

sanitary authority, it has a Medical Officer of Health, an Inspector of Nuisances, a Surveyor, and similar officials (p. 351). But these persons are appointed by the council, and are subject to limitations similar to those affecting county council officials (p. 360); except that they are not legally excluded from sitting in Parliament.

POWERS OF COUNCIL

Fortunately, the numerous powers and duties of a borough council can be largely disposed of by reference to previous descriptions in this book. As an urban sanitary authority, every borough council has the powers and duties of an urban district council, including the making of by-laws (p. 351). As an education authority, the council of every borough of more than 10,000 inhabitants has the same powers and duties as an urban district council whose district contains more than 20,000 (p. 350). It has also special powers, under the Town Police Clauses Act of 1847, of regulating traffic, preventing or extinguishing the outbreak of fires, and the licensing and control of hackney carriages, which are exercised by some, though not all, ordinary urban district councils. It may also, with the approval of the burgesses, proceed to act on the provisions of various 'adoptive' Acts of Parliament, in the provision of public libraries, baths and washhouses, and similar public amenities (p. 350). But, beyond all this, it has the general power of making by-laws 'for the good rule and government of the borough'; and, as has been hinted (p. 366), its powers in this respect have received a wide interpretation.

MUNICIPAL BY-LAWS

It is well, therefore, to notice that a by-law of this kind, like that made under a similar power by a county council, must be passed at a meeting at which two thirds of the full council are present; and it has no