

The death of the said \_\_\_\_\_ has been duly registered and the (3) Burial Certificate granted by the Registrar on such registration is enclosed herewith.  
I am (4) \_\_\_\_\_ of the deceased.

I undertake to abide by and carry out the Bye-laws of the Corporation and the Instructions to Undertakers, and I absolve the Corporation from all responsibility through any accident arising to any Urn, Niche, Tablet, or Monument of the deceased, or through the destruction of the Crematorium by fire, civil tumult, the act of God, or through any other cause whatever.

Dated the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 190 \_\_\_\_\_

Signature \_\_\_\_\_

2.—Before a cremation of human remains is permitted to take place in the Crematorium, the following certificates and Declarations shall be given or made and furnished to the Corporation, namely :—

(a.) In the case of any person who has been attended during his or her last illness by a registered Medical Practitioner, a copy of the certificate of death required by the Acts relating to the Registration of Deaths to be given by such Medical Practitioner, together with a declaration confirming such certificate made by such Medical Practitioner under and by virtue of the Statutory Declarations Act, 1835, in the form No. 1 hereinafter set out.

(b.) In the case of any person who has not been attended during his or her last illness by a registered Medical Practitioner, a certificate of the finding of the Jury furnished by the Coroner, together with a declaration confirming such certificate made by the Coroner under and by virtue of the Statutory Declarations Act, 1835, in the form No. 2 hereinafter set out.

(c.) In each of the before mentioned cases a further statutory declaration made under and by virtue of the Statutory Declarations Act, 1835, by an independent Registered Medical Practitioner in the Form No. 3 hereinafter set out.

#### FORM OF STATUTORY DECLARATION, No. 1.

I \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ being a Registered Medical Practitioner do solemnly and sincerely declare that I attended \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ aged \_\_\_\_\_ during his last illness, and I hereby confirm the annexed certificate of the cause of death.

I declare that I have carefully investigated the circumstances connected with the death, and that there are to the best of my knowledge and belief no circumstances connected with the death which could make cremation of the remains undesirable or the exhumation of the body hereafter necessary; and I make this solemn declaration, conscientiously believing the same to be true and by virtue of the provisions of the Statutory Declarations Act, 1835.

#### FORM OF STATUTORY DECLARATION, No. 2.

I \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ being the Coroner for \_\_\_\_\_ do solemnly and sincerely declare that I held an inquest on the body of \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ aged \_\_\_\_\_ and I hereby confirm the annexed certificate of the finding of the Jury.

[Second paragraph similar to that in the Declaration above].

#### FORM OF STATUTORY DECLARATION, No. 3.

I \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ being an independent Registered Medical Practitioner, do solemnly and sincerely declare that I have, in relation to the expressed desire that the remains of the person described in the annexed Declaration of \_\_\_\_\_ should be cremated, carefully and separately investigated the circumstances connected with the death.

[The rest same as in second paragraph of 1st Declaration].

3.—The Corporation may require, as a condition of cremation, that an autopsy be made at the cost of the party making the application for cremation, and reserve to themselves the right of refusing to carry out cremation in any case without assigning a reason.

[The remaining bye-laws relate to the mode of cremation, nature and size of coffin, &c.]

Given under the Corporate Common Seal of the Mayor, Aldermen and Burgesses of the Borough of Leicester the Twenty-fifth day of March, One Thousand nine hundred and two.

Thomas Windley,  
Deputy Mayor.

Common  
Seal.

Approved,  
Whitehall, 16 June 1902.

Chas. T. Ritchie,  
One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

(3) If there has been an Inquest and a Coroner's Order for Burial given, substitute for the remainder of this paragraph "Coroner's Order for burial is enclosed herewith."  
(4) Here insert "executor, "administrator," "nearest relative," or "the person having the custody and charge of the remains."

#### APPENDIX IV.

#### REGULATIONS AS TO CREMATION IN FORCE IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

##### (1). CONDITIONS PRECEDENT TO CREMATION.

###### United States of America.

There is no federal legislation in the U.S. governing the practice of cremation, except the Act for the District of Columbia, a copy of the pertinent section of which is given below.

Except those of Massachusetts and California, no State has found it necessary to enact special cremation laws. A copy of the Massachusetts laws on the subject is given below.

In California the Act of 1899, reviving the Act of 1859, which is merely formal in its wording, authorises cemetery associations to erect or lease buildings for cemetery purposes, and also for the cremation of human bodies. Under the amendment to the Penal Code, Section 377, 1889, it is a misdemeanour to cremate any human body without having first obtained a permit from the Health Officer, and twenty-four hours' notice must be given before such permit can be issued. Beyond the general health laws, there is no other law in force affecting cremation.

In all the other States where crematoria exist crema-

tion is carried on under the ordinary burial laws, no special regulations being in force. This is also the case as regards the various municipalities. Thus the city of Philadelphia possesses no special regulations on the subject beyond that, as in the case of any other form of burial, a certificate from the attending physician, who is registered with the City Board of Health, is required to be presented, and a permit for cremation is then issued. The only exception, it is believed, is the municipality of St. Louis. A copy of the special regulations in force in that city is given below.

The various crematoria are usually the property of private corporations organised, except in Massachusetts, where special legislation prevails, under the ordinary laws of the State in which they are situated, and, as such, empowered to issue such bye-laws as do not conflict with the State laws. Typical examples are the Michigan Cremation Association, whose premises are near Detroit, and the United States Cremation Company, of New York.

###### MASSACHUSETTS—REVISED LAWS GOVERNING CREMATION.

###### Revised Laws, Chap. 78, Par. 9.

Every such Corporation (i.e., a Corporation established for the purpose of incinerating dead bodies) may make bye-laws and regulations consistent with law, and subject to the approval of said State Board (the State Board of Health), for the reception and cremation of bodies of deceased persons, and for the disposi-

tion of the ashes remaining therefrom, and shall carry out all its business in accordance with such regulations and as said Board shall from time to time establish and rules subject to the approval of said State Board, and to the approval of the State Board, for each violation of said regulations it shall forfeit not less than twenty nor more than five hundred dollars.

###### Revised Laws, Chap. 24, Par. 22.

No body of a deceased person shall be cremated within forty-eight hours after decease, unless death was occasioned by contagious or infectious disease, and no body shall be received or cremated by said corporation until its officers have received the certificate of burial, together with a certificate from the medical examiner of the district within which the death occurred that he has viewed the body, and made personal inquiry into the cause and manner of death, and is of opinion

that no further examination nor judicial inquiry concerning the same is necessary. For such view, inquiry, and certificate he shall receive the fees prescribed by section nine of chapter twenty-six of the Public Statutes for a view without an autopsy by examiners in counties other than Suffolk County. Medical examiners within their respective districts shall make such view and inquiry upon application therefor and payment or tender of said fees.

Certificate of medical examination required in addition to usual certificate. Fees of medical examiner.

###### ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

Section 864.—Cremation, Regulations of.—Whenever the friends or relatives of any person who shall have died in this city shall desire to have the body of such person cremated by an association duly organised by law for the purpose of cremating dead human bodies, they shall first file in the office of the Health Commissioner certificates made out in duplicate, and signed by the physician who attended the person in his or her last illness, and in case there has been no attending physician, such certificate must be signed by the coroner of the city. Said certificate shall state the name, age, sex, colour, place of birth (when known), the exact locality and date of death, together with the name of the disease or cause of death from which such person died. Accompanying said certificate shall be a request in writing, signed by the friends or relatives, stating that they desire to have the body of the person named in the certificate cremated. When such certificate and request have been properly signed and delivered to the

Health Commissioner, he shall issue a permit setting forth the facts, and giving permission for the cremation of such body.

Section 865.—Body Brought to City for Cremation—Certificate Required.—Whenever any body of any person who shall have died elsewhere shall be brought into this city for the purpose of being cremated, the parties shall file with the Health Commissioner the certificate of the legally constituted authorities, authorised to issue such permit, of the place from whence the body has come, stating the cause or disease of which the person has died, and that the body is being taken to the city for the purpose of cremation.

Section 866.—Body not to be Received at Crematory without Permit.—No person in charge of, or having charge of, any crematory shall receive at said crematory, or allow to be cremated at said crematory, the body of

any person unless accompanied by a permit signed in writing by the Health Commissioner or his deputy, and certified to by the Clerk of the Board of Health and Commissioner, giving permission to cremate such body, which permit shall set forth the name, age, colour, sex, and the number of the death certificate, relating to such person on file in his office. Any person in charge of, or having control of, any crematory, who shall receive or cremate any body, without the permission herewith described, shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanour, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than five hundred dollars.

Section 867.—Health Commissioner, Powers of.—The Health Commissioner shall have the power to delay the issue of a permit for thirty-six hours, or he may refuse to grant any permit for the cremation of any body, if he is not perfectly satisfied that such body should be cremated, and in all such cases of refusal he shall refer the matter to the Board of Health for its action, and he shall be governed by such action as said Board shall recommend in the premises. The Health Commissioner shall also have the right in all cases, if he so desires, to consult the coroner of the city before granting the permission to have any body cremated.

#### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

EXTRACT from an Act for the regulation of Cemeteries, and the disposal of dead bodies in the District of Columbia, 25th January, 1898.

##### Section 14.

That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to cremate or otherwise destroy the dead body, or part of the dead body, of any human being in said district before the issue of the burial permit by the Health Officer of the said district, and then only when the said permit is countersigned by the coroner of the said district authorising such cremation or destruction. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to embalm,

inject, or by any similar method preserve the dead body or part of the dead body of any human being in the said district within four hours after death before the issue of the death certificate; and in case the death is believed to be due to other than natural causes, or the cause thereof is unknown, such embalming, injecting, or preserving shall at no time be done unless such death certificate has been signed or approved by the coroner of the said district.

#### Denmark.

##### Section 1.

Cremation is permitted on the conditions mentioned underneath in buildings erected for this purpose (crematoriums), and approved of by the Minister of Justice.

##### Section 2.

Any man or woman more than 18 years old, being fully sane, has a right to decide that his or her body shall be cremated instead of buried by leaving a declaration to this effect made out in the form of a will on unstamped paper. Should, however, the expenses of the cremation exceed the cost of a frugal and decent funeral, this rule shall be subject to the condition that nobody who has a claim on the estate of the deceased suffers a loss hereby.

##### Section 3.

Before cremation is effected a death certificate must be issued by the medical authority in the place where the death has occurred (in Copenhagen the municipality doctor in charge), and, besides, declarations from this doctor and the doctor who has treated the deceased must be produced, stating that they have no reason to suspect that the death has been caused by crime. The death certificate shall thereafter be handed over to the police authorities in the place, who, provided that no further investigation concerning the cause of death is to be made, and on having ascertained that the death has been reported to the Probate Court, and registered in the Ministerial records in the place where the deceased resided, shall issue a certificate stating that they do not object to the cremation.

#### France.

DECRET PORTANT REGLEMENT D'ADMINISTRATION PUBLIQUE DETERMINANT LES CONDITIONS APPLICABLE AUX DIVERS MODES DE SEPULTURE, 27TH APRIL, 1889.

#### TITRE III. De l'Incineration.

16. Aucun appareil crématoire ne peut être mis en usage sans une autorisation du préfet, accordée après avis du conseil d'hygiène.

17. Toute incinération est faite sous la surveillance de l'autorité municipale. Elle doit être préalablement autorisée par l'officier de l'état civil du lieu du décès, qui ne peut donner cette autorisation que sur le vu des pièces suivantes :—

1. Une demande écrite du membre de la famille ou de toute autre personne ayant qualité pour pourvoir aux funérailles, cette demande indiquera le lieu où doit s'effectuer l'incinération ;

2. Un certificat du médecin traitant affirmant que la mort est le résultat d'une cause naturelle ;

3. Le rapport d'un médecin assermenté commis par l'officier de l'état civil pour vérifier les causes du décès.

A défaut de certificat d'un médecin traitant, le médecin assermenté doit procéder à une enquête sommaire dont il consignera les résultats dans son rapport.

Dans aucun cas, l'autorisation ne peut être accordée que si le médecin assermenté certifie que la mort est due à une cause naturelle.

18. Si l'incinération doit être faite dans une autre commune que celle où le décès a eu lieu, il doit, en outre, être justifié de l'autorisation de transporter le corps, conformément à l'article 4.

#### PREFECTURE DE LA SEINE.

#### FORMALITES ET CONDITIONS A REMPLIR POUR LES INCINERATIONS.

##### 1°. Décès Survenus à Paris.

Prévenir la Mairie au moment de la déclaration du décès et y remettre :—

1°. Une demande écrite adressée au Maire (sur papier timbré) et signée par un membre de la famille ou toute personne ayant qualité pour pourvoir aux funérailles ;

2°. Un certificat du médecin traitant attestant que la mort est due à une cause naturelle (1). (Ce certificat sera établi sur papier timbré. Si la signature du médecin n'est pas connue à la Mairie, elle devra être legalisée par le Commissaire de Police.)

Prévenir les Pompes funèbres, en même temps que la Mairie, en raison des fournitures spéciales.

La Mairie se charge de faire prévenir le médecin u, aux termes de la loi, doit procéder à une contre-visite du corps de la personne décédée; elle s'entend, au moyen du téléphone, avec l'Administration centrale (Bureau des cimetières rue Lobau, 2), pour la fixation du jour et de l'heure de l'incinération, d'accord avec la famille et en tenant compte des nécessités du service. Aucune incinération ne peut avoir lieu avant 9 heures du matin, ni après 2 heures de l'après-midi.

(1.) Au cas où ce certificat ne pourrait être fourni, le médecin assermenté délégué par le Maire devrait procéder à une enquête sommaire, dont il consignerait les résultats dans son rapport.

##### 2°. Décès Survenus en Dehors de Paris.

L'incinération, aux termes du décret du 29 Avril 1899, devant être autorisée par l'officier de l'état civil du lieu du décès, c'est à la Mairie du lieu du décès que doivent être produites les pièces nécessaires; à Paris, il n'est besoin que de fournir au Bureau des cimetières, 2, rue Lobau ;

1. L'autorisation d'incinération délivrée par le Maire  
2. L'autorisation de transport du corps, délivrée par le Préfet de Police.

Pour la mise en bière et le transport on se conformera aux instructions données par M. le Ministre de l'Intérieur aux Préfets (circulaire du 25 Mai, 1890).

#### Germany.

In the German Empire no Imperial regulations exist dealing with cremation; there are in various States either laws passed by the legislatures, or local police regulations on the subject. These include the law on cremation of 19th August 1899 in the Grand Duchy of

Hesse, police enactments for cremation in the towns of Jena and Eisenach in the Grand Duchy of Saxe Weimar, and police regulations in the Duchy of Saxe Coburg Gotha.

#### Italy.

Article 67 of the Law of 25th July, 1892.

Each case of cremation requires to be authorised by the civil authorities of the place of decease on the presentation of the following documents :—

1. A legal extract from the will left by the deceased, or else a written request by the nearest relations.

2. A certificate of the physician in charge of the case, declaring the nature of the illness from which

death ensued, and showing the impossibility of any connection with crime.

Save in the event of opposition on the part of the nearest relations, the municipal authorities shall always be able to order the cremation of bodies, when the expenses are met by the commune. They can also order the cremation of bodies in cases where the consideration of public health requires it. In each case the above mentioned medical certificate should prove that no suspicions of death from crime exist.

#### Norway.

Law of 27th May, 1898.

No cremation can take place before the Police Authorities of the locality where the decease has taken place have by letter consented.

Before this consent can be given the Police Authorities must see that the legal papers as regards cremation are at hand, and must further obtain following certificates :—

(a) Certificate that the legal notice of death has been made.

(b) Certificate of the post-mortem examination by a physician of the medical society also stating that the decease is not due to any criminal act.

(c) Certificate of the same nature from the physician who has been treating the deceased during his last illness.

If there are any reasons to believe that death is due to any criminal act, cremation may not be sanctioned before a legal post-mortem examination has been made.

The same rules must be observed in case the deceased has not been treated by any physician at all, or when it is impossible to decide the cause of death.

For the examinations above mentioned the physicians are paid by the persons desiring the cremation, which payment in the absence of any other arrangement is settled according to Section 109 of Regulations concerning payments, August 6th, 1897.

**Sweden.**

When a body is to be cremated notice must be given to H.M.'s Local Government Board in Stockholm, and their licence awaited.

To this notice following items must be adjoined:—

(a) The legitimate certificate that the deceased in person has in lifetime expressly wished and ordered to be cremated.

(b) A record of the post-mortem examination of the corpse, except in a case when the police court of the place where the decease has taken place proves that death is due to external causes not brought about by

another person, and declares by letter that a post-mortem examination is not necessary.

The cost of the post-mortem examination, as well as the chemical examination, if necessary, are to be paid from the property of the deceased.

(c) Certificate from the police court of the locality where the death took place proving that nothing prevents the removal of the body. This certificate must not be written before the post-mortem examination is completed, and the record acknowledged by the police court.

**(2). DISPOSAL OF ASHES.****United States of America.****Michigan Cremation Association.****Rules and Regulations.**

Incinerated remains will be delivered to the authorised representative of the deceased on the day following the incineration. The person so authorised must first sign a receipt, and thereupon he will obtain a written order from the superintendent, which will entitle him to receive the ashes at the crematorium. A plain receptacle will be furnished for the ashes free of charge. If desired, the association will retain the ashes in its columbarium for a period of 30 days. If

in any case the ashes are left in care of the association for a longer period, a fee of five dollars shall accrue. If at the end of one year permanent arrangements for the disposal of the ashes are not made, the association will make final disposal of them at its own discretion, after which the association will be unable in any event to deliver the ashes to the representatives of the deceased.

**Denmark.****Cremation Law of 1st April, 1892.****Section 4.**

Where the cremation has taken place the ashes shall either be buried in the churchyard or kept in places specially arranged for this purpose, and approved of by the Minister of Justice (chapels, columbaria).

**Ministerial Decree of 4th October, 1892.****Section 8**

Directly after the cremation has been effected, the ashes shall be carefully consigned to receptacles made for this purpose of clay, stone, metal, or other suitable material, which shall at once be provided with the seal

of the crematorium, and marked with the name of the deceased, to be thereafter delivered to those concerned, for further disposal as per Section 4 of aforesaid law.

**France.**

DECRET portant réglemant d'administration publique déterminant les conditions applicables aux divers modes de sepulture, 27th April, 1889.

**TITRE III.****De l'incinération.**

19. La réception du corps et son incinération sont constatées par un procès-verbal qui est transmis à l'autorité municipale.

20. Les cendres ne peuvent être déposées, même à titre provisoire, que dans les lieux de sepulture régulièrement établis.

**Italy.****EXTRACT from Law of Public Health and Sanitation, 22nd December, 1888.**

The cinerary urns containing the remains after complete cremation may be placed in cemeteries, or in chapels or temples belonging to proper and legally recognised persons, or in private columbaria, which are stationary, and in such a manner as to safeguard the urns against all profanation.

**EXTRACT from Decree of the 25th July, 1892.****Art. 72.**

After the cremations the ashes shall be carefully collected and, in case of request, shall then be placed in a suitable cinerary urn, in the presence of the relations and friends of the deceased, or of their representatives.

**Art. 73.**

The urns must bear on the exterior the name and surname of the deceased whose ashes they contain.

**Art. 74.**

Every urn must contain the ashes of but a single body.

**Art. 75.**

The cinerary urns must be of durable material, and also closed and sealed by soldering, and fixed if left exposed, instead of being placed in the cells of "columbaria" for the purpose.

**Art. 76.**

The transport of urns containing cremated remains is not subject to any of the precautionary sanitary measures established for the transport of bodies.

**Art. 77.**

The urns may be deposited, in accordance with Article 59 of the law relating to public health, in the "columbaria," or private vaults of the cemeteries, or else in temples, hospitals, almshouses or institutions, provided there exist a suitable and cleanly place, or be intrusted to the care of a proper person, legally recognised as being suitable, or at the request or consent of the family and of the said person.

Such deposition shall be recorded in a proper report in triplicate, of which one copy shall remain in the archives of the administrator of the crematorium, the second with the guardian of the cemetery, or with whoever has charge of the place where the ashes have been deposited outside the cemetery, and the third is transmitted to the civil authorities.

**Norway.****EXTRACT from Law of Cremation, 27th May, 1898.****Section 4.**

After the cremation the ashes must carefully be placed in an urn and buried in a churchyard, grave, or in any other place or chapel specially sanctioned by the King.

**Sweden.****EXTRACT from an Order in Council of 14th December, 1888, respecting the Swedish Cremation Association.**

3. The Association must guarantee that the ashes of the deceased are buried in the grave of a churchyard or consecrated burial place. And the Association has to follow the regulations which may later be made by the King.

**EXTRACT from Order in Council, dated 4th June, 1897.**

The ashes of the cremated body need not absolutely be buried in a grave, but may be placed in a closed urn above earth within a churchyard or consecrated burial place, with the condition that the urn is placed in a closed room or otherwise sheltered.



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