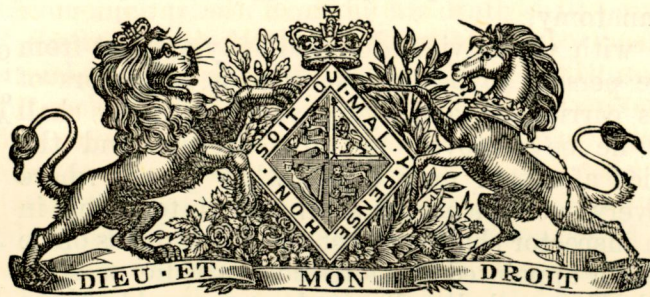


This PUBLIC BILL originated in the LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, and, having this day passed, is now ready for presentation to the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for its concurrence.

Legislative Assembly Chamber,
Sydney, 15 March, 1881. }

STEPHEN W. JONES,
Clerk of Legislative Assembly.

New South Wales.



ANNO QUADRAGESIMO QUARTO

VICTORIÆ REGINÆ.

No. .

An Act to authorize the establishment of Schools of Anatomy and to regulate the practice of Anatomy therein.

BE it enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales in Parliament assembled and by the authority of the same as follows:—

5 1. The short title of this Act shall be the "Anatomy Act of Short title, 1881."

2. In the construction of this Act the word "Person" whenever Interpretation the same occurs shall be deemed to include any society whether established by charter or otherwise The word "body" shall mean dead 10 human body "Legally qualified medical practitioner" shall mean any person duly registered under the provisions of the Acts in force in the Colony for that purpose or who may hereafter be registered thereunder "Teachers of Medicine" shall mean and include any legally qualified 15 medical practitioner for the time-being registered under the provisions of the Acts in force in the Colony as aforesaid who is employed or engaged as a professor or teacher of medicine or surgery in any college university or school of anatomy established under this Act.

3. The Governor with the advice of the Executive Council may Governor in Council authorize the establishment of schools of anatomy where the study to authorize estab- 20 and practice of anatomy may be carried on in connection with any University of Anatomy.

Anatomy.

University or School of Medicine in such place or places and upon such conditions as the Governor in Council shall think fit and at any time to revoke such authority.

4. The Governor with the advice of the Executive Council may
 5 grant a license to practise anatomy on such conditions for such period and subject to revocation in such manner as may be therein expressed to any graduate or licentiate in medicine or surgery or to any legally qualified medical practitioner or any medical practitioner in New South Wales or to any legally qualified professor or teacher of anatomy
 10 medicine or surgery or to any student attending any school of anatomy on application from any such person for such purpose countersigned by a stipendiary Magistrate or by two Justices of the Peace certifying to their knowledge or belief that such person so applying is about to carry on the practice of anatomy.
5. The Governor with the advice aforesaid may appoint from
 15 time to time one or more persons to be an inspector or inspectors of places where anatomy is carried on and every such inspector shall continue in office until he be removed by the Governor and the Governor with the advice aforesaid may direct what places where
 20 anatomy is carried on every such inspector shall superintend and in what manner every such inspector shall transact the duties of his office and as often as any inspector appointed as aforesaid shall die or shall be removed from his said office or shall refuse or become unable to act it shall be lawful for the Governor in Council to appoint another person
 25 to be inspector in his room.
6. Every inspector to be appointed by virtue of this Act shall make a quarterly return to the Registrar General of every deceased
 person's body that has been removed for anatomical examination to every such School of Anatomy as aforesaid or that may have been
 30 removed to any other place where anatomy is carried on distinguishing the sex and as far as is known at the time the name and age of each person whose body was so removed as aforesaid.
7. It shall be lawful for every such inspector to visit and
 inspect at any time any place or school at which anatomy is practised
 35 under the provisions of this Act for which he is appointed inspector.
8. It shall be lawful for any executor or other person having
 lawful possession of the body of any deceased person and not being an undertaker or other person entrusted with the body for the purpose
 40 only of interment to permit the body of such deceased person to undergo anatomical examination unless to the knowledge of such executor or other person such deceased person shall have expressed his desire either in writing at any time during his life or verbally in the presence of two or more witnesses during the illness whereof he died that his body after death might not undergo such examination or unless
 45 the surviving husband or wife or any known relative of the deceased person shall require the body to be interred without such examination For the purposes of this Act the surgeon of any hospital and the keeper of any gaol shall respectively be persons having the lawful possession of the body of any person who shall die in such hospital or
 50 gaol respectively.
9. If any person in writing attested by two or more witnesses at
 any time during his life shall direct that his body after death be examined anatomically or shall nominate any person by this Act authorized to
 examine bodies anatomically to make such examination and if before
 55 the burial of the body of such person such direction or nomination shall be made known to the person having legal possession of the dead body then such last-mentioned person shall direct such examination to be made and in case of any such nomination as aforesaid shall request and permit any person so authorised and nominated as aforesaid to

Governor in Council to grant licenses to practice anatomy.

Governor in Council to appoint Inspectors of Schools of Anatomy.

Inspectors to make returns of subjects for anatomical examination.

And to inspect places where anatomy is practised.

Persons having lawful custody of bodies may permit them to undergo anatomical examination in certain cases.

Provision in case of persons directing anatomical examinations after their death.

Anatomy.

to make such examination unless the deceased person's surviving husband or wife or nearest known relative or any one or more of such person's nearest known relatives being of kin in the same degree shall require the body to be interred without such examination.

5 10. Provided always and be it enacted that in no case shall the body of any person be removed for anatomical examination from any place where such person may have died until after twelve hours from the time of such person's decease nor until after six hours' notice to the inspector or inspectors of the district of the intended removal of
10 the body or if no such inspector have been appointed or such inspector shall reside at a greater distance than ten miles from the place of death then to the legally qualified medical practitioner or stipendiary magistrate nearest to the place of death nor unless a certificate stating in what manner such person came by his death shall previously to the
15 removal of the body have been signed by the legally qualified medical practitioner who attended such person during the illness whereof he died or if no such practitioner attended such person during such illness then by some such practitioner or some stipendiary magistrate who shall be called in after the death of such person to view his body and
20 who shall state the manner or cause of death according to the best of his knowledge and belief but who shall not be concerned in examining the body after removal and in case of such removal such certificate shall be delivered together with the body to the person receiving the same for anatomical examination.

The body not to be removed from the place where such person may have died without a certificate.

25 11. It shall be lawful for any legally qualified medical practitioner or any professor teacher or student of anatomy medicine or surgery having a license from the Governor in Council as aforesaid to receive or possess for anatomical examination or to examine anatomically the body of any person deceased if permitted or directed
30 so to do by a person who had at the time of giving such permission or direction lawful possession of the body and who had power in pursuance of the provisions of this Act to permit or cause the body to be so examined and provided such certificate as aforesaid were delivered by such person together with the body.

Who may receive bodies for anatomical examination.

35 12. Every person so receiving a body for anatomical examination after removal shall demand and receive together with the body a certificate as aforesaid and shall within twenty-four hours next after such removal transmit to the Inspector of the district such certificate and also a return stating at what day and hour and from whom the
40 body was received the date and place of death the sex and (as far as is known at the time) the christian and surname age and last place of abode of such person or if no such inspector have been appointed to the legally qualified medical practitioner or stipendiary magistrate residing nearest to the place to which the body is removed and shall
45 enter or cause to be entered the aforesaid particulars relating thereto and a copy of the certificate he received therewith in a book to be kept by him for that purpose and shall produce such book whenever required so to do by any inspector so appointed as aforesaid.

Such persons to receive with the body a certificate as aforesaid which shall be transmitted to the Inspector.

50 13. It shall not be lawful for any person to carry on or teach anatomy at any place or at any place to receive or possess for anatomical examination or examine anatomically any body except at such place or places as are authorised for that purpose as provided in the third section of this Act but nothing in this section shall prevent any person properly licensed who shall obtain the permission of one of the inspectors
55 in writing for that purpose and also the permission of the governors teachers or proper authorities of the school at which he is licensed to practice anatomy from removing any body or portion of a body to such place as to the inspector shall seem fit for the purpose of teaching or studying anatomy upon such terms and conditions as to the inspector and
60 authorities of such school shall seem fit in their uncontrolled discretion.

Anatomical examinations to be carried on only at places licensed or where licensed by inspectors.

Anatomy.

14. All persons who shall carry on and practise anatomy shall do so in such a way as to avoid unnecessary mutilation of any bodies that they may be examining anatomically and shall conduct such examinations in an orderly quiet and decent manner and it shall be lawful in
5 addition to the penalties hereinafter provided to deprive any person of his license who shall offend against the provisions of this section or any of the provisions of this Act.

Persons practising anatomy to do so in orderly and decent manner.

15. Every such body so removed as aforesaid for the purpose of examination shall before such removal be placed in a decent coffin
10 or shell and be removed therein and the person removing the same or causing the same to be removed as aforesaid shall make provision that such body after undergoing anatomical examination be decently interred in consecrated ground or in some public burial-ground in use for persons of that religious persuasion to which the person whose body
15 was so removed belonged and that a certificate of the interment of such body shall be transmitted to the inspector of the district within six weeks after the day on which such body was received as aforesaid.

How bodies are to be removed for examination. Provision for interment.

16. No person having a license from the Governor in Council as aforesaid shall be liable to any prosecution penalty forfeiture or
20 punishment for receiving or having in his possession for anatomical examination or for examining anatomically any body according to the provisions of this Act.

Persons only authorized not to be liable to punishment for having in their possession human bodies.

17. Nothing in this Act contained shall be construed to prohibit any *post mortem* examination of any body required or directed to be
25 made by any competent legal authority.

Post mortem examination not prohibited.

18. If any action or suit shall be commenced or brought against any person for anything done in pursuance of this Act the same shall be commenced within six months next after the cause of action accrued and the defendant in every such action or suit may plead the
30 matter specially or may plead the general issue and give this Act and the special matter in evidence at any trial to be had thereupon.

Limitation of actions.

19. Any person offending against the provisions of this Act shall be deemed and be taken to be guilty of a misdemeanor and being
35 duly convicted shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months or by a fine not exceeding fifty pounds at the discretion of the Court before which he shall be tried.

Offences.

20. In all cases in which no provision or no sufficient provision is in the opinion of the Governor in Council made by this Act it shall be lawful for the Governor in Council from time to time for the purpose
40 of facilitating or more effectually carrying into execution any of the objects thereof to make and prescribe all such regulations and orders either general or applicable to particular cases only as the Governor in Council shall think fit and such regulations and orders from time to time to revoke and alter as to the Governor in Council shall appear to
45 be required and all such regulations and orders shall be published in the New South Wales *Government Gazette* and being so published shall have the force of law and the breach of any of such regulations and orders shall be punishable by a penalty not exceeding five pounds.

Governor in Council may make regulations and orders.

21. It shall be lawful for the governing authorities of any
50 authorized school of anatomy with the approval of the Governor in Council to make rules for enabling the study and practice of anatomy to be properly carried out and discipline to be maintained at such school and to impose a penalty not exceeding five pounds for the breach thereof All such rules shall fix a date on which the same shall
55 come into force and upon the date so fixed and after their publication in the New South Wales *Gazette* such rules shall be in force in the school to which the same shall relate.

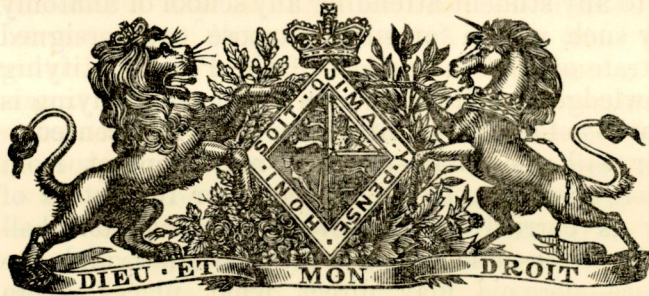
Authorities of schools to make rules for study and discipline.

This PUBLIC BILL originated in the LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, and, having this day passed, is now ready for presentation to the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for its concurrence.

Legislative Assembly Chamber,
Sydney, 15 March, 1881. }

STEPHEN W. JONES,
Clerk of Legislative Assembly.

New South Wales.



ANNO QUADRAGESIMO QUARTO

VICTORIÆ REGINÆ.

No. .

An Act to authorize the establishment of Schools of Anatomy and to regulate the practice of Anatomy therein.

(As amended in Committee of the Whole.)

BE it enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales in Parliament assembled and by the authority of the same as follows:—

5 1. The short title of this Act shall be the "Anatomy Act of 1881." Short title.

2. In the construction of this Act the word "~~Person~~" Interpretation ~~whenever the same occurs shall be deemed to include any society whether established by charter or otherwise~~ "Governor" shall mean the Governor with the advice of the Executive Council The word "body" shall mean dead human body "Legally qualified medical practitioner" shall mean any person duly registered under the provisions of the Acts in force in the Colony for that purpose ~~or who may hereafter be registered thereunder~~ "Teachers of Medicine" shall mean and include any legally qualified
10 ~~medical practitioner for the time-being registered under the provisions of the Acts in force in the Colony as aforesaid who is employed or engaged as a professor or teacher of medicine or surgery in any college university or school of anatomy established under this Act~~ The word "Anatomy" shall mean anatomy of the human body only.

20 3. The Governor ~~with the advice of the Executive Council~~ may authorize the establishment of schools of anatomy where the study and practice of anatomy may be carried on in connection with any Governor in Council to authorize establishment of Schools of Anatomy.

Anatomy.

University or School of Medicine in such place or places and upon such conditions as the Governor ~~in Council~~ shall think fit and may at any time to revoke such authority.

4. The Governor ~~with the advice of the Executive Council~~ may Governor in Council to grant licenses to practice anatomy.
 5 grant a license to practise anatomy on such conditions for such period and subject to revocation in such manner as may be therein expressed to any graduate or licentiate in medicine or surgery or to any legally qualified medical practitioner or any medical practitioner in New South Wales or to any legally qualified professor or teacher of anatomy
 10 medicine or surgery or to any student attending any school of anatomy on application from any such person for such purpose countersigned by a stipendiary Magistrate or by two Justices of the Peace certifying ~~that to his or their knowledge or belief that such person so applying is about to carry on the practice of anatomy~~ **a fit person to be so licensed.**

15 5. The Governor ~~with the advice aforesaid~~ may appoint from Governor in Council to appoint Inspectors of Schools of Anatomy.
 time to time ~~one or more persons to be an inspector or inspectors of places where anatomy is carried on and every such inspector shall continue in office until he be removed by the Governor and the Governor with the advice aforesaid may direct what places where~~
 20 ~~anatomy is carried on~~ every such inspector shall superintend and in what manner every such inspector shall transact the duties of his office and as often as any inspector appointed as aforesaid shall die or shall be removed from his said office or shall refuse or become unable to act it shall be lawful for the Governor in Council to appoint another person
 25 ~~to be inspector in his room.~~

6. Every inspector ~~to be appointed by virtue of this Act~~ shall Inspectors to make returns of subjects for anatomical examination.
 make a quarterly return to the Registrar General of every ~~deceased person's body that has been removed for anatomical examination to every any such School of Anatomy as aforesaid or that may have been~~
 30 ~~removed to any other place where anatomy is carried on~~ distinguishing the sex and as far as is known at the time the name and age of each person whose body was so removed as aforesaid.

7. It shall be lawful for every such inspector to visit and And to inspect places where anatomy is practised.
 inspect at any time any ~~place or school at which anatomy is practised~~ **School of Anatomy** for which he is
 35 ~~under the provisions of this Act~~ appointed inspector.

8. It shall be lawful for any executor or other person having Persons having lawful custody of bodies may permit them to undergo anatomical examination in certain cases.
 lawful possession of the body of any deceased person and not being an undertaker or other person entrusted with the body for the purpose
 40 only of interment to permit the body of such deceased person to undergo anatomical examination unless to the knowledge of such executor or other person such deceased person shall have expressed his desire either in writing at any time during his life or verbally in the presence of two or more witnesses during the illness whereof he died
 45 that his body after death might not undergo such examination or unless the surviving husband or wife or any known relative of the deceased person shall require the body to be interred without such examination For the purposes of this Act the surgeon of any hospital and the keeper of any gaol shall respectively be persons having the lawful
 50 possession of the body of any person who shall die in such hospital or gaol respectively.

9. If any person in writing attested by two or more witnesses at Provision in case of persons directing anatomical examinations after their death.
 any time during his life shall direct that his body after death be examined anatomically or shall nominate any person by this Act authorized to
 55 examine bodies anatomically to make such examination and if before the burial of the body of such person such direction or nomination shall be made known to the person having legal possession of the dead body then such last-mentioned person shall direct such examination to be made and in case of any such nomination as aforesaid shall request and permit any person so authorised and nominated as aforesaid

to

Anatomy.

to make such examination unless the deceased person's surviving husband or wife or nearest known relative or any one or more of such person's nearest known relatives being of kin in the same degree shall require the body to be interred without such examination.

5 10. ~~Provided always and be it enacted that~~ In no case shall the body of any person be removed for anatomical examination from any place where such person may have died until after twelve hours from the time of such person's decease nor until after six hours' notice to the inspector or inspectors of the district of the intended removal of
10 the body or if no such inspector have been appointed or such inspector shall reside at a greater distance than ten miles from the place of death then to the legally qualified medical practitioner or stipendiary magistrate nearest to the place of death nor unless a certificate stating in what manner such person came by his death shall previously to the
15 removal of the body have been signed by the legally qualified medical practitioner who attended such person during the illness whereof he died or if no such practitioner attended such person during such illness then by some such practitioner or some stipendiary magistrate who shall be called in after the death of such person to view his body and
20 who shall state the manner or cause of death according to the best of his knowledge and belief but who shall not be concerned in examining the body after removal and in case of such removal such certificate shall be delivered together with the body to the person receiving the same for anatomical examination.

The body not to be removed from the place where such person may have died without a certificate.

25 11. It shall be lawful for any legally qualified medical practitioner or any professor teacher or student of anatomy medicine or surgery having a license from the Governor ~~in Council as aforesaid~~ to receive or possess for anatomical examination or to examine anatomically the body of any person deceased if permitted or directed
30 so to do by a person who had at the time of giving such permission or direction lawful possession of the body and who had power in pursuance of the provisions of this Act to permit or cause the body to be so examined and provided such certificate as aforesaid were delivered by such person together with the body.

Who may receive bodies for anatomical examination.

35 12. Every person so receiving a body for anatomical examination after removal shall demand and receive together with the body a certificate as aforesaid and shall within twenty-four hours next after such removal transmit to the Inspector of the district such certificate and also a return stating at what day and hour and from whom the
40 body was received the date and place of death the sex and (as far as is known at the time) the christian and surname age and last place of abode of such person or if no such inspector have been appointed to the legally qualified medical practitioner or stipendiary magistrate residing nearest to the place to which the body is removed and shall
45 enter or cause to be entered the aforesaid particulars relating thereto and a copy of the certificate he received therewith in a book to be kept by him for that purpose and shall produce such book whenever required so to do by any inspector so appointed as aforesaid.

Such persons to receive with the body a certificate as aforesaid which shall be transmitted to the Inspector.

50 13. It shall not be lawful for any person ~~to carry on or teach anatomy at any place or at any place~~ to receive or possess for anatomical examination or examine anatomically any body except at such place or places as are authorised for that purpose as provided for in the third section of this Act ~~but nothing in this section shall prevent any person properly licensed who shall obtain the permission of one of the inspectors~~
55 in writing for that purpose and also the permission of the governors teachers or proper authorities of the school at which he is licensed to practice anatomy from removing any body or portion of a body to such place as to the inspector shall seem fit for the purpose of teaching or studying anatomy upon such terms and conditions as to the inspector and
60 authorities of such school shall seem fit in their uncontrolled discretion.

Anatomical examinations to be carried on only at places licensed or where licensed by inspectors.

Anatomy.

14. All persons who shall carry on and practise anatomy shall do so in such a way as to avoid unnecessary mutilation of any bodies that they may be examining anatomically and shall conduct such examinations in an orderly quiet and decent manner and it shall be lawful in addition to the penalties hereinafter provided to deprive any person of his license who shall offend against the provisions of this section or any of the provisions of this Act.

Persons practising anatomy to do so in orderly and decent manner.

15. Every such body so removed as aforesaid for the purpose of examination shall before such removal be placed in a decent coffin or shell and be removed therein and the person removing the same or causing the same to be removed as aforesaid shall make provision that such body after undergoing anatomical examination be decently interred in consecrated ground or in some public burial-ground in use for persons of that religious persuasion to which the person whose body was so removed belonged and that a certificate of the interment of such body shall be transmitted to the inspector of the district within six weeks after the day on which such body was received as aforesaid or *within* such other time as the Governor by notice in the Gazette shall appoint.

How bodies are to be removed for examination. Provision for interment.

16. No person having a license from the Governor ~~in Council~~ as aforesaid shall be liable to any prosecution penalty forfeiture or punishment for receiving or having in his possession for anatomical examination or for examining anatomically any body if the possession of such body be according to the provisions of this Act.

Persons only authorized not to be liable to punishment for having in their possession human bodies.

17. Nothing in this Act contained shall be construed to prohibit any *post mortem* examination of any body required or directed to be made by any competent legal authority.

Post mortem examination not prohibited.

18. If any action or suit shall be commenced or brought against any person for anything done in pursuance of this Act the same shall be commenced within six months next after the cause of action accrued and the defendant in every such action or suit may plead the matter specially or may plead the general issue and give this Act and the special matter in evidence at any trial to be had thereupon.

Limitation of actions.

19. Any person offending against the provisions of this Act shall be deemed and be taken to be guilty of a misdemeanor and being duly convicted shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months or by a fine not exceeding fifty pounds at the discretion of the Court before which he shall be tried.

Offences.

20. In all cases in which no provision or no sufficient provision is in the opinion of the Governor ~~in Council~~ made by this Act it shall be lawful for the Governor ~~in Council from time to time for the purpose of facilitating or more effectually carrying into execution any of the objects thereof~~ to make and prescribe all such regulations and orders either general or applicable to particular cases only as the Governor ~~in Council shall think fit and such regulations and orders from time to time to revoke and alter as to the Governor in Council shall appear to be required~~ and all such regulations and orders shall be published in the ~~New South Wales Government~~ *Gazette* and being so published shall have the force of law and the breach of any of such regulations and orders shall be punishable by a penalty not exceeding five pounds.

Governor in Council may make regulations and orders.

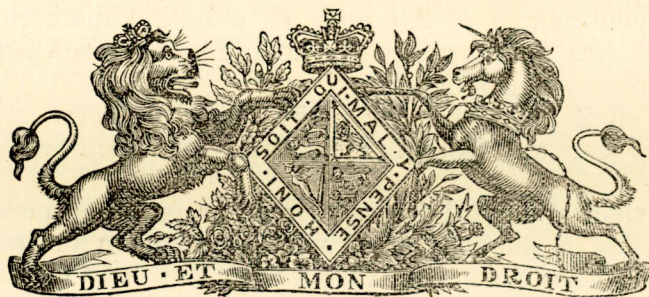
21. It shall be lawful for the governing authorities of any authorized school of anatomy with the approval of the Governor ~~in Council~~ to make rules for enabling the study and practice of anatomy to be properly carried out and discipline to be maintained at such school and to impose a penalty not exceeding five pounds for the breach thereof All such rules shall fix a date on which the same shall come into force and upon the date so fixed and after their publication in the ~~New South Wales~~ *Gazette* such rules shall be in force in the school to which the same shall relate.

Authorities of schools to make rules for study and discipline.

22. The penalties authorized by the last two preceding sections may be recovered in a summary way before any two Justices of the Peace.

Penalties how recoverable.

New South Wales.



ANNO QUADRAGESIMO QUARTO

VICTORIÆ REGINÆ.

No. XXV.

An Act to authorize the establishment of Schools of Anatomy and to regulate the practice of Anatomy therein. [Assented to, 5th April, 1881.]

BE it enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales in Parliament assembled and by the authority of the same as follows:—

- 1. The short title of this Act shall be the "Anatomy Act of 1881." Short title.
- 2. In the construction of this Act the word "Governor" shall Interpretation. mean the Governor with the advice of the Executive Council The word "body" shall mean dead human body "Legally qualified medical practitioner" shall mean any person duly registered under the provisions of the Acts in force in the colony for that purpose The word "Anatomy" shall mean anatomy of the human body only.
- 3. The Governor may authorize the establishment of schools Governor to authorize establishment of Schools of Anatomy. of anatomy where the study and practice of anatomy may be carried on in connection with any University or School of Medicine in such place or places and upon such conditions as the Governor shall think fit and may at any time revoke such authority.

Anatomy.

Governor to grant licenses to practice anatomy.

4. The Governor may grant a license to practise anatomy in any such School of Anatomy on such conditions for such period and subject to revocation in such manner as may be therein expressed to any graduate or licentiate in medicine or surgery or to any legally qualified medical practitioner or any medical practitioner in New South Wales or to any legally qualified professor or teacher of anatomy medicine or surgery or to any student attending any school of anatomy on application from any such person for such purpose countersigned by two Justices of the Peace certifying that to their knowledge or belief such person so applying is a fit person to be so licensed.

Governor to appoint Inspectors of Schools of Anatomy.

5. The Governor may appoint from time to time an inspector or inspectors of Schools of Anatomy and may direct what schools every such inspector shall superintend and in what manner every such inspector shall transact the duties of his office.

Inspectors to make returns of subjects for anatomical examination.

6. Every inspector shall make a quarterly return to the Registrar General of every body that has been removed for anatomical examination to any such School of Anatomy as aforesaid distinguishing the sex and as far as is known the name and age of each person whose body was so removed as aforesaid.

And to inspect Schools of Anatomy.

7. It shall be lawful for every such inspector to visit and inspect at any time any School of Anatomy for which he is appointed inspector.

Persons having lawful custody of bodies may permit them to undergo anatomical examination in certain cases.

8. It shall be lawful for any executor or other person having lawful possession of the body of any deceased person and not being an undertaker or other person entrusted with the body for the purpose only of interment to permit the body of such deceased person to undergo anatomical examination unless to the knowledge of such executor or other person such deceased person shall have expressed his desire either in writing at any time during his life or verbally in the presence of two or more witnesses during the illness whereof he died that his body after death might not undergo such examination or unless the surviving husband or wife or any known relative of the deceased person shall require the body to be interred without such examination.

Provision in case of persons directing anatomical examinations after their death.

9. If any person in writing attested by two or more witnesses shall direct that his body be examined anatomically or shall nominate any person by this Act authorized to examine bodies anatomically to make such examination and if before the burial of the body of such person such direction or nomination shall be made known to the person having legal possession of the dead body then such last-mentioned person shall direct such examination to be made and in case of any such nomination as aforesaid shall request and permit any person so authorised and nominated as aforesaid to make such examination unless the deceased person's surviving husband or wife or nearest known relative or any one or more of such person's nearest known relatives being of kin in the same degree shall require the body to be interred without such examination.

The body not to be removed from the place where such person may have died without a certificate.

10. In no case shall the body of any person be removed for anatomical examination from any place where such person may have died until after twelve hours from the time of such person's decease nor until after six hours' notice to the inspector or inspectors of the district of the intended removal of the body or if no such inspector have been appointed or such inspector shall reside at a greater distance than ten miles from the place of death then to the legally qualified medical practitioner or stipendiary magistrate nearest to the place of death nor unless a certificate stating in what manner such person came by his death shall previously to the removal of the body have been signed by the legally qualified medical practitioner who attended such person during the illness whereof he died or if no such practitioner attended such person during such illness then by some such practitioner

or

Anatomy.

or some stipendiary magistrate who shall be called in after the death of such person to view his body and who shall state the manner or cause of death according to the best of his knowledge and belief but who shall not be concerned in examining the body anatomically and in case of such removal such certificate shall be delivered together with the body to the person receiving the same for anatomical examination.

11. It shall be lawful for any legally qualified medical practitioner or any professor teacher or student of anatomy medicine or surgery having a license from the Governor to receive or possess for anatomical examination or to examine anatomically the body of any person deceased if permitted or directed so to do by a person who had at the time of giving such permission or direction lawful possession of the body and who had power in pursuance of the provisions of this Act to permit or cause the body to be so examined and provided such certificate as aforesaid were delivered by such person together with the body.

Who may receive bodies for anatomical examination.

12. Every person so receiving a body for anatomical examination after removal shall demand and receive together with the body a certificate as aforesaid and shall within twenty-four hours next after such removal transmit to the Inspector of the district such certificate and also a return stating at what day and hour and from whom the body was received the date and place of death the sex and (as far as is known at the time) the christian and surname age and last place of abode of such person or if no such inspector have been appointed to the legally qualified medical practitioner or stipendiary magistrate residing nearest to the place to which the body is removed and shall enter or cause to be entered the aforesaid particulars relating thereto and a copy of the certificate he received therewith in a book to be kept by him for that purpose and shall produce such book whenever required so to do by any inspector so appointed as aforesaid.

Such persons to receive with the body a certificate as aforesaid which shall be transmitted to the Inspector.

13. It shall not be lawful for any person to receive or possess for anatomical examination or examine anatomically any body except at such place or places as are authorised for that purpose as provided for in the third section of this Act

Anatomical examinations to be carried on only at places licensed.

14. All persons who shall carry on and practise anatomy shall do so in such a way as to avoid unnecessary mutilation of any bodies that they may be examining anatomically and shall conduct such examinations in an orderly quiet and decent manner and it shall be lawful in addition to the penalties hereinafter provided to deprive any person of his license who shall offend against the provisions of this section or any of the provisions of this Act.

Persons practising anatomy to do so in orderly and decent manner.

15. Every such body removed for the purpose of examination shall before such removal be placed in a decent coffin or shell and be removed therein and the person removing the same or causing the same to be removed shall make provision that such body after undergoing anatomical examination be decently interred in consecrated ground or in some public burial-ground in use for persons of that religious persuasion to which the person whose body was so removed belonged and that a certificate of the interment of such body shall be transmitted to the inspector of the district within six weeks after the day on which such body was received or within such other time as the Governor by notice in the *Gazette* shall appoint.

How bodies are to be removed for examination. Provision for interment.

16. No person having a license from the Governor shall be liable to any prosecution penalty forfeiture or punishment for receiving or having in his possession for anatomical examination or for examining anatomically any body if the possession of such body be according to the provisions of this Act.

Persons only authorized not to be liable to punishment for having in their possession human bodies.

17. Nothing in this Act contained shall be construed to prohibit any *post mortem* examination of any body required or directed to be made by any competent legal authority.

Post mortem examination not prohibited.

Anatomy.

Limitation of actions.

18. If any action or suit shall be commenced or brought against any person for anything done in pursuance of this Act the same shall be commenced within six months next after the cause of action accrued and the defendant in every such action or suit may plead the matter specially or may plead the general issue and give the special matter in evidence at any trial to be had thereupon.

Offences.]

19. Any person offending against the provisions of this Act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months or by a fine not exceeding fifty pounds.

Governor may
make regulations
and orders.

20. In all cases in which no provision or no sufficient provision is in the opinion of the Governor made by this Act it shall be lawful for the Governor to make and prescribe all such regulations and orders either general or applicable to particular cases only as the Governor shall think fit and all such regulations and orders shall be published in the *Gazette* and being so published shall have the force of law and the breach of any of such regulations and orders shall be punishable by a penalty not exceeding five pounds.

Authorities of schools
to make rules for
study and discipline.

21. It shall be lawful for the governing authorities of any authorized school of anatomy with the approval of the Governor to make rules for enabling the study and practice of anatomy to be properly carried out and discipline to be maintained at such school and to impose a penalty not exceeding five pounds for the breach thereof. All such rules shall fix a date on which the same shall come into force and upon the date so fixed and after their publication in the *Gazette* such rules shall be in force in the school to which the same shall relate.

Penalties how
recoverable.

22. The penalties authorized by the last two preceding sections may be recovered in a summary way before any two Justices of the Peace.

[3d.]