Session and Chapter.	Title.	Extent of Repeal.
5 Geo. 4. c. 83.	An Act for the punishment of idle and disorderly persons, and rogues and vagabonds, in that part of Great Britain called England.	Section sixteen, from "other than a person" down to "to England."
29 & 30 Vict. c. 109.	An Act to make provision for the discipline of the navy.	Section fifty-six from "and any offence" to the end of sub-section two; in section fifty-eight, sub-section seven; section seventy; section seventy-one; section seventy-seven; section eighty-one, from "and all powers and authorities with respect to" to the end of the section; in section eighty-four the date "1866."

CHAPTER 40.

An Act for enabling Manx Children to be sent to Reformatory or Industrial Schools in Great Britain.

[28th July 1884.]

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 of Act.

1. This Act may be cited for all purposes as the Reformatory and Industrial Schools (Manx Children) Act, 1884.

Government of Isle of Man may contract with reformatory or industrial schools in Great Britain for reception of Manx children.

2. Where under any Act or Acts of the Legislature of the Isle of Man it is or may be lawful for the justices or a court in the said island to sentence a young person to be sent to a reformatory or industrial school in Great Britain, and provision is made under any such Act or Acts to the satisfaction of a Secretary of State—

(1.) For the expenses of the conveyance of such young person to the school to which he is sent, and for his reconveyance on his discharge from such school to the Isle of Man; and

(2.) For the expenses of the maintenance of such young person at such school; and

(3.) For the contribution (if any) to be made by the parent, stepparent, guardian, or other person liable to maintain the child so sent, and the mode in which such contribution is to be raised.

The Government of the said Isle may, with the assent of a Secretary of State and with the approval of the Tynwald court, contract with the managers of any reformatory or industrial school in Great Britain for the reception of young persons sentenced to be sent to any such school by justices or a court in the said Isle.

3. A young person sentenced as aforesaid in the said Isle to be sent to a reformatory or industrial school in Great Britain may be conveyed in the custody of any constable or other person acting under a warrant issued by any competent justices or court in the Isle of Man, to the school to which he is sentenced to be sent, and he shall during his conveyance to such school be deemed to be in legal custody, both on sea and on land, and when delivered up to the managers of the school to which he is sent he may thenceforth be dealt with in the same manner and be subject to the Reformatory Schools Act or Industrial Schools Acts in the same way as if he had been sent to such school by justices, a magistrate, or a court in the United Kingdom. Manx children may be sent to reformatory or industrial school in Great Britain.

4. In the construction of this Act the expression "justices," as applied to the Isle of Man, means two justices or a high bailiff sitting as a court of summary jurisdiction; and the expression "a court," as applied to the Isle of Man, means the court of general gaol delivery, or a judge of the High Court of Justice of the Isle of Man. Definitions.

The expression "Reformatory Schools Act" means the Reformatory Schools Act, 1866. 29 & 30 Vict. c. 117.

The expression "Industrial Schools Acts" means the Industrial Schools Act, 1866, and the Industrial Schools Acts Amendment Act, 1880. 29 & 30 Vict. c. 118. 43 & 44 Vict. c. 15.

The expression "a Secretary of State" means one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

In the construction of the Reformatory Schools Act and the Industrial Schools Acts for the purposes of this Act—

The expression "young person" includes youthful offender under the Reformatory Schools Act, and "child" under the Industrial Schools Acts.

The expression "judge of assize," or "court of general or quarter sessions," or "circuit court of justiciary," or "sheriff," means the court of general gaol delivery, or a judge of the High Court of Justice of the Isle of Man.

The expressions "sentence" and "sentenced" include "order" and "ordered" as used in the Industrial Schools Acts.

CHAPTER 41.

An Act to amend the Building Societies Act, 1874.

[7th August 1884.]

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the laws relating to building societies:

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. This Act shall be construed as one with the Building Societies Act, 1874, and the Building Societies Act, 1875, and the Building Societies Act, 1877, and may be cited as the Building Societies Act, 1884, or, together with the said Acts, as the Building Societies Acts. Construction and short title.