than par so much of the issue as represents the difference between the price of the bond as issued and its nominal value shall be treated as a loan authorised by a statutory borrowing power and repayable out of the revenues of the Corporation on or before the date for repayment specified in the certificate issued in respect of the bond.

4. Bonds shall be repayable at par (unless the same shall have been previously cancelled by purchase in the open market or by agreement with the bondholder) at the office of the borough accountant on the dates specified in the certificates issued in respect of the bonds and no interest shall be payable thereon in respect of any period after the date upon which the bond is repayable.

5.—(1) The borough accountant shall keep a register of all persons who are holders for the time being of bonds.

(2) The register shall contain the following particulars :—

(a) The name address and description of each holder a statement of the denomination of the bonds held by him the price at which and the periods for which they are issued and the numbers and dates of the certificates issued to him as hereinafter provided ;

(b) The date of registration of each holder and the date on which he ceased to be so registered.

A.D. 1929.

(3) The register shall be *primâ facie* evidence of any matter entered therein in accordance with the provisions of this Act and of the title of the person entered therein as holders of bonds.

6.—(1) The Corporation shall issue to each holder of a bond a certificate in respect thereof duly numbered and dated and specifying the denomination of the bond and the period for which it is issued.

(2) If a certificate is worn out or damaged the Corporation on the production thereof may cancel it and issue a new certificate in lieu thereof.

(3) If a certificate is lost or destroyed the Corporation on proof thereof to their satisfaction and if they so require on receiving an indemnity against any claims in respect thereof may give a new certificate in lieu of the certificate lost or destroyed.

(4) An entry of the issue of a substituted certificate shall be made in the register.

(5) A certificate shall be in the following form or in a form substantially to the like effect :—

No.

BOROUGH OF LLANELLY.

LLANELLY CORPORATION BONDS.

per centum Llanelly Corporation Bond repayable
at par 19 at the

This is to certify that of is the
registered holder of a Corporation bond for pounds
(£) issued by the mayor aldermen and burgesses of the
borough of Llanelly under the Llanelly Corporation Act 1929
at

Signed

Borough Accountant.

Date

7. The certificate shall be *primâ facie* evidence of the title of the person therein named his executors administrators or assigns to the bond therein specified but the want of a certificate if accounted for to the satisfaction of the Corporation shall not prevent the holder of the bond from disposing of and transferring the bond.

A.D. 1929.

LLANELLY CORPORATION BONDS.

[illegible]

To hold unto the transferee his executors administrators and assigns subject to the several conditions on which I held the same immediately before the execution hereof and I the said transferee do hereby agree to accept and take the said subject to the conditions aforesaid.

As witness our hands and seals this day
of in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred
and .

(2) A bond may be transferred in whole or in part so however that any part transferred shall not be for an amount other than an amount for which a bond may be issued by the Corporation.

(3) The deed of transfer shall be delivered to and retained by the Corporation and the Corporation shall enter a note thereof in a book to be called the "Register of transfers of Llanelly Corporation bonds" and shall endorse on the deed of transfer a notice of that entry.

(4) The Corporation shall upon the receipt of the deed of transfer duly executed and properly stamped together with the certificate issued in respect of the bond enter the name of the transferee in the register and shall issue a new certificate or certificates to the transferee or to the transferor and transferee as the case may require.

(5) Until the deed of transfer and the certificate have been delivered to the Corporation as aforesaid the Corporation shall not be affected by the transfer and the transferee shall not be entitled to receive any payment of interest on the bond.

(6) The Corporation before registering a transfer of a bond may if they think fit require evidence by statutory declaration or otherwise of the title of any person claiming to make the transfer.

9. The Corporation may close the register for a period not exceeding thirty days immediately before the thirty-first day of March and the thirtieth day of September in any year

A.D. 1929. — respectively and notwithstanding the receipt by the Corporation during those periods of any deed of transfer the half-yearly payment of interest next falling due may be made to the persons registered as holders of bonds on the date of the closing of the register.

10.—(1) Any person becoming entitled to a bond by reason of the death or bankruptcy of a holder or by any lawful means other than a transfer may by the production of such evidence of title as the Corporation may require either be registered as holder of the bond or instead of being himself registered may make such transfer of the bond as the holder could have made and the Corporation shall issue a certificate accordingly.

(2) Until such evidence as aforesaid has been furnished to the Corporation the Corporation shall not be affected by the transmission of the bond and no person claiming by virtue thereof shall be entitled to receive any payment of interest thereon.

(3) Where two or more persons are registered as holders of a bond they shall be deemed to be joint holders with right of survivorship between them.

11.—(1) Unless the owner of a bond otherwise requests the Corporation may pay the interest thereon by posting a warrant to the holder at his address as shown in the register.

(2) The posting by the Corporation of a letter containing an interest warrant addressed to a holder as aforesaid shall as respects the liability of the Corporation be equivalent to the delivery of the warrant to the holder himself.

12. The Corporation shall not be required to pay any executors or administrators any interest on bonds held by their testator or intestate until the probate of the will or the letters of administration has or have been left with the Corporation for registration.

13. The Corporation before paying any interest on any bonds may if they think fit require evidence by statutory declaration or otherwise of the title of any person claiming a right to receive the interest.

14. Where more persons than one are registered as joint holders of a bond any one of them may give an effectual receipt for any interest thereon unless notice to the contrary has been given to the Corporation by any other of them.

15. No notice of any trust shall be entered in the register or in any other book kept by the Corporation or be receivable by the Corporation.

16.—(1) If at any time any interest due on any bonds remains unpaid for two months after demand in writing the

persons entitled thereto may apply to the High Court for the appointment of a receiver and the court may if it thinks fit appoint a receiver on such terms as it thinks fit. A.D. 1929.
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(2) The receiver shall have the like power of collecting receiving recovering and applying moneys and of assessing making and recovering all rates for the purpose of obtaining the same as the Corporation or any other officer thereof would or might have and such other powers and duties as the court thinks fit and shall apply all moneys so collected and received after paying all such costs as the court may direct for the purposes of this Act.

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