

if and so long as the parent fails to carry out the undertaking entered into by him.

Liabilities of Managers.

II. Section fifty-two of the Children Act shall, in its application to day industrial schools, take effect with modifications as follows:—

The managers of a certified day industrial school may decline to receive any child proposed to be sent to them in pursuance of the Children Act, but when they have once accepted any such child they shall be deemed to have undertaken to provide him with industrial training, elementary education, and one or more meals a day during the whole period for which he is liable to be detained in or to attend the school, or until the withdrawal or resignation of the certificate for the school or until the discontinuance of the contribution out of money provided by Parliament towards the expenses of the children detained in the school, whichever may first happen: Provided that when a child is received in pursuance of section seventy-nine under an attendance order, or without an order, the undertaking of the managers shall be suspended if and so long as the parent fails to carry out the undertaking entered into by him.

Choice of School.

III. Section sixty-two of the Children Act shall, in its application to day industrial schools, take effect with modifications as follows:—

The day industrial school to which a child is to be sent under a detention order shall be such school as may be specified in the order, being some certified day industrial school (whether situate within the jurisdiction of the court making the order or not) the managers of which are willing to receive the child, and which is within two and a half miles of the residence of the child.

Provided that, if it is found impossible to specify the school in the detention order, the school shall be such as a justice having jurisdiction in the place where the court which made the order sat may by endorsement on the detention order direct.

Period of Detention.

IV. Section sixty-five of the Children Act shall, in its application to day industrial schools, take effect with modifications as follows:—

The detention order shall specify the time for which the child is to be detained in the school, being such time as to the court may seem proper for the teaching and training of the child, but not in any case extending beyond the time when the child will, in the opinion of the court, attain the age of fourteen years.

V. Section sixty-six of the Children Act shall, in its application to day industrial schools, take effect with modifications as follows:—

(1) The court or justice, in determining the school to which a child is to be sent, whether under a detention order or an attendance order, shall endeavour to ascertain the religious persuasion to which the child belongs, and the order shall, where practicable, specify the religious persuasion to which the child appears to belong, and a school conducted in accordance with that persuasion shall, where practicable, be selected

(2) A minister of the religious persuasion specified in the order of the court as that to which a child sent to a school appears to belong, or specified in the undertaking of the parent, may visit the child at the school on such days, at such times, and on such conditions, as may be fixed by the Secretary of State, for the purpose of

affording him religious assistance and also for the purpose of instructing him in the principles of his religion.

(3) Where an order has been made for sending a child to a school which is not conducted in accordance with the religious persuasion to which the child belongs, the parent, legal guardian, nearest adult relative, or person entitled to the custody of the child may apply to a petty sessional court acting in and for the place in and for which the court which made the order acted, to remove or send the child to a certified day industrial school within two and a half miles of the residence of the child, conducted in accordance with the child's religious persuasion, and the court shall, on proof of the child's religious persuasion, comply with the request of the applicant:—

Provided that—

(i) the application must be made before the child has been sent to a certified day industrial school, or within thirty days after his arrival at the school; and

(ii) the applicant must show to the satisfaction of the court that the managers of the school named by him are willing to receive the child;

(iii) nothing in this section shall be construed as preventing any such person as aforesaid from making an application to the Secretary of State after the expiration of the said period of thirty days to exercise the powers of transfer conferred on him by the other provisions of the Children Act.

Placing out on Licence.

VI.—Section sixty-seven of the Children Act shall, in its application to day industrial schools, take effect with modifications as follows:—

(1) Where a child is sent to a certified day industrial school under a detention order, the managers of the school may at any time give him a licence exempting him from attendance at such school, but conditionally on his attending as a day scholar, in accordance with the bye-laws in force in the place where he resides, some school named in the licence, being a certified efficient school within the meaning of the Elementary Education Act, 1876.

(2) Any licence so granted shall be in force until revoked or forfeited by the breach of any of the conditions on which it was granted.

(3) The managers of the school may at any time by order in writing revoke any such licence, and order the child to return to the school.

(4) Any child refusing to return to the school when required to do so on the revocation or forfeiture of his licence, shall be liable to the same penalty as if he had wilfully neglected to attend the day industrial school.

(5) The time during which a child is absent from a day industrial school in pursuance of a licence under this section shall be deemed to be part of the time of his detention in the school: Provided that, where a child has failed to return to the school on the licence being forfeited or revoked, the time which elapses after his failure so to return shall be excluded in computing the time during which he is to be detained in the school.

(6) Where a licence has been revoked or forfeited and the child refuses or fails to return to the school, a court of summary jurisdiction, if satisfied by information on oath that there is reasonable ground for believing that his parent or guardian could produce the child, may issue a summons requiring the parent or guardian to