Any female nurse appointed after the commencement of the Poor Law Officers Superannuation Act, 1896, and before the passing of this Act, who shall, within one month from the passing thereof, signify her intention in writing not to avail herself of the provisions of the Poor Law Officers Superannuation Act, 1896, shall not be required to make any contribution or to submit to any deduction from her salary or wages under the said Act, and shall not be entitled to receive any superannuation allowance, gratuity, or other benefit under the said Act, and shall be entitled to repayment of any contributions made by her to the fund of the authority by whom she has been employed under the provisions of the said Act.

In this section the term "nurse" includes any assistant nurse and attendant on the sick or insane.

Short title.

2. This Act may be cited as the Poor Law Officers Superannuation Act Amendment Act, 1897.

CHAPTER 29.

An Act to amend the Law with respect to the borrowing of Money by Guardians and Managers of District Schools and Asylums, and to explain the Metropolitan Poor Act, 1867. [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:

Provisions as to poor law loans. 52 & 53 Vict. c. 56.

1.—(1.) A loan raised after the passing of this Act under section two of the Poor Law Act, 1889, shall be repaid within such period, not exceeding sixty years, as the guardians or managers with the sanction of the Local Government Board may determine, either by equal yearly or half yearly instalments of principal or principal and interest, or by means of a sinking fund.

38 & 39 Vict. c. 83.

(2.) The sinking fund shall be set apart, invested, and applied in accordance with the Local Loans Act, 1875, and the Acts amending that Act, and for the purpose of such application the prescribed rate shall be a rate not exceeding three per cent. per annum. Provided that the guardians or managers shall not invest in their own securities.

(3.) Where any such loan has been contracted to be repaid by annual instalments, it may, with the consent of the lenders, be repaid by half-yearly instalments.

(4.) Guardians and managers may borrow money under the said section two, without the consent of the Local Government

Board, for the purpose of repaying any outstanding part of any loan borrowed either before or after the passing of the Poor Law Act, 1889, which they have power to repay.

(5.) Any money so borrowed shall be repaid in the manner directed by this Act and within the same period as that originally sanctioned for the repayment of the loan, unless the Local Government Board consent to the period for repayment being enlarged, but that period shall not exceed sixty years from the date of the original borrowing.

(6.) For the purpose of this section the expression "outstanding" means not repaid by instalments, or by means of a sinking fund, or out of capital money properly applicable to the purpose of repayment other than money borrowed for that purpose.

Explanation and amendment of 30 & 31 Vict. c. 6.

2. The power to provide land and buildings under the Metropolitan Poor Act, 1867, is hereby declared to include power to provide any land or buildings which may, in the opinion of the Local Government Board, be required for the purposes of that Act, and the provisions of section two of the Poor Law Act, 1889, with respect to loans by guardians of unions as amended by this Act, shall apply, for the purpose of borrowing under the Metropolitan Poor Act, 1867, instead of section seventeen of the last-mentioned Act, but with the substitution of "one-tenth of the rateable value of the district" for "one-fourth" of the rateable value of the union.

Repeal.

3. The Acts mentioned in the schedule to this Act are hereby repealed to the extent specified in the third column of that schedule.

Short title.

4. This Act may be cited as the Poor Law Act, 1897.

SCHEDULE.

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

Session and Chapter.	Short Title.	Extent of Repeal.
4 & 5 Will. 4. c. 76.	The Poor Law Amendment Act, 1834.	Section twenty-four from "and that any loan" to the end of the section.
6 & 7 Will. 4. c. 107.	The Poor Relief (Loans) Act, 1836.	The whole Act.
30 & 31 Vict. c. 6.	The Metropolitan Poor Act, 1867.	Section seventeen.

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.