crofter, continue to apply to such decrees or diligence as shall not be invalidated by such decision.

Amendment of section 6 of 1 & 50 Vict. c. 29.

4. Section six, sub-section three, of the principal Act shall be read and construed as if the words "the first term of Whitsunday or Martinmas next following" were inserted between the words "and" and "the" in the said sub-section.

CHAPTER 25.

An Act to permit the conditional Release of First Offenders in certain cases. [8th August 1887.]

WHEREAS it is expedient to make provision for cases where the reformation of persons convicted of first offences may, by reason of the offender's youth or the trivial nature of the offence, be brought about without imprisonment:

Be it therefore 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 court to deal upon probation of good conduct instead of sentencing to punishment.

1.—(1.) In any case in which a person is convicted of larceny or [illegible] pretences, or any other offence punishable with not more than two years imprisonment before any court, and no previous conviction is proved against him, if it appears to the court before whom he is so convicted that, regard being had to the youth, character, and antecedents of the offender, to the trivial nature of the offence, and to any extenuating circumstances under which the offence was committed, it is expedient that the offender be released on probation of good conduct, the court may, instead of sentencing him at once to any punishment, direct that he be released on his entering into a recognizance, with or without sureties, and during such period as the court may direct, to appear and receive judgment when called upon, and in the meantime to keep the peace and be of good behaviour.

(2.) The court may, if it thinks fit, direct that the offender shall pay the costs of the prosecution, or some portion of the same, within such period and by such instalments as may be directed by the court.

Provision in case of offender failing to observe conditions of his recognizances.

2.—(1.) If a court having power to deal with the offender in respect of his original offence, or any court of summary jurisdiction, is satisfied by information on oath that the offender has failed to observe any of the conditions of his recognizance, it may issue a warrant for his apprehension.

(2.) An offender, when apprehended on any such warrant, shall, if not brought forthwith before the court having power to sentence him, be brought before a court of summary jurisdiction, and that court may either remand him by warrant until the time at which he was required by his recognizance to appear for judgment, or until the sitting of a court having power to deal with his original offence, or may admit him to bail with a sufficient surety conditioned on his appearing for judgment.

(3.) The offender when so remanded may be committed to a prison, either for the county or place in or for which the court remanding him acts, or for the county or place where he is bound to appear for judgment, and the warrant of remand shall order that he be brought before the court before which he was bound to appear for judgment, or to answer as to his conduct since his release.

Conditions as to abode of the offender.

3. The court, before directing the release of an offender under this Act, shall be satisfied that the offender or his surety has a fixed place of abode or regular occupation in the county or place for which the court acts, or in which the offender is likely to live during the period named for the observance of the conditions.

Definition of "court."

4. In this Act the term "court" includes a court of summary jurisdiction.

Short title.

5. This Act may be cited as the Probation of First Offenders Act, 1887.

CHAPTER 26.

An Act to provide Compensation to the Occupiers of Allotments and Cottage Gardens for crops left in the ground at the end of their tenancies. [8th August 1887.]

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:

Short title.

1. This Act may be cited as the Allotments and Cottage Gardens Compensation for Crops Act, 1887.

Extent of Act.

2. This Act shall not extend to Scotland or Ireland or to the metropolis.

Commencement of Act.

3. This Act shall come into force on the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight, which day is in this Act referred to as the commencement of this Act.

Definitions.

4. In this Act—

"The metropolis" means the city of London and all parishes and places mentioned in Schedules A, B, and C to the Metropolis Management Act, 1855. 18 & 19 Vict. c. 120.

"Allotment" means any parcel of land of not more than two acres in extent held by a tenant under a landlord and cultivated as a garden or as a farm, or partly as a garden and partly as a farm.

"Cottage garden" means an allotment attached to a cottage.

"Holding" means an allotment or cottage garden.

"Tenant" means the holder of a holding under a landlord for any term, and includes the legal personal representative of a deceased tenant.

"Landlord" means the person for the time being entitled to receive the rents and profits of any holding.

"Person" includes a body of persons and a corporation aggregate or sole.