

operations of the Local Authority appear to have been confined to one or two articles of food, while other kinds equally liable to adulteration have been permitted wholly to escape.

In view of the altered position in which the administration of the law in regard to adulteration has now been placed in consequence of the passing of the Act of 1899, the Board would be glad if your Local Authority would consider whether the number and class of inspectors appointed by them is such as to be fully adequate to meet the requirements of their district, and the Board would, in particular, urge upon your Local Authority the advisability of employing, as sampling officers, a sufficient number of persons who have had experience in the class of work they are required to perform. Inexperienced officers are unable to exercise sufficient discrimination, and inconvenience and waste of labour and energy thereby ensue.

So far as imported articles of food are concerned, the Board will continue to acquaint the Local Authorities concerned with the details of any instances of adulteration which may be reported by the Customs, so that proceedings may be promptly taken, if necessary, by the Local Authority of the district to which the adulterated goods are ultimately consigned and in which it may be presumed that they will be offered for sale.

With a view to enable the Board to afford to Local Authorities any assistance in their power, either by correspondence or by personal conference, in the administration of the provisions of the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, with respect to those articles of food which are brought under the purview of the Board as affecting the general interests of agriculture, the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury have sanctioned the appointment of additional inspectors who will be happy, if so desired, to confer with your Local Authority as to the manner by which the law may be most efficiently enforced in your district, and in the meantime the Board would be pleased to learn at as early date as may be convenient the result of the consideration by your Local Authority of the terms of their Circular Letters on the subject, and the steps which they are taking to give effect to the extended vigilance in the detection of fraudulent practices required by the Act, which as you are aware, comes into force on the 1st proximo.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
T. H. ELLIOTT,
Secretary.

MODEL BYE-LAWS OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH (LONDON) ACT, 1891.

BYE-LAWS.

For the Prevention of Nuisances arising from any Snow, Ice, Salt, Dust, Ashes, Rubbish, Offal, Carrion, Fish, or Filth, or other Matter or thing in any Street.

1. The occupier of any premises fronting, adjoining, or abutting on any street *not repairable by the inhabitants at large* shall, as soon as conveniently may be after the cessation of any fall of snow, remove or cause to be removed from the footways and pavements adjoining such premises all snow fallen or accumulated on such footways and pavements in such a manner and with such precautions as will prevent any undue accumulation in any channel or carriageway or upon any paved crossing.

In the case of any premises, the person in occupation of or having the charge management, or control of the same, or if there is no such person, then any person in occupation of or having the charge, maintenance or control of any part of the premises, and in the case of any premises the whole of which are let to lodgers, the person receiving the rent payable by the tenants or lodgers, either on his own account or as the agent of another person, shall for the purposes of this bye-law be deemed to be the occupier.

2. Every person who shall remove any snow from any premises shall deposit the same in such a manner and with such precautions as to prevent any accumulation thereof in any channel or upon any paved crossing.

If in the process of such removal any snow be deposited upon any footway or pavement, he shall forthwith remove such snow from such footway or pavement.

3. Every person who shall throw any salt upon any snow on the footway of any street shall do so in such quantity and in such manner as effectually to dissolve the whole of such snow, and he shall forthwith effectually remove from the footway the whole of the deposit resulting from the mixture of the salt with the snow. He shall not place any part of such deposit on the carriageway of such street other than any channel at the side of such carriageway, and

he shall not remove the same into any such channel unless it is sufficiently liquid to flow along such channel.

No person shall throw any salt upon any snow on the carriageway of any street, unless it shall be practicable forthwith effectually to remove from such carriageway the whole of the deposit resulting from the mixture of the salt with the snow. He shall forthwith effectually remove the whole of such deposit, but he shall not place any part thereof on the footway of such street, nor shall he place any part thereof in the channel at the side of the carriageway, unless it is sufficiently liquid to flow along such channel.

4. The occupier of any premises who shall remove, or cause to be removed any dust, ashes, rubbish, offal, carrion, fish in an offensive condition, or filth or other like matter or thing from his premises, shall for the purpose of such removal in every case use or cause to be used a suitable vessel or receptacle, cart, or carriage properly constructed and furnished with a sufficient covering, so as to prevent the escape of the contents thereof.

If in the process of such removal any person shall slop or spill, or cause or allow to fall upon any footway, pavement, or carriageway, any such dust, ashes, rubbish, offal, carrion, fish in an offensive condition, or filth or other like matter or thing, he shall forthwith remove such dust, ashes, rubbish, offal, carrion, fish, or filth or other matter or thing from the place whereon the same may have been slopped or spilled, or may have fallen, and shall immediately thereafter thoroughly sweep or otherwise thoroughly cleanse such place.

5. Every person who shall lay or cause to be laid in any street any litter or other matter in case of sickness to prevent noise shall lay the same so that it may be evenly distributed over the surface of the part of the street intended to be covered, and shall, when the occasion ceases, remove or cause to be removed from such street the litter or other matter so laid in such street.

For preventing Nuisances arising from any Offensive Matter running out of any Manufactory, Brewery, Slaughter House, Knacker's Yard, Butcher's or Fishmonger's Shop, or Dunghill, into any Uncovered Place, whether or not surrounded by a Wall or Fence.

6. The occupier of a manufactory, brewery, slaughter house, knacker's yard, butcher's or fishmonger's shop, or of any premises comprising a dunghill shall not cause or suffer any offensive matter to run out of such manufactory, brewery, slaughter house, knacker's

yard, butcher's or fishmonger's shop, or dunghill, into any uncovered place, whether or not surrounded by a wall or fence so as to be likely to become a nuisance.

For the Prevention of the keeping of Animals on any Premises so as to be a Nuisance or injurious or dangerous to Health.

7. The occupier of any premises shall not keep any animal on such premises in such a place or in such a manner as to pollute, or to be likely to pollute any water supplied for use or used or likely to be used by man for drinking or domestic purposes, or for manufacturing drink for the use of man, or any water used or likely to be used in any dairy.

8. Every occupier of a building or premises wherein or whereon any horse or any other beast of draught or burden, or any cattle or swine may be kept, shall provide, in connection with such building or premises, a suitable receptacle for dung, manure, soil, filth, or other offensive or noxious matter which may, from time to time, be produced in the keeping of any such animal in such building or upon such premises.

He shall cause such receptacle to be constructed so that the bottom or floor thereof shall not, in any case, be lower than the surface of the ground adjoining such receptacle.

He shall also cause such receptacle to be constructed in such a manner and of such materials, and to be maintained at all times in such a condition as to prevent any escape of the contents thereof, or any soakage therefrom into the ground or into the wall of any building.

He shall cause such receptacle to be furnished with a suitable cover, and when not required to be open, to be kept properly covered.

He shall likewise provide, in connection with such building or premises, a sufficient drain, constructed in such a manner, and of such materials, and maintained at all times in such a condition, as effectually to convey all urine or liquid filth, or refuse therefrom, into a sewer, or other proper receptacle.

He shall, once at least in every week, remove or cause to be removed from the receptacle provided in accordance with the requirements of this bye-law all dung, manure, soil, filth; or other offensive or noxious matter, produced in or upon such building or premises, and deposited in such receptacle.

As to the paving of Yards and Open Spaces in connection with Dwelling-houses.

9. The owner of every dwelling-house in connection with which there is any yard or open space, shall, where it is necessary for the prevention or remedy of insanitary conditions that all or part of such yard or open space shall be paved, forthwith cause the same to be properly paved with a hard, durable, and impervious pavement, evenly and closely laid upon a sufficient bed of good concrete, and so sloped to a properly constructed channel as effectually to carry off all rain or waste water therefrom.

With respect to the keeping of Waterclosets supplied with sufficient Water for their effective Action.

10. The occupier of any premises in or for which any watercloset shall be provided, shall cause such watercloset to be at all times properly supplied with a sufficient quantity of water for securing its effective action.

Where, however, any watercloset is provided for the use of persons occupying two or more separately occupied premises, and there is a person having the care and control of such watercloset, the foregoing requirements shall apply to such person.

Penalties.

11. Every person who shall offend against any of the foregoing bye-laws shall be liable for every such offence to a penalty of five pounds, and in the case of a continuing offence to a further penalty of forty shillings for each day after written notice of the offence from the Sanitary Authority.

Provided, nevertheless, that the justices or court before whom any complaint may be made or any proceedings may be taken in respect of any such offence may, if they think fit, adjudge the payment as a penalty of any sum less than the full amount of the penalty imposed by this bye-law.

BYE-LAWS MADE BY THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL
UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH (LONDON) ACT, 1891.

BYE-LAWS UNDER SECTION 16 (2).

For prescribing the times for the removal or carriage by road or water of any faecal, or offensive or noxious matter or liquid in or through London, and providing that the carriage or vessel used therefor shall be properly constructed and covered so as to prevent the escape of any such matter or liquid, and as to prevent any nuisance arising therefrom.

1. Every person who shall remove or carry by road or water in or through London any faecal or offensive or noxious matter or liquid, whether such matter or liquid shall be in course of removal or carriage from within or without or through London, shall not remove or carry such matter or liquid in or through London, except between the hours of 4 o'clock and 10 o'clock in the forenoon during the months of March, April, May, June, July, August, September, and October, and except between the hours of 6 o'clock in the forenoon and 12 o'clock at noon during the months of November, December, January, and February. Such person shall use a suitable carriage or vessel properly constructed and furnished with a sufficient covering so as to prevent the escape of any such matter or liquid therefrom, and so as to prevent any nuisance arising therefrom.

Provided that this bye-law shall not apply to the carriage of horse dung manure.

As to the Closing and Filling up of Cesspools and Privies.

2. Any person who shall by any works or by any structural alteration of any premises render the further use of a cesspool or privy unnecessary, and the owner of any premises on which shall be situated a disused cesspool or privy, or a cesspool or privy which has become unnecessary, shall completely empty such cesspool or privy of all faecal or offensive matter which it may contain, and shall completely remove so much of the floor, walls, and roof of such privy or cesspool as can safely be removed, and all pipes and drains leading thereto or therefrom, or connected therewith, and any earth or other

material contaminated by such faecal or offensive matter. He shall completely close and fill up the cesspool with good concrete or with suitable dry clean earth, dry clean brick rubbish, or other dry clean material, and where the walls of such cesspool shall not be completely removed, he shall cover the surface of the space so filled up with earth, rubbish, or material, with a layer of good concrete six inches thick.

3. Every person who shall propose to close or fill up any cesspool or privy shall, before commencing any works for such purpose, give to the Sanitary Authority for the district not less than forty-eight hours notice in writing, exclusive of Sunday, Good Friday, Christmas-day, or any bank holiday, specifying the hour at which he will commence the closing or filling up of such cesspool or privy, and during the progress of any such work shall afford any officer of the Sanitary Authority free access to the premises for the purpose of inspecting the same.

As to the Removal and Disposal of Refuse, and as to the Duties of the Occupier of any Premises in connection with House Refuse so as to facilitate the removal of it by the Scavengers of the Sanitary Authority.

4. The occupier of any premises who shall remove or cause to be removed any refuse produced upon his premises shall not, in the process of removal, deposit such refuse, or cause or allow such refuse to be deposited upon any footway, pavement, or carriageway.

Provided that this bye-law shall not be deemed to prohibit the occupier of any premises from depositing upon the kerbstone or upon the outer edge of the footpath immediately in front of his house, between such hours of the day as the Sanitary Authority shall fix and notify by public announcement in their district, a proper receptacle containing house refuse, other than night soil or filth, to be removed by the Sanitary Authority in accordance with any bye-law in that behalf.

5. Every person who shall convey any house, trade or street refuse across or along any footway, pavement, or carriageway shall use a suitable receptacle, cart, carriage, or other means of conveyance properly constructed so as to prevent the escape of the contents thereof, and in the case of offensive refuse so covered as to prevent any nuisance therefrom, and shall adopt such other precautions as may be necessary to prevent any such refuse being slopped or spilled,

or from falling in the process of removal upon such footway, pavement or carriageway.

If in the process of such removal any such refuse be slopped or spilled or fall upon such footway, pavement, or carriageway, such person shall forthwith remove such refuse from the place whereon the same may have slopped or spilled, or may have fallen, and shall immediately thereafter thoroughly sweep or otherwise thoroughly cleanse such place.

6. Where a Sanitary Authority arrange for the daily removal of house refuse in their district or any part thereof, the occupier of any premises in such district or part thereof on which any house refuse may from time to time accumulate shall, at such hour of the day as the Sanitary Authority shall fix and notify by public announcement in their district, deposit on the kerbstone or on the outer edge of the footpath immediately in front of the house or in a conveniently accessible position on the premises, as the Sanitary Authority may prescribe by written notice served upon the occupier, a movable receptacle, in which shall be placed, for the purposes of removal by or on behalf of the Sanitary Authority, the house refuse which has accumulated on such premises since the preceeding collection by such authority.

The Sanitary Authority shall collect such refuse, or cause the same to be collected, between such hours of the day as they have fixed and notified by public announcement in their district.

7. The Sanitary Authority shall cause to be removed not less frequently than once in every week the house refuse produced on all premises within their district.

8. Where, for the purposes of subsequent removal, any cargo, load, or collection of offensive refuse has been temporarily brought to or deposited in any place within a sanitary district, the owner (whether a Sanitary Authority or any other person) or consignee of such cargo, load, or collection of refuse, or any person who may have undertaken to deliver the same, or who is in charge of the same, shall not without a reasonable excuse permit or allow or cause such refuse to remain in such place for a longer period than twenty-four hours.

Provided (a) that this bye-law shall not apply in cases where the place of temporary deposit is distant at least one hundred yards from any street, and is distant at least three hundred yards from any building or premises used wholly or partly for human habitation, or as a school, or as a place of public worship or of public resort or public assembly, or from any building or premises in or on which any

person may be employed in any manufacture, trade, or business, or from any public park or other open space dedicated or used for the purposes of recreation, or from any reservoir or stream used for the purposes of domestic water supply; (b) that this bye-law shall not prohibit the deposit within the prescribed distances, of road slop unmixed with stable manure for any period not exceeding one week, which may be necessary for the separation of water therefrom.

9. Where a Sanitary Authority or some person on their behalf shall remove any offensive refuse from any street or premises within their district, such Sanitary Authority or such person shall properly destroy by fire, or otherwise dispose of such refuse in such manner as to prevent nuisance.

Provided always that this bye-law shall not be deemed to require or permit any Sanitary Authority or person to dispose of or destroy by fire any night-soil, swine's-dung or cow dung.

10. A Sanitary Authority or any person on their behalf who shall remove any offensive refuse from any street or premises within their district shall not deposit such refuse, otherwise than in the course of removal, at a less distance than three hundred yards from any two or more buildings used wholly or partly for human habitation or from any building used as a school, or as a place of public resort or public assembly, or in which any person may be employed in any manufacture, trade, or business, or from any public park or other open space dedicated or used for the purpose of recreation, or from any reservoir or stream used for the purposes of domestic water supply.

Provided always that this bye-law shall not be deemed to prohibit such deposit of such refuse for a period of twenty-four hours, when such refuse is deposited for the purpose of being destroyed by fire, in accordance with any bye-law in that behalf.

11. For the purposes of the foregoing bye-laws the expression "offensive refuse" means any refuse, whether "house refuse," "trade refuse," or "street refuse," in such a condition as to be or to be liable to become offensive.

Penalties.

12. Every person who shall offend against any of the foregoing bye-laws shall be liable for every such offence to a penalty of five pounds, and in the case of a continuing offence to a further penalty of forty shillings for each day after written notice of the offence from the Sanitary Authority. Provided nevertheless that the Court before

whom any complaint may be made, or any proceedings may be taken in respect of any such offence, may, if the Court think fit, adjudge the payment as a penalty of any sum less than the full amount of the penalty imposed by this bye-law.

The seal of the London County Council was hereunto affixed on the 22nd day of June, 1893.

H. DE LA HOOKE,
Clerk of the Council.

Allowed by the Local Government Board this twenty-eight day of June, 1893.

HENRY H. FOWLER,
President.

HUGH OWEN,
Secretary.

BYE LAWS UNDER SECTION 39 (1.)

With Respect to Water-Closets, Earth-Closets, Privies, Ashpits, Cess-pools, and Receptacles for Dung, and the Proper Accessories thereof in Connection with Buildings, whether Constructed before or after the Passing of this Act.

1. Every person who shall hereafter construct a water-closet or earth-closet in connection with a building, shall construct such water-closet or earth-closet in such a position that, in the case of a water-closet, one of its sides at the least shall be an external wall, and in the case of an earth-closet two of its sides at the least shall be external walls, which external wall or walls shall abut immediately upon the street, or upon a yard or garden or open space of not less than one hundred square feet of superficial area, measured horizontally at a point below the level of the floor of such closet. He shall not construct any such water-closet so that it is approached directly from any room used for the purpose of human habitation, or used for the manufacture, preparation or storage of food for man, or used as a factory, workshop, or workplace, nor shall he construct any earth-closet so that it can be entered otherwise than from the external air.

He shall construct such water-closet so that on any side on which it would abut on a room intended for human habitation, or used for the manufacture, preparation, or storage of food for man, or used as a factory, workshop, or workplace, it shall be enclosed by a solid wall or partition of brick or other materials, extending the entire height from the floor to the ceiling.

He shall provide any such water-closet that is approached from the external air with a floor of hard smooth impervious material, having a fall to the door of such water-closet of half an inch to the foot.

He shall provide such water-closet with proper doors and fastenings.

Provided always that this bye-law shall not apply to any water-closet constructed below the surface of the ground and approached directly from an area or other open space available for purposes of ventilation, measuring at least forty superficial feet in extent, and having a distance across of not less than five feet, and not covered in otherwise than by a grating or railing.

2. Every person who shall construct a water-closet in connection with a building, whether the situation of such water-closet be or be not within or partly within such building, and every person who shall construct an earth-closet in connection with a building, shall construct in one of the walls of such water-closet or earth-closet which shall abut upon the public way, yard, garden, or open space, as provided by the preceding bye-law, a window of such dimensions that an area of not less than two square feet, which may be the whole or part of such window, shall open directly into the external air.

He shall, in addition to such window, cause such water-closet or earth-closet to be provided with adequate means of constant ventilation by at least one air-brick built in an external wall of such water-closet or earth-closet, or by an air shaft, or by some other effectual method or appliance.

3. Every person who shall construct a water-closet in connection with a building, shall furnish such water-closet with a cistern of adequate capacity for the purpose of flushing, which shall be separate and distinct from any cistern used for drinking purposes and shall be so constructed, fitted, and placed as to admit of the supply of water for use in such water-closet so that there shall not be any direct connection between any service pipe upon the premises and any part of the apparatus of such water-closet other than such flushing cistern.

Provided always that the foregoing requirements shall be deemed to be complied with in any case where the apparatus of a water-closet is connected for the purpose of flushing with a cistern of adequate capacity, which is used solely for flushing water-closets or urinals.

He shall construct or fix the pipe and union connecting such flushing cistern with the pan, basin, or other receptacle with which such water-closet may be provided, so that such pipe and union shall not in any part have an internal diameter of less than one inch and a quarter.

He shall furnish such water-closet with a suitable apparatus for the effectual application of water to any pan, basin, or other receptacle with which such apparatus may be connected and used, and for the effectual flushing and cleansing of such pan, basin, or other receptacle, and for the prompt and effectual removal therefrom and from the trap connected therewith of any solid or liquid filth which may from time to time be deposited therein.

He shall furnish such water-closet with a pan, basin, or other suitable receptacle of non-absorbent material, and of such shape, of such capacity and of such mode of construction as to receive and contain a sufficient quantity of water, and to allow all filth which may from time to time be deposited in such pan, basin, or receptacle, to fall free of the sides thereof and directly into the water received and contained in such pan, basin, or receptacle.

He shall not construct or fix under such pan, basin, or receptacle, any "container" or other similar fitting.

He shall construct or fix immediately beneath or in connection with such pan, basin, or other suitable receptacle, an efficient syphon trap, so constructed that it shall at all times maintain a sufficient water seal between such pan, basin, or other suitable receptacle, and any drain or soil-pipe in connection therewith. He shall not construct or fix in or in connection with the water-closet apparatus any D-trap or other similar trap.

[NOTE.]—The last paragraph of bye-law 3 and the whole of bye-law 4 have been repealed by a bye-law made by the Council on July 26, 1899, and allowed by the Local Government Board on June 14, 1901, and which is set out in the Drainage bye-laws.

5. A person who shall newly fit or fix any apparatus in connection with any existing water-closet, shall as regards such apparatus and its connection with any soil-pipe or drain, comply with such of the requirements of the foregoing bye-laws as would be applicable to the apparatus so fitted or fixed if the water-closet were being newly constructed.

6. Every person who shall construct an earth-closet in connection with a building shall furnish such earth-closet with a reservoir or

receptacle, of suitable construction and of adequate capacity, for dry earth, and he shall construct and fix such reservoir or receptacle in such a manner and in such a position as to admit of ready access to such reservoir or receptacle for the purpose of depositing therein the necessary supply of dry earth.

He shall construct or fix in connection with such reservoir or receptacle suitable means or apparatus for the frequent and effectual application of a sufficient quantity of dry earth to any filth which may from time to time be deposited in any receptacle for filth constructed, fitted, or used, in or in connection with such earth-closet.

He shall construct such earth-closet so that the contents of such reservoir or receptacle may not at any time be exposed to any rainfall or to the drainage of any waste water or liquid refuse from any premises.

7. Every person who shall construct an earth-closet in connection with a building shall construct such earth-closet for use in combination with a movable receptacle for filth.

He shall construct such earth-closet so as to admit of a movable receptacle for filth, of a capacity not exceeding two cubic feet, being placed and fitted beneath the seat in such a manner and in such a position as may effectually prevent the deposit upon the floor or sides of the space beneath such seat, or elsewhere than in such receptacle, of any filth which may from time to time fall or be cast through the aperture in such seat.

He shall construct such receptacle for filth in such a manner and in such a position as to admit of the frequent and effectual application of a sufficient quantity of dry earth to any filth which may be from time to time deposited in such receptacle for filth, and in such a manner and in such a position as to admit of ready access for the purpose of removing the contents thereof.

He shall also construct such earth-closet so that the contents of such receptacle for filth may not at any time be exposed to any rainfall or to the drainage of any waste water or liquid refuse from any premises.

8. Every person who shall construct a privy in connection with a building shall construct such privy at a distance of twenty feet at the least from a dwelling house, or public building, or any building in which any person may be or may be intended to be employed in any manufacture, trade or business.

9. A person who shall construct a privy in connection with a building shall not construct such privy within the distance of one

hundred feet from any well, spring, or stream of water used, or likely to be used, by man for drinking or domestic purposes, or for manufacturing drinks for the use of man, or otherwise in such a position as to render any such water liable to pollution.

10. Each person who shall construct a privy in connection with a building shall construct such privy in such a manner and in such a position as to afford ready means of access to such privy, for the purpose of cleansing such privy and of removing filth therefrom, and in such a manner and in such a position as to admit of all filth being removed from such privy, and from the premises to which such privy may belong, without being carried through any dwelling house, or public building, or any building in which any person may be or may be intended to be employed in any manufacture, trade or business.

11. Every person who shall construct a privy in connection with a building, shall provide such privy with a sufficient opening for ventilation as near to the top as practicable and communicating directly with the external air.

He shall cause the floor of such privy to be flagged or paved with hard tiles or other non-absorbent material, and he shall construct such floor so that it shall be in every part thereof at a height of not less than six inches above the level of the surface of the ground adjoining such privy, and so that such floor shall have a fall or inclination towards the door of such privy of half an inch to the foot.

12. Every person who shall construct a privy in connection with a building shall construct such privy for use in combination with a movable receptacle for filth, and shall construct over the whole area of the space immediately beneath the seat of such privy a floor of flagging or asphalte or some suitable composite material, at a height of not less than three inches above the level of the surface of the ground adjoining such privy; and he shall cause the whole extent of each side of such space between the floor and the seat, other than any part that may be occupied by any door or other opening therein, to be constructed of flagging, slate, or good brickwork at least nine inches thick, and rendered in good cement or asphalted.

He shall construct the seat of such privy, the aperture in such seat, and the space beneath such seat, of such dimensions as to admit of a movable receptacle for filth of a capacity not exceeding two cubic feet being placed and fitted beneath such seat in such a manner and in such a position as may effectually prevent a deposit, upon the floor or sides of the space beneath such seat or elsewhere than in such

receptacle, of any filth which may from time to time fall or be cast through the aperture in such seat.

He shall construct such privy so that for the purpose of cleansing the space beneath the seat, or of removing therefrom or placing or fitting therein an appropriate receptacle for filth, there shall be a door or other opening in the back or one of the sides thereof capable of being opened from the outside of the privy, or in any case where such a mode of construction may be impracticable, so that for the purposes aforesaid the whole of the seat of the privy or a sufficient part thereof may be readily moved or adjusted.

13. A person who shall construct a privy in connection with a building shall not cause or suffer any part of the space under the seat of such privy, or any part of any receptacle for filth in or in connection with such privy, to communicate with any drain.

14. Every person who shall intend to construct any water-closet, earth-closet, or privy, or to fit or fix in or in connection with any water-closet, earth-closet, or privy, any apparatus or any trap, or soil pipe, shall, before executing any such works, give notice in writing to the clerk of the Sanitary Authority.

15. Every owner of an earth-closet or privy existing at the date of the confirmation of these bye-laws shall, before the expiration of six months from and after such date of confirmation, cause the same to be reconstructed in such manner that its position, structure and apparatus shall comply with such of the requirements of the foregoing bye-laws as are applicable to earth-closets or privies newly constructed.

16. When any person shall provide an ashpit in connection with a building, he shall cause the same to consist of one or more movable receptacles sufficient to contain the house refuse which may accumulate during any period not exceeding one week. Each of such receptacles shall be constructed of metal and shall be provided with one or more suitable handles and cover. The capacity of each of such receptacles shall not exceed two cubic feet.

Provided that the requirement as to the size of each of such receptacles shall not apply to any person who shall construct such receptacle or receptacles in connection with any premises to which there is attached as part of the conditions of tenancy the right to dispose of house refuse in an ashpit used in common by the occupiers of several tenancies, but in no case shall such ashpit be of greater capacity than is required to enable it to contain the refuse which may accumulate during any period not exceeding one week.

17. The occupier of any premises who shall use any ashpit shall, if such ashpit consists of a movable receptacle, cause such receptacle to be kept in a covered place, or to be properly covered, so that it shall not be exposed to rainfall, and if such ashpit consists of a fixed receptacle, he shall cause the same to be kept properly covered.

18. Where the Sanitary Authority have arranged for the daily removal of house refuse in their district, or in any part thereof, the owner of any premises in such district or part thereof shall provide an ashpit which shall consist of one or more movable receptacles, sufficient to contain the house refuse which may accumulate during any period not exceeding three days, which the Sanitary Authority may determine, and of which the Sanitary Authority shall give notice by public announcement in their district. Each of such receptacles shall be constructed of metal, and provided with one or more suitable handles and cover. The capacity of each of such receptacles shall not exceed two cubic feet.

Provided always that this bye-law shall not apply to the owner of any premises until the expiration of three months after the Sanitary Authority have publicly notified their intention to adopt a system of daily collection of house refuse in that part of their district which comprises such premises.

19. Where any receptacle shall have been provided as an ashpit for any premises in pursuance of any bye-law in that behalf, no person shall deposit the house refuse which may accumulate on such premises in any ashpit that does not comply with the requirements of these bye-laws.

20. Every person who shall construct a cesspool in connection with a building, shall construct such cesspool at a distance of one hundred feet at the least from a dwelling house, or public building, or any building in which any person may be, or may be intended to be, employed in any manufacture, trade, or business.

21. A person who shall construct a cesspool in connection with a building, shall not construct such cesspool within the distance of one hundred feet from any well, spring, or stream of water.

22. Every person who shall construct a cesspool in connection with a building, shall construct such cesspool in such a manner and in such a position as to afford ready means of access to such cesspool, for the purpose of cleansing such cesspool, and of removing the contents thereof, and in such a manner and in such a position as to admit of the contents of such cesspool being removed therefrom, and from the premises to which such cesspool may belong without being

carried through any dwelling house, or public building, or any building in which any person may be, or may be intended to be, employed in any manufacture, trade, or business.

He shall not in any case construct such cesspool so that it shall have, by drain or otherwise, any means of communication with any sewer or any overflow outlet.

23. Every person who shall construct a cesspool in connection with a building, shall construct such cesspool of good brickwork bedded and grouted in cement, properly rendered inside with cement, and with a backing of at least nine inches of well puddled clay around and beneath such brickwork, and so that such cesspool shall be perfectly watertight.

He shall also cause such cesspool to be arched or otherwise properly covered over, and to be provided with adequate means of ventilation.

24. A person shall not use as a receptacle for dung any receptacle so constructed or placed that one of its sides shall be formed by the wall of any room used for human habitation, or under a dwelling house, factory, workshop, or workplace, and he shall not use any receptacle in such a situation that it would be likely to cause a nuisance or become injurious or dangerous to health.

25. Every owner of any existing receptacle for dung shall, before the expiration of six months from the date of the confirmation of these bye-laws, and every person who shall construct a receptacle for dung, shall cause such receptacle to be so constructed that its capacity shall not be greater than two cubic yards, and so that the bottom or floor thereof shall not, in any case, be lower than the surface of the ground adjoining such receptacle.

He shall so construct such receptacle that a sufficient part of one of its sides shall be readily removable for the purpose of facilitating cleansing.

He shall also cause such receptacle to be constructed in such a manner and of such materials, and to be maintained at all times in such a condition as to prevent any escape of the contents thereof, or any soakage therefrom into the ground or into the wall of any building.

He shall cause such receptacle to be so constructed that no rain or water can enter therein, and so that it shall be freely ventilated into the external air.

Provided that a person who shall construct a receptacle for dung, the whole of the contents of which are removed not less frequently

than every forty-eight hours shall not be required to construct such receptacle so that its capacity shall not be greater than two cubic yards.

And provided that a person who shall construct a receptacle for dung, which shall contain only dung of horses, asses or mules with stable litter, and the whole of the contents of which are removed not less frequently than every forty-eight hours, may, instead of all other requirements of this bye-law, construct a metal cage, and shall beneath such metal cage adequately pave the ground at a level not lower than the surrounding ground, and in such a manner and to such an extent as will prevent any soakage into the ground; and if such cage be placed near to or against any building he shall adequately cement the wall of such building in such a manner and to such an extent as will prevent any soakage from the dung within or upon such receptacle into the wall of such building.

26. The occupier of any premises shall cause every water-closet belonging to such premises to be thoroughly cleansed from time to time as often as may be necessary for the purpose of keeping such water-closet in a cleanly condition.

The occupier of any premises shall once at least in every week cause every earth-closet, privy, and receptacle for dung belonging to such premises to be emptied and thoroughly cleansed.

The occupier of any premises shall once at least in every three months cause every cesspool belonging to such premises to be emptied and thoroughly cleansed.

Provided that where two or more lodgers in a lodging-house are entitled to the use in common of any water-closet, earth-closet, privy, cesspool or receptacle for dung the landlord shall cause such water-closet, earth-closet, privy, cesspool, or receptacle for dung to be cleansed and emptied as aforesaid.

The landlord, or owner of any lodging-house, shall provide and maintain in connection with such house, water-closet, earth-closet, or privy accommodation in the proportion of not less than one water-closet, earth-closet, or privy for every twelve persons.

For the purpose of this bye-law a "lodging-house" means a house or part of a house which is let in lodgings or occupied by members of more than one family. "Landlord" in relation to a house or part of a house which is let in lodgings, or occupied by members of more than one family, means the person (whatever may be the nature or extent of his interest) by whom or on whose behalf such house or part of a house is let in lodgings or for occupation by members of more than

one family, or who for the time being receives or is entitled to receive the profits arising from such letting. "Lodger" in relation to a house or part of a house which is let in lodgings or occupied by members of more than one family, means a person to whom any room or rooms in such house or part of a house may have been let as a lodging or for his use or occupation.

Nothing in this bye law shall extend to any common lodging-house.

27. The owner of any premises shall maintain in proper condition of repair every water-closet, earth-closet, privy, ashpit, cesspool, and receptacle for dung, and the proper accessories thereof belonging to such premises.

Penalties.

28. Every person who shall offend against any of the foregoing bye-laws shall be liable for every such offence to a penalty of Five pounds, and in the case of a continuing offence to a further penalty of Forty shillings for each day after written notice of the offence from the Sanitary Authority. Provided, nevertheless, that the Court before whom any complaint may be made or any proceedings may be taken in respect of any such offence may, if the Court think fit, adjudge the payment as a penalty of any sum less than the full amount of the penalty imposed by this bye-law.

The seal of the London County Council was hereunto affixed on the 22nd day of June, 1893.

H. DE LA HOOKE,
Clerk of the Council.

Allowed by the Local Government Board this twenty-eighth day of June, 1893.

HENRY H. FOWLER,
President.

HUGH OWEN, *Secretary.*

DRAINAGE BYE-LAWS.

THE METROPOLIS MANAGEMENT ACT, 1855, SECTION 202.

Bye-laws made by the Council for Regulating the Dimensions, Form and Mode of Construction and the Keeping, Cleansing and Repairing of the Pipes, Drains and other means of Communicating with Sewers and the Traps and Apparatus connected therewith.

1. A person who shall erect a new building and shall cause the subsoil of the site of such building to be drained by means of a drain communicating with any sewer, shall not construct such subsoil drain in such a manner or in such a position as to communicate directly with such sewer, but shall provide a suitable and efficient trap between such subsoil drain and such sewer.

He shall provide a ventilating opening to such trap at a point in the line of such subsoil drain as near as may be practicable to such trap, and communicating directly with the open air.

He shall cause such ventilating opening to be furnished with a suitable grating or other suitable cover for the purpose of preventing any obstruction in or injury to any pipe or drain by the introduction of any substance through such opening. He shall cause such grating or cover to be so constructed and fitted as to secure the free passage of air through such grating or cover by means of a sufficient number of apertures, of which the aggregate extent shall be not less than the sectional area of the pipe or drain to which such grating or cover may be fitted.

He shall cause such subsoil drain between such trap and such sewer to be constructed in manner prescribed by the bye-laws in that behalf for a drain used for conveying sewage.

He shall cause such subsoil drain above such trap to be formed of suitable earthenware field pipes properly laid to a suitable fall and to discharge into such trap.

2. A person who shall erect a new building and shall cause any area, forecourt, or paved or unpaved surface within the curtilage of the building to be drained by means of a drain or drains communicating with any sewer shall cause every inlet to such drain or drains to be constructed as a properly trapped gully, and shall cause such

drain or drains to be otherwise constructed in manner prescribed by the bye-laws in that behalf for a drain used for conveying sewage.

3. Every person who shall erect a new building, and shall provide, in connection with such building, a pipe or channel for the purpose of conveying to any sewer any water that may fall on the roof, shall cause such pipe or channel to discharge in the open air over a properly trapped gully or into such gully above the level of the water in the trap thereof.

He shall not cause any such pipe or channel to be so constructed as to receive into such pipe or channel any solid or liquid matter from any water-closet, urinal, slop or other sink, or lavatory.

4. Except in the case of a drain constructed for the drainage of the subsoil of the site of a building, every person who shall erect a new building shall, in the construction of every drain of such building communicating with a sewer, use good sound pipes formed of glazed stoneware, or of cast iron, or of other equally suitable material.

He shall not construct any such drain so as to pass under any building, except in any case where any other mode of construction may be impracticable.

He shall cause every such drain to be of adequate size, and, if constructed or adapted to be used for conveying sewage, to have an internal diameter of not less than four inches.

He shall also cause every such drain, whether or not constructed or adapted to be used for conveying sewage, to be laid on a bed of good concrete not less than six inches thick, and projecting on each side of the drain to an extent at least equal to the external diameter of the drain. He shall also cause such drain to be laid with a suitable fall.

If he shall construct such drain of cast iron jointed with socket joints, he shall cause such joints to be not less than $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in depth, and to be made with molten lead properly caulked, and he shall also cause the annular space for the lead, in the case of three-inch and four-inch pipes, to be not less than $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch in width, and in the case of five-inch and six-inch pipes, to be not less than $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch in width. If such drain be jointed with flange joints he shall cause such joints to be securely bolted together with some suitable insertion.

If shall construct such drain of stoneware, or material other than metal, he shall cause such drain to be jointed with socket joints properly put together with cement or other equally suitable material.

He shall cause every such drain (other than a drain constructed

for the drainage of the subsoil of the site of a building) to be so constructed as to be water-tight and to be capable of resisting a pressure of at least two feet head of water.

He shall cause good concrete to be filled in so that it shall extend to the full width of the concrete bed already prescribed in this bye-law, and so that such drain shall be embedded to the extent of not less than half its diameter.

If he shall construct any such drain of cast iron, the thickness and weight of the pipes in proportion to the diameter thereof shall be as follows:—

Internal Diameter.	Thickness of Metal not less than.	Weight per 9 feet length (including socket and beaded spigot and flanges—the socket not less than $\frac{3}{8}$ inch thick).
Inches.	Inch.	Not less than
3	$\frac{5}{16}$	110 lbs.
4	$\frac{3}{8}$	160 „
5	$\frac{3}{8}$	190 „
6	$\frac{3}{8}$	230 „

If he shall construct any such drain of stoneware or material other than metal, the thickness of the pipes, and depths of the sockets, and the annular space for the cement in proportion to the diameter shall be as follows:—

Internal diameter.	Thickness of pipe, not less than	Depth of socket, not less than	Annular space for the cement, not less than
inches.	inch.	inches.	inch.
3	$\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{5}{16}$
4	$\frac{5}{8}$	$1\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{5}{16}$
5	$\frac{5}{8}$	2	$\frac{5}{16}$
6	$\frac{5}{8}$	2	$\frac{5}{16}$
9	$\frac{3}{4}$	2	$\frac{7}{16}$

Where any such drain (other than a drain constructed for the drainage of the subsoil of the site of a building) passes under a building, he shall cause such part thereof as passes under the building to be laid where practicable in a direct line for the whole distance beneath such building, and to be completely embedded in and covered with good and solid concrete at least six inches thick all round.

Provided that in any case where such drain shall be constructed of iron, he shall not be required to cover such drain with concrete, but unless it be carried above ground and also be carried at least at each joint on adequate piers or other sufficient supports, constructed of iron, stone, brick, or cement concrete, it shall be laid on a bed of good concrete in accordance with the requirements of this bye-law relating to drains which do not pass under a building.

He shall whenever practicable cause adequate means of access to such drain to be provided at each end of such portion thereof as is beneath such building.

He shall cause all concrete used in connection with any such drain, whether under a building or not, to be composed of clean gravel, hard brick broken small, or other suitable ballast, well mixed with clean sand and good Portland cement in the proportion of two parts of sand, one part of cement, and six parts of other material.

He shall cause every inlet to every such drain, not being an inlet provided in pursuance of the bye-law in that behalf as an opening for the ventilation of such drain, to be properly trapped by an efficient trap so constructed as to be capable of maintaining a sufficient water seal. He shall not construct or fix in or in connection with any such drain, any trap of the kind known as a bell-trap, a dip-trap or a D-trap.

He shall, in every case where any such drain is laid beneath a wall, cause such drain to be protected at the part beneath the wall by means of an arch, flagstone, or iron support, which shall not bear on the drain and shall be of sufficient size and strength to prevent any disturbance of or other injury to such drain.

5. Every person who shall erect a new building shall provide in every main drain or other drain of such building which may immediately communicate with any sewer, a suitable and efficient intercepting trap at a point as distant as may be practicable from such building, and as near as may be practicable to the point at which such drain may be connected with the sewer.

He shall, except in cases where the means of access to be provided

n compliance with the preceding bye-law shall give adequate means of access to such trap, provide a separate manhole or other separate means of access to such trap for the purpose of cleansing it.

6. A person erecting a new building shall cause every means of access provided in compliance with any of the foregoing provisions of these bye-laws to be constructed so as to be water-tight up to the level of the adjoining ground surface or roadway and to be fitted with a suitable manhole cover, and, if placed within a building, to be fitted with an air-tight cover.

7. A person who shall erect a new building shall not construct the several drains of such building communicating with a sewer in such a manner as to form in such drains any right-angled junction, either vertical or horizontal. He shall cause every such branch drain or tributary drain to join another drain obliquely in the direction of the flow of such drain and as near as practicable to the invert thereof.

8. Every person who shall erect a new building shall, for the purpose of securing efficient ventilation of the drains of such building communicating with a sewer, comply with the following requirements:—

(i.) He shall provide at least two untrapped openings to the drains, and in the provision of such openings he shall adopt such of the arrangements hereinafter specified as to the circumstances of the case may render the more suitable and effectual.

(a) One opening being above and near the level of the surface of the ground adjoining such opening shall communicate with the drains by means of a suitable pipe, shaft or chamber, and shall be situated as near as may be practicable to the trap which, in pursuance of the bye-law in that behalf, shall be provided between the main drain or other drain of the building and the sewer. The point at which such opening communicates with the drain shall also in every case be situated on that side of the trap which is the nearer to the building.

The second opening shall be obtained by carrying up from a point in the drains, as far distant as may be practicable from the point at which the first-mentioned opening shall be situated, a pipe or shaft, vertically, to such a height and in such a position as to afford by means of the open end of such pipe or shaft a safe outlet for foul air.

(b) In every case where the foregoing arrangement of the openings to the drains may be impracticable or undesirable, there may be substituted the arrangement hereafter prescribed.

One opening shall be obtained by carrying up from a point, as near as may be practicable to the trap, which, in pursuance of the bye-law in that behalf, shall be provided between the main drain or other drain of the building and the sewer, a pipe or shaft, vertically, to such a height and in such a position as to afford by means of the open end of such pipe, a safe outlet for foul air. The point at which such opening communicates with the drain shall also in every case be situated on that side of the trap which is the nearer to the building.

The second opening, being at a point in the drains as far distant as may be practicable from the point at which such last-mentioned pipe or shaft shall be carried up, shall be above and near the level of the surface of the ground adjoining such opening, and shall communicate with the drains by means of a suitable pipe or shaft.

(c) If in any case neither of the two preceding arrangements are desirable, then both the first and second openings may be obtained by carrying up from the points referred to in the previous sub-section suitable vertical pipes or shafts to such heights and in such positions that when either acts as an inlet the other may be a safe outlet for foul air.

(ii.) He shall cause every opening provided in accordance with any of the arrangements hereinbefore specified to be furnished with a suitable grating or other suitable cover for the purpose of preventing any obstruction in or injury to any pipe or drain by the introduction of any substance through any such opening. He shall, in every case, cause such grating or cover to be so constructed and fitted as to secure the free passage of air through such grating or cover by means of a sufficient number of apertures, of which the aggregate extent shall be not less than the sectional area of the pipe or drain to which such grating or cover may be fitted.

(iii.) He shall not, except where unavoidable, cause any bend or angle to be made in any pipe or shaft used in connection with any of the arrangements hereinbefore specified.

(iv.) He shall cause every pipe or shaft which may be used in connection with any of the arrangements hereinbefore specified to have an internal diameter of not less than four inches.

(v.) He shall cause every pipe or shaft used in connection with any of the arrangements hereinbefore specified to be constructed in the same manner and of the same material and weight as if such pipe or shaft were a soil-pipe.

(vi.) Provided always, that for the purpose of any of the arrangements hereinbefore specified the soil-pipe of any water-closet, or the waste pipe of any slop sink constructed or adapted to be used for receiving any solid or liquid excremental filth, in every case where the situation, sectional area, height and mode of construction of such soil-pipe or such waste pipe shall be in accordance with the requirements applicable to the pipe or shaft to be carried up from the drains, shall be deemed to provide the necessary opening for ventilation which would otherwise be obtained by means of such last-mentioned pipe or shaft.

Provided also that any such soil-pipe or waste pipe shall, where such soil-pipe or waste pipe shall have an internal diameter of not less than three and a half inches, and shall in all other respects comply with the requirements as to the position, height and mode of construction of the pipe or shaft to be provided for the ventilation of any drain, be deemed to provide adequate ventilation for any drain having an internal diameter of not more than four inches.

9. A person who shall erect a new building shall not construct any drain of such building communicating with a sewer in such a manner that there shall be within such building any inlet to such drain except such inlet as may be necessary from the apparatus of any water-closet, slop sink or urinal.

10. A person who shall erect a new building shall cause every pipe in such building for carrying off waste water from every lavatory or sink (not being a slop sink or urinal constructed or adapted to be used for receiving any solid or liquid excremental filth) to a sewer, to be constructed of lead, iron or stoneware, and to be trapped immediately beneath such lavatory or sink by an efficient syphon trap, which shall be constructed of lead, iron or stoneware, with adequate means for inspection and cleansing, and which shall be ventilated into the external air whenever such ventilation may be necessary to preserve the seal of such trap.

He shall not construct or fix in or in connection with such waste pipe, lavatory, or sink, any trap of the kind known as a bell-trap, a dip-trap, or a D-trap.

He shall cause every pipe in such building for carrying off waste water to a sewer to be taken through an external wall of such building, and to discharge in the open air over a properly trapped gully or into such a gully above the level of the water in the trap thereof, or over a channel leading to such a gully.

11. Any person who shall provide a soil-pipe in connection with a new building for the purpose of conveying to a sewer any solid or liquid excremental filth or shall for that purpose construct a soil-pipe in connection with an existing building, shall, whenever practicable, cause such soil-pipe to be situated outside such building, and shall construct such soil-pipe in drawn lead or of heavy cast iron. Provided that in any case where it shall be necessary to construct such soil-pipe within such building, he shall construct such soil-pipe in drawn lead with proper wiped plumbers' joints, and so as to be easily accessible.

He shall construct such soil pipe, whether inside or outside the building, so that its weight, if the pipe be of lead, and its thickness and weight, if the pipe be of iron, in proportion to its length and internal diameter, shall be—

Diameter.	LEAD.	IRON.	
	Weight per 10 ft. length, not less than	Thickness of metal, not less than	Weight per 6 ft. length (including socket and beaded spigot or flanges —the socket not to be less than $\frac{1}{4}$ in. thick) not less than
$3\frac{1}{2}$ in.	65 lb.	$\frac{3}{16}$ in.	48 lb.
4 "	74 "	$\frac{3}{16}$ "	54 "
5 "	92 "	$\frac{1}{4}$ "	69 "
6 "	110 "	$\frac{1}{4}$ "	84 "

If he shall construct such soil pipe of cast iron with socket joints, he shall cause such joints to be not less than $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in depth and to be made with molten lead properly caulked, and he shall also cause the annular space for the lead, in the case of $3\frac{1}{2}$ inch and 4 inch pipes, to be not less than $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in width, and, in the case of 5 inch and 6 inch pipes, to be not less than $\frac{3}{8}$ inch in width. If he shall construct such soil-pipe with flange joints he shall cause such joints to be securely bolted together with some suitable insertion.

He shall construct such soil-pipe, whether inside or outside the building, so that it shall not be connected with any rain-water pipe or with the waste of any bath, or of any sink other than that which is provided for the reception of urine or other excremental filth, and

he shall construct such soil-pipe so that there shall not be any trap in such soil-pipe or between the soil-pipe and any drain with which it is connected.

He shall cause such soil-pipe, whether inside or outside the building, to be circular and to have an internal diameter of not less than $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and to be continued upwards without diminution of its diameter, and (except where unavoidable) without any bend or angle being formed in such soil-pipe, to such a height and in such a position as to afford by means of the open end of such soil-pipe a safe outlet for foul air.

12. Any person who shall connect a lead soil-pipe, waste pipe, ventilating pipe, or trap with an iron pipe or drain communicating with a sewer, shall insert between such lead soil-pipe, waste pipe, ventilating pipe, or trap, and such iron pipe or drain, a flanged thimble of copper, brass, or other suitable alloy, and shall connect such lead soil-pipe, waste pipe, ventilating pipe, or trap with such thimble by means of a wiped or overcast metallic joint, and shall connect such thimble with such iron pipe or drain by means of a joint made with molten lead, properly caulked; provided always that it shall be sufficient if he shall connect the lead soil-pipe, waste pipe, ventilating pipe, or trap with the iron pipe or drain in an equally suitable and efficient manner.

13. Any person who shall connect a stoneware or semi-vitrified ware trap or pipe with a lead soil-pipe, waste pipe or trap communicating with a sewer, shall insert between such stoneware or semi-vitrified ware trap or pipe and such lead soil-pipe, waste pipe or trap, a socket of copper, brass, or other suitable alloy, and shall insert such stoneware or semi-vitrified ware trap or pipe into such socket, making the joint with Portland cement, and shall connect such socket with the lead soil-pipe, waste pipe or trap, by means of a wiped or overcast metallic joint; provided always that it shall be sufficient if he shall connect the stoneware or semi-vitrified ware trap or pipe with the lead soil-pipe, waste pipe or trap, in an equally suitable and efficient manner.

14. Any person who shall connect a lead soil-pipe, waste pipe, ventilating pipe, or trap with a stoneware or semi-vitrified ware pipe or drain communicating with a sewer, shall insert between such lead soil-pipe, waste pipe, ventilating pipe, or trap and such stoneware or semi-vitrified pipe or drain, a flanged thimble of copper, brass or other suitable alloy, and shall connect such lead soil-pipe, waste pipe, ventilating pipe, or trap with such thimble by means of a wiped

or overcast metallic joint, and shall insert the flanged end of such thimble into a socket on such stoneware or semi-vitrified ware pipe or drain, making the joint with Portland cement; provided always that it shall be sufficient if he shall connect the lead soil-pipe, waste pipe, ventilating pipe or trap with the stoneware or semi-vitrified ware pipe or drain in an equally suitable and efficient manner.

15. Any person who shall connect an iron soil-pipe, waste pipe, ventilating pipe, or trap with a stoneware or semi-vitrified ware pipe or drain communicating with a sewer, shall insert the beaded spigot end of such iron soil-pipe, waste pipe, ventilating pipe, or trap into a socket on such stoneware or semi-vitrified ware pipe or drain, making the joint with Portland cement; provided always that it shall be sufficient if he shall connect the iron soil-pipe, waste-pipe, ventilating pipe or trap with the stoneware or semi-vitrified ware pipe or drain in an equally suitable and efficient manner.

16. Any person who shall connect a stoneware or semi-vitrified ware trap or pipe with an iron soil-pipe, waste pipe, trap or drain communicating with a sewer, shall insert into such stoneware or semi-vitrified ware trap or pipe into a socket on such iron soil-pipe, waste pipe, trap or drain, making the joint with Portland cement; provided always that it shall be sufficient if he shall connect the stoneware or semi-vitrified ware trap or pipe with the iron soil-pipe, waste pipe, trap or drain in an equally suitable and efficient manner.

17. Any person who shall construct any water-closet, the soil-pipe of which shall communicate with any sewer and shall be in connection with any other water-closet, shall cause the trap of every such water-closet to be ventilated into the open air at a point as high as the top of the soil-pipe, or into the soil-pipe at a point above the highest water-closet connected with such soil-pipe, and so that the ventilating pipe shall have in all parts an internal diameter of not less than two inches and shall be connected with the arm of the soil-pipe or the trap at a point not less than three and not more than twelve inches from the highest part of the trap and on that side of the water seal which is nearest to the soil-pipe. He shall cause the joint between the ventilating pipe and the arm of the soil-pipe or the trap to be made in the direction of the flow.

He shall construct such ventilating pipe in drawn lead or heavy cast iron. Provided that in any case where it shall be necessary to construct such ventilating pipe within a building he shall construct such ventilating pipe in drawn lead.

He shall construct such ventilating pipe, whether inside or outside

a building, so that if the pipe be of lead its weight shall not be less than 45 lbs. per 12 feet length, and if the pipe be of iron its thickness shall not be less than $\frac{1}{16}$ inch and its weight not less than 25 lbs. per 6 feet length.

He shall in all cases cause the joints in and the connections to such ventilating pipe to be made in the same manner as if such ventilating pipe were a soil-pipe.

18. A person who shall erect a new building, and shall construct in connection with such building a slop sink or urinal constructed or adapted to be used for receiving any solid or liquid excremental filth for conveyance to any sewer, shall construct or fix immediately beneath such slop sink or urinal an efficient syphon trap, so constructed as to be capable of maintaining a sufficient water seal between such slop sink or urinal and any drain, soil-pipe or waste pipe in connection therewith. He shall not construct or fix in or in connection with such slop sink or urinal any trap of the kind known as a bell-trap, a dip-trap or a D-trap.

He shall as regards the ventilation of the trap of such slop sink or urinal, and the construction of the waste pipe of such slop sink or urinal, comply with all the requirements of the preceding bye-laws which are applicable to the ventilation of the trap of a water-closet and the construction of a soil-pipe, always provided that the internal diameter of the waste pipe of any such slop sink or urinal shall not be less than 3 inches, and where the internal diameter of such waste pipe is 3 inches the weight of such pipe for every 10 feet of length shall, if such waste pipe be constructed of lead, be not less than 60 lbs., and if such waste pipe be constructed of cast iron the weight of such pipe for every 6 feet of length shall be not less than 40 lbs.

19. The owner of any building shall as respects such building at all times maintain in a proper state of repair all pipes, drains and other means of communicating with sewers, and the traps and apparatus connected therewith.

20. Every person who shall offend against any of the foregoing bye-laws shall be liable for every such offence to a penalty of two pounds, and in the case of a continuing offence to a further penalty of twenty shillings for each day after written notice of the offence given in accordance with Section 202 of the Metropolis Management Act, 1855.

21. These bye-laws shall, so far as practicable, apply to any person who shall construct or reconstruct any pipe or drain or other means of communicating with sewers, or any trap or apparatus con-

nected therewith, so far as he shall effect any such works in any building erected before the confirmation of these bye-laws, as if the same were being constructed in a building newly erected.

22. In these bye-laws the word "person" includes any body of persons whether corporate or unincorporate.

23. These bye-laws shall not extend to the City of London.

The foregoing bye-laws were made by the London County Council on the 30th day of October, 1900, and were submitted to and confirmed as a subsequent meeting of the Council, held on the 6th day of November, 1900, and the common seal of the Council was hereunto affixed on the 7th day of November, 1900.

G. L. GOMME.
Clerk of the Council.

Approved by the Local Government Board this 14th day of June, 1901.

S. B. PROVIS.
Secretary.

Acting on behalf of the said Board under the authority of their General Order dated the 26th day of May, 1877.

THE SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES (MET.) ACT, 1866.

SECTION 1.—The vestry of any parish and district board of any district or other parochial body within the Metropolis, and also the Metropolitan Board of Works "may," at their discretion, grant to any officer in their respective services, including the chairman of the Metropolitan Board of Works, who shall become incapable of discharging the duties of his office with efficiency by reason of permanent infirmity of mind or body, or of old age, upon his resigning or otherwise ceasing to hold office, an annual allowance "not exceeding in any case two-thirds" of his then salary, regard being had to the scale of allowances hereinafter contained, and shall charge such allowance to the fund or funds to which such salary would have

been charged if he had continued in his office; provided always that nothing in this Act contained shall affect the powers contained in the two hundred and thirteenth section of the "Metropolis Management Act, 1855."

SECTION 2.—This allowance shall be payable to or in trust for such officer only, and shall not be assignable for nor chargeable with his debts or other liabilities without the consent in writing of the Vestry, District Board, Metropolitan Board of Works, or other parochial body.

SECTION 3.—No officer shall be entitled to such allowance on the ground of old age who shall not have completed the full age of sixty years.

SECTION 4.—Subject to the provisions herein contained, the allowance to be granted after the commencement of this Act to persons who shall have served in an established capacity as officers as aforesaid, whether their remuneration be computed by weekly wages, poundage, or percentage on collection of rates, or annual salary, shall be as follows, that is to say:—To any person who shall have served ten years and upwards, and under eleven years, an annual allowance of ten-sixtieths of the salary and emoluments of his office.

And in like manner an addition of one-sixtieth in respect of each additional year for such service until the completion of a period of service of forty years, when the annual allowance of forty-sixtieths may be granted; and no addition shall be made in respect of any service beyond forty years; but in computing the time of an officer's service any period during which such officer shall have been in the service of a Vestry, Board of Trustees, or other parochial board of the "same parish," superseded by the "Metropolis Management Act, 1855" or of any parish comprised in the district board granting such allowance, shall be included.

SECTION 5.—When for the due and efficient discharge of the duties of any office professional or other peculiar qualifications not ordinarily to be acquired in the Vestry or Board's service are required, and any person having such qualifications shall have been or may be appointed thereto beyond the age of thirty years, any Vestry or Board may, by order direct that when any person now holding or who may hereafter be appointed to such office shall retire from their service, a number of years, not exceeding ten, to be specified in the said order, shall in computing the amount of superannua-