Session and Chapter.	Short Title.	Extent of Repeal.
31 & 32 Vict. c. 122.	The Poor Law Amendment Act, 1868.	Section thirty-five from the commencement of the section to "thirty years; and".
32 & 33 Vict. c. 45. -	The Unions Loan Act, 1869.	Section five.
34 & 35 Vict. c. 11. -	The Poor Law Loans Act, 1871.	Sections one and three.
42 & 43 Vict. c. 54. -	The Poor Law Act, 1879 -	Section twelve.
52 & 53 Vict. c. 56. -	The Poor Law Act, 1889 -	In section two the words "and, be paid off in "the like time and "manner and be "borrowed and re-"borrowed in the "like manner," and the words "and to "the managers of any "asylum district not "being the Metro-"politan Asylum "District."

CHAPTER 30.

An Act to make further provision with respect to the Disposal of Property in the Possession of the Police.

[6th August 1897.]

BE it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

Power to make orders with respect to property in possession of police. 2 & 3 Vict. c. 47. 2 & 3 Vict. c. xciv. 24 & 25 Vict. c. 96. 35 & 36 Vict. c. 93.

1.—(1.) Where any property has come into the possession of the police in connexion with any criminal charge or under section sixty-six of the Metropolitan Police Act, 1839, section forty-eight of the Act of the session of the second and third years of Her present Majesty, chapter ninety-four (local), for regulating the Police in the city of London, section one hundred and three of the Larceny Act, 1861, or section thirty-four of the Pawnbrokers Act, 1872, a court of summary jurisdiction may, on application either by an officer of police or by a claimant of the property, make an order for the delivery of the property to the person appearing to the magistrate or court to be the owner thereof, or, if the owner cannot be ascertained, make such order with respect to the property as to the magistrate or court may seem meet.

(2.) An order under this section shall not affect the right of any person to take within six months from the date of the order legal proceedings against any person in possession of property delivered by virtue of the order for the recovery of the property, but on the expiration of those six months the right shall cease.

(3.) In any part of the metropolitan police district for which a police court is established under the Metropolitan Police Courts Acts, 1839 and 1840, the powers of a court of summary jurisdiction under this section shall be exercised by a metropolitan police magistrate.

Regulations with respect to unclaimed property in possession of police.

2.—(1.) A Secretary of State may make regulations for the disposal of property which has come into the possession of the police under the circumstances mentioned in this Act in cases where the owner of the property has not been ascertained and no order of a competent court has been made with respect thereto.

(2.) The regulations may authorise the sale of any such property, and the application of the proceeds of any such sale, and the application of any money of which the owner cannot be ascertained, to all or any of the following purposes:—

(*a*) the expenses of executing the regulations;

(*b*) the payment of reasonable compensation to any person by whom the property has been delivered into the possession of the police;

(*c*) the making of payments for the benefit of discharged prisoners or of persons dependent on prisoners or discharged prisoners; or

(*d*) such other purposes as the Secretary of State may consider expedient.

(3.) Where the property is a perishable article or its custody involves unreasonable expense or inconvenience it may be sold at any time, but the proceeds of sale shall not be disposed of until they have remained in the possession of the police for a year. In any other case the property shall not be sold until it has remained in the possession of the police for a year.

(4.) The regulations may also provide for the investment of money and for the audit of accounts.

(5.) The regulations shall apply whether the property to which they relate has come into the possession of the police before or after the passing of this Act or the making of the regulations.

(6.) The regulations shall be laid before Parliament as soon as may be after they are made.

Extent, repeal, and short title.

3.—(1.) This Act shall not extend to Scotland.

(2.) In the application of this Act to Ireland, the Chief Secretary shall be substituted for the Secretary of State.

2 & 3 Vict. c. 71.

(3.) Sections twenty-nine and thirty of the Metropolitan Police Courts Act, 1839, are hereby repealed.

(4.) This Act may be cited as the Police (Property) Act, 1897.

CHAPTER 31.

An Act to permit Local Authorities to provide Cleansing and Disinfection for Persons infested with Vermin.

[6th August 1897.]

BE it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

Power to local authorities to provide cleansing, &c. for persons infested with vermin.

1. On and after the passing of this Act any local authority shall have the power, when in their discretion they shall see fit, to permit any person who shall apply to the said authority, on the ground that he is infested with vermin, to have the use, free of charge, of the apparatus (if any) which the authority possess for cleansing the person and his clothing from vermin. The use of such apparatus shall not be considered to be parochial relief or charitable allowance to the person using the same, or to the parent of such person, and no such person or parent shall by reason thereof be deprived of any right or privilege or be subject to any disqualification or disability.

Local authorities may expend any reasonable sum on buildings, appliances, and attendants that may be required for the carrying out of this Act, and any expenses for these purposes may be defrayed out of any rate or fund applicable by the authority for general sanitary purposes or for the relief of the poor.

Definition.

2. In this Act "local authority" means in England the council of any county borough, the district council of any district, any board of guardians, and in the county of London any sanitary authority as defined in the Public Health (London) Act, 1891.

54 & 55 Vict. c. 76.

Application to Scotland. 30 & 31 Vict. c. 101.

3. In the application of this Act to Scotland, "local authority" means and includes any local authority under the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1867, and any Acts amending that Act; but the local authority shall not erect buildings for the purposes of section one hereof, except with the sanction of the Local Government Board for Scotland.

Application to Ireland.

4. In the application of this Act to Ireland,—

(1.) The expression "local authority" means a sanitary authority under the Public Health (Ireland) Acts, 1878 to 1896:

(2.) Any expenses incurred by a local authority in the execution of this Act shall be paid as part of the expenses of such authority in the execution of the Public Health (Ireland) Acts, 1878 to 1896, and in the case of a rural authority shall be general expenses:

(3.) A local authority shall not purchase or erect buildings for the purposes of this Act without the consent of the Local Government Board for Ireland.

Short title.

5. This Act may be cited as the Cleansing of Persons Act, 1897.