capital sum out of public money, the promoters, before the arbitrator has framed his draft award, may enter upon any land which they are authorised to take, on depositing in the Bank of Ireland such sum as may be certified to be proper by such valuer as may be appointed for the purpose by the Commissioners of Public Works, and the Treasury on the request of the promoters shall cause to be paid into the Bank, out of such capital sum, any sum required to be deposited in the Bank for the above purpose, and the Railways Acts (Ireland), 1851 and 1860, and the Acts amending the same, shall, as amended by this section, apply accordingly.

14 & 15 Vict. c. 70. 23 & 24 Vict. c. 97.

18. In this Act, unless there is something inconsistent in the context— Interpretation.

The expression "the railway company" shall mean any railway company who shall have entered or may hereafter enter into an agreement with the promoters of any tramway or railway undertaking under the Tramways (Ireland) Acts which shall have been approved by any grand jury for the transfer of such undertaking to such railway company:

The expression "the Tramways (Ireland) Acts" means the Tramways (Ireland) Act, 1860, the Tramways (Ireland) Amendment Act, 1861, the Act of the session of the thirty-fourth and thirty-fifth years of the reign of Her present Majesty, chapter one hundred and fourteen, the Tramways (Ireland) Amendment Act, 1881, the Tramways and Public Companies (Ireland) Act, 1883, the Light Railways (Ireland) Act, 1889, and the Railways (Ireland) Act, 1890.

23 & 24 Vict c. 152. 24 & 25 Vict. c. 102. 34 & 35 Vict. c. 114. 44 & 45 Vict. c. 17. 46 & 47 Vict. c. 43. 52 & 53 Vict. c. 66. 53 & 54 Vict. c. 52.

19. This Act may be cited as the Transfer of Railways (Ireland) Act, 1890. Short title.

CHAPTER 3.

An Act to amend the Law relating to the Custody of Children. [26th March 1891.]

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:

1. Where the parent of a child applies to the High Court or the Court of Session for a writ or order for the production of the child, and the Court is of opinion that the parent has abandoned or deserted the child, or that he has otherwise so conducted himself that the Court should refuse to enforce his right to the custody of the child, the Court may in its discretion decline to issue the writ or make the order. Power of Court as to production of child.

2. If at the time of the application for a writ or order for the production of the child the child is being brought up by another person, or is boarded out by the guardians of a poor law union, or by a parochial board in Scotland, the Court may, in its discretion, Power to Court to order repayment of costs of bringing up child.

if it orders the child to be given up to the parent, further order that the parent shall pay to such person, or to the guardians of such poor law union, or to such parochial board, the whole of the costs properly incurred in bringing up the child, or such portion thereof as shall seem to the Court to be just and reasonable, having regard to all the circumstances of the case.

Court in making order to have regard to conduct of parent.

3. Where a parent has—

(*a*) abandoned or deserted his child; or

(*b*) allowed his child to be brought up by another person at that person's expense, or by the guardians of a poor law union, for such a length of time and under such circumstances as to satisfy the Court that the parent was unmindful of his parental duties;

the Court shall not make an order for the delivery of the child to the parent, unless the parent has satisfied the Court that, having regard to the welfare of the child, he is a fit person to have the custody of the child.

Power to Court as to child's religious education.

4. Upon any application by the parent for the production or custody of a child, if the Court is of opinion that the parent ought not to have the custody of the child, and that the child is being brought up in a different religion to that in which the parent has a legal right to require that the child should be brought up, the Court shall have power to make such order as it may think fit to secure that the child be brought up in the religion in which the parent has a legal right to require that the child should be brought up. Nothing in this Act contained shall interfere with or affect the power of the Court to consult the wishes of the child in considering what order ought to be made, or diminish the right which any child now possesses to the exercise of its own free choice.

Definitions of "parent" and "person."

5. For the purposes of this Act the expression "parent" of a child includes any person at law liable to maintain such child or entitled to his custody, and "person" includes any school or institution.

Short title.

6. This Act may be cited as the Custody of Children Act, 1891.

CHAPTER 4.

An Act to amend the Law relating to Technical Instruction.

[26th March 1891.]

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:

Explanation of powers of local authority as to technical instruction. 52 & 53 Vict. c. 76.

1.—(1.) Subject to the conditions and restrictions contained in the Technical Instruction Act, 1889, a local authority may—

(*a.*) Make such provision in aid of the technical or manual instruction for the time being supplied in a school or institution outside its district as may, in the opinion of the authority,